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REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM
OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ON THE
ADMINISTRATION OF TOGOLAND UNDER BRITISH
ADMINISTRATION FOR THE YEAR 1953

Note by the Secretary-General

The Secretary-General has the honour to transmit to each member of the Trusteeship Council four copies of the report of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on the administration of Togoland under British administration for the year 1953.^{1/}

Three hundred and sixty-five copies of the report were received by the Secretary-General on 16 November 1954.

RAPPORT DU GOUVERNEMENT DU ROYAUME-UNI DE GRAND
BRETAGNE ET DE L'IRELANDE DU NORD SUR
L'ADMINISTRATION DU TOGO SOUS ADMINISTRATION
BRITANNIQUE POUR L'ANNEE 1953

Note du Secrétaire général

Le Secrétaire général a l'honneur de transmettre à chacun des membres du Conseil de tutelle quatre exemplaires du rapport du Royaume-Uni de Grande Bretagne et de l'Irlande du Nord sur l'administration du Togo sous administration britannique pour l'année 1953.^{1/}

Trois cents soixante-cinq exemplaires de ce rapport sont parvenus au Secrétaire général le 16 novembre 1954.

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.

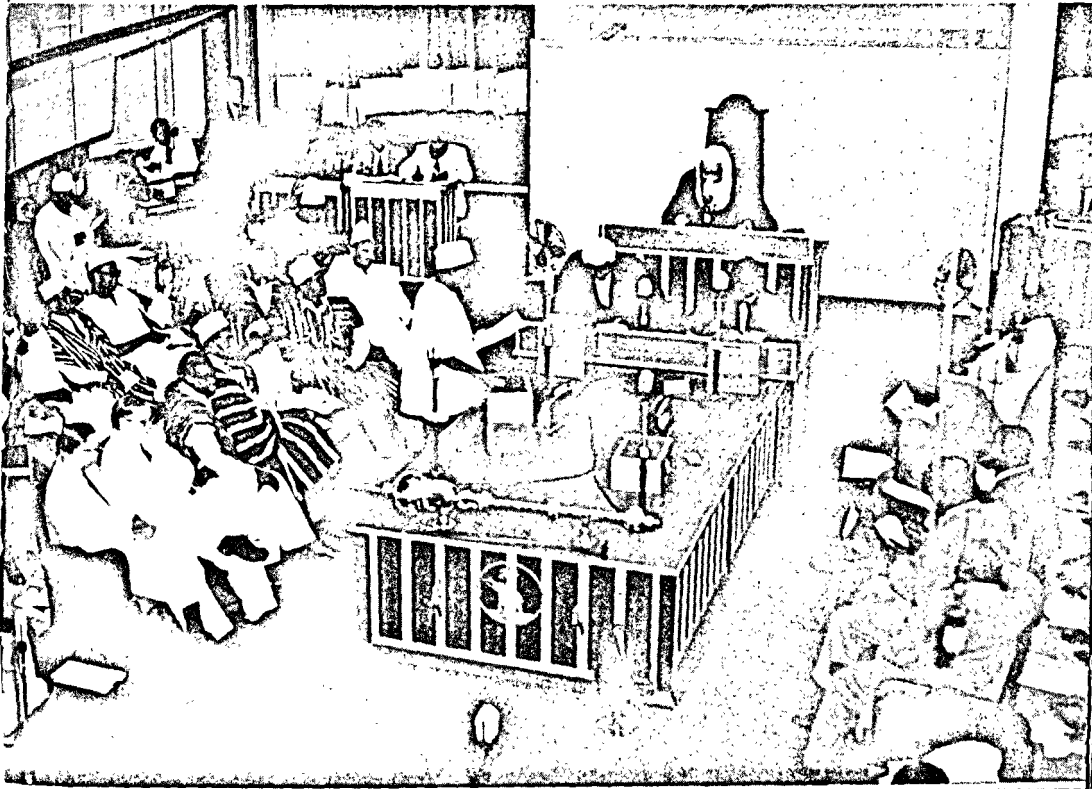


Togoland

UNDER UNITED KINGDOM TRUSTEESHIP

Report for the Year

1953



*PUBLISHED FOR THE COLONIAL OFFICE
BY HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE, LONDON, 1954*

TEN SHILLINGS NET

*The cover photograph shows the Legislative Assembly, Accra:
The debate on constitutional advance*

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

NOTES

1. *The numbers in the margins refer to the numbers of the questions in the Trusteeship Council's Questionnaire (T/1010). The paragraph numbers of the answers to any question in the questionnaire may be found by consulting Appendix XXI.*

2. *The term "Administration" has been employed to connote the Government of the Gold Coast as contrasted, on the one hand, with the Administering Authority (Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom) and, on the other, with Local Government bodies.*

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FOREWORD AND MAIN EVENTS OF THE YEAR

THIS report is somewhat shorter than that for 1952 as a result of the elimination of some material describing aspects of the Territory, such as its geography, which change little, if at all, from year to year. This abbreviation should simplify the task of delegations and other readers by focusing attention more on the developments which took place in 1953.

The background material omitted from this report will be found in full in the report for 1952 which was the first to be prepared in response to the Trusteeship Council's new questionnaire.

Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship continued, by virtue of its association with the Gold Coast, to advance rapidly towards self-government. The main events of the year have centred round the planning of the next stage of constitutional advance and while these events largely took place in Accra they nevertheless have the greatest importance for the Territory and have been followed by Togoland with keen interest.

It will be recalled that at the last meeting of the Legislative Assembly in 1952, the Prime Minister had made a statement publicly inviting the territorial councils and every political party or group to furnish their views to the Government in writing both on a number of specific questions outlined in the statement and on any other matter relating to constitutional advance which they might wish to raise. By May of 1953 a large number of replies had been received in response to the invitation including eleven memoranda from groups in the Southern Section or groups of Southern Togoland living elsewhere, and the Governor and the Prime Minister visited Tamale to discuss the Administration's first proposals with the Territorial Council for the Northern Territories and the Northern Section of Togoland. Then the Administration's proposals were published in the form of a White Paper which was laid before the Legislative Assembly and debated at its July meeting.

The proposals which cover both the Gold Coast and the Territory fall into two parts, those for implementation as soon as possible and the longer term objectives. The former may be briefly summarised as follows:—

(1) the establishment of a new legislature consisting of a single chamber composed of 104 members, each directly elected by secret ballot from a separate constituency ;

(2) the reconstitution of the Cabinet to consist solely of Ministers appointed by the Governor on the advice of the Prime Minister who would normally be the leader of the majority group in the Assembly ;

(3) the appointment of a Commission of Enquiry to examine and make recommendations on the qualifications of electors, their registration, the division of the country into constituencies and electoral procedure generally ;

(4) the Governor to retain his reserved power and to be responsible in his discretion for Togoland, external affairs, defence and certain police matters ;

(5) the judiciary to be appointed by the Governor on the advice of a Judicial Service Commission and after consultation with the Prime Minister ; judges to hold office during good behaviour and to be removable by the Governor on an address by a two-thirds majority of the Legislative Assembly ; and

(6) appointments to membership of the Public Service Commission and to certain higher posts in the Public Service to be made by the Governor after consultation with the Prime Minister.

The longer term recommendation was in favour of full self-government within the Commonwealth to be achieved by the passage through the United Kingdom Parliament of an Act of Independence.

The debate in the Legislative Assembly took place over four days in July* in a crowded house and a solemn atmosphere. The Prime Minister moved the acceptance of the Government's White Paper and he was followed by the leader of the Opposition who moved an opposition amendment. The general level of the ensuing debate was the highest which the Assembly has experienced. Finally the opposition motion was defeated and the Government motion was approved without a division.

An all-party commission under the chairmanship of Mr. Justice Van Lare was then set up to enquire into representational and electoral reform. After travelling round the country to receive oral evidence and having received a large number of memoranda from groups and individuals the Commission made its report at the end of September. The report delimited the 104 constituencies into which the country would be divided, taking as its principles the need to have about the same number of voters in each constituency, the desirability of avoiding dividing local government units between different constituencies and, where this was inevitable, of dividing the units along the lines of their own electoral wards. The other main recommendations contained in the Commission's report may be summarised as follows:—

(a) the assimilation as far as possible of the qualifications and disqualifications of electors for central and local government elections;

(b) direct elections in every constituency by secret ballot in which the voter, having established his right to take part in the election, would place an unmarked ballot paper into the box of the candidate of his choice; each candidate having a box identified by a coloured symbol which symbol would have been allotted to the candidate some time previously (this is a simple system already tried in local government elections which is capable of being operated by literates and illiterates alike); and

(c) election petitions to be decided by a Divisional Court constituted by three Judges and the decision of this Court to be final.

Meanwhile Her Majesty the Queen in Council had made an Order which empowered the existing legislature to provide by law for the division of the country into the constituencies for the proposed new Assembly and for the preparations for the new election. An Ordinance was passed at the last Assembly meeting of the year, the provisions of which departed in only a few matters of detail from the recommendations of the Val Lare Commission. The result is that the whole country will at the next general election enjoy universal adult suffrage by secret ballot. Regulations to provide for the registration of electors have been made and the process of registration is likely to start early in 1954.

The Secretary of State announced towards the end of the year the United Kingdom Government's approval in principle of the proposals contained in the White Paper taken as a whole. Since then exchanges to reach a settlement of certain points of detail have continued, and the proposals will be embodied in new constitutional instruments to be made in the first half of 1954.

* The official records are those for the 10th, 13th, 14th and 15th July.

The effect of these proposals on the Territory would be to place a considerable measure of day-to-day control of affairs in the hands of an all-African Cabinet, but subject to the directions of the Governor acting in his discretion. Inhabitants of the Territory will be eligible for seats in the Cabinet on the same terms as inhabitants of the Gold Coast and they will be eligible to stand for election to the Assembly on the same terms. In practice more members of the Assembly than before will represent constituencies purely in the Territory. The Southern Section will comprise the whole of four constituencies, most of a fifth and about half a sixth, while the Northern Section, into which the constituency system will be introduced for the first time will comprise the whole of three constituencies, the greater part of another two and the lesser part of another three. Democratic elections based on universal adult suffrage will take place throughout the Territory for all their representatives in the new legislature.

The Coronation of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Second was enthusiastically celebrated throughout the Territory. In the Southern Section the celebrations culminated in a durbar at Ho which was attended by the Governor and chiefs and people from all parts of the Trans-Volta/Togoland Region. This was the first time that Ewe chiefs and people from the Gold Coast have come together with the Ewes and Akans from the Trust Territory for a ceremonial occasion.

The Trans-Volta/Togoland Council, whose proposed establishment was welcomed by the Trusteeship Council in 1952, was opened in July and is now a flourishing organisation in which elected representatives of the Ewe-speaking people in the Gold Coast deliberate upon matters of common interest with elected representatives of Southern Togoland. The establishment of this Council has been widely welcomed, and every local authority in the Region, whatever political party was dominant in its composition, has elected its representative to the Council. The meetings of the Council have been marked by a spirit of unity and co-operation with the result that the needs and views of the Trans-Volta/Togoland Region have been brought more effectively to the notice of the Administration than ever before. The Council has had to consider how the Administration's £1,000,000 development grant for the Region should be allocated and the manner in which the Council reached its conclusions on the allocation of this money showed that the members were prepared to subordinate local interests to those of the Region as a whole. The Council has established a number of committees which meet between full sessions of the Council and help to ensure that its business is expeditiously transacted.

The framework of local government in the Territory has been completed by the opening of the three district councils in the Southern Section and by the establishment of the Likpe Lolobi Local Council. There has been a steady improvement in the working of local councils matched by an impressive rise in the collection of revenue; in the Southern Section from £57,000 in 1951-52 to £88,000 in 1952-53 and for those local government units wholly or partly within the Northern Section from £112,421 to £133,580.

The 1952 Visiting Mission in its report (T/1040) expressed the hope that the Administering Authority would make every effort to station more senior staff within the Trust Territory. The number of senior staff was increased from 37 to 57 during the year. An additional administrative officer has been stationed in the Southern Section and it has thus been possible to re-open Kete-Krachi as an administrative sub-district, the subject of a petition to the 1952 Visiting Mission.* Another medical officer, stationed

* T/Pet. 6/323.

at Ho, is in charge of the work of medical field units of which further mention is made below. The staff of the department of Rural Water Development has been strengthened by a chief inspector, another foreman of works and a driller all working in the Territory. The Public Works Department has been similarly strengthened and a District Engineer is now stationed at Ho where a large and well-equipped public works yard is being constructed. Two Government geologists are also working in the Territory, engaged on a water supply survey. Five new Assistant Education Officers have been appointed and the staff of the Mass Education and Community Development Section has been increased by one mass education officer, three assistant mass education officers and two technical instructors. A Government Transport Office has been opened at Ho and a Labour Office is being built in preparation for the arrival of a senior officer of the department. A senior Veterinary Officer is now posted at Adidom on the Volta, south-west of Ho, from where the cattle survey he is undertaking stretches into the southernmost part of the Territory. A comparative table of senior staff working in the Territory in 1952 and 1953 is included in Appendix IV.

1952-53 was a record year for the Territory's cocoa crop. The figure of 27,057 tons is not, however, likely to be approached in the 1953-54 season, the formation of pods having been hindered by unseasonable weather. The price to the farmer was raised from 70s. a load of 60 lbs. to 72s. a load for the 1953-54 season. The Administration's cocoa price policy is explained fully in Part VI, Section 3, Chapter 1.

Revenue and expenditure also reached record levels during 1952-53, expenditure increasing by almost 50 per cent. Though general revenue has not exceeded expenditure to the same extent as in 1951-52 it was nevertheless possible to place another £257,918 to the development reserve which now stands at £571,725. During the year the Prime Minister announced the allocation of an additional £2,000,000 for expenditure on projects in Togoland and the Trans-Volta Region over and above funds already provided in the Development Plan. £1,000,000 of this is to be spent on improving the trunk road from the coast to the extreme north of the Territory, particularly by the provision of a bridge over the Volta river near Senchi just outside the Territory where the existing ferry creates a bottleneck in the Territory's main line of communication with the sea and the ports. It is now thought that the bridge will cost about £560,000. The rest of the £1,000,000 will be spent on reconstruction of the road actually within the Territory. The second £1,000,000 is being allocated to projects in the Trans-Volta/Togoland Region including £304,000 for the construction of feeder roads of which at least £117,000 will be available for use in the Territory.

Roads in the Territory have been receiving special attention. Apart from a large mileage of new feeder roads, work was begun during the year on drifts across the Oti and Asuakawkaw rivers where the north-south trunk road crosses them. Having completed the construction of a new bridge across the Morago River it was possible for the direct Yendi-Bawku road to be opened in December. It is hoped to have the Yendi-Nalerigu section made an all-weather link before the 1954 rains. A new trans-frontier road, partly constructed by community effort, has been opened between Bunkpurugu and Dapongo in Togoland under French Trusteeship.

In the social field improvement of the medical and health services has been maintained. A new administration and out-patients block has been constructed at Yendi hospital. The Bimbilla Health Centre has been opened and a new hospital at Bawku, just outside the Territory but serving the

extreme northern area, was nearing completion by the end of the year. The people of Worawora have constructed a new 32-bed ward for the Mission hospital in the town. Of particular importance to the health of the people has been the work of the medical field units operating in the Dagomba area and arrangements were made during the year for another unit to start work in the Southern Section early in 1954. This mass treatment and survey of the six major endemic diseases—yaws, leprosy, malaria, guinea worm, bilharzia and onchocerciasis—is described in Part VII, Chapter 7. A new dressing station has been opened at Vakpo and three other dressing stations and a new maternity and child welfare clinic at Dzolokpuita have been built.

Important developments are also taking place in the provision of water. The Department of Rural Water Development is engaged in providing a filtration plant for the existing water supply at Yendi; they have completed the piped and treated water supply system at Hohoe. The piped supply scheme at Kpetoe is nearly finished and drilling has obtained an adequate yield of water for both Kpandu and Ho. To supplement the efforts of the Department of Rural Water Development the Administration has recently engaged an experienced firm of drilling contractors to carry out borehole drilling in the hard rock area south of Ho, most of which falls in the Territory. They now have three rigs at work. It is planned in all to sink some eighty boreholes in this area. This programme has been so keenly welcomed by the Trans-Volta/Togoland Council that it has allocated no less than £300,000 for further water supplies in the Region. A geological survey has already started to ascertain what types of supply should be installed in those places which most urgently need water.

The introduction of free primary education in 1952 has, as expected, caused a continued great increase in the enrolment of primary schools. A new secondary day school has been opened at Kpandu. The number of teachers in training in the Territory is increasing and the buildings for the first Teacher Training College in the Northern Section were sufficiently completed in December to enable the college to begin its first course in 1954. The number of Togoland students pursuing higher educational courses in the Gold Coast and elsewhere has risen from 59 to 73. Of these 68 were in receipt of scholarships. Two hundred and five other scholarships are held by students from the Territory compared with 142 in 1952. To ensure that children from the Trans-Volta/Togoland Region are not prevented by lack of funds from obtaining secondary and higher education for which they can qualify, the Trans-Volta/Togoland Council has decided to allocate from its £1,000,000 grant the sum of £40,000 to supplement the already large number of scholarships granted by the Administration, the Cocoa Marketing Board and other authorities. Assistance will be granted from this source to pupils from the Region attending the University College of the Gold Coast, the Kumasi College of Technology and sixth-form courses at secondary schools. Arrangements already exist to ensure that any pupil from the Northern Section qualifying for such a course receives a bursary covering tuition, board and lodging.

Mass education and community development teams have continued their activities in the Southern Section. They have been co-operating in the drives to open up the plains south of Ho and in the Krachi area, where combined agricultural, water supply and livestock surveys are taking place. They combine literacy classes with organising the people to assist in development projects for their areas. A rural training centre is under construction at Ho where, starting from May, 1954, community development staff and potential

village leaders will be trained in all aspects of village improvement and community development. It will also provide training in simple technical skills. In the Northern Section a start on mass education was made on a small scale in 1953 in the area between Yendi and Gushiege, as well as in the Mamprusi District just outside the Territory. Perhaps the most important achievement has been the selection of twenty-one from the first group of new literates in the Yendi area for training in the Rural Training Centre at Tamale. They were given a six-months course and those who passed are now employed in the field as salaried Mass Education Assistants.

Details of these and other events and achievements, and also of future plans, are given in the following chapters of this Report.

TOGOLAND TERRITORY REPORT 1953

PART 1

Introductory Description

TOGOLAND under United Kingdom Trusteeship is a narrow strip of territory averaging about 40 miles wide and about 320 miles long, lying between latitude $6^{\circ} 20' N.$ and $11^{\circ} 11' N.$ and longitude $0^{\circ} 27' W.$ and $0^{\circ} 54' E.$ Its southernmost boundary lies some 25 to 30 miles from the sea and it has, therefore, no coastline or ports. It comprises an area of 13,041 square miles of which 7,196 square miles form the Northern Section and the remaining 5,844 square miles the Southern Section. Q.1-4

2. The Northern Section consists primarily of gently undulating savannah country; the Southern Section of hilly country including peaks and ridges of over 2,000 feet high. These hills are mostly covered in forest and thick scrub. The chief rivers are the Volta, which forms a part of the Territory's western boundary, and the Oti which, after rising in the French Upper Volta colony, flows through the centre of the Territory to join the Volta at Kete-Krachi.

3. The climate resembles that of other regions in West Africa lying within similar latitudes and is seasonal in nature. A rainy season lasts usually from May to October. It tends to last longer in the south than in the north; a rainfall figure of about 40 inches is normal in the north and 70 inches in the south.

4. The Northern Section of the Territory comprises three administrative districts—Mamprusi, Dagomba and Gonja. Administrative districts are not to be confused with districts councils, which may cover a different area, and which are described in Part V of the Report. These three administrative districts are based on areas of traditional authority and consequently extend into neighbouring areas of the Gold Coast. In fact that part of the Gonja District lying within the Territory consists of only a very small part of the whole. The principal town of the Northern Section is Yendi (pop. 1948: 7,700), the administrative centre of the Dagomba District and the headquarters of the Chief of all the Dagombas.

5. The Southern Section is divided into three administrative districts—Jasikan, Kpandu and Ho, with headquarters at the towns mentioned. Kete-Krachi is the headquarters of a sub-district of the Jasikan district. Ho is also the headquarters of the Trans-Volta/Togoland Region, comprising the whole of the Southern Section and the Ewe-speaking parts of the Gold Coast.

6. The ethnic and social structure of the Territory is described in paragraphs 23 to 44 of the 1952 Report. Dagombas (to whom the Nanumbas are closely related) and Mamprusis form the principal and ruling groups in their respective areas. The people of this section are mainly animists whose beliefs have been in the larger towns influenced to some extent by the impact of Islam. In the south, the people are mostly either Ewe- or Twi-speaking peoples possessing strong historical links with neighbouring peoples in the

Gold Coast. The Ewes themselves are also predominant in neighbouring areas of the Gold Coast, where in fact more than twice as many Ewes reside as in the Territory. Their religion is largely animist, though the activities of Christian missions have gained many adherents.

7. The history of the Territory is described in paragraphs 45 to 54 of the 1952 Report. Modern history can be said to begin with the declaration by Germany of a Protectorate over Togoland in 1884 and by the frontier settlement of 1888 which first divided the Ewes in the Gold Coast from those in Togoland. This settlement similarly created a frontier running through the lands of the Dagombas and Mamprusis in the north. The German Protectorate was occupied by British and French forces during the 1914-18 War and was subsequently divided into separate administrations. From the assumption of the administration by the British it has been a principle of policy to persuade the multitude of small independent divisions (sometimes only amounting to one village) to amalgamate into sizeable units, based either on traditional authority or community of interests and thus to establish a sound basis for local government authorities. This has recently provided the basis on which local and district councils of to-day have been established. These councils are composed of members two-thirds of which are elected in secret ballot by universal adult suffrage and one-third of which are chosen by the traditional authorities.

PART II

Status of the Territory and its Inhabitants

8. The basis of the administration of the Territory in law is the Trusteeship Agreement approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations at New York on the 13th December, 1946. The administration of the Territory in accordance with the Trusteeship Agreement is provided for by the Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship Orders-in-Council, 1949 and 1950, made under the Foreign Jurisdiction Act of 1890 together with the Administration (Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship) Ordinance (Cap. 96). The constitution of the Gold Coast and the Territory is set out in the Gold Coast Constitution Order-in-Council 1950, and the Gold Coast Constitution (Amendment) Orders-in-Council numbers 1 and 2, of 1952. Q. 5

9. Natives of the Territory, like natives of the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast, hold the status of British Protected Persons by virtue of the British Protectorates, Protected States and Protected Persons Order-in-Council, 1949, made under the British Nationality Act, 1948. In practice there is no difference in the Gold Coast or the Territory between British subjects and British Protected Persons: nor are any specific rights or responsibilities conferred in the Territory upon inhabitants of either sex which do not apply to persons living in the Gold Coast. Q. 6
Q. 7

10. The peoples of the Territory enjoy in the United Kingdom and in its Colonies, Protectorates and other Dependencies the same guarantees as regards the protection of their persons and property as do the people of those Colonies, Protectorates and other Dependencies.

11. In law, members of immigrant communities, by which are meant non-natives of Togoland, have the same status as the indigenous inhabitants, except that (i) they are specifically prohibited by the provisions of the Administration (Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship) Ordinance (Cap. 96) from acquiring land, unless the permission of the public authorities has previously been obtained, and (ii) the suffrage for elections to the Legislative Assembly is confined to persons who are British Subjects or Protected Persons.

12. Aliens residing in the territory may acquire British nationality provided they fulfil the requirements of the regulations laid down for naturalisation. The law also provides that British Protected Persons who wish to become Citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies may do so upon compliance with requirements less onerous than those applicable to aliens, but since for practical purposes in the Territory no distinction of status is made between British subjects and British Protected Persons, this is of purely academic interest to the Territory's inhabitants.

PART III

International and Regional Relations

Q. 10

13. As explained in previous reports, the main organ of inter-territorial co-operation in British and British-administered West Africa is the West African Inter-Territorial Conference. At a meeting of this body held at Lagos in June it was decided that the Conference's name should be changed to that of "Council" in order better to describe its functions. These functions remain the same, namely to consider (a) inter-territorial collaboration on research and other social and economic matters; (b) international collaboration on these matters; (c) the estimates of the West African Inter-Territorial Secretariat; and (d) any other matter referred to it by the British West African governments. The Council is however not only consultative; it aims at reaching conclusions with a view to common action although its decisions are not binding on member governments.

14. Each Government is represented at the Council's meeting by two members of its Executive Council (or Council of Ministers). It was decided at the June meeting that the permanent President of the Council should be the Governor of Nigeria and that whichever Government was acting as host to the meeting should provide the chairman. The Council also heard reports from the various research institutes run jointly by the British West African governments. It discussed collaboration in social and economic matters other than research and considered a wide range of subjects of mutual interest.

15. The Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara (C.C.T.A.) comprising the governments of Belgium, France, Portugal, Southern Rhodesia, the Union of South Africa and the United Kingdom, continues to maintain its programme of technical conferences which during the past year have covered such subjects as the treatment of offenders, rural welfare and labour. The last-named conference was attended by an observer from the International Labour Organisation and resulted in the setting up of an Inter-African Labour Institute at Bamako in the French Sudan. Delegates from the administration attended all three conferences.

16. The Territory has continued to share in the increasing exchange of knowledge and experience gained by the work of the Commission's information bureaux and by the Scientific Council for Africa which acts as scientific adviser to the C.C.T.A.

17. Another meeting of the Anglo-French Joint West African Civil Aviation Sub-Committee was held in Dakar in April. Discussion included a review of the progress made with the development of aeronautical information services, measures for co-ordinating the search and rescue organisations in the area, navigational facilities on the Trans-Sahara route and closer meteorological co-operation in French and British West Africa.

Q. 8

18. Delegates to a U.N.E.S.C.O. seminar in Ibadan visited the Gold Coast during the year to see the library services for mass education operated both in the Gold Coast and the Territory by the Gold Coast Library Board.

19. The work of the Mass Education and Community Development Section is recognised by U.N.E.S.C.O. as an associated project and has been publicised by U.N.E.S.C.O. in connection with its gift coupon scheme.

20. The Regional Committee of the World Health Organisation held its third session at Kampala in September at which the Administration was again represented. Since then the visitors on behalf of the World Health Organisation and the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund have visited the Gold Coast and projected measures of assistance, applicable also in the Territory, have been discussed with them. The Administration was also represented at the World Health Organisation Regional Conferences on Yellow Fever in Africa and on Nursing Education, both of which were held at Kampala in September/October.

21. It is hoped to obtain through the agency of the Food and Agriculture Organisation the services of three experts to help with the Kpong Pilot Irrigation Scheme. This is essentially in its early stages an experimental research scheme for the study of numerous aspects of mechanised agricultural production under irrigation. The site chosen is just to the west of the Volta but it is hoped that the lessons learnt will be of practical value to the Territory.

Economic Association

22. In accordance with Article 5 (a) of the Trusteeship Agreement for Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship, the Territory and the Gold Coast are treated as a single entity for purposes of administration and finance. Full economic equality exists between the Territory and the Gold Coast and there is no customs or other barrier between them. The economic life of the Territory is, to a great extent, bound up with that of the Gold Coast. All the main trading companies operating in the Territory have regional headquarters in Accra and it is in the urban centres of the Gold Coast that the principal natural markets for the Territory's exportable foodstuffs lie. The purchase of the cocoa crop is organised by the Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Board (on the Board of which one member is a Togolander) and other agricultural cash crops by the Gold Coast Agricultural Produce Marketing Board (see Part VI, Section 4, Chapter 1). This latter Board has an arrangement with the Nigerian Produce Marketing Company, a company established by the Nigerian Produce Marketing Board, whereby the Company sells produce dealt in by the Gold Coast Board on an agency basis. Q. 11

23. The Territory is not federated with neighbouring French territory for Customs or fiscal purposes, but arrangements have been made by which cocoa produced in the Territory is passed in transit through the sphere of Togoland under French Trusteeship and shipped from the port of Lome. Special customs and fiscal arrangements have been made by the Administration and the Government of Togoland under French Trusteeship; these were set out in Appendix III to the 1949 Report and have since been extended. There has been a similar extension of the range of goods which may be exported and imported between British and French administered Territory free of import and export controls.

24. The people of the Territory do not view their future as one of isolation from their neighbours, and all envisage continuance of economic association with one or more neighbouring territories. Virtually the whole of the Northern Section of the Territory has for some time been demanding the integration of that Section into the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast. Groups in the Southern Section have for some time been variously demanding (a) the unification of the Territory with Togoland under French Trusteeship, (b) the unification of that part of the Territory inhabited by Ewe-speaking peoples with the areas of the Gold Coast and French Togoland inhabited by Ewe-speaking peoples and (c) the unification of the Territory with the Q. 10

Gold Coast. The demand for Ewe- and Togo-unification arose partly out of economic grievances but the movements have now become almost entirely political.

25. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 652 (vii) of the 20th December, 1952, consultations took place during the year to re-establish the Joint Council for Togoland Affairs on which both Trust Territories of Togoland would be represented and with terms of reference that would enable the Council to consider the Territories' common problems. The consultations revealed a considerable divergence of opinion in the two Territories both on the desirability of re-establishing the body and on its composition.

Non-Governmental Bodies

Q. 9

26. The only non-governmental bodies of an international character carrying on activities in the Territory are the missions, whose work is described in subsequent sections of the Report.

PART IV

International Peace and Security

27. The Gold Coast Police Force which is raised and operated under Chapter 38 of the Laws of the Gold Coast, has the primary responsibility for internal order in the Territory. No special division of the Force has been constituted for use in Togoland but 2 senior officers, 3 inspectors and 105 non-commissioned officers and constables are stationed in the Territory. These are administered as part of the Force as a whole and consequently no exact figures are available showing the division of cost between the Gold Coast and the Territory, but the estimated cost of policing the Territory during the year was £54,448. Q.12

28. The Police are normally unarmed, but are trained in the use of rifles. All subordinate officers are recruited from peoples of the Gold Coast including the Territory, while the senior grades are either natives of the Gold Coast or the Territory or are recruited from the United Kingdom. Detachments which are stationed in the Southern Section at Ho, Kpandu, Hohoe, Kete-Krachi and Kadjebi number 3 inspectors and 82 non-commissioned officers and constables and are commanded by a Senior Superintendent of Police at Ho with an Assistant Superintendent at Hohoe. In the Northern Section there are detachments at Yendi and Saboba, totalling 23 non-commissioned officers and constables. These are generally reinforced after the rains by a detachment of mounted police from Tamale who carry out patrols in the Konkomba area. The police in the Northern Section are under the control of a Superintendent of Police stationed at Tamale.

29. With one exception all the local councils in the Southern Section run their own local police forces. The size of these is laid down by each council's establishing instrument; they are authorised to employ between them 7 inspectors, 32 non-commissioned officers and 90 constables. The powers of the local authority police with regard to arrest with or without warrant and searching premises are similar to those of the Gold Coast Police whom it is their duty to assist whenever required to do so, but in practice their powers are restricted by the limited criminal jurisdiction of the local authority courts they serve.

30. In the Northern Section local authorities have increased their police establishment which now totals 11 non-commissioned officers and 52 constables. New conditions of service were introduced during the year. A constable now receives from £68 to £75 per annum and a sergeant up to £132.

31. In November an Ordinance (No. 42 of 1953) was passed by the Legislative Assembly to bring about the gradual integration of local authority police with those of the central government.

32. There are no military forces stationed in the Territory but its inhabitants are at liberty to enlist in the Gold Coast Regiment or in any of its auxiliary units. Units of the Regiment stationed in the Gold Coast would be available to serve in the Territory if required. The infantry battalions draw the majority of their recruits, all of whom are volunteers, from the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast and the Northern Section of the Territory. Tradesmen are normally required to have received a middle school

education, and most of the recruits of this class come from applicants from the southern part of the Gold Coast and of the Territory. After passing a medical examination all recruits undergo a six months' course of initial training at the Regimental Training Centre. In January a Boys' Company was established at the Regimental Training Centre, with the object of providing a cadre of more highly qualified N.C.Os. and tradesmen. Boys are enlisted, with their parents' consent, at the age of 14 years, and the strength of the Company will gradually be built up to 120 Boys. The Company Commander is an Ewe from Atsipui, in the Southern Section of the Territory. The majority of officers in the Gold Coast Regiment are posted for a three-year tour of duty from the United Kingdom regiments, but already eleven Africans have received the Queen's Commission, and nine others are attending or are about to attend Officer Cadet Training Units in the United Kingdom. One of the cadets at the Royal Military Academy at Sandhurst is a Dagomba.

Q.13

33. The conflicting aims of the various political parties sometimes combined with a refusal by some people to pay their local council rate resulted in a few minor breaches of the peace in the Southern Section, but no case involved the conviction of more than nine people. In December a dispute concerning farm lands flared up between the people of Teppa and those of Worawora in the Jasikan District. On the 27th December the people of Teppa attended a function at Worawora at which brass bands played. The Teppa and Worawora bands clashed and a general disturbance ensued. Sixty persons were arrested on charges of rioting, arson and burglary. The cases were sub judice at the end of the year.

PART V

Political Advancement

CHAPTER 1. GENERAL POLITICAL STRUCTURE

34. Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom is responsible under the Trusteeship Agreement for Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship for the administration of the Territory. A constitution has been provided for the Territory by Orders of Her Majesty the Queen in Council, made by virtue of the Foreign Jurisdiction Act of 1890. Her Majesty is advised by the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the appointment of the Governor and on the grant of Her assent to certain bills reserved for Her consideration. The Secretary of State is also responsible to the United Kingdom Parliament for the administration of the Territory. Q. 14
Q. 15

35. Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom exercises a broad control over development in the Territory, the Governor's general reserve powers extend to all matters connected with the Territory, and the Minister directly concerned with the Territory's affairs is the *ex officio* Chief Secretary. But the advancing constitutional status of the Gold Coast and the Territory, which are administered together as a single unit, has involved a greater assumption of control over day-to-day affairs by the elected representatives of the people themselves sitting in the Legislative Assembly. These representatives play an important part in the appointment and removal of the major part of the country's Executive; they discuss all legislation except the Constitution itself; and the entire budget of the country is presented for their scrutiny and is subject to their control.

36. The grant of greater responsibilities to the elected representatives of the people is considered to be the best way of preparing the Territory and its people to attain the objectives set out in the United Nations Charter.

37. The constitutional advance of recent years has been rapid, and the establishing of a modern government machine has inevitably involved a departure on a large scale from traditional systems and methods of government. Nevertheless care has been taken to ensure that neither the central legislature nor the new local government bodies should be abruptly divorced from the country's traditional authorities. These traditional authorities at present elect a number of members to the central legislature and approximately one third of the members of each local authority. They are not, however, required to elect these representatives from among their own number and in fact a high proportion of the representatives of the traditional authorities are not themselves traditional office-holders. Nevertheless in general their presence in the Assembly and local government bodies has helped to bridge the evergrowing gap between traditional authority and the requirements of efficient and modern democratic government.

38. Constitutional advance is [regarded as being] a continuous process. The 1952 Report described the invitation extended by the Prime Minister to all political parties or groups and to traditional bodies to submit their recommendations on seven principal aspects of constitutional reform. These representations and the views of the Administration arising from them were embodied in a White Paper.* In short they envisage a Legislative Assembly

* *The Government's Proposals for Constitutional Reform*, price 2s., Government Printing Department, Accra 1953.

composed of 104 members all directly elected by secret ballot. A Cabinet of representative Ministers would be appointed from members of the Assembly by the Governor acting on the advice of the Prime Minister who would normally be the leader of the majority party in the Assembly. The Prime Minister would preside over the Cabinet but the Governor would retain the right to summon and preside over a special meeting of the Cabinet whenever he should see fit. Apart from certain subjects to be reserved to the Governor, portfolios would be allocated to Ministers on the advice of the Prime Minister. The subjects reserved to the Governor would include defence and security, external affairs and responsibility to the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the administration of Togoland in accordance with the Trusteeship Agreement. Other proposals are referred to in subsequent chapters. Of the views submitted on the future of the Territory in response to the Prime Minister's invitation all expressed the wish that Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship should become a unit of a self-governing Gold Coast (or "Ghana" as expressed by some). A few groups specified that it should be a federal unit, or that there should be a Minister for Togoland Affairs in the Cabinet.

39. The White Paper was discussed by the Legislative Assembly in July and after a four days' debate a motion in the following terms was agreed without division :—

"That this Assembly, in adopting the Government's White Paper on Constitutional Reform, do authorise the Government to request that Her Majesty's Government, as soon as the necessary constitutional and administrative arrangements for independence are made, should introduce an Act of Independence into the United Kingdom Parliament declaring the Gold Coast a sovereign and independent State within the Commonwealth ; and further, that this Assembly do authorise the Government to ask Her Majesty's Government, without prejudice to the above request, to amend as a matter of urgency the Gold Coast (Constitution) Order in Council, 1950, in such a way as to provide *inter alia* that the Legislative Assembly shall be composed of members directly elected by secret ballot, and that all members of the Cabinet shall be members of the Assembly and directly responsible to it."

40. These proposals were still under consideration at the end of the year, but the Secretary of State for the Colonies announced to Parliament in October that the proposals were, in broad principle and taken as a whole, acceptable to Her Majesty's Government.

CHAPTER 2. TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT

The Executive Council

Q. 17, 20 41. The present Constitution provides for an Executive Council (otherwise known as the Cabinet) which is the principal instrument of policy for the whole of the Gold Coast and the Territory. The Governor must consult the Executive Council in the exercise of all his powers except a strictly limited number described below, which he is empowered to exercise in his discretion. Moreover the Governor must act in accordance with the advice of the Executive Council except in special circumstances described in the Royal Instructions.

42. The Governor is the Council's President but provision is made for the Prime Minister to preside in his absence. In addition to three ex-officio Ministers (Defence and External Affairs, Justice and Finance) the

constitution provides for not less than eight representative members appointed from the Assembly, all of whom are Ministers and may or may not hold portfolios.

43. In appointing the Prime Minister, the Governor submits to the Legislative Assembly for its approval the name of the person, being a member of the Assembly whom he proposes. The Assembly is required to consider and resolve whether the Governor's choice should be approved. If the Governor's choice is approved the person concerned is then appointed by the Governor to be the Prime Minister. The Representative Ministers are appointed in similar fashion except that the Governor is required to consult with the Prime Minister before submitting a list to the Assembly for approval. Allocation by the Governor of portfolios to representative members requires prior consultation with the Prime Minister, as does any withdrawal or alteration of portfolios.

44. The Assembly may by a resolution supported by not less than two-thirds of all its members request the Governor to revoke the appointment of any member of the Executive Council and the Governor will revoke the appointment accordingly. A Representative Member may also have his appointment revoked by the Governor if, on the Governor's submission of a case and after consultation by him with the Prime Minister, the Executive Council so resolves.

45. Decisions are taken in the Executive Council by simple majority. A quorum is five in addition to the Governor or other member presiding.

46. From the above it will be seen that the constitution provides :

(a) for the Governor to act in most matters on the advice of the Executive Council and so for the Executive Council to exercise real control over Government policy ;

(b) for the majority of the Executive Council to be appointed from the Assembly with the concurrence of the Assembly and to be removable by the Assembly ;

(c) for a considerable measure of collective responsibility to be enjoyed by the Executive Council.

The Legislative Assembly

Q. 19

47. The Legislative Assembly comprises representatives of all parts of the Gold Coast and Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship without distinction between the various sections of the population. It consists of:—

a Speaker (elected by the Assembly but not necessarily from among its members) ;

three Ex-officio Members (the Ministers of Defence and External Affairs, Justice and Finance) ;

six Special Members (three elected by the Chambers of Commerce and three by the Chamber of Mines : only two of these members have votes on any question for decision in the Assembly itself) ; and

seventy-five elected members ;

making a total of a Speaker and 84 members in all.

48. The elected members are divided as follows :—

- | | |
|--|--|
| <i>Gold Coast Colony</i> : (excluding that part in the Trans-Volta/Togoland Region). | 4 members elected from the municipalities ; |
| | 16 members elected from rural constituencies ; |
| | 9 Territorial Members elected by the Joint Provincial Council—a body comprising the traditional heads of states in the Colony. |
|
<i>Ashanti</i> : | |
| | 1 member elected from the municipality of Kumasi ; |
| | 12 members elected from rural constituencies ; |
| | 6 Territorial Members elected by the Asanteman Council. |
|
<i>Trans-Volta/Togoland Region</i> : | |
| | 5 members elected from rural constituencies ; |
| | 3 Territorial Members elected by the Trans-Volta/Togoland Electoral College which is comprised of one representative of the traditional members of each local authority in the Region. One at least of these three members must be a native of the Southern Section of Togoland, owing allegiance to a traditional authority in the Section. |
|
<i>Northern Territories including the Northern Section of the Territory</i> : | |
| | 19 members elected by a special electoral college for the area. |

49. A Deputy Speaker is chosen by the Assembly from among its members.

50. The Legislative Assembly has power to pass laws (called Ordinances) for the peace, order and good government of the Gold Coast and the Territory, and to make its own Standing Orders.

51. Government policy is decided by the Executive Council and Government bills are introduced by Ministers for consideration in the Assembly. The Legislative Assembly debates the bills and may approve, modify or reject them. Any member may introduce a bill or propose a motion for debate ; but unless the prior consent of the Governor has been obtained the Assembly may not proceed upon any bill, amendment motion or petition which :—

(a) would amount to a money measure ;

(b) would affect the salaries or conditions of service of public officers ; or

(c) would provide for the final determination of questions relating to constitutional matters affecting traditional authorities.

Two important limitations placed by the constitution on the legislative powers of the Assembly are, first, that any law which may be inconsistent

with the Trusteeship Agreement in respect of the Territory is to the extent of that inconsistency void so far as the Territory is concerned, and, secondly, that no law may make persons of any racial community liable to disabilities to which persons of other such communities are not made liable.

52. In February of each year the Minister of Finance introduces the Appropriation Bill (containing the estimated financial requirements for expenditure on all Government services during the coming financial year). The Appropriation Bill and draft estimates are discussed by a Committee of the whole Assembly. Any member may if he wishes move that any item or sub-head of the estimates shall either be reconsidered, reduced or deleted. After approval of the Bill any proposals for expenditure on new services not covered by the Appropriation Ordinance or in excess of the total sums approved are referred to the Standing Finance Committee of the Assembly. This consists of the Prime Minister as Chairman, the Minister of Finance, one other Minister appointed by the Prime Minister and not more than nine other members appointed by the Speaker.

53. A detailed description of the method by which Assembly members are elected is provided in Chapter 4. The main qualifications required of a candidate are that he must not be the holder of a public office and must be a British Subject or British Protected Person of 25 years of age or more, he must have sufficient ability to speak and to read the English language to enable him to take an active part in the proceedings of the Assembly. A members' term of office normally lasts until the next dissolution of the Assembly.

54. The Assembly is dissolved by the Governor not more than four years from the date of the return of the first writ at the last preceding general election. There must be a session of the Assembly at least once in every year but a session may consist of a number of meetings. The 1952 session was opened on the 29th January and prorogued on the 18th October. There were three meetings, consisting of a total of 77 sittings, during the year.

55. A quorum of the Assembly is 25 members.

56. The proceedings are conducted in English. The Minutes of the proceedings are kept by the Clerk to the Assembly who must record the names of Members attending and all decisions of the Assembly. These are if possible circulated to members before the next sitting. An official report of the proceedings, which is as nearly as possible verbatim is also prepared. Arrangements have been completed for proceedings in future to be tape recorded and for a printed verbatim record to be made available to the public and members by 7.30 a.m. on the morning following the sitting.

The Governor

Q. 17

57. The chief administrative officer for the Cold Coast and the Territory is the Governor and Commander-in-Chief. His Office is established by Letters Patent passed under the Great Seal of the Realm which also lay down who shall administer the government when the Governor is absent or for any reason unable to exercise the functions of his office. Royal Instructions have been issued to the Governor which require him to consult with the Executive Council in the formulation of policy and in the exercise of all other powers conferred upon him except certain powers which he is specifically authorised to use in his discretion. Examples of these exceptions are the power to appoint Ministers and the control of the Public Service. The Governor may, with the prior approval of the Secretary of State or

without such prior approval if urgent necessity so requires, act against the advice of the Executive Council if he considers it "expedient in the interests of public faith, public order or good government".

58. Various rules as to procedure are laid down to be observed by the Governor and the Legislative Assembly in making laws. The Governor is prohibited from assenting to Bills which fall within certain classes without first having obtained Her Majesty's instructions. These classes include any Bill:—

- (a) for the divorce of married persons ;
- (b) affecting the currency of the Gold Coast or banking ;
- (c) imposing differential duties ;
- (d) providing for the final determination of questions relating to constitutional matters affecting traditional authorities ;
- (e) inconsistent with existing treaty obligations ;
- (f) affecting the discipline or control of Her Majesty's naval, military or air forces ;
- (g) of any extraordinary nature and importance which would prejudice Her Majesty's prerogative or the rights and property of Her Majesty's subjects residing outside the Gold Coast or the trade, transport or communications of any part of Her Majesty's dominions or protectorates ;
- (h) containing provisions to which the Royal Assent has once been refused.

The Governor may, if urgent necessity so requires, assent to any of such Bills (except one inconsistent with treaty obligations) but must immediately send to Her Majesty the Bill and his reasons for so assenting. Provision is made for the preservation of customary laws, rights and interests. The Governor is instructed, to the utmost of his power, to promote religion and education among the inhabitants, and he is especially to take care to protect them in their persons and in the free enjoyment of their possessions, and by all lawful means to prevent and restrain all violence and injustice which may in any manner be practised or attempted against them. Regulations are made for the exercise of the power of pardon in capital cases, and provision is made for the setting up of a Committee to exercise the functions of the Executive Council in relation to capital cases.

59. No use has yet been made by the Governor of his reserve powers. The following provisions are made for the exercise of these powers and for the constitutional control of their use. If the Governor considers that it is expedient in the interests of public order, public faith or good government that any Bill introduced or motion proposed in the Assembly should have effect and if the Assembly fails to pass such Bill or motion within such time and in such form as the Governor may think reasonable and expedient, the Governor may declare that the Bill or Motion shall have effect. The expressions "public order, public faith or good government" in this context, include responsibility of the Gold Coast as a territory within the British Commonwealth of Nations and all matters pertaining to the creation or abolition of any public office or the salary or other conditions of service of any public officer. The Governor may not make any such declaration except under the following conditions:—

- (a) in accordance with a resolution of the Executive Council ; or
- (b) if the Executive Council, having been consulted, fails to resolve that the declaration be made, then the Governor may make the declaration without submitting the question to the Secretary of State, if, in the

Governor's opinion, urgent necessity demands that the declaration be made without obtaining the authority of the Secretary of State, but he must immediately report this action to the Secretary of State.

The Secretary of State may revoke any such declaration other than a declaration relating to a Bill.

60. No Bill becomes law until the Governor has assented to it in Her Majesty's name or Her Majesty has given her assent. The Governor must, unless he has been authorised by a Secretary of State to assent, reserve for Her Majesty's pleasure:—

any Bill which is in any way inconsistent with the provisions of the Order in Council ; any Bill which determines or regulates the privileges, immunities or powers of the Assembly or its Members.

Any law to which the Governor has given his assent may be disallowed by Her Majesty.

Organisation of Government

Q. 16

61. The following table shows the allocation of portfolios at the end of the year and the grouping of departments under each Ministry.

Office of the Prime Minister and Ministry of Development

The Prime Minister's Office deals with all business in the Assembly. The Prime Minister also holds the portfolio of Development.

Ministry of Defence and External Affairs (Ex-officio Minister)

(This includes the Chief Secretary's Office which deals with such public service questions as are not the concern of the Public Service Commission.)

Regional Organisations,
Information Services,
Police,
Printing,
Overseas Representation.

Ministry of Justice (Ex-officio Minister)

Law Officers,
Registrar-General,
Stool Lands Boundaries Settlement Commission.

Ministry of Education and Social Welfare

Education,
Prisons,
Social Welfare and Community Development.

Ministry of Finance (Ex-officio Minister)

Treasury,
Customs and Excise,
Income Tax,
Bulk Food Purchase,
Statistics.

Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources

Agriculture,
Animal Health,
Fisheries,
Forestry,
Game,
Soil and Land-use Survey,
Tsetse Control.

Ministry of Commerce and Industry

Commerce and Industry,
Geological Survey,
Mines.

Ministry of Communications and Works

Civil Aviation,
Electricity,
Meteorological Services,
Posts and Telecommunications,
Public Works,
Railways and Harbours,
Transport,
Rural Water Development.

Ministry of Labour

Labour Co-operation (as branches of the Ministry).

Ministry of Local Government and Housing

Local Government organisation,
Lands,
Surveys,
Housing,
Town and Country Planning,
Ministry of Health.

62. Each Minister normally has a Ministerial Secretary to help him. These Ministerial Secretaries are appointed by the Governor, after consultation with the Prime Minister, from among the members of the Assembly and are the counterpart of Parliamentary Under Secretaries in the United Kingdom. The Ministerial Secretary to the Ministry of Labour is the Southern Togoland Territorial Representative to the Assembly. Another Ministerial Secretary, that to the Ministry of Development, was formerly the Secretary of the Dagomba Native Authority and although born just outside Togoland, has resided for many years at Yendi. Each Minister also has a Permanent Secretary who is a senior civil servant and who, subject to the general direction and control of the Minister, exercises supervision over the department or departments in the charge of his Minister.

63. The Territory is at present represented in the Legislative Assembly by the following members:

Mr. F. Y. Asare—Territorial Member elected by the Southern Togoland Council.

Mr. G. O. Awuma—Member for the Akpini-Asogli constituency.

Mr. Joseph Kodzo—Member for the Buem-Krachi constituency.

64. In addition four members elected by the Northern Territories Council are residents of the Territory and five others are members of tribes living partly in Togoland although they themselves live near but not in the Territory. One of the four residents is Mr. J. H. Allasani, Ministerial Secretary to the Ministry of Development. Another, the Demon-Na, was elected to fill a vacancy caused by the death of one of the members during the year. Mr. F. Y. Asare, the member elected by the Southern Togoland Council, is Ministerial Secretary to the Ministry of Labour.

Administration of the Territory

65. As already stated, the provisions of Article 5 (a) of the Trusteeship Agreement for the Territory are carried into effect by the Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship Orders in Council, 1949 and 1950. These provide that the laws in force in the Gold Coast Colony and Northern Territories shall, except in so far as any of their provisions may be repugnant to the terms of the Trusteeship Agreement, be the laws in force in the Southern and Northern Sections of the Territory. In practice there are a few laws which apply solely to the Territory or its sections but for the most part the laws of the Gold Coast Colony and the Northern Territories are the laws of the Territory. Q. 18

66. In the Northern Territories, including the Northern Section of the Territory, the Governor is represented by a Chief Regional Officer (formerly known as the Chief Commissioner) whose headquarters are at Tamale in the Northern Territories. In the Southern Section he is represented by the Regional Officer in charge of the Trans-Volta/Togoland Region with headquarters at Ho in the Territory. Responsible to these two officers are the administrative officers or "Government Agents" in charge of or stationed in districts. In the north, Government Agents are stationed at Bawku, Gambaga, Yendi and Salaga. In the Southern Section they are stationed at Ho, Kpandu and Jasikan, the last-named district comprising the Akan or predominantly non-Ewe areas of the section having a sub-station at Kete-Krachi. These administrative officers are responsible for the general administration of their districts, and, in co-operation with the professional and technical departments, for the welfare of the inhabitants and for the guidance of local authorities. Although the Government Agent keeps in closest possible touch with all aspects of local government in his area, he holds no statutory position with the local authorities. He may however advise them and report to the Minister of Local Government on their affairs. In the Northern Section and in the Krachi sub-district of the Southern Section administrative officers also exercise magisterial functions.

67. Until 1952 administrative officers also exercised certain powers in constitutional matters which in some cases amounted to the power of reviewing a State or Divisional Council's finding on a constitutional issue. These powers are no longer exercised by administrative officers as a result of the enactment of the State Council's Ordinances, but if, in the opinion of the Governor, a State Council is unable to arrive at a decision in a constitutional matter, he may appoint a Committee of Inquiry. The Governor's decision made in the light of the Committee's report is final and conclusive.

68. Administrative officers are normally members of the Colonial Administrative Service appointed by the Secretary of State who retains ultimate responsibility for their careers within the framework of the Unified Colonial Service. The basis on which officers are appointed is described in greater detail in the following chapter. Legislation was recently enacted which provided for members of the Junior Civil Service, for indigenous officers of the Senior Civil Service appointed after April, 1952, and for any existing officer of the Senior Service who so opted, to become members of the Local Service of the Gold Coast and the Territory for which the Governor assumes a large part of those responsibilities formerly borne by the Secretary of State. It was also provided that after the 1st November, 1952, all expatriate officers appointed on non-pensionable terms for a specified period should be members of the Gold Coast Local Service.

Advisory Councils

Q. 20

69. The Northern Territories Council held three regular meetings and one emergency meeting in 1953, and in May it organised a meeting between itself, the traditional authorities, and the Governor and the Prime Minister, to discuss the latter's proposals for constitutional reform. At the September meeting it met members of the Commission on Electoral Reform and presented to the latter its opinions on the organisation of constituencies in the Northern Territories and the Northern Section; other important subjects discussed in the Council were the Reform of the Land and Native Rights Ordinance, the progress of education, and the organisation of the Development Plan.

70. The January meeting was of unusual significance in that at it the Council for the first time elected its own President. Its choice fell upon the Tolon-Na, a Divisional Chief of Dagomba who is also Chairman of the Dagomba District Council. Subsequent meetings of the Council were usually presided over by the Tolon-Na, though the Chief Regional Officer may, by Regulations, attend and take the chair. At the same time the Council set up a Standing Committee which met throughout the year at regular monthly intervals.

71. Five members of the Council are resident in or natives of the Trust Territory; they are:—

Mr. J. H. Allasani
Mr. S. Sumani, Bogu-Na
Mr. S. S. Alhassan
Mr. Amadu Seidu
Mr. Sambian Selim

and of these Mr. S. Sumani and Mr. Amadu Seidu are also members of the Standing Committee. Elections to the Council took place in district councils in October, but in the result there were no changes in membership as far as the Northern Section was concerned.

72. The State Councils (Northern Territories) Ordinance which came into force in 1952 provided a legal basis for traditional councils in Nanumba, Dagomba, Gonja and Mamprusi; and all four have since declared their powers under the Ordinance.

73. The Mamprusi State Council met on one occasion during the year, for the purpose of expressing its views on the Prime Minister's proposals for constitutional reform. The Dagomba State Council met on several occasions in connection with the death of the Ya-Na and succession to the chieftainship of Dagomba.

74. In the Southern Section the Trans-Volta/Togoland Council is now firmly established. Its membership consists of two representatives appointed by each district council and one representative appointed by each local council in the Region. Each local council representative has one vote for each 5,000 of the population of his council area. Though this provides the councils lying outside the Trust Territory with a greater voting power than those within the Territory members regard themselves as being part of an entity and, with one exception, decisions have been reached without division. The exception was the election of its first chairman when the Council selected Togbi Tepre Hoho III, chief of Anfoega, who represents the Anfoega Local Council which is in Trust Territory.

75. The Council was formally opened on the 11th July, 1953, by the Regional Officer. Since that date, it has held full council meetings in August

and December, 1953, and will hold another in January, 1954. In addition, a number of meetings of the Staff and Finance Committee, Development Committee and Standing Committee have been held.

76. The Council is a deliberative and advisory body and has no executive or legislative functions. Its purpose is to enable representatives from all parts of the Region to meet together and deliberate upon matters affecting the welfare of the people and to take an effective part in planning the development of the region. It also provides an opportunity for the Ewes of Trust Territory and the Ewes of the Gold Coast to meet together and plan their development. An outstanding feature of its deliberations was the spirit of unity and co-operation which prevailed.

77. The Council's first task was to consider how the £1,000,000 development grant announced by the Prime Minister in the Legislative Assembly on the 7th July, should be expended in the Region. It quickly got to work on this and submitted a number of proposals to which reference is made in Part VI, Section 2, Chapter 2. At its meeting in December the Council was addressed by the Prime Minister of the Gold Coast who was able to inform it that the Government had approved its proposals in principle. He explained clearly the attitude of the Gold Coast Government towards the Territory. The Prime Minister also referred to other developments which will benefit the Territory such as the bridge across the Volta near Senchi and the trunk road that will run through the Territory.

78. The State Councils (Colony and Southern Togoland) Ordinance which came into force in 1952, provides for four state councils:—Akpini, Asogli, Hokpe and Buem. These councils may submit to the Governor in Council recommendations for the modification of customary law relating to any subject in force in their states. The Governor in Council may direct that the customary law declared or recommended by a state council shall be in force in any specified area. A state council may, in addition, impose customary constitutional sanctions and make any customary award up to the value of £50.

79. The membership of each state council is governed by the numbers of divisions in the state, each division having one representative on the state council. The relevant numbers are as follows:—Akpini State: 23; Asogli State: 28; Hokpe State: 10 and Buem State: 7.

CHAPTER 3. THE CIVIL SERVICE

80. The reorganisation of the Civil Service on a pattern based upon that **Q. 22** of the United Kingdom has proceeded smoothly.

81. The proposals for constitutional reform envisage the replacement of the existing three ex-officio members of the Cabinet by elected members, so that it may consist entirely of representative Ministers. One of the ex-officio Ministers concerned is the Minister of Defence and External Affairs who in his capacity of Chief Secretary has special responsibility for the Civil Service. Under the new constitution it is proposed that the Establishment Secretary should instead be responsible for the administration of the Civil Service. He will be attached to the office of the Prime Minister, who will deal with Civil Service matters in the Legislative Assembly.

82. The responsibility for appointment, promotion, transfer, dismissal and disciplinary control will remain vested in the Governor advised by the Public Service Commission. It is proposed that members of the Public

Service Commission should be appointed by the Governor after consultation with the Prime Minister, and that the Governor should consult the Prime Minister before filling certain of the higher posts in the Civil Service.

83. The statutory Public Service Commission is now composed of 2 overseas officers and 2 Africans, as was forecast in the 1952 report.

84. There will be no change in the policy that the Civil Service should be free from political control and interference. The Administration's policy with regard to the future of the Civil Service generally is contained in a statement made by the Prime Minister in the Legislative Assembly on the 8th July, 1953:

"We guarantee pensions and reasonable terms of service which will be no less favourable than those obtaining to-day, and we propose to maintain the principle that promotion is by merit alone. This is without prejudice to a policy under which special facilities will be accorded to Africans to enable them to compete on merit with overseas officers. All overseas officers desiring to do so will have the right to join the Local Service.

I come now to the details of our proposals. A scheme will be introduced not later than July, 1954, under which serving officers will be permitted to retire, if they so desire, with a compensatory allowance in addition to their earned pension. This arrangement takes into consideration that the proposals for the next constitutional advance will result in a diminution of existing safeguards, but will not amount to a radical change. I have in mind the possible disappearance of ex-officio Ministers; the consultations with the Prime Minister in regard to the filling of certain higher posts in the Civil Service and in respect of appointments to the Public Service Commission; the attachment of the Establishment Secretary to the Office of the Prime Minister; and the proposal to create training posts in the interests of accelerated Africanisation. I want to make it quite clear, however, that these changes are in no way intended to prejudice the principle emphasised in the White Paper that the Public Service should be free from political control or influence.

