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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 1950

Note by the Secretary-General

1. The Secretary-General has the honour to transmit to each member of the Trusteeship Council one copy of the Report by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the General Assembly of the United Nations on the Administration of Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship for the Year 1950, Vol. I and II.
2. Eleven advance copies of the Report were received by the Secretary-General on 16 May 1951 and thirty-seven copies on 22 May 1951.

ISSUED BY THE COLONIAL OFFICE

REPORT

by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom
of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the
General Assembly of the United Nations
on the Administration of

Togoland

under United Kingdom Trusteeship
for the Year 1950



LONDON: HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

1951

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NOTES

1. *The numbers in the margins refer to the numbers of the questions in the Trusteeship Council's Provisional Questionnaire. The paragraph numbers of the answers to any question in the Provisional Questionnaire may be found by consulting Appendix XVIII.*

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 (His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom) and, on the other, local Government bodies.*

FOREWORD

(including the Main Events of the Year)

BEFORE the main events of the year are summarised it is necessary to explain that the Ewe problem, the demand for unification and the steps taken by the Administering Authority towards a solution of these problems are dealt with only briefly in this Report (in Section C and Appendix 15). This does not mean that little or no importance is attached to these matters; the contrary is of course the case. The reason lies in the fact that the Trusteeship Council has been, and is being, kept fully and currently informed of developments by the two Authorities administering the two Togolands, and because the problems and the steps taken to deal with them are still under consideration both by the Administering Authorities and the Council. Q. 5

Early during the year the two Reports concerning the Territory by the Trusteeship Council Mission which visited West Africa at the end of 1949 were published and evoked great interest. At first only a limited distribution in the Territory could be made, but later in the year more plentiful supplies were obtained and a widespread distribution was made of the Mission's reports and the Administering Authority's observations on them.

The most important political developments were internal. A representative of Southern Togoland took his seat for the first time in February, 1950, on the Legislative Council and attended the Council's four sessions during the year. But of greater importance have been the preparations for the introduction in the Gold Coast and the Trust Territory of the new Constitution which have occupied the whole year. This new Constitution was published on the 29th December, 1950, and comes into force early in 1951. The new Legislative Assembly is to consist of a Speaker and 84 members, of whom all except three will be elected by various bodies, and from this Assembly not less than eight representative Ministers will be appointed. This Constitution is described in detail in Section E, and it is sufficient to say here that the advanced political development which it entails will place the Gold Coast and the Territory ahead of all other Colonial and Trust Territories in tropical Africa.

It is not only the central Government organisation for which developments are planned; following on the Coussey report parallel advance will be made in the fields of regional administration and local Government. The progress made during the year in this direction is also described in Section E, as are the further steps being taken to Africanise progressively the Civil Service.

This constitutional advancement is allied with development planned and taking place in other fields. In the field of education the expansion of the new University College of the Gold Coast continues, and the number of undergraduates from the Trust Territory has risen to 13. A College of Arts, Science, and Technology will be centrally sited at Kumasi in Ashanti which will be open to pupils from the Gold Coast and the Trust Territory alike. 1950 saw the opening of the Territory's first secondary school at Ho—albeit in temporary buildings; permanent buildings are being planned at an estimated cost of over £240,000. The buildings of the second Teacher-Training College in the Southern Section, at Gbi Bla, were almost complete by the end of the year. Another Teacher-Training College for the Northern Territories is now planned, and this will probably be situated at Nakpanduri in the Territory. During the year primary schools were opened at Bugri and Nakpanduri—areas in the Mamprusi District of the Northern Section.

hitherto without educational facilities. Social development continued in the Southern Section and plans were laid for its extension to the Northern Territories and Northern Section.

Another notable feature of the year was the completion of the Gold Coast Government's draft 10-Year Development Plan which is summarised in Section F. The plan remains, however, to be considered by the new Legislative Assembly before it can be regarded as finalised. An Ordinance was passed which imposes a special duty on cocoa exported, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to a special Development fund. The rates of duty are graduated according to the price realised on the sale of the cocoa. Local development continued to be sponsored by District Development Committees, each of which again during the year received grants from the Administration. Other features of the year were the continuation of work on the new hospital at Hohoe and on the construction of the new road from Kadjebi to the new cocoa areas around Ahamansu and Papase. Reconstruction of one section of the road (Golokwati-Dafo) over which most of the Territory's cocoa crop is evacuated to rail-head at Palime, French Togoland, was completed. In the Northern Section, the new pumping plant at Yendi commenced supplying pipe-borne water to the town at the beginning of 1950, and in the Mamprusi district two new Native Authority dressing stations were opened.

1950 was a good year for the main cash crop—cocoa, the price to the farmer for the 1950-51 crop year being fixed at 70s. a load (i.e. nearly £131 per ton) as against 45s. a load (i.e. £85 10s. per ton) for the previous crop year. Estimates for the 1950-51 main crop alone are only slightly below purchases for the whole of the year 1949-50 which were the highest on record. The cash increase to the farmers is being to some extent offset by the increased costs in manufacturing countries and consequent increases in the price of imported goods. As regards public finance it will be seen that there was a marked rise in the revenue from the Territory largely as a result, directly and indirectly, of the good cocoa crop and the high price paid for it.

Native Authority revenue and expenditure continued to expand throughout the Territory with some increase in the services performed by Native Authorities: this increase was proportionate to the increase in expenditure, part of which was accounted for in rising costs of labour and materials.

In April, 1950, the Government temporary cost of living allowance was increased from 15 per cent. to 20 per cent. and extended, though at a lower rate, to the higher salary scales. Most employers similarly paid temporary allowances or increased wages: in the case of Native Authorities much of the cost of the increase was made good by the Central Government in the form of a grant-in-aid.

For most Native Authorities (Atando in the Southern Section being a notable exception) 1950 was a year of steady progress. The Northern Territories Council and District Councils in the Northern Territories were given statutory recognition.

Early in the year the aerial survey of North Mamprusi undertaken by the Royal Air Force was completed: it includes that part of the Territory north of the Gambaga Scarp. When the work has been realised in map form it will be invaluable for land planning in this area of comparatively high population which is included in the sphere of the North-Eastern Land Planning Committee. The aims of the Committee are to conserve the land

by preventing erosion and by afforestation, particularly on the watersheds, and at the same time to improve the lot of the inhabitants by tackling problems of water supply, health and better farming and stock management. This has been followed up actively by the Kusasi Agricultural Development Committee which is engaged in encouraging the adoption of mixed farming and which has a capital of over £10,000 available for this purpose.

In December, 1950, the boundary between the two Sections was moved northwards so as to include the Krachi area in the Southern Section. Throughout the report Krachi is treated, for purposes of comparison with future reports, as if it had been in the Southern Section throughout the year.

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TOGOLAND TERRITORY REPORT, 1950

A. INTRODUCTORY DESCRIPTION

(a) Geography, Topography, and Climate

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 $11^{\circ} 10' N.$ 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 coast-line or ports. It comprises an area of 13,040 square miles, of which 7,196 square miles form the Northern Section and the remaining 5,844 square miles the Southern Section. Q. 1 (a)

2. The *Northern Section* lies between latitudes $8^{\circ} 47' N.$ and $11^{\circ} 11' N.$ and, except where the Gambaga Scarp cuts across it from east to west, consists of gently undulating savannah country between 500 feet and 850 feet above sea level, falling below 500 feet only in the valley of the river Oti. The Gambaga Scarp presents a steep cliff face to the north, rising some 800 feet above the course of the river Morago; some ridges on the scarp itself reach 1,700 feet above sea level. On the south side the scarp slopes away gently to merge with the lower lands of the Dagomba District, an area drained by the Oti river and its tributaries, the Mo and Basa. The Oti rises in Togoland under French Trusteeship and flows first south-westerly and then south till it meets the river Volta south of the town of Kete Krachi.

3. At about $9^{\circ} 30' N.$ and below that line the character of the country begins to change. On the eastern side begin the hills which form the watershed boundary between the French and British Trust Territories, and which from here extend southwards throughout the Northern Section. The savannah country of the north gradually gives way to light forest. Soon after the *Southern Section* is reached the hills begin to include a number of peaks and ridges over 2,000 feet above sea level, the highest point, Torogbani, reaching 2,900 feet. This hilly forest country continues to about $7^{\circ} 45' N.$ and the bush thins out gradually, until the extreme south where it merges into the savannah land which continues to the coast. Near the southern border the land is flat plain with one conspicuous hill (Adaklu—1,965 feet) in the centre, and a few smaller hills and ridges to the West.

4. With the exception of the Volta and Daka which form part of the western boundary of the Territory, the chief rivers all rise in Togoland under French Trusteeship.

5. Apart from a small area in the extreme north which is occupied by pre-Cambrian granitic rocks, the whole of the *Northern Section* is underlain by a flat or very gently dipping series of palaeozoic sediments known as the Voltaian system. The upper Voltaian rocks are mainly quartz sandstone, and the lower Voltaian rocks mainly mudstone, shale, and arkose, with beds of conglomerate and sandstone. The Gambaga Scarp itself consists, together with lower Voltaian rocks, of a belt of upper Voltaian sandstone about 400 feet thick and 15 miles across. South of the scarp the ground slopes away to the undulating area of lower Voltaian rock containing the Oti, Daka, and Volta river valleys.

6. A number of different geological formations underlie the *Southern Section*. In the south, bands of intrusive igneous rocks separate the areas of Archaean gneisses. Further north, the Akwapimian system of the Gold Coast stretches across the Territory and up the eastern frontier, coinciding with the hilly areas of the Togo range. Further north again is the Buem system of calcareous, argillaceous, sandy and ferruginous shales while the northernmost part forms part of the Voltaian system described above.

7. The climate resembles that of other regions in West Africa lying within similar latitudes. It is of a seasonal nature and varies with the north and south movements of the inter-tropical front, the boundary between the moist south-westerlies (the monsoon) and the dry north-easterlies (the harmattan). During the months from May to October the inter-tropical front is well north of the northern boundary of the territory and the whole area comes under the influence of a considerable depth of moist south-westerlies blowing from the Gulf of Guinea. These months constitute the rainy season. The remainder of the year, November to April, when the north-easterlies predominate, is the dry season.

8. While there is considerable variation in rainfall from year to year (at Kete-Krachi annual totals of below 40" as well as over 65" have been recorded), a figure of about 40" is normal in the north and 70" in the hilly part of the south. The difference between these figures and between the months in which the rain normally occurs in the two Sections is due to the fact that as the inter-tropical front on its northward and southward movements crosses the Southern Section earlier and later respectively than the Northern Section, the Southern Section comes under the influence of the moist south-westerlies for a longer period. Tables containing statistics of average temperatures, humidity and rainfall recorded during recent years at Ho and at Tamale in the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast, where conditions are comparable to those at Yendi, will be found at Appendix I.

Q. 1 (b) 9. The Territory is bounded on the south and west by the Gold Coast, on the north and east by Togoland under French Trusteeship. The southern and western boundaries are defined in the Anglo-German Conventions of the 1st July, 1890, and the 16th February, 1900. The western boundary follows the Volta, the Daka, and Kulusulu rivers to about 9° 25' N. (most of its length); from that point to its northern extreme it does not follow any well defined natural features. The northern and eastern boundaries were fixed by the Anglo-French Boundary Commission of 1927-29 and are exactly described in the Boundary Protocol of 1929. They follow natural features for the greater part of their course.

Q. 1 (c) 10. The Territory, as has been seen, is a very thin strip running roughly north and south, while climatic, economic, ethnographic and linguistic boundary lines in this part of West Africa run roughly east and west. As a result, the people of the Southern Section with the exception of a few groups in the northernmost part of the Section have more interests in common with the people of adjoining areas of the Gold Coast than they have with the inhabitants of the Northern Section. Similarly, the interests of the Northern Section lie with those of the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast. (This feature will be apparent in all parts of the report.) As a result, the administration of the Southern Section as part of the Gold Coast Colony and of the Northern Section as part of the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast is as much in the interests of the people as it is a matter of administrative convenience. In particular it has been found possible to develop successful local government organisation only among people who have some important community of interests.

11. The Northern Section comprises, from north to south, parts of the Mamprusi, Dagomba and Gonja districts.

12. The Mamprusi District in the extreme north, is under the charge of a Senior District Commissioner with headquarters at Gambaga in the Northern Territories with an Assistant District Commissioner also at Gambaga, and an Assistant District Commissioner with headquarters at Bawku also in the Northern Territories. There are no large towns in the

Mamprusi area of the Territory. The Native Authority headquarters is at Nalerigu in the Northern Territories, but there are sub-divisional chiefs residing in the Trust Territory. The population of that part of the district within the Territory at the 1948 census was 71,160.

13. The Dagomba area of the Territory is about 6,000 square miles, with a population at the 1948 census of 100,455. A District Commissioner is stationed at Yendi, the District headquarters, which is in the Territory and which is the largest town in the Northern Section, having a population of nearly 7,700. It is also the headquarters of the Native Authority under the Chief of all the Dagombas living both in the Trust Territory and in the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast.

14. The area of the Gonja district in the Territory is small and the population is 7,821.* The principal town is Kpandai, where lives the Kanakulaiwura, the Chief who represents this area in the Gonja Native Authority. The headquarters of the District Commissioner and of the Gonja Native Authority are at Damongo in the Northern Territories, but the area in the Territory is supervised by the Assistant District Commissioner and Kpembe sub Native Authority both at Salaga.

15. The administrative boundaries of the Northern Section Districts are based on and coterminous with those of Native Authorities. Where, as in the cases of Mamprusi, Dagomba and Gonja, the Native Authority extends both into the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast and the Northern Section of Togoland, this is because all the people in those areas owe allegiance to the head of the Native Authority. This loyalty to the Head Chief regardless of frontiers, is apparent even among the smaller, more primitive, tribes. It is fundamental to the success of the Native Authority system, even to its very acceptance. Political solidarity is further strengthened by religion. Common worship of the same Fetish constitutes a very powerful bond between different peoples. Thus the B'moba, anxious to demonstrate their unity with the Northern Territories, draw attention to the frequency with which they sacrifice at shrines in that country, while the Nayiri pay similar duties to gods who live in Togoland.

16. The *Southern Section* is sub-divided into three areas—of which the most southerly, administered from Ho, is separated from the central area, administered from Kpandu, by the natural boundary of the more northerly of the two ranges of hills running north-east to south-west. To the north again is the Krachi area, recently transferred from the Northern Section. As a result of this transfer the area of the Southern Section is now 5,844 square miles with a population at the 1948 census of 204,178. The whole area, together with the Keta District of the Gold Coast Colony is administered by a Senior District Commissioner stationed at Ho.

17. In the Southern Section there are three towns declared as such under the Towns Ordinance (Cap. 69 of the Laws): Ho, Kpandu and Hohoe. The main centres together with the population of each in 1948 are set out in Appendix I.

18. Although most of the Northern Section is not classed as forest, many valuable trees grow there despite the bush fires which ravage them every year. Most prized are the following: shea (*Butyrospermum parkii*) which produces Q. 4

* This figure shows an increase of 846 over the figure provided in the 1949 report as it was previously thought, wrongly as it has now been found, that the Gonja area in Trust Territory consisted only of villages owing allegiance to the Kanakulaiwura. It has now been found that seven villages owing allegiance to the Sungbungwura, another sub-divisional chief of Gonja who lives in the Gold Coast, are situated on the left bank of the Daka river and are heretofore in the Trust Territory.

the nuts from which most of the cooking fat used by the indigenous people is extracted, the fat being also exported to Ashanti; dawadawa (*Parkia oliverficoides*) which is valuable for the food in its pods and becomes the main ingredients of one of the most palatable soups; dawadawa is also exported to Ashanti. The baobab and other trees provide edible leaves which are used as vegetables. The kapok pods (*Eriodendron anfractuosum*) contain a silk-cotton suitable for stuffing pillows, etc., and its seeds are used in soup; the cotton was exported during the recent war for the manufacture of life-belts. Other useful trees include the native mahogany and the imported teak, "neem" and mango. "Gum arabic" from cassia (two varieties) might be capable of development. The wild fig trees and the scrubby bush which occupies most of the uncultivated land have little value other than shade and (indirectly) soil conservation. Medicines, soap, dyes and a type of salt are, however, produced from many of the otherwise useless leaves, shrubs and grasses.

19. Much of the Southern Section falls into the category of forest. The hill ranges are constituted as forest reserves and a variety of timber exists in the more level country. In the forest areas of Krachi are to be found odum, mahogany, wawa and ebony, all important timber trees exploited to a limited extent by local sawyers.

20. Wild animals are generally more numerous in the Northern Section and the eastern part of the Krachi area. Lions and leopards roam in the uninhabited areas but the population of most villages is sufficient to prevent them becoming a menace to domestic livestock. In recent years the once common hyaena has almost disappeared. Elephants trek through the country at times; there are hippopotami in the Oti river and many rivers, ponds and dams contain crocodiles.

21. Snakes, lizards, monkeys and baboons are numerous. Twenty-seven species of fish, the majority edible, are on record as having been caught in the Oti river, the most common being the Niger perch, carp, chrysichthys and characin.

22. In the Ho and Kpandu areas where the density of population is over 70 to the square mile there is a dearth of the larger animals due to the presence in the past of large numbers of hunters. Old records refer to larger game in profusion. In the remoter areas one can still find antelope, bush buck, and kob. From time to time hunters report the presence of "bush-cow". Considerable numbers of baboons exist in the Kpetoe and Togo Plateau hills and there are monkeys but no longer in large quantities. Smaller animals are present in much greater numbers, of which the "cutting-grass" (cane rat), squirrel, rat, porcupine and tortoise are the best known. There are great numbers of bats. Of the rare types of small animal, the short-tailed lemur, the spotted forest genet and the tree-hyrax are occasionally seen. Lizards and geckos are to be found everywhere and iguanas are sometimes seen. Snakes of many kinds exist: of these the commonest are the green mamba, the gaboon viper, the python (some of which reach great size) and the black cobra.

23. Birds, especially the smaller varieties, exist in profusion throughout the area. Along the Volta there are numbers of kingfishers, herons, and waders. Bush fowl and green pigeon are to be found in large numbers though they are not so plentiful as, say, ten years ago. Occasional wild guinea fowl are to be seen. Hawks and owls exist in large numbers. Bustards and vultures are not so plentiful. Weavers, bee-eaters and swifts abound.

(b) Population

24. The population of the Territory at the last census will be found at Q. 2 Appendix I. Non-Africans amounted to less than .03 per cent. of the population. All of these, except one Asiatic, were Europeans.

25. The African inhabitants of the Territory are of two main groups—those of Sudanese origin and those of the true negroid type. Each group includes a large number of tribes.

(c) Cultural heritage

26. The population of the *Northern Section* is made up of a large number of different tribes which, except for those of the Gonja District, are predominantly of Sudanic origin. In the Mamprusi area the people belong to the Mamprusi, B'moba, Kusasi, Konkomba, Busanga, and Yanga tribes. To the South in Dagomba District, are the Dagomba, Nanumba, Konkomba, Komba, Bodasu, Kukumbong, and Chakosi tribes. Excluding the Chakosi, all these tribes fall into two main groups: those speaking one or other of the dialects of the Mole language group and those speaking dialects of the Gurma, or Gruman, group.

27. Among the first group the Mamprusi and the Dagomba are the most important tribes in their respective areas, where they provide the ruling classes. They are fundamentally of the same stock and their traditions place their original home in Tonga, between Lake Chad and Wadai whence they came to the Gold Coast and Togoland by way of Zamfara, in Northern Nigeria, and the kingdom of Melle. It is interesting to note that the Dagomba of to-day consider themselves as the kin of the people of Zamfara and have the same facial markings. The Mamprusi and the Dagomba came as an organised group and tradition has it that they established themselves first at Pusiga near Bawku. Later they settled at Nalerigu near Gambaga, which is still the headquarters of the Mamprusi. Soon after the group had established itself there the leader's younger brother broke away with his followers and moved to Wale-Wale where they founded the Dagomba dynasty. From Wale-Wale they are said to have moved southwards and spent some time at Diari before finally settling in Yendi, where their headquarters has ever since been. It has always been recognised that Mamprusi is senior to Dagomba and it used always to be the custom that the Dagomba should seek the approval of the Nayiri when appointing a new Ya Na. The Mamprusi and Dagomba both came as invaders of the lands they now occupy. After killing many of the leaders, particularly in Dagomba, and driving out others, they imposed their language and customs on those of the earlier inhabitants who remained. These invasions took place about 300 years ago and to-day the assimilation of the original inhabitants with the invaders is virtually complete. The Nanumba are an offshoot of this same stock who occupied their present territory by conquest in a similar way. Some of the Kusasi Chiefs claim to be pure Mamprusi and the Kusal language belongs to the same Mole group, but they are not in fact a pure race as they contain Frafra and Mamprusi as well as aboriginal elements. The other peoples of the original stock, the Moshi, Busanga, and Yanga (who like the Kusasi inhabit the country north of the Gambaga Scarp), are recent settlers from outside the Territory who have immigrated in numerous groups and now owe allegiance to the Nayiri (Chief of the Mamprusi).

28. The second group comprises the B'moba and the Konkomba, with the smaller and closely allied tribes of Komba, Bodasu, and Kukumbung. The Konkomba are locally believed to have inhabited the whole of the Mamprusi and the northern part of the Dagomba areas of the Trust Territory for as far

back as legend relates. They are certainly the earliest immigrants still identifiable and probably also came originally from the Sudan. They were driven into their present territory along the banks of the Oti by the Mamprusi and Dagomba conquerors, where they have maintained their tribal identity and language although owing allegiance to the Nayiri or the Ya Na. Owing to pressure on the land, considerable numbers of Konkomba have migrated southwards in recent years to the less populated parts of the Gonja and Krachi Districts. The B'moba, who are a comparatively recent migration from the East, are identical with the Moba who inhabit the north-western portion of Togoland under French Trusteeship. They also have very close affinities with the Gurma people living further east in the same Territory; but their long association with the Mamprusi has produced so close a community of interests between them that they sometimes claim actual kinship with Mamprusi and point to their facial markings as evidence of this identity.

29. The remaining tribe of this area, the Chakosi, is of Akan stock, coming from the south-western corner of the Gold Coast and speaking a language closely resembling Nzima and Aowin of the Agni-Twi Group. Coming north originally as mercenaries of the Nayiri, they have settled in Northern Togoland with their principal town in the territory under French Trusteeship at Sansanne Mango. Those on the British side serve the Ya Na through their own Chief of Chereponi.

30. In the Gonja portion of the Territory the people are either Gonja, Nchumuru, Nawuri, Basare or Konkomba. In contrast with the Mamprusi or the Dagomba who came as tribes to conquer and settle their present land, the Gonjas seem to have come as a small raiding band from the West which could do no more than establish a ruling class. They lost their own Mandingo language except for a few words and now speak Guang—a language of the Agni-Twi group which was possibly the language of the original inhabitants of the Gold Coast before the influx of the Akan tribes. This is the language also of the Nawuri who probably came with the Gonjas as mercenaries or allies and who finally settled in the most easterly areas of the Gonja conquest. They serve Gonja chiefs. In more recent times a considerable influx of Basares and Konkombas has taken place to the extent that these now constitute more than half the population of the area.

31. Finally the Northern Section contains communities of Hausa and Yoruba traders in every town of any size.

32. In the *Southern Section* the majority of the people are Ewes. Local tradition places the cradle of the Ewe race in the Niger valley, in common with many of the tribes of the Gold Coast. It seems probable that a considerable migration south-westwards from this area did take place under pressure from the East some 500 or 600 years ago and it is not unlikely that the Ewe people formed one of the early waves of these migrations. In the Kpandu sub-district there is a large Akan element, akin to the Ashanti of the Gold Coast. Small pre-Ewe indigenous groups are also to be found but the superimposition of the Ewes and the Akans has been so complete that no significant aboriginal culture or social pattern survives. Migratory and transitory Hausa, Dagomba, Kabare and Fulani groups are present, though the majority are usually associated with seasonal agricultural pursuits, e.g., cocoa farming.

33. The Krachi area is inhabited by a number of small but distinct tribal units. They are the Krachi, Nchumuru, Tapa, Ntrubu, Pai and Akrosu tribes (all of which are historically linked to the Krachi by common allegiance to the Fetish Dente) and the Adele and Adjuati tribes, who have joined the Krachi Native Authority under the Presidency of the Krachiwura (the chief

of Krachi) as confederate members though they are otherwise independent. Modern immigrants are the Konkomba (a considerable and growing peasant community on Nchumuru land), the Ewes (chiefly cocoa farmers on Ntrubu land), the Basare and Kotokoli, and, to a less extent the Nawuri, Hausa and Yoruba. The latter two are principally traders and live in the town of Kete and the remainder are agriculturists.

34. The principal languages of the Section are Ewe and Twi which have, with some minor exceptions, imposed themselves on the more ancient dialects.

35. The general characteristics of the religious beliefs of the people of the *Northern Section* are acknowledgment of the existence of a Sky God, Yini, Wene or Wuni and an earth goddess, Tenga, the wife of the Sky God. Before a soul comes into the world it dwells in Yini and there, with the approval of the god, it chooses the form its life on earth shall take. But, if the realisation proves unsatisfactory, it is possible for a man to change his fate. A medium is consulted who will indicate his particular fetish, perhaps a stone or a tree, an animal or even a musical instrument, at which he must make his offerings to God. The need to propitiate the spirits of his ancestors is perhaps of greater significance to the individual. Misfortune is frequently attributed to their neglect and special care is taken to propitiate them whenever decisions on family affairs are to be taken. The head of a lineage or clan has special duties to the spirit of its founder. When a man dies his son learns from a medium into what particular article, such as a pot or a hoe, his father's spirit has gone. This article is then treated with great care and a house is built for it. If the medium advises, food and drink may be offered to it. A man must also be careful of his own soul and so he keeps it in his private grain stores and a woman keeps hers in a calabash. Just as a man propitiates the Sky God through various shrines so he must propitiate the Earth Goddess. But this is done through the Tendana who is the trustee of the land and the servant of the goddess. Man's life in the bush is so closely bound up with the earth that there is hardly anything he can do in which the Tendana is not concerned. If blood is shed, if there is war, if adultery or assault is committed, he must purify the land. He controls the allocation of land and anything found on it which is not the finder's property belongs to him. He receives the first fruits of the harvest and also beer which is offered to the land. The shrines of the land goddess are generally stones in sacred groves and sacrifices and prayers are made there for good farming, good hunting, fertility, avoidance of pain, and in thanksgiving.

36. The bush also exercises a supreme influence for there are living spirits in all its trees against which protection is necessary. Trees are put by the people into three classes: some near their homes are the shrines of human spirits, even of God; some are those under which they sit and which have already become friendly and to these they sacrifice; but all trees in the bush are bad trees. No offerings are made to them but there is special medicine for protection against them. Black crosses are painted on stones near crops to guard against bad trees. In the world of the bush, man's environment is earth and sky and trees and in these he finds his religion. His life is thus bound up with the unseen, the spirits living in the shrines of the Sky God, the Earth Goddess, and his ancestors, and the evil spirits of the trees.

37. This account of the fundamental religious beliefs in the Northern Section was once true of the whole area but to-day it does not apply to the Dagomba and the Nanumba. A debased form of Islam, which was long ago introduced with the waves of Sudanese invaders from the North-East, had a tremendous impact on the old religious ideas. It seems that the Mallams (Muslim Priests) had an ancient alliance with the Chiefs and that

through this alliance they have been able to extend their influence. To-day, Islam is considered by the Dagomba to be the established religion. The Tendanas no longer have any power, and even their trusteeship of the land has been wrestled from them by the Chief.

38. The Hausa communities are all practising Muslims, as are many of the Yoruba. There are Christians to be found around the World-wide Evangelisation Crusade at Kpandai, and the Assemblies of God Mission at Yendi.

39. In the Mamprusi area the B'moba and Konkomba are matrilineal, the Mamprusi are patrilineal. The B'moba practise exchange marriage and their emergence from the family group stage, from which the Konkomba have not yet emerged, is thought to be recent. The Mamprusi have organised political and military structures and both the B'moba and Konkomba have accepted Mamprusi rule.

40. The social structure in the Dagomba area is based on the extended family or clan, which is patrilineal. It is said that there are traces of matrilineal descent among the Tendanas.

41. In the Gonja area the normal unit is the family compound. There is one Gonja chief in Kpandai who is responsible for the greater part of the area, and under him are Nawuri, Nchumuru, Basari and Konkomba headmen of villages consisting of groups of compounds.

42. *Southern Section:* In the Krachi area the chief tribes have very different origins and languages. Tradition gives the first home of the Krachi, for instance, as Larteh, in the Gold Coast, and that of the Adele as Osu (near Accra). The Adjuati are said to have come from what is now Kotokoli territory, the Akrosu from Ashanti and the Ntrubu from Togoland under French Trusteeship, while the Nchumuru are allied to the Gonja of the Northern Territories. Linguistic characteristics tend to support these traditions, though Twi has now become a lingua franca for the entire area.

43. In language, mode of dress, social structure, and religion, most of these tribes are more akin to the Akan peoples of the Gold Coast than to those of the Northern Section who have already been described. The affinity, however, is by no means complete—in none of them for instance is descent matrilineal. On the other hand, the stool is the symbol of tribal authority and it is surrounded with familiar Akan ideas.

44. The religion of the Krachi people is a primitive paganism akin to that already described and it contains some interesting theories about the soul. The Krachi and Nchumuru believe that each man and woman has two souls, one in heaven ("Kanakra") and one on earth ("Okra"). In times of trouble they either make clay figures to represent both souls or paint their figures on the wall, and make sacrifices to them. At death some believe the "Okra" returns to heaven, others that it takes up its abode in a nearby tree. In any event the clay figures are thrown into the bush or the paintings washed off the wall. The Adele believe in reincarnation. A dead man's soul goes to heaven but may return to the body of a descendant. A common man's soul may return but once, a more important person's twice, and an elder's up to seven times. Thereafter the soul retires to heaven to be worshipped as an ancestor. The Adele believe that the souls of criminals and offenders against the gods can be killed with the body by certain ritual methods of execution to prevent reincarnation. The Krachi religions also show several Akan influences and are remarkable for the number of Fetishes. Dente (at Kete Krachi), Brukung (at Shiare), and Fireko (at Adele Dadiase) have reputations reaching far beyond the District and are visited by supplicants from distant parts of the Trust Territory and the Gold Coast.

This fetish worship is primarily a fertility cult and supplicants beg, with offerings, for children, good crops, and prosperity in business. The fetishes are also consulted for the identification of witches.

45. Both the Roman Catholic Mission and the Ewe Presbyterian Church Q. 142 are active in the District, while Islam enjoys the adherence of the Hausa and Yoruba communities.

46. Land tenure is based on the Asasewura who performs, to some extent, Q. 2-3 similar functions to the Tendana for tribes living further North. To-day, however, his authority is confined to religious observances, and effective control over land and its distribution has passed to the hands of the chief and the Native Authority.

47. The religion of the majority of the population of the rest of the Q. 142 Southern Section is animist, but the activities of the Missions are vigorous and evident throughout the Section. The two principal Missionary bodies are the Ewe Presbyterian Church and the Roman Catholic Church. The former is very largely managed by natives of the Territory.

48. The early organisation of the *Ewes* appears to have been a loose Q. 2-3 alliance of independent divisions under one of the divisional chiefs whose leadership of the alliance was traditionally accepted, and even during the course of numerous wars the organisation was little influenced by the highly military organisation of the Akan tribes. It is likely that in the past the loose alliance functioned only in times of stress, and that the *Ewes*, being a peaceful agricultural people, had as their unit of government merely the small compact division, and this has survived till the present day. Within the division, the organisation is in sub-divisions; and within each sub-division in clans, the head of each of which is a member of the council of the sub-division. The sub-division corresponds to the village. The chief, who comes from the ruling family by patrilineal descent (although in cases where no surviving male of the direct line exists, matrilineal descent has been known to be accepted) does not, however, succeed to the stool by right of primogeniture. He is selected from all the available candidates of his family by a committee of the Stool Elders, of whom the Stool Father has by far the greatest influence. After his selection, the sub-chiefs, and after them the assembly of the people, must indicate their acceptance of him as chief before his election becomes valid. A chief is not a despot in his division, but a strictly constitutional ruler. He can exercise no power and give no instruction without the consent of his Council. His power is further limited by the right of criticism vested in the *Asafo*, the warrior class of the young men, through their *Asafofia*, who is regarded as the people's bulwark against possible despotism on the part of the chief—occupying a position analogous in some degree with that of the “tribunus plebis” in ancient Rome.

B. STATUS OF THE TERRITORY AND ITS INHABITANTS

49. The basis of the administration of the Territory in international law Q. 6 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 Order-in-Council, 1949, made under the Foreign Jurisdiction Act of 1890, together with the Administration (Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship) Ordinance (Cap. 96).

Q. 8-9

50. 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.

51. 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.

Q. 11

52. 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 British Mandate) Ordinance (Cap. 96) from acquiring land, unless the permission of the public authorities has previously been obtained and (ii) the suffrage is confined to persons who are British subjects or Protected Persons.

Q. 7

53. In accordance with Article 5 (a) of the Trusteeship Agreement, the Territory is administered as an integral part of the Gold Coast, the chief administrative officer of which is the Governor who derives his powers from Imperial Orders-in-Council, Royal Instructions and Letters Patent.

54. The Gold Coast itself is divided for administrative purposes into three parts called the Colony, Ashanti and the Northern Territories. The first two of these are more advanced politically and have now enjoyed for some time a considerable measure of responsible Government. The constitution in force in these two regions during the year comprised:—

(a) an Executive Council composed of seven ex-officio members and such other persons (styled Appointed Members) as may from time to time be appointed by the Governor. Appointed members of the Executive Council are chosen in an individual capacity and not as representatives of any area or interests. There were during the year four such members, three of whom were African unofficials;

(b) a Legislative Council of 32 members including an elected Speaker, six ex-officio members, nine Provincial Members elected by the Joint Provincial Council from the Eastern Provinces of the Colony, one Southern Togoland member elected by the Southern Togoland Council, four Ashanti Members elected by the Ashanti Confederacy Council, five Municipal Members elected by voters of the municipalities of Accra, Cape Coast, Sekondi-Takoradi and Kumasi, and six nominated Members appointed by the Governor. This Legislature has power to legislate for the Southern Section by virtue of the fact that the Southern Section is administered as part of the Colony, and all Ordinances of general application are enacted in this way. The Governor also has the power to legislate separately for the Territory.

55. For the Northern Section, the Governor of the Gold Coast is the sole legislative authority but in practice some of his powers are delegated to the Chief Commissioner of the Northern Territories. There is a Territorial Council for the Northern Territories, including the Northern Section of Togoland, which was constituted during the year into a statutory body with a membership of 16—the members being elected by the 11 Native Authorities of the Protectorate.

56. A new Constitution for the Gold Coast and the Territory was published on the 29th December to be brought into force on the 1st January, 1951. This is fully described in Section E.

General Administration and Local Government

a) *Northern Section*

57. The Governor of the Gold Coast is responsible for the administration of the whole of the Gold Coast and the Trust Territory. He is represented in the Northern Territories including the Northern Section of the Territory by a Chief Commissioner. The Administrative Officers in charge of Mamprusi, Dagomba and Gonja Districts are directly responsible to the Chief Commissioner, who has an Assistant Chief Commissioner to help him and whose headquarters are at Tamale in the Northern Territories. The Administrative Service is primarily responsible for the general administration of the Territory and for the supervision of the Native Authorities. Administrative Officers also exercise magisterial functions. There are representatives in the Northern Territories of all the principal Departments concerned but the only Senior Departmental Officers stationed inside the Northern Section are a Medical Officer and an Inspector of Works, Rural Water Development Department. Consequently, supervision over Junior Departmental Officers in the Territory is in general exercised jointly by the local Heads of Departments in Tamale and the District Commissioners.

58. Many functions which are normally exercised by the Central Government have, in the Northern Section, already devolved upon the Native Authorities, and it is on the gradual acceptance and successful discharge of fresh responsibilities by these local authorities that the surest hopes of political progress are founded. The Native Authorities in the Northern Section have the power to make rules binding within their own areas, subject to the approval of the Chief Commissioner. They provide staff for, and are concerned with, the administration of such branches of Government as Agriculture, Animal Health, Forestry, Water Supplies, Education (to a certain extent), Health Services, dispensaries, maintenance of roads and ferries, taxation, building, police and courts. In all these tasks the Native Authorities can and do obtain the advice and technical assistance of the staff of the Government technical services.

59. That part of Mamprusi lying within the Northern Section is divided into two distinct units. First, there is the unit consisting of B'mobas and Konkombas, lying to the East of Nalerigu, the headquarters of the Mamprusi Native Authority. These tribes have their own Chiefs but are subordinate to the Nayiri of Mamprusi. The second unit consists of B'mobas and Kusasis living North of the Gambaga Scarp and from a part of the Kusasi Subordinate Native Authority area which has its headquarters at Bawku. The Chiefs of Tempene, Kagbiri, Bugri, Pusiga, and Worikambo lying within this unit take monthly turns of duty at Bawku.

60. The Dagomba Native Authority headquarters is at Yendi. The authority consists of the Ya Na and thirteen sub-divisional Chiefs, seven of whom live in the Trust Territory. This full council is, however, called together only for budget and other really important meetings, the routine administration being conducted at Yendi by the Ya Na assisted by his Elders. The Dagomba constitution is elaborate and based on autocratic chieftainship. Certain chieftaincies are reserved for sons and grandsons of a former Ya Na, but sub-divisional chieftaincies, which were formerly filled

by appointment by the Ya Na, are now filled in accordance with the wishes of the inhabitants of the area concerned expressed by votes cast by compound owners in a secret ballot.

61. The Nanumba Native Authority has its headquarters at Bimbilla also within the Dagomba District. The Authority consists of the Chief of Bimbilla as President with three divisional Chiefs as members, together with certain elders.

62. The Gonja area of the Territory is administered as part of the Kpenbe division of the Gonja Native Authority.

(b) Southern Section

63. The Governor of the Gold Coast is represented in the Gold Coast Colony and the Southern Section by the Chief Commissioner of the Colony who is stationed at Cape Coast and has an Assistant Chief Commissioner to help him.

64. The District Commissioner and Assistant District Commissioner stationed at Kpandu, the District Commissioner stationed at Kete-Krachi, and the Assistant District Commissioner stationed at Ho are responsible to the Senior District Commissioner of the Ho District who is responsible to the Chief Commissioner of the Colony.

65. The Administrative Officers exercise a strictly limited number of judicial functions. The Administrative Service is primarily responsible for the general administration of the Section and, in co-operation with the technical Departments, for the welfare of the inhabitants and the supervision of all activities of the Native Authorities. This supervision is invariably exercised with the object of educating the Native Authorities and improving their organisation.

66. An Education Officer, a Magistrate and a Police Officer are stationed at Ho. An Agricultural Officer is stationed at Kpeve and a Government Forestry Officer at Ho, exercising general supervision over the Section in their different branches. An Agricultural Survey Officer stationed at Kpeve has continued with the inspection and plotting of all cocoa areas. An Inspector of Produce is stationed at Hohoe and is responsible for the inspection of all cocoa and coffee leaving the Section.

67. An Inspector of Works, from the Department of Rural Water Development, who is responsible to the Director of Rural Water Development, Kumasi, is stationed at Ho. He has been responsible for a large amount of work in sinking wells in the areas around Ho and Kpandu. An Inspector of Works of the Public Works Department was posted to Ho during the year.

68. Much of the engineering work in the Section, such as the maintenance of roads and bridges, is the responsibility of the administrative officers, but the Executive Engineer of the Public Works Department, stationed at Accra, is responsible for certain aspects of this work and visits the Section regularly. He is available to give any advice which may be required. Other Departmental activities such as Posts and Telegraphs, Education, Labour, etc., are supervised by the officers in charge of the various Departments in the Eastern Province of the Gold Coast.

69. There are six Native Authorities in the Southern Section: Akpini, Asogli, Atando, Awatime, Buem and, since the transfer of the Krachi District, Krachi. Three divisions remain outside the Native Authority organisation: Anfoega, Nkonya, and Santrokofi. The last two have recently expressed a desire to form a joint Native Authority.