There will be no supersession of serving officers on the grounds of race; the Public Service Commission, however, would have discretion to widen the field of recruitment to promotion posts if, in their opinion, there were not officers in the Service of sufficient experience and of the necessary calibre to fill any specific appointment, or in the case of newly created posts to which special conditions apply.

Not more than two years after the introduction of the scheme of compensatory allowance, the Government will introduce a scheme of lump sum compensation, as has been done elsewhere. The details of this scheme are still the subject of actuarial examination. At this stage, any officer who desires to do so would have the alternative of retiring with his ordinary pension and lump sum compensation, or with his ordinary pension and compensatory allowance.

In the case of African officers, it is considered that the sentiments of patriotism will impel them to continue to serve their country and that they can look for a positive improvement in their prospects. Nevertheless, it has been agreed in view of the Secretary of State's responsibility for those African officers who have not opted to join the Local Service that any African officer holding a Secretary of State's appointment who can show to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State that his position and prospects in the Service have been prejudiced, or that he has legitimate cause for anxiety about his future in the Service, should be permitted to retire under

the compensation scheme. This is in accordance with the precedent afforded by India, but it is anticipated that such cases would be rare, if any occurred at all.

At the request of the Gold Coast Government, the Secretary of State has agreed that Officers for whom he has a responsibility and who by the end of the transitional period join the Gold Coast Local Service will continue thereafter to be eligible for transfer within the Colonial Service. Officers accepting transfer without a break in service to equivalent pensionable posts elsewhere would have no right to compensation; but those remaining in the Gold Coast Local Service would have a continuing right to retire with either form of compensation."

85. Further progress is reported in the activities of the Recruitment and Training Branch of the Chief Secretary's Office. In the year under review it has been possible to purchase a suitable building in the vicinity of the central Ministry buildings. This is already being used as a central training school for civil servants in the clerical, executive and administrative classes. In November this year a successful induction course was arranged for newly appointed executive and clerical officers. It is hoped to organise a similar course for new entrants to the administrative class.

86. The Official Working Party on Africanisation mentioned in the 1952 Report has, under the chairmanship of the Director of Recruitment and Training, completed its examination of the problems remitted to it by Government and has submitted its report. This report is now being examined by a Standing Committee on Africanisation, an advisory body which was set up at the beginning of 1953 and which is charged with keeping the policy of Africanisation under review within the framework of the principles enunciated in the Prime Minister's statement.

87. There are eleven members on this Committee six of whom are members of the Legislative Assembly. Membership also includes the Principals of the University College of the Gold Coast and the Kumasi College of Technology. The Government hopes to make a further policy statement on the subject of Africanisation at the budget meeting of the Legislative Assembly which will take place in February, 1954.

88. At the end of the year 1953 there were twelve citizens of the Territory holding senior posts in the Public Service. This figure, though an increase on the previous year is disappointing. It is however too early yet for the full effects of the acceleration of the educational programme in the Trust Territory and of the award of scholarships to be felt. Solid foundations have nevertheless been laid which will bring about a steady rise in the proportion of citizens from the Territory holding senior posts.

89. It remains a principle of the Administration's policy that when a vacancy occurs in any post (other than posts normally filled by the promotion of serving officers) no consideration should be given to the recruitment of an expatriate unless and until, after examination of the claim of all Togoland and Gold Coast African candidates, the Public Service Commission is satisfied beyond doubt that no such qualified and suitable candidate is available.

CHAPTER 4. SUFFRAGE

90. It was one of the recommendations of the White Paper on Constitutional Reform referred to in Chapter 1 above that a commission should be appointed to enquire into representational and electoral reform. This all

Q. 23

African committee worked under the chairmanship of a judge of the Supreme Court, himself an African. An amendment to the Constitution was made during the year to allow the electoral laws to be amended to provide for the election of members to the proposed new Legislative Assembly. As a result the new Electoral Provisions Ordinance which followed the recommendations of the Committee on Representational and Electoral Reform was introduced into the Assembly and passed during its last meeting of the year. Subsequently new regulations were approved for the registration of electors, and regulations covering the remaining aspects of the elections are likely to be made early in 1954.

91. The new Ordinance divides the Gold Coast and Togoland into 104 single constituencies. The boundaries of each constituency have been drawn so that it includes one or more local authority units and the size of each constituency is determined by its population which is as near as possible to the mean for the country as a whole. While it has not been found practical that the boundary between Togoland and the Gold Coast should coincide exactly with the constituency boundaries, nevertheless the result has been that a greater number of members than before will be elected from constituencies lying wholly in the Territory: four of the Southern Section constituencies lie entirely within the Territory, a fifth lies almost entirely within the Territory while a sixth lies roughly half in the Territory and half outside it. In the North, where the constituency system is introduced for the first time, three constituencies lie wholly within the Territory and five more are composed of areas partly in the Territory and partly outside it. A list of these constituencies and of the local council areas they contain may be found in Appendix IV.

92. The qualifications required for candidates for seats in the new legislature will be set out in the new constitutional instrument. It is not, however, expected that they will differ materially from the present requirements (which are set out in paragraph 100 of the 1952 Report). The qualifications for electors, regardless of their race or sex, are listed in the recent Ordinance and may be stated simply as follows:—

- (i) British national or protected status or current service in Gold Coast regiment or police ;
- (ii) age of 21 years or more ;
- (iii) ownership of immovable property or six months' residence in the area ; and
- (iv) payment, if liable, of local rate.

A person is only disqualified from voting if apart from not fulfilling the above requirements he or she:—

- (i) has been sentenced to a term of imprisonment exceeding one year and five years have not elapsed since release, or has, within the preceding five years, been convicted of an offence involving dishonesty ;
- (ii) is a certified lunatic ;
- (iii) has been convicted of an offence connected with elections.

A voter must register and his name must appear on the electoral roll.

93. The new registration regulations do not materially alter the procedure described in previous reports, but they are designed to enable the combination of registers of electors for the Legislative Assembly with those prepared for local government purposes. The qualifications for registration as a local authority elector differ from those required of an Assembly elector in that it is unnecessary for a local authority elector to be a British subject or British-

protected person. The electoral rolls are published and any person may within a specified time object to the inclusion of another person's name or to the omission of his own from the list. Claims and objections are heard in public by a specially appointed Revising Officer who is not permitted to be the same person as the officer in charge of the registration. Electoral rolls are revised annually and complete new registers of electors must be prepared and published every fourth year. Registration for the elections expected in 1954 will begin early in that year.

94. Regulations covering the remaining aspects of the elections will be made shortly. It is expected that they will provide for a single type of balloting throughout the country by which each candidate is given, well in advance of the elections, a coloured symbol. Persons wishing to take part in the elections will be checked against the electoral roll and, if found to be registered, electors will be given voting cards and pass one by one into a booth where they will find a number of sealed boxes each bearing the name and coloured symbol of a candidate. Each elector will then place his card without marking it in the box of the candidate of his choice.

95. It is proposed that the accepted candidates of each political party will be given the same symbol in every constituency, thereby facilitating countrywide propaganda by the parties. The parties will agree between them the symbols each will use and a number of additional symbols will be available in each constituency for independent candidates.

96. This new electoral system is an advance on that whereby the present Legislative Assembly was elected in that elections are now direct on a constituency basis and not as previously, in the Southern Section of the Territory, by two stages involving election from an electoral college. In the Northern Section the new system replaces the indirect system of election by district councils to a central electoral college for the whole of the Northern Territories. The new system can be operated by literates and illiterates alike and is simple to understand. It will place the Territory on a par, for electoral purposes, with the most democratic of countries.

97. It is proposed to hold the new elections in June, 1954. The last elections were held in 1951. Since then there has been considerable political party activity in the Southern Section of the Territory, the principal parties giving publicity to their objectives and programmes by rallies organised in most of the main towns and villages. This activity was encouraged during the year by the incidence of elections to district councils and to the Trans-Volta/Togoland Council and by the difference of opinion about the future of the Territory in its Southern Section. In the Northern Section political activity during the year was less marked.

CHAPTER 5. POLITICAL ORGANISATIONS

98. There are three main political parties in the Territory: the Convention People's Party, the Togoland Congress and the All-Ewe Conference. Q. 24

99. Part of the programme of the Convention People's Party is to work for the closer association of Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship with the Gold Coast with a view to their sharing together the responsibilities and privileges of self-government at the earliest possible time.

100. The present policy of the Togoland Congress Party is to unite the two Trust Territories of Togoland forthwith and to place them under the provisional authority of the United Nations with complete and irrevocable political and economic independence from the Gold Coast.

101. The All-Ewe Conference has as its basic aim the unification of all Ewe-speaking people in both Trust Territories and in the Gold Coast. This party welcomed the setting up of the new Trans-Volta/Togoland Council as a first step to the unification of the Ewes. Nevertheless certain leaders of this party are giving public support to the movement asking for the unification of the two Togolands.

102. The parties derive most of their membership from the Southern Section. However in the Northern Section there has been a marked increase in the wooing of the electorate by the Convention People's Party and to a smaller extent by the Ghana Congress Party, the main opposition party in the Gold Coast. The bulk of the population has not been greatly affected by these approaches, but a large proportion of the young literates and other progressive elements give their allegiance to the former party. Lively branches of the party exist at Yendi and Gushiago in Eastern Dagomba; elsewhere the party has supporters but not, apparently, any regular organisation.

103. These parties which advocate the unification of the two Trust Territories and their separation from the Gold Coast have made no headway whatever in the Northern Section; indeed, in the only portion of the Section in which they could truthfully claim adherents in 1952, that is in the Alfai area of Gonja, public support for their policy seems to be dwindling.

104. A party of women members of the Togo Union visited Yendi from the Southern Section in May in a brief and unsuccessful attempt to provoke local interest in their party's aims. They were ignored by the indigenous population.

CHAPTER 6. LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Q. 21

105. As envisaged in the foreword to the 1952 Report the original plan for the establishment of local and district councils was completed during the year by the establishment of the Likpe-Lolobi Local Council and the three district councils in the Southern Section of Ho, Kpandu and Buem/Krachi. The 1952 Report explained that all councils were established by separate instruments after prior consultation of the inhabitants' wishes. These instruments specify such variable features as the area, functions, number of members, etc., of the council in question. A sample instrument was reproduced in Appendix IV D of the 1952 Report.

Composition of Councils

106. The composition of all councils in the Territory is the same: approximately one-third of the membership is reserved for "Traditional Members", that is to say, councillors who are appointed by the traditional authorities (state councils or other traditional bodies) within the area of the council. The remaining councillors, who are styled "Representative Members", are elected by popular vote. Direct appointments and elections are made only to the local councils, the membership of district councils being formed by a process of "election up" by the lower councils from among their own representative and traditional members. In the Northern Section, provision exists for this procedure to be modified, and in that area the traditional members of district councils have been appointed direct by the traditional bodies.

Qualifications for voting and membership of councils

107. The qualifications for voting for the election of representative members to local councils are as follows :—

Voters (including women) must :—

- (i) be 21 years of age or over ;
- (ii) either own immovable property, i.e., land or houses or some similar property, in the area of the council, or, if not owning such property, be resident in the council area and have lived there for at least six months out of the preceding twelve ; and
- (iii) be liable to pay a rate to the council, or to the district council, and to have paid such rate at least three months before the date of election.

108. Provision now exists for women to be exempted from liability to pay any rate, while maintaining their right to vote. There is also a general provision, designed to meet the special circumstances of individuals and communities whose place of work may not be the same as their place of residence, for qualification (iii) to be satisfied by the production of a rate receipt issued in respect of payment to some council other than the council in which the individual wishes to vote. Persons disqualified from voting are as follows :—

- (1) individuals who have been sentenced to death or to imprisonment for a term exceeding 12 months or who have been convicted of any offence involving dishonesty (this disqualification lapses five years after the termination of the period of imprisonment) ;
- (2) lunatics ; and
- (3) individuals disqualified under any law relating to offences connected with elections.

109. The membership of local authorities is restricted to voters, some additional categories of persons being also disqualified. These include undischarged bankrupts, employees of the local authority and of the Administration (except with permission), members of the armed forces and the Gold Coast Police and also, as far as the Southern Section is concerned, Paramount Chiefs. An additional disqualification which is not applicable to the Northern Section, is that no person who cannot read and write the English language may become a member of a district council.

Functions of Local Authorities

110. The powers of local authorities vary within the limits laid down by the Ordinance and are prescribed in the establishing instrument. An example of the functions of a local council may be found in the instrument establishing the Yingor Local Council reproduced at Appendix IV D of the 1952 Report which should be read in conjunction with Appendix II (d) of the 1951 report on the Territory.

111. The division of functions between local and district councils is not standard, but practical experience has shown what functions district councils in the Southern Section should most appropriately perform. Firstly they will each maintain an organisation to carry out both capital works and routine works, particularly on roads, for many of which they will take over responsibility from the Regional Organisation. The funds for this will be provided in part by the Administration and in part by local councils in the district council area on the general principle that the Administration should be responsible for capital costs and local councils for the cost of

routine maintenance. District councils will also be responsible for controlling the Cocoa Marketing Board grants which are made to the cocoa-growing areas in the Territory and for maintenance of projects already completed with these funds. It is expected they will also provide most of the membership of local housing loan boards which will administer grants from the Administration for loans for building houses. Of particular importance is the proposal that district councils should become the authority responsible for seeing that the Administration's educational policy in the fields of middle and primary education is carried out. As an interim step, district councils have been asked to appoint a chairman for each of the three district education committees in the Southern Section, other members of each committee including a representative of each local council. Apart from these functions mentioned, district councils may be required to undertake any of those functions permitted them by the Ordinance.

112. In the Northern Section district councils superseded both in area and functions the old Native Authorities. They remain the rating authority upon which local councils may precept. The functions of local councils are very varied in extent—where they serve areas formerly served by a sub-Native Authority Treasury, as for instance Alfai, their functions are already numerous and comparable with local authorities in the Southern Section. They administer markets, dressing stations, meat stalls and may maintain a number of feeder roads within the limits imposed by the establishing instrument. 1953-54 was the first year in which local councils in the Northern Section produced separate estimates. Local Councils in the Nanumbe District are expected to produce estimates for the first time in 1954-55.

The Control of Local Authorities

113. Statutory powers which, with the approval of the Governor in Council, may be delegated, enable the Minister of Local Government to exercise effective control over local authorities when their interests require it. Their budgets and the rates they impose are all subject to his approval and he may initiate action for the recovery of surcharges imposed by the Administration's Audit Department. He may also issue financial memoranda for the guidance of councils and in extreme cases he may transfer the functions of a defaulting council to a committee of management appointed by himself. For this ultimate step he must obtain the approval of the Governor in Council. Powers to approve budgets and rates, to issue financial memoranda, to initiate action to recover audit surcharges and to approve bye-laws have now been delegated to the Regional Officers, who are the Minister's representatives in the Trust Territory; but they exercise them subject to the general overriding control of the Minister. Liaison between councils and the Administration is maintained through Administrative Officers styled Government Agents who have been empowered to represent the Minister in the districts under their charge at meetings of councils. These officers have the right of access to the records of councils and also exercise on behalf of the Minister a certain degree of day-to-day supervision over their finances. To them the councils look for friendly guidance on the spot.

The relationship of local authorities to other bodies

114. The new local authorities are entirely self-contained, and, though of course subject to the ultimate control of the Legislative Assembly through the Minister of Local Government, are otherwise completely independent of other Government bodies and councils. The only connection that local authorities have with regional councils lies in their representation on such councils or in co-incidence of memberships. Thus the Northern Territories

Council consists of members elected by nine district councils and two local councils, the Trans-Volta/Togoland Council is representative of local authorities, and many of the traditional members of local authorities may at the same time be members of State or Divisional Councils; but the local authorities exert no executive authority over the territorial bodies nor are they subject to any such authority in their turn.

The relationship between local authorities and traditional councils

115. Parallel with the new system of local government there exists the organisation of traditional authorities. These are normally organised into State and Divisional Councils which are given jurisdiction in their respective areas to determine any matter of a constitutional nature, including questions relating to the installation, abdication, etc., of chiefs. The appointment and tenure of office of chiefs is thereby placed wholly on a customary basis, although provision exists under the relevant ordinances for the Governor, in his discretion, to appoint a Committee of Enquiry to enquire into any dispute of a constitutional nature. Moreover, in cases relating to installation, abdication, etc., of Paramount or Head Chiefs, or in respect of disputes arising in any area in which there is no Paramount or Head Chief, an appeal from the decision of the traditional council lies to the Governor, who may refer the matter to an appeal commissioner before determining the issue in dispute.

116. In theory, apart from this right to appoint one-third of the members of local authorities, the only link between the two types of council lies in the presidency of the local government bodies, to which office a Chief is invariably appointed. The law was amended during the year to emphasise the duty of local authorities everywhere to ensure the adequate maintenance of traditional bodies.

Training of Local Authority Staff

117. Intensive courses lasting three months each are given at the Local Government School in Accra to employees and would-be employees of local authorities. Local government administration and finance are the principal subjects taught. The courses are open to and attended by candidates from the Trust Territory of whom seventeen passed through the School during the year. Subsidiary courses held at Gambaga gave less educated candidates from the North special preparation to fit them for the Accra School.

Proposed Changes

118. The 1952 Report made mention of certain proposed amendments to the Local Government Ordinance. These have now been effected; the different types of rating are no longer mutually exclusive, and women may now either be exempted altogether from paying a rate or be assessed at a lower figure than men.

119. No major changes in the organisation of local government in the Territory are contemplated at present. The forthcoming year must necessarily be a period of consolidation. In deference to the people's wishes, however, one new local authority (the Nkonya Local Council) is to be carved out of the area of the Togo Plateau Council, and other local aspirations met by the creation of area committees. A branch of the Local Government School to be opened at Tamale will, it is hoped, provide much-needed facilities for training local authority officials in the north of the Territory.

CHAPTER 7. THE JUDICIARY

Q. 25, 27

120. The Courts system of the Territory consists of Native Courts, Magistrates' Courts and the Supreme Court, which serve the Gold Coast and Togoland alike. From the Supreme Court appeals lie, in cases of sufficient importance, to the West African Court of Appeal which serves all the British West African territories.

121. Leaving aside for the present native courts, which are dealt with below, initial jurisdiction except in land cases is exercised by a magistrate who may be a professional lawyer appointed as District Magistrate or the local Administrative Officer sitting as a magistrate. There is a District Magistracy covering most of the Southern Section; in the Krachi area and the Northern Section Administrative Officers perform all magisterial duties. The District Magistrate is stationed at Ho but also hears cases at other centres in the Southern Section. A District Magistrate has power to award a fine of £100 or imprisonment for one year in criminal cases and has jurisdiction to deal with civil cases in which the amount involved is not more than £150: Administrative Officers sitting as magistrates have power to award a fine of £50 or 6 months' imprisonment in criminal cases and have jurisdiction to deal with civil cases in which the amount involved is not more than £100. In the north there are Magistrates' Courts at Yendi in the Territory and at Salaga, Gambaga and Bawku just outside it.

122. A criminal case too serious to be tried by a magistrate is normally the subject of a preliminary enquiry by a magistrate who, if he finds that there is a prima facie case against the defendant, commits him to the Assizes which are presided over by a Judge of the Supreme Court. Civil cases which exceed the jurisdiction of a magistrate are heard by a Judge of the Supreme Court. While most land cases are in practice first tried in native courts, the Lands Division of the Supreme Court has both original and appellate jurisdiction in land cases arising in the Southern Section. In the Northern Section this power is held by the Court of the Chief Regional Officer.

123. In practice the larger number of cases, both civil and criminal, are disposed of in native courts. In the Southern Section there are twenty-seven of these, established under the Native Courts (Southern Section of Togoland) Ordinance, one of them (Anfoega) having been established during the year.

124. Provision is made under this Ordinance for grading native courts in grades A, B, C and D. Twenty-two are graded "B", including five appeal courts. The remaining five courts are graded "C". Courts of "B" grade can in criminal cases impose a maximum penalty of a fine of £25 or three months' imprisonment, while courts graded "C" may impose a maximum penalty in criminal cases of a fine of £10 or of two months' imprisonment in default of payment. The Ordinance gives powers to the Governor to make orders conferring powers on native courts to administer the provisions of any ordinance: jurisdiction has been conferred on native courts to deal with a large number of the less serious crimes under the Criminal Code, and to hear cases under a number of other ordinances, such as those dealing with the control of mosquito breeding and control of prices. Each native court in the Southern Section has a panel of about thirty members and a duty roster is drawn up so that the three or five members needed to constitute the court are available. Some of the courts sit in a number of divisions so that people living in inaccessible places are not inconvenienced by long journeys.

125. Native courts in the Northern Section are established under the Native Courts (Northern Territories) Ordinance. They have specified criminal jurisdiction in respect of rules and orders made by local authorities, of certain of the simpler common law offences specified in the laws and also of some offences, criminal only by virtue of customary law (such as adultery), as prescribed by Order of the Governor. Native courts also have defined jurisdiction in civil actions. There are three grades of native court—A, B, and C. "A" courts may inflict fines up to £50 and imprisonment up to six months. "B" and "C" courts may inflict fines up to £25 and £5 and imprisonment up to three months and one month respectively. All courts can order corporal punishment up to twelve strokes with a light cane for juvenile male delinquents. No such awards of corporal punishment were made during the year. In civil cases native courts can try actions for debt, demand and damages, divorce and other matrimonial suits, and cases involving succession to property and paternity of children. An "A" court is limited to suits involving not more than £50, a "B" court not more than £25, and a "C" court not more than £10. "A" and "B" grade courts also have jurisdiction to hear cases relating to the ownership of land.

126. The Dagomba District Council area has one "A" court and seven "C" courts with jurisdiction in the Territory and the Nanumba District Council area one "A" court and three "C" courts. In the northerly Mamprusi area of the Territory a division of the Kusasi court has been constituted to exercise jurisdiction within the East Agolle Local Council area (i.e., entirely within the Trust Territory). This court consists of members drawn from the same area. In the South Mamprusi area of the Northern Section new "C" courts were established during the year at Yunyoo and Bunkpurugu. The Gonja area of the Territory is served by a grade "C" court at Kpandai exercising jurisdiction within the Alfai Local Council area, and by the Kpembe "B" court which has its seat in the Northern Territories but whose area of jurisdiction extends into a small portion of the Trust Territory. The maximum number of members who may sit in the Northern Section is five, the minimum three. There are Native Courts of Appeal at Yendi and Bimbilla in the Trust Territory and at Nalerigu just outside it. In both Sections of the Territory native courts were empowered during the year to hear criminal cases, other than cases of incitement, arising from refusal to pay local authority rates.

127. Where there are Native Courts of Appeal these hear appeals from the native courts of original jurisdiction. Appeals lie from Native Courts of Appeal and, in areas where there are none, from the native court of original jurisdiction to Magistrates' Courts and thence to the Supreme Court. There are two exceptions to this—appeals in land cases in the Southern Section lie direct from native courts to the Lands Division of the Supreme Court and appeals from Magistrates' Courts in all civil cases in the Northern Section lie to the Court of the Chief Regional Officer. Further appeals lie in cases of sufficient importance to the West African Court of Appeal and from there to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in London. Q. 26

128. In addition to these systems of appeal, Government Agents and in the Southern Section the Judicial Adviser (stationed in the Colony) have powers to review the decisions of native courts. These powers are rarely used but are available as a speedy means of remedying any real miscarriage of justice. Similarly the findings of magistrates in criminal cases are liable to review by the Chief Justice or by the Judge of the Supreme Court from the judicial division in which they lie.

129. Apart from the fact that non-Africans are not normally subject to native courts and cannot become members of them, the courts of the Gold Coast and the Territory do not differentiate in any way on grounds of race, sex, or nationality. Judges are appointed by the Governor on behalf of the Queen and hold office during Her Majesty's pleasure. The rules and procedure relating to the appointment and dismissal of magistrates are the same as for other government officers in similar grades. Magistrates and judges may be Africans or non-Africans and there is nothing to prevent suitably qualified women becoming members of native courts, magistrates or judges. Three out of the nine Judges of the Supreme Court and one of the Justices of the Court of Appeal are at present Africans.

130. Members of native courts in the Southern Section are appointed by the Governor in Council subject to the advice of the local council first having been sought. This advice is almost always accepted. The power of appointing substitutes for those members who are unable or unwilling to continue serving or whom the local council may wish to remove is delegated to the Regional Officer. The Governor in Council's powers of appointment in the Northern Section are delegated to the Chief Regional Officer of the Northern Territories. Any member of the public may become a member of a native court provided he enjoys the respect of his fellow citizens. In the Southern Section panels are revised once a year; in the Northern Section members hold office as long as they conduct themselves properly. In the Northern Section the native courts normally consist of a head chief with a number of other chiefs and elders. Care is taken to see that in any area where immigrant communities form an important portion of the population at least one member of each such community is on the native court panel. Registrars are appointed by the Local Councils, subject, in the Southern Section, to the provisions of the Native Courts Regulations. Only persons "of African descent, provided that the mode of life of such person is that of the general community and that such person is in his country of origin subject to African Customary law" are subject to the jurisdiction of native courts. Native courts hear cases in the native language but the court records are written in English. In all other courts proceedings are conducted in English, but anyone has a right to speak in his own language and have the proceedings interpreted to him; and this is the invariable practice when one or more of the parties is not conversant with English.

Q. 26

131. Court interpreters are required to have a good knowledge of spoken English and a normal knowledge of the vernacular language or languages most commonly spoken in the neighbourhood to which they are posted. No special conditions are applied to their recruitment, which is done locally.

132. Trials in the Supreme Court and in Magistrates' Courts are held in accordance with a procedure laid down by the Rules made under the Courts Ordinance (Cap. 4) in civil cases and by the Criminal Procedure Code (Cap. 10) in criminal cases. These are substantially the same as the Rules of Procedure applied in Courts in England.

133. Trial by jury is practised in criminal cases in the Colony and the Southern Section of the Territory. Legislation was enacted during the year to enable women as well as men to serve as jurors. The Criminal Procedure Code (Cap. 10) provides that trials of all cases punishable by death shall be with a jury; but the Governor in Council may provide by Order for the trial by jury of any offence and he has in fact done so in the case of all offences punishable by imprisonment for life. All other indictable offences in the Colony and the Southern Section of the Territory are tried by the court with assessors. In the Northern Section all indictable offences are tried

by the Supreme Court with assessors. In land cases a Judge of the Land Court may sit with assessors where he thinks it desirable either generally or where a question of native customary law is involved. As regards procedure in native courts, regulations have been made in respect of the Southern Section which in many respects are similar to the Rules of Court of the Supreme Court and Magistrates' Courts but they have been made to suit the more limited jurisdiction of native courts. The procedure of native courts in the Northern Section is not governed by precise rules, although the English practice is followed broadly as a result of supervision by Government Agents and of the dictates of the courts to which appeals lie. The method of ascertainment of fact is the hearing of evidence on oath and cross-examination. Where a civil case before a Magistrate's Court or the Supreme Court is cognisable by a native court, the Court is required to refer the parties to that native court and to cease further hearing of it.

134. The Procedure Regulations applicable to the Southern Section (Regulations No. 23 of 1949) lay down the scale of fees to be charged in native courts. In the Northern Section a flat fee of 5s. is paid on a first hearing and of 10s. on appeal, and it is the general practice of the courts to require both parties to deposit the fee, the successful party recovering his deposit at the conclusion of the hearing.

135. Members of the Gold Coast bar may appear on behalf of any party in the Supreme Court or a Magistrate's Court. No barrister, solicitor, proctor or attorney may be employed in any cause brought before a native court. Free legal aid is provided for persons accused of indictable offences in the Divisional Court.

136. Only penalties specified by law can be imposed by the courts. All sentences of imprisonment are carried out in Government prisons on warrants issued by the courts. Warrants of imprisonment issued by native courts require endorsement by an Administrative Officer before they can be given effect. Corporal punishment may be awarded to adult males only by a Judge of the Supreme Court and only for the offence of housebreaking with weapons. No such punishment was awarded during the year. Wherever practicable juveniles and young persons sentenced to imprisonment are transferred to the special institution described in Part VII. Corporal punishment may be awarded to boys under the age of 16 by Magistrates' Courts and in the Northern Section also by native courts. The Legislative Assembly has expressed itself against the complete abolition of corporal punishment for the present. Q. 27

137. The Governor in Council may make a deportation order against an individual who is native neither to the Gold Coast nor the Territory, who has been convicted of an offence punishable by imprisonment and who has been recommended for deportation by the Court convicting him. A deportation order may also be made against a non-native if the Governor in Council deems it to be conducive to the public good. In the case of a British subject or protected person certain limitations are placed on the power to make a deportation order. Deportation as between the Gold Coast and the Territory is not possible.

138. Any person charged before a Magistrate's Court may, if the court considers that the circumstances of the case warrant it, be discharged without being convicted, provided he signs a bond to be of good behaviour and to appear before the court if required at any time during a prescribed period which must not exceed three years. A similar procedure can be adopted in respect of persons convicted on information of any offence punishable by imprisonment.

139. The Court may similarly make a probation order should it think that the offender's youth, character, antecedents, home surroundings, health, mental condition or other extenuating circumstances warrant it. In such cases the offender must express his willingness to abide by the provisions of the order in preference to accepting summary punishment.

140. A probation order may have effect for between six months and three years from the date of the order and require the offender to submit to the supervision of a probation officer. It may also specify a particular area or place of residence. Details of the provisions regarding the probation of offenders are contained in Ordinance No. 24 of 1944.

141. The law contains no other provision relating to forced residence.

CHAPTER 8. LEGAL SYSTEM

Q. 28

142. Broadly speaking, the legal system follows that of England. The common law, the doctrines of equity and the statutes of general application in force in England on the 24th July, 1874, are the law in the Gold Coast and the Territory, except in so far as they have been modified by a local ordinance. Criminal law has been codified in the Criminal Code.

143. The great majority of legal relationships existing between persons arise as a result of African customary law. Most property (including interest in land) is held and most domestic and contractual obligations arise according to customary law, and the Supreme Court and Magistrates' Courts are empowered to enforce its observance where the parties are Africans and it is not contrary to "justice, equity and good conscience", or to any ordinance. Indeed, even where one party is not an African, the strict enforcement of the English law is not required where substantial injustice would be done. On the other hand, where it appears that parties, even though African, intended their obligation to be governed exclusively by English law, the customary law is inapplicable.

144. With regard to native courts the law provides that native customary law within the area of jurisdiction of the native court is administered, provided it is not repugnant to natural justice, equity and good conscience, nor incompatible either directly or by necessary implication with any ordinance for the time being in force. There is a further proviso with regard to criminal offences which are only such by virtue of native customary law, limiting jurisdiction to seven offences set out in the first schedule to the Native Courts (Southern Section of Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship) Ordinance.

145. A description of the customary legal system in the Territory is contained in paragraphs 190-196 of the 1952 Report.

PART VI

Economic Advancement

SECTION 1: FINANCE OF THE TERRITORY

CHAPTER 1. PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION

146. The finances of Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship have **Q. 29** since the Territory was first placed under Mandate—and indeed even before that—been integrated with those of the Gold Coast. There is no separate budget for the Territory nor is any distinction made between revenue derived from the Gold Coast and that derived from the Territory. The reasons for this arrangement have been discussed at some length in the past, especially in the Committee on Administrative Unions, and it does not appear necessary to rehearse them here. Nevertheless each year the revenue which has been derived in and in connection with the Territory and expenditure incurred in and in connection with the Territory are estimated as accurately as is possible and are furnished for the information of the Trusteeship Council.

147. The public budget for the Gold Coast and the Territory is presented to the Legislative Assembly by the Minister of Finance, and is considered in detail in Committee of Supply. Each Minister is responsible for the preparation of the estimates of those Departments under his control and he defends them in Committee of Supply. The allocation of funds to each Ministry is decided in advance by the Cabinet. An Appropriation Ordinance is passed by the Assembly, and consented to by the Governor, who then issues his warrant authorising expenditure in accordance with the approved estimates. Supplementary provision for items of unforeseen expenditure is authorised by the Governor during the course of the year, with the consent of a Standing Committee of the Assembly.

148. Copies of the Gold Coast Estimates and of the Finances and Accounts for the year 1952-53 have been forwarded to the Library of the United Nations.

149. Ordinary and extraordinary expenditure is normally covered by budgetary revenue. Development expenditure is however largely financed out of the Development Funds, which were established by the Cocoa Duty and Development Funds Ordinance of 1951 and are made up of additional duties imposed on the export of cocoa. Separate Development Estimates have been provided since the year 1952-53.

150. The revenue estimated to have been derived from and in connection **Q. 30, 32** with the Territory and the expenditure estimated to have been incurred in and in connection with the Territory during the financial year ended on the 31st March, 1953, is given at Appendix VI. The system by which these estimates have been compiled is fairly elaborate and there is not a fixed proportion, common to each head of revenue, between the amount actually collected in the Territory and the amount collected elsewhere but estimated to have been derived from the Territory; indeed the relative

proportions vary widely as between the various heads. In the case of expenditure, however, the variation between the proportion spent inside and outside the Territory is less great.

151. By far the greater part of the revenue is actually received outside the Territory, since all export duty on cocoa and excise and most income tax and some licensing fees are paid in Accra and most of the import duties is collected at ports. In the case of export duty it is possible to calculate the Territory's share fairly accurately, but many other items of revenue, including import duties and income tax, on the other hand have inevitably to be estimated. The proportion of the expenditure shown which is actually paid out in the Territory is consistently higher than is the proportion of revenue shown which is received in the Territory. Even here, however, projects undertaken in Togoland (e.g. by contractors with head offices in Accra) may be actually paid for outside the Territory. Moreover the central government expenditure—on the Governor's office, on ministries and on the Legislature—and that of certain Government departments established wholly in the Gold Coast is incurred outside the Territory and the percentage of such expenditure which it is thought can appropriately be "charged" to the Territory (it is normally between 5 per cent. and 10 per cent.) has to be assessed separately in each case.

Q. 31

152. While the figures of revenue and expenditure given are only approximations, the picture given of the Territory's finances is probably more or less correct. The revenue of £2,081,084 shows an increase of £554,440 over the figure for 1952-53, which increase is largely attributable to increased collection of export duties, and a greatly increased transfer from the Development Funds amounting to £585,264 which was used to finance development projects carried out during the year. In practice the additional Cocoa Duty paid to these Funds in respect of the Territory's cocoa crop was £843,182. Thus it can be calculated that the sum of £257,918 may be regarded as having been accumulated in the Development Funds for expenditure in subsequent years on development projects which benefit the Territory, both those carried out in Togoland itself and those which, like the new harbour at Tema, are particularly likely to benefit it.

153. Expenditure, both ordinary and development, amounted to £1,960,561 which is £644,206 more than the figure for 1951-52. This increase mainly reflects the increased pace of development.

154. The estimated collection of ordinary revenue (i.e. revenue excluding the contribution from Development Funds and under the United Kingdom's Colonial Development and Welfare Act) exceeded ordinary expenditure by £78,350. This accords with the favourable financial position of the Gold Coast generally at the end of the financial year.

Q. 33

155. Grants from the Administering Authority are given for specific projects proposed by the Administration and no conditions are attached except that they should be expended on the projects for which they have been made. These grants are for the Gold Coast and the Territory generally and no amounts have been specifically earmarked for the Territory; those which were of particular benefit to the Territory were for teacher training colleges, scholarships for higher education, the educational building programme, water supply and for the preliminary survey in connection with the development of the Volta River basin. The total amount to be made available over a period of 10 years by Her Majesty's Government to the Gold Coast and the Territory as a whole is £4,250,000. The main grant

during the year was for preliminary investigation of the Volta River Project of which a portion has been charged against the Territory.

156. The public debt of the Gold Coast has been incurred mainly to finance railway construction and the building of Takoradi Harbour. While the Territory, especially the Northern parts benefit to some extent from these, the amount of that benefit is so difficult to assess that in the interests of simplifying the Territory's financial position for the purpose of the report it has not been considered appropriate to regard any portion of this debt as being charged to the Territory. **Q. 34**

157. As has been seen the bulk of the revenue comes from indirect taxation, notably import and export duties. Import duties are collected by the Customs Department chiefly at the ports but also on the land frontiers. Changes in the rates of import duty are given in Appendix VII. An appeal against an assessment by the Customs lies to the Governor in Council. **Q. 36**

158. The only product of the Territory on which export duty is collected is cocoa. Under the Cocoa Duty and Development Funds Ordinance duty is paid at the rate of 10% when the f.o.b. price does not exceed £100 per ton; when the price is between £100 and £120 a ton the duty remains constant at £10 per ton, and when the price is in excess of £120 a ton the duty is half the amount by which the price is in excess of £100.

159. Other indirect taxation collected by the Administration includes stamp duties, licence fees for auctioneers, dogs, domestic servants, firearms, goldsmiths, hunting, letter-writers, prospectors, money-lenders, motor vehicles, pawnbrokers and surveyors and for sellers of petrol, wine, beer and spirits.

160. The only direct tax collected by the Administration is the income tax payable by individuals and companies under the Income Tax Ordinance. Income tax owed may be sued for in a civil action by the Commissioner of Income Tax. A right of appeal against an assessment exists to the Supreme Court or, at the option of the taxpayer when tax on the disputed portion of the income does not exceed £50, to a Board of Commissioners, an impartial body of non-official persons appointed by the Governor. An appeal lies from the Board to the Supreme Court and where the income assessed is not less than £1,250, from the Supreme Court to the West African Court of Appeal. **Q. 35**

161. All the above taxation is payable by indigenous inhabitants and others alike without discrimination.

CHAPTER 2. LOCAL AUTHORITY FINANCE AND TAXATION

162. Details of local authority revenue and expenditure for 1952-53 are to be found in Appendix VI B. These statistics are of particular interest in that they relate to the first financial year of the new local council system as opposed to that of the old Native Authorities. They reveal marked progress. The collection of annual rate rose, for instance, in the Southern Section from £23,482 in 1951-52 to £58,697 in 1952-53. Revenue from all sources in 1953-54 is expected to reach £211,243. **Q. 29**
Q. 32

163. The progress made is especially notable in the case of the local councils in the Ho and Kpandu districts. In these two areas there was strong opposition encouraged for political ends, first to the establishment of the councils and later to the payment of rates. As the figures show, this opposition was likewise rejected and it is hoped that the local councils will now be able to make steady progress in bringing their people an efficient system of local government. There are good reasons for believing that this will occur. There has been cordial and close co-operation between the elected and traditional members of the councils. The elected members have, in most cases, kept in touch with their electors and the success with which the local councils have collected rates indicates the extent to which they command the support of their ratepayers.

164. Local councils may not incur expenditure except in accordance with approved estimates. These are prepared in draft form by the Finance Committees of district and local councils with the assistance and advice of administrative officers and officers of technical departments. They are then subjected to scrutiny and discussion and possibly to amendment at full meetings of the council concerned before being submitted to Chief Regional Officers to whom the Minister of Local Government has delegated his power of approval. The execution of estimates is in the hands of the councils' own officers subject to the control of Finance Committees of the council, and to inspection by the auditor and the Minister's representatives.

165. It should be noted that the financial relationship between local authorities and the Administration conforms closely with their functional relationship. Local authorities have their own sphere of action, in which the Administration provides them with support and assistance. On the financial side, the local authority estimates are restricted to activities which come within the scope of the Ordinance; at the same time the Administration provides generous grants-in-aid, certain reimbursements and special capital grants for development. The nature and extent of this assistance related to the financial year 1952-53 is set out in Appendix VI. The system of grants-in-aid, described in the 1952 report, is at present under review.

166. The revenues and expenditure of local authorities do not directly supplement the finances of the Administration, to which no part of the revenues is directly remitted. It is, however, the responsibility of all local authorities to meet the cost of building and furnishing primary and middle schools. In the Southern Section local authorities are also required to refund to the Administration up to one-fifth of the grants paid to school managements for the salaries of primary school teachers and to pay for all expendable equipment used in primary schools. Other public services for which provision is made in varying degrees in the budgets of local authorities include water supplies, minor roads, dispensaries and maternity clinics. In the Northern Section they provide school meals. The degree of priority to be accorded by local authorities to the different services they are called upon to provide is a complicated question which is at present under investigation by experts.

O. 35, 36,
37

167. Prior to the formation of the new local and district councils, the poll tax or levy was the principal form of local taxation. All adults except women and chiefs were required to pay at the same rate whatever their circumstances. Women paid nothing in the Northern Section and half the rate demanded of men in the Southern. Chiefs usually paid at a higher rate than their subjects. The new local authorities, on the other hand, are

empowered to raise revenue by imposing, in addition to a basic rate, one or more of the following rates:—

- (a) a graduated rate per capita on persons liable to pay the basic rate ;
- (b) a rate at a uniform amount per pound on the assessed value of immovable property situate within the area of authority of the council concerned or in any part of such area ; and
- (c) a rate assessed on the possessions of persons who reside within the area of authority of the council concerned or in any part of such area.

No attempt was made during the year to levy the second of these rates, which is a novelty in the Territory and requires careful and skilled preparations beforehand ; but several councils augmented their incomes by the first and third methods.

168. Other local revenues are raised by a variety of fees, tolls and licences : further details are also given in the Appendix. Such fees are not payable on the same activities as are liable to the Administration's indirect taxation. They are all, however, subject to approval by the Minister before they become enforceable.

169. Before the Minister's approval is given to a rating order, the rate-payers are at liberty to petition him against the rate as proposed by the rating authority ; once his approval is given the only appeal an individual can make is by raising his defence on a charge of having failed or refused to pay. He may, however, apply to the council for reduction or total remission of the rate on the grounds of poverty. If a person fails to pay a rate due from him, the Council concerned is entitled to collect it as a civil debt together with costs ; if he refuses to pay he is liable to a fine not exceeding £50 or in default to a term of imprisonment not exceeding six months. Land may not be foreclosed nor labour exacted in default of payment. Cases arising from refusal to pay local authority rates are now included in the jurisdiction of Native Courts.

170. No labour for communal purposes is exacted, although voluntary labour is frequently offered and accepted for carrying out some specific project of benefit to the community.

SECTION 2. MONEY AND BANKING

171. The currency in circulation in the Gold Coast and the Territory is West African currency issued by the West African Currency Board which operates under the authority of the Secretary of State for the Colonies and has its headquarters in London. Its regulations provide for the automatic issue and redemption of currency on demand and the maintenance of full sterling backing. Q. 38

172. The laws and regulations governing the issue and circulation of currency are:—

(a) Imperial—

- Gold Coast and Dependencies Coinage Order, 1912.
- Gold Coast and Dependencies Coinage Order, 1913.
- Gold Coast and Dependencies Coinage (No. 2) Order, 1920.

(b) Local—

- The Currency Ordinance (Cap. 180).
- The Coins Ordinance (Cap. 191).
- The West African Currency Notes Order by the Governor in Council.

173. The Bank of the Gold Coast, established in accordance with the provisions of the Bank of the Gold Coast Ordinance, 1952, opened during the year in Accra in May; no branches have yet been opened in the Territory. Both the main commercial banks, the Bank of British West Africa Ltd., and Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) have branches there, the former at Hohoe and the latter at Ho and Hohoe. Full banking facilities are available. In addition, all Post Offices and 17 Postal Agencies in the Territory transact Savings Bank business.

174. No bank or other agency is authorised to issue currency in the Territory.

Q. 39

175. The provisions controlling the use of foreign exchange (based on the United Kingdom Exchange Control regulations) are contained in the Exchange Control Ordinance. Residents in the Territory are required to surrender for sale to the banks as authorised dealers their holdings of specified foreign currencies. Similarly, banks have authority delegated under the provisions of the Ordinance to authorise payments for purchase of goods from countries outside the sterling area. All other payments to foreign countries must receive the prior approval of the Exchange Control. Investments in the Territory by persons resident outside the sterling area are normally allowed by the Exchange Control and repatriation of the funds is permitted at a later date. There are no restrictions regarding payments within the sterling area.

Q. 40

176. The official rates of exchange are those fixed by the Bank of England and published in the Press.

Q. 41

177. The following facilities are available for small depositors and borrowers:

(i) *Issue of 4 per cent. Gold Coast Stock, 1968-1973.*

The Local Loans Ordinance, 1953, authorised the issue by the Bank of the Gold Coast of £500,000 of the above stock at par, the list of applications for stock opening on 21st September, 1953, and closing on the 30th January, 1954. Applications could be received at the branches of the two main commercial banks in the Territory and at District Treasuries of the Administration. The proceeds of the loan are to be applied to the financing of development works within the Development Plan for rural water supplies, electricity capital works and radio telephone links. Interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum will be payable half yearly. Applications were accepted for £50 stock or multiples thereof but transfers in multiples of £25 may be effected without charge through the Bank of the Gold Coast by instrument in writing. The stock is redeemable at par by the Administration on or after the 1st August, 1968, but not later than the 31st July, 1973.

It is planned to raise further loans during the course of 1954-55, including a further issue of premium bonds.

(ii) *At the Bank of British West Africa Ltd., Hohoe.*

Savings Bank deposits are accepted with a maximum of £50 per month up to a total of £1,000 at a rate of interest of 2 per cent. per annum per pound for each completed calendar month.

Fixed deposits are accepted for periods of six months and under one year with interest at 1 per cent. per annum and 1½ per cent. per annum for a period of one year. A special rate of 2 per cent. is allowed for local authorities.

The rate of interest charged on loans varies according to the circumstances and the nature of the security offered.

(iii) *At Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) Ho and Hohoe.*

Savings Bank accounts may be held up to a maximum of £1,000 with interest at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, deposits being limited to a maximum of £50 in any one month.

Deposits intended for fixed deposit accounts are accepted without limit for periods of 6 and 12 months at varying rates of interest although in general interest rates on fixed deposit accounts are the same as those allowed by the Bank of British West Africa Ltd.

The rate of interest charged on loans varies according to the circumstances and the nature of the security offered.

(iv) *At Post Office and Postal Agencies.*

Six Post Offices and 17 Postal Agencies in the Territory conduct Savings Bank business. Deposits of 1s. upwards are accepted and interest is paid at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum. Amounts of up to £3 may be withdrawn on demand.

SECTION 3. ECONOMY OF THE TERRITORY

CHAPTER 1. GENERAL

178. The economy of the Territory is, in the nature of things, closely bound up with that of the Gold Coast. This is accounted for in part by the Gold Coast providing the natural market for its exportable foodstuffs and in part by the Territory having no coastline. All the Territory's overseas imports enter the Territory via Gold Coast ports where the main offices of the principal commercial firms operating in the Territory have naturally established themselves. Q. 42
Q. 45

179. The Territory therefore shares both in the present economic buoyancy of the Gold Coast and in its economic problems. However, the dangers facing the economy are even more apparent in the Territory than they are in the Gold Coast for whereas the Gold Coast's predominantly agricultural economy is balanced to a considerable extent by other natural resources such as minerals and timber, the Territory is almost entirely agricultural and enjoys neither workable mineral resources which can provide an alternative export, nor many of the factors which encourage the growth of industry. The Territory's dependence on cocoa is illustrated by the estimated figures of exports quoted in Appendix IX.

180. The Administration is fully alive to the consequent need to widen the basis of the Territory's economy in every possible way, of which the production of alternative cash crops must clearly be the first. In the present economic circumstances of the Territory it is undoubtedly the case that the greater the price received by the producer for his cocoa in relation to that for other crops, the more do alternative cash crops tend to be neglected and the greater is the price of foodstuffs for local consumption.

181. The Territory's economy suffers, too, from being inelastic; increased purchasing power does not lead readily to increased production. It would be impossible to expand supplies of food and materials sufficiently to match sudden rises in cocoa price and the consequent increase in purchasing power could result only in drastic price inflation.

182. The Administration's cocoa price policy is in fact decisive to the Territory's economic stability. It works in four ways. First, by imposing a cocoa export duty, it enables reserves of money to be built up for capital development. Without such reserves the Territory would have to look almost exclusively to foreign sources for its supplies of capital; as already

explained, there is little accumulation among any section of the community of capital which would be available for investment, the reasons for which are largely attributable to the social system of the people. A substantial reserve of capital will, it is hoped, facilitate the economic enfranchisement of the Territory, which is little less an ideal in the eyes of the people than is its political enfranchisement. Secondly, the policy provides, again largely by virtue of the cocoa export duty, not only for future capital development but also for much of the funds required by the current development programme. The social services and, above all, increased productivity, without which higher standards of living cannot be maintained, depend on the careful planning and execution of this programme. Thirdly, in the short term the policy has the anti-inflationary effect commented on in the preceding paragraph. The cocoa price is fixed for the whole season, a system which works to the benefit of the farmer and the trader. There is thus little danger of any sudden upset of the equilibrium between supply and demand so characteristic of many of the under-developed countries where a single crop controls the economy. This however should not be taken to mean that the price as paid to the producer is ever fixed at a level lower than the Cocoa Marketing Board thinks it can afford after payment of export duty. As will be seen from the accounts of the year's workings of the Cocoa Marketing Board in Section 4, Chapter 1, the surplus on the year's workings was extremely small when expressed as a percentage either of the total purchases or of the capital employed. It might well have been a loss for it is impossible to foretell such unpredictable factors as the weather and crop conditions and their effect on the market. And yet the surplus cannot be described as a profit for it is all allocated to specific appropriations or reserves. The general and trading reserves are still barely half the total amount of liquid cash resources required to finance operations on the scale of the 1952-53 season. Another of the reserves, the stabilisation reserve, stands at £51,000,000, as it has since 1951. This reserve constitutes the fourth aspect of the cocoa price policy—namely to provide against slumps in the world cocoa market in future years. The failure of attempts at price stabilisation made in primary producing countries in the years between the two world wars is sometimes cited to show that price stabilisation in the Gold Coast and Togoland cannot be effected even by the accumulation of stabilisation funds. The Administration is however convinced that, in the particular circumstances of these two territories and of the cocoa industry as a whole, a wise employment of these funds should enable the territories to avoid the fate of other small countries whose economics have in the words of a distinguished Latin-American gone “from abundance to sadness, from joy to misery with the changing pattern of world demand.”

183. For the rest, the Administration's economic policy is reflected in the Development Plan adopted by the Legislative Assembly in 1951. As a result of changes in delivery dates, rising costs and more rapid progress in some projects than had been expected, the original Plan has been rephased and it is now proposed to have spent a total of £82 million as compared with the original plan of £74 million before the 31st March, 1956, in the Gold Coast and the Territory. The Territory is to benefit, in addition, from the special £2 million loan, of which £1 million is to be spent on improving the road from Accra to the extreme North of the Territory, with a bridge across the Volta River at Senchi, and £1 million is to be spent with advice from the Trans-Volta/Togoland Council.

184. The successful operation of the Plan naturally depends on the funds becoming available as expected and on their not being outpaced by rises in the cost of material and labour. As for the funds, the Plan is at present

doubly dependent on the revenue from cocoa export duty, first, for its original capital investment and, secondly, since, as social services develop under the Plan, the increased revenue required to maintain the new services is not at present forthcoming, at an adequate level from other sources. In the second phase of the Plan, as explained in the following chapter, the emphasis will be on developing productive capacity and thus lessening the present dependence on cocoa export duty for financing the Plan. As for costs, prices of imported materials remained fairly stable during 1953 but are subject to influences not under the Administration's control. The award of increased wages and salaries to Government staff introduced in 1952 has largely been followed in private spheres and 1953 saw a number of adjustments to bring other wages and salaries into line with the general structure, but for the successful conclusion of the Plan it will be of importance that wages do not outstrip an improvement in real income such as would follow a genuine increase in productivity. In short a careful watch must be kept on inflationary influences such as a failure to import sufficient consumer goods or ensure sufficient foodstuffs to match incomes. In 1953 cocoa incomes were sufficiently stabilised and imports of consumer goods sufficiently increased to preserve the balance. Local food prices in 1953 were generally speaking steady though lower figures than in 1952 in the first three quarters of the year were largely offset by a rise in the last quarter.

CHAPTER 2. DEVELOPMENT

185. The planning of development in the Gold Coast and the Territory is undertaken by the Ministry of Development. This portfolio is at present held by the Prime Minister. The Ministry is responsible for the furtherance of the Development Plan, a copy of which is available for reference in the United Nations Organisation's library. This plan is not so much a statement of projects to be carried out as a statement of objectives which it is hoped to attain over an unspecified period of time. It is the Ministry's concern to fit into this overall plan, and award priorities to, the projects which departments wish to carry out in furtherance of approved policy. Any proposals put forward by the Ministry require the approval of a Standing Committee of the Cabinet. Q. 45

186. When the Development Plan was drawn up it was recognised that if it were to succeed in its purpose it would require not only the active participation of efficient local authorities, capable of accepting responsibility for development projects of more local application, but also the wholehearted support of the people. It was recognised as essential that the general public should be aware of the advantages to be derived from development and that they should work up an enthusiasm for raising their standard of living by their own local initiative. A scheme to encourage development at the district and village level was begun in 1949 through the formation of Local Development Committees in all districts and the provision of funds to assist with the execution of local development works planned by the committees in accordance with local wishes. Resulting from provision made in the Plan, grants have continued to be paid to local development committees in the Territory. The committees have carried out much useful work and done much to develop a spontaneous spirit of self-help and initiative. Details of their work are given below. The formation of district councils has, however, removed the need for separate local development committees and the councils will in future take over their work with funds which the Administration will continue to provide.

187. The first phase of the Development Plan which lays down the projects which it is hoped to complete with funds likely to be available, principally derived from cocoa export duty, extends to the 31st March, 1956. Planning for the post-1956 period is in progress and will take into careful account the particular need for encouraging economic and productive services. Though the Territory is in need of more social services there would be a real danger in extending these services without at the same time developing the resources needed to provide for the increased cost of those services' maintenance. The danger is emphasised by the predominance of the cocoa industry in the Territory's economy.

188. The 1952 Report made mention of the construction of the new harbour at Tema and of developments in connection with the Volta River Project both of which are of extreme importance to the Territory. Preparatory work on Tema harbour has continued satisfactorily. By the end of the year the Accra-Tema railway link and another railway of about 25 miles going north from Tema which in the constructional stage will be used for transporting stone to the harbour were nearly completed. A provisional piped supply of water had been laid on and work on a permanent supply was well advanced. The actual work of harbour construction had not begun but tenders were about to be invited and work is expected to begin during the year. The Legislative Assembly has appropriated £10,750,000 for the harbour construction with a further £10,000,000 to be made available for the new township round the port.

189. Progress made in the accumulation of information required in connection with the Volta River Project during 1952 was summarised in Appendix XXIII to the 1952 Report. As was expected, the proposal to set up a Preparatory Commission was accepted by the Legislative Assembly, and the Commission came into being early in 1953. Its fact-finding programme, for the implementation of which it has gathered together an impressive array of experts of international repute, is already well under way, and it is hoped that by early 1955 it may be in a position to report whether in its view the project as envisaged is economically sound, and technically feasible. A further development has been the establishment of a National Committee on the Volta Project, composed of leading figures in the country nominated by the Assembly, with the object of safeguarding the interests of the Gold Coast people, and the people of the Trust Territory, as partners to the scheme. A representative of the Territory, Mr. S. T. Fleku, has been appointed as a special member of this Committee.

190. On the 12th December the Minister of Commerce and Industry, the Hon. K. A. Gbedemah, addressed the Trans-Volta/Togoland Council on the Volta River Project. He explained the work of the Preparatory Commission and the National Committee, and emphasised that the Project was still in the investigation stage and that it would be a long time before a decision whether or not to go ahead with it was taken.

191. The Minister gave answers prepared by the Preparatory Commission to a number of questions that were submitted in advance by members of the Council and he also answered supplementary questions. The questions and answers are shown in Appendix XX.

192. Of more immediate importance to the Territory were two allocations of £1,000,000 each made during the year. The first £1,000,000 is for bridging the river Volta on the road from Accra to the Territory which provides the main channel of the Territory's external trade and for speeding up work on the new north/south trunk road through the Territory (see also Part VI, Section 4, Chapter 9). After test drilling, a site for the bridge has been

found at Adome near Senchi and a bridge there is estimated to cost £560,000. The balance of £440,000 is being added to the funds already made available for work on the trunk road and of this £110,000 has been allocated to enable work to start in the Northern Section.

193. The second £1,000,000 is to be spent in the Trans-Volta/Togoland Region on projects recommended by the Council for the Region. The Council has made its proposals which are additional to those already contained in the Development Plan. They include:—

	£
Extension to the Worawora Hospital	80,000
Water supplies to towns and villages	300,000
Trade School at Kpandu	100,000
Road development	304,000
Development of telecommunications	50,600
Medical facilities—dressing stations and maternity homes	31,000
Scholarships for higher and secondary education ...	40,000
Community Centre at Anfoega	1,000

194. Subsequent chapters of this Report expand on other development plans of which mention may here be made of the agricultural surveys in the Ho and Krachi areas, already begun, with a view to greatly increased food production, the geological surveys and drilling for water and the health surveys by the Medical Field Units. The agricultural and geological surveys will be undertaken in the Krachi area as a combined operation in which an administrative officer will assist, with a view to the resettlement of those affected by the Volta Scheme. Of great interest to the Territory will be the lessons learnt from the pilot irrigation scheme being carried out not far from the Territory in connection with the Volta River Project with assistance from the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation.

195. The following list of projects completed during the year or actually under construction will give a picture of capital works development in the Territories:

<i>Project</i>	<i>Estimated Total cost</i>
	£
<i>Education</i>	
Mawuli secondary school	296,000
Teacher training college and primary school, Pusiga	155,000
Teacher training college, Jasikan	155,000
<i>Posts & Telecommunications</i>	
Trunk circuits	22,400
Ho Post Office extensions	8,000
<i>Meteorological Services</i>	
Station buildings, Yendi	8,000
<i>Rural Water Supplies</i>	
Bore holes	9,900
Piped supply, Yendi	17,050
Piped supply, Kpetoe	1,500
<i>Veterinary</i>	
Improvements to quarantine station, Pusiga ...	5,000

<i>Project</i>	<i>Estimated Total cost</i>
	£
<i>Public Works Department</i>	
Works yards, Ho and Hohoe	66,000
<i>Agriculture</i>	
Agricultural station, Kpeve	21,500
Cocoa rehabilitation station, Jasikan	26,000
<i>Broadcasting</i>	
Rediffusion station, Yendi	6,000
<i>Forestry</i>	
Offices and staff buildings	5,820
<i>Medical</i>	
Reconstruction of Yendi Hospital	10,000
	(first stage only)
New hospital, Bawku (just outside the Territory) ...	45,419
Health Centre, Bimbilla	14,000
<i>Prisons</i>	
Prison extensions, Ho	23,850
<i>Other Official buildings and bungalows</i>	51,500

This list excludes the road construction programme to which reference is made in Chapter 9 of Section 4 and numerous works undertaken by local authorities and local development committees. Among the most important of these projects were the new maternity clinic at Dzolokpuita (90% completed) the addition of a maternity ward to the Bimbilla Health Centre, dressing stations at Ahamansu, Vane, Vakpo and Worikambo, a community centre at Anfoega, a recreation ground at Kete-Krachi, school extensions in the Northern Section at Saboba, Bunkpurugu and Kpandai (these three serving important Konkomba areas) and also at Bugri and Nakpanduri, and numerous minor water supply and health projects. Impressive new offices for the Dagomba District Council at Yendi were nearing completion by the end of the year. Apart from the school extensions mentioned a new school was being constructed in the Northern Section by the Nanumba District Council at Wulesi.

196. The development of secondary industries is encouraged and assisted by the Industrial Development Corporation with loans available at 5% interest. The Corporation's financial policy has, however, been reviewed and assistance in future will be conditional on adequate supervision and management.

197. During the year Professor A. Lewis of Manchester University submitted a report on "Industrialisation and the Gold Coast" which also had reference to the question of setting up suitable industries in the Territory. The report, whilst confirming the need for priority in agricultural development and the provision of public services recommended a moderate programme of industrialisation and discussed the circumstances and factors which might make certain industries an economic feasibility. A detailed study of the recommendations is being made. A copy of the Report has been sent to the U.N. library.

CHAPTER 3. INVESTMENTS

198. The outside private capital invested in the Territory is negligible, consisting only of commercial and mission buildings and properties. Some of the firms are registered in foreign countries, and some of the missions are international organisations. **Q. 47**

CHAPTER 4. ECONOMIC EQUALITY

199. The immigration laws of the Gold Coast and the Territory are designed to afford economic protection to the inhabitants of the Gold Coast and the Territory against persons from all other areas. The Immigration Ordinance prohibits the entry into the Gold Coast or the Territory "of any persons or classes of person whose intended occupation may, in the opinion of the Governor in Council, prove detrimental to the economic development of the inhabitants". The only classes of person so far prohibited are (1) persons intending to set up in retail trade and (2) persons desiring to establish other new businesses or professional practices who are not in possession of capital sums of £5,000 and £1,500 respectively. **Q. 48**

200. Apart from the special position accorded to natives of the Gold Coast and the Territory described above, no distinction as regards economic or commercial matters is made in the laws on grounds of race or nationality. The only economic activities carried on by nationals of members of the United Nations other than the Administering Authority are by commercial firms in the Southern Section, viz., La Compagnie Française de L'Afrique Occidentale (French) and La Société Commerciale de L'Ouest Africain (French), and by other nations, viz., the Union Trading Company (Swiss).

201. No non-indigenous group enjoys by law a special position in any branch of the economy of the Territory. In practice the main trading firms are registered in Europe. Other functions undertaken by non-indigenous persons include transport to and from the Northern Section, fishing which is undertaken almost entirely by the Adas from the Gold Coast Colony, and petty trading in the Northern Section by Yorubas from Nigeria. All these African non-indigenous groups, if they reside within the Territory, enjoy the same privileges and pay the same taxes as the local people.

CHAPTER 5. PRIVATE INDEBTEDNESS

202. Indebtedness is not a serious problem in the rural areas of the Territory but there is a tendency for it to be heavier and more permanent among salaried workers, with higher standards of living and more calls on their purses because of the family system, than among wage-earners. **Q. 49**

203. Money-lending is controlled by the Moneylenders Ordinance (No. 21 of 1940). This requires that all money-lenders (which term is presumed to apply to any person lending money at interest) should take out a licence and that interest on loans secured by a first charge must not exceed 15 per cent. on the first £500 and 12½ per cent. on any amount in excess of £500 and that interest on unsecured loans must not exceed 30 per cent. Money-lenders are required to keep a record of all their transactions.

204. The formation of a National Bank which will make loans at reasonable rates of interest more readily available to the general public, is a development which, it is hoped, will discourage usury on any significant scale. Such few cases of rural indebtedness as may continue to occur may be expected, as in the past, to receive the attention of the Co-operatives.

SECTION 4. ECONOMIC RESOURCES, ACTIVITIES AND SERVICES

CHAPTER 1. GENERAL

(i) Statutory Boards and Corporations

205. In order to improve the economic organisation of the Gold Coast and the Territory and to further the material advancement of these countries, it has been the policy of the Administration to set up a number of statutory bodies exercising specialised functions. Broadly speaking, the intention of the Administration in setting up these statutory boards and corporations was to devise a machinery for dealing with certain economic and commercial matters which, on the one hand, were so vital to the prosperity of the country that the Administration could not divest itself of all responsibility regarding them, but, on the other hand, were of such a nature that they could not be effectively handled unless, within the limits of the controls imposed, the authorities created for this purpose were free to operate independently. The controls vary in every case, but they follow a common pattern. The members of the board, including the chairman and managing director, are appointed by the relevant Minister with the prior approval of the Governor-in-Council; in certain cases provision is made for giving them directions in any general or particular matters; they have to make reports and submit accounts to the Administration; they have certain statutory functions, some of which require special approval before they can be exercised. Within these limits, the boards and corporations are free to carry out the duties for which they have been constituted without reference to outside authorities.

206. The first of these boards, the Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Board, was established in 1947 as a permanent purchasing and marketing organisation for the cocoa crop of both the Gold Coast and the Territory. The history leading up to the establishment of this board is described in paragraphs 378-380 of the 1951 Report. By virtue of Ordinance No. 16 of 1947 the Board is given legal authority to purchase the whole cocoa crop, to fix the prices to be paid to the producers and to be responsible for the disposal of the cocoa. The Board was later reorganised by the passing of the Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Board (Amendment) Ordinances (No. 8 of 1951 and No. 27 of 1952), which brought the structure of the Board more in keeping with the present-day conception of public corporations and rendered it accountable in its operations to a greater degree through the Minister of Commerce and Industry to the Legislative Assembly.

207. The Board consists of the following nine members who are all appointed by the Minister of Commerce and Industry with the prior approval of the Governor-in-Council:—

- (a) a chairman;
- (b) a managing director;
- (c) three members representing producers;
- (d) three members who have wide experience in commercial matters;
- and
- (e) one member, an official in the Ministry of Finance;

The managing director and the representative from the Ministry of Finance are at present Europeans; the others are African, and include Mr. J. K. Martin who is a native and resident of Southern Togoland.

208. The functions of the Board are clearly defined in the Ordinance, Section 6 (1) of which states: "It shall be the duty of the Board to secure the most favourable arrangements for the purchase, grading, export and selling of Gold Coast cocoa, and to assist in the development by all possible means of the cocoa industry of the Gold Coast for the benefit and prosperity of the producers."

209. The Board has continued the policy of its predecessor in paying a fixed price for each crop, thereby eliminating intra-seasonal price fluctuations and ensuring to the farmer a guaranteed price for his crop. The price at the principal buying centres varies slightly according to their distance from the rail head or Senchi ferry where the standard price is payable. The price payable for the main crop season which opens in October is normally determined by the Board and announced in the previous September. Among the factors taken into consideration in determining the price are the expected level of world prices for the coming season and the state of the Board's stabilisation reserve.

210. In order to reduce the variation in price between seasons and to enable the price to the farmer to be kept up when prices are low, the Board has built up a stabilisation fund. This stands at £51,000,000, or the same figure as at the end of the 1950-51 crop year.

211. The report of the Chairman of the Board and the Board's accounts for the crop year ending 30th September, 1953, are set out at Appendix IX B. It will be seen that the proceeds resulting from the sale of the cocoa during that year were £4,614,886 more than the cost of purchasing and marketing the year's crop. To this figure must be added interest from investments and other miscellaneous revenue of £1,804,775. But against this figure of £6,400,000 must be set other expenditure of a recurrent nature such as expenditure on cocoa grading, rehabilitation and the endowment of research which in 1952-53 amounted to £2,819,363. It may be said therefore that the net surplus on the year's working which has been placed to reserve is some £3,500,000.

212. Apart from the £51,000,000 stabilisation reserve mentioned above, other reserves now stand at approximately £26,000,000. With these reserves the Board has to meet its own trading requirements which at the 1952-53 level of cocoa prices require about £30,000,000. The Board may also devote funds to "any purpose likely, in the opinion of the Board, to benefit cocoa producers", but before doing so must obtain the approval of the Governor-in-Council.

213. Every year the Board allocates a part or the whole of any surplus that may arise on the year's workings to appropriation accounts from which approved projects may be financed. These accounts are listed in Schedule A to the Board's report. Payment from these accounts during the year included £2,500,000 for cocoa rehabilitation. The Board reimburses the Administration for the whole cost of cutting out, compensation and rehabilitation grants plus half the remaining expenses of cocoa rehabilitation. The revenue estimated to accrue to the Territory during the financial year 1952-53 from this source amounted to £29,248. Funds were again spent in providing grants to local development committees for amenities in cocoa-growing areas. The Territory received £11,398 during 1952-53. During the 1952-53 season the Board awarded a number of scholarships; 3 out of 20 technological scholarships and 2 out of 18 secondary school scholarships were awarded to Togolanders.

214. At the request of the Administration the Board has also undertaken the responsibility for issuing loans (out of its own funds) to cocoa farmers, through the agency of a subsidiary company. Ten per cent. interest is charged. The amount so issued as at 30th September, 1953, was £100,000.

215. The price paid to the producer for the 1952-53 main crop was fixed at 70s. 0d. per load of 60 lb. less a transport differential, depending upon the distance from Senchi ferry or Palime rail head. The price of 70s. 0d. per load is equivalent to £130 13s. 4d. per ton. For the mid-crop the price was 72s. 0d. for Grade I (£134 8s. per ton) and 67s. 0d. for Grade II (£125 1s. 4d. per ton). An account of market trends during the crop year 1952-53 is contained in the report of the Chairman of the Cocoa Marketing Board.

216. For the main crop 1953-54 it was decided to increase the producer price to 72s. 0d. per load, equivalent to £134 8s. per ton despite the fact that, during the three preceding years, the world price had steadily declined. However, during the concluding months of 1953 world cocoa prices again reached a very high level, mainly due to predictions of a short crop.

217. The following abstract of costs per ton shipped during the 1952-53 season may be of interest:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Average price paid to Producer	130	10	10			
Average allowance to Buying Agents	12	0	11			
Storage Time Allowance		1	9			
	<hr/>			142	13	6
Export Duty	64	15	0			
Railway and Road Transport	3	10	10			
Ligherage, etc.	1	1	8			
	<hr/>			69	7	6
Finance and Bank Charges					8	10
Administration (Salaries, Office Expenses, Board Meetings, etc.)					3	4
	<hr/>					
Cost per ton f.o.b. Gold Coast				£212	13	2

218. The principal overseas sales of the 1952-53 crop from the Gold Coast and the Territory were as follows:

Country	Tons
United States of America	71,350
United Kingdom	63,081
Holland	25,920
Germany (Federal Republic)	23,450
U.S.S.R.	16,500

219. During the year the Cocoa Purchasing Company Ltd., a subsidiary of the Cocoa Marketing Board, came into active being. The company has a dual function of acting as a trading organisation buying cocoa for the Board and as a loans agency providing the cocoa farmer with credit, not only for the purpose of improving and enlarging his farms but also to assist in cases where farms may have been mortgaged under unfavourable terms to moneylenders. By the end of the year loans to the value of £163,583 had been issued to farmers in the Territory. An unintended result of the company's operations has been a clash of interests between it and the cocoa marketing co-operatives, the success of which has also largely been accounted

for by the loans they are able to make to their members. In the 1952-53 season the co-operatives were unaffected, it not being until the following season that the Cocoa Marketing Board began operations on a large scale, but recently co-operatives particularly in the southern part of the cocoa area have been concerned at the effect of the Cocoa Purchasing Company's activities. It is hoped to resolve these difficulties.

220. The Cocoa Purchasing Company has, as far as cocoa farming is concerned, taken over the functions of the Agricultural Loans Board in providing credit to farmers. The activities of this Board have been wound up but it is hoped to find eventually a satisfactory means to provide loans for general agricultural purposes comparable with those provided for cocoa farming.

221. The second Board, the Agricultural Produce Marketing Board, was established in 1949 as a permanent purchasing and marketing organisation for certain scheduled crops in both the Gold Coast and the Territory. The Ordinance now in force is No. 17 of 1952 (replacing No. 9 of 1949), which charges the Board with purchasing and grading scheduled produce (for which purpose it is given the power to fix prices), with the sale of such produce by export or otherwise, and with promoting the development of the producing industries in the Gold Coast to the benefit and prosperity of the producers and the areas of production. The Board is accountable for its operations to the Legislative Assembly, through the Minister of Commerce and Industry.

222. The Board consists of a chairman, a managing director, four members representing producers' interests, two members representing commercial interests and the Director of Agriculture. One of the producer members comes from Kete-Krachi in the Territory. The chairman, all the producer members and one of the commercial members are Africans.

223. The Board during the year operated marketing schemes for palm kernels, copra and coffee. It carried out experiments on the use of palm kernel cracking machines suitable for both small and large producing areas. One of the places at which it did so was Dzodze just outside the Territory. The Board also contributed £8,000 to the West African Institute for Palm Oil Research and made investigations into the extraction and processing of butter from shea nuts. The main problem of eliminating odour and taste without at the same time impairing storage quality has still to be overcome but it is proposed to continue investigations.

224. The Report and Accounts of the Board for 1953 are shown in Appendix IX.

225. A third Board, the National Food Board, was established in 1952 with the object of increasing food production. The Board was provided with an initial capital of £100,000 and has concentrated the use of this on the construction of feeder roads thus reducing transport costs between farms and consuming centres. The Board has paid out £37,450 for the construction of 58 miles of feeder road in the Trans-Volta/Togoland Region of which 46 are in the Territory and which it is hoped will open up new areas for food production hitherto neglected because of their inaccessibility. The Board has also granted £20,000 for the building of the drifts on the main road to the north across the Oti and Asuakawkaw Rivers.

226. Two statutory corporations are charged with fostering development. The first of these, the Industrial Development Corporation, was established by Ordinance No. 22 of 1951 with the duty of securing the investigation, formulation and carrying out of projects for developing the country. The

Ordinance gives wide latitude in the ways in which this duty may be performed. The amount set aside as the capital of the Corporation is £1,000,000, of which some £340,000 had been spent by 31st March, 1953.

227. The second Corporation, the Gold Coast Agricultural and Fisheries Development Corporation, has functions similar to those of the Industrial Development Corporation, but in the agricultural sphere, and it has a similar financial status. Expenditure up to the end of its financial year (31st March, 1953), was £68,000. This Corporation is not concerned with small loans to individual farmers, but rather with larger projects involving the introduction of new crops, or new methods of cultivation. Owing to difficulties of staff and land tenure progress up to date has been slow. The Corporation proposes to locate one or more of its initial schemes in the Territory if these difficulties can be overcome.

228. The Board of Directors consists of the following seven members, who are all appointed by the Minister of Agriculture and Natural Resources, with the prior approval of the Governor-in-Council:—

(a) a chairman

(b) a managing director

(c) five members appointed from persons appearing to be qualified as having experience of, and having shown capacity in, matters relating to agriculture, fisheries, trade, finance, science, administration or the re-organisation of workers.

The managing director and one of the other members are at present Europeans; the others are Africans.

Q. 50
Q. 58

229. An important subsidiary of this Corporation is the Gonja Development Company. This company was set up in 1949 to carry out a mechanised agricultural pilot project covering an area of approximately 32,000 acres at Damongo in the Northern Territories. Modern methods of agriculture require capital expenditure on mechanical equipment, improved water supplies and soil conservation measures which the small farmer is unable to provide for himself. This is one aspect of the scheme, another is the development of food supplies which will become increasingly important as industrial development proceeds in the south of the country. A third aspect is to find a means of securing to small farmers settled on individual holdings in village groups the benefit of mechanisation and improved essential services, while not interfering with the powers of the farmers to increase their income by their own efforts. At the present stage, and for some years to come, all those aims must be regarded as experimental, though progress made up to date has been encouraging. Further reference to the activities of this corporation during the year is contained in Section 4, Chapter 3.

(ii) Trading Concerns

Q. 50
Q. 42

230. The following limited liability companies owned and operated by Africans are registered in the Territory:—

The Estab. Trading Co. Ltd. (Hohoe)

Togoland Trade & Industries Ltd. (Hohoe)

Togoland Cocoa Producing & Trading Assoc. Ltd. (Hohoe)

Messrs. Appiah Sons & Co. Ltd. (Teteman-Buom).

In addition there are numerous small trading firms in existence operating under private African ownership, but as these are not registrable as companies, no list of names is available. A number of incorporated trading companies whose main offices and branch business depots are established in the Gold

Coast or overseas also extend their activities into the Territory, but they operate only for the purpose of marketing and trade.

(iii) Monopolies

231. No monopolistic organisation either private or public exists in the Territory, with the exception of the Cocoa Marketing Board and the Agricultural Produce Marketing Board already mentioned. The predominant position in trading is held by the several large European firms, who have established themselves in this position by their commercial initiative which has been consolidated over many years of trading within the Territory. The major proportion of the imported commodities sold in the Territory is imported by these long-established companies, but there is nothing to debar any of the inhabitants of the Territory from entering into the trade, as the same facilities are available to all in trade matters. Although general indications are to the effect that in the Gold Coast the number of African firms who participate in the direct import trade is steadily increasing, the same statement cannot be made with regard to those in the Trust Territory who apparently still prefer to obtain their requirements from the main European companies who operate in the Territory, or travel to Accra or other towns in the Gold Coast to obtain supplies. Q. 50

232. The interests of African traders receive some protection from the Administration's immigration policy. Except in most exceptional circumstances no expatriate may establish a new retail business and no existing firm may be granted permission to employ additional expatriates for the purpose of retail trade. Firms are encouraged to train Africans to take over the more responsible posts, particularly those which may become available in the course of natural expansion. Every attempt is made to give African firms an opportunity to gain experience in the handling of larger quantities of goods; import allocations of those few commodities which are still subject to specific licensing are issued to them in proportion to their proven ability to import and distribute.

233. So far as those sections of the economy are concerned which are controlled either directly by the Administration, or indirectly through the statutory bodies mentioned above, it is the intention to transfer to the indigenous inhabitants ever-increasing responsibility for the control and development of the community's economy. A single African Chamber of Commerce has now been formed. This has secured for individual importers a stronger position than they held formerly in the commercial activities of the country and provides a forum for discussion and a vehicle for corporate approach by the Administration on any issue which may affect commerce and trade in the Territory. Membership is open to any company or individual trader operating in the Gold Coast. Q. 44

(iv) Co-operation

234. The Administration has been active in the development of many forms of co-operation, especially in the marketing of cocoa. Co-operatives act as agents for the Marketing Board on the same terms as the large trading firms, which means that they handle the cocoa from the time it is purchased until the time it is placed on board ship, and they receive a commission from the Board for doing so. The Administration is confident that in the spread of co-operation a sure means exists of developing the resources and economy of the Territory in the interests of its inhabitants. Q. 50

Marketing Co-operatives

235. The cocoa marketing primaries remain firmly established, and by the 31st December, 1953, thirty registered cocoa marketing societies were in existence, an increase of six in the year. During the main and mid crops of the 1952-53 season, the societies received 8,057 tons of cocoa for which they paid over £1,000,000 to their 5,051 members. This record output amounted to 28% of the crop of the Territory and its quality was very high, about 99% being Grade I. Sales are made by the primary societies through the unions and the Gold Coast Co-operative Marketing Association, which is the central agency for all co-operative marketing societies, to the Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Board.

236. The Gold Coast Co-operative Bank, with headquarters at Accra, borrows from the commercial banks the funds required for financing cocoa marketing on the strength of a guarantee by the Administration, and the Co-operative Marketing Association is able, through the two unions, to extend the benefits of this facility to marketing primaries in the Territory.

237. In addition to cocoa marketing, the primaries serve as organs through which loans, mostly from the Gold Coast Co-operative Central Bank, pass to farmers. These loans are usually of a short duration of up to nine months for such purposes as family maintenance, farm labour expenses, medical expenses and children's education fees. The total given to farmers in this way in the Territory amounted to £34,200 during the year compared with £15,700 during 1952. In addition £8,000 was granted to primary marketing societies for the erection of sheds for storing cocoa. The rate of interest on all types of loans never exceeds 10% per annum and constitutes one of the main forces attracting farmers into membership. Steady efforts are made by both the Bank and the Department of Co-operation to encourage the habit of thrift, and farmers in the territory had saved £15,238 in special private deposit accounts by the end of March, 1953.

238. In August, 1953, a new type of co-operative marketing society was established in the Abutia district to market livestock and other agricultural produce, not including cocoa. In addition, the society aims at encouraging better farming methods, thrift and the spirit of co-operation among its members.

239. The Kusasi Agricultural Development Co-operative Society, which was registered in 1952, has its headquarters at Bawku, but operates partly within the territory. In addition to encouraging the adoption of improved farming methods, the sale of members' produce and the inculcation of the habit of thrift, the society is actively helping the food production campaign. During the year ending 30th June, 1953, it achieved a net surplus of £2,081 on its operations. The bulk of its capital is in the form of grants from the Administration (£9,000), from the Agolle Local Council (£10,000) and from the Local Development Committee (£1,000). In addition it has its own share capital of £144 and a reserve fund of £1,231.

240. The two secondary unions continue to be the links between the primaries and the respective national apex organisations for cocoa marketing and general financial transactions. The Northern Trans-Volta Union, with headquarters at Jasikan, is the stronger with 18 primaries. The other 8 primaries belong to the Southern Trans-Volta Union region with headquarters at Tsito just outside the territory. Each union maintains transport for distributing cash to primaries and for transporting members' cocoa.

Consumer Co-operatives

241. There are consumer co-operative societies at Tsito and Jasikan. Each suffered a slight loss in membership and subscribed share capital during the year, but sales to members increased. Both societies purchased the bulk of their goods from the Gold Coast Co-operative Wholesale Establishment in Accra. This establishment, however, went into liquidation in May, 1953, and the future of consumer societies is under consideration by the Administration.

CHAPTER 2. COMMERCE AND TRADE

242. The Territory's exports may be divided into two categories—first **Q. 51** those which are produced for export outside West Africa; these are purchased on behalf of the two marketing boards by a number of agents—**Q. 52** chiefly, the producer co-operatives, the Cocoa Purchasing Company and the main trading firms; and, secondly, foodstuffs surplus to the Territory's requirements which are mainly exported to the urban centres of the Gold Coast; this trade is entirely in the hands of a large number of Africans, mostly natives of the Territory and the Gold Coast, dealing for the greater part in comparatively small quantities and moving their purchases out of the Territory by a number of different routes. The functions and activities of the two marketing boards have been described in the previous chapter.

243. Imports from outside West Africa and products manufactured in the Gold Coast are imported into the Territory by larger European firms established in the Gold Coast and with branches in the Territory, by a few Lebanese retailers, by a number of African businessmen, by African petty traders and to some extent by the consumers themselves who purchase their requirements while outside the Territory and return with them. The share of this trade in the hands of each of these groups is not known but it is probable that the large European trading firms have a larger share than any of the other groups. Sales are made by the branches in the Territory of the main firms both retail to the consumer and wholesale to African middlemen. Another class of imports are foodstuffs from the Gold Coast—mainly salt, fish and shallots—which are imported exclusively by African traders.

244. There are flourishing markets at every main centre and at these locally grown foodstuffs and a range of other goods change hands. The womenfolk of the Territory are the main traders in foodstuffs; they also deal in cloths and a number of imported commodities. There are also a number of itinerant traders who for the most part come from outside the Territory—from Nigeria and countries to the north of the Territory.

245. There is a Government Department of Commerce whose function is **Q. 53** to ensure that the country's essential needs are met, that distribution is satisfactory and that special trading conditions do not allow traders to make excessive profits. The Department fixes the selling prices of goods in short supply at levels considered fair to both the seller and buyer. Controls are removed as soon as supplies become equal to the demand and in practice there is only at present a very small number of articles subject to price control. No controls are imposed over distribution but the relations between the Department and principal traders are such as to enable any inequalities in distribution to be eliminated by a process of discussion.

Q. 54

246. The Territory is subject to the same system of import and export licensing as the Gold Coast but the proportion of total trade effected by licensing is small. The majority of the commodities imported are authorised entry under Open General Licence and only a minority are subject to specific import licensing. The principal factors governing the system of licensing are those of availability of supplies and currency. During the year under review it was necessary to continue to impose restrictions on the importation of certain classes of goods from non-sterling sources, owing to balance of payments difficulties of the sterling area. The commodities affected were those generally classified as non-essential, and included certain types of cotton textiles, silks and artificial silks, beer, motor cars, etc. The principal commodities for which a specific licence was necessary were:—

Butter	Lubricating Oils
Canned Corned Beef	Grease
Fresh Meat	Motor Spirit
Tobacco (from U.S. sources)	

247. Export of the principal domestic products of the Territory is in the hands of the Cocoa Marketing Board and the Agricultural Produce Marketing Board. There are no fees payable for the issue of either an import or export licence.

248. The customs laws apply to the Territory in the same way as they do in the Gold Coast. Goods which originate or are produced in Togoland under French Trusteeship and all West African raw foodstuffs are admitted into the Territory free of duty. The Gold Coast and the Territory enjoy their position inside the British Commonwealth so far as preferential import duties on their exports are concerned. On the other hand, no preference is given to the United Kingdom or any other country in the customs tariff on imported goods. Drawback of duty is not granted on goods exported overland, other than by air.

CHAPTER 3. LAND AND AGRICULTURE

Utilisation and Conservation

Q. 55

249. The 1952 Report on the Territory provided a general description of the Territory's land surface, explaining that whereas in the Southern Section there is a considerable area sufficiently covered with trees to fall within the definition of closed forest, the Northern Section largely has the characteristics of orchard scrub gradually becoming, towards the North, more open until replaced by extensive areas of grassland.

250. Only in limited areas of Kusasi in the Northern Section and of the Nkonya area in the Southern Section is there pressure of population on the land. In neither case is it yet acute but it would no doubt become so if over-cultivation and soil deterioration were allowed to continue.

Q. 55
Q. 61

251. During the year an Ordinance known as the Land Planning and Soil Conservation Ordinance was passed with the object of providing a system whereby land can be saved from erosion and whereby land which is unproductive by reason of erosion or through excess of water can be brought into productivity and also to provide a system to preserve the country's water resources. In this respect it is complementary to the Forests Ordinance under which areas required for the protection of headwaters may be reserved. Further reference to this Ordinance is made in Chapter 6. The Land Planning Ordinance has to date only been applied to the Northern Section where an advisory organisation without legal powers has for some time been operating schemes of land planning in selected areas.

252. After selection of an area, known as a Land Planning Area, it is first surveyed to determine the present population and use of the land. On the basis of this survey a local "Land Planning Committee" composed of representatives of the Government department mainly concerned and of local inhabitants prepare a plan for the land's future use. It is, for example, decided which areas are suitable for cultivation on a sustained production basis and which areas should be allocated to other uses such as grazing land and woodland. Plans are also made for the other requirements of a developing community, such as communications and water supplies. The plan is put into effect by the Government departments responsible and work in the various planning areas is co-ordinated by the Central Land Utilisation Committee of which the Chief Regional Officer of the Northern Territories is Chairman. Q. 55

253. The 1952 Report made reference to the creation of the Tamme Land Planning Area in the Kusasi area of the Territory. The initial survey has now been completed and a plan for future operations prepared. Six miles of access road have been constructed and in the forest reserve which was demarcated in 1952 the first annual planting area of 50 acres was established. Experience gained in other land planning areas in neighbouring parts of the Gold Coast will be applied, particularly in the use of dams for irrigation, stock watering and fish breeding. Dam construction is expected to begin early in 1954.

Land Tenure

254. A description of native customary land law is contained in paragraphs 319-321 of the 1952 Report. Q. 55

Alienation of Land

255. By virtue of the Administration (Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship) Ordinance, Cap. 96, it is not lawful for any native of the Northern or Southern Section of Togoland without the previous consent of the Governor to alienate any estate, right or interest in, or with respect to, any land in Togoland to a non-native of that Section. In 1953 alienations of a few small pieces of land were authorised amounting in all to 24.15 acres on leasehold terms not exceeding 99 years. Q. 56

256. Non-natives of Togoland are also restricted in their acquisition of rights to land in Togoland by the Concessions Ordinance which applies to the Southern Section and by the Land and Native Rights Ordinance and Minerals Ordinance, which apply to the Northern Section. The Concessions Ordinance, read in conjunction with Order-in-Council No. 9 of 1926, requires that any grant by a native of rights over land (except land situated in a town), or over the minerals, timber or other products thereof, shall be subject to judicial enquiry if the area of the land exceeds 5 acres in the case of a grant to a non-native and 25 acres in the case of a grant to a native. It is the duty of the Court at the enquiry to ensure that a just bargain has been made and that the essential rights of natives living in the area are protected. The Ordinance limits the grant to a term of 99 years. There are no extant concessions under this Ordinance in the Southern Section.

257. The Land and Native Rights Ordinance (Cap. 121) provides that subject to the preservation of all rights to land existing before the date of application of the Ordinance, all land is native land and is placed under the control of and subject to the disposition of the Governor (by the grant of a Certificate of Occupancy) and shall be held and administered for the use and common benefit of the natives or non-natives for terms not exceeding 99 years.

258. Certificates of Occupancy were granted during the year to the Assemblies of God Mission for 2,500 acres at Nkanchine for the leper settlement and for 1.7 acres at Yendi. Apart from the leper settlement, existing holdings are very small amounting in all to about 30 acres, all for missionary purposes.

259. In the Southern Section alienation of land on a tenancy basis has been in the main to Ewes from that part of the Gold Coast adjoining the Territory. There has recently been a marked influx of Ewes into the Krachi areas where they rent and cultivate land under the Abusa and Abenu systems. Under the latter system the Northern Ntrubus (formerly Adeli-Ntrubus) have alienated about one-half of their stool land, most of it for cocoa farming.

260. A small amount of land is also held by Missions for their schools and mission stations. In cases where these existed prior to the Mandate of the League of Nations the land may have been acquired absolutely but in other cases the usufruct has been given to the Missions by the Chiefs concerned, usually gratis. Apart from land held by the Missions a few small sites are held on lease by the United Africa Company on account of the ferries which the company operates on behalf of the Administration across the Oti, Asuakawaw and Volta Rivers.

Government Acquisition

Q. 57 261. Land in the Southern Section which is required for the public service can be acquired by voluntary negotiation or by compulsory acquisition under the Public Lands Ordinance (Cap. 113). When likely only to be required for a limited period of years it may be acquired under the Public Land (Leasehold) Ordinance, No. 55, 1950. In the Northern Section land is acquired under the terms of the Administration (Northern Territories) Ordinance (Cap. 95). Notice of the intention to acquire must be given and compensation claims are settled by the Government Agent with an appeal to the Chief Regional Officer. Compensation is paid for growing crops and in respect of disturbance or interference with any building work or improvements taking place on the land to be acquired.

262. All the land in the Territory is held by the indigenous inhabitants except for the areas specifically mentioned in this chapter. No figures are available for the proportion which is held individually, but it is much less than half the area of the Territory.

263. Government acquisitions in the Northern Section during the year amounted to 560 acres of which 539 were required for the new Forestry Station at Yendi and the balance for hospital extensions, water supply and other Government buildings. In the Southern Section 11.5 acres were acquired for Government offices and buildings and 24 acres for extensions to the Leper Settlement at Ho.

264. The area of land held by the Administration amounts in all to about six square miles.

Land disputes

Q. 55 265. In the Northern Section land disputes are infrequent, though there are occasional petty quarrels over farm boundaries, usually easily settled without recourse ever being had to Native Courts.

266. In the Southern Section the development of formerly unoccupied and vacant lands for the cultivation of economic crops, particularly cocoa, has

given rise to a number of disputes between clans and families. As each clan or family advances its clearings into the vacant land they ultimately meet and in the result there is a "boundary" dispute.

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Products

267. Cocoa farming remains the main source of the Territory's agricultural wealth and it is estimated that some 22 per cent. of the total adult population draw their main income from it, although its cultivation is entirely confined to the Southern Section—especially to the central area of that Section where the highest rainfall occurs. Some 2,000 acres are under coffee, and palm kernels and cotton are also exported, though to a limited extent. Q. 58

268. The Southern Section is more than self-supporting in the principal staple food crops, but there is considerable internal movement between the different areas which it comprises. Cassava is the main staple food crop and is often interplanted with maize, though in the more northerly part of the Section particularly in the Krachi area yams are of still greater importance. Twelve or more varieties are grown and considerable quantities are transported to the more southerly areas and to centres in the Colony such as Accra, Akuse and Keta. Plantains and cocoyams are grown in the wetter localities and groundnuts in the open savannah. Cowpeas, guinea corn and rice are also grown in considerable quantity, and are included in the exports to the coast in return for which dried fish, shallots and salt are imported; local supplies of fish and meat are generally inadequate.

269. In the Northern Section, agriculture centres around the production of staple foods for local consumption. Surpluses are exported south, as are large quantities of livestock. The staple foods in the Kusasi area are millet, guinea-corn and groundnuts of which the export of the last has considerably increased in recent years. In South Mamprusi, Dagomba and Gonja yam cultivation is important and from some areas considerable quantities of yams are exported. The other staple food crops are maize, guinea-corn and, to a lesser extent, millet. Rice has been increasing in popularity over recent years both as a food and as a cash crop for export south. Techniques involving elementary water control have been introduced to improve standards of cultivation.

270. The people of the Northern Section are for the most part very conservative and have a reluctance, strengthened by their social custom, to adopt new methods. New crops are viewed with suspicion but, when established, tend to spread remarkably quickly, and the cultivation of maize and cassava, though a comparatively recent innovation, is now common where conditions are suitable, and where permanent water is available. Dry-season gardening is being encouraged by advice and the distribution of seed. In the Bugri and Pusiga cantons of Kusasi such gardening is on the increase. The most successful crops are onions, tomatoes and bananas; carrots and lettuces have recently been introduced. Plough farming and the making of and use of farm-yard manure appear to be receiving more general acceptance in Eastern Dagomba than has been the case in recent years.

Agricultural Methods and Training

271. In the Northern Section there are two main types of farm—the bush farm and the compound farm. The former are cultivated with a rotational bush fallow and occur mostly in the more sparsely populated areas. The

compound farms consist of fixed cultivation around the farm compound the land being fertilised both with human and animal manure. Such farms occur particularly in the Kumasi area.

272. Farmers though living in widely scattered and often remote settlements have continued to receive the guidance of Agricultural Officers of the Administration and local authorities. The 1952 Report described how the Kusasi Agricultural Development Co-operative was encouraging improved techniques in its area and by providing loans, facilitating the purchase of ploughs, bullocks and other equipment. Reference to the activities of this Co-operative Society has already been made in Chapter 1 above. The Society bought approximately 1,500 bags of groundnuts of the 1952 crop at 14s. per bag and disposed of them at 42s.

273. Trained staff are, however, still insufficient, particularly if mixed farming is to be extended. It is found that plough farmers need supervision if they are not to deviate from the correct principles of soil conservation and maintenance of fertility.

274. Every effort is therefore being made to increase numbers of trained advisory staff. In the Northern Section candidates from district councils are now attending special courses for agricultural instructors at the central agricultural station at Nyankpala, near Tamale. Technical officers for the Department of Agriculture are undergoing three-year training courses at the Agricultural Training Centre at Kwadaso in the Gold Coast. This is apart from the normal recruitment of qualified agriculture officers with university degrees and post-graduate experience gained at the Imperial School of Tropical Agriculture in Trinidad. It is hoped to be able to post an Assistant Director of Agriculture to Ho during 1954 to supervise that Department's activities in the Trans-Volta/Togoland Region.

275. In the greater part of the Southern Section a system of shifting cultivation is employed; after clearing of the bush either maize or yams are planted as a first crop usually followed by cassava and then, after two years' cropping, the land is usually left fallow for a minimum of another five years. Yams, especially in the Krachi area, are often intersown with paddy, maize, guinea-corn, groundnuts, cowpeas or cassava. After the yams are harvested some of these crops may again be grown in pure stands and the ground then left to fallow.

276. Increased attention is being paid to the possibilities of mechanised agriculture. Mention has already been made of the Gonja Development Company's experimental mechanisation scheme at Damongo where 2,071 acres were planted in 1953, a figure which it is planned to raise to 3,741 acres in 1954. Here experience is being gained of large-scale production and marketing and the lessons learnt will be applicable to the Territory. Dwarf sorghum is proving a promising crop and planting includes maize and such cash crops as rice, groundnuts and a 10 acre experimental plot of tobacco. In the south a scheme has also been initiated to teach farmers, including those from the Territory, the use of mechanical equipment. This will involve the ploughing and planting of about 500 acres, partly in the Trans-Volta/Togoland area. Furthermore students from the Territory may attend a one year course run at the Kumasi College of Technology for tractor and crawler operators, who are expected to be much in demand for work in Land Planning Areas, including Tamme, during 1954.

277. The seasonal nature of the Territory's rainfall is such as to make necessary a policy of water and soil conservation in the areas where cultivation is either static or not rapidly shifting if the Territory's fertility is to be maintained. There is not, however, as yet any area of the Territory where in

a normal year foodstuffs sufficient to feed the local population are not produced and each family has its own store of grain.

278. The farming community is continually advised against the practice of arable farming on hill sides. As an alternative it is proposed to encourage the planting of trees, orchard and semi-perennial crops. To this end eight established nurseries are being extended. From there farmers may obtain various types of citrus, Ceylon coconuts, oil palm, cola, coffee and cashew seedlings and pineapple and banana suckers. Q. 55, 58

279. The dangers attendant on the annual burning of grassland areas have been impressed on the general public and where the practice has been found impossible to stop, the value of early burning has been demonstrated. The Forestry Department has also co-operated in this work as well as in the establishment of forest reserves designed to protect the headwaters of rivers and soil on the hill tops generally.

280. The inhabitants of the Territory are in no way subject to compulsion or to restriction of any kind in respect of the growing of food and economic crops except in areas of forest reserve (see below). Even in such reserves certain farming activity such as the working of previously established coffee and cocoa farms, is permitted under licence. Q. 60

Cocoa

281. All the cocoa in the Territory is produced on fairly small African-owned farms which are for the most part under the canopy of the high forest trees where alone soil and shade conditions are suitable for its cultivation. The 1953 crop amounted to 27,057 tons, a record for the Territory. The total for the 1953-54 season is likely to be substantially less owing to unsuitable weather when the pods were setting. Q. 58

282. The Administration assists the cocoa industry by demonstrating improved methods of caring for farms and crop treatment and visits are arranged for farmers at the Administration's expense to the Cocoa Research Institute at Tafo in the Gold Coast. About 350 farmers from the Territory visited the Institute between the 1st April, 1952 and the 31st March, 1953.

283. Of more immediate importance to the Territory's cocoa industry is the campaign to control swollen shoot disease and to replant cocoa where trees have been cut out. For the purposes of the campaign, the cocoa growing country of the Territory is divided into three districts based on Kpeve, Hohoe and Jasikan. The work of the three districts is co-ordinated and controlled by the Senior Agriculture Officer in charge of the agricultural station at Kpeve. The disease survey has now covered 1,351,330 acres of the Territory of which 232,760 (about 363 square miles) were found to contain cocoa and were mapped and examined for swollen shoot outbreaks. Since cocoa farms are distributed, apparently at random, throughout the high forest area the magnitude of this task can be imagined. Disease survey in the Kpeve and Hohoe cocoa districts was completed during the year and in the Kpeve area is being repeated. Seventeen thousand acres of cocoa have so far been re-examined.

284. Apart from two small outbreaks of swollen shoot near Worawora in the Jasikan district, the disease has so far only been found in the Kpeve area where 37 outbreaks involving 108 farms have been found to date. Swollen shoot in the neighbouring Peki area of the Gold Coast is more serious in extent and continues to constitute a danger to the Territory's crop. All outbreaks discovered have been initially treated, involving the cutting out of 4,365 diseased trees. One thousand four hundred and eight trees have been cut out in the course of re-treatment.

285. Compensation is paid to farmers in respect of trees cut out at a rate of 4s. for every living tree over 7 in. in girth cut out plus 2s. each year for three years provided replanting has been carried out to the satisfaction of the Department of Agriculture.

286. A cocoa station is being developed at Akaa near Jasikan ; this will serve as a centre for a permanent cocoa advisory service and will provide facilities for demonstration and experimentation. Meanwhile plots of introduced cocoa types have been planted at Mpeasem, Shia and Kpeve for growth and yield observations.

287. It is estimated that cocoa rehabilitation expenditure amounted in respect of the Territory to £57,764. Of this, £29,248 was met by grants from the Cocoa Marketing Board.

288. Technical advice and planting material are offered to cocoa farmers and plots demonstrating better planting methods have been established. Introduced types of cocoa which may prove superior to the local Amelonado are being grown under the control of the Department and kept under observation.

CHAPTER 4. LIVESTOCK

Q. 62

289. The work of the Department of Animal Health in the Territory is supervised by staff stationed in adjacent areas of the Gold Coast. There are, however, African veterinary assistants stationed in the Northern Section controlled from Pong-Tamale in the Northern Territories. Veterinary assistants are stationed at Yendi, Gushiago and Pusiga and thirteen cattle patrols cover the Section. A development during the year was the posting to Adidome, just outside the southern border of the Southern Section, of a senior Veterinary Officer to carry out a cattle survey in the savannah lands south of Ho, including the southernmost parts of the Territory. The veterinary laboratories at Pong-Tamale and Nungwa serve the needs of the Northern and Southern Sections, respectively.

290. The first aim of the Department since 1931 has been the control of disease, in particular the epidemic diseases of bovine pleuro pneumonia and rinderpest. Lapidised virus continues to be used with success in the control of rinderpest.

291. The services of the Department are also available for the control of other animal diseases, such as trypanosomiasis, anthrax and tick-borne diseases. Preventive vaccine is used for anthrax and curative drugs for the others. Close liaison exists between the British and French veterinary authorities, monthly reports of disease situations being exchanged.

292. The second aim of the Department is the improvement of the quality of stock, which is generally very poor. The emphasis has been on improving local stock which has acquired a high degree of resistance to disease. A large breeding farm is maintained at Pong-Tamale from which bulls of improved standards are issued out to serve village herds.

293. Obstacles to the satisfactory development of livestock include the communal system of grazing and ownership and illiteracy among the farming community. The inadequacy or lack of water supplies is a further limiting factor in the increase of stock numbers. Propaganda and advice by members of the Department of Animal Health were continued but the general standard of animal husbandry and breeding remained low. Breeding follows no set plan and on the whole may be described as indiscriminate, except in those cases where the example of veterinary stations has had effect and been followed by cross-breeding with other approved types.

294. Cattle are exported on the hoof from the Mamprusi area to the South of the Territory and the Gold Coast. Cattle owners from the North readily sell their cattle to traders dealing in the markets of the South. Although the export of immature cattle is prohibited, farmers are tempted to meet the demand of the market by selling bullocks before they are mature.

295. The principal products of the livestock industry are meat, hides and milk, though the last is unimportant as fresh milk has not yet become popular as a major article of diet. Beef is normally consumed locally only when the animal is not suitable for sale and export.

CHAPTER 5. FISHERIES

296. The development of the Territory's fisheries is the responsibility of the Fisheries Department, the headquarters of which is at Accra. Q. 63

297. The methods of fishing chiefly in use are by seine nets and set nets, with cast nets and lines making smaller though considerable contributions. Seines and set nets are subject to legislative control under the Fisheries Regulations. These provide that seines may be used only under permit from a Government Agent, that their wings must not be more than 80 yards in length, and that the mesh in their bags must not be less than 2 inches. Set nets may work freely, but their depth must not exceed 12 feet and their mesh must not be less than 2 inches.

298. During the 1953 season ten seines fished in the Territory, all of them working in the Volta. In the Oti river fishing was chiefly by set nets.

299. The river fisheries are an important source of food. Catches vary from year to year, but the seines alone may well yield a total of some 60 tons. No estimate can be given of the catch to set nets, cast nets and lines, but it is certainly substantial. Almost the whole of the catch is preserved by smoking, this being done by the women of the fishing camps. Some of the smoked fish is exported to the markets of Ashanti, and the rest is sold within the Territory.

300. The river fisheries are capable of some measure of further development, but their expansion must be watched with care as the waters are of limited extent and the stocks might be endangered if fishing were to become too intense. Seining might be pursued more actively in the Volta, but the Oti, a tributary of the Volta, is not suited to this method of fishing and extension in this river should rather be by a wider use of set nets, cast nets and lines. Hitherto fishing in the Volta and its tributaries has been practised almost exclusively by immigrant fishermen from the Tongu villages of the lower river; it would be greatly to the advantage of the inhabitants of the Territory if they would themselves take an active share in the utilisation of their waters.

301. The Fisheries Department has therefore had two principal objectives: (i) to protect the river stocks from undue depletion, by the control of existing fisheries, and (ii) to impart instruction in suitable methods of fishing, with a view to enabling local people to participate therein.

302. As a step towards the achievement of these aims, instruction schemes have been organised in collaboration with the Dagomba District Council. One such was in operation throughout 1953 at Sabari on the Oti river, where a group of Dagomba youths attended the second year of a course in the making and use of nets, lines, and basket traps, and in the handling of canoes. Most of them attained a considerable degree of proficiency, and by the end of the year were ready to work as independent fishermen.

CHAPTER 6. FORESTS

Q. 64

303. The forest law provides for the constitution of forest reserves in order to safeguard water supplies, to assist the well-being of the forest and agricultural crops therein and in the vicinity, and to secure the supply of forest produce to the neighbourhood; for their management by duly appointed Forest Officers; for the settlement of rights in reserved areas; for the protection of the forest and the punishment of offenders. A Forest Trees and Timber Ordinance (No. 20 of 1949) protects certain valuable timber trees while immature.

304. The Forestry Department, which is charged with responsibility for giving effect to the law, has selected and secured approval for the constitution of another 56 square miles of forest reserve in the Territory bringing the total to 12 reserves covering 279 square miles. Of these 183 square miles are in closed forest and 96 in savannah. Three of the reserves have been fully constituted. Steps are being taken to establish another reserve of 100 square miles in the Gushiego neighbourhood to cover a range of hills containing the headwaters of many streams, a project which has met with the approval of the local council and chiefs concerned.

305. To ensure that no injustice to individuals is done during the course of reservation, the Forests Ordinance provides that a Reserve Settlement Commissioner shall be appointed and shall serve due notice and receive all claims to rights over the proposed reserve. The Reserve Settlement Commissioner must then make full enquiry into all claims as to rights of any nature and for this purpose forms a Court. Where rights are proved as established the Reserve Settlement Commissioner can admit them wholly or in part, the decision to admit or prohibit being determined by the effect the exercise of the right would have on the forest reserve. Rights—such as the right to cut canes or lianas or to perform fetish rites in groves—which are not damaging to the forest, are admitted wholly; rights to remove produce such as firewood or poles which, if carried to excess, would destroy the forest, are admitted but with restriction of the amount to that which the forest can bear; the right to farm in such a manner that the forest would be destroyed is prohibited except in the case of farms actually in being and bearing relatively permanent crops such as coffee or cocoa at the time of demarcation of the reserve, or, as already explained, where reservation has produced a shortage outside the reserves of land suitable for food farming. Where rights cannot be permitted and must be prohibited, the Reserve Settlement Commissioner assessed compensation in the form of a lump sum, on payment of which the right is commuted. Where rights which do not involve individual ownership are prohibited no compensation is payable, and the same is true where the exercise of a right is partially restricted in order to secure its preservation in perpetuity. It is clearly laid down in the Forests Ordinance that ownership is not altered under reservation and forest revenues are payable to the owners.

306. Where a community of any size is contained in an area selected to be a reserve, the policy is to try to obtain land elsewhere and to treat the inhabited portion (usually a watershed) as a Land Planning Area where soil and water conservation work is undertaken.

307. Much time was spent during the year on the investigation of claims made in the Reserve Settlement Commissioner's Courts. In all cases thorough inspections were carried out to ensure that all claims would be considered on established facts; the majority of claims were allowed.

308. There is little opposition in the North to the creation of Forest Reserves. In the Southern Section the attitude is not so favourable: owing largely to the system of land tenure which obtains over a large portion of this area and owing to the ever-increasing demand for new sites for cocoa farms, the creation of forest reserves is viewed with some suspicion, and it is only in the north of this Section where the land is still effectively controlled by the Stool that there is a greater appreciation of the need for reservation.

309. There are no timber concessions in the Territory. Managements plans for two forest reserves have now been approved. Plantations continue to be extended in both Sections. There are now some 557 acres of plantation, 97 acres having been added during the year. These plantations are largely designed to improve the local supply of forest products. **Q. 65**

310. The inhabitants of the Territory are dependent upon forest products for many everyday purposes. Some sawn timber for building and furniture is produced by local pit sawyers in the wealthier southern districts but timber for building continues also to be imported from the Gold Coast. In the North, the simple round houses have rafters of poles obtained from nearby forests and are thatched with grass. The only local fuel throughout the Territory is wood, either in the form of firewood or charcoal. Other minor forest products of importance include edible fruits, medicinal barks, dye stuffs, native rope, shea butter, flosses and leaves and cane used for mat- and basket-making and also for thatching and stock grazing. Such trade in these articles as there is is mostly of a very local nature, most people collecting their own requirements. There is a small trade to Ashanti and the Colony in dyes, floss, mats, hats, baskets and shea butter. **Q. 66**

311. Plans for improving the direct value of forests by increasing their yield under the taungya system are in hand, but since the timber resources are almost entirely confined to the tops and slopes of the higher hills any large-scale exploitation must be prevented if soil and water resources are to be protected. In any event it is unlikely that the extent of the area covered by forest and the density of valuable timber is such as to warrant extraction for export by modern methods or the setting up of a sawmilling industry.

CHAPTER 7. MINERAL RESOURCES

312. The only known mineral deposits are iron ores occurring in the hills along the frontier between the two Togolands between Shiene and Kubalem, approximately 40 miles south-east of Yendi. These deposits are apparently similar to the Banjeli deposits in Togoland under French Trusteeship some 22 miles to the north-east but unlike the latter do not seem ever to have been worked even by primitive methods. The iron ores, which are siliceous, hematitic replacements of shales and tillite, form steep-sided knife-edged ridges. Large quantities are available but they vary appreciably in quality both lineally and in depth. The inaccessibility of these deposits is such that detailed geological work on them has not up till now been considered justified. **Q. 67, 69**

313. In the Northern Section, as in the Northern Territories, all minerals are vested in the Crown by virtue of the Minerals Ordinance (Cap. 131) but provision is made for mineral rights to be leased. Any fees, rents and royalties which might be received would be dealt with like rents from native lands, i.e., a proportion would be passed to the local authority of the area. Leases may be determined if the lessee commits a breach of the Ordinance or ceases mining operations for six months. **Q. 68**

314. In the Southern Section the disposal of mineral rights is the subject of the same controls as apply to the transfer of land. In addition the Concessions Ordinance further regulates the terms of any disposition to a non-native of any subsoil or surface rights.

315. Other legislation controls prospecting (The Prospecting and Digging Licences Regulations), mining (The Mining Rights Regulation Ordinance), and the mining and sale of radio-active minerals (The Radio-Active Minerals Ordinance). Provision is made for compensation to be paid for any damage done to the surface of the land or to stock by the holder of a prospecting right.

316. A duly authorised officer may inspect the land on which prospecting or mining operations are being conducted and may examine the workings of any mine.

CHAPTER 8. INDUSTRIES

Q. 70-74 317. As explained in previous Reports the Territory is not well endowed with the requirements of industry and no large-scale manufacturing industries or establishments exist.

318. Local industries are encouraged. The Industrial Development Corporation assists in the marketing of local handcraft products and scholarships have been awarded to promising artisans and craftsmen. The proprietor of the Ziga pottery works is expected to complete an 18 months' course in the United Kingdom, covering every aspect of pottery manufacture and design in 1954. Another artisan, Mr. M. K. Asamany had nearly completed a mechanic's course in the United Kingdom by the end of the year.

319. Carving in wood and ivory is carried on at various places, and in the Northern Section, spinning, weaving, basket and mat making are carried on as home industries, usually subsidiary to work on the farms. Weaving is also carried on in the Southern Section, particularly in Awatime.

320. The Territory's climate makes it unsuitable for any tourist industry.

CHAPTER 9. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

(i) Postal Services

Q. 75 321. Six new postal agencies were opened during the year bringing the total in the Territory to 6 post offices and 41 postal agencies. The location of these and other services is indicated in the map at rear cover.

322. All mail services have been satisfactorily maintained. They include the weekly Ho-Palime service, the twice weekly Kpandu-Kete Krachi, Ho-Keta and Yandi-Kpandai services and the thrice weekly services from Accra to Ho, Hohoe and Kpandu, from Hohoe to Kadjebi and from Tamale to Yendi. Remaining agencies are connected to the main routes by carrier services.

323. The issue and payment of money orders is conducted at all departmental offices and at the Kpeve agency. Inland money orders are issued at Dodi Papase, Golokwati, Kpedze Avatime and Jasikan postal agencies, and also by the Mobile Savings Bank touring the Territory.

(ii) Telephone Services

324. These have been expanded during the year and new exchanges opened at Worawora, Borada and Dodi Papase. There is now a wire mileage of 671 compared with 560 in 1952. New trunk lines were constructed between

Jasikan and Borada, Jasikan and Worawora and between Kadjebi and Dodi Papase. An additional trunk line was provided between Hohoe and Kadjebi and by means of a carrier system a new telephone trunk was provided between Accra and Hohoe. There is no telephone system in the Northern Section.

325. Telephone rentals vary according to the number of subscribers. When the number of subscribers on an exchange does not exceed 20, the private rate of subscription is £9, and the business rate is £15 per annum. No charge is made for local calls, but for distances between 5 and 200 miles charges vary from 3d. to 5s. 4d. for a three minute call. Beyond 200 miles a flat rate of 6s. 8d. is charged. Between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m. all calls beyond a 50 miles radius are charged 1s. 4d. Below 50 miles they are charged half rate. A radio telephone service operates from Accra connecting the Gold Coast and the Territory with other West African territories, certain countries in Europe, Canada and the United States of America.

(iii) Telegraphs

326. All offices connected to the telephone system are provided with telegraphic facilities. There is also short-wave wireless telegraph communication between Yendi, Kete-Krachi and offices in the Gold Coast. The Mamprusi area makes use of the post offices at Bawku and Gambaga, just inside the Northern Territories which have regular mail services and telegraphic facilities.

(iv) Roads

327. The earliest possible development of road communications, both new construction and improvement, is regarded as essential for the economic prosperity of the Territory. This consideration was largely responsible for the allocation of an additional £1,000,000 over and above that already provided in the Development Plan for the purpose. These funds together with those provided in the Development Plan and part of those provided by the National Food Board are to be spent on substantial improvements to the main route from Accra to the far north of the Territory. The main project is the building of a bridge over the Volta near Senchi at a probable cost of about £560,000. Reconstruction of the section of road from Senchi bridge to the border of the Territory at Kpeve is expected to cost £319,000 before the end of 1956 and another £300,000 has been allocated for the first section of road northwards from Kpeve through the Territory. £110,000 has been allocated for improving the road in the north between Bimbilla and Bawku and £20,000 has been provided by the National Food Board for the construction of drifts across the Asuakawkaw and Oti rivers.

328. By the end of 1953, after intensive survey, a site has been selected for the bridge across the Volta, good progress had been made on the road survey northwards and construction was expected to begin in January 1954. Construction of the drifts at Akrosu and Otisu had begun and that at Akrosu should be completed early in April, 1954 (photograph between pages 82-83). In the Northern Section work will at first be concentrated on the section of the road between Yendi and Nalerigu. It is hoped to have brought this up to all weather standard before the 1954 rain season and in April the Public Works Department will take over maintenance and improvement of the 44-mile stretch of road between Bimbilla and Yendi.

329. Apart from the grant of £20,000 for the two drifts mentioned above, the National Food Board has allocated £37,450 for the improvement of 74 miles of feeder road in the Trans-Volta/Togoland Region, 44 miles being in the Territory. In addition the Trans-Volta/Togoland Council has allocated

£304,000 of the £1,000,000 grant it has received from the Administration towards the improvement and reconstruction of feeder roads in the Trans-Volta/Togoland Region.

330. During 1953 local authorities in the Southern Section had completed construction of 41 miles of feeder road, for 25 of which funds had been provided by the Cocoa Marketing Board. Work on the 74 miles of road being constructed from National Food Board Funds was well advanced and in particular it was expected to complete the 24 miles of road from Abutia to Pore within the Trust Territory by February, 1954. Numerous other roads were under construction including 70 miles of road in the Jasikan District alone. The Regional Organisation was responsible for the construction of 4 bridges and the construction or reconstruction of 25 culverts. Another 14 bridges and 21 culverts were built with funds provided by local development committees. Purchase of equipment, other than by the Public Works Department, for use in the Southern Section included a tipper lorry, 4 tractors and 4 tipping trailers.

331. In the Northern Section apart from work on the route from Yendi to Bawku new roads were constructed between Bunkpurugu and Nakpanduri, Binde and Yungoo, Buguwia and Kwatia, and Gushiago and Karaga. Many new bridges were constructed particularly on the road between Yendi and Tamale where existing timber constructions are being replaced in concrete. Satisfactory progress was made on the drift across the Oti on the road linking Yendi with Zabzuga and thence to the French Togoland frontier.

332. In the Northern Section there are approximately 300 miles of all weather road of which rather over half is maintained by the Administration. The remainder is maintained by local authorities with financial assistance from the Administration. There are 360 miles of dry weather road. In the Southern Section the Administration maintains a total of 594 miles of all weather road of which 225 are maintained by local authorities with funds supplied by the Administration. In addition local authorities maintain another 171 miles of all weather road from their own funds. Over 100 miles of feeder road are maintained by local communities.

333. A special roads regional advisory committee for the Trans-Volta/Togoland Region was established during the year and held two meetings. It has ten members of whom the following are from the Southern Section of the Territory:—

Mr. F. Y. Asare, M.L.A.
Mr. J. Kodzo, M.L.A.
Nana S. T. Owusu

Mr. E. K. Asamany
Mr. A. K. Kumi
Mr. C. Dargbe

334. Maintenance costs, apart from those incurred by local authorities from their own funds, amounted to approximately £144,634 during the year.

(v) Ferries

335. There are three main ferries in the Territory—at Kete Krachi (across the Volta) at Otisu (across the Oti) and at Akrosu. The management and operation of these and a number of other ferries in the Gold Coast is leased out to a company who, in accordance with the terms of the lease, are permitted to deduct annually a fixed sum from the ferry toll receipts before handing over the balance to the Administration. From this sum all costs of running and maintaining the ferries have to be met. All ferries are subject to inspection and tolls are fixed by law. Government officers and employees and Government transport are allowed free passage.

(vi) Transport

336. Road transport services are principally in the hands of small private operators, operating either single lorries or perhaps a small fleet, for the transport of passengers and goods. European owned trading companies only operate transport sufficient for the transport of their merchandise and evacuation of produce, and are of small significance to the Territory's transport facilities as a whole.

337. The Government Transport Department which is responsible for the conveyance of Government stores and materials has opened an office in Ho.