70. The Native Authority (Southern Section of Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship) Ordinance, 1949, confers powers on Native Authorities to legislate by means of orders and rules, and the purposes for which orders may be made are set out in Appendix II. Orders are made when it is intended that legislation should only be temporary. Rules can be made for the same purposes as orders, and for any purpose providing for the peace, order, good government and welfare of persons within the area of the Native Authority. Whereas the approval of the District Commissioner only is necessary in the case of orders, rules require approval of the Governor who has, however, delegated his powers to the Chief Commissioner. Rules at present in force concern markets, slaughterhouses, lorry parks, the registration of births, deaths, marriages and divorces and the activities of herbalists and palm-wine sellers. Orders have been made by all Native Authorities to control grass burning during the 1950-51 dry season.

71. The six Native Authorities are represented on the Southern Togoland Council which was set up in 1949. In addition to forming an electoral body for Southern Togoland, this Council is empowered by law to meet from time to time for the purpose of deliberating on matters affecting the welfare and interests of persons in the Southern Section.

Civil Service and Local Government Staff

72. Officers serving with the Senior Service are normally members of one of the Unified Colonial Services, for most of which certain specified qualifications, academic or professional, are required. Officers appointed to the Medical, Agricultural, Veterinary, Forestry, Engineering, Survey, and Legal Services are required to possess a specified professional qualification or a specified degree or diploma. Those selected for appointment to the Medical, Agricultural, Veterinary, Forestry, and Education Services are also normally required to undergo a course of post-graduate study related to Colonial conditions. Officers appointed to the Administrative Service are not required to possess a University Degree but the normal intellectual standard demanded is that of a good Honours Degree at a University or experience showing comparable ability. Selected candidates normally undergo a 10-month course of training in colonial subjects prior to appointment in the Gold Coast. Officers appointed to the Customs and Police Services are not required to hold a University Degree but are required to have a high general standard of education. All officers of the Unified Services (whether recruited locally or in the United Kingdom) are eligible to return to the United Kingdom for a nine-month course of training at Oxford, Cambridge, or London University in order to study a subject or subjects of special interest to them after they have spent a few years in the Gold Coast.

73. Junior Staff of the Civil Service are normally required to have a primary school leaving certificate as a minimum educational standard, but clerical and technical appointments require successfully completed secondary education.

74. The Native Authorities, with the assistance of the Technical Departments of the Gold Coast, themselves educate and train prospective candidates for their administrations. The normal educational qualification for a Native Authority employee is the primary school leaving certificate, but further periods of training are given in the case of entrants to the Teaching, Medical, Health, Agricultural, Veterinary, and Forestry Branches of the Native Authorities. The majority of Native Authority Staff are natives of the Districts in which they serve.

Civil Register

Q. 12

75. The registration of births and deaths is compulsory for persons who are not natives of Africa. As regards Africans, registration is now compulsory in the town of Ho and, under Native Authority rules, in 35 main centres in Buem, 15 in Akpini and 12 in Asogli. Marriages in the Christian and Mohammedan form are registrable throughout the Territory. Five Native Authorities in the Southern Section have now passed rules for the registration of marriages and divorces.

C. INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL RELATIONS

Q. 14

76. UNESCO was represented by an observer at the Education Conference held at Accra in December (mentioned in paragraph 80 below), in the person of Mr. John Bowers of that Organisation's Fundamental Education Division. After the Conference, at the invitation of the Administration, he paid a brief and informal visit to the Southern Section of the Territory. In addition to meeting Government Officers concerned with education, he visited a number of schools and Amedjofe Teacher Training College and held a meeting with some of the Education Commission of the Togoland United Nations Association. Mr. Bowers also managed to spend one day at Tamale in the Northern Territories to take part in one session of the conference then being held to consider the extension of Mass Education to the Northern Territories and Northern Section.

77. A team of two experts on dietetics, Professor Brock and Dr. Autret, made a week's visit to the Gold Coast in the course of a tour of tropical Africa sponsored jointly by W.H.O. and F.A.O. While in Accra they studied the information available to the Medical Department which, of course, covers the Territory as well as the Gold Coast. The particular object of their study was the nutritional disease "*kwashiorkor*" and its relationship to other forms of malnutrition.

78. The Director of Medical Services represented the Administration at the conference on malaria held in Uganda which was organised by the World Health Organisation.

79. The Administration has continued to provide replies to various questionnaires issued by the U.N. Specialised Agencies.

Q. 16

80. The Administration was represented at a number of International Conferences which served to provide co-operation between West African Territories and in some cases other African Territories as well. Perhaps the most important of these was the International West African Education Conference held at Accra between the 11th and 16th December. This was attended by delegates from the Gold Coast, Nigeria and Sierra Leone, the British Colonial Office, French West Africa, French Equatorial Africa, the two West African Territories under French Trusteeship, Portuguese Territories and the Republic of Liberia. An observer from UNESCO attended the Conference which was formally opened by the Governor. The Chief Secretary of the West African Council was elected Chairman of the Conference which proceeded to discuss problems of educational systems and mass education; relationship of the educational system to Local Government; school buildings and equipment; the exchange of teachers and students; and relationships with, and possible assistance from UNESCO.

81. Another Conference attended by representatives of the Administration, including one African Trade Unionist, was the Inter-African Labour Conference held at Elizabethville during May. Among the subjects dealt with at

is Conference were—methods, principles and procedure of settling labour disputes; workmen's compensation; housing of workers; stabilisation and migration of workers; the efficiency of workers; and closer co-operation between the participating Governments.

82. In November, 1950, the Scientific Council for Africa South of the Sahara (C.S.A.) was established and held its first meeting at Nairobi. The aims of this body are to maintain or establish, as well as to facilitate and encourage contacts and exchanges of views between research and scientific workers. It is also an object of the Council to study what research problems of common interest can usefully be suggested to Governments and organisations. The Council took note of the various recommendations of conferences since 1948 and of those planned for the next three years and drew up a list of priority in the attention to be given by the Council to various subjects.

83. Periodical conferences of the heads of Departments in the four British West African Governments are held and representatives of other West African Territories are frequently invited. During 1950 such conferences were held by the Directors of Medical Services, the Directors of Public Works and the Directors of Geological Survey. These contribute materially to the solution of common problems and help to co-ordinate research and general policy. The geological meeting in particular affected the Territory since it recommended a joint investigation by British and French geologists of the pre-Cambrian series in the two Togolands, the Gold Coast and Dahomey.

84. The only common services of an inter-territorial nature, other than the research services described in Section I, in which the Territory participated were:—

The West African Council. The composition and functions of this body, which were described in the report for 1949, were under review during the year. There is no intention of giving it statutory powers and in its new form which will probably include a larger number of members from each British West African Administration it will continue to discuss matters of common interest to British West African Territories. During the year its Secretariat under its own Chief Secretary continued to perform certain general supervisory work on a regional basis on behalf of the West African Territories. This consists of:—

(1) the supervision of the development of scientific research on a regional basis—in particular the regional research institutions mentioned in Section I. This arrangement does not, however, affect the responsibility of each Government for research on matters of purely local interest.

(2) the transaction of business concerning all the British West African Territories with other states, territories, and regional organisations in Africa, including the organisation of regional and international conferences.

(3) the administration on behalf of the four territories of some of the common services listed below. Administration in this sense covers staffing, budgeting for, and the discipline of these services.

The West African Court of Appeal. This is a Court of Appeal constituted by Royal Order-in-Council to serve the four British West African Territories, none of which has sufficient appellate business to justify a Court with the status of the present Court. The four Territories share the cost in accordance with an agreed formula.

The West African Air Transport Authority. This Authority, established by Royal Order-in-Council, consists of the four Governors and the Chief Secretary of the West African Council. It is empowered to control all

aircraft flying for hire or reward in the West African Territories and supervises the West African Airways Corporation—a company financed by the four British West African Governments.

The West African Meteorological Department. There is a Gold Coast meteorological service, which is responsible to the Gold Coast Government, and a West African Meteorological Service. The Gold Coast service provides for the needs of aviation, shipping, agriculture and for general economic requirements such as hurricane warnings, daily weather forecasts, etc. The West African Service, which is responsible to the four Governments, undertakes regional co-ordination and the technical direction of all the local services. It is also responsible for all matters connected with climatology, meteorological research and any other matters which may appropriately be dealt with on a regional basis.

(Note: *The West African Income Tax Department* mentioned in the report for 1949 has now been closed down and the Gold Coast Income Tax Department has taken over all its functions in respect of the Gold Coast and the Territory.)

85. *Standing Consultative Commission.* The Standing Consultative Commission was enlarged during the year. In view of the need to enable the enlarged Consultative Commission to hold its first session as soon as possible, the election of members to the Commission could not await the introduction of the new and comparatively elaborate electoral machinery required for the operation of the new constitution: consequently interim electoral arrangements had to be devised for the Standing Consultative Commission elections. These arrangements made it possible to hold the elections within two months of the date of the Trusteeship Council's resolution on the subject. The object of the elections was first fully explained to the Chiefs and the people of each area and the methods of election were left to the Native Authority in each area to determine in accordance with whatever method accorded most closely with the traditions and circumstances in that area. Each Native authority was instructed to arrange for one person who was fully representative of the people of the constituency to be elected before a given date which was fixed as the 9th September, one month after the publication of the details. The only requirement laid down was that the persons elected should all be natives of the Territory. This procedure was employed in all areas except in the three unamalgamated divisions of the Southern Section where special arrangements were made by the Senior District Commissioners for one member to be elected at a meeting at which representatives chosen by the three divisional councils took part.

86. This electoral system worked satisfactorily in all areas, although in the Kpandai areas of the Gonja District some misunderstanding arose as the result of the publication of the name of one person as having been elected on the strength of a report subsequently found to be without foundation. This misunderstanding only occurred because the Administrative Officers did not supervise the elections directly, it having been considered preferable to leave the electoral arrangements entirely to the local authorities. In addition, an allegation was made to the Trusteeship Council that proper elections were not held in the Dagomba and Nanumba States but this is without foundation.

87. Only one session of the enlarged Standing Consultative Commission was held during the year, and this dealt almost exclusively with political problems arising from the various demands for unification. Further details of this session will be found in the more detailed Report on the Commission which forms Appendix XV, and in the statements made to the Trusteeship Council during March, 1951.

88. During the year the Governments of the Gold Coast and of Togoland under French Trusteeship continued to keep under review the various problems which were raised at sessions of the former Standing Consultative Commission and the year was marked by the almost negligible number of complaints raised regarding the operation of the frontier controls.

89. *Economic Association.* In accordance with Article 5 (a) of the Trustee-ship Agreement for Togoland, the Territory and the Gold Coast are a single entity for financial and administrative purposes. Full economic equality exists between the Territory and the Gold Coast, and there is no customs barrier between them. The economic life of the Territory is, to a great extent, bound up with that of the Gold Coast. The purchase of the cocoa crop is organised by the Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Board. All the main trading companies operating in the Territory have regional headquarters in Accra (Gold Coast). The Territory is not federated with neighbouring French Territories for Customs or fiscal purposes, but arrangements have been made by which the cocoa produced in the Territory is passed in transit through the sphere of Togoland under French Trusteeship. Certain Customs and fiscal arrangements have been made by the Governments of the Gold Coast and Togoland under French Trusteeship: these were set out in Appendix III to the report for 1949. Q. 17

90. *Miscellaneous.* The only non-Government bodies of an international character which are carrying on activities in the Territory are the Missions.

91. A list of the International Conventions, Treaties, etc., which apply to Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship is to be found in Appendix XIV of the report for 1949 (page 261).

D. INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY

92. The Administering Authority has undertaken no obligations with respect to the Territory towards the Security Council. Q. 18-19

93. The Gold Coast Police Force, which is raised and operated under Cap. 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 one Senior Officer, two inspectors, and 89 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 1949-50 was £29,843. During the financial year 1950-51, £14,800 was provided for improving the accommodation for the Police at Kpandu and Hohoe. In case of need, Police stationed in the Territory could be reinforced by detachments of the Gold Coast Police Mobile Force stationed in the Gold Coast centres.

94. The Police are normally unarmed, but are trained in the use of rifles. All subordinate officers are recruited from Gold Coast peoples, including those of the Territory, while the senior grades are either natives of the Gold Coast and the Territory or are recruited from the United Kingdom. The annual rates of pay, which have recently been increased for all ranks, are given in Appendix II. During the year the cost of living allowance for all except the most senior appointments was increased from 15 per cent. to 20 per cent., and conditions of service generally are similar to those of the Civil Service. Detachments which are stationed in the *Southern Section* at Ho, Kpandu,

Kete Krachi and Kadjebi number two inspectors and 68 N.C.Os. and constables, and are commanded by an officer stationed at Ho. In the *Northern Section* there are detachments at Yendi and Saboba, totalling four non-commissioned officers and 17 constables. This force is generally supplemented after the rains by a detachment of mounted police from Tamale who carry out a patrol in the Konkomba area. All these police are under the control of a Superintendent of Police stationed in Tamale.

95. All the Native Authorities in the *Southern Section* have now made Orders constituting police forces. The powers and duties of the Native Authority police have been defined by the Native Authority (Southern Section of Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship) Ordinance. The powers of Native Authority Police in connection with arrest with or without warrant and searching premises are now similar to those of the Gold Coast Police, whom it is their duty to assist whenever required to do so. Expenditure on the Native Authority Police in the Section in 1949-50 was £3,350.

96. The Native Authority forces in the *Northern Section* total nine non-commissioned officers and 32 constables, maintained at an estimated cost for the financial year 1950-51 of £2,471. They are locally recruited, the majority being natives of the Native Authority areas in which they serve and many being also ex-Service men with good Army records. They are not normally armed but sometimes carry wooden staves or batons. Their conditions of service include free quarters and uniforms, 14 days leave on full pay annually, and a travelling allowance on duty. The rates of pay are given in Appendix II.

97. There are no military forces stationed in the Territory but its inhabitants are at liberty to enlist in the Gold Coast Regiment, Royal West African Frontier Force. Units of the Regiment stationed in the Gold Coast would be available to serve in the Territory if necessary. There is, however, no annual military expenditure expressly allotted for the maintenance of law and order in the Territory, but the Territory's share of the Gold Coast Government's expenditure on defence is estimated at £50,000.

98. No arms or ammunition from military sources are imported into the Territory, but considerable numbers of flintlock and cap guns continue to be licensed in the Territory for ceremonial and hunting purposes and permits are, therefore, given in each district for chiefs to purchase reasonable quantities of gunpowder for distribution to their subjects. A few double-barrelled shot guns are licensed in the Territory, but normally no licences are issued for automatic weapons or weapons of precision.

Q. 20

99. A minor disturbance occurred at Yendi in January. A young woman, married to the Ya Na and desirous of returning home, sought the "protection of the flag" at the District Commissioner's bungalow. The protection which the District Commissioner afforded her as a result, was resented by the remainder of the Ya Na's wives and by a numerous body of male supporters who were quick to respond to what they considered was a slight upon the Ya Na's dignity. A demonstration took place at the District Commissioner's bungalow and relatively unimportant damage was done in the precincts. As a result 22 persons were charged before the Magistrate's Court with "making an unseemly noise in a public place", and of these 17 were convicted and sentenced each to a fine of £2. The incident was unfortunate and was genuinely regretted both by the Ya Na and the Administration, but it serves to demonstrate first the absolute loyalty of the Dagombas to the Ya Na, and secondly, the tact which is necessary in dealing with the situations which arise from time to time from the traditional marriage customs of the people of the Territory. The woman concerned returned to her parents.

100. A more serious disturbance occurred during October among Konkombas at Buya in the Northern Section in which three persons were killed. The trouble arose from an argument between two men drinking "beto", a local brew, in the course of which one stabbed and killed the other. The relatives of either side then rose and joined battle in which no more persons were killed. The disturbance was subdued by the local police who arrested 21 persons. One person was committed to the assizes to stand his trial on a charge of murder and 17 persons were convicted of rioting and sentenced each to one year's imprisonment. By order of the Court, 17 bows and 544 arrows, many of which were poisoned, were confiscated.

E. POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT

(a) General, including legislature

101. The year was one of intensive preparation for constitutional advance Q. 21 throughout the Gold Coast and in particular for the Territory. Not only was Northern Togoland granted its full place in the constitution when the Southern Togoland member of the Legislative Council took his seat at the estimates session of the Council in February but also the preparations for the new constitution were carried on as rapidly as possible.

102. During the year various Select Committees of the Legislature and other bodies were actively engaged in studying the detailed application of the recommendations made by the "Coussey Committee" (whose work and recommendations were described in the Report for 1949). Their deliberations are dealt with later in this section, especially in the paragraphs on suffrage laws and local government. The new constitutional instruments were published on the 29th December, 1950, and were due to come into operation on the 1st January, 1951, except in so far as provision was made for the existing Executive Council to continue to function until the elections for the new Legislative Assembly had been held and it became possible for the Ministers to be appointed in accordance with the new constitution.

103. The titles of the constitutional instruments copies of which have been furnished to the United Nations Library, are as follows:—

- (a) The Gold Coast (Constitution) Order in Council, 1950 ;
- (b) Letters Patent, passed under the Great Seal of the Realm constituting the Office of Governor and Commander-in-Chief ;
- (c) The Northern Territories of the Gold Coast Order in Council, 1950 ;
- (d) The Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship (Amendment) Order in Council, 1950 ; and
- (e) Instructions passed under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet to the Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

The paragraphs which follow contain a summary of the new constitution.

104. The object of the *Constitution Order in Council* is "to establish and make provision for the constitution of an Executive Council and a Legislative Assembly for the Gold Coast Colony, Ashanti, the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast and Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship."

105. The Executive Council will consist of:—
 the Governor as President,
 three ex-officio Members and
 not less than eight Representative Members.
 It will be the principal instrument of policy.

106. The Governor must consult the Executive Council in the exercise of all his powers and he must act in accordance with the advice of the Executive Council in any matter on which he is obliged to consult with it. These two rules are subject to certain exceptions which are set out in the Instructions by His Majesty the King; in addition, there are certain powers which the Governor is by this Order in Council directed or empowered to exercise in his discretion.

107. The ex-officio Members of the Executive Council are the Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General and the Financial Secretary.

108. The representative Members are Members of the Assembly. They are appointed in this way. The Governor will, after the new Legislative Assembly has first met, take into consideration the list of Members elected to the Assembly and will submit to it the names of Elected Members whom he proposes for appointment as Members of the Executive Council: the Assembly will, at the same meeting, consider and resolve whether the appointment of such persons shall be approved. If an appointment is approved by the Assembly, the Governor appoints the person to be a Member of the Executive Council. If, thereafter, the Assembly, by a resolution supported by over two-thirds of all its members, requests the Governor to revoke the appointment of any Representative Member of Executive Council, the Governor will revoke the appointment. A Representative Member may also have his appointment revoked by the Governor if, on the Governor's submission of a case, the Executive Council resolves that such an appointment shall be revoked on the grounds that the Member has failed to carry out any policy or decision of the Executive Council. As the appointment of each Representative Member of the Executive Council is dependent upon the approval of the Legislative Assembly, and may be revoked if the Assembly so resolves, the Assembly can exercise a strict control over the Executive Council.

109. There is to be a Leader of the Government's business in the Legislative Assembly and he is to be elected by a majority of the Members of the Executive Council from among their own number.

110. Where any matter is dependent on the decision of the Executive Council, any decision shall be regarded as the decision of the Executive Council if a majority of the votes of the members present and voting are in favour. A quorum will be five in addition to the Governor or other Member presiding.

111. The Governor, acting in his discretion, may charge any Member of the Executive Council with the responsibility for any Government department or group of departments. Members of Executive Council will be called Ministers: those charged with responsibilities for a department or group of departments will be "Ministers with portfolio" and those without such responsibilities "Ministers without portfolio."

112. The Governor may from among the Members of the Assembly appoint Ministerial Secretaries to assist Ministers. These Secretaries will be the counterpart of the Parliamentary Under Secretaries in the United Kingdom. The number of such Ministerial Secretaries may not exceed the number of Ministers.

113. There will be for each Ministry a Permanent Secretary who will be a person who is a public officer and who will be appointed by the Governor, acting in his discretion. Each Permanent Secretary will, subject to the general direction and control of the Minister, exercise supervision over the department or departments in the charge of his Minister.

114. The Legislative Assembly will be for the whole of the Gold Coast, i.e., the Gold Coast Colony, Ashanti, the Northern Territories and Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship. The Assembly will consist of:—

- a Speaker
- three ex-officio Members
- six Special Members and
- seventy-five Elected Members.

The Speaker will be elected by the Assembly at its first meeting. He must not be the holder of any public office and he must not be a Member of the Executive Council. The Speaker vacates his seat when the Assembly is dissolved. The Assembly will, at its first meeting and thereafter annually, elect from among its Members a Deputy Speaker. The Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General and the Financial Secretary are the ex-officio Members. Of the six Special Members, three will be for Commerce and will be chosen by the recognised Chambers of Commerce, and three will be for Mines and will be chosen by the Gold Coast Chamber of Mines. Only two of the six Special Members will have votes on any question for decision in the Assembly itself.

115. For the Colony there will be thirty-four Members consisting of:—

- twelve Territorial Members, of whom eleven will be elected by the Joint Provincial Council; nineteen Rural Members; four Municipal Members.

For the Southern Section of the Territory there will be three Members consisting of:—

- one Territorial Member to be elected by the Southern Togoland Council and two Rural Members.

For Ashanti there will be nineteen Members consisting of:—

- six Territorial Members elected by the Asanteman Council;
- twelve Rural Members;
- one Municipal Member.

For the Northern Territories including the Northern Section of the Territory there will be nineteen Members who shall be elected by the Electoral College of the Northern Territories.

116. The Legislative Assembly may pass laws for the peace, order and good government of the Gold Coast. There are two main provisos—first, any law that may be inconsistent with the Trusteeship Agreement in respect of the Territory shall to the extent of that inconsistency be void so far as the Territory is concerned; secondly, no law may make persons of any racial community liable to disabilities to which persons of other such communities are not made liable. The Legislative Assembly will make its own Standing Orders and revoke or amend them. The first Standing Orders will be made by the Governor but these may be revoked or amended by the Assembly. All questions proposed for decision in the Assembly will be determined by a majority vote. A quorum will be 25 Members.

117. Government policy is decided by the Executive Council and, as a result of a collective decision by the Executive Council, Government Bills are introduced for consideration by the Assembly. The Legislative Assembly debates the Bills and may approve, modify or reject them. Any Member may introduce any Bill or propose any Motion for debate or present any petition to the Assembly, and the same shall be debated and disposed of according to the Standing Orders of the Assembly. However, unless the

consent of the Governor has first 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 ;
- (c) which provides for the final determination of questions relating to constitutional matters affecting traditional authorities.

118. The following provisions are made for the exercise by the Governor of reserve powers and for the constitutional control of the use of these powers. 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, good 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 to the salary or other conditions of service of any public officer. The Governor may not make any such declaration except in accordance with 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, if the Secretary of State consents, make the declaration; or

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.

119. No Bill shall become law until the Governor shall have assented to it in His Majesty's name or His Majesty shall have given his assent. The Governor must, unless he has been authorised by a Secretary of State to assent, reserve for His Majesty's pleasure:—

any Bill which is in any way inconsistent with the provisions of this 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 His Majesty,

120. There must be a session of the Assembly once at least in every year. A session may consist of a number of meetings in the year. The Assembly must be dissolved not later than at the expiration of four years from the last General Election. There shall be a general election within two months of the day appointed for the coming into effect of this Constitution, and thereafter within two months after every dissolution of the Assembly.

121. The appointment, promotion, transfer, dismissal and disciplinary control of public officers is vested in the Governor acting in his discretion. There will be a Public Service Commission for the Gold Coast to which the Governor, acting in his discretion, may refer for their advice any question

relating to the appointment, promotion and transfer, or the dismissal or other disciplinary control of public officers, or to any other matters which affect the Public Service.

122. *The Letters Patent* are passed under the Great Seal of the Realm. They establish the Office of Governor and Commander-in-Chief. They lay down also who shall administer the Government when the Governor is absent from the Gold Coast or is, for some other reason, prevented from exercising the functions of his office. They make provision for the appointment of a Governor's Deputy, when the Governor is absent from the seat of Government but in the Gold Coast, or during short absences outside the Gold Coast or during short illnesses. They empower the Governor to make appointments and to dismiss or suspend persons holding public office and take such other disciplinary measures as may be desirable. The Letters Patent empower the Governor (acting in his discretion) to pardon offenders and remit sentences or penalties in the name of His Majesty the King.

123. *The Royal Instructions* are passed under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet. They contain instructions to the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Gold Coast. They apply also to any Officer who may, from time to time, be administering the Government and to the Governor's Deputy. The Governor is instructed to consult with Executive Council in the formulation of policy and in the exercise of all other powers conferred upon him except those specified in the certain parts of the Letters Patent and these Instructions, and those which he is allowed by law to exercise without consulting Executive Council. The Governor is instructed to act in accordance with the advice of the Executive Council in any matter on which he is obliged to consult with it. This instruction does not apply to the Governor's exercise of his reserve powers as set out in the Order in Council. 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 shall consider "it expedient in the interests of public faith, public order or good Government".

124. 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 His 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 His Majesty's naval, military or air forces ;
- (g) of any extraordinary nature and importance which would prejudice His Majesty's prerogative or the rights and property of His Majesty's subjects residing outside the Gold Coast or the trade, transport or communications of any part of His 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 His 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 of the Gold Coast, 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.

125. *Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship (Amendment) Order in Council.* This Order in Council amends the 1949 Order in Council referred to in paragraph 49 above by removing the Governor's powers to legislate separately for the Territory, since they are considered to be inconsistent with the degree of constitutional advancement achieved. However it is still specified in this Order in Council, as in the Gold Coast (Constitution) Order in Council, that any law which is repugnant to the Trusteeship Agreement is void in the Territory to the extent of the repugnancy. In future all bills affecting the Territory will be introduced into the Legislative Assembly, the Governor's reserve powers described above being available in case of need for legislation affecting the Territory as for legislation affecting any part or region of the Gold Coast in the circumstances laid down in the Constitution Order in Council.

Q. 23

126. *Government Organization.* To enable the Ministers when appointed to take over departments which are "going concerns" a reorganisation of the Central Government offices took place at the end of the year; the Colonial Secretary's Office being divided up into nine Ministries, each with a Senior Civil Servant (normally called the Permanent Secretary to the Ministry) temporarily in charge. These Ministries correspond with the portfolios in the new Government and are allocated as follows, the departments grouped under each Ministry being shown:—

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

(This includes the Chief Secretary's Office which deals with all public service questions)

Political Administration
Public Relations and Broadcasting
Police
Printing.

Ministry of Justice (Ex-officio Minister)

Law Officers
Registrar-General.

Ministry of Finance (Ex-officio Minister)

Treasury
Customs and Excise
Income Tax.

Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources

Agriculture
Animal Health
Cocoa Rehabilitation
Fisheries
Forestry
Game
Rural Water Development
Tsetse Control.

Ministry of Commerce, Industries and Mines

Commerce and Industry
Geological Survey
Mines.

Ministry of Communications and Works

Civil Aviation
Electricity
Meteorological Services
Posts and Telegraphs
Public Works
Railways and Harbours
Transport.

Ministry of Education and Social Welfare

Co-operation
Education
Prisons
Social Welfare.

Ministry of Health and Labour

Labour
Medical

Ministry of Local Government

Local Government
Lands
Surveys
Housing
Town and Country Planning.

127. *Suffrage.* A Select Committee of the Legislative Council under the Q. 24 chairmanship of the Acting Attorney-General was set up "to examine the question of the organisation required to hold early elections for the legislature as visualised in . . . the Report of the Committee on Constitutional Reform and the Secretary of State's despatch of 14th October, 1949 . . ." The report of this Committee was laid before the Legislative Council in July, 1950, and adopted with some modifications.

128. The main provisions of the modified report as they affect the Territory may be summarised as follows :—

(a) Southern Section:

(a) No change is recommended in the present procedure by which the single Territorial Member is elected by the Southern Togoland Council ;

(b) in addition, two elected members will represent the Southern Section of Togoland which would be divided into two rural constituencies as follows :—

(1) Akpini, Asogli, Awatime, and Anfoega ;

(2) Atando, Buem, Krachi, Nkonya and Santrokofi.

(c) In rural constituencies, the following qualifications for voters should obtain:—

British nationality or protected status ;
 minimum age limit 25* ;
 residence in the constituency of 6 months prior to date of registration notice ;
 payment of local tax where this is collected.

The following bars to obtain:—

a sentence of imprisonment exceeding 12 months (unless five years or more have elapsed since release) ;
 certified lunacy ;
 previous registration in any other constituency.

(d) in rural constituencies elections to take place in two stages—both stages being conducted by secret ballot.

(b) *Northern Section:*

The recommendations regarding the electoral system for the representatives of the Northern Territories and Northern Section are different and were reached only after full consultation with representatives from all parts of the area. It seems desirable in the circumstances to set out in full the reasons which the Committee (copies of whose Report were sent to the U.N. Library) gave for the difference:—

“ We found that in considering the methods by which the Northern Territories’ representatives were to be elected to the first House of Assembly under the new constitution, we were faced by an entirely different set of problems and difficulties than those which had confronted us when considering the representation of the Colony and Ashanti. As a result, we approached our task from an entirely different angle.

The reasons for the profound differences in outlook between the peoples of the Northern Territories and the peoples who inhabit the Southern part of the Gold Coast are not far to seek. To begin with, there are very marked tribal and linguistic distinctions between the north and the south. Centuries of contact with Islamic traders from the further north has had a profound effect upon the development of social and political structures. The North does not enjoy the possession of money-making products such as cocoa and timber, and so far as is known there is little mineral wealth. To cite the exact words of the Coussey Report, ‘ materially the people are poorer than those of the rest of the country, and the general standard of education is lower ’. Nevertheless, the northern peoples are virile and industrious and of considerable intellectual capacity.

To sum up, the social and political organisations of the Northern peoples appear to be founded upon a form of patriarchal authority, almost Biblical in character. To attempt to apply to the Northern Territories the same systems of electoral procedure as we have recommended for the Colony and Ashanti might lead to suspicion and dissatisfaction, and might, indeed, imperil the co-operation of the Northern Territories representatives in the work of the new legislature. Not only do we entirely agree with the Report when it states that ‘ the Northern Territories and the South will gain much of mutual benefit by closer association ’, but we go further to say that

* Subsequently reduced to 21.

in our opinion such closer association and co-operation is essential to the further unity and prosperity of all parts of the Gold Coast. It has been our aim therefore to make such recommendations in this Part as shall be (a) acceptable to the peoples concerned, and (b) simple and practicable".

129. The Committee went on to find that the division of the Northern Territories into constituencies each with its own electoral college was not at present a practicable proposition and recommended that there should be a single electoral college for the election of the 19 members to represent the Northern Territories including the Northern Section and that the electoral college should consist of the members of the Northern Territories Council (16 in number) to which would be added one delegate per 10,000 of the population (i.e. 104). The Committee found that it was the wish of the people of the Northern Territories that the additional members of the electoral college should be nominated by the existing District Councils.

130. All these recommendations have been discussed and approved in the Legislative Council and embodied in the Elections (Legislative Assembly) Ordinance which was enacted in September, 1950, and in a draft of the Electoral (Legislative Assembly) Regulations, an advance copy of which was published in November, and which were due to be made into law early in 1951. These laws make no differentiation on the basis either of race or of sex.

131. The latter part of the year was occupied in the *Southern Section* in preparing for the general elections to be held early in 1951. Each stage was preceded by an elaborate public information campaign and explanatory leaflets were supplemented by mobile teams touring the country to explain with the aid of large scale diagrams the reasons for each stage and how it should be carried out. The first stage was the registration of electors. This met some opposition in limited areas resulting from mischievous propaganda put abroad by certain persons, which met with some success only in certain areas—notably the Atando area—where local Government organisation is proving ineffective. The overall result was not unsatisfactory, however, when account is taken of the complete novelty of the proceedings and the comparatively short period available to prepare the people. Figures of registrations were as follows, the average for rural areas in the whole of the Gold Coast Colony and the Southern Section being given for purposes of comparison :

1	2	3	4	
	<i>Total Population in Dec. 1950 (as estimated from the 1948 Census Report)</i>	<i>British subjects or protected persons over 21 years of age (estimate)</i>	<i>Registered Electors</i>	<i>Column 4 as a percentage of column 3</i>
Average for Colony and Southern Togoland rural areas	2,153,310	1,095,100	349,294	31.9
Akpini/Asogli/Awatime	104,810	52,840	12,621	23.9
Buem/Krachi/Atando	109,580	50,480	15,478	30.7

(Note: It is not possible to calculate exactly the number of British Subjects and Protected Persons in column 3 who are disqualified for various reasons, the most important of which is non-payment of annual rate.)

132. The law requires the electoral roll to be revised annually, and it is hoped that as the people become accustomed to the new suffrage laws the proportion of persons registering will increase rapidly. The next stages, which were completed uneventfully later during the year and early in 1951, were:—

- (1) the lodging of complaints or objections ;
- (2) the hearing of complaints and objections by special revising courts; and
- (3) preparation of the final list of voters.

While these last stages were taking place a vigorous campaign of public information was undertaken to explain the electoral procedure to be followed.

133. Elections are to be held at every stage by secret ballot, and elaborate safeguards are provided to ensure secrecy and to prevent fraud. For the purposes of primary elections constituencies have been divided into electoral sub-districts each containing a population of approximately 1,000 persons. Each sub-district will elect one member of the electoral college—each electoral college consisting of about 100 members and returning one member to the Legislative Assembly.

134. In primary elections to electoral colleges candidates nominated must be registered as electors in respect of which the election is being held. A distinctive symbol and colour is allocated to each candidate and ballot boxes equivalent in number to the persons nominated for election are provided. Each ballot box is clearly marked with the candidate's name, symbol and colour so as to enable an illiterate to record his vote simply by placing a ballot paper on which it is unnecessary to write, into the ballot box of his choice.

135. In secondary elections, which take place not more than four days after the primary elections, a candidate for election to the Legislative Assembly must be nominated in writing by three electors of the electoral district. An electoral district may nominate any candidate it wishes, provided that he is willing and qualified to stand for election. The principal qualifications are that the candidate must not be the holder of a public office and must be a British subject or protected person of 25 years of age or more and that 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 deposit of £50 is required from each candidate which is returned to him unless he fails to obtain one-sixth of the total votes cast in the electoral college.

Q. 27

136. *Regional Administration.* The only section of the report of the 1949 Committee on Constitutional Reform (the Coussey Committee) which had not been the subject of more detailed study and recommendations by the end of the year was that relating to regional administrations. In view of the complexity of this subject and the fact that no part of the Gold Coast or the Territory possessed any real practical experience of regional administrations as envisaged in the Coussey Report it was decided that the scope and functions of the proposed new regional administrations should be the subject of detailed consideration by a Special Commissioner. The Administration was fortunate in securing the services of Sir Sydney Phillipson, C.M.G. (formerly Financial Secretary, Nigeria, and, more recently, a Special Commissioner engaged on a number of important investigations in that country).

137. He started his work in detail in December, 1950, with the following terms of reference:—

“To undertake, in consultation with the authorities and interests principally concerned, a detailed examination of the recommendations concerning Regional Administrations made by the Committee on Constitutional Reform, and, having regard to the Statement of His Majesty's Government's views in the Secretary of State's despatch of the 14th October, 1949, to make recommendations in respect of:—

(a) the activities which can suitably be delegated to the Regional Administrations ;

(b) their relationship with the Central Government ;

(c) the relationship between members of the Regional Councils and the administrative and technical staff of the Regional Executive at regional headquarters and in the field ; and

(d) the financial relationship between the Regional Administrations and the Local Authorities and between the Regional Administrations and the Central Government and Legislature”.

It is expected that his report will be presented to the new Legislative Assembly in the first half of 1951.

138. No decision had been reached by the end of the year on the number of regions into which the Gold Coast and the Territory are to be divided for purposes of regional administration. Now that the Krachi District has been transferred from the Northern to the Southern Section no further changes are contemplated in the area of the Northern region and the Southern Section will, as desired by the people of that Section, continue to be administered as part of the Northern Region: nor will the position of Ashanti be altered. The question still under consideration is whether the Southern Section, with or without the addition of some part of the area of the Colony lying to the East of the Volta, shall be administered separately as a fourth region or administered as part of the southerly part of the Gold Coast known as the “Colony”. This problem was the subject of consideration by the Southern Togoland Council and discussions between that body and Sir Sydney Phillipson—the results in each case being inconclusive.

139. *Local Government Reform.* The existing local government machinery has been discussed in Section B. The following paragraphs are concerned with the recommendations of two Committees which considered in detail the recommendations regarding local government of the Coussey Committee. The Committee which dealt with local Government in the Colony and the Southern Section was a Select Committee of the Legislative Council. That dealing with the Northern Territories (and Northern Section) was a Committee of the Northern Territories Territorial Council. The Chairman of each was the Chief Commissioner of the area, the remaining members being Africans. The Colony Committee had a small membership which did not contain a Togolander, but it visited Ho and held a meeting with the Southern Togoland Council and received eight memoranda from bodies in the Territory. The membership of the Northern Territories Committee included a Chief from that part of Mamprusi lying within the Territory and the Secretary of the Dagomba Native Authority from Yendi. The recommendations in the Colony report were adopted in December by the Legislative Council subject to such modification as may subsequently be made by the new Legislature which will also consider the Northern Territories report.

140. (a) *Southern Section.* The report for the Colony and Southern Section is very detailed. It accepts the Coussey Committee's proposals that local Government organisation should be in two tiers—District Councils, and Local

Councils which would be subordinate to District Councils. Local Councils, the Committee recommends, should consist of between 18 and 27 members of whom not less than one-third would be "traditional" members chosen by the traditional Council concerned and not more than two-thirds elected members, together with, where necessary, additional seats for members representing special interests. It is proposed that elected members should be elected by secret ballot, the franchise being similar to that for the Legislative Assembly except that the nationality qualification would be waived. The elected members of District Councils would be elected up by the local councils of the District. In the case of both local and District Councils one-third of the members would change each year.

141. In view of the different stages of development reached in the districts under review the Committee does not recommend that standard powers should at first be granted to all Local Authorities. Each Local Authority would be set up by an instrument of the Regional Administration and each instrument would define exactly the powers to be exercised by the Council to which it related.

142. The Committee recommends that certain functions at present carried out by the Central Government should be delegated to or supplemented by Local Authorities, for example—

(a) the supervision of agricultural demonstration plots, minor nursery schemes and vegetable gardens, the storage and distribution of seeds and the supply of agricultural implements ;

(b) controlling and providing for primary education ;

(c) supervision and maintenance of fuel wood reserves, tree nurseries, fire control and fire lanes in forests, and enforcing of wood cutting rules ;

(d) employment of Sanitary Superintendents, midwives, dressers and Sanitary Labour ;

(e) the carrying out of minor public works including the construction and maintenance of all except trunk roads ;

(f) the supervision of town and country planning schemes and enforcement of building regulations.

For these purposes the Local Authorities would employ suitably qualified staff of grades equivalent to grades in the Senior Civil Service. This staff would form part of a unified local authority staff for each region. The appointment and training of this staff is considered at length in this Committee's report.

Q. 27

143. In order to carry out these functions and those which it would take over from the existing Native Authority, each District Council would be required to appoint each of the following Committees :—

(a) Standing Administrative and Finance Committee ;

(b) Watch Committee ;

(c) Education Committee ; and

(d) Development and Welfare Committee.

The sources of revenue of local councils are also discussed at length: while undoubtedly financial aid would be required from outside in the form of both grants-in-aid and reimbursement for services rendered, the main source of revenue will remain the local tax which in future should be levied in the form of a rate on the net annual value of premises. Local Authorities would in addition be empowered to borrow money for capital expenditure.

144. Control of Local Authorities would be exercised by the Regional Administration: Local and District Councils would both submit separate estimates of revenue and expenditure to the Regional Administration for

approval and local authority bye-laws would also require the approval of the Regional Administration. Accounts of Local Authorities would, however, be audited by the staff of the Central Audit Department.

145. (b) *Northern Section.* The report of the Committee of the Northern Territorial Council is less detailed and recommends that for the present there should be a less radical alteration of the present Native Authorities. At the same time this Committee accepts the Coussey Committee's recommendation as a target to be aimed at.

146. District Councils, with areas corresponding to those of the existing Native Authorities in so far as the Northern Section of the Territory is concerned, would be set up and these would be empowered to establish subordinate local authorities (Urban, Rural or Village Councils) and to delegate powers to such Councils. Membership of District Councils would consist of:—

- (1) The Head Chief of the area as President;
- (2) at least one-third traditional members;
- (3) the remaining members being partly nominated by the Chief and Councillors of sub-divisions and partly elected by secret ballot—the proportion to vary according to the requirements of each area. The suffrage would be very similar to that in the Southern Section.

147. A district Council would be required to appoint an Administrative and Finance Committee, of which the District Commissioner would for the present be the Chairman but without possessing an original vote. All the more important posts under a District Council would be filled from a single Local Government Service for the Northern Region or by secondment from the Civil Service.

148. A District Council would be empowered to make bye-laws subject to the approval of the Regional Administration and would have to submit its annual estimates of revenue and expenditure to the Regional Administration. The Central Audit Department should audit District Council books. The Committee considers that local taxation should most appropriately be based on the income of the individual rather than a poll tax but that for the immediate future it should be deferred as being too complex.

(b) Administration

149. *The Civil Service.* Under the new constitution the control of the Civil Service is removed from the arena of politics and placed under the control of the Governor who will be advised by a Public Service Commission to be appointed for this purpose. Meanwhile a Commission consisting of two experts—one from the United Kingdom Civil Service and one from East Africa has been appointed to consider and make recommendations on the structure of the Civil Service. Q. 27

150. It is the accepted policy of the Government to fill as many vacancies as possible by local candidates—and no distinction is made between natives of the Territory and natives of the Gold Coast when considering candidates for appointment or promotion. Q. 25

151. The Report of a Select Committee set up by the Legislative Council in April, 1949, to make recommendations on the progressive Africanisation of the Public Service was published early in 1950. The Committee endorsed the already established policy of recruiting suitably qualified Africans to senior posts in the Civil Service in preference to expatriates, and made very

wide recommendations covering the development of secondary, technical and higher education and the provision of scholarships which would ensure that the flow of qualified Africans is increased as rapidly as practicable.

152. To ensure that the progress of Africanisation can be kept in continual review, the Committee recommended the appointment of a Commissioner for Africanisation. This officer would act as an Executive Officer of the Public Service Commission and would be responsible for effecting liaison between the Central Government, the various Heads of Government Departments, the local authorities and the country at large, with a view to ensuring that the maximum number of suitably qualified African candidates become available for appointment to the higher grades of the Public Service. An African officer has already been appointed to this post and started functioning as from the beginning of October, 1950.

152A. The Native Authorities in the Southern Section have, with one exception, continued to advance, the progress being most marked in Buem and Awatime. All are notable for their high proportions of non-traditional members. A long constitutional dispute in the Asogli State was settled by the substitution of an elected President of the Native Authority for the hitherto traditional President. The Atando Native Authority, on the other hand, has not proved successful. Two of its component divisions, Ve and Likpe, are torn by internal strife. The former is split by a dispute as to who will be the next chief and a strong element in the latter wants to join the Buem Native Authority. These difficulties may be resolved but it must be realised that Native Authorities such as Atando, even though they be formed after full consultation with the people, are largely experimental and liable to internal friction which seriously impedes progress.

152B. The work of Native Authorities in a number of fields has been co-ordinated by the formation of district committees, the most important of which are the Southern Togoland Rural Development Committee, two local Agricultural Committees (one for each of the Ho and Kpandu sub-districts) and the Southern Togoland District Education Committee. All the Native Authorities are represented on each of these Committees. Their activities are described in the relevant sections of this report.

152C. The Southern Togoland Council has met regularly and has kept the Southern Togoland member of the Legislative Council fully briefed with the views of the Section. During the year the Council acquired its own council chamber, offices and staff, and received a subvention of £450 from Government for clerical expenses. In addition the Government has made £1,000 available to meet the travelling expenses of members attending meetings. The Council has provided a valuable forum for discussion of the problems of the Southern Section and has assisted political cohesion, the basis of which has been the development of Native Authorities. The Council also elected representatives of the Southern Section on Statutory Boards and central Committees. The persons elected were:—

- (1) Cocoa Marketing Board:
Nana Appew, Benkumhene of Buem.
- (2) Agricultural Produce Marketing Board:
Togbe S.W. Atsridom IV, Fia of Kpedze.
- (3) Agricultural Development Corporation:
Mr. E. F. Tsogbe.
- (4) Library Advisory Board:
Mr. M. C. B. Agbettoh.

- (5) Vernacular Literature Board:
Mr. G. A. Moritty.
- (6) Central Advisory Committees:
Education: Mr. T. W. Kwami.
Students: Mr. H. K. A. Morny.
Health Services: Mr. F. Y. Asare.
Social Development: Mr. J. R. K. Amanier.
- (7) Scholarships Selection Board:
(not yet elected).

152D. The Territorial Council of the Northern Territories sits at six-monthly intervals. This Council is advisory only but is likely to become the basis of the Regional Administration of the Northern Territories proposed as part of the constitutional changes. The total membership of the Council is sixteen, the members now electing their own President. The Northern Section is represented by 3 members for the whole of the Mamprusi area, two for the whole of the Dagomba area, two for the whole of Gonja area and one for Nanumba. As already stated the Council was made a statutory body during the year and was empowered to meet from time to time for the purpose of deliberating on matters affecting the welfare and interests of persons in the Northern Territories.

152E. The same ordinance as constituted the Northern Territories Territorial Council established by law the District Councils which have previously been functioning on an unofficial basis. Those affecting the Territory are:—

The Dagomba-Nanumba District Council (8 members from Dagomba and 4 from Nanumba);

The Gonja Volta District Council (8 members from Gonja, 4 from the Brong Confederacy and 2 from Mo); and

The Mamprusi District Council (15 members from Mamprusi.)

The members of District Councils are elected by the Native Authorities in the District. District Councils form intermediate bodies for discussion of matters of more than local and less than territorial importance and also for preliminary debate on the agenda of the Territorial Council.

(c) Judiciary

Southern Section

153. The Supreme Court of the Gold Coast has jurisdiction over the Southern Section of Togoland which, for judicial purposes, is regarded as part of the Gold Coast Colony and, by an Order of the Governor the jurisdiction of the Lands Division has now been extended to the Southern Section. The function of the Supreme Court is in the main appellate. Initial jurisdiction is exercised by the Magistrate's Court in which the District Magistrate, who is a professional lawyer, or an Administrative Officer sitting as a Magistrate, has jurisdiction. In practice the jurisdiction is exercised except in the newly transferred Krachi area, by the District Magistrate whose headquarters are at Ho and who, while on circuit, disposes of criminal and civil cases at centres such as Kpandu and Hohoe. Administrative Officers have concurrent jurisdiction in criminal and civil cases, but their criminal jurisdiction only extends to a fine of £50 or imprisonment for six months, or both, whereas that of the District Magistrate extends to a fine of £100 or imprisonment for one year. Civil jurisdiction of Administrative Officers in personal suits is limited to cases in which the amount involved does not

Q. 28-33

Q. 29

exceed £100, whereas the District Magistrate has powers to deal with cases involving sums of up to £150. In practice the work of Administrative Officers is, except in Krachi, confined to remanding criminal cases for the District Magistrate to try on his next court sitting day, and to the issue of Court processes.

Q. 28, 33 154. Although the Supreme Court and the Magistrate's Court have jurisdiction in criminal and civil cases, a large number of cases are disposed of by Native Courts which have been constituted under the Native Courts (Southern Section of Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship) Ordinance, 1949. These Native Courts have replaced the Tribunals formerly constituted under the Native Administration (Southern Section of Togoland under British Mandate) Ordinance, Cap. 90. There are 28 Native Courts in the Southern Section. The only areas not covered by Native Courts are the Divisions of Anfoega, Nkonya and Santrokofi, which have not been brought within the scope of the Native Authority and Native Courts Ordinances. In these areas the Magistrate's Court and the Supreme Court exercise jurisdiction, the Lands Division of the latter having exclusive jurisdiction in land cases.

155. Provision is made for grading Native Courts in grades A, B, C and D, but at present all Courts in the Southern Section are Grade B. Courts of this grade can in criminal cases impose a maximum penalty of a fine of £25 or three months' imprisonment. The jurisdiction of Native Courts of each grade defined by the Native Courts (Southern Section of Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship) Ordinance in offences against Native Customary law and in civil and criminal cases, is set out in detail in Appendix III. In addition, the Ordinance gives powers to the Governor to make Orders conferring powers on Native Courts to administer the provisions of any Ordinance. So far jurisdiction has been conferred by Order on Native Courts to deal with a large number of the less serious crimes under the Criminal Code, Cap. 9, and to hear cases under a number of other Ordinances, such as those dealing with mosquito breeding, communal labour and control of prices and rents.

156. Appeals from Native Courts go first to the Native Appeal Court with jurisdiction, and then to the Magistrate's Court constituted by the District Commissioner, except in land cases where appeal lies to the Land Court. Appeals from the Magistrate's Court go to the Divisional Court. From the Land Court or Divisional Court appeal lies in cases of sufficient importance to the West African Court of Appeal. From the West African Court of Appeal a further appeal can, with special leave, be made to the Privy Council. In addition to the safeguards provided by rights of appeal, the Judicial Adviser to the Chief Commissioner and the District Commissioners have powers to review decisions of Native Courts. These powers are rarely used but are available as a speedy means of remedying any gross miscarriage of justice.

157. Apart from the fact that non-Africans are not normally subject to the Native Courts and cannot become members of them, the Courts of the Territory do not differentiate in any way according to race or sex, nor between persons on the grounds of nationality. Judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the Governor on the direction of the King; Magistrates are appointed by the Governor. Supreme Court 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 seven Puisne Judges of the Supreme Court are Africans at present.

158. The Native Courts in the Southern Section are constituted by an Order of the Governor setting up a panel of members for each Court. The number of persons on the panel is about 30, and a duty roster is drawn up by the members indicating when each member will sit. Each Court usually sits in a number of Divisions, so that people living in inaccessible places are not inconvenienced by long journeys. A Native Court is only properly constituted if either three or five members are sitting, one of whom is president of the Court. Presidents of Native Courts and Registrars should be selected by the Native Authority, but provision is made for each Court to select its own president if the Native Authority has not done so. The recommendations of the Native Authority on what persons should constitute the panel are almost invariably accepted by the Governor.

Northern Section

159. For judicial purposes the Northern Section is regarded as being within the Northern Territories. The Supreme Court of the Gold Coast and the Magistrates' Courts established under the Courts' Ordinance (Cap. 4) operate within the section. The Magistrates' Courts are constituted by District Commissioners sitting as Magistrates and are situated at Yendi within the Trust Territory and at Salaga, Gambaga, and Bawku, where cases arising within the Gonja and Mamprusi areas of the Territory are heard. Appeals from the Magistrates' Courts are to the Divisional Courts of the Supreme Court and thence to the West African Court of Appeal. The powers of a District Commissioner sitting as a Magistrate are limited to cases where the debt, damage, or demand is not more than £100 and in criminal cases, to inflicting a fine of £50 or a sentence of imprisonment for six months, or both. The Magistrates at Yendi, Salaga, Bawku and Gambaga, have, by Order of the Chief Justice of the Gold Coast increased powers of a fine of £200 or imprisonment for two years in criminal cases. All sentences are subject to review by the Judge of the Divisional Court, apart from the normal right of Appeal.

160. Native Courts in the Northern Section are established under the Native Courts (Northern Territories) Ordinance (Cap. 85). They have specified criminal jurisdiction in respect of Rules and Orders made by Native Authorities; and 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 of up to 12 strokes with a light cane for juvenile male delinquents. In practice, however, 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.

161. The Dagomba Native Authority Area has one "A" Court and six "C" Courts and the Nanumba Native Authority Area one "A" Court and one "C" Court. There are no Native Courts in the Mamprusi or Gonja portion of the Territory although it is proposed to establish two shortly for

the Konkomba and B'moba divisions of the Mamprusi District. Cases now arising in these areas are tried by Native Courts inside the Northern Territories. There are Native Courts of Appeal at Yendi, and Bimbilla within the Trust Territory. Appeals from Native Courts lie as follows:—In criminal cases—from the Native Court of first instance to the Magistrate's Court, thence to the Divisional Court. In civil cases—from the Native Court of first instance to the Native Court of Appeal, or, if none, direct to the Magistrate's Court, thence to the Chief Commissioner's Court. In land cases—from the Native Court of first instance to the Native Court of Appeal and thence direct to the Chief Commissioner's Court. There is a final appeal to the West African Court of Appeal in all types of cases. In addition to these systems of appeal, Administrative Officers have powers of review and transfer, with an appeal to the Chief Commissioner. In appeals from Native Courts the Magistrate's Court is always constituted by the District Commissioner. The constitution of the Courts is subject to the approval of the Governor and each consists normally of a head chief with a number of other chiefs and elders sitting with him. The maximum number of members permitted to sit at any one time is five—the minimum three. As a rule there is one member versed in Mohammedan Law and some Courts have members representing special tribal areas or immigrant communities.

Q. 28

162. 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. Non-Africans and a limited number of Africans are not subject to their jurisdiction. 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 any one has a right to speak in his own language, and have the proceedings interpreted to him; and this is the invariable practice, when one of the parties is not conversant with English.

Q. 30

163. Trials in the Supreme Court and Magistrates' Courts are 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.

164. Regulations have been made by Order of the Governor to govern procedure in the Native Courts of the Southern Section. In many respects these are similar to the Rules of Court for the Supreme Court and Magistrates' Courts but they have been made to suit the more limited jurisdiction of Native Courts. The procedure of Courts is not governed by precise rules, although the English practice is followed broadly, as a result of supervision by District Commissioners and 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.

Q. 32

165. 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.

Q. 33

166. Sentences of imprisonment imposed by Native Courts are carried out in Government Prisons on warrants issued by the Courts themselves and endorsed by an Administrative Officer of the district. The Native Authorities

of the Southern Section are empowered to provide prisons of their own but they have not elected to do so. Native Courts cannot inflict punishments in excess of those laid down by the law or for offences not specified in the law.

167. The laws and the Supreme Court of the Gold Coast make no distinction between persons on the grounds of nationality. Q. 34

Native Law and Custom

168. *General.* 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. Q. 31

169. The interpretation of the law briefly set out in the previous paragraph has occupied much of the time of the Courts, with interesting results. Thus customary gifts of land and customary "death-bed dispositions" of property and customary mortgages have received recognition. But a claim based on a history of slavery has been held contrary to good conscience, and squatting has in certain circumstances been held to result in a possessory title, notwithstanding that wrongful occupation of land for any period, however long, would not in customary law result in any title.

170. 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 by 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. These include offences such as "putting into fetish" and "recklessly or unlawfully swearing an oath". The maximum penalty which can be imposed depends upon the grade of the Court in which it is tried. In the case of a "B" Court it is a fine of £25, or in default imprisonment not exceeding three months.

171. *Southern Section.* Native customary law knew no such distinction as exists in English law between criminal and civil cases. While there were, of course, offences punishable by fines, propitiation of the spirits, or death, the real basis of such punishments was the maintenance of the balance of power between family and family, clan and clan, etc., a balance which was upset by such offences as stealing, murder, or even defamation of character which lowered the prestige of the unit affected. Lawsuits could be started in one or two different ways—by oath or by complaint. The historical significance and character of the oath are closely connected. When the whole tribe or the chief met with some great misfortune, the chief made the incident or the day on which it occurred into his oath. Thereafter, the name of the event of the day could not be mentioned in ordinary usage. For example, the evening on which the Ashantis first invaded Ho was so disastrous that it was forbidden to mention it in every-day conversation, but it was reduced to an oath formula. Hence a Ho man who says "I swear by the

evening of Ho", is making a very solemn declaration of his own innocence, it obliges the chief to investigate his grievance, and it does great harm to the person who has aggrieved him. This is a tribal oath, but there are, in addition, chief's, clan and divisional oaths. The use of oaths, if mentioned lightly or frivolously, is to curse the "owner" of them.

172. The procedure of commencing a lawsuit by complaint was very simple, involving merely an appeal to the chief, who then sent for the party complained against and judged between the parties. Any party who brought a case, whether by complaint or by oath, had to pay fees, which were distributed among the chiefs and elders according to rank and age.

173. The laws relating to succession are exceedingly abstruse. While, as has been said above, public offices run in a patrilineal succession wherever possible, succession to personal property appears to partake equally of the patrilineal and matrilineal systems. It appears, however, that, in general, immovable property passes patrilineally, while personal movable property may pass matrilineally, although the sons and paternal brothers of the deceased have certain rights of inheritance of movable property.

174. The Ewes are, in the main, monogamous. Marriage is usually performed according to native custom, which varies to some degree in the different localities. The following conditions are, however essential:—

(a) consent of the woman ;

(b) a series of conventional presents or services by the groom to the bride and her family.

The woman retains her own family ties during the period of marriage, and at death is buried by her brothers. The development throughout the last forty years of a money economy has, to some extent, simplified the old customs. From the time of marriage onwards both husband and wife keep a record of expenses made by the husband in respect of his wife. If the woman should at any time seek divorce she must repay to her husband most of the presents he has given her. Concubinage, at one time a general custom, is slowly disappearing. In the case of adulterous concubinage, the children of the union belong to the woman's husband.

175. The social organisation and structure of the community except for specific customs repugnant to natural justice or morality are recognised at every stage by the Administration which carries out its work in sympathy with the accepted social customs of the indigenous population. In the Southern Section Native Courts, established under the Native Courts (Southern Section of Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship) Ordinance (No. 8 of 1949), are responsible for the interpretation of Native customary law and can, as far as customary law is concerned, be regarded as the judicial authority. The State Councils are empowered to declare Native customary law.

176. *Northern Section.* Native custom and law in the Northern Section should not be regarded as static, for in fact it is constantly developing and undergoing change. Many of the old ideas and conceptions are breaking up and the ties of the family and clan are also loosening. For example, the Konkombas, who still farm their old lands by the banks of the River Oti, live in isolated family compounds but many of those who have migrated southwards have adopted a village economy on the lines of the Dagombas. The changing position of women clearly demonstrates the changes that are taking place throughout the social order. A father still tries to maintain that it is his right to arrange his daughter's marriage but, since no compulsion is

permitted by law, girls now insist on choosing their own husbands. The younger generation is beginning to voice the ideas acquired from travel and education and from the greater opportunities which now exist for public debate. A few years ago the election of Dagomba Chiefs or the setting up of the Gonja Legislative Assembly could never have been contemplated but to-day they are generally welcomed, even by the older generation. Although there is no doubt that the advice of the Administration and economic pressure stimulate much modification of native law and custom, the demand must, to be acceptable, come from the people themselves. When it does so and is not repugnant to natural justice it has the support of the Courts and the Administration in the same way as existing custom.

F. ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT

(a) General

177. The economy of the Territory is almost exclusively agricultural and, while in the central portion of the Territory cocoa constitutes a very important cash crop, there are other areas where the crops grown are almost entirely used for the subsistence of the inhabitants. Q. 35

178. The *Southern Section* is self-supporting in the principal staple food-stuffs though there are considerable internal movements between different areas. Yams are imported in some quantity from the Northern Section into the main cocoa growing areas. Considerable exports of maize, plantains, cocoyams, cassava (including garri flour) and kokonte (dried cassava), cow-peas, rice and yams are made to centres in the Colony, principally Accra, Akuse and Keta. There is a return traffic of dried fish and general trade goods from Accra and salt, shallots and fish from Keta.

179. Cocoa is the chief source of revenue and the 1950-51 main crop is estimated at 23,000 tons. The price of cocoa to the farmer was fixed for the whole 1950-51 season at 70s. per load of 60 lb., or nearly £131 per ton. Other sources of income are coffee, cotton and palm kernels and, in the Krachi area yams. The potato industry has declined to negligible proportions in face of competition of overseas imports.

180. The crops grown in the *Northern Section* are staples for local consumption with only a small surplus for sale in the Gold Coast. Groundnuts and rice are sent South from the Kusasi area, while yams make up the main crop exported from Nanumba and Gonja. Dry-season gardening is being encouraged by advice and the distribution of seed; in the Burguri and Pusiga cantons of Kusasi this trend is happily on the increase, with the production of fair quantities of onions, tomatoes and, more recently, the cultivation of such temperate climate vegetables as carrots and lettuce.

181. 1949 was a very good crop year, so that food was in good supply during the first six months of 1950. In the extreme North the early millet crop was excellent and the main grain harvest very satisfactory, but the 1950 season was much less favourable in Nanumba and Gonja. Here the rainfall was very low and the bad effects of drought on all crops was accentuated by the incidence of rust disease of maize. Fortunately the rains extended well into October so that what might well have been a very poor harvest became only a little below average.

182. A substantial experimental scheme was successfully launched during 1950 in the Damongo area of the Gonja district in the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast by the Gonja Development Company Limited, a subsidiary Q. 36

company of the Gold Coast Agricultural Development Corporation. The experience gained from this will in due course benefit the whole of the Northern Territories and the Northern Section and the scheme itself when fully operative may well provide employment to natives of the Territory. Amongst the recommendations made by the West African Rice Mission which visited the country in 1948 was one for developing paddy in the inland valleys near Ho. An irrigation engineering consultant has been engaged on contract for two tours to undertake a preliminary investigation and prepare a detailed scheme for the irrigation of an area east of Ho. If the investigation indicates that the prospects are good it is intended that he should supervise the construction of the necessary irrigation works. These proposals are still under consideration, but financial provision has been made for this scheme in the draft Ten Year Development Plan in the hope that it will prove practicable.

183. Throughout the Territory generally there is evidence that more money was in circulation in 1950 than in 1949 and in the Southern Section where the chief source of income is the sale of cocoa, purchasing power remained adequate although the marked rise in the price paid for cocoa to producers has been to some extent countered by a steady rise in the price of imported goods.

As in previous years the purchasing power of the Northern Section remained inferior to that of the Southern Section due to the absence of cocoa growing areas and the increased cost of transporting imported goods from the distant sea ports.

184. The table below shows the increase in the volume of imports into the Gold Coast as a whole for 1950 as compared with previous years:—

	1946	1948	1949	1950
Canned fish cwt.	3,734	25,756	44,141	77,736
Sugar tons	4,084	5,945	12,534	13,651
Tinned Milk cwt.	11,876	36,201	42,624	60,860
Flour tons	5,053	7,376	19,581	21,387
Tobacco, unmanufactured lbs. (000 omitted)	1,278	1,446	1,719	1,341
Cigarettes Millions	441	373	722	659
Cotton Piece Goods sq. yds. (000 omitted)	36,921	62,135	91,617	84,041
Matches Nos. (000 omitted)	343	990	1,302	1,771
Sewing Machines Nos.	496	7,495	18,856	18,058
Buckets, Pails and Basins tons	694	802	1,568	1,822
Other Hardware Value £ (000 omitted)	140	309	707	447
Bicycles Nos.	7,923	25,380	48,026	51,652
Private Cars Nos.	468	1,513	1,932	1,551
Lorries and Chassis Nos.	492	2,818	2,874	3,236
Cement tons	65,237	112,687	160,579	177,874
Perfumery ... Value £ (000 omitted)	142	372	374	259
All Foodstuffs, Tobacco and Spirits Value £ (000 omitted)	1,896	3,489	6,853	9,460
Raw Materials Value £ (000 omitted)	393	555	719	419
Textiles ... Value £ (000 omitted)	4,391	10,087	16,087	12,935
Metals ... Value £ (000 omitted)	3,080	9,016	12,286	13,731
Miscellaneous Manufactures Value £ (000 omitted)	3,095	5,899	7,335	8,589

Q. 43

185. The policy of the Administering Authority is to give encouragement to the indigenous inhabitants of the Territory to develop the natural resources of the Territory themselves and the law prohibits non-natives of the Territory from acquiring land without the previous consent of the Governor. This policy is furthered by the demonstration of improved methods of farming and

ishing, by the provision and improvement of water supplies, the encouragement of co-operatives and assistance in the establishment of secondary industries. The work of the Local Development Committees should also develop the policy of the Administering Authority. The aim in the *Northern Section* if the economic situation is to be improved must be the production of a reliable cash crop for which groundnuts, of which there is already a considerable output (although not enough for overseas export), offer the best prospects. A prerequisite however is that food supplies must be assured which in turn depends on intensified soil conservation work and improved agricultural methods, both of which are receiving the closest and co-operative attention of the Departments of Agriculture and Forestry. Rules to prevent the annual burning of the grassland are in force throughout the section. Contour ploughing, the use of bullock-drawn ploughs and equipment, and the use of farmyard manure are practices which are gradually spreading throughout the Section. The Native Authorities of the Mamprusi and Dagomba Districts assist in this work with loan schemes for the provision of expensive equipment. The Kusasi Agricultural Development Committee with a capital of £10,000 has been encouraging the spread of plough farming.

186. In the *Southern Section* the cocoa industry is given every encouragement and the Administration aims at developing industries and at improving agriculture. The economy of the Section is basically agricultural and any amelioration in the economic situation is therefore to be achieved by the improvement of agricultural methods. All Native Authorities have made Rules for the control of grass burning. As mentioned elsewhere in this report several agricultural and agricultural survey officers are now stationed in the Section, and the Administering Authority has pursued its policy of furthering rural development. It is also a cardinal point in the economic policy of the Government to stimulate co-operative societies and these are developing satisfactorily. Q. 37

187. 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 persons intending to set up in retail trade or 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. So far it has not been necessary to enforce this provision in respect of the Territory. Q. 43

188. Consideration is being given by a select committee appointed by the Legislative Council as to whether any form of financial or other assistance can be given to Africans engaged in commercial activities. Africans engaged in industrial activities may already seek assistance from the Industrial Development Corporation, or, if they are engaged in agriculture, from the Agricultural Development Corporation. 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. Q. 40

189. The only economic activities carried on by nationals of members of the United Nations other than the Administering Authority are by general firms in the Southern Section, viz., La Compagnie Française de L'Afrique Occidentale (French), La Société Commerciale de L'Ouest Africain (French), and the Union Trading Company (Swiss). Q. 41

Q. 42 190. 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.

Q. 44 191. No concessions have been granted in the Territory by the Administering Authority.

Q. 45 192. The following enterprises which are publicly-owned affect the Territory:—

The Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Board, the legal status of which is determined by Ordinance No. 16 of 1947.

The Gold Coast Agricultural Produce Marketing Board, of which the legal status is determined by Ordinance No. 9 of 1948.

The Gold Coast Agricultural Development Corporation, whose legal status is determined by Ordinance No. 27 of 1948.

The Industrial Development Corporation, of which the legal status is determined by Ordinance No. 38 of 1947.

Four British-owned trading companies also operate in the Territory: like the trading companies of other nations, they are subject to the provisions of the Companies Ordinance (Cap. 156) and pay taxes as provided in the Income Tax Ordinance (No. 27 of 1943).

Q. 46 193. No estimates of national income are yet available.

Qs. 36, 38 194. The Draft 10 Year Plan covering the period 1949-50 to 1959-60 was
39 laid before the Gold Coast Legislature at its session of December, 1950. It is intended that the new Legislature should debate the plan during the first half of 1951. When the plan has reached its final form copies will be furnished to the United Nations Organisation Library.

The plan provides for the setting up of a development fund which it is intended should finance projects listed under general heads (for the whole of the Gold Coast) as follows:—

<i>A. Economic and productive services</i>						£	£
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	4,017,950	
Animal Health	...	...	...	...	...	84,810	
Co-operation	...	...	...	...	...	70,000	
Fisheries	...	...	...	...	...	56,550	
Forestry	...	...	...	...	...	178,630	
Tsetse Control	...	...	...	...	...	82,500	
Meteorology	...	...	...	...	...	9,000	
Industrial Development	...	...	...	...	...	1,500,000	
Electricity	...	...	...	...	...	1,077,830	
Geological Survey	...	...	...	...	...	40,790	
Survey	...	...	...	...	...	52,800	
Grant to Local Development Committees	...	...	...	...	...	1,000,000	
Mines	...	...	...	...	...	64,430	
Water Supplies, urban and rural	...	...	...	...	...	3,758,250	
Total	...	...	...	...	...		11,993,540
<i>B. Communications</i>							
Railways, Roads and Harbours	...	...	...	...	...	21,300,000	
Posts and Telegraphs	...	...	...	...	...	1,609,210	
Total	...	...	...	...	...		22,909,210

C. Social Services						£	£
Education	...	...	...	...	...	8,459,000	
Hospitals, Health Services and Nutrition	...	...	...	...	...	3,174,740	
Housing	...	...	...	...	...	5,885,000	
Social Welfare	...	...	...	...	...	190,000	
Prisons	...	...	...	...	...	920,800	
Public Relations	...	...	...	...	...	149,940	
Broadcasting	...	...	...	...	...	360,200	
Labour	...	...	...	...	...	146,810	
Town and Country Planning	...	...	...	...	...	2,030,000	
Total	...	...	...	...	...		21,316,490
D. Common services and general administration							
Acquisition of Lands for Development Works	...	...	...	...	...	600,000	
Military building programme	...	...	...	...	...	1,000,000	
Official buildings	...	...	...	...	...	2,000,000	
Police buildings	...	...	...	...	...	1,642,000	
Government Press	...	...	...	...	...	122,000	
Government Transport Department	...	...	...	...	...	99,450	
Total	...	...	...	...	...		5,463,450
Grand Total	...	...	...	...	...		61,682,690

Together with this total of nearly £62 million for capital development it is estimated that the increased recurrent expenditure at the end of ten years arising from the development programme will be of the order of £4,230,000.

195. It is stressed that this plan covers the whole of the Gold Coast including Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship. It is not, however, possible to provide at present any estimate of how much of the expenditure laid down in the plan will be made in and in connection with the Trust Territory. Many items in the plan are central projects benefiting the whole of the area concerned while some other items—especially telegraphs and rural water supplies—have not yet been worked out in complete detail. It is perhaps sufficient to provide some of the “high lights” of the plan which affect Togoland directly. These and the estimated expenditure on each where this is stated in the plan are as follows:—

Agriculture	Estimated Cost
Construction of new sub-station at Yendi and extension of station at Kpeve.	Not stated separately
Soil surveys of all cocoa areas	Ditto
Land planning in Northern Mamprusi	Ditto
Continuation of cocoa disease and rehabilitation campaign	Ditto
Electricity	
Supplies at Ho and Hohoe	Ditto
Rural piped water supplies at	
Krachi, Ho (extension), Hohoe, Kpetoe and Kpandu	Ditto
Roads	
Main trunk road Accra-Papase with branch to frontier at Golokwati (expenditure in Territory only).	£341,000
Regional roads, Southern Section...	£117,400
Education	
Buildings for Ho Secondary School	£240,000
Government Teacher Training College (probably at Nakpanduri)	£80,000
Hospitals	
Completion of new hospital at Hohoe	£69,000
Rebuilding of Hospital at Bawku (just outside the Territory)	£60,000
Extension to Yendi Hospital	£10,000
Provision of X-ray equipment at Ho	Not stated separately
Model Health Centres at Kpandu and Bimbilla...	£12,000
Social Services	
Extension of probation system to Southern Section	Not stated separately

<i>Prisons</i>					
Rebuilding of Ho and Krachi Prisons	...	...	...	...	£50,000
<i>Broadcasting</i>					
Rediffusion Stations at Ho, Hohoe, Kpandui, Yendi and Krachi	...	...	...	...	£22,500
<i>Labour</i>					
Labour Exchange/District Office, Hohoe	...	...	...	...	£15,000

196. *The finance for the plan, it is proposed, will be obtained from a number of different sources, as follows:—

Surplus Assets at 31/3/50	...	...	...	...	£	7,500,000
Balance of Colonial Development and Welfare Funds available for allocation by H.M. Government to the Gold Coast	...	...	...	...	...	3,000,000
Loans	...	...	...	...	...	25,000,000
New Taxation	...	...	...	...	...	10,000,000
Annual grants from general revenue	...	...	...	...	...	15,000,000
Refund of Loan made to H.M. Government	...	...	...	...	...	800,000
						£62,300,000

*Note: Owing to changing conditions it has become necessary to recast the finance of the plan and a revision was in progress early in 1951. This indicated that the total capital cost of the plan would be upwards of £67 million instead of less than £62 million as stated above.

Some of the items listed under the 10 year development plan will be financed from a special fund established by the Cocoa (Additional Export Duty) Ordinance, 1950.

197. It will be noted that the draft plan does not include provision for the Volta River Scheme with its concomitant harbour in the Eastern part of the Gold Coast nor is any provision made for a carriageway across the Volta on the new trunk road from Accra—Papase (Togoland) which is interconnected with the Volta Scheme. The figure of £100,000,000, not all of which would be Government expenditure, has been mentioned in connection with these projects. No final decision on these matters is expected for at least another year.

Since the Volta River project, if effected, will affect the Trust Territory, a review of recent progress may be of interest. Early in 1950 a group of five consulting engineers from Sir William Halcrow and Partners arrived in the Gold Coast to commence on behalf of the Administration a survey of the Volta River Basin with a view to its integrated development. The terms of reference of the consultants, who were assisted by Government technical officers, were, briefly, to report on the Volta Basin from the aspects of (i) development of hydro-electric power at Ajena on the Lower Volta, and at Bui on the Black Volta, (ii) irrigation and drainage, (iii) river navigation, and (iv) transport.

After several months of intensive investigation the consultants issued a preliminary report in July, 1950. They reported that they considered that the comprehensive plans for the development of the Volta river could only be undertaken if the main project, that is, the production of hydro-electric power at Ajena, is found both practicable and economic. They added that neither the present nor the future local demand for electricity for domestic and industrial consumption was sufficient in itself to justify the construction of a large hydro-electric project, but that if a project for the manufacture of aluminium were proceeded with and became the main outlet for the electric power produced, then the scheme might well be economically justified.

198. The consultants stated that the stretch of river just north of Senchi (not in Trust Territory) included the only dam sites on the Lower Volta which appeared suitable topographically. The site at Ajena chosen by

Messrs. West African Aluminium Ltd. appeared to be the best topographically, but other sites in the Ajena locality which appeared to be suitable were also made the subject of investigation. These investigations were still in progress at the date of writing this report.

199. The main object of the Volta scheme would be to produce aluminium and the consultants estimated that the Volta River could be harnessed to produce 345,000 Kw. of hydro-electric power for this purpose. A grid system would take surplus power to Accra, Sekondi-Takoradi, the mining areas and Kumasi, and the possibility of supplying power from this source to the Territory will be examined.

Other proposals include railway lines to bring bauxite from Yenahin (in Ashanti) to the aluminium factory and to carry the finished aluminium to a proposed new seaport east of Accra for export.

Negotiations with a firm of railway surveyors to survey the new lines were nearly complete at the time of writing.

200. Three places in the Eastern area of the Gold Coast are under consideration as possible sites for the new harbour, and the preliminary survey suggests that the Temma area (east of Accra) might provide a suitable site. A firm has accordingly been engaged to carry out a survey of the coast and of the seabed at Teshi and Temma. It is thought that when the result of this work becomes available it will be possible to consider further where the new harbour could best be sited. A new harbour with deep berthing facilities in the Eastern area of the Gold Coast should simplify and cheapen the handling of the Territory's imports and exports.

201. Irrigation possibilities are also studied and the consultants considered that an area of 500,000 acres in the Accra plains could be irrigated by water brought in a canal from the proposed reservoir. The consultants have recommended carrying out soil surveys in the Accra plains to determine the suitability of the soils for irrigation. These surveys are being carried out by parties provided by the Soil Survey division of the Department of Agriculture. As irrigation farming is new to the Gold Coast and the Territory the consultants also recommended that a small trial irrigation scheme should be set up near Kpong. Arrangements have accordingly been put in hand for this pilot irrigation scheme to be constructed and put into operation as soon as possible. The Legislative Assembly will be invited at an early meeting to vote the money required for this pilot scheme. The possibility of other irrigation schemes deriving from the existence of the reservoir above the dam in the Gold Coast and the Territory is being examined.

202. A further recommendation was that an aerial survey of the proposed reservoir area should be made. This is being undertaken by the Director of Colonial Surveys, and the aerial photography is being arranged by the Royal Air Force, based on Takoradi. A recommendation was also made that certain river gauge readings and other similar work should be undertaken at a number of places on the Volta and its tributaries, and this also was done.

203. The problem of financing this great scheme has to be related to some extent with the problems of financing the Ten Year Plan and is being very thoroughly considered both in the Gold Coast and in London; and proposals are being worked out in consultation with His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom.

204. An extensive survey of the medical entomology of the whole of the area of the Volta River Project was carried out in 1950 by Dr. Lewis Berner, an expert in entomology, from the University of Florida. At the time of writing, another American expert, Dr. Elmer G. Berry, was due to arrive in the Gold Coast to undertake another specialised investigation into bilharzia (schistosomiasis) in the Volta valley. Although the direct benefit derived from the dam will be felt largely in the Gold Coast, some of the direct benefits likely to be felt in the Territory have been mentioned briefly above. Indirect benefits, such as increased employment and higher prices for crops, are likely to be considerable.

Q. 38

205. Early in the year the aerial survey of North Mamprusi was completed. It included that part of the Territory to the North of the Morago river at the foot of the Gambaga scarp. The photographs and mosaics supplemented by detailed surveys on the ground are essential to the proper planning and use of the land, and provide the basis on which the North-Eastern Land Planning Committee and its Project Committees are working. The aim of these committees is to conserve the land by preventing erosion and by afforestation on the watersheds. The committees further aim at improving conditions for farmers by tackling the problems of water supply.

Qs. 38, 39

206. During the financial years 1949-50 and 1950-51 the Administration placed considerable sums at the disposal of local development committees throughout the Gold Coast and the Territory. Committees covering areas wholly in the Territory received £10,000 each financial year, while Committees whose spheres of operation included portions of the Territory received a further £8,000.

207. Local development in the *Southern Section* is the concern of the Southern Togoland Rural Development Committee, which was set up during 1949. It is not a statutory body and consists of Government officers working in Southern Togoland and representatives of the Native Authorities. Its purpose is to provide a means of combining the enthusiasm of local communities with the effort of Government officers, working in the closest collaboration with the Native Authorities, in the devising of schemes for improving the economic life of the Section. Notable among its achievements was the resuscitation, in co-operation with the Industrial Development Corporation, of the Awatime weaving industry, the building of two fair-sized bridges and a dispensary, and the encouragement of many other works ranging from road-making to the building of a community centre. For these purposes the Committee received a grant of £6,000 from the Government. The Krachi district before its transfer to the Southern Section received a grant of £2,000, and three bridges and three culverts have so far been completed with the help of voluntary workers.

208. In the *Northern Section* Community Development Committees have energetically pursued work on various schemes. The committees have widened the scope of their activities and in the Mamprusi area of the Territory contributed to the cost of the Kusasi Agricultural Development Committee. They assisted in the building of a trade-training centre at Bawku where boys from the Territory are now being trained by the White Fathers Mission. In conjunction with the Assemblies of God Mission, the South Mamprusi Development Committee is engaged in carrying out a plan for the building of a dispensary and maternity clinic at Nakpanduri.

The Eastern Dagomba Community Development Committee has built quarters for dispensers and teachers at Chereponi, and quarters for the mobile dispensary staff at Langanya. Amongst its other achievements during the year are various anti-erosion works, the building of a model house at Yendi, of a hostel at Yendi leper settlement, and of a dormitory for sick persons at Saboba. In addition the Committee constructed a road between Gushiegu and Kpatinga.

The people of the areas mentioned have provided voluntary labour, and the Development Committees will continue to guide their own and the people's efforts towards economic development.

(b) Public Finance

209. The following is the estimated revenue and expenditure of the Territory (excluding Native Authority budgets) for the financial year ending 31st March, 1950: Q. 48-49

REVENUE

<i>Head</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
	£	
1. Import Duty	450,948	56.0
2. Export Duty	*188,226	23.2
3. Excise	3,800	0.4
4. Harbour Dues	5,748	0.7
5. Income Tax and Company Tax	52,000	6.3
6. Licences, Fees of Courts, Fines, Stamp Duties	12,600	1.5
7. Other Fees and Sales	10,100	1.2
8. Motor Licences	11,328	1.3
9. Posts and Telegraphs	11,680	1.4
10. Share of Profit of W.A. Currency Board	9,081	1.1
11. Miscellaneous	2,350	0.2
12. Grants under Colonial Development and Welfare Act	33,350	4.2
13. Interest on surplus funds	11,900	1.5
14. Grants from Cocoa Marketing Board for Cocoa Rehabilitation	9,860	1.0
Total	£812,971	100.0

* This represents duty actually collected during the year but does not however equal the duty payable on all exports made during the year owing to the fact that payment of duty in respect of some shipments effected at the end of the year was not made until the financial year 1950-51.