338. Special arrangements have been made with the authorities of Togoland under French Trusteeship to facilitate transport between the two territories. Lorries from British Trusteeship Territory may visit Palime and Lome for periods up to 24 hours without any formalities being necessary. Reciprocal arrangements are provided for French transport along certain roads in the Territory. Arrangements for foreign transport in the Territory are otherwise governed by the International Convention relating to the Circulation of Motor Vehicles (1926) and the Convention regarding the Taxation of Foreign Motor Vehicles, with Protocol (1931). **Q. 77**

(vii) Meteorological Services

339. Three synoptic stations, at Yendi in the Northern Section and at Kete-Krachi and Ho in the Southern Section were operated during the year. Full meteorological records are taken at all these stations and observations of upper winds are made in addition at Kete-Krachi. A climatological station at Kpandai was opened during the year and the climatological station at Kpeve was upgraded to an agricultural meteorological station. In addition, there are sixteen rainfall stations operated by schools, missions and other Government Departments. The construction of four sets of quarters for the staff at Ho was begun during the year. **Q. 75**

340. Meteorological Services in the Territory are supervised by the Gold Coast Meteorological Service and reports are submitted to the headquarters in Accra which arranges for analysis and publication. Reports from synoptic stations are transmitted to the Accra Meteorological Office where they are used in preparing weather forecasts for aviation and the Press and public. The reports are also broadcast at three hourly intervals for the use of other meteorological services. Monthly weather reports and monthly summaries of rainfall are published regularly.

(viii) Training facilities

341. During the year a school was opened at Takoradi by the Public Works Department to train supervisory staff for road maintenance. It is also proposed to open schools for the training of artisans. Trainees at these schools will include a number from the Territory and others will be posted to work in the Territory. **Q. 76**

342. Technical training facilities supplied by the Administration are described in detail in Part VIII below. In addition, the Administration runs a Telecommunications Engineering School at Accra. Here trainees, including a number from the Territory, receive a comprehensive course designed to bring them up to a standard comparable with that of telecommunications engineers in the United Kingdom.

CHAPTER 10. PUBLIC WORKS

(i) General

343. Mention has been made above of the principal capital development works completed or under construction by the Administration during the year. An account has also been given in the previous chapter of the road construction programme.

344. The following is a list of the principal projects undertaken by local authorities :

(a) Northern Section

School extensions at Saboba, Kpandai, Bugri, Bunkpurugu, and Nakpanduri.

Staff Quarters at Yendi, Kpandai, Tempane, Pusiga, and Worikambo.

Water-tanks at Chereponi and Bimbilla Schools.

Dagomba District Council Office (almost completed).

Drift over the Oti River at Sabari (continued).

Road bridges at Tubarichifi and in Nanumba.

Cattle kraals at Chereponi and Kworli (under construction).

Two septic tank latrines, Yendi.

Market sheds at Bimbilla, Wulesi, Katiajeli, and Buguwia (under construction).

Dam at Bimbilla (work in progress).

Police cell at Kpandai (nearly completed).

Leprosy treatment station, Wulesi.

Primary day school at Wulesi.

Maternity ward, Bimbilla Health Centre (in progress).

Courthouse at Dakpam.

Police lines, Tempane (under construction).

Butcher's Shop, Widana.

Dressing Station, Worikambo (almost completed).

(b) Southern Section

Septic tank latrine, Okadjakrom.

Pan latrines at Kpandu, Kpetoe, Ho, Kadjebi, Asato, Apesokubi, Papase, Ahamansu, and Kwamikrom.

Council offices at Vakpo, Borada, Dzolokpuita, and Matse.

New market construction at Papase, Ahamansu, Kpetoe, Dakpa, Matse, and in Anfoega Local Council area.

Slaughter Houses at Lume, Atiams, and Matse.

Dressing station, Vane.

Maternity clinic, Dzolokpuita.

Court buildings, Teteman.

Water storage dam, Jasikan.

Lorry parks at Ziope, Kpetoe, and Dakpa.

Minor health and water supply works at numerous centres.

(ii) Expenditure

345. Expenditure on public works by the Administration during the financial year 1952-53 was as follows :—

<i>Recurrent Expenses :—</i>	£
Share of overheads at head office and at Ho and Tamale offices	10,000
Replacement of plant and capital equipment	5,140
Maintenance of roads	144,634
Maintenance of airfields	354
Maintenance of buildings	11,881
<i>Works Extraordinary carried out by the Regional Organisation (including road improvements)</i>	
Northern Section	8,816
Southern Section	60,877
<i>Other works extraordinary and development</i>	
Public Works Department Yard, Ho	8,906
Prison, Ho	3,886
Police stations and quarters (Ho, Hohoe and Kadjebi) ...	19,682
Rediffusion station, Hohoe	560
Bungalow and senior staff quarters	38,373
Post offices	3,835
Kadjebi-Papase road construction	5,021
Hospital, Hohoe (completion)	1,808
Hospital, Yendi (extensions)	2,440
Kpetoe bridge construction	13,465
Health Centre, Bimbilla	10,800
Health Centre, Kpandu	302
Share of works at Government headquarters, Accra and Tamale and other centres serving the Territory	48,670
	£399,450

346. The staff of the Public Works Department in the Territory has been increased with the stationing at Ho of a District Engineer. Two additional Inspectors of Works have been appointed in the Southern Section and Public Works yards are being constructed at Ho and Hohoe. In the Northern Section an Inspector of Works is being posted to Gushiago to supervise the construction of the road north from there to Bengo-Da and Nalerigu.

(iii) Water Supplies

347. The Department of Rural Water Development continued to be responsible for the installation of water supplies throughout the whole of the Territory and for the training and general supervision of labour employed by local authorities in the construction of minor rural water supplies. Q. 78
Q. 61

348. In the Northern Section work continued on the Yendi water supply where additional pumping plant and purification plant was to be installed and all building work was completed by the end of September, but full completion was held up due to delay in the delivery of the necessary pumping equipment. It is hoped to complete the work by March, 1954.

349. In the Southern Section the following works were undertaken :—

(a) *Kpetoe*. Construction of a small piped supply began during the year. It was hoped to complete the service reservoir and the small concrete weir early in 1954, when it should be possible to supply the town with treated water.

(b) *Boreholes—Kpandu.* Drilling of boreholes with a view to finding a suitable source of supply of water for Kpandu was undertaken and is still continuing. Two boreholes were set out by the Geological Survey Department and drilling the first of these began on the 15th November and by the end of the year had reached a depth of 130 ft. At this depth the borehole was test pumped and showed a yield of 4,000 gallons per hour, which is considered to be extremely satisfactory. However, on the advice of the Geologist, drilling is to be continued to a depth of 180 ft. To supply the town of Kpandu, borehole water at the rate of 5,000 to 6,000 gallons per hour will be required.

(c) *Contract Drilling.* The Associated Drilling and Supply Co., who are under contract to the Administration for a 4-year programme, began work in the Southern Section towards the end of October and have done work at Abuadi south of Ho where a successful borehole, producing 340 gallons per hour was drilled. Four rigs are now at work. Four boreholes were drilled in the vicinity of Ho town, one borehole yielding 650 gallons per hour.

350. Investigations were made at the end of the year into the possibility of a piped supply for Kadjebi. The Department of Rural Water Development maintained a very satisfactory piped supply at Hohoe and continued to give advice to Local Authorities on improving local sources of supply.

351. In 1952 the department in the Southern Section had a staff of only one Inspector of Works with artisans and necessary clerical staff. During 1953 a Chief Inspector of Works was posted to the Section. An Inspector of Works has been employed at Kpetoe, a driller at Kpandu and a Foreman of Works in the area just south of Ho. This is apart from the staff employed by the Associated Drilling Supply Company.

352. The Trans-Volta/Togoland Council has voted £300,000 for the further improvement of water supplies. The Geological Survey Department have posted two Geologists to the Territory in charge of field parties engaged in geological and geophysical surveys. They recommend the best means for securing water, whether by borehole, well or dam. Earth resistivity measurements are employed in the location of sites for boreholes.

PART VII

Social Advancement

CHAPTER 1. GENERAL SOCIAL CONDITIONS

353. The 1952 Report described the social structure of the Territory and discussed the impact of modern ideas on the old form of society. The Christian Missions continue their devoted work though in the north the great majority of the population is still animist. Moslem influences exist in the larger towns. Q. 79

Voluntary Organisations

354. The Missions continue to be the most important voluntary organisations engaged in the Territory. In the Southern Section the two main missionary bodies are the Roman Catholic Mission, Trans-Volta (with headquarters at Keta, outside the Territory) and the Ewe Presbyterian Church, with headquarters at Ho, to which are attached expatriate missionaries from the Church of Scotland and from the Presbyterian Church in the United States. By far the greatest number of Christians in the Territory belong to one of these two denominations; but the Anglican Church, the Methodist Church, the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Mission and the Salvation Army have each a number of adherents but no missionaries resident in the Territory. The Apostolic Revelation Society, an entirely African religious body which originated in the Keta district outside the Territory, and the First Century Gospel Mission, each have a number of adherents. Q. 80, 88,
106, 160,
186

355. All these religious bodies with the exception of the two last-named, are recognised Educational Units. The overwhelming majority of the public primary and middle schools in the Territory are at present under the management of either the Ewe Presbyterian Church or the Trans-Volta Roman Catholic Mission, though the financing of these schools is almost exclusively undertaken by grants from local authorities and from the Administration. The Anglican Church and the Salvation Army each have one school but neither the Methodist Church nor the African Episcopal Zion Mission maintain schools within the Territory.

356. The Ewe Presbyterian Theological Seminary at Peki Blengo, just outside the Territory, trains candidates from the Territory for the Presbyterian ministry.

357. Attached to the Ewe Presbyterian Church are 13 missionaries (including wives) resident in the Territory. These are distributed as follows: 6 of American nationality at Ho, 2 (Scottish) at Amedzofe, 2 (Scottish) at Jasikan, 4 (3 German and 1 American) at Worawora. Of the 6 at Ho, 3 are on the staff of the Mawuli Secondary School. Others are at the teacher training colleges of Amedzofe and Jasikan. The missionaries at Worawora are mainly engaged in medical work. They include two doctors but one of these and his wife were on leave during the latter part of the year.

358. There are 14 missionary priests and 2 missionary lay brothers of the Roman Catholic Mission, Trans-Volta, all of Dutch nationality working in the Southern Section. There are also 7 missionary sisters, Dutch, Irish and French.

359. In the Northern Section the work of the missions lies mostly in the fields of proselytisation and medicine, for the schools are nearly all managed

by local authorities. The Ewe Presbyterian Mission operates a small school at Yendi and another at Katiajeli but the two missions most in evidence are the Assemblies of God and the World Wide Evangelisation Crusade. The former runs a dispensary and maternity clinic at Nakpanduri. The latter is doing valuable work for lepers both in its leper settlement at Nkanchina where a small school exists and in clinics in the Gonja and Krachi areas of the Territory. Further reference is made in Chapter 7 to the Missions' achievements.

360. Figures for the number of adherents and income of the various missions and churches are not available. No restrictions were imposed on missionary activities during the year.

Q. 160

361. *The Gold Coast Boy Scouts Association*, which is a voluntary organisation officially recognised by and in receipt of grants-in-aid from the Government, has continued its activities in the Territory. Through the efforts of the Scout district organisations in Southern Togoland, Ho, Kpandu, Liati, Hohoe and Jasikan, scouting continues to attract young people, and an overall increase in membership was recorded during the year. There are now 53 Scout Groups with a total membership of 1,281. A native of the Territory has been appointed a second Assistant Organising Commissioner to the full-time staff of the Association.

362. At the end of 1953 there were companies of *Girl Guides* or Brownie packs at Ho, Gbedzeme, Okadjakrom and Anum near the Territory border. These companies have worked hard to enrol 51 Guides during the year but lack of trained leaders has caused some companies to have to close down. There are now 92 Guides (including recruits), 12 Brownies and 6 Guiders. Guiders have worked hard for their warrants and some have attended training courses during the year.

Q. 80, 176
180, 186

363. *The British Council* continued its activities during the year. Its film van visited the Territory and gave programmes in teacher training colleges and other educational establishments and some in collaboration with the Department of Extra-Mural Studies and the People's Educational Association. The Council organised a number of lectures in the Territory by persons outstanding in their field. These included Miss Mary Trevelyan, the Adviser to Overseas Students, University of London. The distribution of periodicals to educational establishments and Social Centres has continued.

Q. 113

364. *The British Red Cross Society* continued to operate a mobile maternity and child welfare clinic based on Ho. A full-time trained midwife runs the clinic and is employed by the Society. Mothers are charged 2s. 6d. for their first attendance and children 1s., which is reduced to 1s. and 6d. respectively for subsequent visits, in order to contribute to the cost of medicines. Free treatment is provided for the dressing of ulcers, and visits are paid to homes to provide advice on mothercraft. With the help of school teachers Junior Red Cross links have been formed in the schools and members train in first-aid, hygiene and sanitation; they help to dress sores, visit the sick, aged and infirm and crippled children and escort patients from the remote villages to dispensaries and hospitals, besides giving general instruction in hygiene and sanitation.

Q. 86

365. *The Togoland United Nations Association* continued to disseminate information on the United Nations, its various organs and specialised agencies, receiving a grant from the Administration for the purpose.

Information Services

Q. 86
Q. 176

366. The aims and objects of the Administration's General Information Services Departments are to interpret and explain the intentions and actions

of Government to the people of the Gold Coast and the Territory; to report to the Administration the reactions (which may include the misapprehensions) of the public to its policies; and to help to create an atmosphere in which the people can take an increasing interest in the government of their country. No less is it the duty of this Department to enrich the cultural life of the community by improving existing standards of entertainment and appreciation of the arts and sciences, and to stimulate creative interest. It is also the policy of the Department to publicise as widely as possible in the outside world development and progress within the country.

367. The six major sections of the Department are Films, Cinema, Publications and Press, Photographic, Broadcast Engineering and Programmes.

368. The Publications and Press Section continues to circulate information in the form of the printed word and of pictures. In addition, it sends photographs and illustrated feature stories showing current progress and development in the Gold Coast and the Territory to agencies and newspapers all over the world.

369. Within the Territory the principal medium of disseminating news of Government activities is through the Press. During 1953 1,740 Press releases were issued, 98 per cent. of which were used by local newspapers. The total number of insertions made by local newspapers in respect of these items of news during the year 1953 was 6,175. Forty-three Press releases dealt specifically with the affairs of the Territory all of which were published. In addition 18 Press conferences were arranged with Ministers at their Ministries. Another very popular and useful medium of publicity is the photo poster representing photographs taken by the Department, pasted on to wall sheets with suitable captions and stories. During the year 89 of these were issued to Togoland containing 429 photographs. "The Gold Coast Weekly Review" serves to bring news of Government activities in a simple form to many parts of the country where newspapers are difficult to obtain. Indeed in some such areas newspapers are virtually unknown. In the Northern Section, for example, "The Gold Coast Weekly Review" is used, together with a special Northern Territories Page produced in Tamale, by messenger interpreters who travel from town to town and village to village explaining the contents to the villagers. Over 1,750,000 copies of the "Review" are printed each year, 182,200 of which are distributed in the Territory. It is distributed free of charge. Another medium of disseminating information is the booklet, a number of which were produced during the year. Subjects included local loans, cocoa, the training of nurses and a pamphlet entitled "Your Council and Your Progress."

370. At least twelve private or company-owned newspapers circulate in the Territory, including a number in the vernacular, but circulation figures are unavailable.

371. There is a Government-owned broadcasting station (ZOY) at Accra which transmits daily for 4½ to 5 hours' news, music, talks and entertainments in English and six African languages. The latter include Ewe and Twi, spoken in the Southern Section, and Dagbani and Hausa, spoken in the Northern Section. When the local broadcasting station is not transmitting, rediffusion stations relay the British Broadcasting Corporation's General Overseas and West African Regional Programmes from London for 6½ hours on weekdays and 13 hours on Sundays, when there is no transmission from ZOY. Q. 75

372. Rediffusion services operate at Hohoe and Ho and a third station is expected to be opened at Yendi in 1954. Public radio kiosks have been

installed at Yendi, Bimbilla and Kadjebi. Five hundred and twenty-seven persons were subscribing to the services in Ho and Hohoe during 1953.

373. A Commission of experts from the British Broadcasting Corporation was appointed during the year to report on and make recommendations for the development of broadcasting in the Gold Coast and the Territory. It concluded that if broadcasting were to develop it should be formed into a separate Department of Government, and that if it were to reach the rural areas and not merely a few persons fortunate enough to enjoy a wired service it would be necessary to establish a series of regional transmitters to supplement the new powerful transmitter ordered for Accra. Various recommendations were made for the provision and maintenance of inexpensive battery receiver sets. The Administration is in general agreement with these proposals.

Q. 86, 185 374. There are no commercial cinemas in the Territory. The cinema vans of the Information Services Department undertook regular tours in 1952 throughout the Territory and gave 178 performances at 148 towns and villages.

375. Films of general and educational interest are shown on the regular tours, but in addition cinema vans are used for special campaigns on behalf of Ministries and Government Departments—e.g., cocoa industry rehabilitation and mass education. It is the practice of the Department to supplement cinema shows as much as possible with practical demonstrations by appropriate Government Departments, and with photographs, pictures and booklets when available.

376. Some of the films shown are made by the Gold Coast Film Unit which is a section of the Information Services Department. The object of the Film Unit is to make films in Africa for Africans by Africans. Three kinds of film are produced:—

(i) Short 10-minute magazine films showing such Government works as Takoradi Harbour, the University College, work of Mass Education teams, etc.

(ii) Story-telling films to interest the country people in improving their standard of living, e.g., "Kofi the Good Farmer," a colour film for encouraging the improvement of the cocoa industry, and "Progress in Kodjokrom," illustrating the functions of local government machinery. The latter film was shown to members of the Trusteeship Council during its thirteenth session.

(iii) A start has been made on the production of full length feature films not only to interest health and social workers in the Gold Coast, but also to show to the world that the Gold Coast is capable of making its own films through its own artistes. The first film is "The Boy Kumasenu" which was short-listed by the British Film Academy for the award of the best world film in 1952. The opening sequences of this film have an Ewe background.

377. The resources of the Information Services Department described above ensure that adequate arrangements exist for making known to the general public information concerning current developments of local and national significance, as well as information concerning the aims and activities of the United Nations. United Nations film strips are circulated in the Territory for showing on Departmental projectors loaned to educational institutions.

378. All Government and Mission Schools are included on the distribution list for selected publications, including material supplied by the United Nations. The arrangements for the supply and distribution of United Nations publications have been improved as a result of discussions and correspondence between H.M. Government and the U.N. Secretariat. An official of the Ministry of Defence and External Affairs in Accra has been appointed a U.N. Volunteer Education Centre in order to co-ordinate arrangements for the distribution of material which is now being received from the U.N. itself and its specialised Agencies. Copies of the U.N. Bulletin and U.N. Reporters are widely distributed free of charge. Application has been made for the supply of the Reporters to be doubled.

CHAPTER 2. HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS

379. The constitution of the Gold Coast and the Territory provides specifically that no law shall make persons of any racial community liable to Q. 81 disabilities which persons of other such communities are not made liable.

380. In the General Assembly of the United Nations Organisation the representative of H.M. Government in the United Kingdom voted in favour of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in the House of Commons the Prime Minister stated that H.M. Government subscribe generally to the ideal embodied in the Declaration and will continue to work towards it. This policy, which is applied in all British Colonies and Trust Territories alike, ensures that in Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship all elements of the population are secured in the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms without discrimination as to race, sex, language or religion and are subject to the same laws with regard to the safety of their persons and property.

381. Copies of the Universal Declaration have been distributed in the Territory and subsequent U.N. publications have kept those interested in the matter abreast of recent developments in the field of Human Rights. Q. 83

382. In the ordinary course the English law of arrest prevails with its concomitant safeguards.

383. There is no slavery in the Territory and the Criminal Code prohibits practices resembling slavery, in particular the placing or receiving Q. 82 of any person in servitude as a pledge or security for debt. While such practices undoubtedly occurred in the past no complaints have been received in recent years.

384. Similarly in the past a number of traditional customs have been inconsistent with what have come to be regarded as human rights e.g. some of the peoples of the Territory used to permit the betrothal of children in circumstances where subsequent repudiation was difficult or impossible. Nowadays there has been a modification of most of these customs—in the case of such intended marriages, a party who feels strongly opposed to it can be released from the obligation—if necessary in the last resort by appealing to the Administration. No abuses arise as a result of the adoption of children. At present there is no provision of the law Q. 89 which permits adoption.

- Q. 82** 385. Certain simple customary services are granted willingly to chiefs by their subjects but are not enforceable at law, and minor communal services of types permitted under the International Labour Organisation Convention on forced labour are still performed gratuitously and cheerfully.
- Q. 85** 386. No restrictions which are inconsistent with Article 29 of the Universal Declaration are imposed on the publication and circulation of newspapers and periodicals.
387. The British tradition of freedom of the Press is now firmly implanted in the Gold Coast and the Territory and the courts would give effective protection to anyone whose liberties had been infringed. The entry into the Gold Coast and the Territory of only a small number of publications is banned on grounds that they are pernicious, demoralizing or grossly misleading. There are no restrictions on the holding of public meetings.
- Q. 87** 388. Full freedom of thought and conscience is ensured to all inhabitants as in the free exercise of religious worship and instruction. Indigenous religions are recognised by the Administration, in so far as legal oaths may be sworn according to such local beliefs. No active measures have been taken to safeguard fetish worship, but the policy of the Administration is one of complete religious toleration. Supervision of some fetish cults has been necessary from time to time where malignant and anti-social practices have been apparent; no such manifestations were observed during the year under review.
- Q. 88** 389. A description has been given in Chapter 1 above and in Chapter 7 below of the activities of the Christian Churches.
- Q. 90** 390. The immigration laws, except in so far as they exempt certain groups (i.e., natives of the Gold Coast and the Territory, Government officials, and foreign consuls accredited to the Administration) from their provisions, are completely non-discriminatory. These laws are administered by the Police under the supervision of the Ministry of Defence and External Affairs and in consultation with the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. They are designed to keep out of the Gold Coast and the Territory only undesirable persons and persons whose activities are likely to prove detrimental to the economic development of the inhabitants of the country. In practice all firms established in the Territory which employ non-Africans are granted allocations for such employees which may not be exceeded without the permission of the authorities. These allocations may be increased where the Administration is satisfied that an expansion of the firms' activities would not be detrimental to the economic development of the inhabitants of the country. In practice new retail stores operated by non-Africans cannot normally be established. No control over movement between the Gold Coast and the Territory exists and no separate immigration statistics for the Territory are available.
- Q. 84** 391. The 1952 Visiting Mission commented favourably on the freedom of speech in the Territory* and the number of petitions which have been received by the Trusteeship Council and its Visiting Missions leaves no room for doubt that the right of petition is universally known in the Territory.

* Chapter I(c) of T/465.

CHAPTER 3. STATUS OF WOMEN

392. The status of women in civil law is not inferior to that of men, and women may appear before the courts for the hearing of their claims to recognised rights and for the enforcement of their substantiated claims. **Q. 91, 92**

393. Women enjoy under native custom rights of ownership of property and wealth. While matrilineal succession as in Ashanti is not practised, women's property is in most areas heritable matrilineally, i.e., either a daughter or a maternal sister normally inherits a woman's property. A woman has a right to a certain share in the family land, and subject to her providing enough vegetables for the members of the family any extra produce is hers to dispose of as she wishes.

394. Native customary law regarding a husband's liability for his wife's debts and vice versa is not always clearly defined, since indebtedness of any sort, particularly in the Northern Section, is rare. Normally a woman is not responsible for her husband's debts, but a husband is responsible for the normal debts incurred by his wife *qua* wife. It is to be noted that a woman on marriage still maintains close ties with her family (i.e., blood relations). If, in trading on her own account, she incurs debts, her husband might disclaim responsibility if the woman had kept for herself or for her family (in the sense mentioned above) the proceeds of the trading. In this case the woman would herself be responsible, and it would be for her family to come to her aid.

395. Women are entitled to hold public office and discharge public functions, but they rarely do. Both the Dagomba and Mamprusi have a certain number of women chiefs and women generally are taking an increasing interest in public and political affairs. Whether married or unmarried they are not debarred by custom or law from taking employment as wage or salary earners in any particular occupation though physical incapacity may be a limiting factor. Women generally occupy themselves with household duties and the lighter tasks of agriculture, and the trade in food and certain imported goods in the local markets is very largely in their hands. Excellent opportunities exist for women to train as teachers or nurses and an increasing number of women have found employment in these professions. Others find regular Government employment, particularly in the Southern Section, in such occupations as assistant Mass Education Officers, welfare workers, telephone operators, and increasing numbers are taking on clerical duties formerly undertaken by men. **Q. 93, 94, 95**

396. Training institutions exist in the Gold Coast for all these occupations and use of them is made by girls from the Territory.

397. With very few exceptions marriages are conducted under customary law. The alternative is marriage under the Marriage Ordinance (Cap. 105) which normally entails the authority of a Registrar's or marriage officer's certificate. In this case parental consent is required if one of the parties is less than 21 years of age. **Q. 96**

398. Native customary law with regard to marriage varies according to locality. There is no minimum legal age for marriage but even in cases where in theory the consent of both parties is unnecessary, it is certainly required in practice. In the Northern Section parental consent is required in theory up to any age, but in cases of dispute between parents and children there is recourse to the Government Agent of the District who invariably is able to prevail upon the former to yield to the wishes of the latter. Among the Mamprusi the normal form of marriage is by elopement, though even

here parents are usually privy to the intentions of the parties and are careful not to get in the eloping couples' way. Ewe custom also requires parental consent. It is the duty of the parents to satisfy themselves that the groom is self-supporting and that both parties have reached puberty before wedding celebrations. Compulsory marriages are unknown.

399. The custom of a payment being made from the bridegroom's family to the bride's family exists throughout the Territory except amongst the Mamprusi. The money or chattels transferred cannot however properly be regarded anywhere as direct payment for the bride. The money, which in Ewe areas may be as much as £20 or more, is usually spent by the bride's parents on buying household articles and clothes which the bride will use during her married life. It also constitutes a form of insurance premium paid to secure the impartiality of the bride's family in any disputes that may arise between husband and wife, for if the woman seeks divorce she must repay to her husband most of the presents he has given her.

400. Polygamy under customary law is possible though certainly not general. The Ewes are in the main monogamous and in the Northern Section it is only the richer members of the community who are able to afford more than one wife.

401. Cases of female circumcision have been known among only one tribe in the Northern Section. Public opinion which is the only satisfactory method of dealing with such social and customary problems is being stimulated and educated against this practice.

Q. 97

402. Several women's associations of a social character exist of which the most important is probably the Ewe Women's Association which was founded towards the end of 1953 and which operates both in the Territory and Trans-Volta. It includes women of some of the smaller tribal groups as well as Ewes. These associations are being specially catered for by the Mass Education Section of the Department of Social Welfare, and their main interests are centred in child care and nutrition. A senior woman officer has been recruited who will take up her appointment early in 1954 and will take charge of these groups. All staff engaged on mass education work encourage women to take the lead whenever possible in literacy and other community development work. During the year 199 women were trained and worked as voluntary instructors at literacy classes consisting of both men and women.

CHAPTER 4. LABOUR

Q. 101

403. The Ministry of Labour, with headquarters at Accra, is responsible for the administration and enforcement of labour laws and regulations in the Territory. The Labour Department, which was formerly the responsible authority, was merged into the Ministry during the year. In other respects administrative arrangements affecting the supervision of labour matters in the Territory remain the same, though in the coming year it is hoped to station a local representative of the Ministry at Ho, thus greatly adding to the limited facilities provided by the Labour Advice Centre at Hohoe. An office and staff quarters are in the course of building.

404. The Ministry's functions were fully listed in paragraph 487 of the 1952 Report. Many of these are concerned with circumstances in factories and industrial areas of which there are none of importance in the Territory. They do however include the inspection of labour conditions, the finding of employment, the review of wages and living conditions, the review of the

local application of international labour conventions and the maintenance of camps and provision of medical facilities along the main routes used by migrant workers on which normal facilities do not exist.

405. The Department of Social Welfare and Housing has taken over from the Ministry responsibility for the care and repatriation of destitute and incapacitated workers, though such cases are few in the Territory, where labour is still mostly engaged in agricultural pursuits, particularly in the cocoa industry. Increased building activity continues to provide new openings for tradesmen and artisans. **Q. 98**

406. No special arrangements exist for the recruitment of labour from outside the Territory nor in view of the natural supply is there any need for it. A steady transitory flow of labour exists from areas to the north and west of the Territory through to the industrial and coastal areas of the Gold Coast, and the Department maintains labour camps for use by those labourers if required. Although these have recently been improved the need for them is decreasing with the almost universal use of motor transport.

407. The conventions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation accepted by the Administering Authority for the Gold Coast have equally been applied to the Territory and are incorporated in the Labour Ordinance (as amended in 1949), which is applicable to the Territory. Full information on the application of International Labour Conventions is contained in the Administration's latest report to the International Labour Organisation, forwarded to the Secretary General of the United Nations in connection with information relative to the Gold Coast transmitted under Article 73 (4) of the Charter. **Q. 98**
Q. 99
Q. 100

408. The registration and regulation of trade unions is governed by the Trades Unions Ordinance, 1941, as amended by Ordinances No. 29 of 1942, No. 30 of 1948, No. 19 of 1950 and No. 19 of 1953. Any five or more persons can form a trade union but all trade unions must be registered and accounts must be kept and audited. Three more unions now have members or branches in the Territory. These are :— **Q. 103**

The G. B. Ollivant Employees Union
The John Holt Employees Union, and
The Gold Coast Motor Drivers Union.

Nearly all the trade unions take part in central or national negotiation committees comprised equally of workers and management representatives which meet at least twice a year to negotiate on terms and conditions of employment ; nearly all have local committees in the Territory. **Q. 100**

409. No dispute involving workers in the Territory occurred during the year. In the event of a dispute, every effort is made by the Ministry's officers to settle it before resort is had to strike measures. **Q. 104**
Q. 102

410. No prosecutions for offences against any labour laws or regulations were conducted during the year. **Q. 105**

CHAPTER 5. SPECIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE SERVICES

General

411. The Department of Social Welfare and Community Development, which operates under the aegis of the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, is divided into three sections, one for the organisation of probation and the control of juvenile delinquency, the second for urban and industrial welfare and the third, called the Community Development Section, for the **Q. 106**

promotion of mass (fundamental) education, as the most useful form of rural welfare. It is the third section which is of principal importance to the Territory at present. Its activities are fully described in Part VIII.

412. There are few large towns in the Territory and no doubt this is why juvenile delinquency is not a serious problem. Although the services of institutions for the rehabilitation of young offenders are open to the courts in the Territory, there is no need at present to post special social workers, such as probation officers or urban welfare officers, to the area. Several natives of the Territory, however, were assisted in various difficulties by welfare officers of the Department working in the Gold Coast. In addition the Community Development Section working in the Territory has carried out investigations and recommended the action to be taken in 17 welfare cases concerning natives of the Territory. An Assistant Welfare Officer will probably be posted to Ho early in 1954 to assist in work of this nature.

Q. 108
Q. 106
413. Changes in the department's staff stationed in the Territory are contained in Appendix IV. The staff was recruited and is being employed to develop the Mass Education and Community Development work which was started experimentally in 1948 in the Southern Section of the Territory. In the North too a Dagomba mass education team has been recruited and trained and has been active in the Territory. An account of the work being done is given in Part VIII of the Report.

Social Security and Welfare

Q. 106
Q. 107
414. The only international conventions dealing with social security and welfare already applied to the Territory by legislation are those relating to workmen's compensation in case of accidents, and maternity protection. Pensions are paid to retired government officers and the local authorities in the Northern Section pay pensions in addition to gratuities to their own retired staff. Soldiers disabled during the two world wars also receive pensions from the Administration. The Department of Social Welfare and Community Development has now taken over from the Labour Department responsibility for the repatriation of destitute labourers. The Krachi Local Council maintains a small hostel for paupers and for labourers going south and returning home to the north. No special legislation for social welfare was enacted during the year.

Q. 89
415. Local custom provides for the care and maintenance of orphaned children; abandoned children are almost unknown in the Territory. Any delinquent child and any child in need of care or protection can be ordered by a magistrate to be committed to the care of a suitable person (as was done in the case of two children during 1953) or to be detained in the Industrial School at Swedru in the Gold Coast under the administration of the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development.

CHAPTER 6. STANDARD OF LIVING

Q. 109
416. It has not so far proved practicable to conduct a survey of living standards in the Territory. Monthly records are, however, kept of retail prices in Ho of locally produced foodstuffs and these give an indication of the trend of living costs in the Territory as a whole. Local food prices showed their customary seasonal rise to a peak in June, but the index of local market prices in Ho, based on the average of 1948 prices, rose by only two points from 197 in 1952 to 199 in 1953. Prices of most classes of imports fell in 1953 and this applied particularly to imported consumer goods. Prices of textiles and clothing and household goods fell by 6% in the course of

the year, and prices of imported foodstuffs were in general lower. Part at least of this fall in import prices was reflected in prices in the Territory despite a rise in transport costs following an increase in the duty on petrol in February, 1953.

417. There was no significant change in the level of wages and salaries in the Territory in 1953 compared with 1952. The level of cocoa incomes continues to be one of the principal determinants of income levels and this was maintained in the year under review. A large part of economic activity in the Territory is based on subsistence farming, and there is no evidence that real incomes in other sectors were subject to any marked change during the year.

418. An improved standard of living is dependent on increased productivity **Q. 110** and an improvement in real incomes. The chief dangers are either inflation or a slump in cocoa prices. The Administration's economic policy, which takes these considerations very much into account, is explained in Part VI, Section 3, Chapter 1. Development plans are described in Chapter 2 of the same section.

CHAPTER 7. PUBLIC HEALTH

419. In accordance with a recommendation of the Commission of Enquiry **Q. 112** into the Health Needs of the Gold Coast and the Territory referred to in the 1952 Report, the Medical Department was merged with the Ministry of Health in May. The Permanent Secretary (a lay official) is responsible to the Minister for the administration of health services throughout the country; 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; in the headquarters of the Ministry of Health he is assisted by a Deputy Chief Medical Officer and Principal Medical Officers who work in the closest collaboration with the administrative organisation at their respective levels. Each region has a representative of the Ministry of Health in charge of the area's health services. Provision is being made for a Senior Medical Officer, to be stationed at Ho.

420. The following new legislation affecting public health was introduced **Q. 111** during the year :—

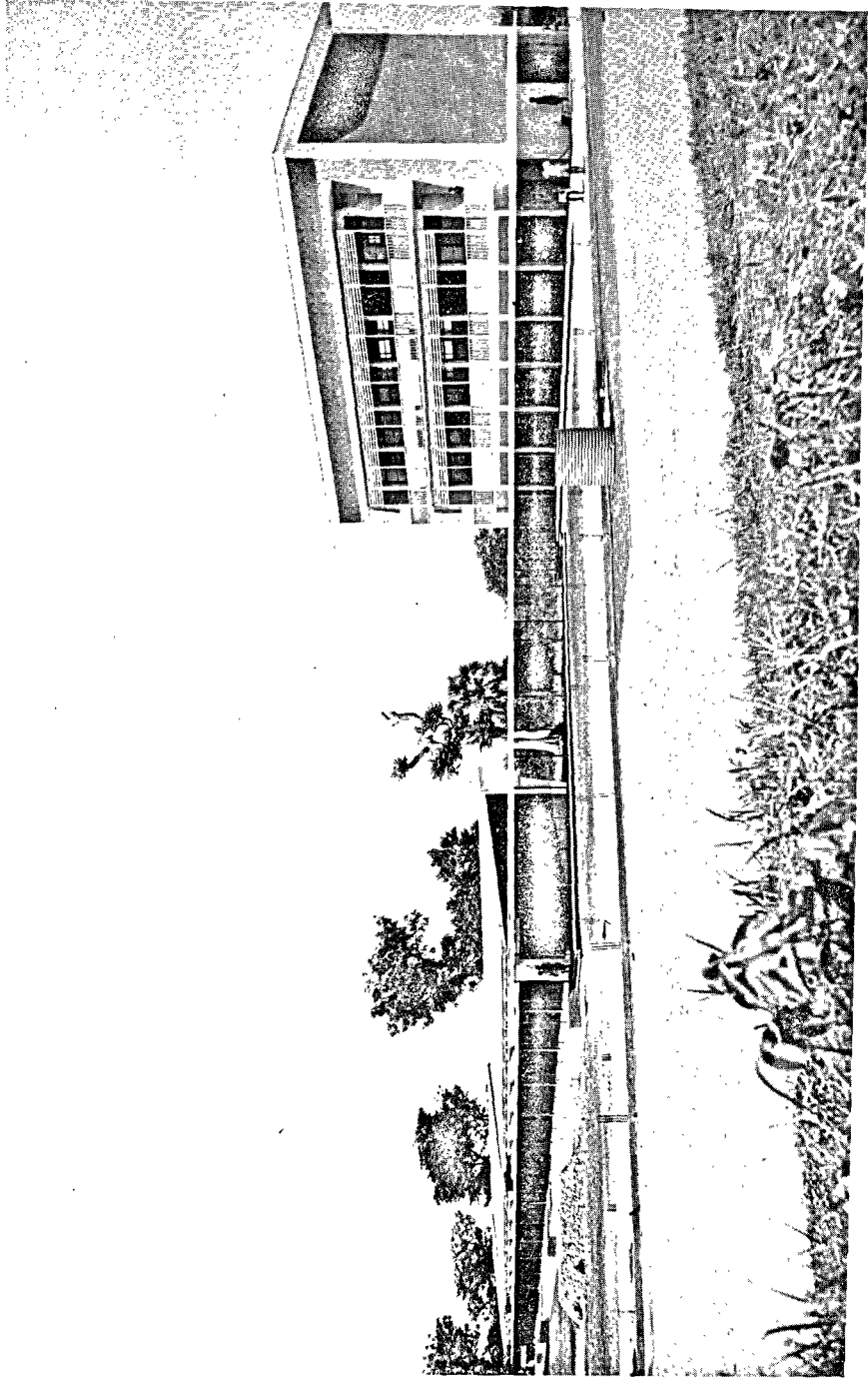
- (a) The Infectious Diseases (Notification of Tuberculosis) Regulations.
- (b) The Lunatic Asylum (Amendment) Ordinance.
- (c) The Midwives (Amendment of Schedule) Order.
- (d) Dangerous Drugs (Extension of Application) Order.
- (e) Pharmacy and Poisons (Extension of Schedule) Order.

The text of these appears in the volume of legislation being sent to the United Nations Library.

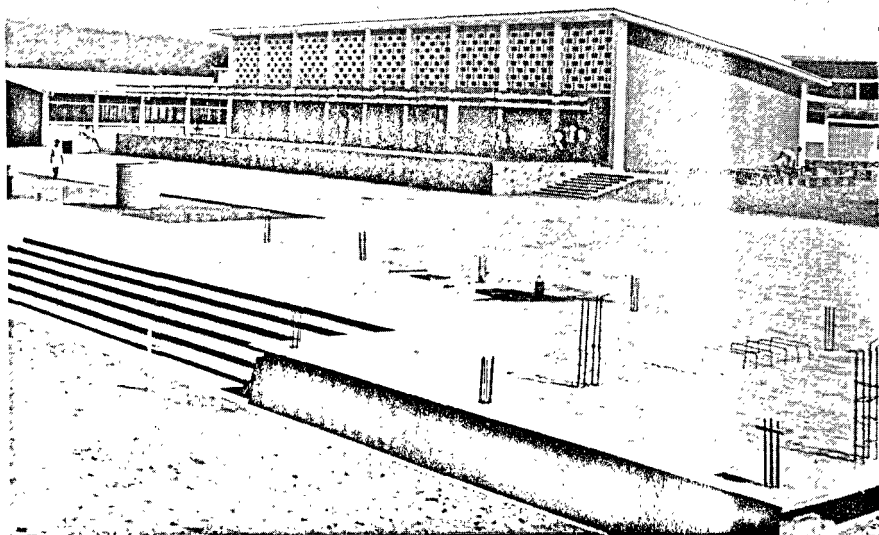
421. There is a regular interchange of epidemiological information between **Q. 114** the Administration and the World Health Organisation. Such information is also supplied to neighbouring territories and other governments.

422. Meetings are held annually between the heads of medical services of the British West African territories and every encouragement is given to Medical Officers to contact the medical authorities in neighbouring French territories. Officers of the medical field units are encouraged also to meet their French colleagues and discuss plans for the conduct of campaigns against small-pox, yaws, trypanosomiasis, etc.

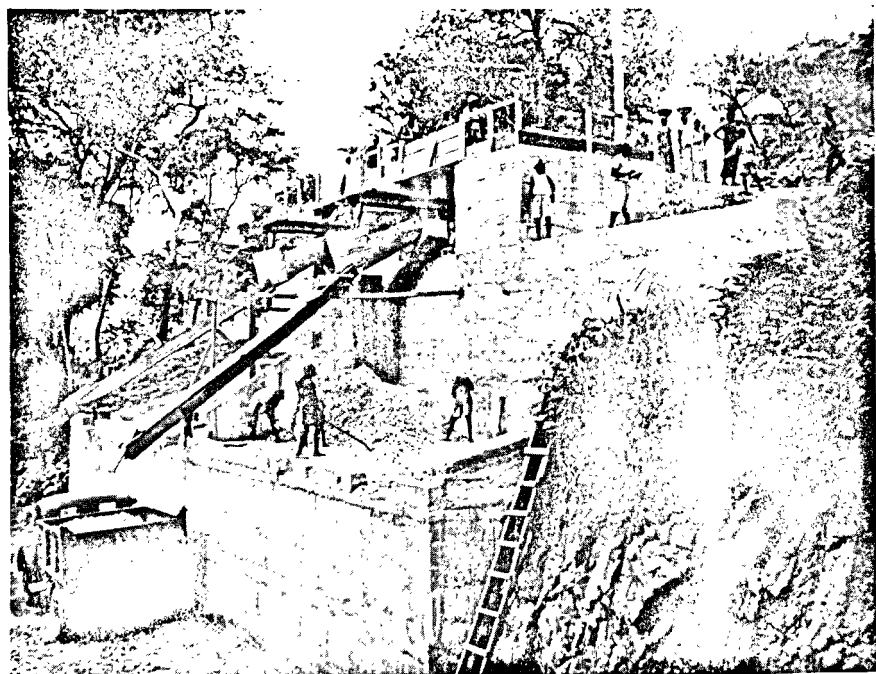
- Q. 115** 423. The local population are associated with the work of the Ministry of Health chiefly through the medium of the local authorities, many of which operate dressing stations and maternity clinics and undertake general health measures such as mosquito larvae inspections and the operation of incinerators and the latrine clearance. Each hospital has a visiting committee, which with the exception of the Secretary (the Medical Officer) and the Chairman (an administrative officer) consists of members of the local community.
- Q. 116** 424. It will be seen from Appendix XVI, E, that Government expenditure on medical facilities for the Territory 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 local authorities which, in respect of recurrent items alone, amounted to nearly £20,000; and expenditure by Missions and other voluntary bodies, details of which are not available.
- Q. 121**
Q. 122 425. Government medical officers have been stationed throughout the year at Yendi, Hohoe and Ho and there is also a medical officer at Bawku just outside the Territory. A second medical officer was stationed in Ho towards the end of the year and has charge of two medical field units described below. Four private medical practitioners and two missionary doctors have been practising in the Territory.
426. The year has seen some improvements in the recruitment of qualified medical practitioners to the Government service and it is hoped to be able to add still further staff to the number stationed in the Territory by appointing a Senior Medical Officer to Ho during 1954.
427. The registration of doctors and dentists is regulated by the Medical Practitioners and Dentists Registration Ordinance (Cap. 57). Under this Ordinance, in order 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 that conditions in that area, particularly the lack of doctors, warrant it.
428. Pharmacists are required to be in possession of a certificate of competency issued by the Pharmacy and Poisons Board. Nurses are required to be registered by the Nurses' Board which recognises either the qualification of "State Registered Nurse" (which can be obtained either in the United Kingdom or at the Nurses' Training School, Accra, and is granted reciprocal recognition by the Council of Nursing of England and Wales) or the local qualifications of Qualified Registered Nurse (Q.R.N.) which involves a shorter course of training.
429. It is an offence for an unqualified practitioner to practise medicine or surgery in the Territory. Though the benefits to be derived from scientific medicine are becoming more widely appreciated, cases are still brought to light from time to time of practice by unqualified practitioners. During 1953 three persons were prosecuted and two convicted under the Ordinance. Treatment by herbalists in accordance with traditional methods is not regarded as practising medicine.
- Q. 119** 430. The Midwives Ordinance (Cap. 74) provides for the training and registration of midwives and regulates their practice. The Administration encourages registered midwives engaged in private practice by paying a subsidy to them. In addition to the subsidy, a bonus of 10s. is paid per delivery up to a total of thirty deliveries per quarter. Rules regulating the practice of registered midwives are applicable in the Territory.



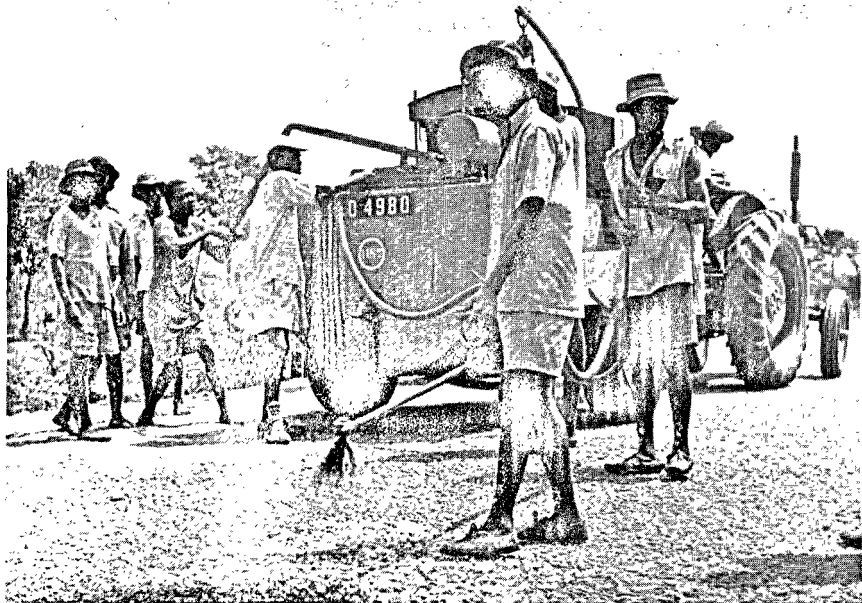
New science block and classrooms at Mawuli secondary school, Ho



Dining hall, Mawuli secondary school



Stone crusher (just outside the Territory) for the new trunk road to the north



Tarring the new trunk road to the north



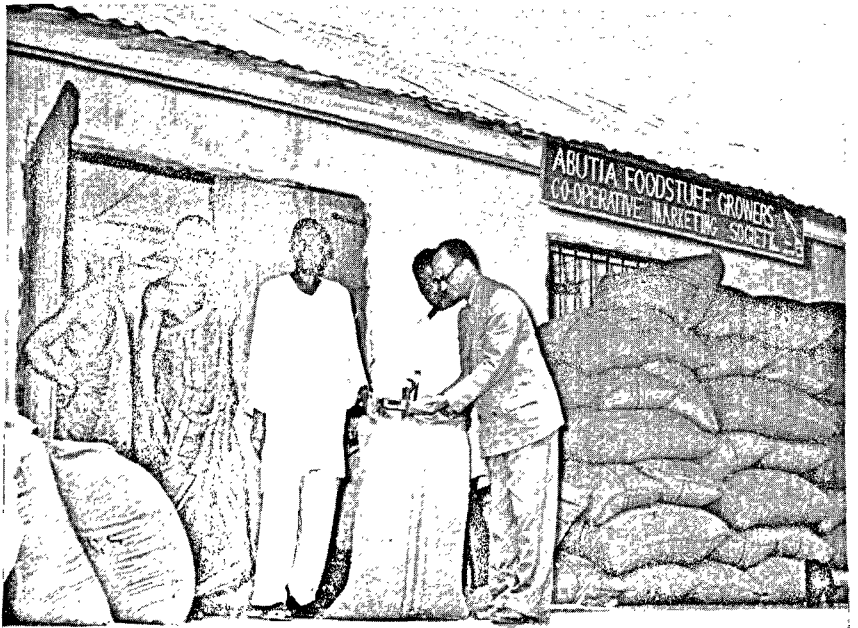
Work on the new trunk road to the north



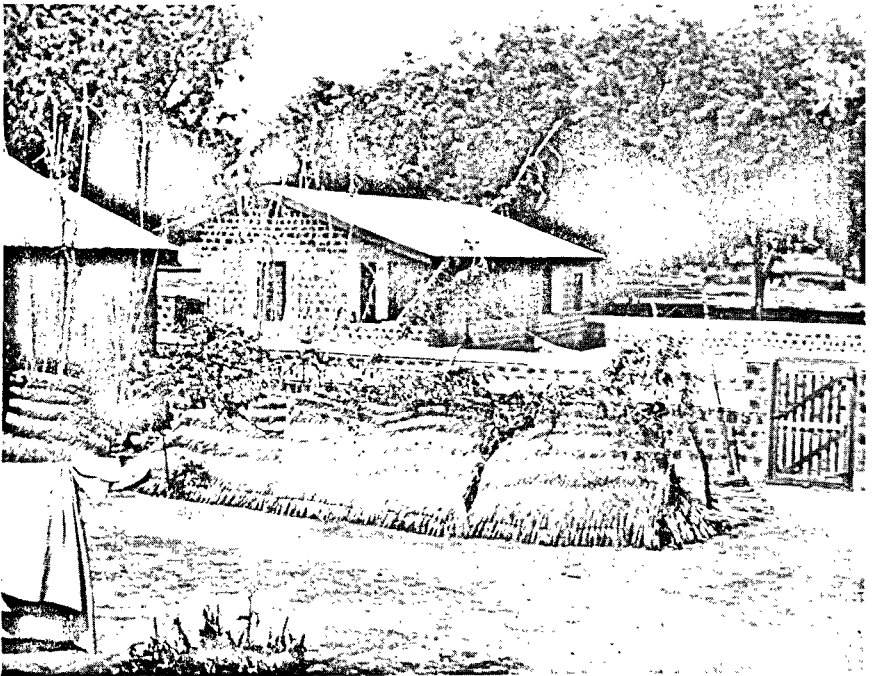
Opening of Abutia-Juapong road by the wife of the Minister of Agriculture



Work on the new Yendi-Nalerigu road



The Minister of Agriculture visits a co-operative society



Junior staff quarters, Yendi



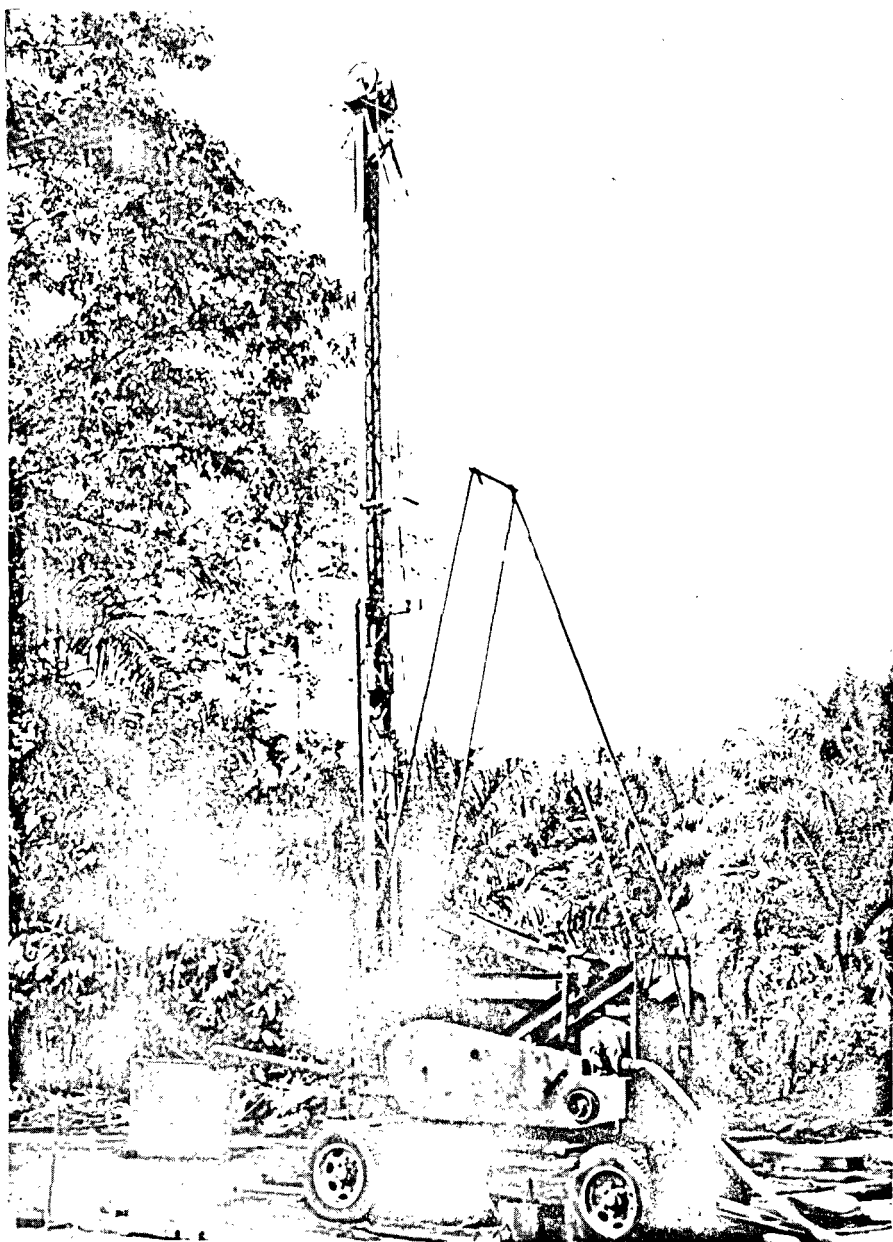
Drift under construction at Sabari, near Yen.



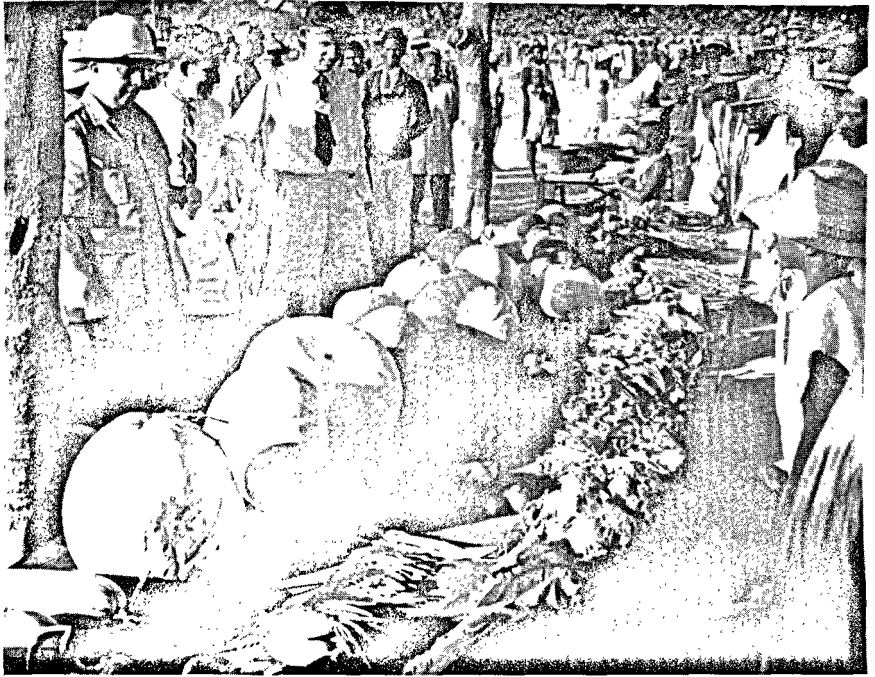
Labour rest camp at Kete-Krachi



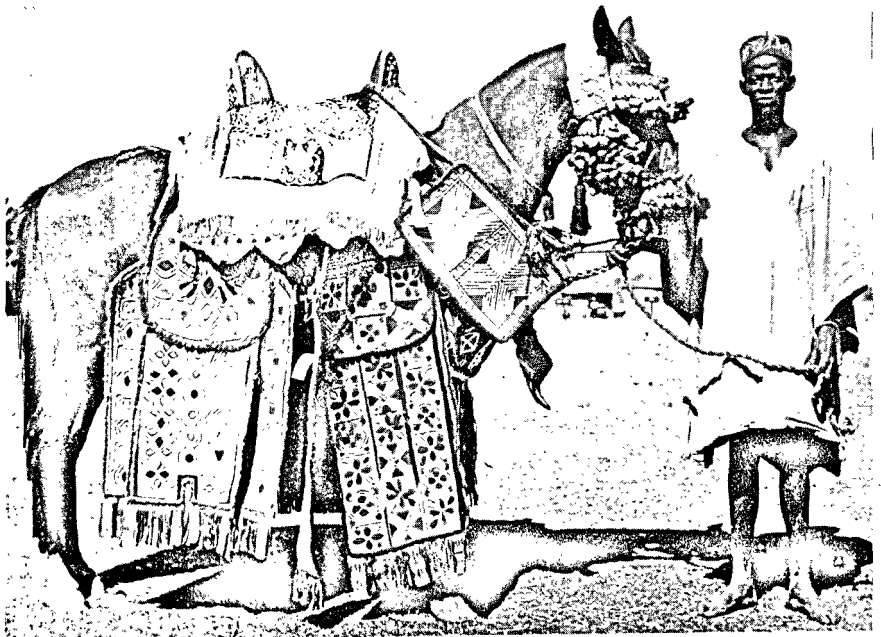
Asuakawkaw drift under construction



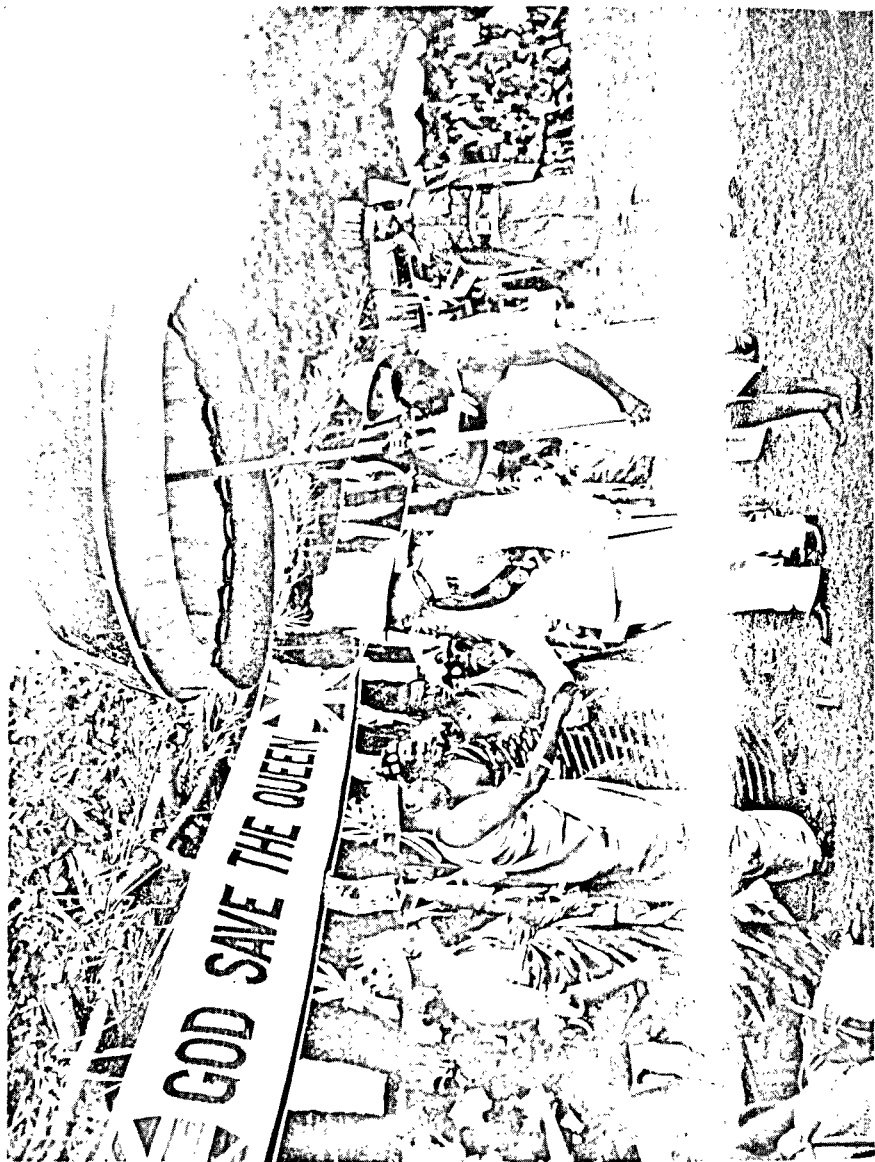
Drilling for water at Kpandu



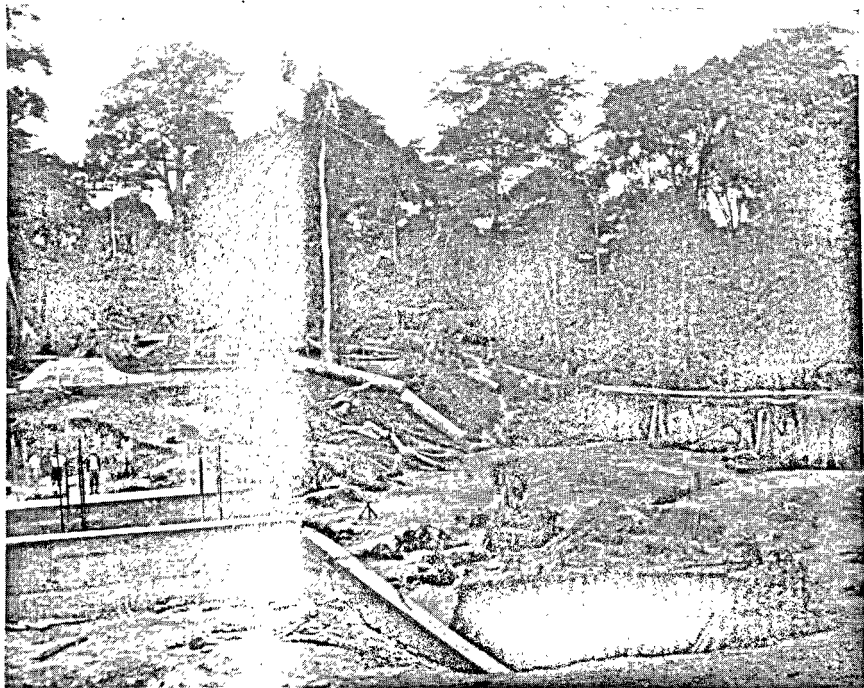
Agricultural show, Bawku (held just outside the Territory)



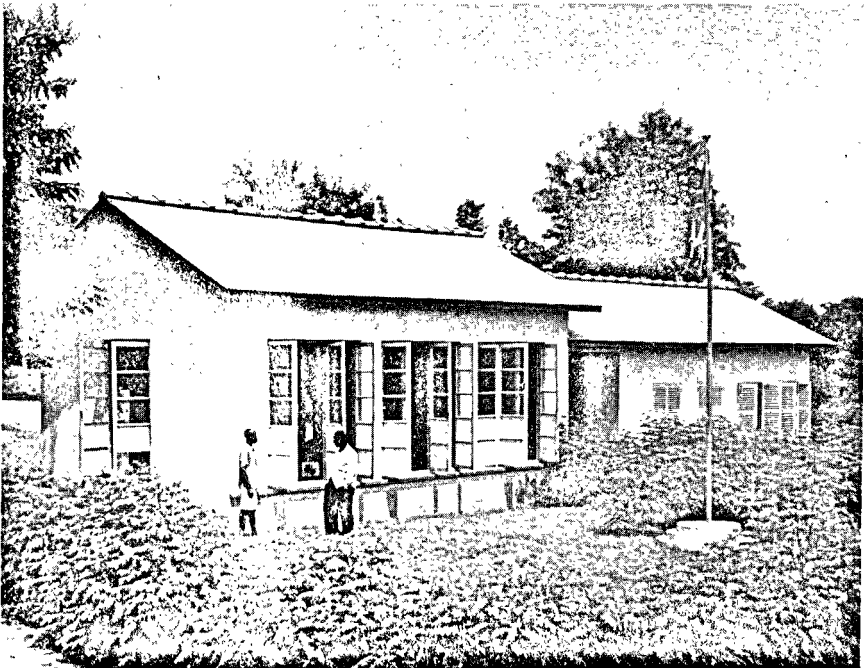
Winning turn-out, Bawku agricultural show



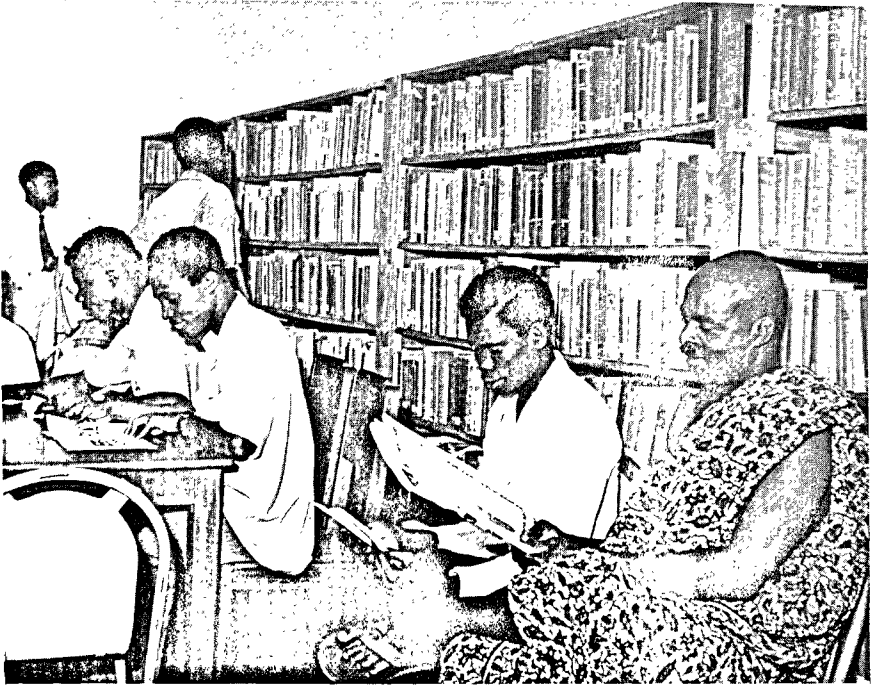
The Coronation durbar at Ho



A project financed by the Cocoa Marketing Board



A new model local council office



Public library, Ho



Mass education: instruction to a town brass band in the Northern Section

431. Facilities for the confinement of women and ante-natal and post-natal clinics exist at all Government hospitals. Where local authority midwives are attached to hospitals they may also attend women in their own homes. A new Government health centre was brought into full operation during the year at Bimbilla in the Northern Section. A nurse-midwife is on the staff of the centre and includes in her work the holding of classes on child welfare and regular visits to give similar instruction to surrounding villages. A maternity ward is being added to the centre. Another Government clinic and health centre is operated at Kpandu by Roman Catholic sisters on behalf of the Government. Other clinics are at Nakpanduri and Jasikan. That at Jasikan, run by the District Council, includes a twelve-bed ward for lying-in cases. A fee of 10s. is charged for each delivery. Post-natal charges are made only to cover the cost of medicines. The British Red Cross Society continued during the year to operate its mobile child welfare and maternity clinic from Ho. A new maternity and child welfare clinic built by the Yingor Local Council at Dzolokpuita was nearing completion at the end of the year.

Q. 117
Q. 119

Q. 113

432. During the year a special course was organised by a woman officer of the Ministry of Health for instructors on child care and nutrition at the School of Social Welfare in Accra. The course was designed with particular reference to the problems of rural areas.

Q. 119
Q. 135

433. The Territory's medical facilities are illustrated in a map at the rear cover of this Report and details are provided in Appendix XIX. A new and well laid out forty-eight-bed hospital at Bawku, which will replace the existing hospital, was nearing completion at the end of the year. A new out-patient and administration block was completed at the Yendi hospital and a programme is in hand for replacing the existing wards over the next two years by well designed and equipped new ones. It is planned to provide a new isolation ward at the Ho hospital during 1954.

Q. 117

434. The tuberculosis specialist to whom reference was made in the 1952 Report has been continuing his survey. A mass radiography unit has been ordered to his specifications and is expected to arrive shortly. He will then conduct investigations into the incidence of tuberculosis in sample areas.

435. There has been considerable extension of the work of the Medical Field Units in the Territory. A medical officer was posted to Ho towards the end of the year to take charge of two teams which were expected to start work early in 1954, one in the Krachi sub-district and the other south of Ho. It is planned that the two teams should work towards one another. The teams will carry out mass surveys of the incidence of yaws, trypanosomiasis, onchocerciasis, leprosy, bilharzia, guinea-worm and malaria, the scheme being on the lines of that recommended by the World Health Organisation. Simultaneously with the survey there will be mass treatment of trypanosomiasis, yaws and leprosy and a mass vaccination campaign. Special treatment teams will later be formed and existing teams enlarged. In the Yendi district an energetic campaign is being carried on by six field assistants and sixteen technicians, 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 were expected to begin operating in the Nanumba District Council area early in 1954.

436. Tsetse control is the concern of a special department, an example of its work being extensive clearing in the Kpandai neighbourhood carried out, in particular, to protect the leper settlement at Nkanchina, recently established by the World Wide Evangelisation Crusade. This settlement covers an area

Q. 113

of 2,500 acres. In 1953 treatment was given to 227 resident patients and 618 out-patients. Nineteen of the former and 48 of the latter were discharged as cured. The Mission also operates leper clinics at Buya, Bauda and Chinderi just inside the Southern Section and at Kpandai in the Northern Section. They will shortly operate a similar clinic provided by the Nanumba District Council at Wulesi. The Nkanchina settlement has qualified nurses on its staff.

Q. 117 437. There are two Government leper settlements in the Territory, one at Ho and the other at Yendi. Admission of patients from the Territory and elsewhere is voluntary. Accommodation, treatment and, in the case of paupers and those who are unfit, food also are provided free of charge. There are also numerous clinics at which leprosy treatment is available. In the Northern Section these are organised by a Leprosy Control Officer under the supervision of the 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.

Q. 113 438. The Ewe Presbyterian Church operates a hospital partly in temporary buildings at Worawora near Jasikan in the Southern Section. Its staff includes sometimes one and sometimes two European doctors and at present an American nurse. The first block of permanent buildings which was built with funds collected by the local people was opened during the year. It contains 32 beds, largely for tuberculosis cases, bringing the total number of beds to 50. The Administration has approved in principle the proposal by the Trans-Volta/Togoland Council that £80,000 from the £1,000,000 grant to the Trans-Volta/Togoland Region should be spent on extending and equipping this hospital and plans are in preparation. The hospital will be staffed and maintained by the Ewe Presbyterian Church. In addition to clinics already mentioned, 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 (just outside the Territory). Dressing stations are provided by local authorities in the Northern Section at Kpandai, Wulesi, Zabzugu, Chereponi, Bunkpurugu, Worikambo and Buguri. That at Wulesi was constructed during the year; the dispenser at Zabzugu is a qualified Government nurse who also visits neighbouring villages. Local authorities in the Southern Section operate 14 dressing stations, that at Vakpo which was built during the year being visited by the staff of the Kpandu Health Centre. Three other dressing stations have been completed but await permanent trained staff.

Q. 117

Q. 120 439. Fees are charged at Government hospitals and dispensaries in accordance with the Hospital Fees Regulations (No. 56 of 1942). It is at the discretion of the medical officer whether a fee is charged or not in any particular case and each medical officer has authority to waive the collection of fees from paupers. For out-patient attendance the fee ranges from 6d. to 2s. 6d. Patients suffering from certain diseases such as tuberculosis, venereal disease, florid yaws, etc., are treated free.

440. Research work which is, of course, applicable to the Territory as to other parts of the Gold Coast, is mainly carried out at the Medical Research Institute, in Accra and in connection with the work of Medical Field Units. A number of scientific papers were published by officers of the Institute during the year.

Q. 130 441. As explained in previous Reports, it is neither possible nor desirable in rural areas to separate preventive services entirely from curative services.

and the medical officers at Yendi, Ho, Hohoe and at Bawku, just outside the Territory, 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. Government sanitary inspectors are stationed at Yendi, Bimbilla, Ho, Hohoe, Kete-Krachi and Kpandu, 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 assistance for health and sanitary services, particularly at Jasikan, Kadjebi, Worawora, Ahamansu, Borada and Papase.

442. In the Southern Section the bucket conservancy system is used at Ho, Hohoe, Kpandu and Kete-Krachi. In places where this is insufficient, septic tanks and pit latrines have been constructed as well. In the smaller towns and villages, pit latrines are normally used. In the Northern Section, the bucket conservancy system is used at Yendi, where there are also a few septic tank latrines. **Q. 123**

443. A fully treated pipe-borne water supply is available in Hohoe. Ho has a simple gravity water supply from which water is drawn at central points in the town. Similar systems operate at Kpeve and Taviefe Avenya. A pumped water supply has been installed at Yendi by the Department of Rural Water Development and it is hoped to bring the chemical treatment plant into operation in 1954. Elsewhere water is obtained from streams and wells; the wells are wholly or partially lined with concrete according to ground conditions to prevent the access of surface water which would otherwise contaminate the supply. Many large buildings have attached to them water tanks in which rain water from roofs is collected. **Q. 124**

444. Stagnant pools in areas where the work can be properly supervised are oiled with anti-malarial and paris green to prevent mosquito breeding. In some areas cleaning has been undertaken of dense shady trees and shrubs near rivers and pools which are favourable to tsetse habitation. **Q. 126**

445. Slaughterhouses or slabs are available at most of the large centres including Yendi, Pusiga, Bimbilla, Gushiago, Chereponi, Kpandai, Wulesi, Kete-Krachi, Ho, Kpandu, Hohoe and Kajebi where cattle are slaughtered for sale; all cattle are inspected by health staff before and after slaughter. Markets exist in towns and villages and these are regularly inspected and kept in good sanitary condition by the Government and local authority sanitary staff. In some markets there are fly-proof meat stalls at which all meat must be sold. **Q. 125**

446. Reference has already been made to the Medical Field Units which have been carrying out vaccination in various parts of the Territory. Their work is supplemented at the main centres by that of the Government sanitary inspectors who at the same time are vaccinators and by teams of public vaccinators attached to hospitals. **Q. 130**

447. Measures against malaria and other communicable diseases are carried out as a routine procedure by the medical and health staff while treatment for venereal and other diseases is available at all hospitals and at some dispensaries.

448. The following are the principal diseases occurring in the Territory :— **Q. 127**
 bilharzia ; pneumonia (all forms) ; **Q. 129**
 dysentery (all forms) ; trypanosomiasis ;
 diseases of the skin ; tuberculosis ; and
 gonorrhoea ; yaws.
 guinea worm ;

Among the endemic diseases occurring are bilharzia, guinea-worm, leprosy, malaria, onchocerciasis, trypanosomiasis and yaws. These diseases are not compulsorily notifiable and no accurate statistics of their incidence in the Territory as a whole are available apart from those being compiled in those areas where medical field units are active. There was an outbreak of small-pox during the year. There was one death among the 16 cases reported.

Q. 128 449. The principal causes of deaths over all age groups during the year were malaria, pneumonia and tuberculosis. In the case of infants and children pneumonia and dysentery were also common causes of death.

Q. 131 450. Training of dressers for the staffing of local authority dressing stations is undertaken at the hospitals at Ho, Hohoc, Yendi and Bawku.

451. 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 at the various training institutions run by the Administration. These institutions comprise a Nurses' Training College at Accra, two midwifery training schools, a school of hygiene at Accra to train sanitary inspectors for the Certificate of the Royal Institute (West Africa) and two schools, one at Tamale and one at Kintampo, to train sanitary inspectors for rural work. The Kumasi College of Technology provides a four-year course leading to the Certificate of Competency of the Pharmacy and Poisons Board, with facilities for courses leading to the degree of Bachelor of Pharmacy of London University. The periods of training and the educational standards required are quoted in detail at paragraph 550 of the 1952 Report.

Q. 132 452. Health education constitutes one of the primary functions of the health staff. Sanitary inspectors, vaccinators and village overseers in their visits educate the people in health matters and carry out routine house-to-house inspections. Practical examples are given by the construction of model sanitary structures and water supplies in the larger villages. An important part in this work is played by the Mass Education Section of the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development. During 1953 staff of this section devoted a large proportion of their time to health education. In almost every village in which they worked, they organised Health Days, during which they talked about hygiene and sanitation and assisted the inhabitants in clearing the village, cutting insect-breeding bush, and destroying mosquito breeding places. Properly constructed pit latrines were dug, walled and roofed by communal effort, with the advice and assistance of mass education staff and often with tools lent by the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development. Good drains were made in villages to prevent accumulations of water likely to breed mosquitoes.

Q. 133 453. There is little gross malnutrition in the Territory. Mild cases of
Q. 134 nutritional deficiency are not uncommon, and are usually amenable to treat-
Q. 135 ment. A Nutritionist was appointed at the end of the year on temporary terms.

454. Advice on nutrition is given to mothers attending ante- and post-natal clinics at the various hospitals and dispensaries 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. Mention has already been made of the special course run for instructors on nutrition and child welfare and of the propaganda work being carried out by means of films and vernacular literature. Skimmed milk is supplied to hospitals and clinics for the supplementary feeding of children.

455. Bread, cassava, plantain, yam and maize are all important as staple foods in the Territory but are largely supplemented by millet, beans, peas, rice, palm and groundnut oil, and shea butter. Milk and sugar are widely bought, particularly in the Southern Section.

CHAPTER 8. DRUGS

456. The manufacture, production, sale, exportation, labelling and distribution of narcotic drugs is controlled by the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance (Cap. 60), the Pharmacy and Poisons Ordinance (No. 21 of 1946) and the Customs Ordinance (No. 40 of 1947), though in effect no drugs are manufactured in the Territory or exported from it. Q. 136
Q. 137
Q. 138
Q. 139

457. The population of the Territory is not addicted to the use of narcotic drugs.

458. Apart from legislation, the following measures have been taken to regulate the traffic in and use of dangerous drugs:—

(a) control of imports and exports by the Administration;

(b) completion of returns by medical practitioners, dental surgeons, veterinary surgeons and registered pharmacists showing accurately consumption and stocks of dangerous drugs;

(c) surprise inspection of stocks and records.

CHAPTER 9. ALCOHOL AND SPIRITS

459. Under the Customs Ordinance, spirits are required to be imported through the main ports and must be accompanied by certificates of age and origin in accordance with the terms of the Liquor Traffic Ordinance (Cap. 166) and the regulations made thereunder. This Ordinance also forbids local distillation. Only by such measures is it possible to provide adequate control and arrange for testing at the ports of entry of purity and alcoholic content. Q. 140

460. Stringent regulations exist governing the issue of licences to sell spirits, wine and beer, particularly if consumption on the premises is to be permitted. The issue of a licence depends, inter alia, on the character of the applicant, the type of store and the quality of its equipment. The hours between which liquor may be sold are restricted and, by virtue of the Young Persons (Exclusion from Licensed Premises) Ordinance, it is illegal for young persons under the age of sixteen to be in the bars of licensed premises.

461. The Liquor (Northern Territories) Ordinance which prohibited the entry of spirituous beverages and wines into the Northern Section was repealed during the year. Spirits, wine and beer may now be sold under licence, as in the Southern Section.

462. The local brewing of beer is permitted but the needs of the south and to some extent the north also are supplied by imports and by the produce of a large brewery at Accra. In the north considerable quantities of "pito", a local beer made of guinea-corn, are used. In the Southern Section palm wine (the fermented sap of the oil palm tree) takes the place of pito. There are still occasional prosecutions for the possession of illicitly-distilled liquor.

463. Import figures of beer and spirits are quoted in Appendix IX. Rates of import duty are quoted in Appendix VII. No liquor containing more than 24.5 per cent. pure alcohol is deemed to be wine and no liquor containing more than 10 per cent. pure alcohol is deemed to be ale, beer, cider, perry, porter or stout. Q. 141

CHAPTER 10. HOUSING AND TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING

Q. 142
Q. 109 464. There are no mining or industrial areas or plantations in the Territory. The standard of housing throughout the Southern Section is generally speaking commensurate with the social and economic development of the people. The usual material for building is "swish", i.e., sun dried laterite soil, which forms an adequate but impermanent structure. In the past floors have usually consisted of beaten earth, but the use of concrete for this purpose is becoming common. Corrugated iron, aluminium or asbestos roofing is gradually replacing thatch, especially in the towns and large villages. The standard of furnishing varies. In the Northern Section it is likely to be sparse and rather primitive but in the south is unlikely to exclude tables, chairs and cupboards sufficient for the family's needs. Sprung beds are not uncommon though some members of the family may sleep on mats.

465. The Towns Ordinance (Cap. 69) contains provisions regarding thickness of walls, types of roofing, spaces between houses, etc., and these are generally observed in the scheduled towns (Ho, Kpandu, Kpeve and Hohoe). As far as old buildings are concerned, observance is insisted on only if hardship is not likely to be caused. New buildings in the scheduled towns must conform to the required conditions, and the result is a slow but steady improvement as old buildings become obsolete and are replaced by new. There are signs that the people are becoming increasingly aware of the value of sound, well-constructed buildings.

Q. 142 466. The Housing Department and the Town and Country Planning section of the Ministry of Local Government and Housing are responsible for the carrying out of housing and town planning policy. In Kpandu a contour survey is being prepared and at Ho sites are being selected for a small housing scheme. A senior officer will shortly be posted to Yendi to prepare a town plan.

467. Approval has been given to the setting up of housing loans boards in the Ho, Kpandu and Buem/Krachi district council areas and £5,000 will be made available in each case to provide credit for the building of an improved standard of house. Similar boards are being set up for the Dagomba and Mamprusi District Council areas.

CHAPTER 11. PENAL ORGANISATION**(i) General**

Q. 145 468. There are four prisons in the Territory. They are situated at Ho, Kpandu, Kete-Krachi and Yendi. These prisons are treated as an integral part of the prisons system of the Gold Coast where special institutions exist for certain classes of prisoners. These include central prisons to which are transferred those serving sentences of over two years and where facilities exist for industrial and vocational training. A contagious diseases prison caters for those suffering from leprosy and tuberculosis. Female prisoners are provided with separate accommodation if detained for only a few days and are otherwise sent to Keta in the south of the Trans-Volta/Togoland Region or, in the case of sentences over six months, to the central prison in Sekondi where classification is possible. Youths between the ages of 16 and 21 may be sent to the "Borstal" Institution, a prison without bars near Accra, described in paragraphs 612-615 of the 1952 Report.

Q. 147 469. The prisons in the Territory are staffed by warders of the Prisons Department with a Staff Warder as Keeper of each prison. The Government Agent of the district concerned is the officer-in-charge and is responsible for the general administration of each prison.

470. During the year 1953, the daily average number of prisoners in custody, and the staff at each prison in the Territory, was as follows:—

<i>Prison</i>	<i>Staff</i>	<i>Daily average number in custody</i>
Ho	1 Keeper of Prison 17 Warders	43·04
Kpandu	1 Keeper of Prison 18 Warders	63·14
Yendi	1 Keeper of Prison 15 Warders	25·28
Kete-Krachi	1 Keeper of Prison 15 Warders	27·03

The figures of warders are inclusive of staff warders.

471. The following is a general description of each prison.

Kpandu.—This prison is well built and planned. Prisoners are employed on a large prison farm, pig-keeping and sheep-rearing, conservancy and general domestic work.

Ho.—Construction of additional cells, underground reservoir, baths, septic tank latrines and an open shed have been completed and further improvements are in progress. This prison is now the largest in the Territory.

Yendi.—The prisoners are mainly employed on farming and conservancy work. A kitchen has been built on the prison premises and as soon as equipment is installed the diet will be prepared in the prison.

Kete-Krachi.—The small number of prisoners are employed on farming and conservancy duties. The ventilation of the cells has been improved by the provision of additional windows.

The extensions made to the Ho prison have resulted in a greatly improved standard of accommodation.

(ii) Discipline

472. Prison offences are defined in Prison Regulations. Major offences are remanded to the Director of Prisons or the Visiting Committee. The powers of punishment are restricted to cellular confinement, forfeiture of remission, reduced diet, loss of privileges, e.g., by fining of earnings. Such powers are limited by law.

473. Cellular confinement as a punishment is not often used and there is a decreasing tendency in the use of reduced diets. Forfeiture of remission and loss of privileges such as the earning scheme, attending concerts and lectures and extra work are the more normal punishments.

474. A Visiting Committee alone has the power to impose a sentence of corporal punishment with a light cane up to a maximum of 24 strokes. The prior approval of the Governor in Council must be obtained for flogging which may be recommended only for mutiny or a serious assault on a member of the prison staff.

475. In general, the policy now followed is to grant certain privileges to prisoners on admission and to place the onus of retaining them on the prisoners. There is also in existence a special system of grades, each of

which carries a small additional privilege such as a gratuity. The payment scheme, smoking, educational classes, concerts and lectures are valuable aids to discipline.

476. The discipline of the prisoners at the prisons concerned is shown by the following table :—

	<i>Close confinement and reduced diet</i>	<i>Forfeiture of remission</i>	<i>Corporal punishment</i>	<i>Loss of privilege</i>
Ho	1	18	—	1
Kpandu	5	8	—	3
Yendi	—	14	—	—
Kete-Krachi	5	2	—	5
Totals	11	42	—	9

477. On the whole prison discipline remains satisfactory but breaches against it in 1953 were more numerous than in 1952. This is mainly attributable to the larger prison population.

478. All convict prisoners sentenced to a term or terms of imprisonment exceeding one month can by good conduct and industry earn remission of one-third of their sentences. The remission of sentence is absolute except in the case of prisoners who have been convicted of certain offences involving fraud and dishonesty and who have been sentenced to a term of imprisonment of two years or over. Such prisoners are released on licence for the residue of their sentences.

(iii) Prison Labour

Q. 146 479. Although an offender may be sentenced to hard labour or imprisonment, there is in practice no distinction in the class of labour, prisoners who are fit to do so performing the same work. The period of labour is for not less than six or more than eight hours a day. Prisoners work under the supervision of Trade Instructors and Warders.

480. Prisoners receive no remuneration for their work, as they work for the Administration and where prison produce is sold the proceeds are credited to general revenue. There is however a scheme whereby a prisoner or an inmate can earn, by good conduct and industry, a monthly wage of between 2s. and 3s.

(iv) Health and Welfare

Q. 147 481. Special care is taken to ensure satisfactory sanitary conditions. Medical officers pay regular visits to the prisons. Sick prisoners are either treated in the prison infirmaries, or in serious cases are sent to hospital for treatment.

482. School classes are held in nearly all local prisons and evening handicraft classes are encouraged as a means of developing creative abilities. Religious services are held weekly and Ministers of all denominations are allowed to visit. Library books are available at all prisons and no restrictions are placed upon the number of books which a prisoner may read.

483. Prisoners serving long sentences at Central prisons may receive a limited number of visits from relatives at Government expense. Alternatively they may be transferred to the local prison nearest their homes for two weeks to enable their relatives to visit them.

(v) **After-care**

484. Each prisoner who has been transferred is provided, on discharge, with free transport to his home or place of conviction, whichever is the nearer, and is provided with subsistence and clothing. If he has learnt a trade he is provided with tools.

485. The Department of Social Welfare and Community Development has now assumed responsibility for the functions of the Discharged Prisoners Aid Society, and a Chief After-care Agent has been appointed to the senior staff of the department. He visited all prisons in the Territory during the year. It is intended that the Assistant Welfare Officer, who it is hoped to post to the Southern Section in 1954, should be specially responsible for the welfare of discharged prisoners. These duties are at present performed by the department's mass education staff under the direction of the Chief After-Care Agent.

(vi) **Improvements**

486. A general improvement in prison conditions is being steadily achieved particularly in the provision of more accommodation and space per prisoner. Efforts are being made to improve classification and to arrange for selected first and second offenders to be sent to special prison camps. Diet scales have been improved during the year and the number of hours that prisoners are locked up have been reduced. It is intended where possible to replace sleeping mats by stretcher beds, though the extra space which the beds will take up may delay doing so on any large scale. **Q. 148**

(vii) **Staff**

487. Strength of prison staff in the Territory during the year is shown in paragraph 470. There has been no change in methods of selection and training. **Q. 145**

(viii) **Social problems and Juvenile Delinquency**

488. The Territory has no social problems tending towards crime which are peculiar to it and unlike those of other rural areas in Africa. In Hohoe alone has there grown up something of an urban atmosphere, but even there the problems associated with the transition from rural to urban conditions are not yet serious. This may in part account for juvenile delinquency not at present being a serious problem. Similarly prostitution and brothel keeping are virtually unknown in the Territory. **Q. 144**
Q. 143
Q. 149

489. Legislation exists enabling juvenile courts to be established and such courts have been set up in parts of the Gold Coast and have proved a success there. They can be operated only in conjunction with an adequate probation service and neither the supply of probation officers nor the amount of juvenile delinquency in the Territory warrants their establishment there.

490. Juveniles are defined by law as persons under 16 years of age. Juveniles found guilty of offences, or those who are destitute, can be sent by a magistrate for a period of special training to the Industrial School at Swedru in the Gold Coast which is under the Department of Social Welfare; there they are looked after and given either trade-training or schooling under specialist guidance. The period of detention is for three years or until

the child reaches the age of 16 years, whichever is the longer, and can be extended, with the consent of the Governor, for a further period of one year. After the period of six months from the date of the magistrate's order, a child can be discharged on licence.

491. In addition to receiving a general elementary education at the Industrial School, a child is taught farming and, if he has aptitude, receives practical instruction in woodwork, tailoring, leather-work and shoe-making, or mat- and basket-making. Only boys are admitted to the school; juvenile delinquency among girls who are more closely controlled in the family is virtually non-existent in the Territory. A girls' remand and probation home is about to be opened in Accra and girls under 16 from the Territory may be sent there for a period of training.

492. A system of after-care extends to every corner of the country and juveniles discharged are visited as regularly as possible by After-Care Officers and Probation Officers.

493. Three of the boys discharged from the Boys' Industrial School, Swedru, were natives of the Territory. They are doing well. Periodically they are visited by the School's After-Care Officer or Probation Officer. In the last year 12 juveniles, natives of the Territory, were committed to the Boys' Industrial School.

PART VIII

Educational Advancement

CHAPTER 1. GENERAL EDUCATION SYSTEM

494. Education in the Territory is regulated under the Education Ordinances and Rules (Cap. 97 for the Southern Section and Cap. 98 for the Northern Section), and under the Accelerated Development Plan for Education. The latter came into effect in January, 1952, being part of the far-reaching Development Plan that was approved by the Legislative Assembly in August, 1951. Q. 150
Q. 152

495. The main objective of education policy is to develop a balanced educational system designed to equip the people of the Territory to participate with judgment and success, to a continuously increasing extent, in the administration of their affairs and in their economic, social, cultural and political advancement. It is important that, at all stages of its development, the educational system should be as far as possible a balanced whole; that is to say it must provide a sufficient foundation of primary education, a sufficient supply of secondary education of all kinds both academic and technical, and the necessary facilities for higher or post-secondary education. Though at any given moment in the development of education one or other of these elements may, to some extent, outstrip the others in its expansion, as a matter of general policy each element as far as possible expands proportionately to the others. The Accelerated Development Plan for Education, while speeding up the development of education at all levels, seeks to secure such a balanced system of educational advancement.

496. General educational policy is formulated by the Minister of Education and Social Welfare, and its execution supervised by the Department of Education. There is also a Central Advisory Committee on Education. Members of this represent the principal educational units (that is the missions and churches which conduct schools, grant-aided by the Administration), the Education Department and the Gold Coast Teachers' Union. One member represents the interests of women's and girls' education. In addition the Committee includes outstanding members of the community who have made a study of educational affairs. Q. 151

497. Valuable though this Committee is in providing a link between the Administration and public opinion on educational affairs, a more intimate and more local link is provided by the District Education Committees. These are local advisory bodies which advise on the local application of educational policy and on the establishment of new primary and middle schools, having regard to the needs of the areas concerned and the availability of teaching staff and funds. The District Education Committees are an essential means of basing educational policy on a broad sympathetic understanding among the people and of bringing local education policy under local control.

498. Three new District Education Committees were formed in the Southern Section during 1953, one for each of the three district council areas. They replace the single Education Committee mentioned in the 1952 Report.

Each committee has a chairman appointed by the district council. The members are :—

- The Government Agent concerned,
- The Regional Education Officer, or his representative,
- One representative from the district council,
- One representative from each local council,
- A representative of each educational unit managing grant-aided schools in the area,
- One lady member elected by the Committee to represent the interests of girls' education,
- One representative of the Gold Coast Teachers' Union.

499. In the Northern Section each district council has its own education committee consisting of local councillors and private members, the latter being mostly teachers. The Assistant Director of Education may be invited to attend committee meetings. Missions are unrepresented as such, since the great majority of schools are run by the district councils themselves.

500. The District Education Committees are, however, only concerned with primary and middle education. Participation by the public in the administration of secondary and post-secondary education is achieved by membership of the governing bodies of secondary schools and teacher training colleges.

501. The Administration of education in the Southern Section of the Territory is the responsibility of the Regional Education Officer, Trans-Volta/Togoland, stationed at Ho. An Education Officer, stationed at Hohoe, is responsible to him for the Ho, Kpandu and Jasikan districts. Three more Assistant Education Officers are now working within the Southern Section bringing the total to nine. A Senior Education Officer was posted to Peki, just outside the Territory, in December to take charge of the new teacher training college which will provide a two-year advanced course for experienced teachers throughout the Region.

502. There is no separate educational organisation for the Northern Section of the Territory, which is administered as an integral part of the Northern Territories. The Education Department, through the Assistant Director of Education (Northern Territories) at Tamale, controls and supervises all education in the Section. The administrative and inspecting staff of the Education Department in the Northern Territories consists of 1 Assistant Director of Education, 1 Senior Education Officer, 2 Education Officers and a number of Assistant Education Officers and other executive staff.

503. All Education Units with schools in the Southern Section of the Territory participate in the supervision of schools. In the case of the larger Educational Units the responsible officer for the administration, supervision and management of the Unit's schools is the General Manager of Schools. In addition he may have under him a Supervisor of Schools whose business it is to travel round visiting the Unit's schools, exercising a general supervision over them and reporting to the General Manager. Supervision is also exercised at the local level by the local managers of schools who are usually the local priests or ministers of the various denominations. Where local councils are directly responsible for the management of schools, these also participate in supervision. Krachi Local Council at present manages one middle and nine primary schools. The Akan and Akpini Local Councils each manage one primary school and the Yingor Local Council manages one middle school.

504. Throughout the Territory inspection of primary and middle schools consists of informal visits, lasting two to three days, by Assistant Education Officers two or three times annually and formal inspections by one or more Education Officers and Assistant Education Officers, depending on the size of the school, once every three years. Detailed reports are then written which may contain recommendations regarding teaching methods, staffing, administration, etc., and copies are sent to the General Manager of the Educational Unit, the local manager and the head teacher of the school concerned. The inspection of secondary schools and training colleges is carried out by panels of Education Officers and Senior Education Officers usually under an Assistant Director. Copies of the report are sent to the General Manager of the Educational Unit and head of the institution.

505. There is one Government school in the Territory, this being the primary school opened at Pusiga, in the Northern Section, during the year. The school will be used as a practice school by students of the teacher training college planned to open at the beginning of 1954. All other schools are either public, i.e., grant-aided from central or local government funds, or private, i.e., not so aided. Public schools may be conducted either by a mission or church, by a local authority or by a mission or church on behalf of a local authority. In either case, whether the school is public or private, the Director of Education or his representative has the right of entry and inspection.

506. Under the Accelerated Development Plan no new primary or middle school opened by a denominational religious body, or by a person or body of persons, will receive assistance from public funds unless the prior approval of the local authority concerned under powers delegated by the Administration has been obtained. Private persons or bodies will not be debarred from opening schools, but any such school will not receive grants from public funds, and will be liable to be closed by law if it can be established that they are potentially dangerous to the physical or moral well-being of the pupils. **Q. 153**

507. The educational work of missions and churches is appreciated by the great majority in the communities which they serve, and the new developments in the organisation of education imply no disregard for the devoted service and the great achievements of the missionary societies. With their long experience, the Missions have developed administrative organisations and achieved a skill in management which are very important assets to the education system of the country, and the local authorities will no doubt rely on the experience and help of the Missions for some time to come.

508. Under the Accelerated Development Plan, local authorities are ultimately to become responsible for financing, with very substantial help from the Administration, all public primary and middle schools, whether these are under direct management of local authorities or of Educational Units. Until the local authorities are in a position to assume the duties of Local Education Authorities, the Educational Units are continuing as the intermediary between the Administration and the schools for purposes of finance. For the present, the Administration is meeting between 80 and 99 per cent. of the cost of teachers' salaries in primary schools in the Southern Section, and the difference between fee income and the cost of teachers' salaries in all middle schools approved before 1st January, 1952. In the Northern Section local authorities are being refunded the whole of the cost of teachers' salaries. Material services, including the provision and upkeep of buildings, are the direct financial responsibility of the local authorities.

509. The form of Government assistance to public (that is grant-aided) secondary schools increasingly reflects the new emphasis on day schools. The Administration meets the full cost of teaching staff according to an approved establishment and provides funds to meet all reasonable charges appropriate to a day school, provided that tuition fees at the approved rate are paid into the Central Treasury. The cost of board is not met by the Administration but by boarding fees, which are fixed by each school, subject to the approval of the Administration, on the basis of cost. There are now three public secondary schools in the Territory, Mawuli Secondary School at Ho, the Kpandu Secondary Day School opened during the year, and a Roman Catholic Secondary School, also at Kpandu.

510. Teacher training colleges are grant-aided on the same basis, except that no tuition fees are charged.

511. The main conditions on which grants-in-aid are at present payable by the Administration are described in paragraph 646 of the 1952 Report.

Q. 154
Q. 155 512. There are no schools established on the basis of racial, colour or religious segregation in the Territory; nor is the study of religion or attendance at religious observance obligatory in any public-aided school in the Territory.

Q. 156 513. Lessons concerning the United Nations and the International Trusteeship System are given in middle schools, and United Nations Organisation pamphlets and publicity material are distributed regularly throughout the Territory. Posters in connection with the United Nations Organisation and the International Trusteeship System, with vernacular captions explaining them where necessary, are displayed as they are received, in the classrooms of all types of schools. The tours of the United Nations Visiting Missions lend realism to these lessons. One institution in the Territory is taking advantage of the U.N.E.S.C.O. gift-coupon scheme.

Q. 157 514. There is no provision for compulsory education in the Territory.

515. Tuition is free in all public-aided primary schools throughout the Gold Coast, for boys and girls alike, fees having been abolished in January, 1952.

516. In the Southern Section fees continue to be charged in middle and secondary schools but there is a generous system of scholarships, described later, and provision for partial or complete exemption in appropriate cases. Scales of fees for middle schools are prescribed according to the resources of the areas concerned and upon the advice of District Education Committees.

517. The scales in force were established in 1948 and were as follows:—

(a) For larger and more prosperous centres of population (none of which is within the Territory):

Middle classes forms I-IV, 48s. per annum.

(b) For the rest of the Colony and Ashanti and the Southern Section (with the exception shown in (c) below):

Middle classes forms I-IV, 42s. per annum.

(c) For a small number of areas in which the resources of the community are limited:

Middle classes forms I-IV, 24s. per annum.

These scales remained in force in 1953, but in the case of category (a), middle form rates have in some instances been raised to 60s.

518. In 1948, the scales of fees in category (b) were adopted by the District Education Committee for the Southern Section as being well within the means of the inhabitants of the Section. The Krachi Local Authority, which has been joined to the Section since this scale was adopted, charges these fees for children not indigenous to the Krachi area, but only 30s. for indigenous children at the Local Authority Middle School. Similarly boarding fees at this school which are £9 per annum for other children are reduced to £6 per annum for children indigenous to the area.

519. In public secondary schools and at the Government Technical School there is a uniform tuition fee of £12 per annum; in secondary boarding schools, due to variations in the cost of food from area to area, the fees for board vary, ranging from £30 to £45 per annum; generally, fees in girls' schools are lower than those in boys' schools. The boarding fee at Mawuli Secondary School, Ho, was £40 per annum in 1953. No fees, either for tuition or board, are charged at the Government Secondary School, Tamale, which serves the Northern Section.

520. No charge is made for tuition in teacher training colleges; boarding fees are met by the students themselves from the salaries paid to them while they are in training. In 1953 the boarding fees at the Amedzofe and Jasikan colleges was £44 per annum and the fees at St. Francis Training College, Hohoe, £46 per annum. No fees whatsoever are charged at the Government Training College for Teachers at Tamale (which trains teachers for the Northern Section as well as for the Northern Territories), all expenditure being met by the Administration.

521. In the Northern Section, all travelling expenses of pupils at boarding institutions are paid by the local authorities or the Administration. In the Southern Section there is no provision for free transportation.

522. School fees are not charged in any of the public schools in the Northern Section except at Yendi Middle Boys' Boarding School. The cost of equipment is met by district councils for local pupils attending primary day schools, also of food and clothing in the case of primary boarding schools. At Yendi Middle Boys' Boarding School, an inclusive fee of 50s. is charged to boys from the district council area. Children from other localities pay a boarding fee of £10 per annum. Transport arrangements for pupils attending boarding schools are undertaken by the district councils (and Government in so far as the Tamale Government Middle Schools are concerned), each boy being paid a daily subsistence allowance of 6d. while on the journey.

523. The importance of girls' education has yet to be appreciated by a large proportion of the population and, though there are distinct signs of improvement, the enrolment of girls is still far below that of boys. In the Northern Section, while there are no local laws restricting education for girls, the use of girls for domestic duties by their parents is an obstacle to school attendance.

524. Details of scholarships held by students from the Territory are contained in Appendix XVIII. There are now 205 scholars from the Territory in secondary schools and technical institutions, compared with 142 in 1952 and 59 scholars in institutions of higher education compared with 45 in 1952. The numbers, particularly in secondary schools, may be expected to increase still further in 1953 as a result of a special allocation by the Trans-Volta/Togoland Council from the £1,000,000 grant to the Region for development purposes.

Q. 158 525. Under the Accelerated Development Plan for Education, financial responsibility for the provision and upkeep of all primary and middle school buildings rests exclusively with the local authorities. In the Southern Section they continued to encounter difficulty in meeting this commitment in addition to their share of the cost of teachers' salaries, though the latter in some cases amounted to only a nominal one per cent. A considerable amount of permanent school accommodation is still required. Supplies of equipment were generally adequate though in the Southern Section there were a few exceptions.

526. The second phase of the building programme at Mawuli Secondary School, Ho, was virtually completed during the year, and tenders were invited at the end of the year for stage three, the final phase. The extensions at St. Francis' Training College, Hohoe, were completed, and good progress was made with the building of permanent accommodation for the Teacher-Training College at Jasikan. Kpandu Secondary Day School opened early in the year in temporary buildings, and temporary accommodation was acquired at the end of the year for the new Government Training College planned to open at Peki, just outside the Territory in 1954. In the Northern Section, apart from the new school at Pusiga, there have been school extensions at Saboba, Kpandai, Bugri, Bunkpurugu and Nakpanduri. The Teacher-Training College at Pusiga was virtually completed by the end of the year. Expenditure on educational capital development by the Administration amounted to £243,479 during 1952-53 or over 12 per cent. of the Territory's total expenditure. The figure is likely to be again greatly increased in 1953-54.

Q. 159 527. In the Southern Section text-books are supplied to the schools by branches of the Scottish Mission Book Depot at Ho and Hohoe and by other bookshops at local stores in the larger towns. In the North text-books are ordered in bulk by the district councils from Kumasi or Accra after the needs of each school have been ascertained. The supply of text-books in the Territory is adequate. Text-books generally are in English but readers are also available in Ewe and Twi in the South. Most middle schools in the Southern Section maintain small libraries, though these are mostly very limited in scope. Many primary schools have class libraries, consisting of supplementary and other suitable readers. A comprehensive library is maintained by the Yendi Middle Boarding School in the Northern Section. There is a certain demand for books in English, though as yet it cannot be claimed that a reading habit has been established among the literate classes. There is no demand for books in any other language than English except to a certain degree in the Southern Section.

528. A list of approved text-books and school materials for use in primary and middle schools in 1954 was issued by the Education Department towards the end of the year. It was intended as a guide to the type, quantity and price of the books required by children in each class and form.

CHAPTER 2. PRIMARY SCHOOLS

Q. 152
Q. 161 529. It is the Administration's policy to provide as soon as possible a six-year basic primary course for all children at public expense. At present the course is open to all children from the age of six years. Entry at an earlier stage will be introduced later when circumstances permit. Children will complete their six years in the primary school (the former infant-junior school) at the age of eleven or twelve years and then proceed to a four-year course (the former senior primary course) which will be known as the Middle-School Course.

530. The aim of the primary course is to provide a sound foundation for citizenship with permanent literacy in both English and the vernacular. On the completion of such a primary course children will be ready to proceed to one of varying types of course in the next stage of their education, according to their aptitudes and abilities ; but those who proceed no further will have progressed sufficiently far not to lapse into illiteracy or forget their fundamental training. **Q. 162**

531. The greatly increased enrolment in Class 1 of the primary schools in 1952, resulting from the introduction of free primary education, was repeated in 1953. Enrolment in Class 1 rose in the Southern Section from 9,583 to 10,661. Enrolment in Class 2 rose from 4,282 to 7,774. That enrolment in Class 2 in 1953 did not equal Class 1 enrolment in 1952 is in part due to some children repeating their Class 1 course, particularly those who did not enter school until later in the year.

532. The greatly increased enrolment in primary classes has in many cases involved their duplication. Where in 1952 this occurred the duplicated class was recorded as a new school. It is considered that this may be misleading and steps are being taken to ensure that such cases are in future only recorded as one school, even though it may function throughout as a double stream. Hence the statistics of primary schools in the Southern Section show a decrease during the year from 349 to 322. Primary schools in the Northern Section on the other hand showed an increase from 12 to 15. The number of teachers in primary schools rose from 1,118 to 1,409.

533. In the Northern Section nearly all schools are run by local authorities either as day schools or boarding schools. The statutory enrolment for each class is 46 (the number authorised for all primary and middle schools in the Accelerated Development Plan for Education), but admission is at present restricted to 20 in the Northern primary day schools owing to the continued shortage of teachers. (In some schools this number of 20 is not reached.) Apart from the local authority schools a new Government school was opened at Pusiga during the year in conjunction with the Teacher Training College, and two private schools are run by the Ewe Presbyterian Church. A special school is also run for leper children by the Mission in charge of the Nkanchina leper settlement.

534. The problem of devising a curriculum suitable for African schools is that of providing a training which on the one hand will lead to the same academic standard as that of schools in Europe, in order that Africans may be enabled to pass necessary public examinations and, if necessary, enter European universities and other establishments of higher education, and which at the same time will avoid the danger of providing a training which reflects a purely European background of culture and social structure and is therefore quite out of touch with African life. The problem is complicated by the difficulty of language ; the education of infants must be begun in the medium of their mother tongue, but the transition to English must be made in time to enable them to carry out the latter part of their primary, and the whole of their secondary, training in the medium of English. The technical problems involved are difficult and fascinating, and are the subject of constant research and experiment among teachers and educationists, particularly in the training colleges. **Q. 163**

535. English is taught as a subject in the basic primary course, and the transition from the mother tongue to English is effected gradually until English becomes the vehicle of instruction in the first year of the middle school course, that is, in Middle Form I. All middle school and secondary education

is given in the medium of English with the object of ensuring that pupils taking secondary school leaving examinations should be able to enter universities in the United Kingdom on equal terms with students born there. Under the Accelerated Development Plan it is hoped to introduce English as the medium of instruction into the upper classes of the primary school but this policy will require the posting of additional Certificate A teachers to primary schools. The prevailing shortage of such teachers will make it difficult to carry out these plans immediately. In some areas where there are small tribal enclaves and many dialects are spoken, children are obliged to learn a second vernacular because their own is not spoken in the local school. In some such areas (as yet only in the Gold Coast) experiments are in progress involving the use of English as the medium of instruction throughout the primary course; but, for the most part, Ewe is the school vernacular of the southern part of the Southern Section and Dagbani and Mampruli the major vernaculars of the Northern Section.

536. New syllabuses for English language and arithmetic were drawn up in 1952 by the Institute of Education, University College of the Gold Coast, with the collaboration of the Department of Education. These were distributed during the year to all primary schools and to appropriate teachers-in-training. New syllabuses on other subjects are being prepared.

537. The curriculum in the lower primary classes includes reading and writing of the vernacular, simple conversational English, environmental study of a simple sort, number work, nature lessons, drawing, dramatisation, dancing, simple craftwork and gardening. In the upper primary classes reading and writing of English, English grammar and composition are added, also elementary arithmetic, practical hygiene, farming, geography, local history and citizenship. The last three subjects are in some schools replaced by environmental and social studies. A new syllabus for needlework was issued towards the end of the year.

Q. 164 538. Children normally enter primary schools at 6+, and the normal entry age of each class from I to VI is from 6+ to 11+ respectively. The chief reasons for any such lack of attendance as there may be in the Southern Section are the fluctuations of population due to the cocoa season, the incidence of sickness, and the incidence of heavy rains. There is practically no lack of attendance in the Northern Section where many of the children are boarders.

CHAPTER 3. MIDDLE SCHOOLS

Q. 165 539. Middle schools of whatever kind are organised in four classes, namely Middle Form I to Middle Form IV, each having a maximum enrolment of 46 pupils.

Q. 152 540. The middle school, as its name implies, provides a course midway between the primary and the secondary schools. It is an objective of policy to reduce the present 8-10 year period preparatory to secondary education until it eventually becomes possible to admit selected pupils direct from the top class of the primary course to the first secondary form without any intervening attendance at middle schools. At present the middle school course is not an alternative to the secondary school course, but a necessary stepping-stone towards it; however, when the age of entry to secondary schools has been reduced to 12 years, pupils completing the primary course will be able to follow the post-primary course that is most suited to their needs and abilities—secondary grammar, secondary technical or middle. The middle

schools are to provide a type of education increasingly practical in nature, as opposed to the academic course of the secondary grammar school, designed to prepare children for grappling with everyday problems of living. The majority of pupils, perhaps 75 per cent., will undoubtedly be more suited to this type of education.

541. The curriculum of the middle schools is a natural development of that in the upper classes of the primary schools but at a higher level; it includes housecraft and civics. Steps are being taken to re-orientate this curriculum with a view to its becoming more practical and more closely related to present-day needs; in particular, in the rural areas it will have an agricultural bias. Q. 167

542. The curriculum of the middle school at Yendi, in the Northern Section of the Territory includes masonry, metalwork and carpentry in addition to a systematic study of general subjects which is sufficiently wide to provide a frame-work of world knowledge against which world affairs can be assessed in a simple form and by local comparisons. The curriculum is a practical one aimed at turning out an all-round handyman who has learned to reason things out and is self-reliant. The teaching of mixed farming seeks to improve upon traditional methods with a view to obtaining greater yields per acre and per man and to checking soil erosion and impoverishment. Indigenous crafts taught include pottery, weaving and leatherwork.

543. Housecraft is taught by women teachers in all middle girls' schools and in an increasing number of mixed schools. It includes hygiene; cookery (with special reference to dietetic value of local foods); marketing in relation to income; household management; needlework, including specially the making of simple hygienic garments; and child welfare.

544. The age of entry to middle schools is normally 12+, and the entry age of each form is from 12+, to 15+, respectively. However, pupils in primary schools vary in age from 6+ to 15+. Many births are not recorded and ages have therefore to be estimated on admission. In middle schools the ages of pupils may vary from 11+ to 19+. Q. 168

CHAPTER 4. SECONDARY SCHOOLS

545. It is the aim of secondary schools to provide a sound general education of the grammar school type to fit pupils for the Civil Service, for commerce or for higher studies leading to one or other of the professions. The course is designed to enable pupils to pass the Overseas School Certificate Examination of the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate at the end of the fifth year. Q. 166

546. There are three public secondary schools in the Territory. Of these the Mawuli Secondary School at Ho is the most important. It is now in its fourth year with an enrolment of 210 boys. This school is financed by the Administration and managed by the Ewe Presbyterian Church. By the end of 1953 work on stage two of the building programme was almost complete and by April, 1954, it is estimated that the project will have cost over £200,000. Construction of a girls' dormitory is planned for 1954; when completed it will be possible to include girls in the school's intake. Q. 165

547. A secondary day school run by a body corporate was opened in temporary quarters in Kpandu during the year with an enrolment of 28 boys. The third public secondary school is also at Kpandu. This is run by the Roman Catholic Mission. It has 50 pupils.

548. The old-established secondary schools in the Gold Coast, at most of which boarding facilities are provided, are also available to boys and girls from the Territory. Twenty pupils from the Northern Section and 267 from the Southern Section were attending these schools in the Colony and Ashanti during 1953 and another nine boys from the Northern Section were attending the Government secondary school at Tamale. Plans have been made for the duplication of this school in 1954.

549. Facilities for secondary technical education are described in the following chapter.

Q. 167

550. Secondary schools, both in the Territory and the Gold Coast prepare pupils for the annual Overseas School Certificate Examinations of the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate. Close relations are maintained between the Cambridge Examinations Syndicate on the one hand and the West African secondary schools and the Education Department on the other, so that the syllabus for the examination is kept under review and related to West African standards and needs. Pupils at Achimota School may also sit for the Higher School Certificate Examination. In other assisted secondary schools, courses of post-School Certificate sixth-form study are provided to lead up to the entry standard of the University College. Negotiations have been completed for pupils who left school after obtaining the School Certificate to obtain the qualification now required for entry into the United Kingdom universities by means of taking as private candidates the Higher School Certificate Examination. In December, 1951, the Legislative Assembly passed a bill providing for the establishment of an Examinations Council for West Africa. The membership of this council includes representatives of the University College and the Ibadan University College, Nigeria, the Education Departments of the British Territories in West Africa, the secondary schools in these territories, and the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate and the University of London. It is intended that the Council shall concern itself primarily with school examinations and shall initially work in close contact with appropriate examining bodies in the United Kingdom as well as with educational institutions in West Africa. Such a partnership is essential to see that, while standards equivalent to those of the United Kingdom are maintained, local needs and desires are met. The Registrar of the Council was appointed in 1952 and the Council's first meeting was held early in 1953.

551. The curriculum of Tamale Secondary School includes mathematics, English, history, geography, Latin, citizenship, science, physiology and hygiene, music, agriculture and arts and crafts. The main crafts taught are leatherwork, cloth-weaving, book-binding and pottery. The medium of teaching is English. There are no opportunities for the intensive teaching of the indigenous languages of the area as the pupils are recruited from various vernacular areas, and there are no masters representing each area on the staff of the school.

Q. 168

552. The normal age of entry into secondary schools will eventually be 12+ in the case of all pupils, and the average age of the respective Forms I to V will be 12+ to 16+. However, at the present, pupils are selected for admission to Achimota School and the public secondary schools, such as Mawuli School, Ho, on the result of the Common Entrance Examination. This examination is taken by pupils in Middle Form IV and below, as the middle school course is as yet not alternative to the secondary school course but a necessary stepping stone to it. Eventually, as a result of educational policy, it will become possible to admit selected pupils direct from the top

of the six-year primary course to the first secondary form without any intervening step. Pupils would then enter the secondary school at 12+ for a 5-year course leading to a secondary school certificate at 17+ and the University College entrance at 19+. At present good pupils are admitted to secondary schools from Middle Forms II to IV., i.e., at ages from 14+ to 16+, and therefore cannot complete their secondary education before the age of 20+. (Pupils from Middle Form IV usually enter secondary schools in Form II.) Unfortunately it is not possible to reduce the age of entry to secondary schools until (a) the quality of the primary course has been improved by a considerable increase of trained teachers, and (b) the standard of English has sufficiently improved in primary schools to enable younger pupils to follow the instructions in Form I of the secondary school.

CHAPTER 5. TECHNICAL EDUCATION AND OTHER SCHOOLS

553. Paragraphs 690 to 693 of the 1952 Report described the facilities, apart from those of the Kumasi College of Technology, available to boys and girls from the Territory for technical education. These facilities are being supplemented within the Territory itself, first by the Rural Training Centre at Ho, run by the Department of Community Development and Social Welfare, at which courses are expected to begin during the year. These courses will not only be purely technical, such as that for works overseers expected to begin in October, but will include courses such as that planned for local councillors in various aspects of local administration. Secondly, the Trans-Volta/Togoland Council allocated £100,000 of the special £1,000,000 development grant for the Region to the provision of a trade school at Kpandu. Trade schools are designed to provide four-year full-time courses in the building and engineering trades, with a general education background which is continued throughout the four years. They are residential schools, one such being at Tamale where the pupils include a number from the Northern Section of the Territory. Q. 152
Q. 171

554. A Government Secondary Technical school at Takoradi is also attended by boys from the Territory. It is intended that the school should prepare boys for entrance either to the Kumasi College of Technology or to the University College, by means of a five-year secondary technical course but for the time being it is continuing also to provide four-year vocational secondary courses in the building and engineering sections and to run courses for those training to become teachers of handicrafts in middle schools and teacher training colleges.