EXPENDITURE

Head						Amount	Percentage
						£	
1.	The Governor	...	...	...	...	1,663	0.20
2.	The Accountant-General	...	...	...	...	3,018	0.40
3.	Agriculture	...	...	...	...	34,377	4.30
4.	Air Services	...	...	...	...	4,130	0.50
5.	Animal Health	...	...	...	...	8,215	1.03
6.	Audit	...	...	...	...	3,360	0.42
7.	Commerce and Industry	...	...	...	...	2,527	0.32
8.	Co-operation	...	...	...	...	2,045	0.25
9.	Customs and Excise	...	...	...	...	19,286	2.41
10.	Education	...	...	...	...	166,626	20.87
11.	Fisheries	...	...	...	...	760	0.10
12.	Forestry	...	...	...	...	7,986	1.00
13.	Geological Survey	...	...	...	...	2,531	0.32
14.	Grants to Native Authorities	...	...	...	...	36,345	4.55
15.	Grants to Local Development Committees	...	...	...	...	11,636	1.45
16.	Income Tax	...	...	...	...	2,092	0.26
17.	Justice	...	...	...	...	8,092	1.01
18.	Labour	...	...	...	...	1,765	0.22
19.	Lands	...	...	...	...	2,497	0.31
20.	Law Officers	...	...	...	...	1,280	0.16
21.	Legislature	...	...	...	...	2,626	0.34
22.	Medical	...	...	...	...	47,330	5.90
23.	Military	...	...	...	...	50,000	6.25
24.	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	50,261	6.27
25.	Pensions and Gratuities	...	...	...	...	37,188	4.65
26.	Police	...	...	...	...	29,834	3.73
27.	Political Administration	...	...	...	...	12,896	1.61
28.	Posts and Telegraphs	...	...	...	...	30,610	3.85
29.	Printing	...	...	...	...	16,000	2.00
30.	Prisons	...	...	...	...	11,199	1.40
31.	Public Relations	...	...	...	...	3,795	0.49
32.	Public Works	...	...	...	...	128,348	16.05
33.	Secretariat	...	...	...	...	8,319	1.05
34.	Social Welfare and Housing	...	...	...	...	7,084	0.89
35.	Subventions	...	...	...	...	3,950	0.50
36.	Surveys	...	...	...	...	5,750	0.72
37.	Transport	...	...	...	...	12,117	1.51
38.	Water Supplies	...	...	...	...	22,190	2.80
						£799,735	99.99

210. It must be emphasised that these figures are necessarily only approximate. For example, in considering figures for Import Duties it must be borne in mind that the Territory has no ports and that its imports are largely landed at Accra and Takoradi (in the Gold Coast). Most imports arrive in bulk consignment, the destination of each part of which is not, in general, known when it is landed. Part of each consignment is then distributed by the importing firm to its various branches, but the rest may be sold wholesale at the ports to African middlemen. Thus a large part of the Territory's imports on which duty has been paid reaches the Territory in small lots transported by petty traders. Some imported goods in turn are re-exported across the northern international frontier over which virtually no control exists.

Comparable considerations apply to expenditure. Thus, the cost of chargeable "overheads" incurred at the seat of Government for the Gold Coast and the Territory at Accra is considerable, but cannot be divided accurately.

211. In accordance with the undertaking given to the Trusteeship Council Q. 49 in Document No. T/L. 61, page 19 (i), a breakdown of expenditure is given for the main items of expenditure. These breakdowns will be found under the respective sections.

212. Copies of the Gold Coast Estimates for the financial year 1950-51, Q. 52 and the Report on the Finance and Accounts for the year 1949-50, have been forwarded to the Library of the United Nations. Comparative tables of Revenue and Expenditure will be found at pages 7 and 18-21 of the Estimates. A statement of the Assets and Liabilities of the Gold Coast as at 31st March, 1950, is in the Financial Report.

213. The public budget for the Gold Coast (including the Territory) is Q. 49 prepared by the Financial Secretary and is submitted to the Legislative Council for approval, detailed consideration of it being undertaken by a Select Committee* of the Council, the majority of whose members are Africans. An Appropriation Ordinance is passed by the Legislative Council 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 Legislative Council.

214. Ordinary and extraordinary expenditure is normally covered by Q. 50 budgetary revenue. The draft 10-Year Development Plan provides for development works to be financed from various sources.

215. Grants from the Administering Authority are given for specific projects Q. 51 proposed by the Administration and no conditions are attached other than that they should be expended on the projects for which they have been made. These grants are for the Gold Coast 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 His Majesty's Government to the Gold Coast as a whole is £3,500,000 and it will not be possible to provide an estimate of the proportion of this which will be spent on the Territory until the revision of the 10-Year Plan is completed.

216. The grants made by the Administration to Native Authorities in the Q. 51 Territory during the financial year 1949-50 were as follows:—

Southern Section

Local Government Grants-in-aid	...	...	...	...	...	£
Special Assistance to Native Authorities to meet Temporary Allowances	...	...	...	...	...	21,060
						1,065
						<u>£22,125</u>

Northern Section

†Nanumba Native Authority	...	...	...	...	...	1,688
†Dagomba Native Authority	...	...	...	...	...	12,919
†Mamprusi Native Authority	...	...	...	...	...	37,499
†Gonja Native Authority	...	...	...	...	...	19,282
						<u>£71,388</u>

† Includes portions of Native Authorities outside the Territory.

* In 1951 the budget is being submitted to a Select Committee consisting of the whole Legislative Assembly.

217. In the Southern Section the amount of the grant is partly dependent upon the amount of the Native Authority previously collected in direct taxation. Thus grants for the financial year 1949-50 have been dependent upon the direct taxation collected for the year 1947-48 except in the case of the Atando Native Authority for which special allowance was made since it did not exist during the financial year 1947-48. Other factors taken into account are the expenditure of the Native Authority on Personal Emoluments during the same year, and population of the area according to the published census figures. For the year 1949-50 a grant of 17s. 6d. has been made to each Native Authority for every £1 collected in direct taxation during the year 1947-48 with a grant equal to 25 per cent. of the expenditure in that year on personal emoluments and a grant based on population equal to £1 15s. per 100 head of population. In addition, areas which have only small financial resources are assisted at the discretion of the Chief Commissioner of the Colony on the recommendation of the Senior District Commissioner, Ho, by grants-in-aid for certain specified development works.

218. In the *Northern Section* grants-in-aid from the Administration take two principal forms. First, a general development grant which may be spent on any development projects for either capital or recurrent expenditure, including expenditure on education, medical and health services, agriculture, forestry, animal health, and water supplies. The development grant given in any year is equal to the amount spent on development two years before from the Native Authority's own revenue apart from any grants-in-aid. It is limited to an amount equal to that raised by the Native Authority in direct taxation in that year. Secondly, there is a specific education grant which covers the salaries of all Native Authority teachers and teachers-in-training and the building costs of senior primary schools and village day schools. In addition the Administration reimburses Native Authorities for work undertaken directly on its behalf in the maintenance of all roads other than those maintained by the Public Works Department, but figures of such reimbursements are not included in grants-in-aid.

219. As a temporary measure a grant has been made for the financial year 1950-51 to assist Native Authorities to pay temporary allowances to their staff, a similar grant having been made by the Government to its servants.

220. Every effort has been made to improve Native Authority Treasuries. The work of the Audit Department in inspecting these accounts has proved most useful, and their reports show steady progress. The educative supervision of Native Authority Treasuries by Administrative Officers gives useful training to Native Authority staffs and Finance Committees which are composed largely of persons who are not traditional office-holders. This guidance is particularly valuable in matters such as the preparation of Estimates, and the building up of adequate reserves. The work of Finance Committees and Treasuries has on the whole been good.

(c) Taxation

Q. 59

221. At the end of the year under review the Cocoa (Additional Export Duty) Ordinance was enacted. By this Ordinance, duty additional to that already payable under the Customs Ordinance of 1947 is imposed on all cocoa exported at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the value for duty of the cocoa plus $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. thereon for each £1 by which the value for duty exceeds £160 per ton, but so that the total rate of duty, including the existing duty, does not exceed 25 per cent. The revenue accruing from this additional duty will be paid into a special development fund, which will be used towards

the financing of the 10-Year Development Plan. It is emphasised that the money in the fund will be expended exclusively on development in the Gold Coast and the Territory.

222. For the rest, the Gold Coast dual tax system remains unchanged with taxes, direct and indirect, payable to both the Administration and the Native Authorities. The rates of the former are determined by the Legislature, the rates of the latter by the Native Authorities themselves with the approval of the Chief Commissioner in the Southern Section and by the Chief Commissioner on the advice of the Native Authorities in the Northern Section. Government direct taxation is in the form of income tax payable by companies and individuals in the higher income groups. Government indirect taxes include:—

Import and export duties.

Stamp duties.

Excise on locally-produced beer.

Licence fees for auctioneers, dogs, domestic servants, firearms, goldsmiths, hunting, letter-writers, prospectors, moneylenders, motors, pawnbrokers, steamers and surveyors, and for sellers of petrol, wine, beer and spirits.

These are paid by natives and non-natives alike without discrimination.

223. The bulk of the revenue comes from import and export duties which Q. 60 are collected by His Majesty's Customs chiefly at the ports but also on the land frontiers of the Gold Coast. An appeal against an assessment by the Customs lies to the Governor-in-Council. The collection of income tax is administered by the Gold Coast Income Tax Department.

A right of appeal against an assessment by the Department where the tax in dispute does not exceed £50 exists to the Board of Commissioners, an impartial body of three non-official persons appointed in 1949 by the Governor under the Income Tax Ordinance. An appeal lies from the Board to the Supreme Court.

Where the disputed tax chargeable exceeds £50 the person may appeal directly to the Supreme Court. In cases where the decision of the Judge or where the claim of the Commissioner of Income Tax is to the effect that the appellant's total income is £1,250 or over, an appeal lies to the West African Court of Appeal.

A memorandum on Gold Coast income tax will be found at Appendix V.

224. In the Southern Section rates of Native Authority taxes are determined by the Native Authorities of each area in the light of what they consider to be the capacity of the people to pay while in the Northern Section they are fixed by the Chief Commissioner on the advice of the Native Authority. Exemptions cover persons attending schools, known paupers, old people and permanent invalids. Refusal to pay results in a prosecution in the Native Court which awards penalties appropriate to the circumstances of each case. The maximum penalties are a fine and/or imprisonment of 13 months.

In the Northern Section the direct taxes are collected through the village Q. 60 chiefs who, where they are not salaried officials of the Native Authority, are generally given honoraria of 10 per cent. of the tax collected. Other taxes are collected by salaried collectors of the Native Authorities. There are severe penalties for any chief or other person who attempts to collect unauthorised monies or who withholds any legally collected monies for himself. In the Southern Section Native Authority taxes are collected by salaried collectors.

No Government tax is handed over to the Native Authorities and no Native Authority tax is handed over to the Administration, financial assistance taking the form of grants-in-aid for specific purposes.

Q. 61

225. The direct tax system of the Native Authorities consists of an annual rate payable individually in all areas except the small portion of the Gonja district which lies in the Territory where the tax is assessed collectively and the chief concerned decides how it shall be allocated between the people. In the Southern Section the Native Authorities have power to graduate the amount of annual rate according to occupation or some other criterion of a person's ability to pay; in practice they have decided to retain flat rates, though Native Authorities in nearby parts of the Colony have fixed graduated rates of tax.

Rates of tax per annum are as follows:

<i>Southern Section</i>								
						<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	
Akpini Native Authority	...	...	...	...	...	6/-	—	
Asogli Native Authority	...	...	...	...	...	4/-	2/-	
Atando Native Authority	...	...	...	...	...	6/-	2/-	
Awatime Native Authority	...	...	...	...	...	6/-	2/-	
Buem Native Authority	...	...	...	...	...	6/-	2/-	
Krachi Native Authority	...	...	...	...	...	10/-	2/-	

<i>Northern Section</i>								
						<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	
Nanumba Native Authority	...	...	...	...	...	6/-	—	
Dagomba Native Authority	...	...	...	...	...	6/-	—	
Mamprusi Native Authority	...	...	...	...	...	5/-	—	
Gonja* Native Authority	...	...	...	...	...	8/-	—	

* Tax is assessed collectively and the chief concerned decides on the allocation among his people. The average incidence is quoted.

Certain divisions within the Native Authorities of the Southern Section voluntarily pay an additional rate, the revenue from which is devoted entirely to the development of educational facilities within their respective areas.

226. Indirect taxes in the form of tolls collected from retailers in markets, purveyors of native brewed beer, hunting and fishing fees, slaughterhouse and lorry park fees, herbalists' licences, etc., etc., are levied by all the Native Authorities but vary from area to area. These tolls and fees are prescribed by Rules made by the Native Authorities, which are subject to the approval of the Chief Commissioners.

Q. 62

Taxes are paid in cash and compulsory labour in lieu of the cash payment is not permitted.

Q. 63

Native Authorities' direct taxes, together with other revenue, are paid into Native Authority Treasuries and are used for administrative, judicial, educational, social, health, development and other purposes.

Q. 65

The only property tax is a tax imposed and collected by the Native Authorities on immunised cattle in the Mamprusi, Dagomba and Gonja districts of the Northern Section. In the Gonja area the tax is 3s. per beast and elsewhere 2s. per beast.

227. No tribute may be levied by chiefs other than taxes and fees imposed by Native Authorities and approved by Government. Chiefs are empowered to exact labour for a strictly limited number of communal purposes (see section i).

Non-Africans are not liable to Native Authority taxes: in practice they are able to Government income tax.

(d) Money and Banking

228. 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 a full sterling backing.

229. 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.

230. The general effect of the above legislation is to make all United Kingdom coinage legal tender in the Gold Coast, as well as notes and coinage issued by the West African Currency Board. United Kingdom coinage is not issued locally, and circulates to a very limited extent. West African currency is on a (pound for pound) exchange basis with sterling. It is issued and redeemed on demand by the Currency Board. Issue is subject to the payment to the Board in London of sterling on a pound for pound basis, less a commission of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Redemption is secured by a precisely reverse process, and both such issue and redemption are obligatory. Coinage, which is of mixed metal, is manufactured in the United Kingdom and paid for by the Currency Board. The profits made by the West African Currency Board are distributed at regular intervals among the British West African Territories: Togoland's estimated share in 1949-50 is £9,081.

231. The estimated amount of West African Currency in circulation in the Territory on the 31st March, 1950, was:

	£
20s. and 10s. notes	1,400,668
Florins, shillings and sixpences	659,638
Threepences, pence, half-pence and tenth-pence ...	26,640
	<hr/>
	£2,086,946

232. There are two banks in the Gold Coast, the Bank of British West Africa, Ltd., and Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), Ltd., but neither has branches within the Territory where all the banking business is carried out by the Post Office Savings Bank. Money on deposit is normally placed in the Post Office Savings Bank (which pays interest of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.—free of income tax) or invested in Savings Certificates.

233. Savings Bank business was transacted at all head offices and at 11 postal agencies; and facilities were extended to one agency in 1950. Full use was made of all these facilities and there was an increase in the total of deposits in 1950, the increase being particularly marked for the first time in the Northern Section, where deposits exceeded withdrawals by £18,701. Details of the transactions of the Bank since 1948 will be found in Appendix IV.

234. The total paid up capital of the Co-operatives in the Territory increased from £7,289 to £10,357 during the year. They accept deposits from members at 3-4 per cent. and issue loans at rates which cannot by law exceed 10 per cent., the present normal charge being between 4 and 6 per cent. During 1950 £8,886 have been issued out in loans to individual members for purposes such as redeeming, extending or improving farm properties. Applications for large amounts are collated at primary level, backed by mutual liability, and endorsed to the local Co-operative Union. When necessary that Union applies for funds to the Gold Coast Co-operative Bank.

Q. 57

235. Legislation was enacted in 1950 for the establishment of an Agricultural Loans Board. No date has yet been given for the coming into force of this Ordinance pending the appointment of the Board. The Board will be empowered to advance money on loan to be expended in the furtherance of agriculture and for the relief of the indebtedness of farmers.

Loans at 5 per cent. interest can be obtained from the Industrial Development Corporation for the purpose of developing secondary industries.

236. Much of the produce buying and trading in the Territory is done on credit, usually obtained from the firms. The Moneylenders Ordinance (No. 21 of 1940) restricts the rates of interest charged by private moneylenders to 15 per cent. on secured loans, and to 30 per cent. on unsecured loans, but the activities of such persons in the Territory are believed to be considerable.

Q. 58

237. Control of foreign exchange is applied to the Territory as to the Gold Coast and is similar to that applied in the sterling area generally. It is based on the United Kingdom Exchange Control which issues directions for the information and guidance of all Colonial Exchange Controls and its legal basis is the Gold Coast Exchange Control Ordinance, 1950, which was enacted during the year, the control having previously been effected by virtue of Defence legislation dating from the World War.

238. Exchange restrictions on the free transfer of British West African currency, sterling and other currencies of the scheduled territories (formerly the sterling area) to non-scheduled territories during the fiscal year under review were substantially the same as those laid down by the United Kingdom Exchange Control for the sterling area generally. The inhabitants of Togoland under British and French Trusteeship continued to benefit from local modification in exchange control made by the Standing Consultative Commission in 1949.

(e) Natural Resources

Q. 81

239. The first geological survey of Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship was carried out under the aegis of the Gold Coast Geological Survey by Dr. T. Robertson, whose "Report on the Geology of Western Togoland, West Africa", was published in 1921. It was followed by his less important notes in the *Geological Magazine* (London) in 1923, 1924 and 1925. The results of subsequent work by the Geological Survey, during which the whole country was covered by a network of traverses, were

published in the Annual Report for 1935-36 and in Bulletin No. 11—
 "Geology of the Gold Coast and Western Togoland" (1940). Bulletin
 No. 11 contains a geological map on the scale 1:1,000,000.

Surveys have been continuously made by the Gold Coast Geological Survey Q. 37
 as a basic requisite for the development of mineral and water resources.

240. The only mineral deposits of potential economic importance are iron Q. 4, 81,
 ores occurring in the hills on the Anglo-French frontier between Shiene 92
 and Kubalem, approximately 40 miles in a straight line south-east of Yendi.
 The Banjeli deposits in Togoland under French Trusteeship lie some 22
 miles to the north-east of the Shiene deposits and are apparently similar.
 The iron ores, which are siliceous, haematitic replacements of shales and
 tillite, form steep-sided knife-edge ridges. Large quantities are available
 but they vary appreciably in quality both lineally and in depth. No accurate
 estimates of tonnages are available, as the relative inaccessibility of the
 deposits has not so far justified detailed work.

(f) Agriculture

241. No significant changes have taken place during the year in the acreage Q. 96-97
 of the chief agricultural products. All cultivated land is devoted to non-
 export crops except for land on which cocoa and coffee are grown. The
 former is estimated at 6 per cent. of cultivated land and the latter at 1,500
 acres.

Cocoa is the chief source of wealth in the Territory and with the transfer
 of Krachi from the Northern Section, is now produced exclusively in the
Southern Section. The 1950-51 main cocoa crop is likely to be in the
 region of 23,000 tons and if this figure is realised it should, together with
 the much smaller mid-crop, exceed the figure for 1949-50 which was the
 highest on record.

Apart from cocoa, coffee, palm and products, the usual types of food-
 stuffs including cassava, yams and maize are grown in the *Southern Section*.
 There has been no substantial change in the tonnage produced except for
 a partial failure of the maize crop owing to rust disease.

242. Agriculture in the *Northern Section* is generally at subsistence level
 with little or no possibility of exporting cash crops. The staple foods are
 —in the far North—millet and guineacorn; in South Mamprusi, Dagomba,
 and Gonja—yams, guineacorns, and maize. Groundnuts and rice are also
 widely grown, chiefly as a cash crop for export to the Gold Coast, although
 in lean years they are available to supplement the normal food crops.
 Surpluses of other crops where they occur, particularly of yams, are also
 exported outside the Section. Invaluable additions to the people's diets are
 provided by dry season gardens, especially in the Bugri canton of Kusasi,
 where large crops of onions, tomatoes and bananas are raised in months
 in which production of any sort was once thought impossible. Although,
 particularly in the North, the majority of the people in the Section are living
 only a little above subsistence level with no reserves to tide them over
 bad periods, severe famine has never been known since the Mandate was
 assumed. After any year of low rainfall and consequent thin harvests,
 there will follow a shortage of staple foods until the new crops are harvested.

243. The people of the Northern Section are for the most part subsistence
 farmers and very conservative, with 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 practised wherever conditions are suitable. The most noticeable increase in any crop is that of rice, and the amount of land under the crop is being increased annually, although it is not possible to give detailed figures for acreage or production. In most of the Section, for instance in Dagomba, the absence of pressure on the land removes one of the main incentives to give up shifting cultivation and adopt improved methods. In the Dagomba District there are, for this reason, only a few farmers using bullock-drawn ploughs and a few more who make proper use of farmyard manure. The Dagomba and Nanumba Native Authorities grant loans for the purchase of bullocks and equipment. In the Konkomba areas where land is exhausted the people prefer to migrate southwards to better lands rather than change their farming practice.

The 1950 harvest has been average and no shortage of food is expected. The maize crop was severely attacked by rust disease in certain areas of the Northern Section and although it is not important as a staple food the export of maize from the Northern Territories and from the Northern Section was prohibited.

Q. 101 244. The Native Authorities may, under Cap. 84 of the laws compel the people to grow food crops in their areas if famine threatens or exists, but these powers have never been used.

Q. 37-99 245. Throughout the Territory the farming community has been continually advised to discontinue the practice of farming on hillsides, and to avoid unwarranted destruction of forest trees and exposing the land to soil erosion. With this object in view, the Department of Agriculture has initiated a hill-side planting campaign and large numbers of improved oil palm, citrus and coconut seedlings are being raised at Kpeve and in sub-district nurseries for distribution to farmers.

Q. 82

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 hilltops generally.

Much attention has been given in recent years to the control of soil erosion; and soil conservation rules including control of grass-burning have been adopted in the North by the Mamprusi and Dagomba Native Authorities. All plough farms have been ridged according to the contours of the land which greatly benefit soil and water conservation.

Q. 38, 102 246. The intensive survey of all cocoa areas has been expedited and two additional Agricultural Survey Officers have been posted to the Territory. All known outbreaks of swollen shoot disease are under control and extensive cocoa areas have been surveyed. Some resentment was felt in the Nkonya Division of the Southern Section against the sending of a team to survey the cocoa in that area, and this was the subject of a petition to the United Nations Organisation (T/Pet.6/212). The results of the research work carried on at the West African Cocoa Research Station at Tafo in the Gold Coast continue to guide the precautionary measures taken by the Department of Agriculture to prevent the spread of swollen shoot and other diseases of cocoa.

Another important function carried on by the Department is the inspection and grading of the Territory's cocoa and other export crops.

247. Agricultural Development Committees have been established throughout the Territory and receive help both from the Administration and from local authorities. Their function is the organising of schemes which further improve methods of agriculture. Q. 39

248. In the *Southern Section* two local Agricultural Committees, one for each of the Ho and Kpandu sub-districts, were established to discuss all agricultural matters in their respective areas and to increase food production and their activities have been supplemented by the Southern Togoland Rural Development Committee.

Good progress has been made in the construction of the road from Kadjebi to Papase and bridges over the rivers Djinji and Wawa are nearing completion. These communications will greatly assist the movement of cocoa and surplus foodstuffs.

A Ferguson Tractor is to be supplied to Kpeve in 1951 for use and demonstration at the agricultural station, and mechanised ploughing demonstrations will be carried out in suitable areas within convenient range of Kpeve. Q. 99

The use of small scale processing machinery is popular and corn grinders and rice hullers are common in the principal towns. It is likely that the demand for coffee hullers will increase as greater interest is being taken in the coffee crop.

249. There is no compulsion in the Southern Section on the people to plant food or economic crops for their benefit. A campaign has been conducted to encourage greater production of food crops, and a bulk buying organisation has been established to buy at guaranteed prices all quantities offered of certain named foodstuffs and to store them. Q. 101

250. In the *Northern Section* improved farming methods using animal-drawn implements, farm-yard manure and contour planting are being encouraged, and considerable progress has been made. In the Kusasi portion of Togoland, for example, there were 152 farmers practising mixed farming in 1950, although comparatively few further south (two in Mamprusi and five in the Dagomba sections). This welcome development in Kusasi has been encouraged by the formation of the Kusasi Agricultural Development Committee, already mentioned, which provides generous loans to approved farmers to enable them to purchase bullocks and implements. Out of a total of 159 farmers this Committee enrolled in 1950, 87 live in the Territory. The Committee derives its funds partly from Government and partly from the Native Authority. Q. 99

251. In the Dagomba area, with a much lower population density, there is relatively less incentive to change from the old traditional methods of shifting cultivation. A demonstration mixed farm, however, continues at Yendi.

In South Mamprusi the local Development Committee proposes to distribute free of charge essential farm equipment, such as bullock carts, wherever an existing mixed farmer persuades and helps two of his neighbours to follow his example.

All, though living in widely scattered and often remote settlements, have received individual guidance from Agricultural Officers of the Administration and the Native Authorities. The achievement is far more noteworthy than the figures suggest; it offers at last a sure hope of economic progress in a backward area, and is greatly to the credit of those who have taken part in it. The principal limitation to a widespread extension of mixed

farming is now the capital investment required before a poor people can acquire bullocks and ploughs—a difficulty more easily overcome than the traditional conservatism of the farmers.

Q. 96

252. The Department of Agriculture has its headquarters at Accra with a Director, a Deputy Director and headquarters staff. The Department has four branches dealing respectively with produce inspection, cocoa disease, control and rehabilitation, soil survey and general agriculture. The branch dealing with general agriculture is sub-divided and incorporates experimental stations, agricultural education, agricultural economics, extension work, horticulture and the specialist services (including entomologists and plant pathologists).

Five Officers of the Senior Staff of the Department of Agriculture are at present stationed in the *Southern Section*, a Senior Agricultural Officer at Kpeve, an Inspector of Produce at Hohoe, and three Agricultural Survey Officers.

253. The Senior Agricultural Officer is directly responsible to the Assistant Director of Agriculture at Cape Coast, who is in turn responsible to the Director of Agriculture. His duties consist of supervision of the Kpeve Agricultural Station, and extension work throughout the whole of the Southern Section of the Trust Territory, in addition to extension work in the Keta-Ada and Peki/Akwamu areas of the Gold Coast.

The Inspector of Produce is directly responsible to the Chief Inspector of Produce who is in turn responsible to the Director of Agriculture. His duties concern the inspection and grading of cocoa, coffee and palm kernels.

Agricultural Survey Officers directly responsible to the Agricultural Officer are posted at Kpeve, Hohoe and Jasikan, and supervise the work of the Cocoa Disease Control and Rehabilitation Scheme.

These officers are assisted by Junior Staff directly responsible to them and the advice and guidance of specialist officers resident in the Gold Coast are available at all times.

254. Agricultural work in the Northern Section is controlled by the Director of Agriculture through an Assistant Director stationed in Tamale. There are no senior Agricultural Officers inside the Territory but the Officer at Bawku is responsible for the Kusasi part of the Section and one at Tamale is responsible for all Dagomba and Nanumba. Each Officer is assisted by a number of junior officers, one of whom is stationed at Yendi. In addition all Native Authorities maintain a number of Agricultural Instructors who travel widely giving demonstrations and advice. Provision is made in the 10 Year Plan for an Agricultural sub-station under an Agricultural Officer at Yendi.

255. The services of specialist officers of the Department of Agriculture are available to the Trust Territory as is all information gained from research and experiment.

256. The expenditure of the Agricultural Department was made up as follows:—

	£
Agriculture	13,932
Produce inspection and grading	6,350
Cocoa disease control and rehabilitation	14,411
Total	£34,693

257. Diseases of plants are controlled in accordance with the provisions of the Plant Pest and Diseases Regulations. The few outbreaks of swollen shoot disease in the Trust Territory have, on the advice of the West African Cocoa Research Institute, been controlled by cutting out the trees, and liaison with other Governments regarding the study and control of swollen shoot and its insect vectors is close. Fungus diseases of grain are controlled by careful selection of seed by the farmers. Q. 102

258. Coffee farms in the Territory have suffered attacks from the *Stephanoderes Coffea* or coffee-berry boring beetle, and measures have had to be put into effect to combat this disease, which include the boiling of all harvested coffee beans. The possibility of stripping all coffee plants for a period of one month during the crop year has also received very close study. The Senior Agricultural Officer at Kpeve has been in charge of the departmental campaign against the disease and co-operation and discussions with the agricultural authorities of Togoland under French Trusteeship were maintained throughout the year with the object of tackling the pest.

259. The following is an estimate of the numbers of animals in the Territory:— Q. 105

Cattle ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50,400
Sheep ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	44,000
Goats ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,700
Horses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	550
Pigs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,500
Donkeys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	750
Poultry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	470,000

The quality of the stock and the methods of husbandry have not changed though increases in numbers have been noted in all areas. The obstacles to the satisfactory development of livestock are the communal system of grazing and ownership as well as the illiteracy of the farming community. The inadequacy or lack of water supplies is a further limiting factor in the increase of stock numbers.

260. Few cattle are raised south of Kete Krachi owing to the incidence of trypanosomiasis. From the Mamprusi area, cattle are exported on the hoof 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. During the year two small outbreaks of rinderpest in the Mamprusi area were quickly brought under control and only 36 deaths of unimmunized cattle were recorded. The majority of trade cattle entering Kusasi from the Haute Volta come through the quarantine station at Magonori but an alternative route through Pusiga in the Territory is also available.

European pigs thrive well in the Territory, mainly because they are not liable to the enzootic protozoal diseases. In normal conditions, and perhaps in any conditions, they are not susceptible to the three common animal trypanosomes.

261. The work of Veterinary Assistants stationed in the Territory is controlled from Pong Tamale in the Northern Territories. 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. All cattle are inoculated annually against pleuro-pneumonia and each year mass immunisation camps for young cattle are held to give them a lifelong protection against rinderpest. Compulsion is not used but this immunisation is universally popular with cattle owners and the proportion of cattle so treated Q. 96, 102

is very high. All Native Authorities have organised an insurance scheme whereby a premium of one shilling per beast secures compensation of up to £4 for the death of a beast undergoing treatment. Profits from these schemes are used to improve water supplies for cattle.

The services of the Animal Health Department are also available for the control of other animal diseases, such as trypanosomiasis, red water, gall sickness, heartwater and African coast fever.

Q. 105

262. The second aim of the Department is the improvement in 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. The scheme for livestock improvement in force during 1950 by which Native Authorities controlled cattle farms has now been abandoned and is being replaced by a scheme operated jointly by the Departments of Agriculture and Animal Health.

The Department of Agriculture has, in recent years, embarked on large-scale pig production, and the Animal Health Department has been able to concentrate on the investigation of diseases of pigs and to hand over pig rearing to the Agricultural Department. Close liaison between the two Departments exists.

With the stationing of a Rural Water Development officer at Ho in the Southern Section several pig farmers have been assisted in obtaining improved water supplies. Close liaison exists between the British and French Veterinary authorities and monthly reports of disease situations are exchanged.

Q. 96

263. The shortage of trained Veterinary Officers has prevented the stationing of a whole-time Veterinary Officer to the Territory. The Officer of the department stationed at Tamale is responsible for the Dagomba and Nanumba areas. African Veterinary Assistants are posted at Yendi, Gushiago and Pusiga. The services of officers stationed in the south of the Colony are available to the Southern Section when required.

Q. 83

264. The native laws relating to land tenure are extremely complicated, and a full examination of them would be outside the scope of this report. Briefly, although as with most peoples in similar parts of West Africa the ownership of the land is vested in the tribe and the tribal chief holds jurisdiction over it, each family has a right to its share of land, and it is from the family land that the individual member of the family has a right to expect his maintenance. Land can be transferred in native customary law by sale, but only with the approval of the head of the family, and this is only given as the last resort. A stranger can, however, make a farm without buying land, by giving presents, more or less as rent, in return for which he enjoys the usufruct of the land. He does not, however, acquire any title to the land, which remains the property of its former owner, who has always the right of free access to it.

265. Land in the *Southern Section* was originally occupied either by conquest or by priority of arrival. Over such land generally a tribe had communal rights such as the right to hunt. Within the area, any member of the community, with the consent of the Chief, might cultivate what land he required, and the rights in that land were his until he abandoned it, whereupon the land reverted to the community. With the introduction of permanent crops, such as cocoa, occupation began to run into long periods, and the conception of individual ownership has thereby arisen. In the Krachi area effective control of the land is in the hands of the Native Authority.

266. The following are the chief systems of land tenure:

(i) *Stool lands*, which are lands belonging to the Stool of any particular Chief, and of which the use is free to indigenous subjects of that Stool.

(ii) *Family or clan lands* which are lands belonging to a particular family or clan; no one, other than members of that family, has any rights over such land.

(iii) *Alienated lands*, which are lands, either Stool or family, sold to a native or non-native. The purchaser has full rights over them, and pays no tribute in any form to the Chief within whose jurisdiction the land is situated.

(iv) *Abusa lands*, which are either Stool, family or alienated lands granted to a native of the Stool or African non-native, who farms the land and maintains it until the crops reach maturity, when the land (farm or farms) is divided into three parts, of which two-thirds go to the farmer and one-third to the landowner. The farmer, during his life, pays tribute to the landowner, and, after his death, his heirs may succeed to his portion and continue to pay tribute. This and the two preceding systems are by far the commonest methods of land tenure in the area.

(v) *Gratis lands*, which are lands given to people free from charge. The grantee works for the grantor, and after death his heirs have no rights over the land. In some cases, however, they may succeed, if they satisfy the overlord as to their character or service. Lands in this category are not found in forest country, as, in practice, owing to the introduction of permanent crops such as cocoa, land would either be given outright for all time, or on the Abusa system.

Traditional types of land tenure are liable to impede the application of improved methods of agriculture and soil conservation in cases where ownership of land is in dispute.

267. In the *Northern Section* the common system of land tenure embodies the conception that the land is God and cannot therefore be privately owned. The land is served by Tendanas, or priests, who act as caretakers and grant rights of occupancy which may be divided or inherited by the grantee, but cannot be disposed of by sale, and can only be terminated by the Tendana. When an allotment of land is abandoned it is to the care of the Tendana that it reverts. No rent is paid—indeed any association of money with the land is considered abominable wherever this system of tenure prevails in its original purity—but the occupants must observe the land customs, and provide sacrifices of sheep and chickens for the Tendana on the occasions that he deems it necessary to propitiate the spirits.

268. In the Dagomba district this original conception has been considerably modified. Thus the functions of the Tendana are now exercised by the Ya-Na and Bimbilla Na (the chiefs of Yendi and Bimbilla, who are also Presidents of the Dagomba and Nanumba Native Authorities), and they in their turn have in practice delegated the control of land to their sub-chiefs. It is therefore to a sub-chief that a stranger seeking land on which to settle would direct himself; and though in the immediate past the sub-chief would have consulted with the Tendana before acceding to the stranger's request, to-day, in fact, this very rarely happens. It is to the chief that the new occupant will yearly present a small offering of the first fruits of the yam and guinea-corn harvests.

269. There is no evidence that the traditional systems of land tenure such as those described in Mamprusi, Gonja and Dagomba, necessarily impede agricultural improvement; indeed the inhabitants of these areas show themselves far readier to appreciate the need for methods of soil-conservation

than the people of areas further south where more modern conceptions of land tenure have developed; and socially the traditional system has the effect that no man need lack land on which to grow his food. Limitations to progress are imposed in the Northern Section not by archaic land systems but by the poverty of the soil. Nevertheless it is a fact that a conception of something like freehold ownership inevitably appears wherever permanent cash crops are grown.

Q. 84

270. 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. Such transactions are rarely authorised. In 1949 consent was given in three cases involving a total of 0.759 acres, and in 1950 in one case involving 1.405 acres.

271. Non-natives of Togoland are also restricted in their acquisition of rights to land in Togoland by the Concessions Ordinance, 1939 (No. 23 of 1930), the Land and Native Rights Ordinance (Cap. 121), and the Minerals Ordinance (Cap. 131). The Concessions Ordinance applies to the Southern Section only and, read in conjunction with Order-in-Council No. 9 of 192 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 five 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*.

Before the transfer of Krachi district to the Southern Section certain cocoa cultivators, all Africans, but natives of the Gold Coast Colony and British and French Togolands, were granted certificates of occupancy. Rights of occupancy were approved for over 6,992 acres and 8,169 acres have been submitted for consideration. Moreover, certain of these cultivators have for a long time been pressing for recognition of their claim to a certificate of Proof of Title which under Section 3 of the Lands and Native Rights Ordinance, Cap. 121, may be granted to a person who proves he acquired the land before the date of that Ordinance. After investigation and the preparation of a report, Certificates of Proof of Title were issued in 32 cases, superseding the contracts of occupancy previously granted. The total area involved is 5,858.14 acres.

Q. 84

272. The Land and Native Rights Ordinance (Cap. 121), which applies to the *Northern Section* only, 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 and shall be held and administered for the use and common benefit of the natives. The Governor may, however, issue Certificates of Occupancy to natives or non-natives for terms not exceeding 99 years. If a rent is demanded on the granting of such a Certificate, one-sixth is paid into the Benefit Trust Fund established under the Benefit Trust Fund Ordinance (Cap. 88), and the balance may be remitted to the Native Authority within whose jurisdiction the land lies. Rights of occupancy over more than 5,000 acres to a non-native and leases of more than five acres where a reduced or nominal rent is proposed, must be approved by the Secretary of State in London. No natives have applied for certificates of occupancy but they may do so in the future if long-term cash crops create

a need for greater security of tenure than exists under customary law. Non-natives who have obtained certificates fall into two classes: three traders in Yendi all Africans, lease small plots for their stores; certain Missions have been granted Rights of Occupancy. The Roman Catholic Mission holds 22 acres at Bimbilla, the Assembly of God Mission (American) has four acres in Yendi and the World-wide Evangelisation Crusade (British) three acres at Kpandai. All certificates of occupancy are registered in the offices of the Chief Commissioner of the Northern Territories and the Commissioner of Lands. No alienations under Cap. 96 have been applied for in the Northern Section. There is no system of registration of title to land.

273. Land in the *Southern Section* which is required for the public service Q. 86 can be acquired by voluntary negotiation, or by compulsory acquisition under the Public Lands Ordinance (Cap. 113). If compulsory powers are used, compensation is payable. 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 District Commissioner with an appeal to the Chief Commissioner. Compensation is paid in respect of growing crops and disturbance or interference with any building works or improvements on or near land taken.

274. All the land in the Territory is held by the indigenous inhabitants except for the areas mentioned in the following paragraphs. No figures are available for the proportion which is held individually, but it is less than half the area of the Territory.

275. The area of land held by the Administration is:—

	Sq. miles
(i) Southern Section...	3.067
(ii) Northern Section...	2.456
Total	5.523

Q. 87

276. Certificates of occupancy have been issued in the Territory in respect of a total area of 22.620 square miles of which .079 square miles are in the Northern Section and 22.541 square miles are now in the Southern Section. During 1950 the Governor consented to the grant of a contract of occupancy involving 4.293 acres in Kete Krachi to the Roman Catholic Mission as a site for a Mission.

277. Most of the non-indigenous inhabitants to whom land has been leased Q. 87 in the Southern Section are Ewes from the part of the Gold Coast Colony adjoining British Trust Territory, although nationals of other tribes from the Gold Coast also hold land on a tenancy basis, e.g., Akwapims. In addition to the above, all of whom hold their land as tenants of the customary indigenous owners, and all of whose land is being put to productive use, a certain amount of land is held by the Missions. Both the Roman Catholic and the Ewe Presbyterian (one time Basel Mission, now operating under the control of the Scottish Presbyterian Mission of the Gold Coast) Missions have schools and stations at various places throughout the Southern Section. At some of these, particularly those existing prior to the Mandate of the League of Nations, land has been acquired absolutely by the Missions concerned. At other sites the usufruct has been given to the Missions by the chiefs concerned, usually gratis. The amount of land occupied by the Missions is, however, very small. An unspecified area in the Krachi area is held under the Abusa system. It is impossible to provide exact figures, but it is estimated that not more than 10 per cent. of the total area of the Krachi area is held by non-indigenous Africans and that this is devoted entirely to productive cultivation.

A few small sites are held by the United Africa Company on account of the ferries which the Company operates across the Oti, Asukokor and Volta rivers.

Q. 85

278. There is no population pressure on the land in any part of the Territory. With the exception of the unsurveyed area mentioned below, nearly the whole of the territory (13,041 square miles) is arable, but lack of water in some areas restricts the growing of crops. There are some 9,896 square miles of closed forest and savannah woodlands, all of which lie south of parallel 8° 20' and generally follow the line of hills in a southerly direction. There is no pasture or meadow as such but only natural grass grazing throughout that part of the Northern Section north of Bimbilla (about 8° 50' N.). There are no mineral areas under development and there are two areas of uninhabited, or very sparsely inhabited country, amounting in all to some 800 square miles. One is between parallels 8° 50' N., lying between the river Oti and the eastern frontier; the other is south of this on each side of the river Oti between parallels 8° 20' and 8° 05' N. It is impossible, however, to classify them definitely as wasteland, because the whole of the area in which they lie is unsurveyed.

Q. 88

279. The following is an estimate of the land categories in the 2,464 square miles which make up the Southern Section excluding Krachi:—

	<i>Per cent.</i>
(a) Arable land (including secondary bush)	55
(b) Forest (including reserves)	14
(c) Cocoa	6
(d) Grassland	22
(e) Waterland	3

Information is not complete in respect of Krachi.

In the Northern Section the relative importance of arable land according to districts is as under:—

	<i>Per cent.</i>
(a) Kusasi	35
(b) Mamprusi	10
(c) Eastern Dagomba—no information available.	

The remainder of the land is under forest or savannah and there are no pastures or meadows as such, but merely natural grass grazing. The only areas that have been surveyed are in Mamprusi.

Q. 89

Rural indebtedness is not a serious problem and the Co-operatives devote attention to individual cases which may exist and try to prevent its recurrence.

Q. 97

280. There is a Fisheries Department in Accra from where Fisheries Officers operate in the Territory. While the Volta river which borders the Trust Territory for a distance of some 140 miles from its confluence with the Daka in the North to its confluence with the Dayi in the South—is placed by the International Conventions wholly within the Gold Coast, nevertheless persons living on both its banks are engaged in fishing in it and probably about half the fish caught in this stretch of the Volta is landed and disposed of in the Territory.

The tributary Oti which enters the Volta some few miles south of Kete Krachi forms the boundary of the Territory from Kpani to Demon and thereafter lies wholly within the Territory. The greater part of the fish catch of the Territory comes from these two rivers and there is no other river of any consequence.

281. No abnormality was noted in the 1950 river fishing season. No major development programme was undertaken by the department. The cost of fishing gear has continued to rise, but this has been more than offset by the market price of fish. Q.35-36

282. The river fisheries are an important source of protein food. The average of the catch of two recorded seine nets in 1950 was 4.9 tons. Twelve seine nets were fishing in the Territory in 1950 and their catch may have amounted to 60 tons. No estimate can be made of the catch of set nets, cast nets, lines and traps. The greater part of the catch is smoked, there being virtually no fresh fish market in the Territory. The catch is smoked by the women of the fishing camps and villages. It is distributed either by the women themselves or by other petty traders. The trade is not controlled. Q.103

283. It is improbable that the river fisheries of the Territory could be further developed to any substantial extent. There has been a considerable extension of the fishing effort in recent years, particularly in the Oti, and it is likely that a point will soon be reached when the maximum fish yield is being extracted. Virtually all effective fishing in the rivers is conducted by migrant fishermen from the lower Volta villages. Particularly in the poorer areas the catch is exported and not sold locally. To counter this, fishery instruction schemes have been started amongst the riverside communities who have hitherto not engaged in the fishery. Apart from nutritional and economic benefits, should these schemes succeed, some enlargement of the river catch can be expected. The fishing effort is at present confined to the dry season and the fishermen return to their homes at the onset of the rains. However, during the flood certain fishes emerge which are scarcely taken at other seasons, and seasonal water courses become stocked with fish, where they can be more readily taken than from the parent river.

Few edible shell fish are found in rivers of the Territory and shell fishery is not open to material development. Q.104

(g) Forests

284. The forests of the Territory are at present mainly of indirect value for soil conservation but plans for the improvement of their direct value as sources of timber by converting them to higher yielding forest under the taungya system are proceeding under the Forestry section of the draft 10-year Development Plan. Owing to its situation, the nature of the ground and the distance to ports, there is little immediate prospect of the development of exports of timber from the Territory. Q.91

285. While there is no export of forest products with the exception of small quantities of ebony as carvings, the inhabitants are dependent upon forest products for many everyday purposes. All sawn timber for building and furniture is produced by local pit-sawyers in the wealthier southern districts. In the north, the simple round houses have rafters of poles obtained from nearby forests and are thatched with grass. The sole fuel throughout the Territory is wood in the form of firewood or charcoal and minor forest products of importance are edible fruits, medicinal barks, dyestuffs, native rope, shea butter and leaves and canes for mat and basket making.

Building activity continued at a high rate, stimulated by the increased cocoa price for the 1950-51 season. Prices of sawn timber rose and a local shortage was felt, small imports from the Colony being necessary.

Figures for estimated production from the forests of the Territory are given in Appendix VII.

Q. 90

286. The forest law provides for the constitution of forest reserves in order to safeguard water supplies, assist the wellbeing of the forest and agricultural crops thereon 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 protects certain valuable timber trees while immature. An amendment was passed during the year permitting the reservation of land not under forest for purposes of afforestation.

287. In the *Southern Section* forest reserves, all on hill areas, assist in the conservation of water supplies by the protection of catchment areas from clearing and burning, and in the maintenance of climatic conditions. These reserved forests will also provide a permanent supply of building timber and minor forest products for the surrounding population.

In the south of the Krachi district two reserves were demarcated with the object of preventing a wholesale destruction of forest for cocoa cultivation, which, in this hilly country, could only have resulted in serious erosion and water shortage. The proposed extension of one of these reserves has had to be postponed on account of lack of staff and the inaccessibility of the area. Re-afforestation by the taungya system is encouraged.

In the Krachi area Rules have been made restricting the felling of certain valuable trees and a nursery functions in the area.

The possible reclamation, by afforestation and fire protection, of areas which have been ruined by annual burning is being studied.

Q. 88

288. Soil erosion is a pressing problem in the northern area of the *Northern Section* and Agricultural and Forestry Officers are working closely together with the Native Authorities to combat it. The draft 10-Year Plan covers some 250 square miles of proposed forest reserves and 77 square miles of land planning areas. Already 25 square miles of forest reserves have been demarcated in the Bawku sub-district.

Q. 90

The Native Authorities are alive to the value of forest preservation and those of Mamprusi, Dagomba and Nanumba have passed rules controlling, and in certain areas forbidding, the custom of annually setting fire to the grass and the bush. They have forbidden the felling without licence of certain specified and valuable trees.

Q. 36

289. The Dagomba District of the Forestry Department with Headquarters at Yendi was opened in July, 1950. An experimental area of 615 acres was taken over from the Agricultural Department during the year. Materials for office and residential quarters have been purchased and building will shortly commence. An experimental nursery site has been selected and cleared. All funds are supplied by the Administration under the 10-Year Plan and staff is normal departmental staff made available for the purpose.

290. The headquarters of the Department of Forestry is in Accra. An Assistant Conservator of Forests who is stationed at Kpeve on the border of the Territory is responsible for the *Southern Section*.

The Native Authorities of the *Northern Section* maintain junior forestry staff who receive advice from the Assistant Conservator of Forests stationed at Bawku who has a staff of two Rangers and a clerk. This officer is concentrating his efforts on land planning work partly in the Northernmost area of the Territory.

(h) Mining

291. No mineral deposits other than those described in paragraph 240 Q. 92, 95 are known in the Territory. The question of restoring land damaged by mining operations does not arise.

292. The restrictions against transfer of land by a native to a non-native Q. 93, 94 control disposition of surface and subsoil resources. The Concessions Ordinance, 1939, further regulates the terms of any disposition to a non-native of any subsoil or surface right in the *Southern Section* which may be sanctioned by the Governor of the Gold Coast. The Radio-Active Minerals Ordinance (No. 4 of 1946) controls the mining and sale of radio-active minerals.

293. The Minerals Ordinance (Cap. 131) vests all minerals in the Northern Territories in the Crown and all fees, rents and royalties received from the exercise of rights granted under that Ordinance are dealt with like rents received from native lands. No mining operations may be undertaken without a licence. The Gold Coast Mining Rights Regulation Ordinance (Cap. 128) deals with mining in general in the *Southern Section*.

Regulations control the issue of a prospecting right or an exclusive prospecting licence, and compensation must be paid for any damage done to the surface of the land or to stock by the holder of a prospecting right.

The Governor may determine a lease if the lessee commits a breach of any provision of the Ordinance, or if he ceases mining operations for a continuous period of six months without written consent.

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.

294. In the Northern Section all minerals obtained are liable to such royalties as may be prescribed and the rate would normally be fixed by negotiation.

Mining leases in the Northern Section are granted by the Governor for not more than 99 years or less than five years. Before a mining lease is granted, the owner of the land is required to state in writing the rate of the annual surface rent he requires to be paid to him by the mining lessee.

All fees, rents and royalties form part of the public revenue, but provision is made for a proportion being remitted to Native Authorities if they own land leased for mining operations.

Alterations to any water supplies or the pollution of water by those engaged in mining operations are prohibited, but water rights for obtaining or conveying water for the purpose of the mining operations may be granted.

(i) Industry

295. There are no major manufacturing industries or establishments in the Territory which is not well endowed with the requirements of industry, Q. 107 and no large-scale industrial developments are planned at present. The only potential source of power is the river Volta and the project for producing electric power from it is described in paragraphs 196-204 above. The various secondary industries in the *Southern Section* are described in the following paragraphs. Q. 109

296. A Brick and Tile works at Ho continues to be operated by the Leper Colony; the works at Gbefi operated by the Roman Catholic Mission continue to produce tiles of a satisfactory quality.

Q. 108 297. Weaving is carried on as a village industry in several centres of the Southern Section and the Southern Togoland Rural Development Committee has continued to give attention to this industry. Financial and advisory support was given by the Industrial Development Corporation to the Awatime Weaving Industry in May, 1950. This business was run by an African weaver-manager for three months, but it unfortunately showed a loss of some £360 by July. The industry was reorganised, and payment to the weavers was put on a piece-work basis. Ten looms were opened experimentally in September, and a further fourteen were in production from October until the end of the year. The production of 4,000 yards of cloth and the recovery of the initial loss were recorded by the end of December, 1950. Supplies of cotton and dyes are now readily available, and an output of some 1,500 yards per month is expected for the year 1951. Since a reasonable price is being obtained for the whole output through a selling agency, there is every prospect of the successful establishment of this local enterprise.

298. Craftsmen and artisans are being helped or investigations are being made to further their work. A competent potter is being assisted at Koloenu, and investigations are being made into the possibilities of setting up a mineral water factory at Hohoe. The setting-up of community workshops is also being examined by the Southern Togoland Rural Development Committee. Sufficient capital is available for the development of the industries mentioned.

299. Wood-carving is a flourishing craft practised in the villages. The Industrial Development Corporation gives assistance by buying any carving offered by the wood workers. Near Kpandui, Mr. Asamani, a craftsman famous throughout the Gold Coast, carves ebony and ivory. He is at present training a number of apprentices, but the shortage of supplies of ivory limits his production.

300. Industries in the Northern Section are limited to local handicrafts and home industries, such as spinning and weaving, basket and mat making, dyeing of cloth, charcoal burning, pottery, and ironwork. Most of those who practise these crafts do so as a means of income subsidiary to agriculture, and, the products being for consumption locally, little is exported from its place of manufacture. There seems to be little chance that any of these industries will expand to any noticeable extent, particularly against the opposition of cheap imported goods. The Administration and the Industrial Development Corporation are, however, watchful for any opportunity to start or improve any promising industry.

Q. 110 301. The climate of the Territory makes it unsuitable for tourist traffic from overseas; nor are there any possibilities of local tourist traffic.

(j) Investment

Q. 111-2 302. 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.

(k) Commerce and Trade

(i) Structure of Trade

Q. 66 303. No international agreements on trade applying to the Territory were entered into by the Administering Authority during the year.

Q. 67 304. The Territory and the Gold Coast are treated as a single entity for customs purposes and no division of customs revenue or expenditure is made

between them. They both enjoy their position inside the British Commonwealth so far as preferential import duties on their exports are concerned, but no reduced duties are granted on imported British goods.

305. There is an agreement with Togoland under French Trusteeship by which the cocoa and coffee produced in the Territory may be exported via Lome without being liable for duty in Togoland under French Trusteeship but there are no other customs agreements with neighbouring territories. 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. Drawback of duty is not granted on goods exported overland. Q. 66-68

306. The internal trade of the *Southern Section* consists of the local marketing of agricultural produce, petty trading, and retail trading by large business concerns. Flourishing native markets exist at Kadjebi, Kpandu, Ho, Kpedze, Ziope, Kete-Krachi, Shiare, Kpetoe and Dakpa, and there are numerous smaller intermediate markets. In all of these the trade is almost entirely in the hands of African women who deal in locally grown foodstuffs and minor products of native crafts such as woven mats, earthenware cooking pots, etc. Petty traders exist in considerable numbers and cater for the native demand for imported goods of the mass-produced and relatively cheap type. These petty traders are not infrequently non-natives of Togoland.

307. External trade consists of the export of agricultural products, of which the chief is cocoa with smaller quantities of coffee and palm kernels. Foodstuffs are exported to the Gold Coast by small local traders. Q. 70

308. Co-operative Societies have continued to play an increasingly important part in the economy of the *Southern Section* as described below in paragraphs 334-345.

309. The domestic trade within the *Northern Section* consists almost entirely of the retailing of foodstuffs in the markets which are to be seen in any large village. Some of the biggest markets draw surplus foodstuffs from considerable distances so that those of Bawku and Bolgatanga in the Northern Territories are of importance to the inhabitants of the Mamprusi area of the Trust Territory. Local trading in foodstuffs is almost entirely in the hands of women who often travel from market to market. Q. 71

310. There is a considerable trade in foodstuffs between the Northern Section and the rest of the Gold Coast. Yams are the principal export—chiefly to South Togoland and the Gold Coast Colony, and other important items are groundnuts, cowpeas and beans, smoked meat and fish, cattle, sheep and goats, rice, shea butter, and kapok floss. The following are some of the main imports from the South: salt, palm oil, fruit, imported cloth, kerosene, and kola (much of which is re-exported into the adjoining French Territories). This trade is entirely in African hands but handled more by non-indigenous middlemen than by natives of the Trust Territory except in the Southern Section where local women have the principal part.

311. A figure in the distribution of goods is the Yoruba petty trader. He is a native of Southern Nigeria but is to be found everywhere in the Northern Section peddling cloth and any other imported commodities he can conveniently carry on a bicycle and serving even the smallest and remotest villages. Q. 72

312. Over short distances to market, headloading is the usual method of transport but for longer distances lorries are used and every year sees improvements or additions to road communications. In the Krachi area canoe traffic on the River Volta plays a useful part. Other means of transport are bicycles and, in the Mamprusi area, donkeys. Stores are found only in the central towns of Yendi and Dain, and belong to African petty traders.

Q. 73

313. Imported goods reach the Territory through the establishments of the larger trading firms, through the smaller trading firms which have purchased wholesale in Accra or elsewhere, or through petty traders who have purchased quantities retail outside the Territory for sale elsewhere. Generally the methods of the larger firms result in cheaper and more efficient distribution but the natural conservatism of the African and the demand for very small units which necessitates a large amount of breaking bulk retains a great deal of business in the hands of petty traders. On the whole distribution facilities are considered adequate for the present but consumers' co-operatives are being encouraged to play an increasingly important part in the distributive system.

(ii) *Import and Export duties*

Q. 67

314. The Customs laws, which include the Customs Ordinance, 1947 and the Customs Regulations, 1948, apply to the Territory in the same way as they do to the Gold Coast. Customs receipts are paid into the general revenue of the Gold Coast. There is no division of expenditure between the Gold Coast and the Territory. The Gold Coast and the Territory enjoy their position inside the British Commonwealth so far as preferential import duties on their exports are concerned.

Q. 68

315. There are no Customs agreements with neighbouring territories. 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. Drawback of duty is not granted on goods exported overland, other than by air.

Q. 77

316. No preference is given, to the United Kingdom or any other country, in the customs tariff on imported goods. The exports of the Territory are eligible for Empire preference in parts of the British Commonwealth where there is a preferential tariff.

New rates in the customs tariff which took effect as from the 28th February, 1950 were:—

- (1) boots and shoes of leather, 15 per cent. ad valorem;
- (2) boots and shoes of canvas and rubber, or of either, 9d. a pair or 15 per cent. ad valorem whichever is the higher;
- (3) motor cycles and bicycles, 5 per cent. ad valorem;
- (4) provisions unenumerated, 15 per cent. ad valorem;
- (5) duty on motor cars went up by £5, and the duty on petrol went up to 1s. per gallon;
- (6) duty on perfumed spirits was raised to £3 15s. per gallon or 66½ per cent. ad valorem, whichever is the higher, and perfumery, cosmetics and toilet preparations now pay 66½ per cent. ad valorem duty;
- (7) as from the 12th June, 1950, duty on cigarettes was levied as below:—
 - (a) not less than 408 pcs. to the pound, £2 17s. 6d. per thousand
 - (b) less than 408 pcs. to the pound but not exceeding 3 lbs. per thousand, £3 5s. 0d. per thousand
 - (c) exceeding 3 lbs. per thousand, £1 8s. 0d. the pound.

Rates of duty are set out in full in Appendix X.

(iii) *Marketing of produce for export*

Q. 75

Q. 78

317. The main publicly owned trading agency connected with the Territory's foreign trade is the *Cocoa Marketing Board*, which organises the purchase and sale of the cocoa crop in the Gold Coast and the Territory.

318. Before the establishment of the Board, cocoa grown by a large number of peasant farmers was sold on the world market through the agency of African middlemen and European trading firms. The wide fluctuations in price caused great dissatisfaction among the producers and one of the recommendations of a Cocoa Industry Commission in 1938 was that a single association made up of representatives of the farmers and Government should be set up to market the entire Gold Coast crop.

319. During the war when it was expected that insufficient shipping capacity would be available to carry away the whole cocoa crop the West African Cocoa Control Board was established in London to buy the whole Gold Coast and Nigerian cocoa crops. The Board was later renamed the West African Produce Control Board. Before the cocoa marketing functions of this Board were wound up and transferred to Boards established in West Africa it had made considerable profits on the marketing of cocoa and had contributed £1,000,000 to the establishment of the West African Cocoa Research Institute and nearly £900,000 to the establishment of the University College of the Gold Coast. One of the most important steps taken by the West African Produce Control Board was the fixing of the price payable to the farmer throughout the season regardless of fluctuation in world prices.

320. In 1947 the Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Board was established by the Administration, by Ordinance No. 16 of that year, as a permanent purchasing and marketing organisation. The Board was empowered by law to purchase the total production of cocoa, to fix the prices to be paid to the producers and to be responsible for the disposal of the cocoa.

321. The Board is responsible to the Administration and consists of 13 members as follows:—

- (a) One official member appointed by the Governor as Chairman;
- (b) three members appointed by the Governor;
- (c) two members representing producers to be appointed by the Governor upon the nomination of the Joint Provincial Council;
- (d) two members representing producers to be appointed by the Governor upon the nomination of the Ashanti Confederacy Council;
- (e) one member representing producers appointed by the Southern Togoland Council (Nana Appew who took his seat on the Board during the year);
- (f) one member appointed by the Joint Provincial Council;
- (g) one member appointed by the Ashanti Confederacy Council;
- (h) one member appointed by the Cocoa manufacturers maintaining buying agencies in the Colony;
- (i) one member to be appointed by the Chambers of Commerce in the Gold Coast.

322. 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."

323. The Board has continued the policy of its predecessor of 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

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.

324. The Board, 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, has built up a stabilisation fund. Originally the figure arrived at for this fund was £30,000,000 but the increase in world price levels has made it necessary to aim at a figure of £50,000,000. At the end of the crop year 1949-50 the stabilisation fund stood at £35,000,000.

325. Apart from making up other reserves which stand at £8,750,000, the remainder of the Board's surplus on operations is under the Ordinance to be devoted to "any purpose or purposes likely, in the opinion of the Board, to benefit cocoa producers". Before any payment is made under this provision of the Ordinance the approval of the Governor in Council is required. Expenditure under this provision made in previous years was described at page 85 of the Report on the Territory for 1948 and page 231 of the Report for 1949. The main payments and allocations during the crop year 1949-50 were:—

	£
Grant to University College (allocated in 1948-49 but paid in 1949-50)	1,000,000
Allocation for scholarship fund* (interest to be used to provide scholarships)	1,000,000
Cocoa Rehabilitation } under previous allocations ... {	300,000
Soil Survey }	37,000
Allocation to stabilisation fund	15,000,000
Allocation to general trading reserve	1,500,000

In addition arrangements have been made as part of the Board's investment plan to loan the sum of £2,300,000 to the Gold Coast Government for financing extensions to Takoradi Harbour.

326. At the end of 1950 the Board submitted to the Governor in Council a proposal† for a scheme for spending up to £75,000 on local development projects in cocoa producing areas. Of this sum £61,250 is being allocated to areas in accordance with the average annual tonnage produced in each over the last three years, and the balance is being held as a central reserve. The Territory's share will be £5,500 and will be made available to the Southern Togoland Rural Development Committee—the money to be spent on the provision of services for the benefit of cocoa farmers—e.g., short stretches of feeder road for the evacuation of cocoa, wells, village dispensaries, etc.

327. The report of the Chairman of the Cocoa Marketing Board together with the Board's accounts covering the crop year ending 30th September, 1950, is at Appendix VIII. Figures of cocoa production and expenses incurred in purchasing and transporting the crop to the seaboard will also be found in Appendix VIII.

328. *The Agricultural Produce Marketing Board* was set up by Ordinance No. 9 of 1949 and formally took over control of the export of certain agricultural produce in April, 1950.

* Scholarship scheme dealt with in Section H below.

† This proposal subsequently received the approval of the Governor in Council.

329. The functions and powers of the Board were fully set out under Section E of Appendix VII of the 1949 Report. It will be recalled that Section 13 (1) of the Ordinance states:—

“It shall be the duty of the Board to secure the most favourable arrangements for the purchase and grading for export and for the export and sale of produce and by means of the allocation of its funds as provided for in this Ordinance to promote the development of the producing industries concerned and the benefit and prosperity of the producers and the areas of production.”

The Board consists of nine members:—

- (a) one official member to be appointed by the Governor as Chairman;
- (b) four members to be appointed by the Governor, of whom one shall be specially selected to represent the interests of the commercial community in the Gold Coast and another to represent the interests of the inhabitants of the Northern Territories;
- (c) one member to be appointed by the Joint Provincial Council;
- (d) one member to be appointed by the Ashanti Confederacy Council;
- (e) one member to be appointed by the Southern Togoland Council;
- (f) one member to be appointed by the unofficial members of the Legislative Council.

330. The Southern Togoland member is Togbe Atsridom IV, who owns a coffee farm in the Kpedze area of the Southern Section.

331. Briefly, the Board controls and fixes prices paid to producers and licensed buying agents, purchases scheduled agricultural produce for export and arranges for the marketing, cleaning, storing for export, exporting, shipping and sale of its purchases. As stated above the Board took over control in April, 1950, of the export of palm kernels and oil, copra, coffee and shea nuts from the Department of Commerce and Industry which had acted as agent for the West African Produce Control Board since it closed down in August, 1949. The Gold Coast share of this Board plus profits made by the Department of Commerce and Industry between August, 1949, and April, 1950, amounting in all to some £160,000, was paid over to the Agricultural Produce Marketing Board. Having secured advantageous prices for its exports during 1950 its funds now stand at slightly over £200,000.

332. An account of the purchases of the various products made and the prices paid in the Territory by the Agricultural Produce Marketing Board is included in Appendix X. The figures given there are purchases for export only and as they do not include internal consumption, do not represent total production. The Auditor's report and the Accounts of the Board for the year ended 31st December, 1950, may also be found at Appendix X.

(1) Monopolies

333. No private monopolies exist. Most of the imported goods sold in the Territory are imported by the large firms, though smaller African firms are importing more goods themselves direct from Europe or America each year. The import licensing system has recently been operated in such a way as to provide to African importers and consumers' co-operatives an annually increasing share of import licences for controlled goods.

(m) Co-operation

Q. 76
Q. 168

334. The Administration has been active in the development of many forms of co-operation, most noticeably 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.

335. In 1938 there were in the Territory about 727 members associated together in 12 societies which were later amalgamated into four units. Their paid-up capital was of the order of £965, and their average sales of produce at that time were some 250 tons a year. During the war, the Administration was unable to give much attention to the development of the movement and the number of members fell sharply, but since the end of the war there has been a remarkable recovery. Appendix XI shows comparative figures of membership, capital and sales over the last 12 years.

336. The total subscribed share-capital of the co-operatives in the Territory increased during 1950 from £7,860 to £10,357. Societies are constantly urged to make further increases.

337. The co-operatives accept deposits from members at 3 per cent.-4 per cent. and issue loans at rates which cannot by law exceed 10 per cent. Applications for large amounts are collated by primary societies, backed by mutual liability, and forwarded to the local Co-operative Union. When necessary, the Union applies for funds to the Gold Coast Co-operative Bank.

338. The following is an account of Co-operative activities in various spheres in the Trust Territory. Eighteen co-operative marketing societies operated in the Territory in 1950 as against 15 in 1949, covering about two-thirds of the most valuable productive area. Up to the end of December in the 1950-51 main crop season they had purchased from their 3,441 members about 4,300 tons of cocoa. At present prices this represents a payment of some £500,000 to producers, and is about 20 per cent. of the production of the Territory. The societies also function as organs for the issue of credit: loans issued to members during the year totalled nearly £9,000. Continual efforts are made, through the societies, to inculcate habits of thrift and self-reliance among their members, and to encourage good farming methods. Over 99 per cent. of the cocoa marketed this season by these societies has been of the first grade.

339. All of these societies are members of the Trans-Volta Co-operative Union, Ltd., which acts as a financial clearing-house and supplies necessary equipment. Loans made by it during 1950 amounted to £7,800, and it also operates five lorries which assist in the distribution of cash and the marketing of the societies' cocoa.

340. The degree of progress which is shown in this report in the fields of produce marketing, credit and the distribution of goods has only been possible as the result of the services given to the Territory by central co-operative bodies which organise the marketing, provide the credit, and obtain the consumer goods for all co-operative societies whether situated in the Gold Coast or in the Territory.

Q. 72
Q. 168

341. Towards the end of 1949 a consumers' Co-operative society was established at Tsito, just outside the Territory. It possesses a well-stocked store and sold over £6,000 worth of goods of all kinds during 1950. Its membership of over 300 includes many persons who are actually resident in

the Territory. Encouragement is being given to the formation of a similar society at Jasikan, within the Territory, and this is likely to be established early in 1951.

342. Various proposals for establishing thrift and loan societies have been investigated during the year, and members of the Department of Co-operation have held several meetings and discussions in an effort to arouse interest in this form of co-operation. Q. 168

343. Staff of the Department of Co-operation are continually engaged in spreading knowledge of the principles and practice of co-operation. They endeavour not only to encourage the formation of new societies but also to increase the understanding of persons who are already members of existing societies. At the suggestion of the Department, a special sub-committee of the Trans-Volta Co-operative Union has been set up, to prepare plans for further co-operative education and propaganda in the area, and co-ordinate the educational activities of the various societies.

344. An Assistant Co-operative Officer and two Inspectors of Co-operative societies, all of whom have received special training, were stationed in the Territory during 1950. Their duties include visiting existing societies, advising them about their activities and auditing their accounts, encouraging the formation of new societies, and spreading knowledge of co-operation generally. Their work is supervised by an Assistant Registrar, who pays frequent visits to the area. An informal monthly newsletter, published by the Department, ensures that all members of the staff are kept informed about co-operative developments in the Gold Coast and in other countries.

345. Where individual cases of rural indebtedness exist the co-operatives are coping with the situation as well as trying to prevent its recurrence. The Administration relies on co-operation as a growing agency through which adult education can be furthered throughout the area and the material welfare of its people achieved. Q. 89

346. The Agricultural Loans Board Ordinance was enacted in December. The Board will consist of 10 members one of whom is to be appointed by the Southern Togoland Council and two by the Cocoa Marketing Board. Its aim is to advance money on loans to farmers and co-operative societies to be expended in the furtherance of agriculture and for the relief of the indebtedness of farmers.

(n) Transport and Communications

(i) Postal Services

347. The following Head Offices and agencies were open in the *Southern Section* during 1950: Ho, Hohoe, Kpandu, and Kete Krachi. Twenty-four Postal Agencies were open—at Agotime Kpetoe, Akpafu, Mompasem, Amedzofe, Anfoega Akukome, Borada, Dodi Papase, Dzolo Kpuita, Golokwati, Have Etoe, Jasikan, Kadjebi, Kpedze Awlime, Kpeve, Kwaminkrom, Likpe Kukurantumi, Likpe Mate, New Ayoma, Nkonya Ahenkro, Nkonya Wurupong, Teteman, Teti, Vakpo Afeyi, Worawora. The agencies at New Ayoma, Teteman, and Teti were opened during the year. Q. 113

348. The bi-weekly service to and from Accra was satisfactorily maintained by the Government Transport Department. It collects and delivers at three head offices—Ho, Hohoe and Kpandu—and at many agencies, and is maintained by the Government Transport Department. The remaining agencies are connected to the twice weekly motor service by the Chiefs' carrier service. The once weekly Ho—Palime and twice weekly Ho—Keta mail services were satisfactorily maintained.

349. The issue and payment of Money Orders is conducted at all head offices and at Kpeve, Jasikan, Kadjebi, Dodi Papase and Kpedze Awlime.

350. The Department of Posts and Telegraphs has maintained a head Post Office at Yendi in the *Northern Section*. There is a thrice weekly motor mail service between Yendi and Tamale.

(ii) *Telephones*

351. Ho, Hohoe, Kpandu, Golokwati, Jasikan, Kadjebi and Kpeve are connected to the main telephone trunk services of the Gold Coast. There is a telephone route mileage of 90.25 miles and a wire mileage of 408 miles; additional trunk lines were constructed during 1950 to improve the telephone service between Hohoe—Akuse and Hohoe—Ho. There is no telephone system in the *Northern Section*.

(iii) *Telegraphs*

352. All offices connected to the telephone system are provided with telegraph facilities. There is also short wave wireless telegraph communication between Yendi, Kete Krachi and offices in the Gold Coast. The Mamprusi area relies upon the Post Offices at Bawku and Gambaga, just inside the *Northern Territories*, which have regular mail services and telegraphic facilities.

(iv) *Radio*

353. There is no radio broadcasting station in the Territory, but there is a Government-owned station (ZOY) at Accra which broadcasts news and programmes both in English, and in two of the native languages spoken in the *Southern Section*. Radio rediffusion stations are planned for Ho and Hohoe, and construction of both is expected to start early in 1951. One is also due to be built at Yendi in 1951.

(v) *Roads, etc.*

354. The main roads in the Territory and the links with the Gold Coast and Togoland under French Trusteeship are shown in the maps at rear cover.

355. *Southern Section.* A total of 345 miles of road is maintained by the Administration: Native Authorities maintain 118 miles of all-weather road on behalf of the Administration and at the Administration's expense and a further 250 miles at their own expense. Government expenditure on direct maintenance in 1950–51 was £40,202. Except in Krachi, road maintenance has continued to be a responsibility of Administrative Officers: new construction has for the most part been undertaken by the Public Works Department which has also supervised a contract for heavy reconstruction work between Golokwati and the international frontier.

356. Maintenance of 31 miles of road, 26 from Hohoe to Dafo via Likpe Mate and five from Worawora to Apesokubi, was taken over during the year by the Administration. During the 1949–50 financial year, 12 bridges were built, a number of culverts were constructed and drainage and anti-erosion work was extensively carried out. For the financial year 1950–51, 18 bridges have been planned; of these, 16 bridges were completed by the end of 1950. Progress has been made with the construction of culverts and with drainage and anti-erosion work. The reconstruction of the road from Golokwati to the French frontier was completed. Major reconstruction of the Golokwati—Hohoe road was not begun owing to shortage of staff in the Public Works Department. Good progress was made with the construction of the Kadjebi—Papase road and vehicles can now reach a point about six miles south of

Papase. A considerable amount of bridging remains to be done. Shortage of staff had not by the end of the year permitted the Public Works Department to take over general maintenance of roads in the Southern Section.

357. The Southern Togoland Rural Development Committee allocated in 1950 £3,420 to assist the construction of minor roads through community development schemes. About 114 miles of new road will be constructed in this way which will be motorable for a large part of the year. Two bridges begun in 1949 were completed. Traffic on the road has increased and 626 more vehicles crossed Senchi ferry in the first nine months of 1950 than in the corresponding period of 1949.

358. *Northern Section.* The following are the principal motorable roads within the Section; all, with the exception of 14 miles of the Yendi—Tamale road, are maintained by the Native Authorities concerned, with financial assistance from the Administration:—

A. All-weather Trunk Roads

1. Southern Section Boundary—Yendi	...	...	...	...	...	79 miles
2. Yendi-Tamale (part)	...	...	...	...	...	14 "
3. Yendi-Sabari...	...	...	...	...	...	30 "
4. Yendi-Demon	...	...	...	...	...	16 "
5. Yendi-Yawgu	...	...	...	...	...	78 "
6. Yendi-Gushiago	...	...	...	...	...	39 "
7. Nakpanduri-Gambaga (part)	...	...	...	...	...	6 "
8. Pulimakon-Bawku (part)	...	...	...	...	...	16 "
						<hr/> 278 miles <hr/>

B. Dry-weather Roads

1. Bimbilla-Gjoe	...	...	...	...	...	35 miles
2. Sabari-Nakpali	...	...	...	...	...	35 "
3. Nakwayile-Nakpali (part)	...	...	...	...	...	28 "
4. Demon-Chereponi	...	...	...	...	...	54 "
5. Wapuli-Saboba	...	...	...	...	...	16 "
6. Gushiago-Nakunduku	...	...	...	...	...	16 "
7. Gushiago-Kpatinga (N.Ts.)	...	...	...	...	...	12 "
8. Shishe-Garu (part)	...	...	...	...	...	6 "
9. Worikambo-Garu (part)	...	...	...	...	...	9 "
10. Wurinyanga-Garu (part)	...	...	...	...	...	9 "
11. Wurinyanga-Kongo	...	...	...	...	...	11 "
12. Bugri-Kongo...	...	...	...	...	...	11 "
13. Kongo-Kamsori	...	...	...	...	...	8 "
14. Bonkpulugu-Jimbale	...	...	...	...	...	36 "
15. Nakpanduri-Bimbago	...	...	...	...	...	7 "
						<hr/> 293 miles <hr/>

Note: The road from Bunkpurugu to Nalerigu (item B.21 of the 1949 report) is now not maintained from Bunkpurugu to Nakpanduri as a suitable alternative road has been completed via Bongo-da and Jimbale. The road from Pulimakon to Pusiga (item B.18 of the 1949 report) is now included in the all-weather trunk road Pulimakon-Bawku (see item 8 of A above).

359. In addition there are numerous short dry-weather roads feeding the main trunk roads from nearby villages and these are used chiefly for the transport of foodstuffs to the markets. New roads constructed during 1950 totalled 40 miles and include community development projects. Such roads were built between Gushiago and Kpatinga and from Nakwayile to Nakpali in the Nanumba area. The extension of the Yendi—Zabzugu road as far as Tataley on the French Togoland frontier linking Basare to Yendi except when the Oti is in flood was completed in April, 1950. All villages not on motor roads are linked by footpaths kept clean by communal labour.

360. When the Kadjebi—Papase road is completed a branch road will be built to connect it with a French road which is being built from Badou to the frontier. In practice, many of the international traffic regulations have been waived for lorry traffic plying between nearby places in the two Togolands. The Standing Consultative Commission has kept the needs of intercommunication between the Territory and Togoland under French Trusteeship under review.

361. The draft 10-year development plan provides for a main trunk road from Accra, the capital of the Gold Coast and the port principally handling the Territory's imports, to the centre of Togoland. Reconstruction and tarring will be undertaken from the river Volta to Ahamansu and Papase and this, together with branch roads to the frontier at Golokwati and Badou, is estimated as has been seen to cost £341,000. The Administration's plans for extending and improving the regional roads of the Southern Section are estimated to cost £117,400 and additional short feeder roads will doubtless be built under the auspices of the Southern Togoland Rural Development Committee—with funds provided either by the Administration (see paragraph 207) or by the Cocoa Marketing Board (see paragraph 326). A carriageway across the Volta will almost certainly be provided if the Volta River project (see paragraphs 197–203) materialises and a trunk road, which will almost certainly be ferry-less, from the Southern Section to the Northern Section will be planned as soon as a decision has been taken on the Volta River project and the area liable to be flooded, since this will almost certainly necessitate a considerable realignment of the present road. Apart from this no new trunk roads are planned for the Northern Section, but a considerable sum has been provided in the draft 10-year development plan to assist Native Authorities to reconstruct and improve existing roads.

(vi) *Railways*

362. There are no railways in the Territory.

(vii) *Air Services*

363. There are no regular air services to or from places in the Territory, but in 1948 a twice-weekly air service was opened between Accra (Gold Coast) and Tamale (Northern Territories) 60 miles from Yendi. The frequency of this service was increased during the year to three times a week. There are emergency landing strips at Yendi and Kete Krachi. A second landing strip at the latter place is not regularly maintained but could easily be brought into service if required. The Territory benefits from the fine international airport at Accra where regular services to Europe, North America and other parts of Africa are available.

(viii) *Meteorology*

364. The following meteorological stations were operated during the year:—

South: Two synoptic stations, one at Ho reporting continuously throughout the 24 hours daily, and the other at Kete Krachi reporting during daylight hours.

One climatological station, Kpeve, making daily observations of rainfall, temperature and humidity.

Eleven rainfall stations at Akpafu, Amedzofe, Kpetoe, Leklebi, Hohoe, Honuta, Jasikan, Kadjebi, Kpandu, Mpeyo and Worawora.

North: One climatological station at Yendi, making daily observations of rainfall, temperature and humidity.

365. The information supplied to the weather forecasting office, Accra, by the two synoptic stations was also broadcast at regular intervals daily for the use of meteorological services in other territories. This information has a dual value, being used both in the provision of meteorological protection for aircraft and in the collection, collation and analysis of climatological data. The observations made by the climatological and rainfall stations are available to anyone on request.

366. No distinction is made between indigenous and non-inhabitants in the use, ownership and operation of any transport or communication facilities. Q. 114

(c) Public Works

(i) General

367. In addition to the road construction programme referred to at page 76 the following works were carried out during 1950 in the *Southern Section* :— Q. 116

	Total Cost £
Erection of new district hospital at Hohoe 75 per cent. completed	40,000
New model health centre at Kpandu 70 per cent. completed	4,000
District Magistrate's Court, Hohoe	1,100
Extensions and improvements to Ho Hospital	750

Native Authorities carried out the following works :—

- Seven junior staff quarters at Kete Krachi.
- Two village day schools at Tutukpene and Alafie.
- Tarring of main road through Kete Krachi.
- Dispensaries at Kpedze and Matse.
- Twelve bed clinic at Jasikan.

Many other minor works were completed during the year under review.

368. In the *Northern Section* the following public works were completed by the Government :—

- Piped water supply, Yendi.
- Re-surfacing part of Chereponi road.
- Four junior staff quarters, Yendi.
- Five sets of quarters for prison warders, Yendi.

The Government also undertook the following during 1950 :—

- Five junior staff quarters.
- Operating theatre, Yendi Hospital.
- Resthouses at Kpaliba, Saboba, Sambu.

369. The Native Authorities completed or began work on day village schools at Bugri, Chereponi and Saboba. Dispensaries were built at Bugri, Bunkpurugu, Kpaliba and Chereponi. Court and offices were erected at Wulesi, Saboba and Sambu. Quarters for Fisheries staff were erected at Kpaliba and minor works were carried out at Bimbilla. The Eastern Dagomba Community Development Committee has expended £450 on various schemes such as the building of a hostel at the Yendi leper settlement.