555. Technical Institutes, which are non-boarding establishments, are being developed in the main industrial centres of the Gold Coast. It is intended that these should provide part-time training in trades and vocations for apprentices of both sexes and for other young people employed in Government service, industry or commerce, follow-up courses to improve craftsmanship, and courses in cookery, dressmaking, housecraft, etc. Although no such institutes are yet planned for the Territory it is hoped to base mobile training units on these institutes which will be able to visit the rural areas and provide short courses in building, motor fitting, blacksmithing and in other common and essential trades.

556. Previous chapters of this Report have described the schools run for local government staff and for agricultural instructors. Mention also has been made of the primary schools in the leper settlements at Ho and Nkanchina run for the leper children. Blind children may go to the special school operated by the Society for the Blind at Akropong in the Gold Coast.

CHAPTER 6. INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Q. 169
Q. 170

557. Apart from the teacher-training colleges described in Chapter 7 below there are now two institutions of higher education in the Gold Coast to which inhabitants of the Territory have access on the same footing as inhabitants of the Gold Coast—the University College of the Gold Coast and the Kumasi College of Technology.

558. The University College is governed by a Council consisting partly of academic and partly of lay members. A Board consisting of all heads of academic departments is responsible for the organisation and regulation of courses in the College.

559. The University College has the following Academic Teaching Departments :—

Arts : English, Classics, Economics, History, Mathematics, Theology, Philosophy, Sociology, Phonetics and French Studies.

Science : Agriculture, Botany, Chemistry, Geography, Geology, Mathematics, Physics and Zoology.

In addition there are an Institute of Education, a Department of Extra-Mural Studies (see Chapter 9 below) and a Department of Archaeology.

560. The College is entirely residential and prepares students for external degrees of the University of London. It will continue to do so until it becomes qualified to award its own degrees. The College has been admitted to the special relationship extended by the University of London to certain English and colonial university colleges. Under the scheme, the syllabuses for London degree courses may be modified to suit local conditions and the College takes part in the setting and marking of the examinations. Final approval of the courses and examinations rests with the University of London who require to be satisfied on the qualifications of the teaching staff and the system of teaching. Facilities for research are available in all teaching departments.

561. The number of students in the University in 1953 was 430 of whom 25 came from Togoland. The decrease in comparison with 1952 is because the sixth form post-school certificate courses which were conducted, as an exceptional measure, at the University College during 1952, are no longer held there since a number of secondary schools and the College of Technology now conduct such courses.

562. Fees at the University for tuition, board and lodging amount to £100 per annum but all the students from the Territory hold scholarships of one sort or another, in no case amounting to less than £50 per annum.

563. The College of Technology is being established on a large site near Kumasi granted by the Asantehene. Its functions will be numerous and, as time goes on, they will change with the changing needs of the country. The essential purpose is to train a diversity of personnel required for the economic, educational and social development of the country; and, by training this personnel in a single institution, to develop a sense of common purpose and to build up a common spirit of service to the country. The Achimota Teacher-Training College which is being expanded has become a department of the new institution. Its long-established administrative organisation and its traditions will be of great value in the new enterprise.

564. During 1953 good progress was made with the building programme and portions of the engineering workshops, the pharmacy block and another classroom block were occupied during the year.

565. The following courses were in progress by the end of the year:—

Department of Engineering :

Professional Engineering Courses:
 Civil Engineering,
 Mechanical Engineering,
 Electrical Engineering.
 Surveying Course.

Department of Commerce :

Secretarial Course,
 Accountancy Course.

Department of Intermediate Studies :

Higher School Certificate (Intermediate) Course, Arts and Science Sections.

Department of Pharmacy :

Professional Pharmacy Course, Intermediate and Final Sections.

Department of Agriculture :

1-year Farm Mechanisation Course,
 4-year Course for Teachers of Rural Subjects.

Department of Teacher Training :

2-year Post-Secondary Course,
 Specialist Housecraft Courses,
 Specialist Physical Education Course,
 Specialist Arts and Crafts Courses,
 Specialist Music Courses.

566. Thirty-three students including five women came from Togoland, out of a total of 455 resident in December, 1953. The basic expenses of all students from the Territory were met from scholarship funds. Admission to the College is by competitive examination.

567. As will be seen from Appendix XVIII, there were twenty students from the Territory pursuing courses of higher education in the United Kingdom and North America during the year. Ten of these were in receipt of scholarships. The Administration maintains Students' Liaison Officers in the United Kingdom and North America whose services are available to assist students from the Gold Coast and the Territory alike.

CHAPTER 7. TEACHERS

568. Teachers are certificated by the Education Department under powers delegated by the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare. For trained teachers (men and women alike) there are two principal certificates: Q. 152
Q. 172

CERTIFICATE "A", awarded to teachers who have completed the full primary and middle school courses and have undergone a subsequent four-year course of training, or who have completed a secondary course and have undergone a subsequent two-year course of training in an approved boarding institution; Certificate "A" qualifies teachers for employment either in primary or in middle schools.

CERTIFICATE "B", awarded to teachers who have completed the primary and middle courses and who have undergone a subsequent two-year course of training in an approved boarding institution; this certificate qualifies teachers for employment in primary schools only—they are not qualified to teach in middle schools. Certificate "B" teachers may qualify for Certificate "A" by attending special two-year courses mentioned below.

569. Though the numbers of teachers in training at colleges in the Territory rose from 226 in 1952 to 297 in 1953 the supply of trained teachers still falls far short of the numbers required by the vastly increased intake into primary schools following the introduction of fee-free education. The supply of trained teachers is in large part supplemented by young pupil teachers who, after serving for one or more years in a teacher capacity, provide the main source of recruitment to the teacher training colleges.

570. Three training colleges were operating within the Territory during 1953; the Ewe Presbyterian co-educational college at Amedzofe, the Roman Catholic college of St. Francis at Hohoe and the Jasikan Training College, run by a body corporate. The St. Francis Training College is to become co-educational in 1954. The Jasikan college doubled its enrolment to 60 during the year. Building of the permanent accommodation for this college was making good progress. The buildings for the first teacher training college to be built in the Northern Section, at Pusiga, were almost completed by the end of the year and the college will be opened early in 1954.

571. A new Government training college at Peki a few miles outside the Southern Section was also planned to open in 1954. Its Principal, a Government officer, took up residence in December. This college will provide training for teachers who are already in possession of Certificate B and have taught for some time in primary schools.

572. The type of training to be given at Peki Government Training College was provided in 1953 at certain colleges in the Gold Coast additionally to the Certificate A courses mentioned in paragraph 709 of the 1952 Report. At the end of 1952, 179 men and 20 women Certificate B teachers, including a number from the Territory, of whom all the men had three or more years' experience as trained teachers, were selected by competitive examination to attend this new two-year course for Certificate A. This course began in 1953 in five selected colleges in the Gold Coast, in addition to the two which had previously provided a similar course for a small number of teachers.

573. The content of the teacher training courses at the colleges in the Territory and at other colleges in the Gold Coast attended by students from the Territory was described in paragraphs 711 and 712 of the 1952 Report. The courses are supplemented by in-service training schemes (described in paragraph 714 of the 1952 Report) and by special courses at an Emergency Training College at Saltpond in the Gold Coast. Sixty pupil teachers at a time were given an intensive six weeks' course, designed to raise their standard of English, familiarise them with the new syllabuses and relevant text-books, and improve their teaching methods. Towards the end of the year encouraging reports were received of the subsequent work of pupil-teachers who had attended such courses. A similar but considerably extended scheme (to be based on new emergency centres staffed by Assistant Education Officers) was planned to begin work in 1954. It was hoped to provide short intensive courses at the new centres for 3,000 pupil-teachers from the Gold Coast and the Territory each year. While these short courses are not intended in any way to be a substitute for college training of the normal kind, they will be necessary for some time to come, in view of the

large proportion of pupil-teachers on the staffs of all primary schools. One of the new emergency training centres will be situated in the Southern Section of the Territory and another in that part of the Trans-Volta/Togoland Region outside the Territory.

574. In future, all pupil-teachers without a secondary education—the majority—will, after one or more years' experience in the field, undergo first a two-year course of training for Certificate B; thereafter those who show most promise in the field will be withdrawn for a further two-year course leading to the Certificate A. It is the intention that eventually, when the supply of trained teachers overtakes the demand, all teachers will undergo the Certificate A course.

575. Teachers' salaries and allowances remained unchanged during the year, **Q. 173** new scales having been introduced in April, 1952.

CHAPTER 8. ADULT AND COMMUNITY EDUCATION

576. The methods and achievements of the Mass Education Section of the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development have been fully described in previous Reports. The scheme for mass education and community development has attracted world-wide attention and has been accepted by the Fundamental Education Section of U.N.E.S.C.O. as an associated project. The aim has been to foster a spirit of community development and to present social service as an important and interesting function of educated leadership. Community development has been defined as "a movement designed to produce better living for the whole community, with the active participation, and if possible on the initiative of the community; but if this initiative is not forthcoming, by the use of techniques for arousing and stimulating it in order to secure its active and enthusiastic response to the movement". The mass literacy campaigns are one of the means of fostering this spirit of community development, for it is recognised that the attainment of literacy makes people aware of the need for social and economic improvements. It affects them both in their domestic and their social life; better standards of housing, of communications and of cultivation, enlightened training of children, improved housecraft, account keeping and correspondence become possible and in time essential to literate people. Furthermore it is of ever increasing importance that with the development of a democratic system of local government the system should be supported by a body of informed opinion able to take a full and comprehending share in local administration and the business of its councils. **Q. 174**
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Q. 178

577. Brief mention has already been made in Part VII, Chapter 7, of the work of the Mass Education Section's staff in the instruction of ante- and post-natal care of children. Staff accompanied a mobile cinema van which provided showings of the film "Amenu's Child", illustrating in a graphic story the principles of child care. Discussions were then held on the lessons taught by the film and demonstrations given of the preparation and cooking of children's food. **Q. 135**

578. Apart from this work primarily connected with women and children, the programme of work in the Southern Section for 1953 fell naturally into three phases, a short period of "project work", the combined literacy and development drive, and a period devoted to work in special areas. **Q. 174**
Q. 175

579. During the brief period devoted entirely to project work effort was concentrated on such projects as roads, village drains, latrines, etc. Besides

encouraging community effort on these attempts at self-betterment they also endeavoured to inculcate better habits of village sanitation by village Health Days and other methods.

580. In mid February staff moved out to their stations for the literacy drive. The same main fundamental principle of teaching by voluntary instructors was observed as in the previous year, but more stress was laid on the aspect of community development. In addition to their literacy work, members of staff were to endeavour to discover what were the desires of villages as regards betterment, and to stimulate self-help in such schemes as were most desirable and practicable.

581. As it was felt also that Community Development Staff should work in close touch with the local elected authorities, postings were so arranged that at least one member of the staff was in each local council headquarters. It was usually possible for the local council to provide him with a temporary field office, in most cases in its own office, so that he was in constant touch with the council members and executive on the one hand and with the public on the other.

582. After a preliminary six weeks allotted to recruiting and training instructors the drive proper was officially opened at the beginning of April. As was to be expected the attraction of literacy by itself was not as strong in the second year as it has been during the first campaign since it was to be presumed that those most enthusiastic for literacy had already come forward. It was therefore necessary, to some extent, to stimulate enthusiasm. The most successful method proved to be the holding of what came to be known as "one-day schools". These were meetings of the inhabitants of one or more villages, organised by Mass Education staff and attended by local bands or drummers. At these meetings traditional music and dancing took place, speeches were made by members of staff and prominent local men and women, traditional and other vernacular songs were sung and a general feeling of enthusiasm was aroused which made it easier to recruit instructors and learners and organise combined effort for projects designed for the improvement of the village or neighbourhood.

583. It was realised that the drive must be as far as possible concluded before the annual migration to cocoa and fishing areas began and it was at first hoped that the drive could be finished by the end of July. Unfortunately this could not be achieved owing to the coincidence of the Easter holidays with the opening of the teaching period, which meant that many of the instructors were not available for some time, and also to the Coronation celebrations which aroused so much enthusiasm as to divert the attention of most villagers from everything else. In consequence there was a large number of learners who did not take the literacy examination. By the end of August, however, the drive had been closed, and a total of 5,878 learners (78 per cent. of those who sat the examination) had passed, which meant that they had attained the U.N.E.S.C.O. standard of literacy.

584. In all cases examinations were held in the villages where classes had been organised and in no instance was the officer in charge of the classes allowed to conduct the examinations, which were supervised either by a senior officer of the staff or examiners specially recruited from the University College of the Gold Coast or Kumasi College of Technology.

585. After examinations had been held in the villages Mass Education Literacy Days were held, when learners were presented with certificates, and voluntary instructors received their badges. This year literacy days were

generally on a smaller scale than previously, as most villages wished to celebrate their own, instead of travelling to a larger centre. They still proved to be most popular, and recipients of certificates and badges were obviously delighted to have the presentation made among their own neighbours. Every village, even if it has not a proper band, has drummers, and the literacy classes rejoice in singing their traditional songs or the new Mass Education songs, and these literacy days were days of rejoicing at which drummers, dancers and singers vied with one another in demonstrations of virtuosity.

586. The provision of further reading material is always a problem when undertaking a literacy campaign and the distribution of literature in the rural areas where there are no booksellers or agents is even a greater problem. There is a danger in employing Mass Education staff on the distribution of literature that they may tend to become mere distributors of literature and their primary job of community development is left undone. **Q. 182**

587. A Vernacular Literature Board, an independent Board financed entirely from Government funds, was set up by Ordinance in November, 1950. The functions of the Board are described thus in the Ordinance: "It shall be the duty of the Board to establish, equip, manage and maintain printing and publishing establishments in the Gold Coast for producing vernacular literature, and to take all such steps as may be necessary to carry out such duties: but the Board shall in this respect have regard to the normal development of private agencies in the printing and publication of vernacular literature." This board has successfully established vernacular newspapers in Ewe and Twi, which are sold at 1d. a copy. The Ewe version has a circulation of approximately 18,000. These newspapers at present appear once monthly but it is intended that in the near future they should be published weekly. In addition to these newspapers the Vernacular Literature Bureau has been experimenting recently with a type of newspaper designed to attract the literate who has not yet achieved the Gold Coast Literacy Certificate Standard. This newspaper is largely composed of illustrations with carefully edited reading material. The experiment has not yet reached the stage where an assessment of its success is possible.

588. Four graded readers are available in quantity and in addition the Scottish Mission Book Depot, at Accra, and the Methodist Mission Press, at Cape Coast, are producing and distributing an increasing quantity of vernacular literature. The Department obtained money from the Colonial Welfare and Development Funds for three mobile book vans which considerably eased the problem of distribution of vernacular literature.

589. Informal discussions with the Director of Library Services have taken place with a view to developing the supply of vernacular literature through the Library Services to the rural areas. Branch libraries were during 1953 opened in Ho and Kpandu, each containing books in the vernacular as well as English. **Q. 183**

590. Literacy in a vernacular is however just a beginning and should normally be followed by literacy in a world language. Experiments in the teaching of English were carried out, in conjunction with the Education Department of the Gold Coast University College. These, although on a small scale, have demonstrated quite clearly that, given the right methods and materials, it is possible to teach adults, even illiterates, to read and write English in a comparatively short space of time. A first reader has been designed and is now being printed which will give the learner a vocabulary of about 500 of the words most commonly used in the Territory and the **Q. 175**
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Gold Coast. While it is not assumed that this will be very popular in the smaller villages, a demand for it has already become manifest in the larger villages and the trading centres. It is hoped therefore that, in addition to the follow-up work in the vernacular, it will be possible during 1954 to introduce literacy work in English. It has however been decided that men and women will only be accepted as learners in the English classes after they have obtained the certificate of literacy in the vernacular.

591. Previous chapters of the Report have made mention of some of the development works carried out as community development projects during the year. Besides encouraging practical work on the improvement of water supplies (such as the small dams at Dodo Dain and in the Sunson area of the Northern Section and a number of wells) the Department's staff are carrying out an intensive propaganda campaign on the necessity of good water-discipline and the dangers of drinking bad water. They themselves emphasise these points by living in the villages and giving practical demonstrations by only drinking water after boiling it and putting it through a cheap home-made filter.

592. The economic betterment of villages was not overlooked. In addition to the extensive help provided on roads and communications described in Part VI nine villages in the territory were persuaded to attempt communal farming on better methods than those used on their individual farms. In one of these villages an area of 15 acres was cleared from bush and planted with rice the proceeds from the sale of which will be spent on the improvement of the village. New or improved markets were constructed, which not only assist the villagers themselves in their trading, but also form a source of revenue either for the village or the local council. In addition buildings for three new postal agencies were put up by voluntary effort and a fourth was under construction at the end of the year.

593. Other activities of the Mass Education staff included advice and assistance in the construction of dispensaries, schools, village halls and community centres and playing grounds. In several places plans have been provided which will improve the layout of the villages, or provide for good and safe markets and lorry parks. Eight boys' clubs have been formed in the Territory, five young farmers' clubs and several clubs for social purposes such as lawn tennis or dancing.

594. After the end of the literacy drive in the main part of the Southern Region of the Territory a special drive was arranged for the Krachi area. It had not previously been possible to cover this area effectively owing to shortage of staff, but it was realised that this area was one to which special attention had to be given, as it was less developed than the rest of the Southern region. A special refresher course was therefore arranged to train two mobile teams for that area. These teams were under the direction of an officer who was himself a native of Togoland with long experience of the Krachi area, and began work there in October. There had been some doubts about the popularity of literacy in the area, particularly as the only language used would be Twi, which, while the lingua franca in the area, is not the mother tongue of many of the inhabitants. It was also realised that it would be difficult to obtain the services of voluntary instructors of the same standard as those further south. The response, however, was much greater than was expected; where voluntary instructors were available classes started almost immediately; where they were not the villagers were obviously very disappointed and themselves tried to find someone to help them, very often successfully. The response in the areas in which the teams worked was so

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great in fact that it was impossible for them to cover as large an area as was at first planned, since they were so popular where they started that the people refused to let them leave. Nor were the people only interested in literacy. The impact made by these teams showed results in the form of greater interest in health and other sides of Community Development work, particularly education, which is rapidly becoming more popular than in the past.

595. The concentration of effort in the area will perforce be lessened when the main literacy drive opens in 1954 but staff will be left there to follow up the work done by the mobile teams, until the main literacy drive ends and more staff are again available for team-work. It is hoped that leaving these staff behind to consolidate the work done in the limited area will make it possible to extend further during the next drive so that Mass Education can be brought to all the Krachi area.

596. A similar approach was also made in another area, the savannah lands south of Ho, part of which is in the Territory. Of the two teams posted there, one is working full-time in the Territory. Since this area had already been covered during the literacy drive it was decided to relax the work on literacy temporarily and concentrate on health education, particularly in reference to water, and improvement of communications. Work on literacy will be re-started with the opening of the main drive in 1954.

597. In the Northern Section literacy classes were held in areas where community development projects were being carried out and 81 literacy certificates were presented to successful learners. Community development projects included work on roads and on water supplies. Perhaps, however, the most important achievement in the Northern Section has been the selection of 21 from the first group of new literates in the Yendi area for training in the Rural Training Centre at Tamale, for the scope of the campaign in the Section has been limited by the small number of literate leaders available. Those who passed are now employed in the field as salaried Mass Education Assistants. This is a departure from the principle so successfully followed in the Southern Section of employing voluntary workers, but the much smaller number of literates in the North has made this adaptation of technique necessary. In 1953 the Rural Training College at Tamale also held a course for women, training them to give instruction in hygiene, child care and sewing, as well as in conducting literacy classes. Surveys have been conducted in the Territory to determine areas of future activity and plans are now being made in conjunction with the Departments of Agriculture and Forestry for a combined mass literacy and land planning campaign in a badly eroded area near Demon in the Dagomba District.

598. Construction of a permanent Rural Training Centre at Ho, preparations for which began in 1952, made satisfactory headway. The actual construction was linked with instruction in new building techniques and therefore took longer than it would otherwise have done, but the centre will be opened early in 1954. The centre is intended, first as a place where potential village leaders, literate or illiterate, can receive concentrated training in all aspects of village improvement and community betterment, second as a meeting ground for the training of subordinate central and local government staff working in the field in the aims, ideals, and principles of community development, and third as a centre for training in simple technical skills. It will also assist considerably in the training of Mass Education staff, and will provide a centre for large-scale conferences of village leaders on village problems. It is planned in the style of a village compound, but at a

level a little higher than is common in the area, though not so superior as to be beyond the people's capacity to appreciate and copy. Arrangements for the first few courses are already under way.

- Q. 175** 599. The Work of the Department of Social Welfare and Community
Q. 186 Development in the field of mass education is supplemented by the activities of the People's Educational Association, a voluntary body organised under the auspices of the Department of Extra-Mural Studies at the University College of the Gold Coast. Branches in the Territory co-operated in arranging informal activities and five week-end conferences. "One-day schools" were held in various towns and villages, usually on Saturday afternoons, and included the giving of two or sometimes three lectures on subjects of social or economic interest. The fourth annual conference of the Association was held at Hohoe during the year and was attended by nearly 200 delegates, observers and visitors.

CHAPTER 9. CULTURE, RESEARCH AND SURVEYS

- Q. 177** 600. The Territory benefits from research facilities which are in the main common to all British West African territories and organised on an inter-territorial basis; at the West African Cocoa Research Institute at Tafo in the Gold Coast, at the West African Institute for Trypanosomiasis Research at Vom in Nigeria, at the West African Institute for Oil Palm Research at Benin in Nigeria and the West African Fisheries Research Institute at Freetown in Sierra Leone. These institutes are financed jointly either by the British West African Governments or by the Marketing Boards in the Territories which purchase the crops concerned (e.g. the Cocoa and Agricultural Produce Marketing Boards). Other research work being carried on elsewhere in West Africa of value to the Territory are rice research at Rokupr in Sierra Leone and research into the rust disease of maize at Ibadan in Nigeria. Supervision of this joint research is undertaken by the West African Inter-Territorial Secretariat in Accra which prepares reports for consideration at meetings of the Inter-Territorial Council. The Council at its meeting in June agreed to recommend to member Governments that detailed proposals for the setting up of a West African Council for Medical Research should be accepted. The Council would assume responsibility for existing research units, namely those in Nigeria for hot climate physiology, loiasis, leprosy and virus research and new units would be formed for malaria and yaws research. The United Kingdom Government has agreed to meet the whole of the capital expenditure involved and 75 per cent. of the recurrent expenditure.

601. The work of these joint institutions and projects is supplemented by that carried on independently in the Gold Coast and the Territory. Medical research is carried out partly at the Ministry of Health Research Institute at Accra and partly in the field. Field research during the year included the survey work of the field units and of the specialist tuberculosis officer described in Chapter 7 of Part VII. The survey and investigation into the treatment and control of onchocerciasis, begun in 1952 under the sponsorship of the British Empire Society for the Blind, has continued. Meteorological research affecting the Territory is undertaken by the Gold Coast and British West African meteorological services. Research at the Department of Agriculture's stations both in the Territory and the Gold Coast is a continuous process and experiments on crop strains and entomological research have continued. The Forestry Department has been conducting an extensive research programme into fire protection, the establishment of plantations and the growth of

indigenous and exotic tree species. Agricultural, fisheries, livestock, tsetse fly survey and geological surveys for water have either been continued or begun within the Territory during the year.

602. Work on the revision of *Flora of West Tropical Africa* (a reference work of great value in forestry and agriculture) which is now being carried out at Kew in the United Kingdom has made good headway. The revision has revealed a very large number of new species of plants not hitherto recorded in West Africa, including an entirely new family of plants not previously known to science.

603. Soil, vegetation and land-use surveys are carried out by the Department of Soil and Land-Use Survey. No formal soil surveys have yet been undertaken in the Territory by the Department though extensive, rapid reconnaissances have been carried out in the past. Many of the findings regarding the soils of similar parts of the Gold Coast, however, are directly applicable to Togoland. Soil surveys of areas in the Trust Territory are planned for the near future.

604. Land survey for the production of maps is the responsibility of the Survey Department. During 1953 town plan maps on a scale 1/6,250 were published of Yendi and Ho. Two sheets of Yendi on a scale of 1/2,500 were also published and so also a new 1/125,000 sheet of Ho, part of the regular series. Nine acquisition and lease plans were issued. The preliminary mapping for the Volta River project was completed during the year. Fifty-seven sheets on a scale 1/50,000 covering approximately 16,500 square miles of which some 4,300 square miles lie within the Territory were published.

605. The Ministry of Commerce and Industry through its trade correspondent provides a commercial information service. A trade library containing comprehensive information on world-wide commercial subjects, opportunities for entering markets, etc., is maintained while the staff in charge is there to assist, advise and guide on trading methods, volumes of trade, credit conditions and other aspects of commerce of interest and value to those who aspire to enter this sphere in the economic life of the country.

606. Indigenous art, craft and music form part of the curricula of all primary and middle schools. There are specialist art and crafts and music teachers at the teacher-training colleges (Amedzofe and St. Francis, Hohoe, and Jasikan) and at Mawuli Secondary School. Each school is encouraged to foster and to teach the handicrafts prevalent in the area in which it is situated. In addition to local festivals in which pupils are encouraged to participate, local music and dances are features of the curriculum, and the local patriarchs of the Northern villages are often invited to the schools to speak on the customs and beliefs of the tribe. Q. 178

607. The languages and dialects spoken in the Territory were described in paragraph 773 of the 1952 Report. Ewe and Twi are the principal languages of the Southern Section, Twi being predominant in the Krachi and Buem areas. In the Northern Section Mampruli and Dagbani and many dialects, mostly limited to small tribal areas, are spoken. Q. 181

608. A National Museum, which will also serve the Territory, is being set up in association with the Department of Archaeology of the University College of the Gold Coast, and the Professor of Archaeology, Professor A. W. Lawrence, has been appointed Director. A good deal of the initial work of collection of materials has already taken place, having been made possible by the provision of funds by the Administration. A Curator of the Museum Q. 179
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has been appointed, and the arrangements and cataloguing of the initial exhibits are well in hand. The scope of the Museum has been defined, for the time being, as representing the country's culture from the earliest times to the present day against the background of what Man has achieved throughout the rest of Africa; material from other continents is excluded unless relevant to African studies.

609. Objects from the Territory are being incorporated in the National Museum collection at Accra with the proviso that they shall remain available for return to the Territory on demand.

- Q. 183** 610. The Gold Coast Library Board, established in 1949, is an independent body corporate charged with the duty of establishing, equipping, managing and maintaining libraries throughout the country. It is grant-aided by the Administration. The Board has taken over the library services already developed in a very efficient manner by the British Council and it is planning the expansion of these services. They are at present based on the Aglionby Library at Accra, which has a stock of over 70,000 volumes. Well-stocked branch libraries have been opened in Ho and Kpandu. All types of book, academic, fiction or otherwise, can be obtained, including books in the vernacular. Subscription rates are four shillings a year for adults and 6d. a year for children. The libraries have a system whereby schools, social centres, etc., may, for a subscription of £2 a year, receive a box of 50 books every three months. Teachers are permitted to borrow, free of charge, books of professional interest. A mobile library tours the country to enable personal choice of books to be made.
- Q. 184** 611. There are two privately-owned printing presses in the Territory—one at Ho, the other at Hohoe. Both are hand-operated and can only undertake minor jobs such as the printing of posters and pamphlets. For the rest, the printing needs of the Territory are met from official and private resources in the Gold Coast.
- Q. 185** 612. There are as yet no theatres in the Territory and no commercial cinemas are established there. Cinematograph performances are provided by the mobile cinema vans of the Information Services Department and to a lesser degree of the British Council. Two vans tour the area regularly showing general and educational films to widely scattered audiences.

PART IX

Publications

- Q. 187** 613. A volume containing the legislation enacted in 1953 will be forwarded to the United Nations Library when published.
- Q. 188** 614. A bibliography of the more important works regarding the Territory was contained in Appendix XXIV of the 1952 Report.

PART X

Resolutions and Recommendations of the General Assembly and the Trusteeship Council

615. Neither the 1952 Report on the Territory (T/1084 and Add. 1) nor the Report of the 1952 United Nations Visiting Mission to the Territory (T.1040) was scheduled for examination by the Trusteeship Council before the 13th Session of the Council, in February, 1954. The Administering Authority's observations on the Visiting Mission's report are, however, contained in paper T/1070 of the 13th July. Q. 189

616. At its seventh session, the General Assembly adopted a resolution on the "Ewe and Togoland unification problem" (number 652 (VIII) of 20th December, 1952). In implementation of this resolution the two Administering Authorities made an announcement, in similar terms, inviting all parties and sections of the population to make known their views on the principles on which should be based the reconstitution, the terms of reference, the method of election to and the composition of the Joint Council for Togoland Affairs. The English text of the announcement was published as T/1067/Rev. 1, of the 10th July, 1953. Divergent views were expressed. In the Southern Section there appeared to be considerable agreement on the principle of a Joint Council and a majority opinion in favour of parity of representation on the Council as between the two Trust Territories but agreement on the principle of a Joint Council was made subject to a variety of conditions which could not fail to give rise to difficult political and administrative problems. For example different views were expressed on the methods and machinery to be employed in electing representatives from the British Trust Territory. In the North opinion, though not ardently opposed to some form of Joint Council, tended to the conclusion that participation by representatives from the Section could not meet any clearly identified need and this expression of opinion was always joined with a reiteration of their main interest, the complete integration of their areas with neighbouring portions of the Northern Territories. Before it was possible fully to evaluate these opinions fresh views were expressed and recommendations made by the General Assembly (resolution 750 (VIII) A, B, and C) and these were due to be discussed in the Trusteeship Council during 1954.

617. The steps taken in accordance with the other political aspects of the General Assembly's resolution and in particular the establishment of conditions in which the inhabitants of the Territory can determine their own political destiny have been described in Part V above, and in particular in Chapter 4 of that Part.

618. In the implementation of the other aspects of this resolution it is important to ensure that the measures proposed enjoy wide support from public opinion in the Territory.

APPENDIX I

Relationships between English Units with Metric Equivalents

(Trusteeship Council Resolution 231 (vi))

LENGTH

	1 inch	=	2.540 centimetres
12 inches	= 1 foot	=	.3048 metre
3 feet	= 1 yard	=	.9144 metre
1,760 yards	= 1 mile	=	1.609 kilometres

AREA

	1 sq. foot	=	.0929 sq. metre
9 sq. feet	= 1 sq. yard	=	.8361 sq. metre
4,840 sq. yards	= 1 acre	=	.4047 hectare
640 acres	= 1 sq. mile	=	2.590 sq. kilometres

VOLUME

	1 cubic foot	=	.0283 cubic metre
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CAPACITY

	1 pint	=	.5682 litre
8 pints	= 1 imperial gallon	=	4.546 litres

WEIGHT

	1 ounce troy	=	31.10 grammes
	1 ounce avoirdupois	=	28.35 grammes
16 ounces avoirdupois	= 1 pound (lb.)	=	.4536 kilogramme
100 lb.	= cental	=	45.36 kilogrammes
112 lb.	= cwt.	=	50.80 kilogrammes
20 cwt.	= 1 ton or long ton	=	1,016 tonnes

APPENDIX II

Population

A. TOTAL POPULATION OF TOGOLAND UNDER UNITED KINGDOM TRUSTEESHIP

<i>Year</i>	<i>Togoland</i>	<i>Southern⁽¹⁾ Section</i>	<i>Northern⁽²⁾ Section</i>
Census figures:			
1921	187,959	87,175	100,784
1931	293,714	125,566	168,148
1948	382,768	172,575	210,193
Mid-year estimates:			
	000's	000's	000's
1935	314	136	178
1939	335	147	188
1943	356	159	197
1948	385	174	211
1949	391	177	214
1950	397	214	183
1951	404	219	185
1952	410	223	187
1953	416	227	189

⁽¹⁾ Includes Krachi from 1950.⁽²⁾ Includes Krachi up to 1949.

B. POPULATION BY AREA

	<i>Togoland</i>	<i>Northern</i>	<i>Southern</i>	<i>Ho, Kpandui and Jasikan</i>	<i>Krachi</i>	<i>Dagomba pt.</i>	<i>Gonja pt.</i>	<i>Mamprisi pt.</i>
Mid 1948 ...	385,260	179,430	205,830	173,790	32,040	100,690	7,120	71,620
Mid 1949 ...	391,290	181,260	210,030	177,020	33,010	101,180	7,440	72,640
Mid 1950 ...	397,400	183,110	214,290	180,300	33,990	101,680	7,760	73,670
Mid 1951 ...	403,600	184,990	218,610	183,620	34,990	102,190	8,090	74,710
Mid 1952 ...	409,890	186,900	222,990	186,990	36,000	102,710	8,420	75,770
Mid 1953 ...	416,260	188,830	227,430	190,400	37,030	103,230	8,760	70,840

APPENDIX III

CLIMATIC DATA

Yendi

Month	Mean Temperature °F.		Mean Relative Humidity Per cent.		Mean Rainfall	
	Max.	Min.	0900 G.M.T.	1500 G.M.T.	Amount (ins.)	Rain Days
January	96.1	67.5	43	19	0.19	1
February	98.3	70.1	51	24	0.25	1
March	99.2	74.7	59	27	1.60	3
April	97.7	75.1	67	39	3.63	5
May	91.2	73.1	77	55	5.13	8
June	87.2	71.7	83	65	5.53	9
July	83.9	71.1	87	73	6.17	10
August	83.1	70.9	87	73	7.72	12
September	84.9	70.7	87	69	10.77	16
October	88.5	70.1	81	60	5.33	10
November	95.1	68.0	67	33	0.70	2
December	94.3	64.7	40	21	0.34	1
ANNUAL MEAN ...	91.6	70.6	69	47	47.35	78

Kete-Krachi

January	95.6	68.5	70	31	0.85	1
February	97.9	71.8	65	30	1.37	3
March	97.4	75.3	71	40	3.29	7
April	94.9	74.8	77	52	5.46	8
May	92.1	74.1	81	59	8.64	11
June	88.6	72.8	84	64	8.19	12
July	85.7	72.3	86	69	7.71	12
August	84.1	71.6	85	71	6.41	11
September	87.0	71.7	87	69	10.45	16
October	89.5	71.6	86	64	7.51	16
November	92.7	70.3	80	51	2.97	8
December	94.3	66.0	79	37	0.87	2
ANNUAL MEAN ...	91.7	71.7	79	53	63.72	107

Ho

January	93.1	71.4	75	41	1.51	2
February	94.9	72.8	73	42	2.81	5
March	93.2	73.5	79	55	5.59	9
April	92.4	73.3	78	58	5.63	9
May	90.2	72.9	78	65	6.74	11
June	87.9	71.4	81	69	7.25	14
July	85.1	70.5	85	70	4.91	10
August	84.5	69.6	87	71	3.31	9
September	86.5	70.4	86	69	6.15	13
October	88.6	70.7	81	65	7.29	14
November	90.4	71.6	77	59	5.52	8
December	91.6	71.9	79	50	1.87	4
ANNUAL MEAN ...	89.9	71.7	80	59	56.58	108

APPENDIX IV

Structure of Government

A. COMPARATIVE TABLE OF SENIOR GOVERNMENT STAFF STATIONED IN THE TERRITORY IN 1952 AND 1953

(Details of staff stationed in the Territory in 1952 are given in Appendix IV of the 1952 Report)

<i>Department</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>1952 Strength</i>	<i>1953 Strength</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Administration	Administrative Officer (all grades)	8	9	Figures exclude those stationed just outside but serving part-time in the Territory.
	Reserve Settlement Commissioners	1	1	
	Senior Executive Officer	6	6	
Police	Senior Superintendent	—	1	
	Assistant Superintendent	—	—	
Rural Water Development	Chief Inspector of Works	—	1	Working part-time in the Territory.
	Inspectors of Works	—	3	
	Foreman of Works	—	1	
Agriculture	Senior Agricultural Officer	1	—	Figures exclude 3 Agricultural Officers and 1 Development Officer working part-time in the Territory in 1953.
	Agricultural Officer	—	1	
	Senior Technical Officer	1	1	
	Inspector of Produce	1	1	
	Agricultural Survey Officer	2	3	
Education and Social Welfare and Community Development.	Development Officer	—	1	
	Senior Education Officer	1	1	
	Education Officer	1	1	
	Mass Education Officer	3	4	
Supreme Court	Community Development Officer	1	1	
	District Magistrate	1	1	
Animal Health	Senior Veterinary Officer	—	1	Part-time in the Territory.

Forestry	Senior Assistant Conservator of Forests Assistant Conservator of Forests Forest Assistant	3		One stationed at Bawku.
Medical	Medical Officers Field Superintendent	3	4	1
Co-operation	Co-operative Officer	—	1	1
Customs Preventive Service	Collector	1	1	1
Geological Survey	Geologist Cadet Geologist	—	1	1
Public Works	District Engineer Inspector of Works	1	1	3
		37	57	

B. ELECTORAL CONSTITUENCIES

(i) Northern Section

<i>Name</i>					<i>Composition</i>
Gonja East, Yeji and Prang	...	...	...	...	Prang Local Council* Yeji Local Council* Debre Local Council* Tuluwe Local Council* Kpembe Local Council† Alfai Local Council
Nanum-Dagbon	...	...	...	...	Nanumba District Council Kworli Local Council Yelzori Local Council
Dagomba East	...	...	...	...	Yendi Local Council Sunson Local Council
Dagomba North	...	...	...	...	Chereponi Local Council Gushiege Local Council Karaga Local Council*
Dagomba South	...	...	...	...	Mion Local Council† Tolon Local Council* Kumbungu Local Council*
South Mamprusi East	...	...	...	...	Nalerigu Local Council† Yungoo Local Council Bunkpurugu Local Council
Kusasi Central	...	...	...	...	Wards D and F-H of the Agolle Local Council†
Kusasi East	...	...	...	...	East Agolle Local Council

(ii) Southern Section

Akan-Krachi	...	...	...	...	Krachi Local Council Akan Local Council
Buem	...	...	...	...	Togo Plateau Local Council Buem Local Council Likpe-Lolobi Council
Kpandu North	...	...	...	...	Akpini Local Council Gbi Hohoe Local Council East Dain Local Council
Kpandu South	...	...	...	...	Anfoega Local Council Ablode Local Council Peki-Guan Local Council*
Ho East	...	...	...	...	Adaklu Local Council† Asogli Local Council Anyigbe Local Council
Ho West	...	...	...	...	Djigbe Local Council Awudome Local Council Yinger Local Council

* Outside the Territory.

† Partly outside the Territory.

APPENDIX V
Justice

A. CRIMINAL STATISTICS: MAGISTRATES' COURTS AND SUPREME COURT

Offences	Number of Persons Convicted				Total Convictions	Penalties				
	Adults		Juveniles			Death	Imprisonment	Caning	Fines and Bound Over	Probation
	Male	Female	Male	Female						
Murder	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manslaughter	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Criminal harm to the person	41	3	—	—	44	—	—	—	—	—
Assault	80	3	1	—	84	—	—	—	—	—
Rape and Indecent Assault	12	—	1	—	13	—	1	—	—	—
Other offences against the person	63	1	—	—	64	—	—	—	—	—
Arson and damage to property	14	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—
Robbery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burglary and housebreaking	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Stealing	105	8	4	—	117	—	—	—	—	—
Fraud by false pretences	14	—	1	—	15	—	—	—	—	—
Forgery	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against property	17	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—
Coinage	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Perjury	16	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—
Corruption	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Gaming	7	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against public order	140	9	1	—	150	—	—	—	—	—
Illegal practice of medicine	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Arms and Ammunition Ordinance	71	—	—	—	71	—	—	—	—	—
Liquor laws	22	1	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	—
Drunkness	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Illiterate Protection Ordinance	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Price control	48	9	—	—	57	—	—	—	—	—
All other statutory offences	145	5	—	—	150	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	819	39	8	—	866	—	237	4	624	1

NOTE.—The 866 convictions derived from 954 prosecutions.
The canings were awarded to four boys under sixteen years of age and in no case exceeded eight strokes with a light cane.

B. CRIMINAL CASES HEARD BY NATIVE COURTS

<i>Cause of Action</i>	<i>Northern Section</i>	<i>Southern Section</i>	<i>Total</i>
Assault or Threatening	176	742	918
Slander	—	97	97
Stealing	27	292	319
Sanitation	98	718	816
Morality	69	104	173
Infringement of Local Authority Rules	21	420	441
Custom	—	227	227
Other offences	104	550	654
TOTAL	495	3,150	3,645

APPENDIX VI

Public Finance

A. GOVERNMENT REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

(i) Togoland Revenue, 1952-53

<i>Head</i>	<i>Amount</i> £
1. Import Duty	544,049
2. Export Duty	643,719
3. Excise	4,498
4. Harbour Dues	7,747
5. Income Tax and Company Tax	73,000
6. Licences, etc.	19,313
7. Other Fees and Sales	42,686
8. Motor Licences	16,413
9. Posts and Telegraphs	19,735
10. Receipts and earnings of other Government departments	20,907
11. Miscellaneous	11,305
12. Colonial Development and Welfare Grants	42,133
13. Interest on Surplus Funds... ..	21,027
14. Grants from Cocoa Marketing Board	29,248
15. Transfer from Development Funds	585,264
TOTAL	£2,081,044

(ii) Togoland Expenditure, 1952-53

<i>Head</i>	<i>Amount</i> £
1. The Governor	2,778
2. Accountant General	7,317
3. Agriculture (including land and soil use survey)	111,211
4. Air Services	9,664
5. Animal Health	12,110
6. Audit	4,704
7. Central Offices of Ministries	56,648
<i>Carried forward</i>	204,432

	<i>Brought forward</i>	£
8. Commerce (and Industry)	204,432
9. Co-operation	3,571
10. Customs and Excise	5,437
11. Education (including mass education)	32,336
12. Fisheries	529,470
13. Forestry	808
14. Geological Survey	14,073
15. Grants to Local Development Committees	6,633
16. Grants to Local Authorities (including grants for new offices)	7,500
17. Harbour Expenditure	104,184
18. Income Tax	9,195
19. Justice	4,011
20. Labour	8,081
21. Lands	3,743
22. Legislature	4,974
23. Local Government School	9,541
24. Medical	2,065
25. Military	73,415
26. Miscellaneous	101,025
27. Pensions and Gratuities	60,393
28. Police	49,665
29. Posts and Telegraphs	54,448
30. Printing	41,910
31. Prisons	55,724
32. Public Relations and Broadcasting	12,736
33. Public Service Commission	6,730
34. Public Works	1,617
35. Regional Organisations (formerly Political Administration)	399,450
36. Registrar General	15,248
37. Social Welfare	1,650
38. Statistical	7,515
39. Survey Department	4,648
40. Tema Harbour (share of preparatory expenditure)	11,649
41. Town and Country Planning	32,238
42. Transport Department	2,085
43. Volta River Preliminary Survey	22,599
44. Water Supplies	38,800
		16,962
TOTAL	...	£1,960,561

Development Expenditure (excluding Colonial Development and Welfare)

	£
1. Department of Information Services	170
2. Geology	461
3. Animal Health	878
4. Town and Country Planning	587
5. Posts and Telegraphs	5,360
6. Lands	853
7. Military	56,200
8. Public Works	213,625
9. Agriculture	1,643
10. Education	243,479
11. Local Government Offices	15,000
12. Rural Water Development	7,878
13. Social Welfare	1,378
14. Printing	5,369
15. Tema Harbour (share of preparatory expenditure)	32,383
	...
TOTAL	£585,264

B. LOCAL AUTHORITY REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1952-53

(i) Actual Revenue

Southern Section

Heads	Adaklu	Asogli	Djigbe	Anyigbe	Yingor	Gbi Hohoe	East Dain	Ablode	Akpini	Anfoega	Krachi	Akan	Biem	Togo Plat.	Totals
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Annual Rates ...	431	1,744	2,640	2,074	2,190	744	3,055	2,557	3,210	3,609	7,379	14,931	10,001	4,133	58,698
Native Courts ...	111	353	518	367	723	244	319	484	679	54	832	1,666	1,348	426	8,124
Lands ...	—	—	—	—	7	5	—	—	104	—	120	24	—	—	260
Fees and Tolls ...	—	1,406	22	1,394	846	1,220	33	41	588	108	1,437	930	119	147	8,291
Licences...	—	18	21	11	107	65	10	5	25	10	289	168	99	61	889
Interests...	—	—	—	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	163	—	—	—	189
Miscellaneous ...	57	611	9	458	736	444	227	302	1	—	5,093	1,847	1,293	477	11,555
Government Grants-in-aid Transfer from Revenue Funds	257	454	2,565	492	1,560	1,026	2,964	2,928	1,598	619	13,200	6,263	1,481	965	36,372
TOTALS ...	856	4,586	5,775	4,796	6,195	3,748	6,608	6,317	6,205	4,400	28,513	25,829	14,341	6,209	124,378

(ii) Actual Expenditure
Southern Section

Heads	Adaklu	Asogli	Djigbe	Anyigbe	Yingor	Gbi Hohoe	East Dain	Ablode	Akpini	Anfoega	Krachi	Akan	Buem	Togo Plat.	Totals
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Administration...	35	747	807	465	1,036	271	424	341	333	384	1,633	2,018	447	480	9,421
Treasury ...	45	298	381	215	445	154	196	257	229	129	853	1,199	634	345	5,380
Native Courts ...	12	356	254	138	501	146	166	240	284	70	557	384	329	156	3,593
Police ...	38	199	309	237	374	120	172	227	224	103	1,091	381	387	106	3,968
Prisons ...	1	1	—	6	10	—	—	7	16	1	8	26	10	6	92
Agriculture ...	—	14	56	—	96	26	—	—	48	—	—	—	48	—	288
Forestry...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	470	—	—	—	470
Medical ...	—	—	—	166	472	—	203	—	—	—	1,097	—	—	—	1,938
Health ...	—	735	56	516	447	539	163	190	428	197	2,296	1,522	657	262	8,008
Education Works and Services	225	881	1,028	586	1,286	479	1,307	738	1,569	263	6,981	2,035	3,069	1,876	22,323
Miscellaneous ...	48	539	61	341	640	306	170	138	268	55	4,418	1,402	875	206	9,419
Extraordinary ...	—	518	629	412	641	197	252	385	723	132	5,173	1,333	1,804	477	13,724
Contributions to Reserve Funds	—	—	1,050	180	343	293	400	1,533	133	266	762	5,658	1,436	427	12,481
TOTALS ...	404	4,288	4,631	3,262	6,491	2,531	3,453	4,056	4,555	1,600	29,339	15,958	9,696	4,341	95,605

(iii) Actual Revenue 1952-53

Northern Section District Councils

Note:—The figures given in this and following tables in respect of the Northern Section are for the whole of the District Council areas, which in the case of Gonja, Dagomba and Mamprusi lie partly outside the Territory. The percentage of that part of the population of Gonja, Dagomba and Mamprusi lying within the Territory is 10 per cent., 39 per cent. and 18 per cent. respectively.

	<i>Mamprusi</i>		<i>Dagomba</i>		<i>Nanumba</i>		<i>Gonja</i>	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Direct Taxation	49,910	5 0	23,611	11 0	3,179	19 0	10,724	16 0
Native Courts	1,050	0 0	1,207	11 0	153	13 0	456	7 6
Fees	27,438	5 0	13,510	12 0	2,064	1 10	7,969	19 0
Ferries	83	17 4	312	0 0	—		77	15 0
Government Reimbursement	49,527	12 0	21,162	0 0	7,956	0 0	24,599	14 0
Government Grants	111,584	10 11	48,268	13 0	10,790	17 6	32,032	15 4
Transport Earnings	2,096	7 9	63	6 0	—		678	14 0

(iv) Actual Expenditure

Northern Section District Councils

<i>Description of Expenditure</i>	<i>Mamprusi</i>		<i>Dagomba</i>		<i>Nanumba</i>		<i>Gonja</i>	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Administration	23,462	17 11	15,084	19 0	1,661	4 5	9,074	16 3
Courts	315	6 0	647	12 0	27	9 0	261	12 0
Police	5,074	5 4	3,201	9 0	592	17 6	1,893	14 9
Works Recurrent and Staff ...	50,164	19 11	24,499	6 0	6,752	0 2	23,175	18 6
Miscellaneous	9,731	15 4	4,708	18 0	355	0 8	5,249	13 0
Education	33,937	7 0	14,060	19 0	831	6 9	10,517	7 0
Medical	3,448	12 8	1,166	6 0	248	8 8	854	0 10
Health	13,645	7 3	11,044	16 0	1,299	9 11	5,003	15 4
Agriculture	10,299	2 10	2,697	6 0	—		266	5 3
Animal Health	269	5 3	397	16 0	—		121	0 0
Forestry	2,821	19 5	1,604	12 0	536	7 4	129	0 10
Water Supplies	12,802	19 6	4,836	10 0	527	16 1	1,499	11 6
Capital Works	67,556	10 10	36,385	11 0	6,872	18 1	6,619	5 2

C. LOCAL AUTHORITY RATES

Rates Imposed for 1952-53

Southern Section

<i>Rating Authority (Local Council)</i>	<i>Basic Rate</i>		<i>Additional Men</i>	<i>Graduated Rate Women</i>
	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>		
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Adaklu	12 0	6 0		
Asogli	12 0	6 0		
Djigbe	12 0	6 0		
Anyigbe	12 0	6 0		
Yingor	12 0	4 0	15 0	2 6
Gbi Hohoe	6 0	2 0	2 0	
East Dain	20 0	10 0		
Ablode	20 0	10 0		
Akpini	20 0	10 0		
Anfoega	20 0	10 0		
Krachi	12 0	3 0		
Akan	20 0	10 0	20 0	
Buem	20 0	10 0	20 0	5 0
Togo Plateau	20 0	10 0	10 0	

Northern Section

<i>Rating Authority (District Council)</i>	<i>Basic Rate</i>		<i>Additional Men</i>	<i>Graduated Rate Women</i>
	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>		
	<i>s. d.</i>			
Mamprusi	6 0			
Dagomba	8 0			
Nanumba	8 0			
Gonja	9 0			

NOTE.—In the Northern Section cattle were taxed in Mamprusi and Gonja at 3s. and in Dagomba at 2s. Bicycles were taxed in Dagomba at 5s. and in Nanumba at 4s.

APPENDIX VII

Taxation

A. INCOME TAX

There has been no change in the system of income tax and income tax reliefs described in Appendix VII A of the 1952 report. The following table shows examples of the amount of tax payable by six classes of taxpayer for the year of assessment 1953-54.

Income	Single man		Married man		Married man with one child		Married man with two children	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	No educational allowance due	Maximum educational allowance due	Maximum educational allowance due for one child	Maximum educational allowance due for both children
500	5 0 0	1 17 6	1 5 0	Nil	1 5 0	Nil	Nil	Nil
600	7 10 0	3 15 0	2 10 0	Nil	2 10 0	Nil	Nil	Nil
700	11 5 0	6 5 0	5 0 0	1 5 0	5 0 0	0 12 6	0 12 6	0 12 6
800	15 0 0	9 7 6	7 10 0	2 10 0	7 10 0	1 17 6	1 17 6	1 17 6
900	20 0 0	13 2 6	11 5 0	5 0 0	11 5 0	3 15 0	3 15 0	3 15 0
1,000	25 0 0	17 10 0	15 0 0	7 10 0	15 0 0	6 5 0	6 5 0	6 5 0
1,250	50 0 0	35 0 0	30 0 0	17 10 0	30 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
1,500	80 0 0	60 0 0	55 0 0	35 0 0	55 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
1,750	117 10 0	95 0 0	87 10 0	60 0 0	87 10 0	55 0 0	55 0 0	55 0 0
2,000	155 0 0	132 10 0	125 0 0	95 0 0	125 0 0	87 10 0	87 10 0	87 10 0
2,500	245 0 0	215 0 0	205 0 0	170 0 0	205 0 0	162 0 0	162 0 0	162 0 0
3,000	345 0 0	315 0 0	305 0 0	265 0 0	305 0 0	255 0 0	255 0 0	255 0 0
4,000	585 0 0	547 10 0	535 0 0	485 0 0	535 0 0	472 10 0	472 10 0	472 10 0
5,000	935 0 0	878 15 0	860 0 0	785 0 0	860 0 0	766 5 0	766 5 0	766 5 0

B. CUSTOMS TARIFF

(i) *Import Duty*

Details of rates of import duty were given in Appendix VII C of the 1952 report. The following new rates of duty were introduced on the 12th February, 1953.

	<i>Rate of duty prior to 12th February, 1953</i>	<i>Present Rate of duty</i>
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Ale, beer, cider, perry, porter and stout	0 2 6 the gallon	0 3 6 the gallon
Grease, Lubricating	0 6 0 the hundred pounds.	0 10 0 the hundred pounds.
Motor Vehicles, mechanically pro- pelled:—		
Motor cars, kit-cars, pick-ups and delivery vans of a carrying capacity of less than 3,000 pounds, shooting brakes, utility cars and vans, station wagons and other similar motor vehicles, whether imported assembled or unassembled, and chassis for such vehicles when imported separately—		
Where the wheelbase is, or is greater than 9 feet 3 inches...	30 0 0 each	60 0 0 each
Oils:—		
Lubricating	0 0 5 the gallon	0 0 9 the gallon
Motor spirit and products ordinarily used as such; benzine, benzoline, naphtha (non-potable), gasoline, petrol and petroleum, aviation spirit, all kinds of shale and coal tar spirits, but not including kero- sene, power paraffin and other refined burning oils	0 1 0 the gallon	0 1 3 the gallon
Spirits:—		
Brandy	3 10 0 the gallon	4 5 0 the gallon
Gin	3 4 0 the gallon	4 5 0 the gallon
Rum	2 19 0 the gallon	3 14 0 the gallon
Whisky	3 10 0 the gallon	4 5 0 the gallon
Other potable spirits	3 12 0 the gallon	4 5 0 the gallon
Not Potable:—		
Perfumed, including dentifrices, toilet preparations and mouth washes	3 15 0 the gallon	4 5 0 the gallon
Tobacco:—		
Unmanufactured	0 4 3 the pound	0 8 6 the pound
Cigarettes:—		
Not less in number than 408 to the pound	2 17 6 the thousand	} 1 8 0 the pound
Less in number than 408 to the pound but not exceeding 3 lb. the thousand	3 5 0 the thousand	
Exceeding 3 lb. the thousand ...	1 8 0 the pound	
Other manufactured tobacco and snuff	0 15 0 the pound	0 16 0 the pound

	<i>Rate of duty prior to 12th February, 1953</i>	<i>Present Rate of duty</i>
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Wine:—		
Sparkling	1 4 0 the gallon	1 16 0 the gallon
Still (in bottles):—		
Where the alcoholic strength does not exceed 14·2 per centum of pure alcohol ...	0 6 0 the gallon	0 9 0 the gallon
Where the alcoholic strength exceeds 14·2 per centum of pure alcohol but does not exceed 24·5 per centum of pure alcohol	0 14 0 the gallon	1 1 0 the gallon
Still (otherwise than in bottles):—		
Where the alcoholic strength does not exceed 14·2 per centum of pure alcohol ...	0 6 0 the gallon	0 9 0 the gallon
Where the alcoholic strength exceeds 14·2 per centum of pure alcohol but does not exceed 20 per centum of pure alcohol	0 10 0 the gallon	0 15 0 the gallon
Where the alcoholic strength exceeds 20 per centum of pure alcohol but does not exceed 24·5 per centum of pure alcohol	0 14 0 the gallon	1 1 0 the gallon

(ii) *Export Duty*

The following rates of export duty are in force:—

<i>Goods</i>	<i>Rate of Duty</i>
Cocoa For the purpose of this item, the value for duty shall be the value which the Comptroller is satisfied is the value f.o.b., excluding any export duty payable under this Part, at which the Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Board has contracted to sell the cocoa to a purchaser outside the Gold Coast.	(a) Where the value for duty does not exceed £110 per ton, one-ninth of such value for duty or £10 per ton, whichever is the less; (b) Where the value for duty exceeds £110 per ton, an amount per ton equal to the amount by which the value for duty per ton exceeds £100.
Kola Nuts	for every 20 lb. weight or part thereof £ s. d. 0 0 6
Timber:—	
(1) African Mahogany (<i>Khaya</i> spp.), Gedu Nohor (<i>Entandrophragma macrophyllum</i>), Makore (<i>Mimusops heckelii</i>), Guarea (<i>Guarea</i> spp.), Sapele (<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>) and Cedar (<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>):—	
(a) Logs (round or square)	the log 2 0 0
(b) Sawn	the cubic foot 0 0 2
(2) All species:—	
Curls	the curl 0 10 0

APPENDIX VIII

Money and Banking

A. CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION (ESTIMATED)

<i>Type of currency</i>	£ thousand				
	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
20s. and 10s. notes	1,463	1,401	1,613	2,417	2,189
Florins, shillings and sixpences	725	660	697	928	853
Threepences, pence, halfpence and tenth-pence	25	27	29	43	46
TOTAL	2,213	2,088	2,339	3,388	3,088

B. GOLD AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE

No separate gold and foreign exchange resources are held by the Territory itself, but as a member of the sterling area it has access to the central reserve. Sterling is held to some extent but in general such figures as are available relate to the currency areas of West Africa (including Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship) without distinguishing the separate territories comprising these areas.

C. POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK, DEPOSITS AND WITHDRAWALS 1949-1953

<i>Deposits or withdrawals</i>	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Deposits:	£	£	£	£	£
Northern section	4,728	13,142	29,365	4,454	3,336
Southern section	44,905	43,463	67,928	55,090	45,659
TOTAL	49,633	55,605	97,293	59,544	48,995
Withdrawals:					
Northern section	1,498	862	1,059	1,443	4,458
Southern section	36,726	37,042	36,271	40,958	32,963
TOTAL	38,224	37,904	37,330	42,401	37,421

APPENDIX IX

Commerce and Trade

A. IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

It would be impossible without placing a cordon round the Territory to provide exact figures of the Territory's trade. Such a cordon is unthinkable and would in any event be too high a price, in interference in the movement of goods and people as well as in cost, to pay for the production of trade figures.

Nevertheless an attempt has again been made to estimate the Territory's trade following the method adopted and explained at Appendix VIII of the Report on the Territory for 1951.

The figures of exports must in particular be regarded as rough estimates, with the exception of cocoa and palm kernels, which figures are known exactly and which account for over 80 per cent. of the Territory's exports by value.