370. Works planned for the immediate future but not yet started are as follows:—

	£
Education Department District Offices, Ho	2,400
Public Works Department District Office and Workshops, Hohoe	7,000
Rediffusion building, Hohoe	4,700
" " Ho	5,800
" " Yendi	5,000
New Post Office, Kadjebi	2,900
Four bungalows, Ho	20,000
Four staff quarters, Ho	4,000

371. An Inspector of Works of the Public Works Department was posted at Ho towards the end of the year under review.

372. Expenditure by the Public Works Department during the financial year 1949-50 was as follows:—

	£
<i>Recurrent</i> expenditure in Northern Section	23,585
" " " Southern Section	36,375
Share of Head Office expenditure	1,800
" " cost of Tamale Office	400
" " " Accra District Office	1,400
Maintenance of existing buildings	2,000
<i>Extraordinary</i> expenditure including Development:	
Ho Hospital	2,274
Share of improvement to Head Office	2,000
Ho Forestry Office Store	500
Bawku Forestry Office and Store (part)	550
Cape Coast Government Lodge	558
Bungalow sanitation, reconstruction and improvement (5 per cent.)	350
Hohoe District Hospital	8,318
Road Hohoe-Palime, improvements	10,204
Road Kadjebi-Papase, reconstruction	36,924
Tar spraying Accra Togoland Road (50 per cent.)	2,670
	<hr/>
	£128,908

(ii) *Water Supplies*

373. The Department of Rural Water Development is responsible for the installation of water supplies in the Territory and for the training and supervision of Native Authority workmen employed in water supply schemes.

374. During the year under review the development of rural water supplies continued satisfactorily. In South Mamprusi in the Northern Section the Department of Rural Water Development was active with mobile well digging teams. Thirty-five concrete-lined wells were completed. The Mamprusi Native Authority has made provisions for £9,353 to be spent on water supplies during the financial year 1950-51, and in the Kusasi area of the Territory 27 wells were dug and six more are under construction.

375. At Yendi the first stage of the construction of a piped water supply system now ensures that untreated water is distributed in the town throughout the year.

376. In the *Southern Section* a considerable volume of work was completed. One hundred and thirty-three wells were sunk during the year in various towns and villages and several minor catchment tanks were constructed. The Ho town water system benefited by various improvements which were carried out. Two local springs are now utilised to supply the system, and there is a storage capacity of some 20,000 gallons.

377. In Hohoe the water supply design was completed, some of the materials ordered had arrived and construction is scheduled to begin early in 1951. Plans for further development have been drawn up.

378. The headquarters of the Rural Water Development were moved from Tamale in the Northern Territories to Kumasi in Ashanti towards the end of the year. A Deputy-Director is stationed in Tamale. The staff in the Territory include in the Northern Section an inspector of works at Yendi, three members of the Junior Clerical Staff and six artisans. In the Southern Section there are an inspector of works at Ho, seven artisans and two clerks.

379. During the year two geologists from the Department of Geological Survey completed a survey of village water supplies over an area of 80 square miles in the Southern Section and 85 villages were visited. Improvements were recommended for existing installations and 57 new wells and 10 weirs were sited.

380. Considerable improvements in the Territory's water supplies are planned. In addition to the scheme for Hohoe mentioned above, the draft 10-year development plan provides for new piped supplies at Kpandu, Kpetoe and Krachi, together with an extension to the existing supply at Ho. Ample provision has been made in the plan for minor rural supplies such as reservoirs, catchments, ponds, tanks, boreholes and wells for humans and livestock. The Rural Water Supply Department hope to complete about 500 wells and 50 minor supplies a year in the Gold Coast and the Territory, and to give renewed stimulus to local authorities to carry out themselves schemes within their own capabilities.

G. SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT

(a) General Social conditions

381. The general social groupings of the indigenous people and the privileges and restrictions obtaining in normal society have been described in paragraphs 27 to 48 above. Q. 121

382. The number of Christians is increasing yearly as a result of the devoted work of the Missions, but there is still a large population whose belief is in the power of the fetish (animist). The number of fetishes in the South is considerable and in fact every small village or even clan within a village may have its own fetish with characteristic custom relevant to its worship. The law permits the various types of fetishes and the practices attached to them, provided that they are not opposed to public morals or the dictates of humanity, but does not recognise any privileges or restrictions in connection with them.

383. In the *Southern Section* the majority of the people are Ewes although there exists, for instance in the Buem State, an Akan element akin to the Ashanti of the Gold Coast.

384. The organisation of Ewe Society is based upon the family, and through it upon the clan, sub-division and division.

385. The Ewes had in the past the small compact division as their unit of government, a unit suitable to a peaceful agricultural people. Within the division, the organisation is in sub-divisions; and within each sub-division in clans. The head of each clan is the member of the Council for the sub-division, and the sub-division corresponds to the village. The Chief who comes from the ruling family by patrilineal descent has to be elected by a committee of the stool elders, and does not succeed to the stool by virtue of primogeniture.

386. There are migratory groups such as Hausas, Dagombas, Kabere and Fulanis. They cannot be said to have an integral part of the social structure of the Southern Section and they are chiefly associated with seasonal agricultural or itinerant merchant pursuits.

387. In Krachi area the smallest social unit is the family living in a compound; this unit varies from the simple family of parents and their children to the extended family group, and the most significant unit is probably the extended family group. These groups are linked under a headman into a clan which may not however live in a village group, although this is a natural tendency. The clan is the social, the village and the political group. The tribes, or groups of villages, are not always united under a single head chief. In Ntrubu and Nchumuru there is no head chief although to-day one or other of the more important village chiefs tends to become politically paramount. The Krachiwura (the head chief of Krachi) is only paramount in the sense that he has been appointed president of a Native Authority which embraces the whole district. The Adele and Adjuati do not afford him any political recognition at all, while such obligations as the other tribes of the district owe him rest entirely upon the ownership by Krachi of the Feti Dente and the allegiance to the latter which they all admitted. There are moreover, in the south of the Krachi district considerable numbers of Christian converts.

388. Although in the *Northern Section* there are many different tribes the pattern of the social structure is in general similar; the social unit to which a man primarily owes allegiance is the family, living and supporting its members in its own compound and obeying its own head. Groups of compounds form villages, the inhabitants of which usually, though not invariably, are members of one tribe. At the level of the village, men have obligations not only to the village headman or sub-chief but also to the Tendana or priest-in-charge of the particular area of land they occupy; and above that level, whole regions are administered by chiefs and head chiefs who may not always be of the same tribe as the majority of the inhabitants. In this way, a great many different tribes in Mamprusi, Dagomba, and Gonja nowadays all recognise obligations to the Na-Yiri, the Ya-Na and the Yabumwura respectively. While these obligations at various levels will in general be punctiliously discharged it is nevertheless true to say that it is his own particular family that has the first call upon a man's natural loyalty; as regards his own blood his sense of duty never falters.

389. In matters of religion it is again the Tendana of his own particular locality who interprets to a man the will of God, and who directs the penalties and penalties to which he must submit for his transgressions. An obvious contrast exists therefore between the extreme localism of a man's social and religious background and the more comprehensive political organisations which he finds himself by reason first of conquest by other tribes and later in recent times, by the development of local government in the form of Native Authorities.

390. The law recognises no distinction between the various ethnic groups, nor are the groups distinguished from each other as such by special privileges and restrictions. Where privileges are found they pertain to individual office-holders; thus a Tendara has a claim to any property found on his land if the proper owner cannot be discovered, and in some places he receives the first fruits of the harvest, while chiefs enlist the support of their people in making their farms and building their houses and receive from hunters one leg from any animal killed. Again such privileges are not recognised by law and they cannot be, and are not, enforced; but they are in fact admitted cheerfully and without complaint by the bulk of the indigenous inhabitants as complementary to the duties which chiefs and Tendaras must discharge on their behalf.

391. Slavery is not practised in the Territory and there is no problem of freed slaves and their descendants. Q. 122
Q. 123

392. There is no evidence that purchase of children under the guise of adoption occurs or that children are pledged for debt, and there were no prosecutions for offences of this kind during the year. Girls are often betrothed (though not married) at an early age: but such betrothals are contracts of a most tentative nature which are not enforced if the girl proclaims her repugnance to the union on reaching adult years. All complaints in these matters reaching the Administration are decided in accordance with the free-will of the principal parties concerned.

393. No restrictions are placed by the Administration on the free movement of the population within and outside the Territory under normal conditions, though areas may occasionally be placed for short periods in quarantine to prevent the spread of epidemic diseases. Q. 124
Q. 160

394. Seasonal workers from Togoland under French Trusteeship enter the central cocoa-growing areas during the cocoa season. The exact extent of this movement of population is not known: most of the labourers return at the end of the season. There is no illegal immigration since the immigration laws are rarely enforced against natives of West Africa. The Native Authorities would be quick to make representations on the subject if they felt that any movement of people was occurring which was detrimental to the interests of the indigenous inhabitants. Q. 126
Q. 160

395. Immigration is subject only to the provisions and conditions of the Immigration Ordinance (No. 7 of 1947) which applies equally to British subjects and to the nationals of all other members of the United Nations. Immigration policy is designed to ensure that non-African immigrants assist the economic development of the indigenous inhabitants. No person was refused entry to the Territory during the year. There is no restriction on emigration. Q. 127

396. Vagrancy is not a penal offence.

Q. 128

(b) Human rights and fundamental freedoms

397. In the General Assembly of the United Nations Organisation the representative of His Majesty's 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 His Majesty's 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 the case of 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 Q. 136
Q. 146

regard to the safety of their persons and property. The new Constitution of the Gold Coast and the Territory provides specifically that no law shall make persons of any racial community liable to disabilities to which persons of other such communities are not made liable.

- Q. 141** 398. Full freedom of thought and conscience is ensured to all inhabitants
Q. 143 as is the free exercise of religious worship and instruction. Indigenous religions are recognised by the Administration in that legal oaths may be sworn according to particular 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 the practice of malignant and anti-social manifestations has been apparent: no such manifestations were observed during the year under review.
- Q. 144** 399. In the ordinary course the English law of arrest prevails with its concomitant safeguards. Sections 3-16 of the Criminal Procedure Code (Cap. 10), and Sections 50-55 of the Native Authority (Southern Section of Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship) Ordinance, 1949, provide for this. In the Northern Section a Native Court can in addition compel the attendance before a Native Authority or Administrative Officer of any person who has refused to do so.
- Q. 145** 400. Freedom of speech in Togoland was commented upon favourably by
Q. 147 the Visiting Mission in its report (Chapter I (e) of T/465). Nor is there any restriction on the right of petition as may be gauged by the numbers of petitions reaching the United Nations Organisation from the Trust Territory.
401. Occurrences in the Gold Coast during the early part of the year caused Emergency Legislation to be introduced throughout the Gold Coast and Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship for a period of 64 days. These occurrences did not spread to the Territory, nor were any of the powers provided in the Emergency Legislation employed there. During most of this period it became necessary to obtain permission from a District Commissioner before a public procession could be held in any town or area and the publication of two news sheets published in the Gold Coast, one of which had a very slight circulation in the Southern Section of the Territory, was temporarily prohibited. It was not necessary to refuse any application to hold a procession. No arrests were made in the Territory and no persons prosecuted on charges laid under Emergency Legislation.
- Q. 148** 402. No restrictions have been imposed by the Administering Authority during the year on the rights of nationals, corporations and associations of members of the United Nations to engage in writing, reporting, gathering and transmitting of information for dissemination abroad, and to publish material on the same terms as nationals, corporations and associations of the Administering Authority. Visiting journalists are welcomed and given every assistance.

(c) Status of Women

- Q. 132** 403. In both Sections the legal capacity of women in civil law is equal with that of men in that they have the same right as men to appear before the Tribunals or Courts for the hearing of their claims to recognised rights and the enforcement of their substantiated claims. The rights of women in native
Q. 134 customary law are known to Tribunals: they are fundamental and defined, based on approved tradition, and are in all respects consonant with equity, good government, and morality. Women have not the same general or specific rights as men but it is emphasised that they have the same legal capacity as men in the measures to be taken for the recognition and enforcement of their rights.

404. Under the new electoral laws the vote is granted to women in exactly the same circumstances as to men.

405. In neither Section does native custom recognise that women exercise formal political rights, although in the *Southern Section* it is noticeable that in recent years women have become more and more vocal in their desire for political recognition. They are now beginning to take part in public affairs. Two women are members of the Awatime Native Authority, and the Akpini and Atando Native Authorities have each one woman member. The woman member for Buem Native Authority ceased to hold office in 1950 as she is now living outside the Territory. There is also an increasing tendency for women to meet together and discuss matters of particular interest to them such as water supplies and health measures.

406. Women enjoy under native custom rights of ownership of property and wealth. While matrilineal succession is not practised as in Ashanti, women's property is 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 male members of the family, any extra produce is hers to dispose of as she wishes.

407. It is not customary for women to take employment as wage earners in any occupation but they are not debarred from doing so. They play a prominent part in the economic life of the Territory as buyers and sellers of produce and goods, both local and imported. Q. 135

408. A woman, in native customary law, 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 the family to come to her aid. Q. 133

409. Neither native custom nor law debars women in the Northern Section from taking employment as wage earners in any particular occupation, but it is in fact rare to find a woman in such employment; and there are certain occupations in which physical incapacity, as much as habit, prevents them from participating—breaking the soil of a farm, making yam mounds, clearing the bush for new farms, etc. Only men engage in weaving but the exact reasons for this are unknown. Women generally occupy themselves with household duties and the lighter tasks of agriculture, and the trade in food-stuffs and certain imported goods in the local markets is very largely in their hands. Q. 134
Qs. 132-135

410. A woman, until married, is under the authority of her father or guardian, and after marriage under that of her husband. In the Mamprusi district a woman is not responsible for her husband's debts, but a man is responsible for his wife's. In Dagomba and Gonja neither party is responsible for the other's liabilities. In spite of these generalisations, however, a man unable to meet his obligations would expect and would generally be given assistance by his wife, and the converse holds true. In the Dagomba District, where the Islamic tradition in its local debased form has been strongest, there is a growing dissatisfaction among the women with the inferior status to which they have been subjected. They are refusing to be household drudges any longer and are asserting themselves more and more in questions of marriage. They commonly object if given in marriage to an old man and Q. 133

will take steps to get a divorce from an unsatisfactory husband. Their position as the principal petty traders gives them money for better clothes and often allows them to pay for firewood, and even water, instead of walking to get it themselves. Their emancipation is becoming a fact and if they feel that their wishes are not being sufficiently considered they do not hesitate to come forward at once to complain. Every encouragement is given to increasing the still small proportion of girls in the schools as a means of advancing the status of women.

Q. 135 411. Opportunities exist for women to train and work in Government Service as nurses, midwives, health visitors, dispensers, school teachers and welfare workers, and they are also employed as telephone operators and as type-setters, binders and proof-readers in the Printing Department. In the past the women of the Territory have been handicapped by lack of education and for this reason they have been accepted for only a few of the vacancies in Government Departments and training courses. This handicap is being overcome and there is keen competition to enter for training courses especially in nursing. Two girls of the Dagomba district of the Northern Section obtained their primary school leaving certificates during the year and are training as midwives, and it is likely that more will be available for training of this kind in the next few years, and that girls reaching a similar standard of education will avail themselves of opportunities of useful training.

Q. 179 412. Prostitution is not common within the Territory, and is negligible as a social evil.

(d) Standards of Living

Q. 129 413. A rough cost of living survey was made in the Gold Coast at the end of 1940 covering workers of the lowest income groups earning up to £5 a month in certain urban centres in the Gold Coast Colony and Ashanti. Until 1947, a Standing Advisory Committee met from time to time to consider quarterly index figures related to this survey but a Committee which sat that year to make recommendations regarding the grading and remuneration of unestablished and daily-rated subordinate Government staff recommended that the method of compilation be reviewed.

414. A review by the Gold Coast Government Statistician revealed that the index was unreliable and on his advice the compilation and publication of these figures was discontinued. A not inconsiderable part of the resources of his office is now being devoted to an attempt to establish reliable consumers' price indices relating to the indigenous population; this will at first relate to Accra only and will not be available before 1952 at the earliest. In the light of the experience gained the index will be extended to cover other main centres in the Gold Coast and the Trust Territory.

415. There is no information available on which to base an exact statement of changes in the consumption of the population of the Territory.

Qs. 130-131 416. In the Southern Section market prices continued to rise. There was also an overall increase in the cost of imported goods. Distribution of food is dependent on cheap transport and the cost of vehicles and spares, especially those affected by the devaluation of the £ sterling, continued to rise. The increase in the cost of tyres alone has been sufficient to affect the cost of distribution. Prices have been controlled for certain staple lines of imports. The increase in the price of cocoa and the high cost of agricultural products have favoured the population of the Southern Section of Togoland, which is composed mainly of primary producers, and have (probably) compensated for the increased cost of imports. The population of the Southern Section

has benefited by the additional money earned in 1950 by the cocoa farming communities and the general standard of living has consequently continued its tendency to rise. In Dagomba and elsewhere in the *Northern Section* the subsistence economy of the family farm is no longer looked upon as the *summum optimum*, and interest in cash crops is steadily growing. In the Mamprusi District a class of mixed farmers, which stands out from the general population as a class of men of wealth and substance, is emerging. Improvements in housing standards are unlikely to precede a general improvement in the economic situation, but already in the richer areas of Dagomba semi-permanent foundations and floors are in greater evidence. Better ventilation is being allowed for in building and many villages are taking an interest in their layout.

(e) Labour conditions and regulations in the Territory

417. The Labour Department of the Gold Coast is also the responsible labour organisation for the Territory. The headquarters office is situated in Accra with district offices throughout the country. The establishment of the Department consists of one Commissioner of Labour, one Deputy Commissioner of Labour, two Senior Labour Officers, fourteen Labour Officers, one Labour Officer Technical, one Factory Inspector, one Resettlement Officer, four Labour Exchange Managers and one Administrative Assistant. Nine of these appointments are still vacant. No senior officer of this Department is at present stationed in the Territory but the Northern Section has been visited by the Exchange Manager stationed at Tamale and the Southern Section by the Labour Officer stationed at Accra. A site has been approved at Hohoe for the construction of a District Labour Office which will be built in 1951. There are Labour Advice Centres at Kpandu and Hohoe which are each visited on three or four days a week by the Labour Clerk stationed at Kpandu. The District Commissioner, Kpandu, supervises the work of this clerk and is available to deal with any major questions relating to relationship between employers and employees. The Labour Clerk is also responsible for the distribution of medals to ex-Servicemen residing in the Southern Section of the Territory. Q. 152

418. Assistance in obtaining employment is given to manual and non-manual workers by the Native Authorities, the District Administrative Officers, the Regional Committee of the Gold Coast Legion and the Labour Clerk. In the absence of the Labour Officer, District Commissioners are always willing to deal with labour complaints whenever possible. The functions of the Department are as follows:— Q. 163

(a) To inspect places of employment and to secure the enforcement of all legal provisions regarding conditions of work and the protection of workers. Q. 152

(b) To facilitate the free movement of persons seeking work and to advise them where employment under satisfactory conditions can be found.

(c) To maintain camps and medical facilities along the main routes used by migrant workers on which normal facilities do not exist.

(d) To keep under constant review the wages and the living and working conditions of the lowest paid class of employees.

(e) To investigate industrial accidents and diseases and to examine claims under the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance and to assist in their settlement.

(f) To look after and repatriate to their homes destitute and incapacitated workers.

(g) To assist the resettlement of ex-Servicemen.

(h) To supervise the conditions under which labour is employed under public contracts.

(i) To afford technical information and advice to employers and workers.

(j) To encourage and assist the development of responsible trade unions.

(k) To adjust differences and foster good relations between employers and employees.

(l) To keep under review the local application of international conventions regarding labour.

(m) To undertake the registration and identification of industrial workers.

(n) To compile and afford statistical information regarding employment, the fluctuations of wage rates, et cetera.

(o) To administer the War Pensions Military Division.

The Territory's share of the cost of this organisation during 1949-50 was estimated at £1,765.

Q. 149 419. No labour problems have arisen during the year and the present
Q. 153 legislation regarding labour and forced labour is effective. This legislation is implemented through the Political Administration and the Labour Department.

Qs. 154- 420. The Administration and Native Authorities are still the principal
156 employers apart from the labour seasonably employed on cocoa farms. There has been a marked increase in the number employed in the building trade during the year. The Model Health Centre at Kpandu, the Hospital at Hohoe, the Magistrate's Court at Hohoe, the Agriculture Department Bungalows at Hohoe, the Junior Staff Quarters at Ho, and the extensions to the Saint Francis Training College at Bla have provided employment for approximately 350 skilled and unskilled workers. The Administration, the Native Authorities and those building contractors employed on Government contracts pay the same rates of wages and salaries as those paid to equivalent grades in the Gold Coast. These rates are fair and reasonable and include a temporary allowance of 20 per cent. on all wages and salaries of officers and employees in receipt of a basic salary of £750 per annum or less, and of 15 per cent. of salaries in excess of £750 per annum. This temporary allowance has been granted to offset the rise in cost of living, although the inhabitants of the Territory do not appear to have been affected by this increase to the same extent as the residents of the towns of the Gold Coast where rents and food prices are higher. The seasonal cocoa workers have no difficulty in finding accommodation, and it would appear that they settled down year after year for the six or seven months of the season and then return to their own homes which in most cases are in French Territory. It is expected that there will be some decrease in the demand for this type of labour when the 18-mile Kajebi-Papase road is completed, as the cocoa will then be transported by lorries instead of being head loaded.

Q. 150

Q. 160

Qs. 154- 421. There have been no industrial disputes and no charges were preferred
155 in the Territory during 1950 against any persons for offences against the Labour laws. The illegal strike in the Gold Coast in January, 1950, had very little result in the Territory and the only participants were a few employees in the retail trading concerns. No trade unions have been registered

in the Territory and the local members of the Gold Coast Trade Unions were very apathetic towards the movement after the failure of the strike in January, 1950. Towards the end of the year, however, a keener interest has been shown and with the reformation of the Gold Coast Trades Union Congress, it is expected that the membership will increase. The following Gold Coast Trade Unions have members in the Territory:—

The Public Works Department Employees' Union.

Q. 155

The Posts and Telegraphs Department Employees' Union.

The Gold Coast Meteorological Staff Union.

The Gold and Silversmiths' Association.

The United Africa Company Employees' Union.

The Union Trading Company Employees' Union.

The Gold Coast S.C.O.A. Employees' Union.

The Gold Coast C.F.A.O. Employees' Union.

The Gold Coast Health Workers' Union.

The H.M. Customs and Excise Employees' Union.

The Association of Government Teachers (Gold Coast).

There are also members of the Junior and Senior Civil Servants' Association in the Territory.

422. Two negotiating councils known as the Whitley Councils are in existence. The first was established in 1949 for the Senior Civil Service and the other in 1950 for the Junior Civil Service. Both the Government and the staff are represented on these Councils whose objects are:— Q. 155

“To secure the greatest measure of co-operation between the Government in its capacity as employer, and the general body of Civil Servants in matters affecting the Service, with a view to increasing efficiency in the Public Service combined with the well-being of those employed; to provide machinery for dealing with grievances, and generally to bring together the experience and different points of view of representatives of various branches of the Government Service.”

423. There is virtually no unemployment in the Territory and there is normally sufficient unskilled labour to meet all demands. This is accounted for by the fact that the cocoa season coincides with the off season for farming. The absence of the labourers from their villages in the North during the cocoa season appears to have no ill effects. This seasonal movement of labour is an integral part of the life of the community and no occasion for the recruiting of labour has arisen in the Territory. Q. 161
Q. 156
Q. 158

424. Part X of the Labour Ordinance, 1948, prohibits, under penalty, the exaction of forced labour. This term, in accordance with the International Labour Convention, does not cover either work or services exacted in emergencies likely to threaten the well-being of the population or communal services which are considered to be desirable for the good of the community as a whole. There has been a marked increase of the latter type of labour under the Community Development Plan. Under this plan the Administration provides sufficient funds for the purchase of materials and the payment of skilled labour needed for the development or improvement of local communications, sanitation and provision of water, etc. The communities of the districts which will benefit by this development are responsible for providing free voluntary unskilled Q. 159

labour. During 1950, funds were provided for the following projects under this plan in the *Southern Section*:—

- Construction of Dodome Bridge.
- Construction of Zeavi Road.
- Construction of Amedzofe-Kpedze Road.
- Construction of Biakpa Culvert.
- Construction of Shia Drains.
- Construction of Matse Dispensary.
- Improved town layout at Kpetoe.
- Survey of Gagbefe—Kpeve Road.
- Survey of Ashanti Kpoeta Road.
- Construction of Hohoe—Kukurantumi—Old Agona Road.
- Construction of latrines at Kadjebi.
- Construction of latrines at Jasikan.
- Construction of latrines at Worawora.
- Construction of Gbi Kpeve Culvert Bridge.
- Construction of Anfoega Town Drains.
- Construction of Anfoega Akukumase latrines.

It is impossible to estimate the amount of communal labour employed on these projects as it varies daily and is dependent on the availability of those persons who are unable to leave their normal vocations for more than a day or two at a time. It is provided that these services can only be exacted after agreement has been reached between the Chief and the inhabitants or their representatives that such services are necessary.

425. No labour was exacted during 1950, for the purpose of dealing with an emergency.

- Q. 161 426. The expansion of the building industry and the construction of roads have opened an avenue for the absorption of all the skilled labour available, in fact it has even been necessary to import some artisans into the Southern Section from the Gold Coast. It is interesting to observe, however, that this demand has not affected the village industries wherein a locally trained artisan operates on his own account. In the Southern Section there are still to be found one or more of the following workshops in every town and village: furniture makers, tinsmiths, masons, silver and goldsmiths, ivory workers, brick and tile workers, blacksmiths, motor fitters, tailors, weavers, leather workers, and pottery moulders. There appears to have been a marked decrease in the number of artisans from the Territory seeking employment in the Gold Coast.

- Q. 157 427. Within the *Northern Section* unskilled labour presents itself freely for
Q. 164 employment when required and no measures to encourage it are necessary. Supply generally exceeds demand in the dry season and there is an annual migration to industrial and agricultural employment in the South of the Gold Coast and Togoland. There is no control of this voluntary movement from or through the Northern Section and it is largely of a seasonal nature. Workers who wish to obtain employment in industry normally leave the Territory and proceed freely by road to the main industrial centres in the Gold Coast. This voluntary movement of workers is not so large as to create any particular problem, for the return journey is easily made and workers can return to their homes when necessary. In particular there is a fairly steady, but not very considerable, flow of unskilled labour from the Northern Section to and from the mines in Ashanti and the Western Province

of the Gold Coast, and the cocoa-growing areas. Workers who leave the Territory to find work in the Gold Coast receive the same rates of pay as other workers in the Gold Coast.

428. The policy of equal remuneration for work of equal value as between men and women is accepted, but women do not usually become wage-earners. Q. 165

429. There is no discrimination in employment or in rates of remuneration according to race, nationality, religion or tribal association. Senior Civil Servants whether African or European all receive the same salaries, but those recruited from the United Kingdom or elsewhere overseas, receive an expatriation allowance designed to compensate them for the extra cost of living and hardship involved in residing in a tropical climate away from their homes. Q. 166

430. There are no indications that long-term indebtedness is prevalent, but there is a tendency for indebtedness to be more serious and 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. 167 Q. 89

431. The conventions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation as accepted by the Government of the United Kingdom on behalf of the Gold Coast have equally been applied to the Territory and are incorporated in the Labour Ordinance No. 16 of 1948, amended by the Labour (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 43 of 1949) which is applicable to the Territory. Q. 150

432. The labour legislation regulates the matters listed in question 151 of the provisional questionnaire as follows:— Q. 151

(a) Contracts and sanctions—the Labour Ordinance No. 16 of 1948.

(b) Industrial relations, including freedom of association, conciliation and arbitration—the Trades Unions Ordinance (No. 13 of 1941) and the Trades Disputes (Arbitration and Inquiry) Ordinance (No. 20 of 1941).

(c) Remuneration, including payments in kind—the Labour Ordinance.

(d) Hours of work, rest periods, holidays, etc.—the Labour Ordinance.

(e) Health and sanitary conditions in places of employment—the Labour Ordinance.

(f) Inspection of Labour conditions—the Labour Ordinance.

(g) Medical inspection and medical assistance to workers—the Labour Ordinance.

(h) Workmen's Compensation—the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance (No. 52 of 1940).

(i) The employment of women, young persons and children—the Labour Ordinance.

(j) Recruiting of workers—the Labour Ordinance.

(k) Restrictions on movement of workers. There are none.

(l) Labour passes and work books—the Labour Ordinance.

(m) Training of workers; and (n) industrial homework. No legislation.

(f) Social Security and Welfare

(i) Welfare and security

433. General social advancement is a process to which all agencies, voluntary, governmental, commercial and local contribute, but there were certain social welfare activities which did not fall readily within the sphere of the then existing departments of government and for which no other provision Q. 117

was made. Six years ago a Department of Social Welfare and Housing was set up to promote and develop social welfare in the Gold Coast as well as to undertake rehousing of urban populations. During the period since then fully trained social workers have been recruited and African staff has been trained in social welfare techniques; a large proportion of the staff originally trained for urban welfare was diverted to Community Development or Mass Education work which was first started in Togoland and which is dealt with in greater detail below. During the year it was decided that the Social Welfare and Community Development activities were of such potential importance that they required the sole attention of a senior officer and the Department was accordingly split up and a separate Department of Social Welfare under the control of a Director of Social Welfare and Community Development was established in the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare.

434. The Department maintains three sections, one for the organisation of probation and the control of delinquency, the second for urban and industrial welfare and the third, called Social Development, for the promotion of Mass Education. It is the third section which is of principal importance to the Territory at present. Delinquency is not reported to be a serious problem and although the services of institutions for the rehabilitation of young offenders are open to the courts in the Territory, it is not at present possible or necessary to post special social workers, such as probation officers, to this area. Similarly in respect of urban welfare, the demands on limited numbers of trained staff are elsewhere more urgent and it is not so important to find urban welfare workers as to post mass education staff to the rural areas. A woman officer of great capability was posted to Kpandu for the greater part of the year, and has now been sent on a Gold Coast Government scholarship to the United Kingdom to receive further training in women's work. An Assistant Mass Education Officer was also stationed at Ho, and it has recently been necessary to reinforce him with further men of a similar status so that there is now one officer in each Kpandu, Jasikan and Ho, and another in Keta—an Ewe speaking area of the Gold Coast with responsibility for the southernmost parts of the Trust Territory.

435. The Civic Development Officer posted at Tamale works in the Northern Section, and during December many representatives from this area attended an important Mass Education Conference in Tamale which was held for the purpose of explaining what had been done in Southern Togoland and discussing how far the same techniques were applicable to the northern areas.

436. Other organisations concerned with social welfare measures in the Territory include the Missionary bodies, described more fully below under Voluntary Organisations. At present there is little danger of any of these organisations overlapping and it has not been found necessary to make any special arrangements for co-ordination that are not covered by a District Commissioner in the ordinary exercise of his duties.

Q. 118

437. The principal objective during the year was to follow up and assess the effectiveness of the social development teams which had held courses lasting a fortnight in or near most of the main centres in Togoland. There is little doubt that the most effective contribution in this field to the welfare of the inhabitants has been the spread of literacy in the vernacular through voluntary effort and more is said about this in succeeding paragraphs.

438. The Administration's expenditure under Medical, Social Welfare, Labour and Water Supplies amounted in the financial year 1949-50 to £78,369 (9 per cent. of revenue) while Native Authority expenditure on these heads is of the order of a further £15,000. Details of expenditure by voluntary organisations are not available.

Q. 120

439. No specific problems exist now in connection with the return of ex-servicemen.

440. 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 Native Authorities in the Northern Section have decided to pay pensions in addition to gratuities to their own retired staff. The rates to be paid have been standardised by agreement at the Territorial Council. Soldiers disabled during the recent war also receive pensions from the Gold Coast Government. No services are provided or contemplated in the near future with respect to widows' pensions, old age pensions, maternity benefits, health benefits, unemployment benefits, and relief or other forms of protection. The Labour Department provides limited funds for the repatriation of destitute labourers, and the Krachi Native Authority maintains a small hostel for paupers with accommodation for six persons. No special legislation for Social welfare was enacted during the year.

Qs. 197-202

Q. 198

Q. 200

Q. 199

441. Native custom provides for the care and maintenance of orphaned children; abandoned children are 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 or to be detained in the Industrial School at Swedru in the Gold Coast under the administration of the Department of Social Welfare.

Q. 202

Q. 218

(ii) Social Development

442. An experimental scheme of Mass Education was initiated in the Southern Section in October, 1948. During 1949 it was extended throughout the area and into parts of Togoland under French Trusteeship. The scheme has attracted widespread attention and has been accepted by the Fundamental Education Division of U.N.E.S.C.O. as an associated project.

Q. 117

Q. 201

443. Briefly, the aim was to present social service as an important and interesting function of educated leadership and to do this a series of short courses were organised by mobile teams in outlying rural areas. Mass literacy campaigns in the vernacular, first aid and hygiene, music, Discussion Group work, Village drama, physical recreation, Civics and women's activities formed the basis of the first and subsequent courses. Throughout the courses the emphasis was laid primarily on inspiring a sense of service amongst the educated leaders rather than on teaching the uneducated. But the demand by illiterates for teaching of the elementary skills of reading and writing was so great that they could not be turned away and advantage of the fact was taken to afford the potential leaders an opportunity of immediate practice in literacy techniques. Dramatic results were not looked for as the aim did not involve the creation of new organisations which might wilt as quickly as they flowered, but it was hoped that a new attitude of mind might be engendered which would reflect an increasing awareness of community needs and an increasing readiness to meet them by local and voluntary community effort.

444. It has been necessary to recapitulate briefly the aims and methods of this new approach in order that subsequent activities can be readily assessed, but a fuller description of the scheme in its early stages is included in the 1949 Report (pages 83-85). To follow up the activities of the teams two Assistant Mass Education Officers were posted to the Territory to work from Ho and Kpandu. One of them, a woman, has since been withdrawn for further training in the United Kingdom, and has been replaced by another officer. Three additional Assistant Mass Education Officers were trained at the School of Social Welfare in Accra during the year: two were posted to the Territory, one of them to Buem Jasikan which is a Twi/Ewe speaking area (the officer is competent in both languages), and the other to the Kpandu area. A third will live in Keta, but his area will extend to parts of the Southern Section of Togoland. All these officers have been provided with motor cycles to enable them to trek off the main roads with the minimum of inconvenience and delay. During the early part of 1951 it is hoped to strengthen the staff further.

445. It was recorded in the 1949 report that over a hundred literacy classes had been established which varied considerably in membership. These classes have not been in continuous session throughout the year, but at the close of 1950 there were some 80 literacy class centres which were being visited by Assistant Mass Education Officers. The average membership at each centre was about 40 of whom the majority were women. Classes were usually held twice a week, say on Friday evening and Sunday morning, and on this basis it may take two or three months to turn out reasonably literate adults, that is men or women who have acquired the ability to read with a fair degree of fluency and speed, to write a letter and to keep simple accounts. At this level they have passed beyond carefully graded readers and should be capable of reading an Ewe hymn book, some of the existing literature in Ewe and the Bible. The Laubach technique is used throughout for the teaching of literacy. At present there are no reliable statistics of literacy or of the numbers of people who have successfully been made literate as a result of this work. But it is interesting to note that during the year 12,500 primers and follow-up booklets were sold through literacy classes and it is very creditable that the whole of this work is carried out by voluntary social service.

446. An effort is made to keep in touch with all those who attended the original courses both through the visits of Assistant Mass Education Officers and by newsletters of which three in English and one in Ewe were distributed. Twenty outstanding voluntary leaders were also brought to Accra for a week-end conference in April, 1950, to discuss problems arising out of the establishment of literacy classes. Problems of distribution of literacy materials were discussed and settled. In many areas the provision of lights for literacy classes appeared to be a difficulty. As a result the Department purchased 50 pressure lamps which were distributed where there was a need.

447. A fair amount of literature suitable for the newly created literates is available through the established Mission printing organisations, but the need for a regular news-sheet or booklet in the vernacular and other materials based on the Laubach technique is realized. A Bureau of Vernacular Literature has been organized for the purpose of preparing and distributing material. During the year the Administration prepared legislation which was passed through the Legislative Council for the establishment of an independent statutory board, and funds were voted. Printing machinery has been ordered, stocks of paper are being established and recruitment for

staff has begun. The Director-Designate is a specialist in vernacular literature and is on the staff of Achimota College. He will be released from the College early in 1951 in order to undertake the establishment of this organisation. In the meantime, the Department of Social Welfare will be preparing further follow-up material which will be produced by existing printing establishments in the Colony.

448. During the year, further experiments were carried out with a mobile team using the cinema as a means of mass instruction on a limited theme. It is axiomatic in teaching adults that the best results are obtained from techniques which are based upon the past experience of the adult and which are closely related to his or her future purpose. Films made in Europe or America usually fail in this respect when they are used before an illiterate African audience because both background and story are so far removed from the experience and interests of the people that few points (and not always those that were intended) are assimilated.

449. With considerations of this kind in mind, the Film Unit of the Public Relations Department embarked on the production of a series of local films, one of which, "Amenu's Child", was made in the Territory. This full length film has since received an award at the International Film Festival in Venice. It is a story of village life in Togoland and the distressing conditions of sick children who through ignorance on the part of the parents are not given proper medical treatment; some stress is also laid on the factor of malnutrition in children which again is primarily a matter of ignorance. The lessons are incorporated in a story which is effectively told, acted by a cast of talented African actors and superbly photographed.

450. The film was used as the basis of instruction in Child Welfare courses run in cooperation with the Public Relations and Medical Departments and the Political Administration. A mobile team, under a Regional Social Development Officer, composed of a midwife, two women Assistant Mass Education Officers, and the crew of a mobile cinema underwent a course of training at the School of Social Welfare. The team held two courses at Kpetoe, to which surrounding villages were invited to send two women for a week; more than sixty villages eagerly responded to the invitation.

451. From the start it was clear that this particular film was of tremendous value in such a training course; seeing their own people facing up to situations that were all too familiar and solving the problems posed was an experience that imprinted itself deeply on the minds of those attending. The result was that instructors had classes which were eager to learn. The day's work started with an hour of community singing; instruction which covered a wide medical field including weaning, teething, convulsion, bronchitis and the way diseases spread in the community, was interspersed with demonstration such as the cooking of special foods for pregnant women, cutting of the umbilical cord, bathing infants, preparation of suitable diets, and other routine occupations. In addition, methods of improved cooking normal food, knitting and crochet work were also taught. At the end of the day the women took part in medicine-ball exercises, relay races and other simple games. In the evening the film was shown; an instructor first told the story of Amenu's Child with the use of stills from the film, it was then shown, after which a discussion of the main points was organised by the members of the team.

452. A feature of the course was the number of traditional midwives who attended. It was feared that whilst the young women leaders would be forthcoming in considerable numbers they would be faced on their return

to their villages with the problem of breaking down the practices and traditions of the accepted village midwives. The attendance of midwives made it certain that the younger women would return to their villages assured in their minds that what they had learnt could be passed on.

453. At the conclusion of the second course the team visited seventeen main centres to which the women who had been at the Kpetoe course were able to bring others from their own villages. In each place the film was shown again and the nurse midwife talked to the women. Great enthusiasm was raised and the ground was prepared for the women leaders who had been trained on the course. Many requests were received to return again and to continue this kind of training; what has been started is being continued. It is the responsibility of the Assistant Mass Education Officers stationed in the area to visit the villages, sustain interest and help out with practical difficulties, and arrangements have been made for the nurse midwife who took part in the courses to return on a further follow-up tour.

454. As a result of the mass education work undertaken over the last two years, there are coming into existence a number of social centres which should provide a focus of activities in the future. At Kpandu the community is starting to build its own centre; in other places use is made of existing buildings.

455. During the year Mr. John Bowers, head of the Fundamental Education Division of UNESCO, visited the Territory at the invitation of the Administration and expressed his keen interest in the work which was being done.

(iii) *Juvenile delinquency*

Q. 209

456. The methods of treatment of juvenile delinquency in the Gold Coast extend in every way to the Territory. But priority has been given to such urban centres as Accra and Sekondi.

457. Juveniles found guilty of crimes, or those who are destitute, can be sent by a Magistrate for a period of special training to the Industrial School at Swedru if it is considered necessary, where 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.

458. 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 woodworking, 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 non-existent.

459. 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. It is noteworthy that no court found it necessary to commit a juvenile from Togoland to Swedru during 1950.

460. Three juveniles were discharged from Swedru and are living in Togoland. They are being visited and are doing well. One Togolander was still at the school at the end of the year. Three members of the staff of the Industrial School are natives of the Territory and juveniles from this area would be looked after by these officers.

(iv) *Voluntary Organisations*

461. For many years now the Missions have been the most important voluntary organisations engaged in the Territory and while they are still, with one exception, the only organisations which employ full-time staff working wholly within the Territory, the number of other bodies carrying on work in the Territory is growing each year.

Qs. 117,
140, 142,
201

462. The Missions are, as will be seen from reference to the relevant sections, grant-aided agents of the Government in the field of education in the Southern Section and are playing an increasingly important part in the field of medicine. There are no restrictions of any kind on the activities of Missions already established in the Territory and there is no discrimination between the various bodies. Any new Missionary Society which desires to establish itself in the Territory would have to satisfy the Administration that it was suitably equipped for the particular missionary field (e.g. medical or educational) which it wished to enter before any Government assistance would be considered.

463. In dealing with the *Southern Section* it is convenient to treat the *Ewe Presbyterian Church* as a Mission, although it has become a Church established in the Territory (and adjoining parts of the Gold Coast) with its own synod. The *Ewe Presbyterian Church* which is the successor of the *Bremen Mission* celebrated its centenary in 1947. The Church is associated with the *Evangelical and Reformed Church of North America*. While some expatriate staff are still employed especially in connection with the educational side of its work, virtually the whole of the purely religious side of its work is carried out by African pastors. There are now three ordained European and 31 African pastors in the field and in 1949 the *Ewe Presbyterian Church* claimed some 43,000 members, in 270 congregations. In the area covered by the Church which includes all the Ewe-speaking parts of the Gold Coast Colony, Catechists, teachers and Evangelists numbered 850. Church income in 1949, excluding Government grants-in-aid of education, was of the order of £13,000.

464. The other major Missionary unit in the Southern Section is the *Roman Catholic Church*, and the Bishop of Keta administers this Church's work in the Territory and the Keta District of the Colony, both combining to form the Keta Diocese. The following figures give some idea of the work of the Church in this area. The number of Catholics is given as over 79,000; the number of priests is 34, of whom four are Africans, and there are 34 African catechists and two lay brothers, one of whom is a builder, the other a printer. Regular visits cover 234 towns and villages in the diocese. There are 20 religious Sisters, of whom three are Africans, whose main work is female education, but some Sisters operate two dispensaries, of which one is at Kpandu, in the Territory. During the year the number of visits from patients to these dispensaries totalled over 80,000. Apart from Administration grants (for education and medical work) and assistance provided by parishoners, grants for church work both direct and indirect (e.g., in the form of materials) from overseas came to nearly £29,000 during the year.

465. The *Salvation Army* is established at one place in the Southern Section—*Abuadi*—where two African officers are in charge; they manage a school. In addition to their proselytising activities.

466. In the *Northern Section*, all schools are managed by the Native Authorities, and the work of the two Missions established there lies in the field of proselytisation and medicine. The *Worldwide Evangelisation Crusade*, which

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is established in Kpandai in the Gonja District, is in the process of erecting its first church. This Mission's main work in the past has been connected with leprosy and it has organised the building near Kpandai of a village for lepers. This village is controlled by a village council on which each tribe comprising its population is represented, and a housing committee has been established from amongst itself to plan the village and allocate houses. The operations are of a temporary nature, and it has been decided to lay out a new settlement on the banks of the Oti river, six miles from the present site. The Mission has also operated a leprosy clinic at Banda.

467. The other Mission in the Northern Section is the *Assemblies of God Mission* which has two stations in the Dagomba District—at Yendi and Saboba—the latter is run by two American ladies, the former by a Missionary who is also American. Infant welfare and maternity work is now well established at both places. The Eastern Dagomba Community Development Committee has provided limited assistance to the Mission at Saboba. In conjunction with the South Mamprusi Community Development Committee this Mission is establishing a dispensary and maternity clinic at Nakpanduri which will be staffed by two qualified American midwives. A road had been built, a survey carried out and materials were on order at the end of the year.

468. The *First Century Gospel Church* is active at four stations in the Territory. It has the services of 10 African pastors and leaders, and a membership of some 400.

469. The only other voluntary organisation with full-time staff employed in the Territory is the *British Empire Leprosy Relief Association* (usually known as BELRA) which assists in the management of the Medical Department Leper Settlement at Ho. One lay worker is permanently engaged in administrative duties at this settlement. Another organisation devoted to work among lepers and maintained by local voluntary subscriptions is the *Society of Friends of Lepers* which is established in Accra under the patronage of the wife of the Governor of the Gold Coast. This society during the year under review has provided and equipped, at a cost of £350, an additional dormitory for leprous children at the Ho settlement, and has provided at leper settlements, both in the Territory and in the Gold Coast, welfare amenities such as gramophones, records, and games, and has assisted with funds the building of canteens. The society is in the process of setting up District Committees to be responsible for investigating and informing it of the needs of lepers in their districts. The society is also engaged on the problem of the rehabilitation of those discharged from leper settlements as cured.

470. The *British Red Cross Society* operates a mobile maternity and child welfare clinic based on Ho which visits 12 population centres in Southern Togoland. A full-time trained midwife runs the clinic and is employed by the society. Fees are normal, and drugs and other services are free. With the help of school teachers the society operates 17 Red Cross links which provide instruction in health, hygiene and first aid to school children. A full-time employee supervises the activities of the links.

471. Children from the Territory may be received into the *School for Blind Children* recently established at Akropong, a large educational centre, in the Gold Coast. As yet there are only 35 pupils at this school of whom two are from the Territory. The elder is in his last school year, and will then proceed to undertake a four-year teacher training course at the Scottish Mission College at Akropong. The active life led by the pupils and their training in various crafts such as cushion making, and their proficiency at

Braille, bear witness to the value of this establishment. Against the normal background of charity hitherto connected with the blind in Africa these pupils will be the first of the new generation of self-supporting blind people. A British Empire Society for the Blind has recently been formed in the United Kingdom, and during the year the secretary of this society, himself blind, visited the Gold Coast to report on how the society could best promote work among the blind. A system of Braille suitable for African languages has now been devised by UNESCO in collaboration with this society and linguistic experts. Braille codes for Ga, Twi and Ewe are already in use and plans are being made for the printing of vernacular books in Braille.

472. The *Boy Scouts Association* has been active in Togoland since 1935. There are 63 active scout troops and 3,150 scouts in the Southern Section organised into four districts—around Hohoe, Jasikan, Ho and Kete Krachi and one in the Northern Section at Yendi. These are mainly based on schools. There are plans for establishing more troops in the Territory. This year *Girl Guiding* was introduced into the Territory. Companies of Guides and Brownie packs have been formed at Hohoe and Ho, and a Guide District Commissioner for the Territory has been appointed as result of whose work Guide companies and packs are in the process of formation. The Scout and Guide movements are both warmly welcomed and encouraged by the population.

British Council

473. The *British Council* continued its activities during the year. Its film van visited the Territory and gave programmes in collaboration with the Gold Coast Library Services, the Department of Extra-Mural Studies and the people's Educational Association. The distribution of periodicals to educational establishments and Social Centres has continued, and a representative of the Council visited Yendi during the year. In April the Council's book circulating service was taken over by the newly formed Gold Coast Library Board.

Togoland United Nations Association

474. The principal aim of this Association is disseminating information in the United Nations, its various organs and specialised agencies through the media of lectures, public meetings, the press, and the cinema, as well as making United Nations literature available to the reading section of the Community.

475. At Ho the Association has built an open air floor for meetings and central purposes. The Association has helped to furnish a library for the Ho Social Centre and endeavours to promote the cause of Mass Education at all social centres.

476. Special "Commissions" have been set up for purposes of discussion and study as follows:—a Social and Economic Commission, a Food and Agricultural Commission. Some of these "Commissions" furnished memoranda to the Visiting Mission when it was in the Territory.

477. The *People's Educational Association* is a voluntary association, founded in the Gold Coast in March, 1949, which aims at providing opportunities to the people for study and discussion of the problems of society. The Association organises courses of study in conjunction with the Department of Extra-Mural studies of the University College of the Gold Coast, as well as lectures and discussions. The Association has formed a Trans-Volta and Southern Togoland Region. Extra-mural classes are held at several branches and three courses, each of twelve lectures, were delivered at these centres during the year. Several pamphlets on social subjects have been

published and circulated, and more are in preparation. Typical subjects of the pamphlets are education for citizenship, adult education and community development. Though the number of members of the People's Education Association in the Territory is not large, continued interest has been shown in its activities and the association looks forward to steady development in the future. Further details of this association are set out in Section H.

Public Relations

- Qs. 137-139 478. The "Gold Coast Bulletin" issued each week free of charge by the Public Relations Department is widely distributed in the Territory. Schools in this area receive copies through the Senior Education Officer at Ho. In December, 1949, 2,000 extra copies of the "Gold Coast Bulletin", over and above the usual supplies, containing publications on the activities of the United Nations Visiting Mission were printed and distributed in the Northern and Southern sections. As in previous years an unofficial Nigerian newspaper in the Hausa language and journals published in the United Kingdom were distributed free of charge in the Territory by the Public Relations Department.

479. During the elections registration period 300 extra copies of special issues of the "Gold Coast Bulletin" containing information about "How to Register as an Elector" were sent to the Southern Togoland Territorial Council for distribution. In addition, 20,000 leaflets in Ewe on Registration, and a large quantity of pamphlets on "How to register as an elector" were made generally available.

- Q. 139 480. Late in the year all the Public Relations Department's 16 cinema vans concentrated throughout the Gold Coast on registration publicity for the 1951 General Elections. The cinema van allotted for the campaign to Togoland toured for 18 days in the Southern Section giving cinema shows each evening and 90 lectures on election registration procedure to an approximate aggregate audience of 40,000 adult persons.

481. United Nations Organisation material dealing with the Territory is received regularly and distributed. In addition, a large amount of factual information is also sent to the Gold Coast press in the form of press releases. In the period February-October, 1950, fifteen releases dealing with Togoland were sent to the Gold Coast press and all but one were published.

482. In March copies of the "Report of the first Visiting Mission to the Trust Territory of Togoland under British Administration" and the "Report of the first Visiting Mission to the Trust Territory of Togoland under French Administration" were distributed to the press. Also in March special summaries of the Visiting Mission's Report to the Trusteeship Council on "Togoland and the Ewes" were published in two numbers of the "Gold Coast Bulletin" and arrangements were made for the distribution of extra copies. Later in the year when more plentiful supplies became available 700 copies were distributed of the Visiting Mission's reports and the observations of the Administering Authorities.

483. There is a daily transmission from the Government Broadcasting Station at Accra. It includes a relay of selected programmes broadcast from London by the British Broadcasting Corporation and, in addition, Gold Coast programmes in English and in Gold Coast vernaculars of news, music, talks and entertainment. There are regular broadcasts in the Ewe and Twi languages. Radio rediffusion stations are due for completion at Ho, Hohoe and Yendi in the year 1951-52, and arrangements are being made for the stationing of a broadcasting engineer at Ho. These stations will enable the British Broadcasting Corporation and local transmissions to be relayed

to the local people at a monthly cost of 5s. per receiver. In addition it is proposed to construct, at a number of centres which cannot be served by rediffusion, radio kiosks which will relay to the people free of charge the programmes emitted from the Government broadcasting stations.

(g) **Public health : Sanitation**

(i) *General*

484. There was no outbreak of epidemic disease in the Territory during the year. There were four incidents of smallpox but no deaths—the credit for this is probably due to the extensive vaccination and revaccination measures carried out. Preliminary figures show that 98,434 persons in the Territory were vaccinated during the year. Nor was there an outbreak of cerebro-spinal-meningitis: only four cases occurred with two deaths. Q. 170
Q. 181

485. An important feature of the year's work was the commencement of operations in South Mamprusi during the second half of the year by mobile units of the Medical Field Unit Organisation. A survey of trypanosomiasis in this area had by the end of the year revealed only one case, which demonstrates the thoroughness with which this disease has been tackled in the past. The survey of outlying villages in this area showed that the principal diseases were leprosy, onchocerciasis and yaws.

486. Mass treatment of yaws, undertaken partly with funds provided by the Administering Authority under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act is still one of the chief features of health advancement in the Northern Section. A unit stationed at Yendi undertook free treatment of yaws in all villages in the area and a considerable improvement in the health of the local population was observed. Mass treatment of trypanosomiasis was carried on at the same time. Q. 181

487. The following are the principal diseases in the Territory as a whole and the number of cases treated during 1949 in each group:— Q. 177

Yaws*	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,433
Diseases of the skin	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,864
Malaria (all forms)*	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,329
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,063
Diseases of the eye	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,735
Gonorrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,404
Bronchitis*	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,374
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	130
Trypanosomiasis*	...	...	...	...	...	...	21

(diseases marked * are endemic as are guinea-worm and tropical ulcer).

488. Liaison was maintained with the authorities in neighbouring French Territories and there is a regular interchange of information on the epidemiological situation of the area between the Gold Coast and the neighbouring French Territories and other Governments on the one hand and the World Health Organisation on the other. There is also a constant pooling of knowledge, ideas, information and technique on anti-trypanosomiasis measures between the Gold Coast officers and their French colleagues. All reasonable sanitary precautions in accordance with the International Sanitary Conventions of 1944 are taken on the occurrence of any of the diseases scheduled under that agreement. These include telegraphic notification of the disease to the adjoining territories, the World Health Organisation and all interested organisations. Q. 172

(ii) *Organisation*

- Q. 169** 489. The Medical Department of the Gold Coast is divided into two branches—a Medical branch (engaged largely on curative medicine) and a Health branch (engaged largely on preventive medicine)—both under the direction of the Director of Medical Services and both with the aim of furthering the positive health of the people. Assistant Directors in charge of the Colony and the Northern Territories supervise the medical services in the Southern and Northern Sections respectively. However it would not be either possible or desirable to separate curative and preventive services altogether, and Medical Officers in outstations are frequently called upon also to perform the tasks of Medical Officers of Health. The main functions of the Health branch include routine house-to-house inspection, vaccination, health education and propaganda and malaria control by means of D.D.T. and other insecticides. These house-to-house inspections are carried out continuously, and in the town of Ho, for example, each house is visited twice every week.
- Q. 174** 490. The Territory receives the same treatment as other parts of the Gold Coast in the provision of Medical Officers from the Colonial Medical Service, but general shortages of staff in the Department have continued. Nevertheless it was possible to maintain throughout the year doctors at the three hospitals in the Territory.
491. The registration of doctors and dentists is regulated by the Medical Practitioners and Dentists Registration Ordinance. Under this Ordinance the Registrar of Medical Practitioners (the Deputy Director of Medical Services) has for some years been empowered to register as practitioners in the Southern Section of Togoland persons holding one of a wider range of medical diplomas than has been permitted in the Gold Coast. An amendment of the Ordinance during the year extended this wider range to any place or area (i.e. including the Northern Section) where the Director of Medical Services considers that an insufficient number of medical practitioners has been registered.
- Q. 182** 492. A Midwives' Ordinance (Cap. 64) exists to control the practice of midwifery. Only registered midwives are permitted to practice in areas scheduled under this Ordinance. At present it has been possible to schedule only certain large urban areas, none of which are in the Territory, since the number of private midwives is insufficient though more are being trained each year. It is proposed to extend gradually the areas scheduled under the Ordinance. There are no registered African midwives practising in the Northern Section as yet but there is a growing demand for them. The Krachi Native Authority is paying for the training as a midwife of one of its scholarship holders. The number of non-registered indigenous midwives is not known, nor is the proportion of the population treated by them.
- Q. 175**
- Q. 185** 493. Tropical and venereal diseases are treated at all hospitals and some dispensaries in the Territory and the Gold Coast. Some, in particular, yaws and trypanosomiasis, have been the subject of the special treatment campaigns already described.
- Q. 178** 494. There are two Loper Settlements in the Territory, one at Ho, the other at Yendi. Admission to these settlements (from the Territory and the Gold Coast) is voluntary, and free treatment and food is provided. The settlement at Ho has accommodation for 450 patients, that at Yendi for 50. The total number of cases resident at Ho was 361. Out of 683 treated there, seven died. At Yendi throughout 1950 the accommodation for patients was fully occupied and out-patients were also treated. Improvements and additions

have been made to the buildings of the settlement. The Worldwide Evangelisation Crusade has a mission station in the Gonja area which specialises in the treatment of lepers (see paragraph 502 below).

495. Maternity cases are accepted at all hospitals.

Q. 182

496. The spread of dispensaries is resulting in a steady increase in the confidence of the people in scientific medicine. A considerable number of unqualified native "doctors" practise in the Territory, and claim to effect cures partly by magic and partly by the application of herbal remedies. Their activities are not regulated by either the Government of the Gold Coast or by the Native Authorities, except in so far as an occasional prosecution takes place of someone whose treatment is based only on imitating medical practice, especially the giving of injections, and is considered to be dangerous. It is impossible to make any exact comparison between the influence of the two systems of medicine.

Q. 180 (c)
Q. 176

Q. 180 (d)

(iii) *Curative medicine : facilities*

497. The medical organisation which serves the *Southern Section* consists of the exceptionally well-equipped Central Hospital at Korle Bu (part of Accra in the Gold Coast) where the services of a number of specialists including pathologists are available to the people of the Gold Coast and the Territory alike. District Hospitals exist at Ho (32 beds) and Hohoe (12 beds—but at present being rebuilt and enlarged to 40 beds) within the Section. There is a Medical Officer in charge of each of these hospitals. These Medical Officers pay weekly visits to Kpandu, Kadjebi, Kpedze, Vane and Jasikan and fortnightly visits to Vakpo, Wurupong and Worawora. At Worawora the Ewe Presbyterian Church is planning to establish a hospital, and it is hoped to start work on a small scale when a doctor arrives early in 1951.

Q. 169

498. Dispensaries are situated as follows:—

Area	Situation	Run by
Krachi	Kete-Krachi	The Administration
	Abotoase	Krachi N.A.
	Dain	Krachi N.A.
	Nkwanta	Krachi N.A.
	Grubi	Krachi N.A.
	Banda	Krachi N.A.
Asogli	Matse	Asogli N.A.
Buem	Kadjebi	Buem N.A.
	Jasikan	Buem N.A.
	Worawora	Buem N.A.
	Kpandu	R.C. Mission
Akpini	Vakpo	Akpini N.A.
	Kpedze	Awatime N.A.
Nkonya Division	Wurupong	Nkonya Division

The dispensaries in the Krachi area alone treated more than 20,000 out-patients during the year.

499. There are ante-natal and child welfare clinics at Ho, Hohoe, Kpandu and Kete Krachi run by the Administration while the Buem Native Authority operates a well-equipped maternity clinic under the supervision of the Medical Department at Jasikan. A qualified midwife is employed by the Native Authority. A new 12-bed clinic was almost complete by the end of 1950. A Government ambulance has been allocated to Ho Hospital and is available to transport serious cases.

500. One private medical practitioner is established at Kadjebi.

Q. 174

Q. 186

501. A Medical Officer is stationed in the *Northern Section* at Yendi where there is a 36-bed hospital, which it is planned to extend to 60 beds. The northernmost part of the Territory is served by a Medical Officer and hospital at Bawku just outside the Territory. During the year a medical field unit under the charge of an African Medical Officer was stationed at Gambaga just outside the Territory. As already stated this unit started towards the end of the year a survey of the Southern Mamprusi area within the Territory. The Hospital maintained by the Administration in Salaga continues to serve the needs of that part of Gonja District in the Trust Territory together with the adjoining parts of the Krachi District.

502. It is planned in the Northern Section to have at least enough dispensaries to ensure that no one should have to go more than 10 miles to receive treatment. At present there are dispensaries as follows:—

Area	Situation	Operated by
Dagomba ...	Zabzuga ...	Dagomba N.A.
	Chereponi (opened in 1950) ...	Dagomba N.A.
	Karaga (just outside Territory)	Dagomba N.A.
	Saboba (Child welfare clinic)*...	Assemblies of God Mission.
Mamprusi ...	Nakpanduri ...	Mamprusi N.A.
	Garu (just outside Territory) ...	Mamprusi N.A.
Nanumba ...	Bimbilla ...	Mamprusi N.A.
Gonja...	Kpandai (leprosy settlement)*...	World Wide Evangelisation Crusade.
	Banda (leprosy clinic)*...	World Wide Evangelisation Crusade.

* See under Voluntary Organisation above.

The Administration operates a mobile dispensary in the central Dagomba District which is based on Yendi. In addition the building for a Native Authority dressing station was completed during the year at Bugri in the Mamprusi District.

Q. 182

503. The Administration operates ante-natal and child welfare clinics at Yendi and Bawku. The Mamprusi Native Authority is planning a maternity clinic at Nakpanduri.

Q. 169

(iv) *Preventive medicine and sanitation*

504. The Health Branch under an Assistant Director in the Head Office is responsible to the Director of Medical Services for preventive medicine and sanitation measures. It has not been possible to effect a complete division of the functions of the Medical and Health branches and throughout the Territory Medical Officers perform the functions of Medical Officers of Health in their respective areas. They supervise the work of the Health Staffs employed by the Administration and Native Authorities. The Administration provides Sanitary Inspectors, Vaccinators and Village Overseers in many towns and villages and in most areas the Native Authorities employ further Village Overseers and, in the Northern Section, Vaccinators.

Q. 180 (a)

505. Health education and general sanitation are undertaken as the primary function of the health staff. The work of teaching nutrition to the educated sections of the public and to special groups, such as teachers, Social Welfare Workers, etc., continues. In addition the mass education section of the Social Welfare Department is now giving courses on infant nutrition to groups of women from the villages. The teaching is given by a nurse seconded from the Medical Department. Pamphlets on general nutrition, feeding for mothers and infant feeding are being prepared and will be published in the vernaculars as well as in English for distribution in villages as well as in towns.

506. Sanitary Inspectors, Vaccinators and Village Overseers in their visits of inspection educate the people in health matters and practical examples are given by the construction of model sanitary structures and water supplies in the larger villages. The construction of wells by the Department of Rural Water Development is beneficial in providing improved water supplies in the towns and villages of the Southern Section. Campaigns such as that of the combined trypanosomiasis and yaws team have been helpful in increasing the confidence of the people in the Medical Department. This is a good method of eradicating the tendency of the inhabitants to seek cures by ineffective native medicines, and of reducing the activities of unauthorised persons. Q. 180(b)

507. During the year the Native Authorities have been occupied in improving water supplies, town drains and latrine accommodation and this work will continue in the future. Q. 187

508. In the *Southern Section* the bucket conservancy system is used at Ho, Hohoe and Kpandu. In places where this is insufficient, septic tank and pit latrines have been constructed to supplement it. In the smaller towns and villages pit latrines only are in use.

509. The town of Ho has a simple pipe-borne water supply from which water is drawn at central points in the town. Elsewhere water is obtained from streams and wells. In the course of the year 133 wells were sunk by the Department of Rural Water Development. 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 the roofs is collected. No statistics are available of the number of tanks in use or of total number of wells of all sorts.

510. Throughout the *Northern Section* the normal source of water supply is the dug well lined with concrete and covered to prevent pollution by surface water. The Department of Rural Water Development and the Native Authority well-digging teams carry out programmes of new construction each year and about 30 per cent. of the population is now served in this way. To supplement this the villages themselves construct wells but these are as a rule shallower and less efficient.

511. In the dry season, many wells dry up and in certain months less satisfactory supplies have to be used in areas where there are few perennial streams. Much of the population lives along the larger rivers such as the Volta, Oti and Daka so as to be assured of enough water. A pipe-borne supply at Yendi has been completed by the Department of Rural Water Development. There are also a number of small dams and reservoirs in the Section but the geological formation is not in general suited to them.

512. Oiling of stagnant pools with anti-malarial and paris green is undertaken to prevent mosquito breeding. In certain cases dense shady trees and shrubs near rivers and pools which are favourable to tsetse habitation are cleared. Q. 188

513. Slaughter houses or slabs are available at Yendi, Pusiga, Bimbilla, Gushiago, Chereponi, Wulesi, Kete-Krachi, Ho, Kpandu, Hohoe and Kadjebi 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 Native Authority sanitary staff. In some markets there are fly-proof meat stalls at which all meat must be sold. Q. 189

Q. 184 (v) *Nutrition.*

514. Though the population of the area is known, no precise figures are available of the amount of food produced within the Territory. There are occasional local and seasonal shortages of food. In terms of food factors the deficiencies are protein, calcium and riboflavin.

515. The main source of supply of staple foods, fats and oils, vegetables and fruit is local production. Fish is supplied by sea fisheries. Varieties of meat are supplied by local production and by imports from neighbouring territories. Milk, powdered and condensed, sugar, wheat flour and other non-local foods are imported from many parts of the world.

516. Local supplies of meat and fish are inadequate to meet the needs of the population. To make up this deficiency smoked fish and salt are imported into the Territory from the coastal towns of Keta, Ada and Accra. Meat is consumed in small quantities and by a relatively small proportion of the population only. Seasonal shortages of fish and vegetables occur at times. Shallots and onions are imported from the Keta area.

Q. 180 517. Lectures and talks on nutrition are being given to social welfare workers, pupil nurses and others and this work will be gradually expanded. Use has been made of cinematograph films by the Mass Education Teams, in particular of the film "Amen's Child" (referred to elsewhere in this section), the subject matter of which is child nutrition. It is planned to hold an annual school of nutrition, the students of which will be able to spread a knowledge of what is necessary for good feeding in all parts of the country; it is also proposed to establish a system of mobile nutrition units to give demonstrations and talks on feeding in the markets of towns and villages with particular reference to infants.

Q. 171 518. Extensive nutrition surveys are planned, and if possible they will be linked with surveys to determine the amounts of food available.

Q. 183 519. The Nutrition Committee was reconstituted in November, 1948, under the Chairmanship of the then Secretary for Rural Development and with heads of the appropriate departments and African representatives as members. It has promoted and co-ordinated the investigations of the Nutrition Officer and also the research and teaching work of the Departments of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries and Education.

520. A fully trained Nutrition Officer is attached to the Medical Department and her services are available for the Territory and the Gold Coast. The Officer studies local conditions and requirements in the light of nutritional science and advises the Administration as to how that science may be used to improve nutritional standards. Advice is given to the Nutritional Committee, referred to above, and to the Medical Department through its director. In co-operation with other departments educational and propaganda work is carried out to spread nutritional knowledge and to increase food production of the desired kind.

521. The main tendency has been and continues to be to seek to improve the protein content of the diet. The local consumption of bread has increased greatly during the last few years and investigations have shown that it is being eaten by many people in sufficient quantity for it to be a worthwhile carrier for extra nutrients.

522. The unsatisfactory state of health of babies can be attributed to the ignorance of mothers of the proper substitute for breast milk in the absence of cow milk; and teaching of the mothers is considered to be the real need in the problem of the feeding of infants. Various branches of the Medical Department, the Education Department and the Mass Education section of

the Social Welfare Department are giving instruction on the proper feeding of infants to mothers of all classes. There is some distribution of milk for young children from clinics.

523. The Medical Department advises on school feeding and a circular on the subject has been published by the Education Department. No organised supplementary feeding for children has so far been undertaken, though there is some distribution of milk from hospitals and clinics and some schools have arrangements for feeding.

524. A system of supplementary feeding is in operation in the Native Authority day schools in the Northern Section; parents are called upon to contribute 2d. a day, which with the eggs and vegetables supplied from school gardens makes it possible to ensure that each pupil has a good mid-day meal.

525. In the Nanumba and Gonja areas of the Territory, parents now make no contribution to the feeding of children in day schools. The Native Authorities vote 2d. a day per child and this provides a sufficient mid-day meal. Inspectors have commented favourably on the quantity and quality of the meals provided.

526. Domestic science is taught in senior schools and in colleges: this Q. 180 includes general training in nutritional matters.

527. A large variety of animals, birds, fish and wild plants are used for food. The following is a list of some of the wild plants so used in one form or another:—

<i>Adansonia digitata</i> (baobab)	...	...	leaves used in soup, seed rich in oil.
<i>Anona senegalensis</i>	...	...	edible fruit.
<i>Balanites aegyptiaca</i> (date)	...	...	edible fruit.
<i>Blighia sapida</i> (akee apple)	...	...	aril of fruit edible.
<i>Borassus flabellifer</i>	...	...	a wine very rich in sugar is tapped from the flower stalks. The fibrous pulp round seeds is rich in oil. The kernels of the seeds are eaten when young.
<i>Butyrospermum parkii</i> (shea)	...	...	fruit edible and kernels contain edible fat.
<i>Ceiba pentandra</i> (kapok)	...	...	seeds are used in soup.
<i>Dialium guineense</i> (velvet tamarina)	...	...	edible fruit.
<i>Despyres mespiloformis</i> (ebony)	...	...	edible fruit.
<i>Elaeis guineensis</i> (oil palm)	...	...	pericarp and kernel oil.
<i>Lallea acida</i>	...	...	edible fruit.
<i>Parinarum glabrum</i>	...	...	edible fruit.
<i>Parkia oliveri</i> (dawadawa)	...	...	edible fruit.
<i>Pentadesma butyracca</i>	...	...	seeds are rich in fat which is edible and is also suitable for soap making.
<i>Spondias monbin</i> (hog plum)	...	...	edible fruit.
<i>Tamarindus indica</i> (Indian tamarind)	...	...	edible fruit.
<i>Vitex donomia</i> (black plum)	...	...	edible fruit.
<i>Vitex cienkowski</i>	...	...	edible fruit.

(vi) *Vital Statistics*

528. During 1949 statistics of births and deaths continued to be registered at Ho. It has been found that the figures obtained there are not of much value, since many people who are gravely ill and prospective mothers come in from outlying areas to attend the hospital thereby vitiating the accuracy of the figures for a town with a small population like Ho. Most Native Authorities have now passed rules requiring the registration of births, deaths, marriages and divorces. Government provides registers, and training and allowances for the registrars.

(vii) *Training*

Q. 175

529. There are no public or private institutions in the Territory which provide facilities for the training of doctors, medical assistants, nurses, sanitary inspectors, dispensers, midwives, laboratory workers. Candidates from the Territory are eligible on equal terms for the award of Gold Coast Government medical and dental scholarships which enable candidates to take up medical and dental studies in the United Kingdom. In the Gold Coast there is ample provision in Government hospitals and institutions, which also serve the Territory, for the training of all grades of auxiliary medical personnel. The Nurses' Training College and Midwives Hostel provide facilities for the training of nurses and midwives. All these facilities are made available, without discrimination, to applicants with the necessary educational qualifications. At the Medical Department school at Kintampo there are two dressers in training who have been sent by the Akpini and Awatime Native Authorities with a view to future employment in Native Authority dispensaries. Two Dagomba girls are in training as midwives.

(viii) *Finance and Plans*

Q. 169

530. The estimate of Government expenditure during 1949-50 is made up as follows:—

	£
Share of administrative expenses	4,13
Share of specialist services, including mental, laboratory, dental, limb fitting, X-ray and Tryps/yaws campaign	9,149
Personnel emoluments including wages	10,494
Travelling and transport	929
Hospital equipment and drugs	9,400
Fuel and diet	176
Leper settlements	4,754
Sanitation in Government areas	309
Miscellaneous items, including nurses' training, upkeep of motor vehicles, prevention of infectious diseases, vaccination expenses, etc.	4,540
Capital and Development Expenditure	3,442
	<hr/> £47,330

In addition the following expenditure was incurred by Native Authorities:—

	£
Southern Section	
Akpini	410
Asogli	718
Awatime	302
Atando	721
Buem	2,195
Krachi	1,482
	<hr/> £5,828
Northern Section	
Gonja	310
Nanumba	522
Dagomba	2,520
Mamprusi	1,654
	<hr/> £5,006

Q. 170

531. The scope of the Ten Year Development Plan is considered in Section F, but in connection with the provision of public health facilities in the Territory, the following points are of interest:—

(a) *Hospitals.* It is planned to improve the facilities at Ho hospital by the provision of an X-ray unit. The work actually in progress in Hohoe hospital (see paragraph 497) is due to be extended as part of the Plan.

Extensions are also envisaged for Yendi hospital. As a general feature of the Plan it is hoped ultimately to provide isolation blocks at all hospitals maintained by the Administration. It is worth noting that the Hospital at Bawku, in the Northern Territories just outside the Territory, is due to be rebuilt under the Ten Year Plan.

(b) *Health Centres.* There are under construction two model Health Centres at Bimbilla and Kpandu, which are designed to be the precursors of a series of such health centres throughout the Gold Coast and to work in conjunction with the medical field units in the provision of a Rural Health Service. The scope of the Medical Field Units themselves is due to be enlarged and more units are to be created as far as the staff situation allows. At the same time it is planned to build, in the Northern Section, sufficient numbers of dispensaries to ensure that no patient need go more than ten miles to secure treatment.

(c) *General.* The territory will, of course, benefit from the schemes of training, etc., which are a feature of the medical section of the Ten Year Plan, and which are conceived as being of service to the whole of the Gold Coast.

(h) Drugs

532. The following legislation covers the importation and sale of drugs Q. 190 and pharmaceuticals:

The Customs Ordinance (No. 40 of 1947);

The Dangerous Drugs Ordinance (Cap. 160); and

The Pharmacy and Poisons Ordinance (No. 21 of 1946).

Under these Ordinances provision is made for control of the manufacture, importation, exportation, labelling and distribution of dangerous drugs. In practice no drugs are manufactured in or exported from the Territory.

533. The population of the Territory is not addicted to narcotic drugs. Q. 191

The following types and quantities of dangerous drugs were consumed during the year in prescription:

	lbs.	oz.	dr.	gr.
Opium Pulv.	—	8	—	—
Opium in the form of Tinctures, Extracts, etc. ...	1	—	—	—
Tincture Opii Conc.	2	—	—	—
Extract Opii Liq.	1	—	—	—
Tinct. Chloroform, etc., Morph. Co.	11	—	—	—
Morphine Hcl.	—	1	—	—
Liq. Morphine Hcl.	5	—	—	—
Liq. Morphine Acet.	3	—	—	—
Cocaine Hcl.	—	1	—	—
Injection Morphine	2	15	—	—
Heroin in bulk	—	—	4	—
Codeine Phos.	—	3	—	—
Tinct. Camph. Co. Conc.	12	—	—	—

534. Apart from legislation, the following measures have been taken to Q. 192 regulate the traffic in and use of dangerous drugs:

(a) Exports and imports controlled by Government;

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

(c) Surprise inspection of stocks and records.

Q. 193 535. The following conventions relating to narcotic drugs have been applied to the Territory:

(i) The Opium Convention and subsequent relative papers. (The Hague, 1912).

(ii) Convention relating to Dangerous Drugs, with Protocol. (Geneva, 1925).

(iii) Convention for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs. (Geneva, 1931).

(i) Alcohol and Spirits

Q. 194 536. The quantity of alcoholic beverages recorded as having been imported into the Southern Section by the holders of liquor licences and sold by them during 1950 is as follows:—

	<i>On hand 1/1/50</i>	<i>Imports gallons</i>	<i>Sales gallons</i>	<i>On hand 31/12/50</i>
Gin	31	1,378	1,346	63
Whisky	1	192	190	3
Rum	30	262	248	44
Brandy	47	122	136	33
Total 1950	109	1,954	1,920	143
Wine	453	36,102	32,974	3,581
Beer	977	182,218	172,724	10,471

There were current 12 spirit licences and 559 wine and beer licences.

537. The entry of spirituous beverages and wines into the Northern Section is prohibited under the Liquor (Northern Territories) Ordinance (Cap. 170). Licences may be issued, however, to both natives and non-natives for the sale of beer; ten such licences were held in Dagomba and Nanumba. Exact figures of sales in respect of these licences are not available, but they are not large. The only indigenous alcoholic beverages legally manufactured are palm wine and "peto", a form of beer made from guinea corn, which is brewed without restriction but is sold subject to the payment of a small toll to the Native Authorities. There is a brewery in Accra.

538. In the Southern Section palm wine (the fermented sap of the oil palm tree) takes the place of peto. There are occasional prosecutions for the possession of illicitly distilled liquor and for the smuggling into the Northern Section of spirituous liquor. The regulations governing the issues of licences to sell spirits, wine and beer are stringent and cover, *inter alia*, character of seller, type of store, permitted hours of sale, etc.

539. Spirits imported into the Gold Coast (including the Territory) must be accompanied by certificates of age and origin in accordance with the terms of the Liquor Traffic Ordinance and the regulations made thereunder. Spirits, wines and beers are tested periodically by the Government Chemist and the quantity of gin which may be imported into the Gold Coast annually

is regulated by Proclamation made under the Gin and Geneva (Restriction of Importation) Ordinance. The importation of spirits overland is prohibited. Q. 195
Import duties are set out in Appendix X.

(j) Housing and Town Planning

540. There are no mining areas or plantations in the Territory. The Q. 203
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 roofing is gradually replacing thatch, especially in the towns and larger villages.

541. The Towns Ordinance contains provisions regarding methods of building, thickness of walls, types of roofing, spaces between houses, etc., and these are generally observed in the scheduled towns (Ho, Kpandu 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.

542. Experiments in building with "landcrete", a combination of the Q. 206
concrete and pisé-de-terre type of construction have continued. This material has been used for the Buem Native Authority Maternity Clinic and the results obtained appear highly successful.

543. There has been no legislation affecting town planning during the year. Q. 204

544. The Department of Housing is responsible for the design and execu- Q. 205
tion of Government housing schemes. It has already carried out large housing schemes at the main urban centres in the Gold Coast, where overcrowding has occurred.

At the end of 1950 arrangements had been made to begin a survey for the Q. 206
town planning of Hohoe, the main commercial centre of the Southern Section.

545. In the *Northern Section* the planning for a layout of Bimbilla in the Nanumba District is scheduled to begin early in 1951. A model house was constructed at Yendi but its cost has not allowed its widespread use as a pattern which the people could adopt. There is in town areas in the Northern Section an increasing tendency for the wealthier people to build their houses on good foundations and to provide concrete floors.

(k) Penal Organisation

546. There are four prisons in the Territory—at Ho, Kpandu, Kete Krachi Q. 207
and Yendi—all classified as local prisons. These prisons are treated as an integral part of the prisons system of the Gold Coast and the same methods of recruiting and training of prison staff apply. There are 30 prisons under the Gold Coast Prisons Department, classified as follows:—

Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Local Prisons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Contagious Diseases Prison	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Industrial Institution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Prison Camps	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

Central Prisons receive all classes of prisoners irrespective of the length of sentence. Local prisons receive all classes of prisoners sentenced in the district but retain only those awarded imprisonment under two years. The Industrial Institution receives youths between the ages of 14 and 21 years, whether sentenced to imprisonment or ordered to be detained at the Institution. In addition to the main female prisons, parts of certain local prisons are set aside for the accommodation of short-term female prisoners.

547. The staff of the Prisons Department and their occupations are as follows:—

- 1 Director
- 1 Deputy Director
- 1 Senior Prison Superintendent
- 12 Prison Superintendents
- 3 Cadets
- 3 Instructors of Industries
- 2 Assistant Instructors of Industries
- 17 Civil Service Clerks
- 8 Second Division teachers
- 7 Agents for Discharged Prisoners Aid Society
- 887 Warders
- 21 Matrons

548. Senior officers are mainly trained prisons officers from the United Kingdom Prison Service, or promoted from the junior service. Cadets are specially selected from the ranks of the subordinate staff and after training proceed to the United Kingdom for a course of training for 12 months prior to promotion to Prison Superintendent.

Recruit warders to the Junior Service are interviewed by a departmental selection board and, if successful, undergo a course of training at the Warders' Training Depot for a period of approximately thirteen weeks.

549. The educational standard usually required of recruits is the primary school-leaving certificate. Instruction includes lectures on penal administration, the treatment and training of prisoners, the control of men and methods of instructing in physical training and drill. On the conclusion of the course, recruits are posted to the type of prison for which by character and language they appear most suitable.

550. The warder staff is divided into 66 staff warders, 738 first to fourth class warders, 43 trade instructors and 40 recruits. Staff warders undertake reception duties, gate duties, act as officers-in-charge of halls and take part in the general administrative work of the prisons. From their ranks are drawn Chief Warders, Principal Warders and Keepers of Prisons. Suitable Escort Warders are selected to fill vacancies in the staff ranks when they occur. Escort Warders perform general supervisory duties. Instructors of industries, assistant instructors of industries and trade instructors are responsible for the technical and industrial training of the prisoners.

551. The prisons in the Territory are staffed by warders of the Department with a warder as Keeper of Prison. The District Commissioner of the district concerned is the Officer-in-Charge of each prison and supervises its general administration. Regular visits of inspection are made by the Director or Deputy Director, and prisons are visited regularly by Prison Visiting Committees appointed annually for the purpose in the case of each prison.