(i) The Territory's Imports—1953 (Estimated)

<i>Item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
I. Food, Drink and Tobacco			£
Cabin biscuits	lbs.	186,570	9,258
Biscuits, cakes, etc., other kinds	lbs.	47,175	6,496
Butter	lbs.	27,855	5,633
Butter substitutes... ..	lbs.	57,361	4,637
Cheese	lbs.	18,458	2,662
Coffee	lbs.	1,205	463
Confectionery	lbs.	32,629	3,910
Preserved fish (ex Gold Coast)	tons	1,500	225,000
Preserved fish from overseas	lbs.	1,161,202	106,912
Rice	lbs.	100,770	4,236
Flour (wheaten)	lbs.	4,525,157	136,952
Other farinaceous preparations... ..	lbs.	77,923	3,347
Canned fruit	lbs.	7,542	496
Jams, Jellies, etc.	lbs.	5,064	393
Lard and Lard substitutes	lbs.	24,012	2,126
Pickled and salted meat	lbs.	151,723	6,468
Canned or bottled meat	lbs.	167,718	26,548
Meat—other kinds	lbs.	3,159	523
Milk—condensed... ..	lbs.	438,567	30,202
Milk—powdered	lbs.	2,336	303
Milk—preserved	lbs.	1,672	91
Edible oil	gals.	2,909	2,229
Pickles, and sauces	—	—	220
Provisions not elsewhere specified	—	—	4,367
Salt (ex Gold Coast)	tons	3,000	99,000
Salt (from overseas)	lbs.	220,321	1,392
Kola (ex Gold Coast)	tons	46	3,128
Spices	lbs.	2,007	131
Sugar	lbs.	3,294,258	90,043
Tea... ..	lbs.	6,163	1,552
Canned vegetables	lbs.	20,269	1,187
Shallots (ex Gold Coast)	tons	40	2,480
Vinegar	gals.	67	33
Mineral waters (from overseas)... ..	gals.	65	36
Mineral waters (ex Gold Coast)	gals.	10,000	2,166
Cider and Perry	gals.	56	33
Beer	gals.	352,602	157,629
Spirits, potable:—			
Brandy	liq. gals.	231	428
Whisky	liq. gals.	903	2,019
Gin	liq. gals.	1,595	2,109
Rum	liq. gals.	174	222
Other kinds	liq. gals.	88	336
Wine	gals.	2,163	1,662
Beverages not elsewhere specified	gals.	411	323
Tobacco:—			
Cigarettes	lbs.	193,750	124,550
Cigars	lbs.	21	41
Other kinds	lbs.	182	79
Unmanufactured	lbs.	140,895	44,836
II. Unmanufactured Articles			
Grease	lbs.	12,170	494
Lime	tons	230	3,534
Tar... ..	gals.	8,099	817
Goods not elsewhere specified	—	—	360
Timber (ex Gold Coast)	cu. ft.	3,000	1,650

<i>Item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
			£
III. Manufactured Articles			
Boots and shoes	pairs	29,505	15,646
Slippers and house shoes	pairs	2,789	1,941
Jerseys, etc.	No.	22,773	3,452
Haberdashery and Millinery	—	—	2,646
Headgear	No.	81,848	1,263
Shirts and singlets	No.	210,358	17,622
Socks and stockings	pairs	9,819	827
Other garments	—	—	5,202
Jute bags and sacks (new)	No.	442,415	57,145
Jute bags (used)	No.	346	25
Bags, other kinds... ..	No.	596	28
Jute cordage	lb.	6,080	507
Cordage and twine	lb.	17,425	3,341
Cotton yarn	lb.	15,190	5,011
Cotton piece goods	sq. yds.	8,636,529	981,702
Velveteen	sq. yds.	3,476	1,169
Sewing thread	lb.	14,243	11,441
Blankets	No., lb.	{ 30,517 53,185 }	6,865
Fents	lb.	3,678	1,054
Handkerchiefs	sq. yd.	1,215	133
Towels	sq. yd.	77,827	13,058
Other cotton manufactures	—	—	14,148
Hemp manufactures	—	—	121
Jute piece goods	sq. yd.	27	2
Twills	sq. yd.	14	2
Other kinds	lb.	222	39
Linen manufactures	—	—	319
Artificial silk goods	sq. yds.	1,591,063	210,722
Artificial silk handkerchiefs	sq. yd.	16,109	1,124
Artificial silk, other goods	sq. yd.	6,616	2,161
Artificial silk (mixed):—			
Piece goods	sq. yd.	35,418	11,405
Other artificial silk goods	—	—	330
Woollen yarns	lb.	158	80
All wool piece goods	sq. yd.	11,092	2,901
Blankets	—	527	437
Other woollen goods	—	—	310
Clocks and watches	No.	4,647	4,483
Cutlery	—	—	1,106
Wireless and telegraphic apparatus	—	—	5,806
Axes and hatchets	No.	853	295
Hoes	No.	20,622	1,294
Matchets	No.	141,026	14,883
Artisans' tools	—	—	7,443
Other tools	—	—	4,338
Sewing machines	No.	1,061	17,627
Sewing machine parts	—	—	391
Typewriters	No.	21	616
Typewriter parts	—	—	28
Machinery not elsewhere specified	—	—	1,373
Brass and manufactures thereof	—	—	2,706
Copper and manufactures thereof	—	—	1,845
Iron and steel bars	ton	31	1,552
Buckets, pails and basins	No.	215,629	32,122
Beams, girders, joists and pillars	ton	7	383
Corrugated iron sheets	ton	722	68,155
Iron and steel rods, etc.	ton	27	1,175
Iron and steel—other kinds	ton	57	3,296
Hollow-ware other than buckets, pails and basins	lb.	714,928	68,765
Hollow-ware—other kinds	—	—	196,384
Lead manufactures	ton	8	829
Lead—other kinds	ton	33	134

<i>Item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
			£
Tin manufactures... ..	—	—	393
Zinc manufactures	—	—	102
Other metal manufactures	—	—	5,250
Photographic apparatus and materials... ..	—	—	1,231
Plate and plated wares	—	—	179
Commercial vehicles	No.	60	43,433
Commercial vehicle parts	—	—	44,052
Chassis, with engine	No.	165	101,069
Private cars	No.	53	27,894
Private car parts	—	—	2,650
Motor cycles	No.	3	323
Motor cycle parts	—	—	29
Cycles and tricycles	No.	2,153	23,260
Cycle and tricycle parts	—	—	4,944
Other vehicles	No.	25	1,042
Other vehicle parts	—	—	375
Tyres and tubes	No.	22,061	49,256
Sporting guns (excluding cap and flintlock)	No.	671	10,231
Ammunition	hundred	—	15,098
Gunpowder	lb.	55,175	5,825
Trunks, etc.	—	—	2,746
Beads	lb.	42,204	14,508
Blacking and polishes	lb.	16,325	1,592
Blue	lb.	13,979	1,919
Books, printed	—	—	3,489
Brooms and brushes	No.	6,043	417
Candles	lb.	41,681	2,479
Cement	ton	14,655	125,580
Calcium carbide	lb.	46,706	1,104
Caustic soda	lb.	2,801	62
Dyes and dyestuffs	lb.	447	231
Clay pipes... ..	gross	42	28
Earthenware and china	—	—	4,698
Cork manufactures	lb.	2,274	186
Glass and glassware:—			
Bottles	No.	9,615	163
Other glass and glassware	—	—	2,305
Lamps and lanterns	No.	35,462	9,845
Leather—dressed	lb.	489	173
Leather—undressed	lb.	6,110	671
Matches	gr., box	34,925	18,307
Medicines and drugs	—	—	90,999
Musical instruments	No.	—	4,417
Gas oil	gal.	527,385	23,437
Illuminating oil	gal.	767,217	43,571
Lubricating oil	gal.	69,086	16,476
Motor spirit	gal.	1,538,870	98,323
Other oils	—	490	149
Oilcloth and linoleum	—	—	295
Paper, all kinds (except sensitized)	—	—	15,948
Perfumery	—	—	48,538
Rubber manufactures	—	—	763
Soap	lb.	1,213,092	55,346
Perfumed spirits	liq. gal.	464	1,300
Stationery	—	—	18,326
Toys and games	—	—	547
Umbrellas and parasols	No.	2,079	762
Other manufactured goods	—	—	121,786
TOTAL			4,004,172

(ii) The Territory's Exports—1953 (Estimated)

Item	Unit	Quantity	Value
			£
Cocoa	tons	27,057	3,646,776
Palm kernels... ..	tons	1,134	33,868
Cattle... ..	No.	2,240	23,600
Sheep... ..	No.	4,750	11,875
Goats... ..	No.	3,500	7,000
Poultry	No.	12,000	4,500
Pigs	No.	600	3,000
Yams... ..	tons	4,500	117,000
Guinea corn	tons	400	22,400
Millet... ..	tons	200	7,000
Maize... ..	tons	8,000	400,000
Pulses... ..	tons	600	21,000
Cassava in various forms	tons	140	1,400
Shea butter	tons	40	1,450
Rice	tons	400	16,000
Plantains	tons	700	8,400
Other crops and forest produce	—	—	20,000
TOTAL			4,345,269

B. REPORT AND ACCOUNTS OF THE GOLD COAST COCOA MARKETING BOARD
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1953

CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

for the Crop Year 1952-53

I have pleasure in presenting the Sixth Annual Report of the Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Board for the year ended the 30th September, 1953.

The trading surplus for the year amounted to £4,764,966, to which must be added the interest from Investments and Loans, the income from rentals and the profit on the sale of Bags, the net surplus for the year's operations being £6,419,661.

This is a satisfactory result. There is a point of view, perhaps not so widely held within the Gold Coast as outside it, according to which any surplus in the trading account in present circumstances is to be condemned, the theory being that the money thus saved should rather have been used to give a better price to the producer. Those who hold this theory do not always, I think, fully appreciate the nature of the problems with which the Board has to deal. General world economic trends, though often easily explained in retrospect, are very difficult to assess in advance. The size of the crop, dependent as it is on weather conditions and on other factors which are imperfectly understood, is equally unpredictable. A short crop is likely to cause a high world price; a bumper crop to result in a low one. In short, those who choose to regard the Board's trading balance in September as a logical consequence of its price decision fourteen months previously, attribute to it a skill in prophecy that it would certainly never claim for itself. A consequence it is indeed, but not a logical one.

The annual decision on the price to be paid for cocoa must, in a country so dependent on cocoa as the Gold Coast, to some extent set the economic pace for the ensuing year. It is for this reason that the Ordinance provides that it is to be fixed with the prior approval of the Governor in Council. Control of the Gold Coast economy, which has been subject to such strong inflationary pressures since the war, would hardly have been possible if only the ordinary means at the disposal of Government had been available. The additional control through the cocoa price has made it possible for the worst dangers to be avoided. This, together with the advantage to the farmer and trader of a price fixed for the whole season, are perhaps the two principal benefits which have ensured from the establishment of the Cocoa Marketing Board.

The trading results of the Board do not however tell its whole story, for the Board is not solely concerned with marketing cocoa. At the time of writing, the Board faces additional charges for the cost of Cocoa grading, the further endowment of Research, and the increased cost of the Rehabilitation Scheme. All of these (and also the cost of Local Development Grants and the Scholarship scheme, which are referred to elsewhere in this report) are legitimate charges against income rather than capital. In this connection it may perhaps

be remembered that in the report for the year 1951-52 reference was made to the fact that disbursements for Rehabilitation would be substantially heavier in the future. The actual amounts paid out in the Board's six years of operation have been:—

	£
1947-48	300,000
1948-49	350,000
1949-50	300,000
1950-51	500,000
1951-52	1,000,000
1952-53	2,500,000

The growth in these figures clearly illustrates the greater measure of co-operation which the Gold Coast farmer now gives to the cutting out campaign. It is possible that this expenditure may by now have reached its peak, but it will certainly continue at a high level for some years to come. The Board is glad that it has once again been able to meet its full share of this necessary but very expensive work, and to make further provision for it in the future.

For a proper appreciation of the part that the Cocoa Marketing Board is now playing in the life of the country it is necessary to turn to the list of its assets in the Statement of Funds. These afford a most interesting comparison with former years. It will be observed that while the Board's investments in U.K. Government securities have remained unchanged, the investments in Gold Coast Government securities have grown as follows:—

	£
1951	1,567,857
1952	2,198,105
1953	5,552,285

There has been a parallel growth in the Board's investment in its subsidiary, the Cocoa Purchasing Company Limited:

	£
1952	200,000
1953	700,000

while in these accounts there also appears for the first time an item relating to Loans to Cocoa Farmers, arising out of the Government's decision to wind up the Agricultural Loans Board and to invite the Cocoa Marketing Board to undertake, through suitable agencies, the responsibility for providing cocoa farmers with credit facilities.

Elsewhere in the accounts it may be noted that the Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Company, which has achieved a strong financial position, has paid the Board its first dividend. It should also be mentioned, as this is not evident from the accounts, that during 1953 the Board instituted the policy of supplying bags to its Licensed Buying Agents, and it is estimated that a considerable saving will have been made.

Cost of Operation

The following abstract of "costs per ton" may be of interest:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Average Price paid to Producer	130	10	10			
Average Allowance to Buying Agents	12	0	11			
Storage Time Allowance	0	1	9			
				142	13	6
Export Duty	64	15	0			
Railway and Road Transport	3	10	10			
Lighterage, etc.	1	1	8			
				69	7	6
Finance and Bank Charges		0	8	10		
Administration (Salaries, Office Expenses, Board Meetings, etc.)				0	3	4
Cost per ton f.o.b. Gold Coast	£212	13	2			

Actual prices and allowances paid during the year are as follows:—

	Main Crop (All Grades)			Mid Crop		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Prices paid to producers	130	13	4	134	8	0
Allowances to Buying Agents	12	0	11	12	3	0
				11	18	0

Purchases

The Buying Season opened on the 26th September, 1952, and the total quantity of Main and Mid Crop Cocoa purchased amounted to 246,982 tons. As part of its campaign to ensure that only the best quality cocoa is exported, the Board took over at the close of the

Main Crop Season a quantity of 101 tons of "inferior" cocoa to ensure that this was not used for the purposes of adulteration.

The velocity of Main Crop purchases was as follows:—

	<i>Tons</i>
Total at 30/10/52	58,652
Total at 27/11/52	135,772
Total at 25/12/52	196,445
Total at 22/1/53	229,969
Total at close of Main Crop	243,385

Buying Licences were granted to 29 Firms, of whom 16 were African.

Sources of supply were:—

<i>Area</i>	<i>Main Crop Tons</i>	<i>Mid Crop Tons</i>	<i>Total Tons</i>
Ashanti	117,979	318	118,297
Eastern Province	59,772	1,769	61,541
Western Province	38,155	1,080	39,237
Togoland under U.K. Trusteeship and Trans-Volta*	27,479	430	27,909
Total Tonnage	<u>243,385</u>	<u>3,597</u>	<u>246,982</u>

These figures indicate the quantities obtained from the Producing Areas and do not therefore correspond exactly to the Sales tonnages shown in the Accounts, the latter taking account of over-side and other losses.

The Main Crop figure of 243,385 tons corresponds very closely to the Department of Agriculture's forecast of 240,000 tons.

Sales and Market Trends

Although first sales were made in August, 1952, at £244 per ton f.o.b., market conditions during the summer and autumn months were unfavourable to sellers, with values falling persistently. Early and heavy purchases in the Gold Coast and Nigeria suggested large crops and induced manufacturers to cut down buying and speculators to sell short on the terminal markets in considerable volume. The market fell well below the parity of £200 f.o.b. in the United States before sentiment changed towards the end of November, when it appeared that crops might not be as heavy as expected and buyers found difficulty in purchasing at the decline as they had hoped. The market advanced in December and reached a peak of £255 f.o.b. early in January, only to fall away to around £220 in the latter part of February. Thereafter the market slowly recovered until July, when a sharp advance occurred following a general realisation that West African cocoa would be in very short supply until shipments of the 1953-54 crop reached consuming markets.

The average sale price obtained for the season's operations was approximately £232 per ton f.o.b., a decrease of about 5 per cent. on the previous season.

Finance

The Board's liquid cash resources stood at a little over £30 million at the beginning of the season and in the light of the estimated rate of weekly purchases, this was considered adequate for the purpose of financing the marketing operations for the season. Weekly purchases progressed normally and averaged £1½ million per week up to and including the week ended 24th January, 1953; November was the heaviest purchasing month, in which over £11½ million was paid out.

During the year a Bill was introduced and passed by the Legislative Assembly providing for the imposition of a Local Duty on cocoa sold for delivery to buyers within the Gold Coast: the Ordinance concerned—the Local Duty Ordinance, 1952—came into operation on 1st November, 1952. The basic rate of duty was the same as that on cocoa exported from the Gold Coast, but with a remission of £25 per ton on cocoa sold during the first year after the commencement of the Ordinance, £15 per ton in the second year and £10 per ton in the third year. The finances of the Board were further strained by the imposition of this new duty which, together with the existing Export Duty, accounted for no less than £15,986,434 of the Board's shipping expenses, compared with £14,741,321 for 1951-52. The average rate of Export and Local Duty paid was £65 per ton. This shows a fall on a "per ton" basis compared with the previous year, due to the lower selling price obtained for cocoa.

*NOTE.—Of the figure of 27,909 tons, 27,057 tons came from the Territory.

Investments

There was no change in the Board's holdings of United Kingdom Government securities. In July, 1953, an offer was made to holders of 2½ per cent. National War Bonds, 1952-54—due for repayment on the 1st March, 1954—providing the option to convert into 2½ per cent. National War Bonds, 1954-56. This conversion did not provide immunity from British taxation to a holder resident abroad, and the Board elected to receive repayment at par on the 1st March, 1954.

As mentioned in the report for the previous year, the Board agreed to make available to Government a loan of £3,520,000 for use in carrying out projected improvements to the Railway system of the country as a whole. Payment was made in February, 1953. The loan carries interest at 4 per cent. per annum, and is repayable in monthly equated instalments of interest and capital over a period of 20 years. A schedule is attached giving details of loans made by the Board to the Gold Coast Government as at 30th September, 1953.

A further approach has been made to the Board by Government for additional loans amounting to £9,460,680 for use in meeting the needs of the Railway and Harbour administration and for development in Togoland. The Board has agreed to make available to the Government £4,015,400 of this amount to cover the first phase of the requirement. The necessary legislative approval authorising the Government to raise the latter amount is being obtained and payment will probably be made by the Board on 1st March, 1954. This loan will carry interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. and will be repayable over a period of 20 years in equated monthly instalments of interest and capital.

During the year the Board applied for and was allotted 50,000 Ordinary Shares of £10 each in the Cocoa Purchasing Company Limited. In addition, the sum of £100,000 was paid on 29th September, 1953, to the Company, acting as an Agency of the Board, for use in granting loans to Cocoa Farmers for the relief of indebtedness, the expansion of areas under cultivation and the improvement of existing farms.

Appropriations and Reserves

As will be seen from Schedule B of the Accounts, the net operating surplus for the year amounted to £6,419,661—an increase of £2,889,884 over the previous year's surplus. After writing off the cost of expenditure on housing projects, publicity schemes and Local Development Grant expenses, the amount available for appropriation is £6,416,652. Of this, £1 million has been set aside for cocoa Rehabilitation and £250,000 for Local Development Grants. A sum of £1½ million has been transferred to a Research Reserve Account to be used for research work in connection with the cocoa industry. This leaves a balance of £3,666,652 which has been transferred to General Reserve.

The sum of £1 million has also been transferred from General Reserve to General Trading Reserve, as a step towards the building up of this reserve, over a period of years, to an amount approximating the Board's working capital requirements.

Schedule D gives in summarised form the position of the various Reserves as at 30th September, 1953.

Auditors

Messrs. Midgley, Snelling, Barnes & Co. were re-appointed Auditors for the year ended 30th September, 1953.

The Cocoa Purchasing Company Limited

The Cocoa Purchasing Company Limited, a subsidiary of the Board, to the incorporation of which I referred in my Annual Report for the year ended 30th September, 1952, came into active being in the year under review, and it is with pleasure that I am able to record that in its first year of operation it purchased the substantial quantity of 13,995 tons of cocoa and ranked as fifth in the list of important Buying Agents.

Local Development Grants

£125,000 was allocated at the end of the financial year 1951-52 for development projects calculated to be of benefit to cocoa farmers.

Projects completed ranged from the erection of dispensaries to the construction of additional feeder roads.

In the light of past experience, however, it is felt that two major changes are now essential:—

- (a) Because of the multifarious duties of Government Agents who are additionally the Chairmen of the various Local Development Committees, the Board has thought it proper to make future allocations to District Councils and arrangements to that end are being effected.

(b) To ensure uniformity in the nature of the projects to be carried out, the Board has decided on the following order of priority, this after a detailed examination of the previous year's reports:—

1. Communications—Roads, Bridges, Culverts.
2. Water Supply—Wells and Dams.
3. Health—Hospitals, Clinics, Dispensaries.
4. Miscellaneous—Bath Houses, Post Offices, Village Halls, etc.

Councils are now required to submit detailed programmes in accordance with the Board's stipulations before payments are made.

Scholarship Scheme

In 1951 the Board decided to award scholarships to dependants of persons connected with the cocoa industry by ownership or employment, and a brief history of developments is given below.

Secondary Awards. This scheme is continuous. Fifteen awards were made in 1951 and a further 18 in the following year. To date 51 awards have been made.

University Scholarship. Seven awards were made in 1951, and seven in the following year. This scheme has been discontinued however in preference to the Board's medical and technological schemes.

In June, 1953, 25 medical scholarships were awarded to selected students. In these cases it was necessary for the Board to deviate from its policy of making awards only to dependants of cocoa farmers. The beneficiaries, however, have undertaken to serve in Cocoa growing areas, after qualifying, for a minimum period of five years. A Liaison Officer has been appointed to look after the interests of the Students.

Technological Scholarships. This award covers the following subjects:—

(a) *Courses*—Ceramic Engineering, Agricultural Engineering and Agriculture, Industrial Chemistry (General), Industrial Fermentation.

(b) *Courses*—Metallurgy, Chemical Engineering, Marine Engineering, Diatetics.

Courses under (a) are open to all, and successful applicants are required to sign a bond similar to that ruling in the case of the medical students. Those under (b) are restricted to dependants of cocoa farmers (by ownership or employment).

Staff

I would like to take this opportunity, on behalf of the Board, of thanking the Staff and all ranks of employees for their loyal and efficient service.

The changed conditions brought on by the introduction in the Mid Crop Season of an altered system of Official Grading, and a very wide extension of buying points, have created additional problems and the manner in which these have been dealt with by the Staff is deserving of high praise.

(Signed) T. M. KODWO MERCER, *Chairman.*

ACCRA, 7th December, 1953.

Schedule A

THE GOLD COAST COCOA MARKETING BOARD—STATEMENT OF FUNDS AND ASSETS AS AT 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1953
30th September, 1952

	£	£	£	£
<i>Reserves and Other Allocations:</i>				
Stabilization ...	51,000,000			
Rehabilitation Scheme ...	6,053,750			
Riot and Civil Commotion Insurance ...	1,500,000			
Research ...	1,500,000			
General Trading ...	10,000,000			
General ...	6,466,875			
... Kumasi Storage Depot ...	31,668			
... Local Development Grants... ..	436,050			
New Office ...	248,000			
<i>Scholarship Fund</i>	77,236,343	73,639,054		
	<u>1,062,815</u>	<u>1,050,613</u>		
	£78,299,158	£74,689,667		
<i>The above items are represented by the following Assets less Liabilities:</i>				
<i>Investments:</i>		£		£
U.K. Government Securities (at or under par) (Market Value, £38,972,500)... ..		39,854,476		
Takoradi Harbour Extension and Railway Improvement Loans		5,552,285		
Shares in Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Company Limited:				
250,000 Shares of £1 each, 5s. paid		62,500		
<i>Note.</i> —There is a Contingent Liability in respect of the uncalled portion of these shares amounting to		£		
Shares in Cocoa Purchasing Company Limited:		187,500		
20,000 Founders shares of £10 each fully paid		200,000		
50,000 Ordinary Shares of £10 each fully paid		500,000		
Loan to an Agency of the Board for the purpose of making Loans to Cocoa Farmers		700,000		
Post Office Savings Bank Account—Accra		100,000		
		<u>64,759</u>		
	46,334,020	42,315,081		
<i>Current Assets:</i>				
Liquid Balances:		£		£
On Short Deposit Accounts with Bankers		29,400,000		
On Current Accounts with Bankers		381,589		
On Sundry Imprest Accounts... ..		70		
		<u>29,781,659</u>		30,353,226

Other Current Assets:									
Stocks of Cocoa Bags ...	...	...	...	...	...	510,442			
Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Company Limited Current Account	...	...	...	...	...	658,574			
Cocoa Purchasing Company Limited Current Account	...	...	...	...	...	22,685			
Advances recoverable from Licensed Buying Agents	...	...	...	...	...	210,442			
Interest Accrued on Investments and Loan ...	...	...	...	...	...	207,907			
Staff Advances ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,594			
Other Debtors and Payments in Advance ...	...	...	...	...	...	19,028			
									1,631,672
									<u>31,413,331</u>
Less: Current Liabilities:									
Licensed Buying Agents in respect of Cocoa Afloat	...	...	...	...	...	291,421			
Accrued Expenses and Rents received in advance ...	...	...	...	...	...	9,660			
Export and Local Duty ...	...	...	...	...	...	210,027			
									511,108
									<u>30,902,223</u>
									188,140
									<u>31,323,873</u>
									1,158,787
									<u>31,512,013</u>
Fixed Assets:									
Housing Projects, Cocoa Sheds and Equipment:									
Cost to date ...	...	...	...	...	...	100,869			
Written off to date ...	...	...	...	...	...	100,769			
									<u>100</u>
									<u>77,236,343</u>
									73,639,054
Scholarship Fund Investment:									
3% Savings Bonds 1955-65 (at par) (Market Value, £975,000)	...	...	...	...	...	1,000,000			
Bank Current Accounts and Cash in Hand ...	...	...	...	...	...	62,815			
									<u>1,062,815</u>
									1,050,613
									<u>£78,299,158</u>
									£74,689,667

T. M. KODWO MERCER, *Chairman.*
 A. E. HAMPSON, *General Manager.*
 HARRY DODOO, *Chief Accountant.*

We have examined the above Statement of Funds and Assets which is in agreement with the books of account. In our opinion proper books of account have been kept. We have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purposes of our Audit. Audited Accounts have not yet been received from the Cocoa Purchasing Company Limited but subject thereto we have verified the Investments of the Board and in our opinion the above Statement of Funds and Assets gives a true and fair view of the state of the Board's affairs as at 30th September, 1953.

MIDGLEY SNELLING BARNES & Co.,
 (Chartered Accountants),
Auditors.

<i>Administration:</i>			
Staff Salaries	19,558		
Staff Provident Fund Contributions and Expenses	3,887		
Medical Attention	448		
Travelling and Passages	2,769		
Miscellaneous Expenses	6,810		
Audit Fee	945		
Board Members' Allowances	34,417		
Net Surplus on Operations for the year carried to Appropriation Account	6,450		
	6,419,661	3,529,777	
	<u>£6,569,741</u>	<u>£3,608,700</u>	
Loan to Cocoa Purchasing Company Limited			11
Post Office Savings Bank			1,579
Short Deposit Accounts with Bankers			386,561
		1,740,762	1,541,873
<i>Other Income:</i>			
Rent of Storage Sheds			6,347
Less: Maintenance of Sheds			5,946
			<u>401</u>
Surplus on Sale of Bags			63,612
		64,013	33,454
	<u>£6,569,741</u>	<u>£3,608,700</u>	

Schedule C

THE GOLD COAST COCOA MARKETING BOARD—APPROPRIATIONS OF SURPLUS AS AT 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1953

	1952 £	1952 £
<i>Expenditure charged against Current Surplus:</i>		
Housing Projects and Equipment	1,370	
Publicity Scheme	1,633	
Local Development Grants Expenses	6	
	<u>3,009</u>	
<i>Allocation of Balance of Current Surplus:</i>		
Rehabilitation Scheme	1,000,000	
Research	1,500,000	
General	3,666,652	
Local Development Grants	250,000	
	<u>6,416,652</u>	
		6,236
		6,419,661
Net Surplus on Operations for the year		3,529,777
Unallocated Surplus from previous year		1,682
		<u>£3,531,459</u>
		<u>£6,419,661</u>
		<u>£3,531,459</u>

Schedule D

STATEMENT OF RESERVES AND OTHER ALLOCATIONS AS AT
30TH SEPTEMBER, 1953

	At 30th September, 1952	Allocated at 30th September, 1953	Transferred at 30th September, 1953	Payments during the Year	Balance 30th September, 1953
Stabilization	51,000,000	—	—	—	51,000,000
Rehabilitation Scheme	7,553,750	1,000,000	—	2,500,000	6,053,750
Riot and Civil Commotion Insurance	1,500,000	—	—	—	1,500,000
Research	—	1,500,000	—	—	1,500,000
General Trading	9,000,000	—	1,000,000	—	10,000,000
General	4,000,223	3,666,652	1,000,000	200,000	6,466,875
Kumasi Storage Depot	78,443	—	—	46,775	31,668
Local Development Grants	256,638	250,000	—	70,588	436,050
New Office... ..	250,000	—	—	2,000	248,000
	£73,639,054	£6,416,652	—	£2,819,363	£77,236,343

Schedule E

SCHEDULE OF UNITED KINGDOM GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AS AT 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1953

Stock	Nominal Value	Cost	Balance Sheet Value (at or under par)	Market Value 30th Septem- ber, 1953
2½% National War Bonds 1952-54	8,000,000	8,144,428	8,000,000	8,020,000
3½% War Loan, 1952 or after	1,000,000	1,042,262	1,000,000	857,500
3% War Loan 1955-59	7,400,000	7,681,927	7,400,000	7,529,500
3% Savings Bonds 1955-65	12,450,000	12,542,771	12,385,733	12,138,750
3% Savings Bonds 1960-70	9,450,000	9,210,024	9,210,024	8,646,750
3% Savings Bonds 1965-75	2,000,000	1,858,719	1,858,719	1,780,000
	£40,300,000	£40,480,131	£39,854,476	£38,972,500
<i>Scholarship Fund Investment</i>				
3% Savings Bonds 1955-65	1,000,000	1,020,100	1,000,000	975,000

Schedule F

SCHEDULE OF LOCAL LOANS TO THE GOLD COAST GOVERNMENT
AS AT 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1953

Loan	Balance 30th September, 1952	Loans made during the Year	Total	Repayments during the Year	Balance 30th September, 1953
2½% £600,000 Takoradi Harbour Extension Loan	565,528	—	565,528	25,793	539,735
2½% £1,000,000 Takoradi Harbour Extension Loan	945,797	—	945,797	42,895	902,902
2½% £700,000 Takoradi Harbour Extension Loan	686,780	—	686,780	29,276	657,504
4% £3,520,000 Railway Development and Tako- radi Harbour Extension Loan	—	3,520,000	3,520,000	67,856	3,452,144
	£2,198,105	£3,520,000	£5,718,105	£165,820	£5,552,285

C. REPORT AND ACCOUNTS OF THE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE
MARKETING BOARD

Chairman's Report—1953

I have pleasure in presenting the Fourth Annual Report of the Board which covers its first year of operation under the Board's own Executive appointed towards the end of last year. The accounts for 1953, together with the Auditor's Report thereon, are attached.

There was no change in the membership of the Board until towards the end of December, 1953, when Mr. T. M. Kodwo Mercer, the Chairman, resigned to take up the appointment of Commissioner for the Gold Coast in London. The Board's wishes for success in his new post go with him. A successor was nominated but did not take up his appointment and at the close of the year the post had still not been filled. For most of the year the membership of the Board was as follows:—

MR. T. M. KODWO MERCER, B.Com.	...	...	...	Chairman.
MR. J. A. E. MORLEY, M.B.E.	...	...	...	Managing Director.
ASAFEATSE S. K. APO II	...	...	...	} Representing Producers' Interests.
MR. W. K. AYENSON...	...	...	...
MR. W. HENKEL	...	...	...
W. M. DAKURA TIZZA-NAA	...	...	...
MR. D. H. MEDCALF...	...	...	...	} Representing Commercial Interests.
MR. F. S. A. GEORGE	...	...	...
MR. E. W. LEACH	...	...	...	Director of Agriculture.

Four meetings were held during the year on the following dates:—

17th March, 1953
23rd June, 1953
19th November, 1953
16th December, 1953

The Staff Committee met on five occasions and there was one meeting of the Trustees of the Staff Provident Fund.

Finance. A further contribution of £121,781 0s. 10d. representing the net surplus of the year and a credit adjustment of £30,530 14s. 6d. re the previous year's trading bring the total amount on the Reserve Fund to £530,055 5s. 7d. Trading operations in palm kernels, copra and coffee showed highly satisfactory results. There was no trading in groundnuts and only experimental purchases of shea nuts were made. There has been no change in the investments of the Board's Reserve Funds during the year.

In view of the increase in the number of Licensed Buying Agents to whom payments were made locally for produce exported it was necessary to increase the cash on hand to meet current accounts. The Board continued to operate under the Ministry of Food Contracts for Palm Kernel and Coffee but sales of Copra were made on the open market.

The Board's investments are as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
(a) Post Office Savings Bank (Original Capital investment of £250,000 plus accumulated interest)...	264,855	14	2
(b) Savings Bonds 3% 1955-65, £65,000 (purchase price, £62,035 6s. 6d.)...	62,035	6	6
TOTAL	£326,891	0	8

The interest on (a) accruing during the year was £6,459 17s. 6d. while the interest on (b) for the year amounted to £1,950. The total interest on the Board's investment was thus £8,409 17s. 6d.

Palm Kernels. During 1953 the Ministry of Food's Contract was in operation. Under this Contract (which continues till 1955), the price payable for shipments for palm kernels during each period of three months commencing January, 1953, was based on the average sterling market value of palm kernels during the first three of the four preceding calendar months, less a 5 per cent. discount. The average price obtained in 1953, namely, £57 8s. 7d. was slightly higher than the average price computed as above, for 1952, but in practice the comparison is invalid, as during 1952 a minimum price clause was in operation. Consequently, since no change was made in the producer price, the surplus accruing to the Board was

reduced. The producer price was for the third consecutive year maintained at £29 17s. 4d. per ton net (at 16s. per load of 60 lbs.). There was a total export of 6,784 tons as compared with 2,614 in 1951 and 6,177 in 1952. With a view to increasing the tonnage purchased a detailed record has been compiled showing the amounts bought in various areas by different Buying Agents during the past few years. With this information in hand it was possible to arrange for the appointment of a few Licensed Buying Agents to operate in some of the places where facilities provided by the existing Buying Agents were insufficient.

Further investigations have been conducted into the possibility of obtaining and making available to farmers a palm kernel cracking machine suitable for the small as well as large producing areas. Experiments on these lines were carried on at Djodze and Pokoase.

The following firms operated as Licensed Buying Agents during 1953:—

Messrs. J. K. Adutogber & Bros.	...	...	...	...	...	Koforidua
Messrs. Busi & Stephenson Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	Koforidua
Mr. J. T. M. Kofi Narh-Bedu	...	...	...	...	...	Koforidua
The United Africa Company Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	Accra
The Union Trading Company Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	Accra
Cie. F.A.O....	...	...	...	...	...	Accra
Messrs. A. G. Leventis & Co. Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	Accra
The G.C. Co-operative Marketing Association Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	Accra
Mr. C. D. Adoteye	...	...	...	...	...	Coaltar
Mankrado Kwafe Kraban II	...	...	...	...	...	Nsawam

A summary of purchases by districts is detailed below:—

<i>Area of Production</i>	1950 <i>Tonnage</i>	1951 <i>Tonnage</i>	1952 <i>Tonnage</i>	1953 <i>Tonnage</i>	<i>Total Tonnage</i>	<i>Percentage of overall purchases (1953 only)</i>
Akim	13	4	42	—	59	...
Abuakwa... ..	—	—	—	14	14	0·2
Asamankese	—	—	—	107	107	1·5
Akwapim	107	—	5	252	364	3·6
Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship	973	213	828	1,134	3,148	16·3
Cape Coast	243	381	722	820	2,166	11·7
Essikuma... ..	—	11	5	78	94	1·1
Keta	18	4	1,240	621	1,883	8·9
Krobo	1,618	1,642	2,506	2,770	8,536	39·6
Kumasi	50	25	29	80	184	1·2
Swedru	108	59	209	171	547	2·4
Kwahu	160	134	229	289	822	4·1
Axim	—	—	—	603	603	8·7
Takoradi... ..	666	540	517	—	1,723	...
Sekondi	—	—	—	51	51	0·7
	3,956	3,013	6,332	6,990	20,291	100·0

Copra. Purchases made during the year were practically confined to supplies from Gold Coast sources, unlike in 1952 when the high price of £50 per ton net attracted supplies from adjoining French Territory also. In 1953 the reduction in price to £40 drove the French producers back to their own market and only small offers were made by them. However, the total export of 2,449 tons though smaller than last year, resulted in a comparatively large surplus of £44,645 9s. enabling the Board to recover completely the loss sustained in 1952. This was due to a steady market overseas, where the average price obtained was £77 4s. 8d. per ton f.o.b. compared with an average price of £59 2s. 5d. per ton f.o.b. in 1952.

The following firms operated as Licensed Buying Agents during 1953:—

Cie. F.A.O.

The United Africa Company, Limited.

The G.C. Co-operative Marketing Association Ltd.

A summary of purchases by districts is detailed below:—

<i>Area of Production</i>	1950 <i>Tonnage</i>	1951 <i>Tonnage</i>	1952 <i>Tonnage</i>	1953 <i>Tonnage</i>	<i>Total Tonnage</i>	<i>Percentage of overall purchases (1953 only)</i>
Half Assini	324	658	1,239	1,391	3,612	60.3
Atwabœe	179	252	267	289	987	13.5
Essiama	64	128	69	54	315	2.4
Beyin	7	7	5	6	25	0.3
Bonyere	200	111	16	9	336	0.5
Sekondi	2	1	—	50	53	2.1
Mangyia	—	—	—	45	45	1.9
Denu	—	—	3,286	110	3,396	4.8
Keta	—	—	62	134	196	6.7
Keta Vui... ..	—	—	—	101	101	3.2
Agbosome	—	—	—	120	120	4.3
	776	1,157	4,944	2,309	9,186	100.0

Coffee. The problem of intrusion by buyers from French Togoland continued and accounts for the smallness of the tonnage (58 tons) shipped this year. This is however, slightly better than the tonnage shipped last year, which amounted to 34 tons. Although the Board continued to pay the higher prices which were introduced in August last year, it appears that, taking into consideration the quantity bought, the prices offered across the border were even higher. The coffee producers have therefore benefited by the higher prices, even if the Board has not.

The Contract with the Ministry of Food is due to terminate at the end of the current season, i.e. in July next year and the Board will then presumably revert to selling coffee on the open market, as it sells its copra. It may then be found possible to offer competitive prices which will bring to an end the irregular transfers across the border in the Togoland area, from where 34.5 per cent. of the coffee bought by the Board in 1953 was derived.

The following firms operated as Licensed Buying Agents during 1953:—

Messrs. John Holt & Co. (L'pool) Ltd.

Messrs. Busi & Stephenson Limited.

Messrs. Edward Nassar & Co. Ltd.

Messrs. S. Barnett & Co. Ltd.

Cie. F.A.O.

Togo Cocoa Producers Limited (Hohoe).

Shea Nuts. As mentioned in the 1952 Report the Board has commenced investigations locally into the processing and extraction of the butter either for home consumption or export. A few tons of shea nuts were processed by one of the local Mills and sent to the United Kingdom for refining. The result of the local refining test was quite satisfactory, though the problem of eliminating odour and taste without at the same time impairing storage quality has still to be overcome. It is proposed to continue the investigations to see whether a marketable product can be obtained.

Groundnuts. No exports of groundnuts were made during the year as the local price was much more advantageous to the farmers than the prevailing price overseas. The evidence points to the fact that supplies reaching the local market do not fully meet Gold Coast demand for domestic consumption, and certainly do not provide any exportable surplus.

Conclusion. The world market for vegetable oilseeds has become steadier and the opinion has been expressed that this steadiness will continue during the year 1954. Coupled with this is the fact that, after several years of rather careful price fixing policy, the Board has accumulated reserves of a fair size and can therefore afford in the future to be slightly less cautious as regards producer prices. In the section of this report dealing with coffee it has been suggested that a higher local price would probably result in a greater part of the Gold Coast crop being handled by the Board; conversely, it was seen in 1952 that a lower price in neighbouring territories resulted in the Board handling a much larger export crop than the Gold Coast normally produces. These are both lessons showing that the Gold Coast as a producing and selling area is far from being hermetically sealed; if the prices fixed by the Board are too greatly at variance with the world price or the price in neighbouring territories the consequences soon make themselves apparent. It is a very much more debatable point whether the offering of a higher producer price actually stimulates local production to any significant extent; such statistics as are available do nothing to support

this view. This is a matter about which it would be desirable to have further information; in the meantime however it is the policy of the Board to give the producer price which it thinks it can afford.

As in previous years, the Board wishes to express its appreciation to the London Agents, the Nigerian Produce Marketing Company Limited, for their able and efficient operations on its behalf. In the Gold Coast itself, the Board continues to be indebted to the Licensed Buying Agents and the Shipping Companies for their co-operation. Finally the Board gives its most sincere thanks to its own staff for their services during the year under review.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,

(Sgd.) J. A. E. MORLEY, for Chairman,
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE MARKETING BOARD.

ACCRA, 22nd February, 1954.

CASLETON ELLIOTT & CO

POST OFFICE BOX 242,
ACCRA,
GOLD COAST.
10th February, 1954.

The Chairman,
Agricultural Produce Marketing Board,
Post Office Box 1116,
ACCRA.

DEAR SIR,

We have completed the audit of the Accounts of the Agricultural Produce Marketing Board for the year ended 31st December, 1953, and have pleasure in enclosing herewith the following:—

- (1) Balance Sheet as at 31st December, 1953.
- (2) General Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December, 1953.
- (3) Individual Produce Trading Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1953.
- (4) Trading Adjustments re Year to 31st December, 1952.
- (5) Summary of movements on the Staff Provident Fund Account during the year ended 31st December, 1953.

We offer the following information in amplification of certain items in the Accounts.

BALANCE SHEET

LIABILITIES SIDE:

Staff Provident Fund—£767 11s. 8d.

This is the liability for contributions which have been received and deposited with the Post Office Savings Bank.

Licensed Buying Assets—£62,323 10s. 10d.

This amount is made up as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Busi and Stephenson Limited	3,468	3	1
Cie. P.A.O.	21,721	17	7
United Africa Company Limited	21,263	11	2
Union Trading Company Limited	4,684	13	4
Gold Coast Co-op Marketing Assoc., Ltd.	7,056	17	3
Mankrade Kwafe Kraban II	1,408	7	8
C. D. Adoteye	49	17	3
Kofi Nah Bedu	871	17	2
A. G. Leventis & Co. Ltd.	1,798	6	4
	<hr/>		
	£62,323	10	10

We have vouched these amounts with creditors statements. The United Africa Company Limited, statement differs from the amount shewn above by £284 1s. 9d., being claims for carriers fees not admitted by the Board. These claims are still in dispute.

Sundry Creditors and Accrued Expenses—£1,820 3s. 8d.

This amount is made up as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
General Manager's Travelling Expenses	17	4	2
Telephone		9	0
Advertisements and Publications	3	8	0
H.M. Stationery Office		1	8
J. K. Abaka (check-weighing)	2	10	0
Alexander da Rocha (Shea-butter refining)	17	4	0
Lighterage Provisions:—			
Copra	£252	0	0
Palm Kernels	54	15	11
			306 15 11
Check-weighing Provision—			
Copra	£18	15	0
Palm Kernels	2	2	10
			20 17 10
Cable & Wireless Limited	16	0	0
Gold Coast Railway, Takoradi	147	14	7
Lome Agency Fees	36	13	8
Harbour Dues—Palm Kernels	31	12	6
Scottish Mission Book Depot	1	1	0
Takoradi Coaling & Lighterage Co. Ltd.	175	2	10
U.A.C. (Lighterage Department)	2	16	3
U.A.C. (Maintenance Dept.)—Stationery		12	6
West African Light. & Trans. Co. Ltd.	239	19	9
Provision for Accrued Shipping Exps., etc.	800	0	0
			£1,820 3 8

We are informed by the Accountant/Secretary that the provision for "accrued shipping expenses" is sufficient to cover the estimated out-turn adjustments on December, 1953, shipments. We have been unable to vouch the accuracy of this estimate, as, at the date of audit so soon after the end of the accounting year, all final invoices from the Nigerian Produce Marketing Company Limited are not yet to hand, but we understand that check-weighing in the United Kingdom has shown less in weight shipped additional to the 2 per cent. allowed for in the Board's sales invoices.

ASSETS SIDE:

Trade Debtors—£53,857 16s. 3d.

This amount is made up as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
(a) Nigerian Produce Marketing Co. Ltd.	53,850	1	7
(b) Gold Coast Machinery & Trading Co. Ltd.		7	14 8
			£53,857 16 3

(a) This is the amount owing by the Nigerian Produce Marketing Company Limited for December shipments, but is subject to adjustments for out-turn allowance on December shipments.

(b) This is for Produce supplied to Gold Coast Machinery & Trading Company Limited.

Sundry Debtors and Debit Balances—£1,421 18s. 4d.

This amount is made up as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Postage Account		3	14 10
Advances to Staff	1,418	3	6
			£1,421 18 4

With regard to advances to staff, we have examined the Minutes Books, and have checked that repayments, by way of deduction from salary, are made at the rates specified at the time the advance was authorised.

Staff Provident Fund—£767 11s. 8d.

This is the total of employees' contributions and the Board's contributions to the Staff Provident Fund, placed on deposit in the Post Office Savings Bank. We have examined the Post Office Savings Bank Book and have verified the deposit.

Investments—£326,891 0s. 8d.

Details of this amount are:—

	£	s.	d.
Post Office Bank Deposit			
Balance as at 31st December, 1952	258,395	16	8
Interest credited 31st March, 1953	6,459	17	6
£65,000 3 per cent. Savings Bonds 1955/65			
Balance as at 31st December, 1952 }	62,035	6	6
	<u>£326,891</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>8</u>

We have verified the existence of these assets as at 31st December, 1953. Accrued interest on the Post Office Savings Bank Deposit for the nine months to 31st December, 1953, amounted to approximately £4,966, and accrued dividend on the Savings Bonds amounted to approximately £731, but in accordance with former procedure credit has not been taken for these accrued dividends.

Cash Balances:

	£	s.	d.
Bank of British West Africa Ltd.—London	208,312	9	3
Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) Ltd., Accra	3,583	11	2
	<u>£211,896</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>

We have fully vouched the Cash Book with Bank statements, and have verified the above balances by reconciliation with the Certificates supplied to us by the above banks.

ADJUSTMENTS re 1952 TRADING—£30,530 14s. 6d.

These adjustments arose primarily out of the old minimum Price Agreement with the Ministry of Food. We understand that the 1953 trading adjustments should be limited under the current agreement to the out-turn adjustments arising on check-weighing in the United Kingdom, and these have been allowed for in the item "Provision for accrued shipping expenses, etc. £800".

GENERALLY

The Profit and Loss Account administration charges represent the first full year's cost of the Board's own administrative organisation.

We have not included a Consolidated Produce Trading Account this year as in our opinion the individual Produce Trading Accounts show to advantage the details of trading results.

We shall be glad to furnish you with any further information you may require regarding these accounts.

Yours faithfully,
(Sgd.) CASLETON ELLIOTT & Co.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE MARKETING BOARD
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1953

1952.	1952.		1952.		1952.	
£	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Capital Account</i>						
Surplus Funds taken over from the Old West African Produce Control Board	138,738	138,737	19	1		
<i>Revenue Surplus</i>						
Balance as per General Profit and Loss Account	239,006	391,317	6	6		
<i>Staff Provident Fund</i>	377,744	530,055	5	7		
Contributions received	36	767	11	8	258	4 5
<i>Current Liabilities</i>					767	11 8
Amounts due to Licensed Buying Agents	44,472	62,323	10	10		
Sundry Creditors and Accrued Expenses	8,503	1,820	3	8		
Audit and Accountancy Fees	126	126	0	0		
Commerce and Industry Agency Fees	3,335	—	—	—	62,035	6 6
					326,891	0 8
<i>Fixed Assets</i>						
Office Furniture and Equipment: Balance as at 31st December, 1952—At Cost					194	
Additions during year... ..					516	8 10
					258	4 5
<i>Less: Depreciation written off</i>					—	
<i>Staff Provident Fund</i>					258	4 5
Post Office Savings Bank Deposit					767	11 8
<i>Investments</i>						
Post Office Savings Bank Deposit	258,396	264,855	14	2		
£65,000 3 per cent. Savings Bonds 1955/65 at Cost	62,035	62,035	6	6		
(Approximate Market Value of Bonds at 31st December, 1953—£63,375).					—	—
<i>Current Assets</i>						
Debtors for Produce	17,020	53,857	16	3		
Sundry Debtors and Balances	757	1,421	18	4		
<i>Cash at Banks</i>						
B.B.W.A. Ltd., London	88,090	208,312	9	3		
Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) Ltd.						
Accra	7,724	3,583	11	2	267,175	15 0
	434,216	595,092	11	9	595,092	11 9

Report to the Agricultural Produce Marketing Board by the Auditors appointed under Section 13 of the Agricultural Produce Marketing Board Ordinance (No. 17 of 1952).

We have to report that we have audited the above Balance Sheet and have obtained all the information and explanations we have required. In our opinion such Balance Sheet has been properly drawn up so as to show a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Agricultural Produce Marketing Board according to the best of our information, and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the board.

(Sgd.) CASSLETON ELLIOTT & Co.

Dated 10th February, 1954.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE MARKETING BOARD

GENERAL PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1953

	1952. £	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Gross Loss on Trading</i>										
Shea Nuts	77	—	—	—	—	—	—	84,757	6	5
Copra	29,781	—	—	—	—	—	—	44,645	9	0
Provision for Accrued Shipping Expenses, etc.	—	800	0	0	—	—	—	756	10	8
Balance carried down	47,872	129,359	6	1	—	—	—	130,159	6	1
	77,730	130,159	6	1	—	—	—	130,159	6	1
<i>Administration Expenses</i>										
Salaries and Allowances	977	4,055	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Travelling Expenses	719	1,075	8	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bank Charges	176	252	0	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cables and Telegrams	62	164	10	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wages	1	32	11	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Telephone	—	55	18	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Printing and Stationery	237	227	11	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rent	—	306	7	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Advertisements	53	44	11	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Award	—	75	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Audit and Accountancy Fees	126	126	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Agency Fees—Dept. of Com.	1,937	577	18	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Staff Provident Fund	—	6	6	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Repairs and Renewals	—	26	14	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sundry Expenses	—	—	—	—	7,116	6	7	—	—	—
<i>Home Agency Fees</i>	—	—	—	—	246	15	9	—	—	—
<i>Research and Experiments</i>										
Cost of Palm Kernel Cracking Machine	—	20	2	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shea Butter Refining	—	387	15	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contribution to West African Institute for Oil Palm Research	7,913	8,000	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Depreciation on Office Furniture and Equipment</i>	—	258	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Net Profit for Year, C/D</i>	43,517	121,781	0	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
	55,718	137,810	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
	239,005	301,317	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Gross Profit on Trading</i>										
Palm Kernels	77,172	—	—	—	—	—	—	84,757	6	5
Copra	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44,645	9	0
Coffee	558	—	—	—	—	—	—	756	10	8
	77,730	130,159	6	1	—	—	—	130,159	6	1
	47,872	129,359	6	1	—	—	—	129,359	6	1
<i>Balance, being Gross Profit for the year B/D</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Interest on Investments</i>										
Post Office Savings Bank Deposit	5,896	6,459	17	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 per cent. Savings Bonds	1,950	1,950	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Freight Rebate</i>	—	—	—	—	8,409	17	6	—	—	—
<i>Note: 1952 "Postages" were included under the heading "Cables and Telegrams".</i>					41	1	8	—	—	—
	55,718	137,810	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Net Profit for Year, brought down...</i>	43,517	121,781	0	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Adjustments re 1952 Trading Balance brought forward 31st Decem-ber, 1952.</i>	—	30,530	14	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
	195,489	239,005	11	2	—	—	—	—	—	—

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE MARKETING BOARD

PRODUCE TRADING ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED—31ST DECEMBER, 1953

1952.		I. Palm Kernels			1952.			I. Palm Kernels			
£		Tonnage	£	s.	d.	£	Tonnage	£	s.	d.	
232,132	To Purchase...	6,784	260,433	1	4	330,926	By Shipments to Nigerian Produce Marketing Co. Ltd.	6,784	367,065	2	2
4,142	" Lighterage	...	4,953	4	3	—	" Out-turn Adjustments	...	4,832	1	8
475	" Harbour Dues, etc.	...	687	7	3						
81	" Check-weighing	...	119	17	8						
2,113	" Lome Shipping Expenses	...	717	12	4						
164	" Arbitration Expenses	...	265	12	3						
—	" Bonus	...	438	3	11						
14,647	" Transport Expenses	...	19,524	18	4						
77,172	" Gross Profit Transferred	...	84,757	6	5						
<u>330,926</u>		<u>6,784</u>	<u>371,897</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>330,926</u>		<u>6,784</u>	<u>371,897</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>10</u>
II. Copra											
288,886	To Purchase	2,449	122,941	19	8	£	By Shipments to Nigerian Produce Marketing Co. Ltd.	2,449	180,818	5	0
1,790	" Lighterage	...	1,190	0	0	279,273	" Out-turn Adjustments	...	1,947	14	1
266	" Harbour Dues, etc.	...	475	0	0	—	" Gross Loss Transferred	...	—		
6,542	" Lome Shipping Expenses	...	975	5	10	29,781					
24	" Check-weighing...	...	66	5	10						
11,546	" Transport Expenses	...	12,471	18	9						
—	" Gross Profit Transferred	...	44,645	9	0						
<u>309,054</u>		<u>2,449</u>	<u>182,765</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>309,054</u>		<u>2,449</u>	<u>182,765</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>1</u>
III. Coffee											
£	To Purchase	Tonnage	£	s.	d.	£	By Shipments to the Ministry of Food, London	Tonnage	£	s.	d.
8,769	" Gross Profit Transferred	58	14,646	16	11	9,105	" Local Sales	58	15,403	7	7
558		...	756	10	8	222		...	—		
<u>9,327</u>		<u>58</u>	<u>15,403</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>9,327</u>		<u>58</u>	<u>15,403</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE MARKETING BOARD
TRADING ADJUSTMENTS re YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1952

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Palm Kernels Shipping and Transport Expenses under-provided re 1952 Shipments	1,623	3	7	Minimum Price Adjustments—Palm Kernels	32,219	10	7
Copra Shipping and Transport Expenses under-provided re 1952 Shipments	1,013	12	7	Out-turn Adjustments re 1952 Palm Kernels	£79	3	5
Balance Transferred to General Profit & Loss Account	30,530	14	6	Copra	868	16	8
	<u>£33,167</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>8</u>		<u>948</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
					<u>£33,167</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>8</u>

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE MARKETING BOARD

STAFF PROVIDENT FUND

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1953

	LIABILITIES		ASSETS		
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£ s. d.
<i>Members' Accounts:</i>					
"A"	230	5 6			...
"B"	537	6 2			...
			767	11 8	...
			<u>£767</u>	<u>11 8</u>	...
					£ s. d.
					767 11 8

Report to the Trustees:

We have examined the above Balance Sheet and annexed Contributions Account with the books of the Fund and have obtained all the information and explanations we have required. Interest accrued on the Post Office Savings Bank Deposit has not been brought into account, but when credited will be allocated accordingly. In our opinion the Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and fair view of the state of the Fund's affairs, and the Contributions Account is correctly prepared according to the best of our information, and the explanations given to us, and as shown by the books of the Fund.

ACCRA,
10th February, 1954.

(Sgd.) CASLETON ELLIOTT & Co.,
Auditors.

MEMBERS' CONTRIBUTIONS ACCOUNT AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1953

Name	"A" Account (Member's Contribution)		"B" Account (Board's Contribution)		Total Contributions	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
K. K. Taylor	306	5 0	437	10 0
C. A. Abeagyé	152	7 11	217	14 2
E. L. Bortey	50	4 6	71	15 0
J. W. Harvey-Ewusi	14	0 0	20	0 0
D. K. Tete	14	8 9	20	12 6
			<u>£230</u>	<u>5 6</u>	<u>£537</u>	<u>11 8</u>

Note: During the year one member, Mr. G. H. Gaskin, left the Board and withdrew his "A" Account contributions, amounting to £17 8s. 1d. His "B" Account Contributions, amounting to £40 12s. 1d. were voted to him as a gratuity by the Trustees, as according to the Rules he failed to qualify for repayment of "B" Contributions.

APPENDIX X

A. LIVESTOCK

The Livestock population of Togoland is believed to have risen slightly since the 1951 census. Estimated figures are now:—

Cattle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55,000
Sheep	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	190,166
Goats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	137,924
Pigs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,972
Poultry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800,000

The number of donkeys is approximately 3,000 and of horses 1,300. The number of cattle used for draft purposes is still very small but there are signs of a slight increase.

B. ESTIMATED MEAT PRODUCTION

A small rise is considered to have occurred in the meat production of the Territory but the issue is confused by the fact that all cattle slaughtered in, or exported from Togoland for slaughter, have not necessarily been produced there.

Beef	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	520,000 lb.
Mutton and Goat meat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	310,000 lb.
Pig meat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	560,000 lb.

In addition to the carcase meat practically all the offal, including in many cases the hide, is consumed.

APPENDIX XI

Forest Produce

	Estimated Amount cu. ft.	Estimated Value £
<i>Major Forest Produce</i>		
Sawn Timber	20,300	13,000
Shingles	1,000	40
Round Wood	664,205	1,600
Hewn and split Wood	205,200	750
Charcoal	923,580	32,300
Firewood	11,866,910	78,266
		<hr/> £125,956
<i>Minor Forest Produce</i>		
Palm Wine	...	204,200
Vegetable Oil and Seeds	...	263,456
Game	...	68,892
Bamboos	...	408
Chewsticks	...	10,210
Sponges	...	1,300
Thatch	...	18,148
Ropes (Tictie)	...	4,674
Gums and Resins	...	208
		<hr/> £571,498

APPENDIX XII

Co-operatives

On 31st December, 1953, excluding the Kusasi Co-operative to which reference is made in the body of the report, the distribution of co-operative societies in the Territory was as follows: thirty primary cocoa marketing, two foodstuff and livestock, two primary consumers' societies, and two secondary unions. Each primary society is affiliated to a union, the two union districts being roughly separated from each other by the motor road running from Kpandu to Golokwati and Palime. The northern Trans-Volta Co-operative Union Ltd., with headquarters at Jasikan, is the larger of the two and at 31st March, 1953, comprised 18 cocoa marketing societies, with a farmer membership of 3,238, and paid-up share capital amounting to £15,002. The southern union, with headquarters at Tsito, had 8 cocoa marketing societies with a membership of 1,813 and paid-up share capital of £9,856. About one-third of the total share capital had been re-invested by the primary societies in their respective unions. Additional private savings by members in the form of deposits totalled £15,238. Figures of membership and paid-up share capital in both unions compare most favourably with those of 1952.

The consumer society in each union district maintains an office and runs its store in the union's headquarters and uses the union's banking services for making cash remittances to cover the goods sold. At 31st March, 1953, the older society at Tsito had a membership of 313 and subscribed share capital of £700. The Jasikan society had 120 members and subscribed share capital of £360. Sales of goods for the year amounted to £8,000 and £3,000 respectively; an average of about £26 a member. The bulk of these goods were supplied by the Co-operative Wholesale Establishment.

The cocoa marketing societies handled a total of 8,057 tons of cocoa, the highest total they have yet achieved. All cocoa is marketed through the two unions which in turn sell, through the Co-operative Marketing Association to which all unions are affiliated, to the Marketing Board. The Gold Coast Co-operative Bank granted loans totalling £36,000 to the two unions and the primaries distributed some £34,000 as loans to their farmer members. The balance was devoted to the construction of cocoa sheds. The figures below illustrate the steady progress of the co-operative movement, particularly on the marketing side, in the Territory.

PRIMARY CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING SOCIETIES

	1938-39	1948-49	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53
Number of societies	12	12	18	22	26
Membership	727	2,896	3,866	4,057	5,051
Paid-up Share Capital	£965	£5,287	£10,824	£18,080	£24,858
Loans taken	£212	£8,099	£8,351	£15,685	£34,189
Members' deposits	—	£4,420	£4,891	£9,914	£15,238
Tons of cocoa handled	269	3,913	5,164	5,275	8,057

PRIMARY CO-OPERATIVE CONSUMER SOCIETIES

	1951	1952	1953
Number of Societies	1	2	2
Membership	328	437	433
Paid-up Share Capital	£708	£1,042	£1,060
Goods sold	£687	£7,114	£11,019

NOTE: Figures for the year 1949 onwards relate to the financial year ending on 31st March. The cocoa figures for 1952 onwards, however, relate to the Cocoa Marketing Board's year ending 30th September. They include particulars of two societies whose areas of operations are partly in the Gold Coast Colony.

APPENDIX XIII

Posts and Telecommunications

A. POST OFFICES AND POSTAL AGENCIES

(i) *Post Offices*

Ho	Kpandu
Hohoe	Kete Krachi
Kadjebi	Yendi

(ii) *Postal Agencies*

Agotime Kpetoe	Likpe Mate
Ahamansu	Matse
Akpafu Mempeasem	New Ayoma
Amedzofe	Nkonya Ahenkro
Anfoega	Nkonya Wurupong
Apesokubi	Okagyakrom
Anfoeta Tsebi	Poasi
Borada	Pai Apaso
Dodi Papase	Shia
Dzoloakpuita	Sokode Gbogame
Golokwati	Sovie Dzigbe
Have Etoe	Tanyigbe
Jasikan	Tapa Abotoase
Koloenu	Teteman
Kpandai	Teti
Kpedze Awlime	Tsindire
Kpeve	Fodome Xelu
Kwamikrom	Vakpo Afeyi
Liati Agbonyra	Vane
Likpe Kukurantumi	Worawora
Logba Alakpeti	

B. MAIL SERVICES

<i>Route</i>	<i>Frequency</i>
Accra—Ho—Hohoe—Kpandu	Thrice weekly
Ho—Palime	Once weekly
Ho—Keta	Twice weekly
Hohoe—Kadjebi	Twice weekly
Kpandu—Kete Krachi	Twice weekly
Yendi—Tamale	Thrice weekly

C. TELEPHONE EXCHANGES

<i>Place</i>	<i>Subscribers</i>	
	<i>Private</i>	<i>Official</i>
Agotime Kpetoe	—	3
Borada	2	1
Dodi Papase	—	1
Golokwati	1	2
Ho	9	25
Hohoe	22	16
Jasikan	12	3
Kadjebi	22	3
Kpandu	8	6
Kpeve	—	4
Nkonya Ahenkro	1	1
Shia	—	1
Worawora	—	1

Public call offices are available at all the above exchanges.

203 4 27 161 62

D. TELEGRAPH FACILITIES

Telegraph facilities are available at all places listed in Appendix C and also at Kete Krachi and Yendi.

E. STATEMENT OF BUSINESS TRANSACTED, 1953

Northern Section

	£
Stamps Sales	213
Money Orders Issued	5,979
Money Orders Paid	1,283
Postal Orders Issued	2,664
Postal Orders Paid	870
Savings Bank Deposits	3,336
Savings Bank Withdrawals	4,458
Telegraph Revenue	716
Telephone Revenue	—
Parcel Post Trade Charges collected	1,213
Parcel Post Customs Duty	431
Parcel Post Other Charges	22

Southern Section

Stamps Sales	8,969
Money Orders Issued	57,918
Money Orders Paid	30,110
Postal Orders Issued	73,124
Postal Orders Paid	22,767
Savings Bank Deposits	45,659
Savings Bank Withdrawals	32,963
Telegraph Revenue	3,645
Telephone Revenue	3,788
Parcel Post Trade Charges collected	8,786
Parcel Post Customs Duty	3,193
Parcel Post Other Charges	167

APPENDIX XIV

Cost of Living

A. ANNUAL AVERAGE MARKET PRICES OF SELECTED ITEMS OF LOCAL PRODUCE IN HO

Commodity	Cost in pence		
	1952	1953	
Starch foods.	Cassava—fresh	20·6	16·0
	„ —garri	1·7	1·0
	„ —kokonte	1·0	1·4
	Cocoyams	10·2	10·6
	Corn—shelled	2·2	2·0
	Plantain	7·5	5·3
	Sweet potato	8·0	—
	Yam	19·1	18·1
	Wateryam	16·3	—
	Protein foods.	Cowpeas	3·3	3·5
Groundnuts		3·1	3·0
Fats.	Palm oil	19·0	19·8
	Palm kernel oil	20·7	19·9
Vegetables.	Coconut oil	21·0	—
	Garden eggs	3·2	3·1
	Okros	2·9	2·1
	Onions—small	2·8	1·8
	Pepper—dried	3·0	3·0
Fruits.	Tomatoes—medium	9·9	12·1
	Bananas	4·7	2·9
	Oranges	6·8	7·1
	Pawpaws	2·9	—
	Pineapples	11·0	8·0
Condiments.	Kola nuts—red	4·9	3·3
	Kola nuts—white	5·8	7·6

Units of purchase and prices for previous years are given on page 243 of the 1951 report.

**B. INDEX OF MARKET PRICES OF LOCALLY PRODUCED FOODSTUFFS
FOR HO AND THE SEVEN TOWNS COMBINED (1948 = 100)**

							<i>Ho</i>	<i>Combined index</i>
1953	1st Quarter	...	...	...	...	...	194	189
"	2nd "	...	...	...	...	...	206	192
"	3rd "	...	...	...	...	...	198	179
"	4th "	...	...	...	...	...	197	183

Figures for earlier years are given on page 242 of the 1951 Report.

Indices are constructed covering the major items of expenditure on foodstuffs in the seven most important towns of the Gold Coast, including Ho. Items are weighted according to their relative importance in the diet of manual and related workers. The indices are based on the average of prices in 1948.

APPENDIX XV

Labour

WAGE RATES AND WORKING HOURS

The Administration and local authorities are the principal employers of wage earning labour. Wage rates for skilled and semi-skilled workers are generally uniform throughout the Territory at the following levels:—

	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Carpenters...	9	3	12	0	0
Masons ...	9	3	12	0	0
Mechanics ...	9	3	12	0	0
Blacksmiths ...	9	3	12	0	0
Drivers ...	9	0	11	0	0
Timekeepers ...	8	0	10	0	0
Forest Guards ...	8	0	10	0	0
Messengers ...	4	6	5	10	0
Watchmen ...	4	6	5	10	0
Road Labourers (unskilled) ...	4	0	5	0	0
Paddlers or Carriers ...	5	0	6	0	0

Labour employed by the Administration and local authorities normally works a 45-hour week (i.e., 8 hours a day from Mondays to Fridays and 5 hours on Saturdays).

Overtime work is generally paid for at government rates which are as follows:—

- (i) Overtime worked between Monday and Saturday noon is paid for at the rate of time and a quarter.
- (ii) Overtime worked between 12 o'clock noon and midnight on Saturday is paid for at the rate of time and a half.
- (iii) Overtime worked on Sundays and Public Holidays is paid for at the rate of double time.
- (iv) For daily-rated labour one normal working hour's rate is calculated as $\frac{1}{3}$ th of the daily wage.
- (v) For employees paid on an annual or monthly basis the normal working hours rate of pay is calculated as $\frac{1}{12}$ th part of the monthly wage.

APPENDIX XVI
Medical and Health

A. STAFF

Table showing number of	Government		Missionary		Private		Local Authority	
	European	African	European	African	European	African	European	African
<i>(a)</i>								
Registered Physicians ...	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Licensed Physicians ...	—	—	2	—	—	4	—	—
Registered Dentists ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>(b)</i>								
Nursing Superintendent	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Senior Nurses ...	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	—
Junior Nurses ...	—	21	—	2	—	—	—	—
Pupil Nurses ...	—	24	—	12	—	—	—	—
Local Authority Dressers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
<i>(c)</i>								
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>(d)</i>								
Laboratory Assistants	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Microscopists ...	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
<i>(e)</i>								
Pharmacists ...	—	3	—	—	—	2	—	—
<i>(f)</i>								
Sanitary Superintendents	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Inspectors ...	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	Figure unavail- able
<i>(g)</i>								
Field Superintendent ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Senior Field Assistant...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Field Assistant ...	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Field Technicians ...	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	—

B. MEDICAL FACILITIES

<i>Table showing number of</i>	<i>Government</i>	<i>Mission</i>	<i>Local Authority and Others</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
(a) General Hospitals	3	—	—	
(b) Cottage Hospitals and Nursing Homes	—	1	2	
(c) Dispensaries (O.P.D.) ...	2	4	17	Excludes private practitioners' clinics and dressing stations at present un-staffed.
(d) Mobile Health Units	—	—	1 (Red Cross)	Medical field units excluded.
(e) Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics and Maternity homes	1	2	1	
(f) Leper Settlements	2	1	—	
Leper Clinics	—	4	—	

C. 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
		£96,499

Note:—These figures exclude local authority medical and health expenditure which amounted in respect of recurrent items to about £20,000, a proportion of the administrative expenses of the Ministry of Health and Labour and a proportion of expenditure on central medical administrative buildings. Expenditure on water supply health measures is also excluded.

B. PRISONERS' AGE GROUPS

Prison	Under 16 Years	16-20 Years	20-25 Years	25-30 Years	30-35 Years	35-40 Years	40-45 Years	45-50 Years	Over 50 Years	Total
Ho	—	2	31	35	30	19	9	10	5	141
Kpandu	—	1	61	91	48	40	23	25	11	300
Yendi	—	—	5	10	19	24	8	1	3	70
Kete-Krachi	—	1	8	13	6	13	3	2	6	52
TOTAL	—	4	105	149	103	96	43	38	25	563

C. NATIONALITY OR TRIBAL ORIGIN OF CONVICTED PRISONERS

	Ga	Twi	Fanti	Ewe	Ashanti	Other Inhabitants of the Gold Coast	N.T.'s Inhabitants	Moshie	Hausa	Nigeria	Kroo	Asiatics and European	Other unclassified	Total
Ho	2	—	1	113	—	3	1	—	3	1	—	—	17	141
Kpandu	7	14	6	181	—	34	5	7	6	6	1	—	33	300
Yendi	1	—	—	1	3	—	56	8	1	—	—	—	—	70
Kete-Krachi	1	16	—	12	3	7	6	3	2	2	—	—	—	52
GRAND TOTAL	11	30	7	307	6	44	68	18	12	9	1	—	50	563

D. PRISON AND CELL CAPACITY

Questions	Ho	Kpandu	Yendi	Kete-Krachi
1. How many wards are there?	—	3	—	1
2. How many cells are there?	13	10	3	2
3. Taking the average number of prisoners in gaol, how many cubic feet of space is there for each prisoner during the hours of sleep?	575	262	295	275
4. What is the cubic capacity of the cells and wards?	24,748	16,560	7,470	7,440

E. DIETARY SCALES

(Extract from Prisons Ordinance. First Schedule (Regulation 20)

Ordinary Diet		Punishment Diet	Infirmary Diet
5 days a week	2 days a week	Daily	Daily
MENU A WITH AKASA <i>Breakfast</i> Akasa ... 10 oz. Sugar ... ½ oz. = 2 cubes	MENU B (1) WITH AKASA <i>Breakfast</i> Akasa ... 10 oz. Sugar ... ½ oz. = 2 cubes	Kenkey ... 1½ lb. Salt ... ¼ oz.	Amounts of foodstuffs to be allowed daily for the infirmary diet. The weights are waste free raw weights unless otherwise stated.
<i>Main Meals</i> Kenkey ... 2½ lb. Beef, fresh, cooked... 1½ oz. Palm nuts, raw weight 10 oz. Vegetables, raw weight —see note ... 6 oz. Fruit, raw weight— see note, 1 orange or its equivalent ... ¼ oz. Salt—see note ... ¼ oz.	<i>Main Meals</i> Cassava, boiled ... 3½ lb. Fish, smoked, waste free un- cooked weight ... 4½ oz. Beans, dried, uncooked weight 3 oz. Vegetables, raw weight—see note ... 6 oz. Fruit, raw weight—see note, 1 orange or its equivalent ... ¼ oz. Salt ... ¼ oz.	Akasa, cooked ... 10 oz. Sugar ... ½ oz. Corn for Kenkey ... 8 oz. <i>or</i> Rice ... 8 oz. Cassava ... 21 oz. <i>or</i> Yam ... 28 oz. <i>or</i> Plantain ... 27 oz. Fish, fresh ... 4 oz. <i>or</i> Fish, smoked ... 4 oz. Beef, fresh ... 4 oz. Vegetables (see note) ... 8 oz. Palm Oil ... 2 oz. <i>or</i> Palm Oil and ... 1 oz. Cooking Oil ... 1 oz.	
MENU B (2) WITH MASHED YAM AND PALM OIL <i>Breakfast</i> Yam, waste free, uncooked weight ... 17 oz. Palm Oil ... 1 oz.			

E. DIETARY SCALES—continued

5 days a week	Ordinary Diet	Punishment Diet	Infirmary Diet
5 days a week	2 days a week	Daily	Daily
	<p>MENU B (2) WITH MASHED YAM AND PALM OIL—continued</p> <p><i>Main Meals</i></p> <p>Cassava, boiled ... 2½ lb.</p> <p>Fish, smoked waste free, uncooked weight ... 4½ oz.</p> <p>Beans, dried, uncooked weight ... 3 oz.</p> <p>Vegetables, raw weight—see note ... 6 oz.</p> <p>Fruit, raw weight—see note, 1 orange or its equivalent. ... ¼ oz.</p> <p>Salt ... ¼ oz.</p> <p><i>or</i></p> <p>MENU B (3) WITH RICE AND BEANS</p> <p><i>Breakfast</i></p> <p>Rice, uncooked weight ... 4 oz.</p> <p>Beans, dried, uncooked weight ... 1 oz.</p> <p><i>Main Meals</i></p> <p>Coconut Oil ... ¼ oz.</p> <p>Cassava, boiled ... 2½ lb.</p> <p>Fish, smoked, waste free, uncooked weight ... 4½ oz.</p> <p>Beans, dried, uncooked weight ... 3 oz.</p> <p>Vegetables, raw weight—see note ... 6 oz.</p> <p>Fruit, raw weight—see note, 1 orange or its equivalent. ... ¼ oz.</p> <p>Salt ... ¼ oz.</p>		<p>Beans 2 oz.</p> <p><i>or</i></p> <p>Groundnuts (see note) ... 2 oz.</p> <p>Fruit (see note) ... 2 oranges</p> <p>Salt (see note) ... ¼ oz.</p> <p><i>Notes:</i></p> <p>(a) Vegetables—The 8 oz. vegetables should serve the two main meals.</p> <p>(b) Groundnuts—When groundnuts are given the amount of oil given to be reduced to 1 oz. which may be either palm oil or cooking oil.</p> <p>(c) Fruit—Two oranges or a similar amount of other fresh fruit to be given daily.</p> <p>(d) Salt—Extra salt to be made available so that the prisoners may take it if they wish to do so.</p> <p>Analysis figures for the items of this diet will be made available for the use of Medical Officers.</p>

ALTERNATIVES FOR THE STAPLE FOODS

Menu A

Kenkey may be replaced by boiled rice.
Rice, uncooked weight ... 22 oz.

Menu B

Cassava may be replaced by Yam or Plantain as follows:—
3½ lb. boiled cassava, Yam, raw peeled weight 4 lb. 7 oz.
or
Plantain, raw peeled weight 4 lb. 6 oz.
2½ lb. boiled cassava, Yam, raw peeled weight 3 lb. 3 oz.
or
Plantain, raw peeled weight 3 lb. 2 oz.

NOTES:

Vegetables—The exact amounts of the vegetables to be given will depend to some extent, on supplies available, suggested amounts are:—

Peppers, red dry	... ..	¼ oz.
Tomatoes	... ..	1 oz.
Onions	... ..	¼ oz.
Garden eggs	... ..	2 oz.
Okros	... ..	2 oz.

Fruit—One orange or a similar amount of other fruit should be given each day.

Salt—If it can be arranged extra salt should be made available for the prisoners to take it if they wish.

1. All native prisoners are to be allowed 10 oz. of boiled Akasa every morning (except when on punishment diet) to be taken before the day's work is begun.

2. In the case of Kroo-men rice may be substituted for Kenkey at the following rates:—
Rice uncooked weight Ordinary diet 22 oz., Punishment diet 15 oz., Infirmary diet 22 oz.

3. Any article of diet may, with the authority of the Prison Medical Officer, be replaced by another article provided the food value of the substituted article is not less than that of the replaced article.

APPENDIX XVIII
A. EDUCATION
Schools and Colleges

Management	Primary		Middle		Secondary		Teacher- Training Colleges (Aided)	Vocational (e.g. Commer- cial) Schools (Unaided)	Total		Total
	Aided	Unaided	Aided	Unaided	Aided	Unaided			Aided	Unaided	
<i>Southern Section:</i>											
Local Authority ...	11	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	13	3	16
Ewe Presbyterian Church ...	174	7	33	12	—	—	1	—	208	19	227
Roman Catholic Mission ...	120	2	25	7	—	1	1	—	146	10	156
Anglican Church ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Salvation Army ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
First Century Gospel Church ...	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
*United ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Independent ...	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	3	—	3
Private ...	—	3	—	4	—	5	—	7	3	19	19
Leper School ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Total ...	309	13	60	27	2	6	3	7	374	53	427
<i>Northern Section:</i>											
Government ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Local Authority ...	11	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	12
Ewe Presbyterian Church ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
World Wide Evangelisation (Leper School) ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Total ...	12	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	13	3	16
TOTAL FOR TERRITORY ...	321	16	61	27	2	6	3	7	387	56	443

NOTE: (i) "Aided" means maintained from central and/or local government funds.

(ii) "Unaided" or "Private" means not maintained either from central or local government funds.

(iii) "Independent" means conducted by an independent body corporate.

(iv) The United School (Southern Section) has previously been listed under the Ewe Presbyterian Church. It is jointly managed by the Ewe Presbyterian Church and the Roman Catholic Mission. See paragraph 532 of the Report.

B. ENROLMENT

(i) Enrolment, Primary and Middle Schools

Management	Primary Schools						Middle Schools					Total	
	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 5	Class 6	Total	Form 1	Form 2	Form 3	Form 4		Total
<i>Southern Section:</i>													
Local Authority ... B	170	137	72	46	48	41	514	55	57	26	18	156	670
G	59	42	19	12	6	8	146	8	8	1	—	17	163
Ewe Presbyterian Church ... B	3,403	2,635	1,887	1,659	1,478	1,414	12,486	913	976	850	820	3,559	16,045
G	2,873	2,074	1,240	1,022	817	672	8,698	409	283	167	135	994	9,692
Roman Catholic Mission ... B	2,314	1,683	1,237	1,144	1,068	894	8,340	649	638	649	539	2,475	10,815
G	1,749	1,131	647	511	373	303	4,714	182	127	105	54	468	5,182
Anglican Church ... B	19	10	17	7	5	4	62	—	—	—	—	—	62
G	21	9	5	6	2	6	49	—	—	—	—	—	49
Salvation Army ... B	8	20	10	11	8	21	78	—	—	—	—	—	78
G	13	11	9	5	7	3	48	—	—	—	—	—	48
United ... B	19	7	7	10	5	3	51	—	—	—	—	—	51
G	10	6	7	3	2	3	31	—	—	—	—	—	31
Total Boys ...	5,933	4,492	3,230	2,887	2,612	2,377	21,531	1,617	1,671	1,525	1,377	6,190	27,721
Total Girls ...	4,725	3,273	1,927	1,559	1,207	995	13,686	599	418	273	189	1,479	15,165
Total (Southern Section) ...	10,658	7,765	5,157	4,446	3,819	3,372	35,217	2,216	2,089	1,798	1,566	7,669	42,886

(See note under Northern Section)

Management	Primary Schools						Middle Schools					Total	
	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 5	Class 6	Total	Form 1	Form 2	Form 3	Form 4		Total
Northern Section: Government	13 7	B G					13 7						13 7
"													
Local Authority	184 45	B G	133 12	80 8	69 14	53 16	677 114	49	26	20	23	118	795 114
"													
Ewe Presbyterian	30 14	B G					46 20						46 20
"													
Total	227 66	B G	133 12	80 8	69 14	53 16	736 141	49	26	20	23	118	854 141
"													
Total (Northern Section)	293	...	145	88	83	69	877	49	26	20	23	118	995
TOTAL FOR TERRITORY:	6,160 4,791	B G	3,363 1,939	2,967 1,567	2,681 1,221	2,430 1,011	22,267 13,827	1,666 599	1,697 418	1,545 273	1,400 189	6,308 1,479	28,575 15,306
TOTAL	10,951	...	5,302	4,534	3,902	3,441	35,084	2,265	2,115	1,818	1,589	7,787	43,881

NOTE.—Figures of enrolment do not include private schools or two Mission schools in the Northern Section for which detailed or accurate figures are unavailable.

(ii) Enrolment in Secondary Schools, Training Colleges and Vocational Schools in the Territory

Management	Training Colleges				Secondary Schools					Other Vocational Schools						
	Year 1	Year 2	Total	Certificates Awarded	Form 1	Form 2	Form 3	Form 4	Form 5	Total	Form 1	Form 2	Form 3	Form 4	Total	
Ewe Presbyterian Church (Aided)	M 36 F 24	36 23	72 47	35 23	59	66	60	25	—	210	—	—	—	—	—	
Roman Catholic Mission (a) Encouraged (b) Private	M 60 F — M — F —	58 — — —	118 — — —	57 — — —	27 — — —	23 — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	50	—	—	—	—	—	—
Independent ...	M 30 F —	30 —	60 —	27 —	28 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	28	—	—	—	—	—	
Private ...	M — F —	— —	— —	— —	n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a.	7	23	30	30	90	
Total ...	M 126 F 24	124 23	250 47	119 23	n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a.	7 —	23 1	30 —	30 —	90 1	
TOTAL	150	147	297	142	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7	24	30	30	91	

NOTE:—1. The numbers of pupils enrolled in Primary Class 6, Middle Form 4, Secondary Form 4 (Southern Section) and Training College Year 2 indicate the numbers of pupils or students completing each course.

2. Statistics in respect of all private secondary schools are not available.

(iii) Enrolment of Togoland Pupils and Students in Aided and Government Secondary, Technical and Teacher-Training Institutions in the Gold Coast excluding the Territory.

	Number indigenous to Northern Section		Number indigenous to Southern Section		Total		Grand Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
	Secondary Schools	18	2	307	43	325		45	370
Technical and Trade-Training Institutions	10	—	38	—	48	—	48
Teacher-Training Colleges	8	4	105	28	113	32	145
TOTAL	36	6	420	71	473	77	513

NOTE.—The numbers for teacher-training colleges have decreased because facilities at these types of institution within the Territory are steadily expanding.

(iv) Enrolment in Higher Educational Institutions outside the Territory

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
University College of the Gold Coast	25	—	25
Kumasi College of Technology	28	5	33
United Kingdom	12	—	12
United States of America	8	—	8
Canada	—	—	—
Totals	73	5	78

C. SCHOLARSHIPS

(i) Scholarship Holders in Institutions of Higher Education
(excluding Teacher Training Colleges)

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
University College of the Gold Coast	25	—	25
Kumasi College of Technology	28	5	33
United Kingdom	9	—	9
United States of America	1	—	1
Canada	—	—	—
Totals	63	5	68

D. TEACHERS

(i) Teachers in Primary Schools

Management	Trained		Untrained		Total		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
<i>Southern Section</i>							
Ewe Presbyterian Church	213	28	497	79	710	107	817
Roman Catholic Mission...	95	12	398	41	493	53	546
Salvation Army	—	—	5	1	5	1	6
First Century Gospel ...	—	—	5	1	5	1	6
Anglican Church	1	—	3	1	4	1	5
Local Authority	17	—	25	2	42	2	44
Leper Settlement	—	—	2	—	2	—	2
Total	326	40	935	125	1,261	165	1,426
<i>Northern Section</i>							
Government	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Local Authority	22	—	5	—	27	—	27
Ewe Presbyterian Church	—	—	4	—	4	—	4
Leper Settlement	—	1	1	—	1	1	2
Total	23	1	10	—	33	1	34
Total for Territory ...	349	41	945	125	1,294	166	1,460

(ii) Teachers in Middle Schools

Management	Trained		Untrained		Total		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
<i>Southern Section</i>							
Local Authority	4	—	3	—	7	—	7
Ewe Presbyterian Church	85	15	56	2	141	17	158
Roman Catholic Mission...	53	15	35	2	88	17	105
Total	142	30	94	4	236	34	270
<i>Northern Section</i>							
Local Authority	6	—	—	—	6	—	6
Total	6	—	—	—	6	—	6
Total for Territory ...	148	30	94	4	242	34	276

(iii) Teachers in Secondary Schools, Training Colleges and other Vocational Schools

	Overseas Staff						African Staff						Total					
	Trained			Untrained			Total			Trained			Untrained			Total		
	M		F	M		F	M		F	M		F	M		F	M		F
<i>Secondary Schools</i>																		
1. Ewe Presbyterian Church (Assisted)	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Roman Catholic Mission (Private)	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Independent (Assisted)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Private	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Training Colleges</i>																		
1. Ewe Presbyterian Church (Assisted)	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Roman Catholic Mission (Assisted)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Independent (Assisted)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Other Vocational Schools (Private)</i>																		
Total	7	—	2	—	9	—	41	1	—	4	—	50	1	—	9	—	59	1

E. EDUCATIONAL EXPENDITURE
1952-53
(excluding mass education)

(i) *Expenditure made by Department of Education*

(a) Recurrent	£
Administration	10,200
District Education Committees	360
Inspection expenses	2,139
Grants to Managing Authorities	187,762
Recurrent expenditure at Tamale	17,872
Achimota School	3,495
Grants to Teacher Training Colleges and secondary schools	15,386
Technical Institutes and Trade Training Centres	4,897
Miscellaneous	6,211
	248,322
 (b) Development	
Building grants	123,679
	372,001

(ii) *Expenditure made by Ministry of Education and Social Welfare*

(a) Recurrent	
University College	17,228
Kumasi College of Technology	10,125
Scholarships	10,030
West African Examinations Council	286
	37,669
 (b) Development	
University College	28,500
Kumasi College of Technology	91,300
	157,469

SUMMARY:

Education Department	372,001
Ministry... ..	157,469
Total	529,470

APPENDIX XIX

List of International Conventions, Treaties, etc., applied to
Togoland under United Kingdom TrusteeshipA. MULTILATERAL AGREEMENTS AND CONVENTIONS APPLIED TO
TOGOLAND UNDER UNITED KINGDOM TRUSTEESHIP

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of application</i>
General Act of the Brussels Conference relative to the African Slave Trade.	2.7.90 Brussels	20.7.22
Convention for the Publication of Customs Tariffs	5.7.90 Brussels	20.7.22
Convention for the Preservation of Wild Animals, Birds and Fish in Africa.	19.5.00 London	20.7.22
Agreement for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic ...	18.5.04 Paris	20.7.22
Convention prohibiting the use of White (Yellow) Phosphorus in Manufacture of Matches.	26.9.06 Berne	20.7.22
Agreement regarding the Creation of an International Office of Public Health.	9.12.07 Rome	26.9.29
Convention relative to the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, revising that signed at Berne, 9.9.86.	13.11.08 Brussels	20.7.22
Agreement for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic ...	4.5.10 Paris	21.6.24
Agreement for the Suppression of Obscene Publications ...	4.5.10 Paris	20.7.22
Convention respecting collisions between Vessels	23.9.10 Brussels	20.7.22
Convention respecting assistance and salvage at sea	23.9.10 Brussels	20.7.22
Opium Convention and subsequent relative papers	23.1.12 The Hague	20.7.22
Radio-telegraph Convention	5.7.12 London	20.7.22
Additional Protocol regarding the Convention relative to the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works.	20.3.14 Berne	20.7.22
Convention relating to Liquor Traffic in Africa, and Protocol ...	10.9.19 St. Germain-en-Laye	20.7.22
Convention revising the General Act of Berlin, 26.2.85, and the General Act and Declaration of Brussels, 2.7.90.	10.9.19 St. Germain-en-Laye	20.7.22
Convention relating to the Regulation of Aerial Navigation and additional Protocol of May, 1920. Certain provisions of this Convention are applied to Togoland under U.K. Trusteeship by the Air Navigation (Mandated Territories) Order-in-Council, 1927.	13.10.19 Paris	20.7.22
Convention and Statute on Freedom of Transit	20.4.21 Barcelona	2.8.22
Convention and Statute on the Regime of Navigable Waterways of International Concern.	20.4.21 Barcelona	2.8.22
Additional Protocol to the Convention on the Regime of Navigable Waterways of International Concern.	20.4.21 Barcelona	2.8.22
Declaration recognising the Right to a Flag of States having no Sea-Coast.	20.4.21 Barcelona	9.10.22
Convention for the Suppression of Traffic in Women and Children. (Applies to Southern Section only.)	30.9.21 Geneva	3.7.24
Declaration regarding the Convention relating to the Regulation of Aerial Navigation of 13.10.19.	1.6.22 Paris	20.7.22
Protocol regarding ditto	27.10.22 London	14.12.26
Protocol regarding ditto	30.6.23 London	14.12.26
Convention for the Suppression of the Circulation of and Traffic in Obscene Publications.	12.9.23 Geneva	3.11.26

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of application</i>
Protocol on Arbitration Clauses	24.9.23 Geneva	12.3.26
Convention relating to the Simplification of Customs Formalities	3.11.23 Geneva	29.8.24
Convention relating to the Development of Hydraulic Power affecting more than one State and Protocol of Signature.	9.12.23 Geneva	22.9.25
Convention and Statute on the International Regime of Railways and Protocol of Signature.	9.12.23 Geneva	22.9.25
Convention relating to the Transmission and Transit of Electric Power and Protocol of Signature.	9.12.23 Geneva	22.9.25
Convention and Statute on the International Regime of Maritime Ports and Protocol of Signature.	9.12.23 Geneva	22.9.25
Convention for the Unification of Rules relating to Bills of Lading.	25.8.24 Brussels	2.6.31
Convention relating to Dangerous Drugs with Protocol ...	19.2.25 Geneva	17.2.26
Convention relating to the Circulation of Motor Vehicles ...	24.4.26 Paris	29.4.31
Sanitary Convention	21.6.26 Paris	9.10.28
Slavery Convention	25.9.26 Geneva	18.6.27
Convention on the Execution of Foreign Arbitral Awards ...	26.9.27 Geneva	26.5.31
Radio-Telegraph Convention	25.11.27 Washington	15.8.30
Convention relative to the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works.	2.6.28 Rome	1.10.31
Convention for the Regulation of International Exhibitions ...	22.11.28 Paris	17.1.31
Protocol regarding the Convention relating to the Regulation of Aerial Navigation of 13.10.19.	15.6.29 Paris	17.5.33
Convention for the Unification of certain rules relating to International Carriage by Air.	12.10.29 Warsaw	3.12.34
Protocol regarding the Convention relating to the Regulation of Aerial Navigation of 13.10.19.	11.12.29 Paris	17.5.33
Protocol relating to Military Obligations in certain cases of Double Nationality.	12.4.30 The Hague	25.5.37
Protocol relating to a certain case of Statelessness	12.4.30 The Hague	1.7.37
Convention on certain questions relating to the Conflict of Nationality Laws.	12.4.30 The Hague	1.7.37
Convention regarding the Taxation of Foreign Motor Vehicles, with Protocol.	30.3.31 Geneva	3.7.35
Convention on the Stamp Laws in connection with Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes.	7.6.30 Geneva	18.7.36
Convention on the Stamp Laws in connection with Cheques ...	19.3.31 Geneva	18.7.36
Convention for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs.	13.7.31 Geneva	18.5.36
Convention for the Regulation of Whaling	24.9.31 Geneva	17.2.37
Convention regarding Telecommunications	9.12.32 The Hague	23.8.35
Sanitary Convention for Aerial Navigation	12.4.33 The Hague	3.4.35
Convention for the Protection of the Fauna and Flora of Africa	8.11.33 London	14.1.36
Universal Postal Convention	20.3.34 Cairo	30.3.35
Agreement concerning Insured Letters and Boxes	20.3.34 Cairo	30.3.35
Agreement Dispensing with Bills of Health	22.12.34 Paris	31.3.38
Agreement Dispensing with Consular Visas on Bills of Health ...	22.12.34 Paris	31.3.38

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of application</i>
Convention concerning the use of Broadcasting in the Cause of Peace.	23.9.36 Geneva	14.7.39
Convention relating to the International Status of Refugees ...	28.10.33 Geneva	30.5.40
Convention relating to the Status of Refugees from Germany ...	10.2.38 Geneva	30.5.40
International Sanitary Convention for Aerial Navigation 1944 ...	5-15.1.45 Washington	21.2.45
International Sanitary Convention 1944	5-15.1.45 Washington	21.2.45

Note.—Article 8 of the Mandate in respect of Togoland under British Mandate stipulated that adherence to any general International Convention on behalf of the Gold Coast implied adherence on behalf of the Mandated Territory also. In the case of such Conventions adherence to which on behalf of the Gold Coast was notified on or before 20th July 1922 (date of British Mandate for Togoland) the adherence on behalf of the Mandated Territory may be regarded as having effect from that date. In the case of such Conventions adherence to which on behalf of the Gold Coast was notified after 20th July 1922, the date of accession of the Gold Coast may be regarded as the date of accession of the Mandated Territory.

B. EXTRADITION TREATIES BETWEEN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES WHICH HAVE BEEN APPLIED TO TOGOLAND UNDER UNITED KINGDOM TRUSTEESHIP

<i>Country</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of application (effective)</i>
Albania	22.7.26	11.7.27
Belgium	29.10.01	
Belgian Congo	5.3.07	1.8.28
Ruanda-Urundi	3.3.11	
	8.8.23	
Bolivia	2.7.28	18.2.28
Bolivia	22.2.92	
Chile	26.1.97	13.1.28
Colombia	27.10.88	5.12.30
	2.12.29	
Cuba	3.10.04	12.12.31
	17.4.30	
Czechoslovakia	11.11.24	15.7.27
	4.6.26	
Denmark	31.3.73	10.2.28
	15.10.35	30.6.36
Ecuador	29.9.80	19.1.28
	4.6.34	8.11.37
*Estonia	18.11.25	10.3.27
Finland	30.5.24	25.11.26
France	14.8.76	13.11.23
	13.2.96	
	17.10.08	
*Germany	14.5.72	17.8.30
Greece	24.9.10	19.4.28
Guatemala	4.7.85	11.9.29
	30.5.14	
Haiti	7.12.74	13.1.28

* Treaties whose status is in doubt owing to the war or circumstances arising out of the war.

<i>Country</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of application (effective)</i>
Hungary	3.12.73 26.6.01 18.9.36	} 25.4.28 13.10.37
Iceland	31.3.73	
Iraq	2.5.32	
*Latvia	16.7.24	5.5.33
Liberia	16.12.92	7.6.26
*Lithuania	18.5.26	16.10.28
Luxemburg	24.11.80	11.6.27
	23.1.37	28.1.28
Monaco	17.12.91	1.8.38
	27.11.30	} 5.7.31
Netherlands	26.9.98	
Nicaragua	19.4.05	27.1.28
Norway	26.6.73	12.1.28
	18.2.07	} 13.12.29
Panama	25.8.06	
Paraguay	12.9.08	24.1.28
Peru	26.1.04	16.1.28
Poland	11.1.32	16.1.28
Portugal	17.10.92	12.3.34
	30.11.92	} 23.6.34
	20.1.32	
Roumania	21.3.93	} 12.1.29
	13.3.94	
Salvador	23.6.81	8.8.30
San Marino	16.10.99	19.7.34
Siam	4.3.11	27.2.28
Spain	4.6.78	} 13.2.28
	19.2.89	
Switzerland	26.11.80	} 19.9.29
	29.6.04	
	19.12.34	6.9.35
United States of America	22.12.31	24.6.35
Yugoslavia	6.12.00	1.11.28

C. COMMERCIAL TREATIES BETWEEN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES WHICH HAVE BEEN APPLIED TO TOGOLAND UNDER UNITED KINGDOM TRUSTEESHIP

<i>Country</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of application (effective)</i>
China	Treaty relating to the Chinese Customs Tariff, 20.12.28	1.2.29
Czechoslovakia	Customs Duties on Printed Matter advertising British Products—Notes, 1.2.26	1.2.26
Egypt	Commercial modus vivendi—Notes, 5-7.6.30	11.6.30
*Estonia... ..	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 18.1.26	11.7.27
	Commercial Agreement and Protocol, 11.7.34	8.9.34
Finland	Agreement respecting Commerce and Navigation, 29.9.33	23.11.33
*Germany	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 2.12.24	4.3.26
	Agreement respecting Commercial Payments, 1.11.34	1.11.34
	Agreement respecting Commercial Payments, 1.7.38	1.7.38
Hungary	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 23.7.26	17.4.28
Italy	Agreement and Notes respecting Commercial Exchanges and Payments, 18.3.38	28.3.38

* Treaties whose status is in doubt owing to the war or circumstances arising out of the war.

<i>Country</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of application (effective)</i>
*Lithuania ...	Notes respecting Commercial Relations, 6.5.22 ...	24.4.23
	Notes respecting Commercial Relations, 28.11.29-10.12.29	10.12.29
	Agreement and Protocol respecting Commerce and Navigation, 6.7.34—Notes, 6.2.35 ...	12.8.34
Netherlands ...	Notes respecting Commercial Relations, 18.12.35 ...	1.1.36
Norway ...	Commercial Agreement, 15.5.33 ...	7.7.33
Panama ...	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 25.9.28 ...	10.6.30
Poland ...	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 26.11.23 ...	22.1.25
	Commercial Agreement, etc., 27.2.35 ...	14.8.35
Portugal ...	Notes respecting Commerce and Navigation—Flag discrimination, 14.10.33 ...	14.10.33
Roumania ...	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 6.8.30 ...	12.5.31
Siam ...	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 23.11.37 ...	8.12.38
Spain ...	Commercial Treaty, 31.10.22 ...	1.12.28
	Treatment of Companies Agreement, 27.6.24 ...	11.7.31
	Convention, etc., Commerce and Navigation, 5.4.27 ...	1.12.28
	Notes respecting Commercial Relations, 6.2.28 ...	6.2.28
	Notes respecting Commercial Relations, 31.5.28 ...	31.5.28
Turkey ...	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 1.3.30 ...	3.9.30
United States of America ...	Togoland (Mandated Territory), 10.2.25 ...	8.7.26
Yemen ...	Friendship and Mutual Co-operation, 11.2.34 ...	4.9.34
Yugoslavia ...	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 12.5.27 ...	4.4.28

D. CONVENTIONS REGARDING LEGAL PROCEEDINGS IN CIVIL AND COMMERCIAL MATTERS BETWEEN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES WHICH HAVE BEEN APPLIED TO TOGOLAND UNDER UNITED KINGDOM TRUSTEESHIP

<i>Country</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of application (effective)</i>
Belgium ...	21.6.22	23.8.25
	4.11.32	27.6.35
Czechoslovakia ...	11.11.24	17.2.27
Supplementary ...	15.2.35	5.1.37
Denmark ...	29.11.32	27.3.34
*Estonia ...	22.12.31	11.10.33
Finland ...	11.8.33	4.6.35
France ...	2.2.22	27.1.24
	15.4.36	22.9.47
*Germany ...	20.3.28	25.11.29
Greece ...	27.2.36	19.1.39
Hungary ...	25.9.35	25.6.37
Iraq ...	25.7.35	26.3.38
Italy ...	17.12.30	25.8.32
*Lithuania ...	24.4.34	29.6.37
Netherlands ...	31.5.32	23.5.34
Norway ...	30.1.31	14.11.31
Poland ...	26.8.31	3.5.33
Portugal ...	9.7.31	30.4.33
Spain ...	27.6.29	23.2.31
Sweden ...	28.8.30	3.9.31
Switzerland ...	3.12.37	17.5.40
Turkey ...	28.11.31	14.12.33
Yugoslavia ...	27.2.36	20.11.38

* Treaties whose status is in doubt owing to the war or circumstances arising out of the war.

E. VISA ABOLITION AGREEMENTS BETWEEN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES WHICH HAVE BEEN APPLIED TO TOGOLAND UNDER UNITED KINGDOM TRUSTEESHIP

<i>Country</i>	<i>Date of application (effective)</i>
Denmark	21.11.31
France	10.2.31
*Germany	1.1.29
Netherlands	1.12.29
Norway	21.11.31
Spain	1.1.26
Sweden	21.11.31
Switzerland and Liechtenstein	21.11.31

F. ARRANGEMENTS REGARDING DOCUMENTS OF IDENTITY FOR AIRCRAFT PERSONNEL WHICH HAVE BEEN APPLIED TO TOGOLAND UNDER UNITED KINGDOM TRUSTEESHIP

<i>Country</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of application (effective)</i>
Belgium	29.4.38	29.4.38
Denmark	21.7.37	21.7.37
France	15.7.38	15.7.38
Italy	13.4.31	13.4.31
Norway	11.10.37	11.10.37
Sweden	30.5.38	1.7.38
Switzerland	17.5.38	17.5.38

G. AGREEMENTS RESPECTING THE TONNAGE MEASUREMENT OF MERCHANT SHIPS WHICH HAVE BEEN APPLIED TO TOGOLAND UNDER UNITED KINGDOM TRUSTEESHIP

<i>Country</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of application (effective)</i>
Egypt	23.6.39	23.6.39
*Estonia	24.6.26	24.6.26
Greece	30.11.26	30.11.26
*Japan	30.11.22	30.11.22
*Latvia	24.6.27	24.6.27
Poland	16.4.34	20.4.35
Portugal	20.5.26	20.5.26

* Treaties whose status is in doubt owing to the war or circumstances arising out of the war.

H. POSTAL, ETC., AGREEMENTS BETWEEN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES WHICH HAVE BEEN APPLIED TO TOGOLAND UNDER UNITED KINGDOM TRUSTEESHIP

<i>Country</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of application (effective)</i>
France	Agreement regarding Telephonic Communication between Gold Coast (including Togoland under British Mandate) and Togoland under French Mandate, 2.8.33-21.9.33-7.10.33	1.10.33
	Agreement subsidiary to the Telephonic Agreement of 1933 between Gold Coast (including Togoland under British Mandate) and Togoland under French Mandate, 12-23.4.37	1.3.37

I. CONSULAR CONVENTIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND OTHER COUNTRIES WHICH HAVE BEEN APPLIED TO TOGOLAND UNDER UNITED KINGDOM TRUSTEESHIP

<i>Country</i>	<i>Date of Signature</i>	<i>Date of Application (Effective)</i>
Norway	22.2.51	18.9.52
Sweden	14.3.52	18.9.52
United States of America	6.6.51	18.9.52

J. OTHER TREATIES BETWEEN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES WHICH HAVE BEEN APPLIED TO TOGOLAND UNDER UNITED KINGDOM TRUSTEESHIP

<i>Country</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of application (effective)</i>
Finland	Convention regarding Liquor Smuggling (with Declaration), 13.10.33. Also Exchanges of Note regarding Interpretation of Article 2, 12.3.36	13.10.33
France	Exchange of Notes regarding the Boundary between the British and French Mandated Territories of Togoland, 30.1.30-19.8.30	23.9.30
	Convention, etc., for the abolition of Capitulations in Morocco and Zanzibar, 29.7.37	1.1.38
*Germany	Exchange of Notes regarding the application of Treaties between the United Kingdom, Germany and Austria, 6.5.38-10.9.38	10.9.38
United States of America.	Convention regarding Rights of the two countries and their respective Nationals in part of the former German Protectorate of Togoland, 10.2.25. (Also under Commercial Treaties)	8.7.26

* Treaties whose status is in doubt owing to the war or circumstances arising out of the war.

APPENDIX XX

Volta River Project

Questions and Answers on the Volta River Project delivered to the Trans-Volta Togoland Council at Ho on 12th December, 1953, by Mr. K. A. Gbedemah, Minister of Commerce and Industry.

- Q. *How can the people be sure that there is a fair deal in the project?*
- A. In order to safeguard the interests of all who might be affected, the Gold Coast Government, in agreement with the other proposed partners to the scheme, has set up a Preparatory Commission, with Commander Jackson as Special Commissioner. The main task of this Commission is to investigate every aspect of the scheme, both technical and economic. The Commission will report to the Gold Coast Government and the other partners in the scheme, and the Legislative Assembly will no doubt analyse most carefully the Commission's Report. As a further safeguard, the Gold Coast Government has also set up the Gold Coast National Committee for the Volta River Project. This Committee, upon which the Trust Territory is represented, will constantly study the reports made by the Preparatory Commission, and ensure that the interests of the Gold Coast and the Trust Territory are fully safeguarded.
- Q. *How will the Trust Territory's interests be protected when final agreements are made on the Volta River Project?*
- A. The United Kingdom Government, as administering authority, will be responsible, under the Trusteeship Agreement, for seeing that the general interests of the Territory are safeguarded.
- Q. *Will any difficulty arise if the Project meets with outside opposition—say from the United Nations?*
- A. The possibility of such objection seems very remote, in view of the Gold Coast Government's acceptance of a pledge to see that no person from the Trust Territory or elsewhere is any worse off through the scheme, and in view of the prospect of widening and increasing the activities of the people of the Trust Territory as a result of the scheme.
- Q. *Will control of the Project be effected by the fact that most of the money required is expected to come from outside the Gold Coast?*
- A. This question has been constantly in the mind of the Government, and has been discussed at length in the Press. The Project must be a partnership between the Gold Coast Government and outside interests, based on a fair deal for all. The Government does not accept that control of the Project will be effected by financial assistance from outside the Gold Coast, for control of the dam and power station, and the railways and harbour, all of which are vital to the scheme, will always rest with the Government of the Gold Coast.
- Q. *How much land will be affected by the Volta Lake in the Trust Territory, compared with the Gold Coast?*
- A. As near as can be calculated at present, two and a half times as much Gold Coast land will be effected as Trust Territory land.
- Q. *How will the various areas of the Trust Territory be affected?*
- A. What flooding there is in the Trust Territory would be nearly all in the Krachi-Buem area. There will be very little in the south, and practically none at all in the north.

- Q. How will the project affect road communications in the Trust Territory?*
- A. The present system of roads south of the Asukawkaw River would not be affected at all. To the north and south of Kete Krachi, however, considerable stretches of the present road would be flooded. Connection with the north would be re-established by a diversion northeast from Kete Krachi, rejoining the road to the north at Chindiri. Connection with the south would be established by linking Kete Krachi with the new north-south main trunk road which it is planned to construct through Papase to Bambilla. The journey from Kete Krachi to Accra would then be longer than at present, but would take less time, for with the early construction of the Volta Bridge there would only be one ferry—the Oti—to cross, instead of three as at present.
- Q. What is the prospect for water communications?*
- A. The Volta Project would open up a completely new system of communications on the lake. River ports would come into operation at many places such as possibly Kpandu and Kete Krachi, but it is too early yet to state definitely the exact locations. This would depend largely upon the amount of trade at the points in question.
- Q. How would the Volta Project affect health in the areas round the lake, and would any new diseases appear?*
- A. It is intended that adequate health schemes will be undertaken as part of the project, and there is no prospect of any new diseases appearing, or of existing diseases increasing provided proper precautions are taken. In fact, it is likely that health conditions will be improved by these measures. This subject of health is one upon which the Preparatory Commission had already arranged to get the best expert advice from outside sources before taking a final decision.
- Q. Will the project provide plenty of work during the construction period, and after?*
- A. There would certainly be a demand for skilled labour, but the total number of workpeople required is not yet known. But previous prophecies of vast numbers have certainly been exaggerated.
- Q. Will labour demands for the project take workers away from agriculture?*
- A. The importance of farming and food production is fully realised, and it is not expected that there will be any drain on farm workers.
- Q. How will the scheme affect fishing above and below the dam at Ajena?*
- A. The effect of creating a huge lake would be to increase vastly the fishing prospects above the dam. The science of stocking lakes and reservoirs with small fish can greatly increase the supply of fish over and above the natural growth of the fish population. Below the dam fishing might be reduced while the dam is filling up, but it is hoped that it will later be restored, for as soon as the dam is in full there will be a regular flow of water again below the dam.
- Q. What about fishing on the coast; will this be affected?*
- A. Special attention will be given to safeguarding fishing off the coast, but at present it does not look as though this will be affected by the damming of the river.
- Q. What will be the effect of the scheme on the salt industry in the lagoons near Keta?*
- A. As far as can be seen, the scheme will not interfere with the salt industry.

- Q. What will be the variation in the level of the lake? And the river below the lake?*
- A. The rise and fall of the water level above the dam is expected to be 25 feet. Below the dam it is unlikely that variations in the water level will be entirely abolished, but they would be much less than before.
- Q. How will the scheme affect the climate and the agriculture in the area?*
- A. There is no reason to suppose that there will be any effect on the climate at all. As for agriculture, the rise and fall of the waters of the lake would create on the margins of the lake a considerable area of rich soil suitable for farming.
- Q. What will be done about uninhabited stool lands which might be flooded?*
- A. The Gold Coast Government has already pledged that no one will be worse off. Compensation yet to be worked out will therefore have to be made, for it is fully realised that even uninhabited lands have some value.
- Q. What would be the general effect of the scheme on the people who now live in the areas to be flooded? How will they benefit?*
- A. It is impossible to develop a huge scheme of this kind without inconveniencing a minority of people, but it is done to benefit the majority. If this scheme goes ahead, the numbers directly affected will definitely be small, for the areas which would be flooded are with a few exceptions very thinly populated. Those who are affected will in any case be no worse off than before. Apart from the compensation which they will receive, they will share in the general economic benefits to the country, as well as any local improvements in fishing or farming which would be developed as a result of the project.

Finally Mr. Gbedemah said that there were some local questions linked with the project which are not the direct concern of the Preparatory Commission, but which the Gold Coast Government were interested in discussing with the Regional Council, through the Government departments concerned.

The first of these concerned prospects for increasing food production in the Trust Territory. The Gold Coast Government was already taking action to increase agricultural production and open up new farming areas. Agricultural surveys of some areas were already completed and money voted for feeder roads. Surveys of other areas were proceeding rapidly. At the same time, geological surveys were being carried out to find water, which would help farmers and their livestock.

As for prospects of introducing new secondary industries, this would largely depend upon whether they could be established economically.

Another question which had been raised concerned the siting of the new north-south trunk road in the Trust Territory, and the desirability of using it to link as many of the ports on the Volta Lake as possible. At this stage all Mr. Gbedemah could say was that until the location of the ports is settled, it was impossible to give a definite answer on the roads which may link the ports. On a question of principle, of course, it was always desirable to have roads where they were most required, and where the volume of traffic justified them.

The final question asked was about the amount and methods of operating the lake transport which was envisaged. Elsewhere, water transport had been developed because it was very cheap. The Volta Lake would provide a fine waterway, which could improve communications and stimulate local enterprise. It was well known that the Tongu people had for many years maintained a far-reaching transport system on the Volta, and the new waterway should provide many new opportunities for them.

APPENDIX XXI

Cross Reference to Questions in Trusteeship Council's
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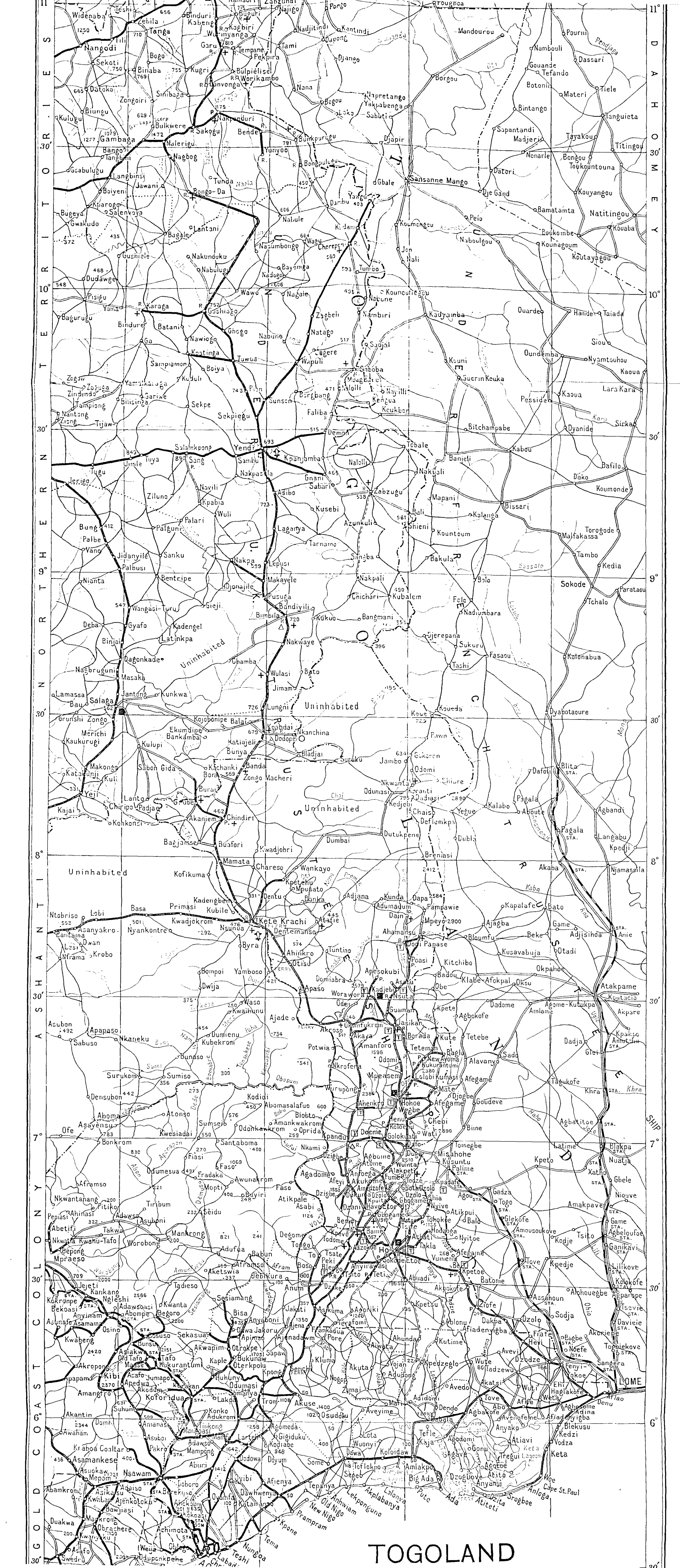
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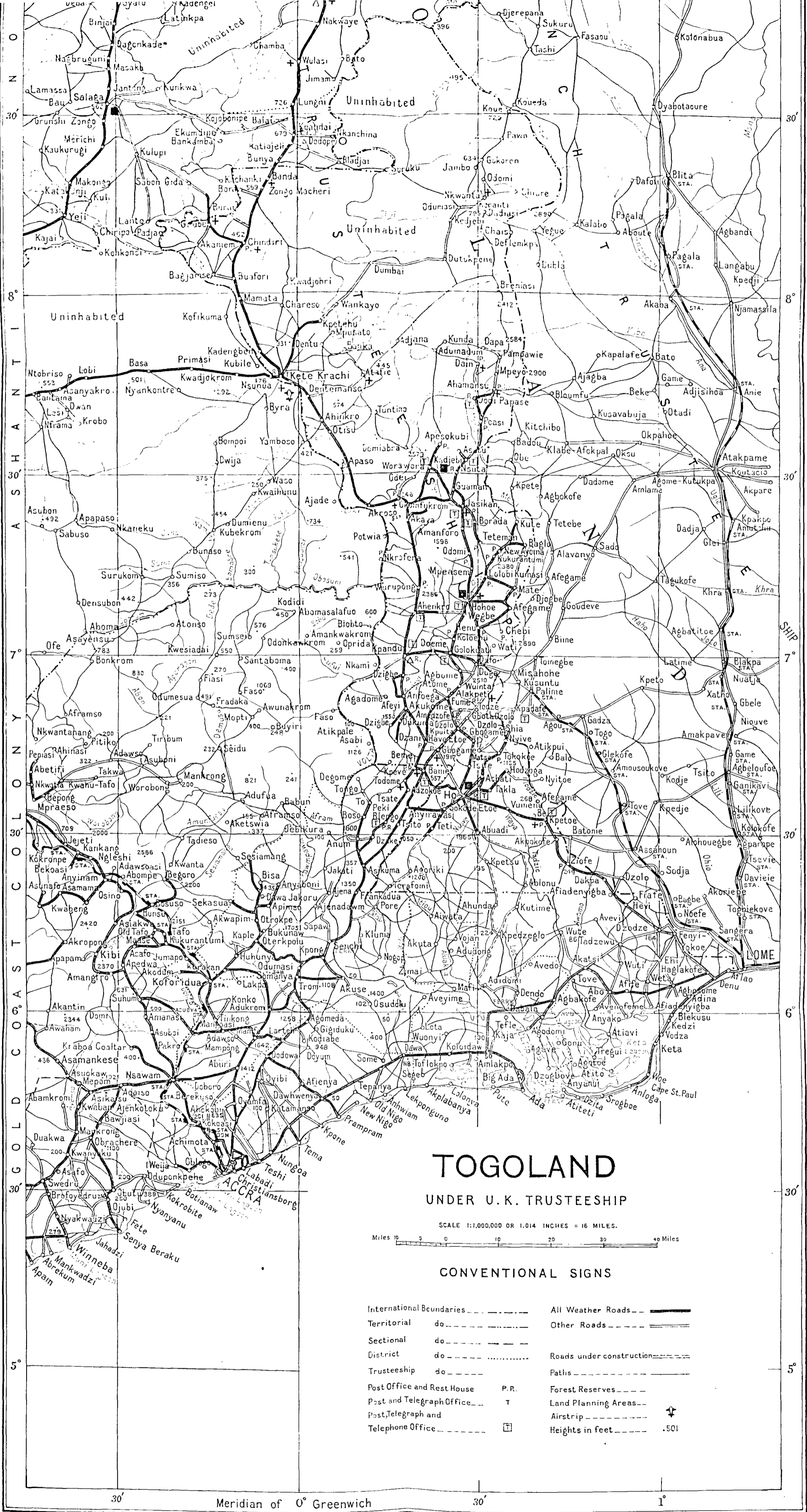
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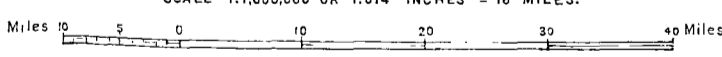




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