552. During the year 1950 the daily average number of prisoners in custody Q. 208 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 K. O. P. 11 Warders	40·48
Kpandu	1 K. O. P. 12 Warders	59·93
Kete Krachi	1 K. O. P. 5 Warders	17·86
Yendi	1 K. O. P. 11 Warders	22·86

The following is a general description of prisons:—

Kpandu. This prison is the largest in the Territory. It is well built and planned. Prisoners are employed on a large prison farm, and on pig-keeping and sheep-rearing. The farming instruction includes the latest methods of soil conservation and animal husbandry, and it is the intention to build up a pedigree stock of pigs. New pigsties have been built. Repairs have been carried out to existing buildings and alterations have made segregation possible. Improvements are still continuing.

Ho. The prisoners are normally employed on farming and building and general duties.

Kete Krachi. Extensive repairs have been carried out to the kitchen, the Keeper of Prison's Office and the remand cells. The small lock-up of prisoners are employed on farming and general duties.

Yendi. Warders' quarters have been erected at Yendi and repairs and alterations to the prison have been carried out by prison labour. The prisoners are mainly employed on farming and general duties.

Structural alterations have made classification of prisoners possible in all prisons in the Territory.

553. Women prisoners are not kept at the prisons in the Territory, except whilst awaiting transfer to larger prisons where more suitable accommodation is available.

554. The average amount of space available for each prisoner at the prisons concerned is as follows:—

<i>Ho</i>	<i>Kpandu</i>
191 cub. ft.	260 cub. ft.
<i>Yendi</i>	<i>Kete Krachi</i>
327 cub. ft.	599 cub. ft.

Prisoners occupy cells at night only.

555. The dietary scale is the same for all prisons. It was drawn up by a Government Nutrition Officer and has been approved by the Director of Medical Services. The diet is ample and sufficient and prisoners generally show increase in weight soon after admission.

556. The sanitary conditions are satisfactory and bucket latrines are used. Medical Officers visit the prisons regularly. Sick prisoners are sent to the nearest government hospital for treatment.

557. Owing to the small number of prisoners, and to their short sentences, little educational work is possible in the prisons. School classes are held at Kpandu with the help of voluntary teachers and members of the staff. Weekly lectures have also been given by unofficial visitors. Religious services are held weekly and ministers of all denominations are permitted to visit the prisons. Travelling boxes of library books are supplied to all prisons. No restrictions are placed upon the books which a prisoner may read. An agent for the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society visits the prisons and interviews prisoners. He gives assistance and advice and endeavours to arrange future employment. Subsistence, clothing and tools are granted on the recommendations of the agent. Free transport to their homes or the place of conviction is given to prisoners on release.

Q. 209

558. There are special laws applying to juvenile offenders. No juvenile under 14 is imprisoned and young offenders under 16 years of age can be committed to the Industrial School at Agona Swedru in the Colony. Those under the age of 21 years can be ordered to be detained at the Industrial Institution in Accra. The former is under the control of the Director of Social Welfare; the latter is under the control of the Prisons Department. When any young offender is sentenced to imprisonment he is automatically transferred to the Industrial Institution and is treated in the same way as others who are serving a period of training and detention. Special types of training, both industrial and educational, are in force. At the Industrial Institution the maximum period of detention is normally three years. No such offender may be detained beyond the age of 23 years. After a period of six months, or at any time thereafter, an inmate may be released on licence. In addition to receiving general elementary education, offenders are taught farming, carpentry, building, shoe-making, tailoring, and brick and tile making; adequate facilities are provided for recreation, and they take part in football, cricket, hockey and volley ball. Instruction is also given in physical training and gymnastics.

An After-Care Officer is on the staff of the Institution and looks after welfare and rehabilitation.

559. Juvenile courts have recently been established in the Gold Coast, and it is proposed to extend them to the areas where the prevalence of juvenile delinquency warrants it. Juvenile delinquency in the Territory is not a serious problem: the return of offences for which juveniles were sentenced is included as Appendix III.

Q. 210

560. Although an offender may be sentenced to hard labour or simple imprisonment, there is, in practice, no distinction between classes of labour, all prisoners who are physically fit performing the same work. Prisoners are generally employed on the domestic work of the prison, sanitation and farming. In addition, at Ho, they are employed on building and, at Kpandu, on building, pig farming and cane and basket work. The period of labour is for not less than six, or more than eight, hours a day. Prisoners work under the supervision of warders and, where possible, with trade instructors.

Q. 211

561. Prisoners may be employed beyond the confines of the prison on work for the prison itself or on other Government work, but there is no employment of prisoners by private persons. A few prisoners make cane baskets for sale. The proceeds from the sale of this work and from the pig farm are credited to Government revenue. Prisoners work from 7 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. and from 1 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. with a break of 1½ hours for the mid-day meal. Apart from the fact that prisoners are supervised at their work by officers of the Department, the conditions of work do not differ materially from those outside the prison. Long sentence prisoners are eligible to receive payment for their work, which varies between 2s. and 3s. per month.

562. Prisoners serving sentences of two years and over are generally transferred from the Southern Section to the Central Prison of the Gold Coast where adequate arrangements for industrial and educational training are in force. Prisoners from Kete Krachi, whose sentences exceed six months, and those at Yendi, whose sentences exceed 12 months, are normally sent to the Central Prison at Tamale. Prisoners found on conviction to be suffering from leprosy or tuberculosis are sent to the Contagious Diseases Prison. Women are transferred to prisons where separate accommodation is available. All transferred prisoners are provided on discharge with free transport to their homes or place of conviction. Arrangements are also in force whereby the relatives of prisoners serving long sentences at Central Prisons may visit them at Government expense. Alternatively, the prisoners may be transferred for two weeks to the prison nearest their homes to enable their relatives to visit them. Q. 212

563. The following penalties, other than fine or imprisonment, may be enforced:— Q. 213

- (a) Death.
- (b) Corporal Punishment.
- (c) Detention in an Industrial School or Institution for juveniles and young persons.
- (d) Binding over with or without sureties.
- (e) Payment of compensation.
- (f) Police supervision.
- (g) Probation system.

564. Sentences of imprisonment are imposed for specified periods. The Courts may order corporal punishment for adults only for rape, robbery with violence and a strictly limited number of kindred offences. Corporal punishment is applicable by the Courts to indigenous and non-indigenous inhabitants alike, but no such sentence was imposed during the year. The law does not permit penalties of forced residence in respect of the indigenous inhabitants of the Territory. Aliens convicted of serious crimes may, however, be deported.

565. During 1950 fresh legislation delegated the powers formerly exercised by a District Commissioner to a Keeper of Prison. Keepers of Prisons have now assumed more direct responsibility for the administration of their prisons. The power of issuing Removal warrants for lunatics have been delegated from Chief Commissioners to District Commissioners, thus speeding up the procedure for removing a certified lunatic to a Mental Hospital. Q. 214

566. The following developments have taken place in prisons in the Gold Coast and the Territory during recent years:— Q. 215

- Extension of classification of prisoners.
- Establishment of an additional minimum security camp for first offenders.
- Extension of industrial and educational training.
- Establishment of Reception and Discharged Boards to interview prisoners individually and assist in rehabilitation.
- Establishment of hostels for discharged prisoners.
- Evening handicraft classes.
- Lectures and talks by voluntary workers.
- Extension of the payment scheme.

Classification of certain prisons.

Increase in the number of letters and visits.

The abolition of the mark system.

A restriction on the infliction of corporal punishment.

General improvements and extensions in classification, earnings scheme, industrial and educational training and mechanised farming.

567. The following experiments have been carried out at a number of prisons, and are continuing:

Placing selected second offenders with first offenders at prison camps.

Classification of "non-criminal" and "criminal" offenders.

These reforms apply principally to Central Prisons and so affect only prisoners with long sentences transferred from the Territory.

Q. 216 568. Prison discipline is on the whole satisfactory and prison offences and punishments are specified in Prison Regulations. Minor offences are dealt with by the officer in charge and major offences may be remanded to the Director of Prisons or the Visiting Committee. Punishment is restricted to cellular confinement, forfeiture or remission, reduced diet, loss of privileges (e.g. by fining earnings). The Visiting Committee has the power to award corporal punishment with a light cane up to a maximum of 24 strokes. Cellular confinement is not often used, while ordering of reduced diets is decreasing. Forfeiture of remission of sentences, loss of privileges, such as earnings, attendance at concerts and lectures, are the more usual punishments. The policy now followed is to grant a prisoner privileges on admission. By this means the onus is placed upon the prisoner of retaining or losing privileges by his work and conduct. There is also in existence a special system of grades, each of which carries a small additional privilege such as a gratuity.

569. Punishment awarded to the prison population in the Territory during the year 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 privileges, etc.</i>
Kpandu	Nil	11	Nil	Nil
Ho	1	14	Nil	Nil
Kete Krachi	Nil	8	Nil	Nil
Yendi	Nil	5	Nil	Nil
	1	38	Nil	Nil

The approval of the Governor is necessary before punishment in the form of flogging is inflicted. Such cases are very rare and no form of corporal punishment has been inflicted as prison punishment for over 10 years.

Q. 217 570. Prisoners sentenced to a term, or terms of imprisonment exceeding one month can, by good conduct and industry, earn remission up to one-quarter of their sentence. The remission of sentence is absolute except in the case of prisoners who have been convicted of certain offences involving fraud and who have been sentenced to a term of imprisonment of two years or over. Prisoners who have earned remission are released on licence for the remainder of their sentences.

571. The provision of industrial and educational training will, it is hoped, assist prisoners in after life. Evening handicraft classes are encouraged to foster creative ability. Prisoners are obliged to save at least half their earnings and are encouraged to save more. This money is paid to them in cash on the day of release.

Visits by prisoners to the prisons nearest their homes and visits by relatives under the Government sponsored scheme are both designed to keep the prisoner in touch with the outside world and his relatives and friends. The payment scheme is an incentive to work harder and an encouragement to acquire a knowledge of a skilled trade. The "camp and honour" system is designed to build up character and instil a sense of responsibility.

572. Agents of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society find employment for prisoners when they are discharged and assist them with clothing and tools. They pay special attention to long sentence men during the first few months of their release from prison. Prisoners are permitted, where possible, to manufacture tools which they may require in order to practise skilled trades on release.

573. The Probation Service is being extended to cover every magisterial District. Preference will naturally be given to areas most in need of the services of Probation Officers. Togoland at the moment does not warrant preference. However, the position is being carefully watched and an officer will be attached to any court where the amount of juvenile delinquency justifies such a posting. Q. 218

H. EDUCATION

(a) General

574. It is important that at all stages of its development the educational system of a Territory 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 outstrip the others in its expansion, as a matter of general policy each element as far as possible expands proportionately to the others. Q. 219

The history of the Gold Coast has been such that the Southern area, including the Colony, the Southern Section and Ashanti, has now a long-established and widespread educational system which is capable of relatively rapid expansion, subject always to financial considerations.

575. In the Northern Territories (which did not come under British Protection until 1902) and in that part of the Territory which is administered with it, facilities for education were introduced many decades later than in the South and it was not until after the 1914-18 war that a development scheme was formulated. In consequence of the economic crisis of 1931, development was much slowed down, but in the period 1942-44 the original plan was reviewed and development was re-initiated in 1944 by the establishment of a Government Teacher-Training College at Tamale. The Education Department's Ten-Year Plan provides for the maximum expansion feasible on the very modest foundations which the existing educational system provides. By the end of the ten-year period of the Plan it should be possible to accelerate the extension of facilities for education and to make each year substantial headway in overtaking the South.

576. Education in the Northern part of the Territory can, however, even now, be described as "backward" only in a *quantitative* sense. It is by no means "backward" qualitatively, compared with education in the Southern part and in the Colony and Ashanti. But development can only be built upon present attainment and is a cumulative process, so that a more advanced area can develop quantitatively more rapidly than a more "backward" one, which needs time in which to gather momentum. In the Northern Section advance must depend, *inter alia*, on the employment of teachers born in that area, because incomers are not able to speak the local vernaculars. Even if a plentiful supply of non-indigenous teachers were available in spite of the great demand for education in the Colony and Ashanti, it would not be of any genuine value to inject them into the Northern Territories educational system, because of vernacular difficulties. Further, life in the Northern Territories is not acceptable to the generality of Southerners.

577. The limited facilities which have hitherto existed in the North are being energetically increased. There are, as yet, special difficulties over girls' education, but the policy is to open, as fast as teachers become available, additional co-educational infant-junior day schools and senior primary boarding schools for boys. Senior education is available for children of the Section at the Government Girls' School at Tamale, the Government Boys' School at Tamale and the Native Authority Boys' Schools at Yendi and Nalerigu, all of which are boarding establishments. Nalerigu is in the Northern Territories Protectorate; but it is within a few miles of the boundary of the Trust Territory. It had been planned to open in 1950 a Native Authority School at Nakpanduri in the Territory, but a teacher was not available. School buildings both there and at Bugri were completed during the year. Some children from the Territory are, however, enrolled at the newly established Native Authority day schools at Bawku and Karaga which are close to the border of the Territory. The senior boys' boarding school to be opened in 1951 at Damongo in the Gonja District, though not in the Trusteeship Territory, will serve that part of it which is in the Gonja District.

578. The enrolment in the schools in the Northern Section is as yet small and, with the transfer of the Krachi District from the Northern to the Southern Section, as described in Section A of this Report, no longer compares satisfactorily with that in the schools of the Northern Territories Protectorate.

579. Separate maps of the Northern and Southern Sections showing all the educational institutions were included at the end of the 1948 Report. Information as to the number of pupils in the various types of schools is fully set out in Appendix XVII of this Report.

580. A West African International Education Conference was held at Achimota, near Accra, in December, 1950: this has been dealt with in Section C above.

(b) Structure of the Education System and Plans for Development

Q. 220
Q. 221

581. The educational system of the Territory is the same in structure as that of the Gold Coast. It is being developed in accordance with a Ten-Year Plan which came into operation four years ago and which is now being improved in the light of the experience which has been gained.

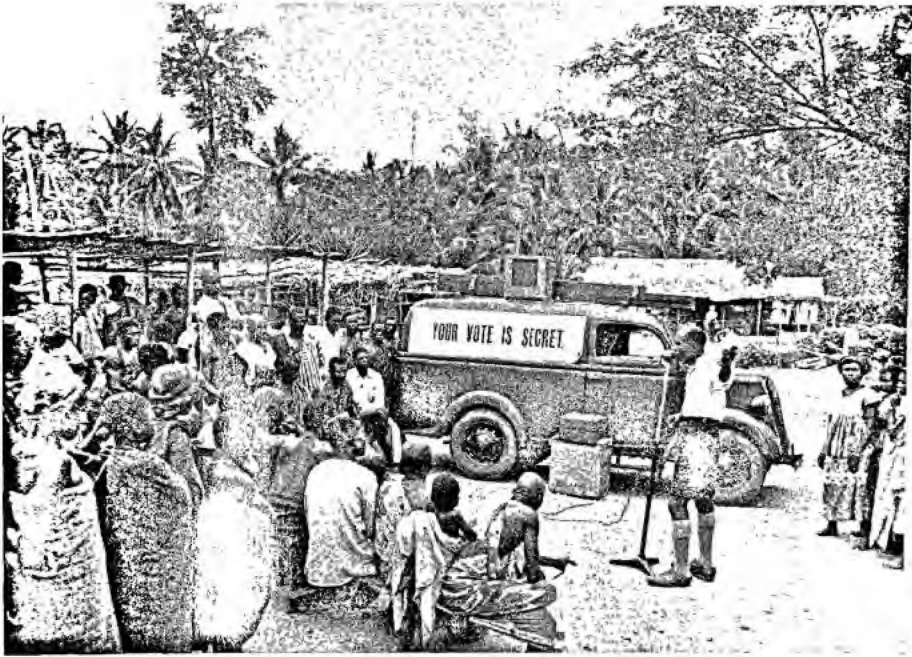
582. There is a six-year basic course of primary education (the *infant-junior* course). A principal objective of policy is to provide as soon as may be possible sound facilities for this course for every child of school-going age



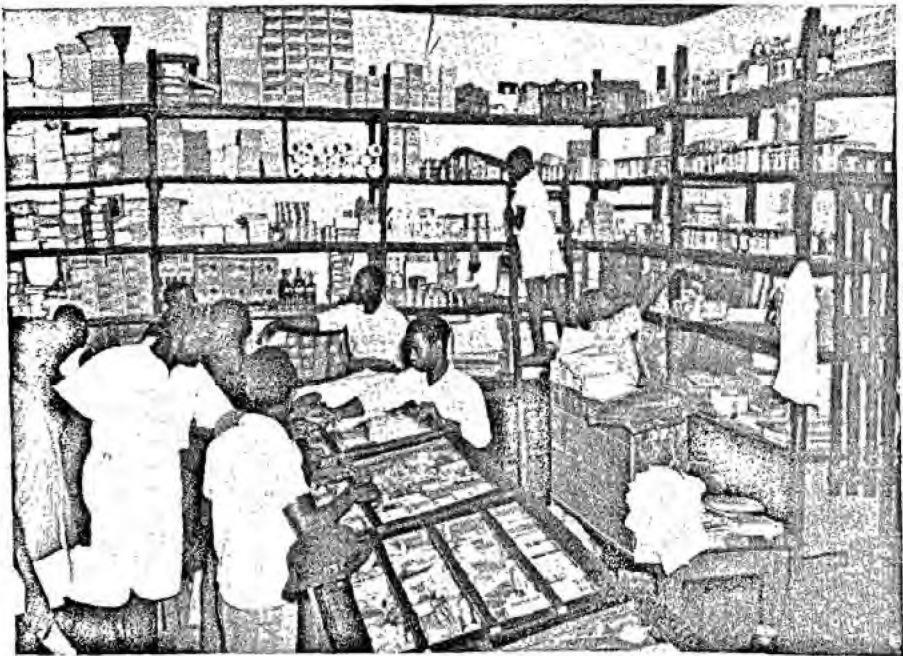
"The Drummer". Examples of traditional craftsmanship by a Togoland ivory-and-wood carver



A Dagomba girl



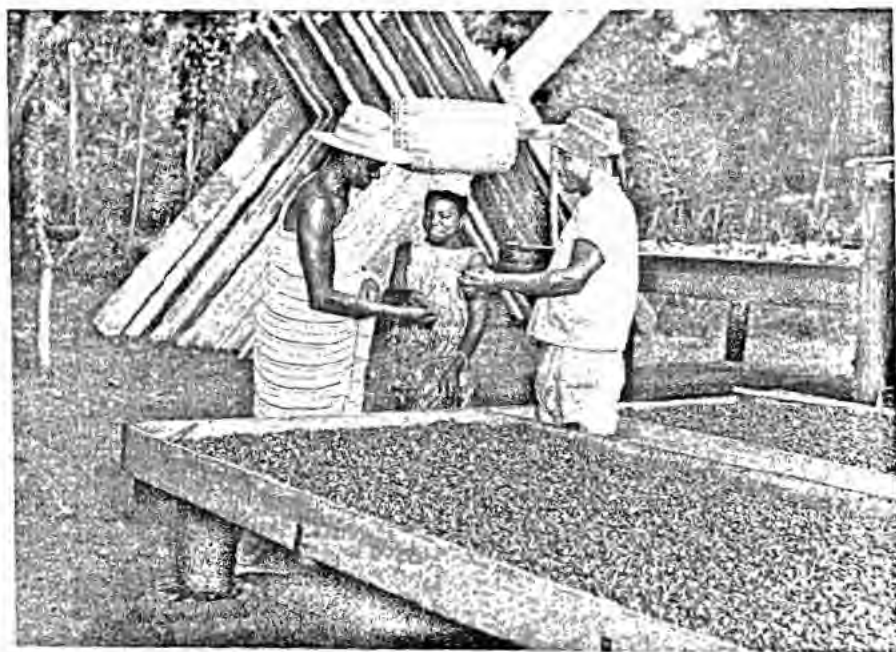
"Your Vote is Secret"



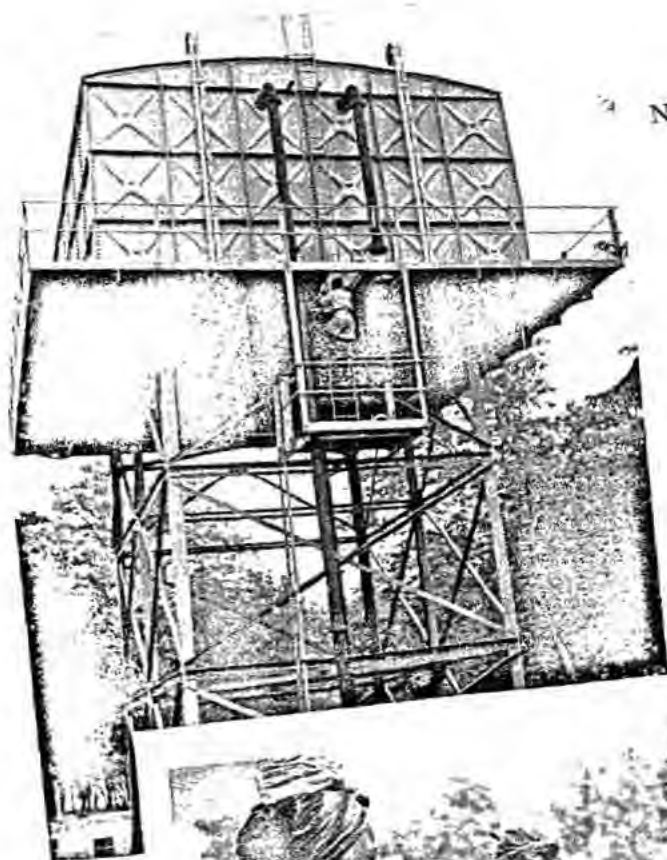
A well-stocked shop in Togoland



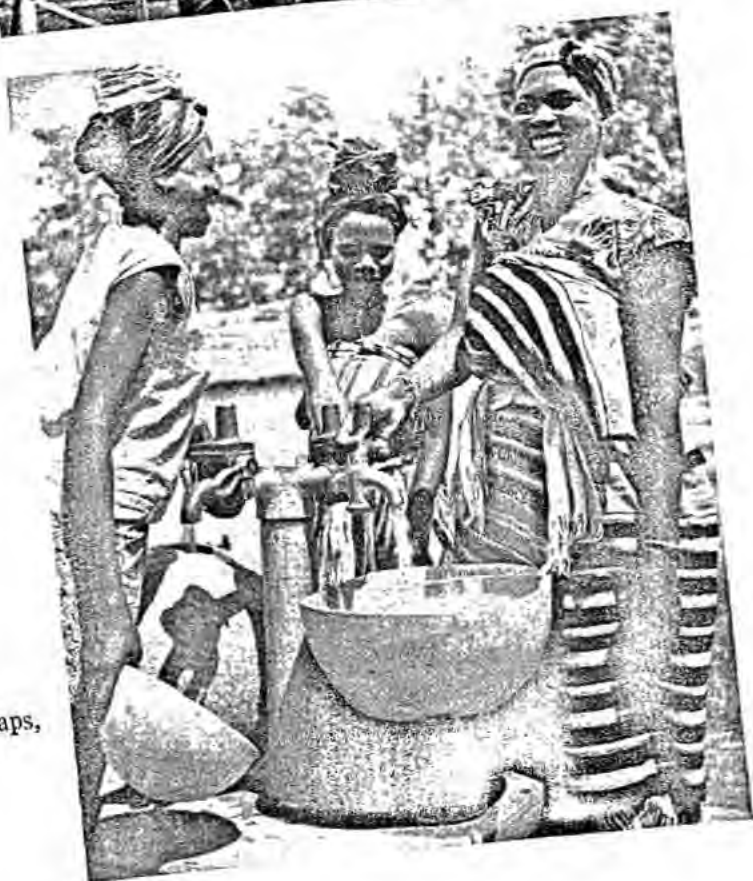
Mechanical farming demonstration, Northern Togoland



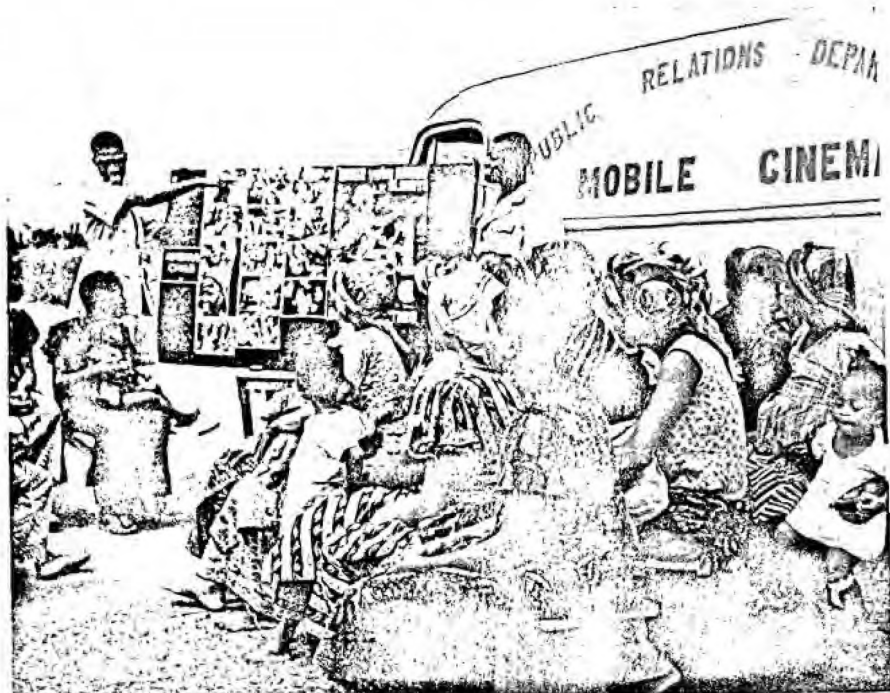
Demonstration of improved method of drying cocoa beans



New water tower,
Yendi



Public
water-taps,
Yendi



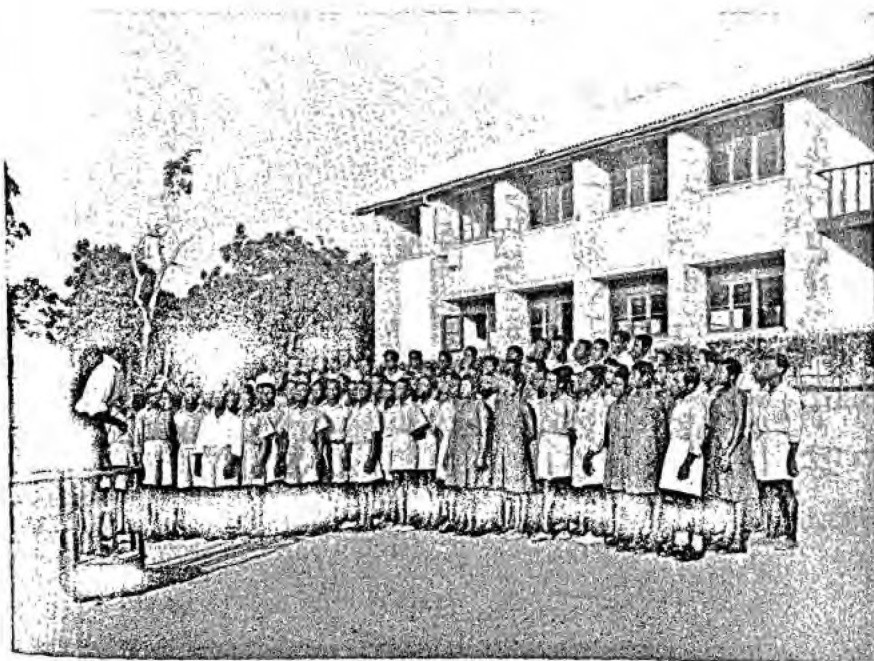
Prior to showing the film on child care, "Amenu's Child",
a commentator explains the characters and story



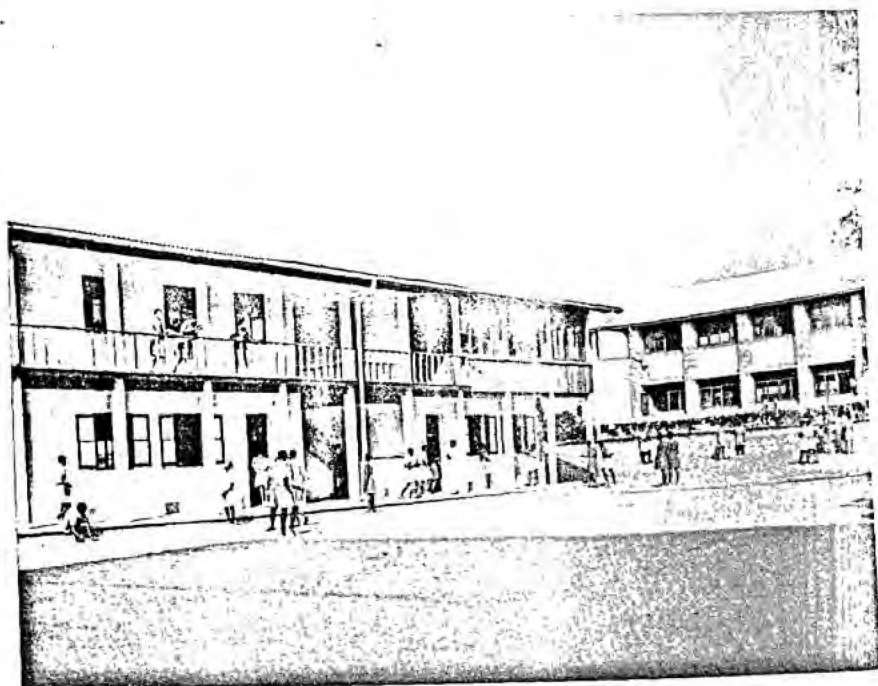
Mass education: practical nutritional lecture
and demonstration, Southern Togoland



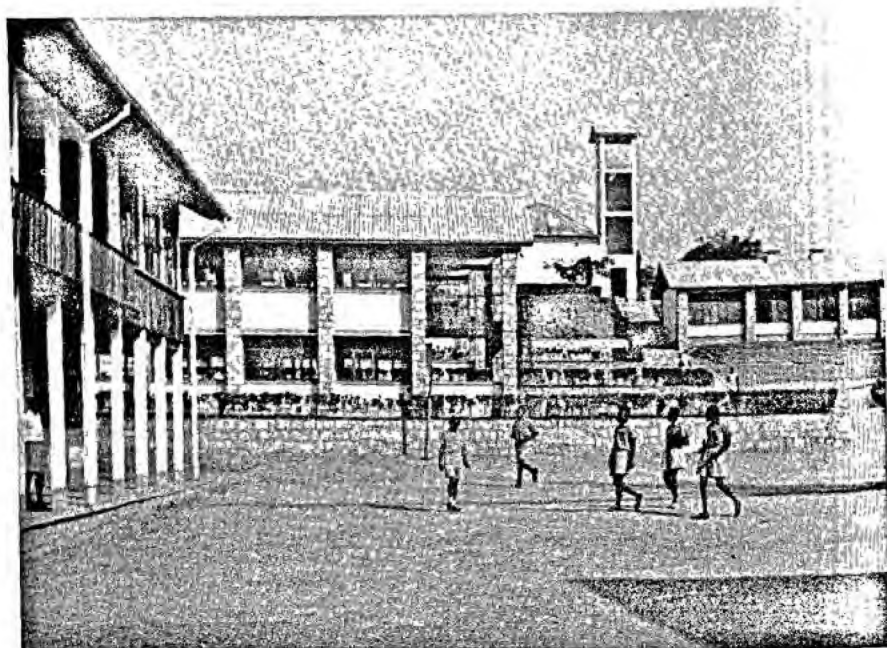
Mass education: physical recreation



Choirs, Amedjofe Schools



Two views of Amedjofe Teacher-training College



and it is believed that in the course of a decade the back of this task will be broken. Children complete the basic course at the age of between 11 and 12 years and they may then proceed to a four-year course which is known in the Gold Coast as the "*senior primary*." As yet, only a proportion of those who complete the infant-junior course go on to the senior primary, the immediate objective being to provide for the proportion of one in three. It is intended that, ultimately, senior primary education should be universal, and it is considered that this can be achieved in two decades provided the requisite finance is available.

583. At the end of the second year of the senior primary course, pupils may proceed to *secondary schools* of the type known as grammar schools. The Ten-Year Plan provides for great improvements in the staffing, buildings, and equipment of these schools and for the establishment of several new schools.

584. For the expansion of facilities for the primary education system, the Ten-Year Plan provides for a very substantial increase in the output of trained *teachers*. Teachers for the Territory's schools have for many years been trained in the Gold Coast at Achimota Training College, the Presbyterian Training College at Akropong in Akwapim, and St. Augustine's Roman Catholic College at Cape Coast. In 1944 a College was established at Tamale in the Northern Territories, which trains teachers for the Northern Section: seven teachers for Infant-Junior Schools in the Northern Section are being trained there. More recently, in pursuance of the policy of expanding as rapidly as possible the provision of the six-year Infant-Junior Course, two new training colleges have been opened in the Territory to train teachers for these schools. They are the Ewe Presbyterian College at Amedzofe and the Roman Catholic College at Gbi Bla near Hohoe; these Colleges provide a two-year Course for students who have completed the full ten years of primary education. Formerly, only men students were admitted to these colleges, but, in 1950, the Ewe Presbyterian College at Amedzofe admitted women and will continue, in future, as a co-educational institution. During the year, both colleges held refresher courses. A further course conducted by the Education Department in conjunction with the University College of the Gold Coast will be held at Ho in January, 1951. The object of these courses is to raise the efficiency and broaden the interests of teachers employed in the schools of the Territory. The three training colleges in the Gold Coast which are mentioned in the previous paragraph train teachers for the senior schools; their enrolment is being steadily increased and the requirements of the Territory are kept in mind. The Government Teacher-Training College at Winneba in the Colony admits to a two-year course of teacher-training students who are to be employed in infant-junior schools conducted by Native Authorities and minor educational units. It includes students from the Territory. Provision is being made in the revised Q. 223 Ten-Year Development Plan for the establishment of a new Government two-year post-primary teacher-training college probably at Nakpanduri in the Northern Section of the Territory.

585. A secondary boarding school for boys was opened in temporary quarters at Ho in January, 1950. Plans for permanent buildings are nearing completion. The cost, estimated to exceed £200,000, will be met from the development fund. The secondary schools in the Colony and Ashanti continue to provide facilities for pupils from the Territory. There are no tribal prejudices or linguistic difficulties which hinder their full participation in the life of the Colony and Ashanti secondary schools and they hold

their own, both in their studies and in out-of-class activities. A secondary class will be instituted by the Education Department at Tamale in 1951 to which boys of the Northern Section will proceed.

Q. 162

Q. 221

586. While the Territory now has its own secondary school and Certificate "B" training colleges, it has not yet its own facilities for technical or higher education. Shortage of trained staff for such institutions makes it desirable to concentrate the available resources, and students from the Territory are admitted on an equal footing to the institutions of technical and higher education already existing in the Colony and Ashanti.

587. At the present time there is provision for two main types of technical education and training in the Gold Coast. *Vocational Secondary Education* is provided at the Government Technical School, Takoradi, which is a boarding institution to which pupils are admitted on the completion of a senior primary school course. There are two main courses, each of four years' duration: (a) building, carpentry and joinery and (b) mechanical engineering. On completing their courses, pupils should be able, after some further practical experience, satisfactorily to fill posts of responsibility in Government and other service such as those of shop foremen and contractors' agents and a variety of more senior appointments in the junior branches of the Civil Service. Full-time *Trade-Training* courses are provided at the Trade-Training Centres at Asuansi and Mampong (Ashanti). The buildings for the Trade-Training Centre at Tamale are now nearly finished and the centre is to open early in 1951. The trades taught are masonry, carpentry and joinery and basic mechanical engineering trade. The courses are of four years' duration and the Centres are boarding institutions. Students are admitted on the completion of the senior primary course.

588. In addition to the courses already mentioned and as a temporary measure, the Government Technical School provides two courses of teacher training: a handicrafts course for specialist teachers in senior primary schools and teacher training colleges, and a course for teachers for the technical institutions conducted by the Education Department. It is intended that teacher training courses should be the responsibility of the Gold Coast College of Arts, Science and Technology which is mentioned in paragraph 592 below.

589. The Government Technical School was closed during the war and was re-opened in September, 1947. The Trade-Training Centre at Asuansi was opened in July, 1948, and that at Mampong in January, 1949.

590. It is intended that there should be a much greater variety in trade and technical education, that provision should be made for women as well as for men and that training at more levels in trades, technology, vocations and domestic and kindred crafts should be made available. With this augmentation and with the more advanced work of the College of Arts, Science and Technology, a pattern of technical education catering for the country's main needs will be completed.

591. The College of Arts, Science and Technology apart, it is proposed that the programme of development should be as follows:—

Three secondary (technical) boarding schools should be established in the Gold Coast. They should admit pupils on the completion of the second year of the senior primary school and should provide an education which will lead up to admission either to the College of Arts, Science and Technology or to the University College entrance examinations. It is proposed

that the Government Technical School should become one of the Secondary (Technical) Schools and that the purposes it now serves should be the responsibility of the trade training centres and Technical Institutes.

The present type of training in Trade Training Centres should be continued at Mampong, Asuansi and Tamale. Technical institutes should be established in the following main urban areas: Accra, Sekondi-Takoradi and Kumasi. A fourth, on a smaller scale, should be established in Tarkwa. Institutes will be non-boarding and they will provide for the following:—

(1) Courses in the trade training centres.

(2) Part-time training in trades and vocations for apprentices of both sexes and for other young people employed in Government Departments and in industry and commerce. These would include "day-release" and, if acceptable, "sandwich" courses.

(3) Courses to improve the standards of craftsmanship and output of artisans and various grades of technicians, by means of further trade training and the study of associated technologies.

(4) Technological and general education for workers in industry and commerce who are by ability and personality suitable for training for greater responsibility than they now hold.

(5) Courses in institutional management, cookery, dressmaking and embroidery, millinery and laundry work, etc., and also general courses in housecraft designed to improve living conditions in the community.

Mobile Training Units. The Technical Institutes will be located in the main centres of industries. But it is proposed that provision should be made, by means of Mobile Training Units, for the improvement of artisan standards in the other areas and that it should be based on Technical Institutes and should provide short courses in building, motor fitting, blacksmithing and other common and essential trades. Training would be designed to be given as far as possible in the actual course of students' work.

592. *Advanced technical and technological education* will be provided at Q. 228 a new type of college which is being established near Kumasi on a very extensive site granted by the Asantehene. It will be known as the Gold Coast College of Arts, Science and Technology. The functions of the College 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 an appreciation of a common purpose and to build up a common spirit of service to the country. The Achimota Teacher-Training College will be expanded and will become a department of the new institution. Its long established administrative organisation and its traditions will be of great value in the new enterprise. It is intended that the work of the college should be at a post-secondary level. Specialist teacher-training courses will include: arts and crafts, domestic science, music, physical education, technical subjects such as are to be taught in Technical Institutes and Trade Training Centres, and agriculture. There will be courses to prepare students who have completed a secondary school education for entry to the University College and to the more advanced courses in the College of Arts, Science and Technology itself. Other courses will include community development, commercial subjects and accountancy, mechanical engineering and building construction. A few courses, including some in engineering, will be at university degree course level and will be conducted jointly with the University College of the Gold Coast.

593. Facilities for *university education* are provided at the University College of the Gold Coast which was formally opened in October, 1948. It is a natural development from the tradition of secondary and higher education which has grown up in the Gold Coast. The College prepares students for external degrees of the University of London and it will continue to do so until it becomes qualified to award its own degrees. Students from the Territory are admitted to it on the same terms as are students from the Gold Coast. They will also be admitted to the University College at Ibadan in Nigeria and they are, of course, eligible on the same terms as are students from other parts of West Africa for admission to universities in the United Kingdom.

594. The College is governed by a Council, consisting partly of academic and partly of lay members. An Academic Board consisting of all Heads of Academic Departments is responsible for the organisation and regulation of academic courses in the College. At the beginning of the new academic year in October, 1950, the College had 213 students, of whom 13 came from the Territory. Thirty students were enrolled in the Institute of Education, 80 were reading for final degree examinations in arts or science and the remainder for the Intermediate Examinations.

595. The University College has the following academic teaching departments:—

Arts: English, Classics, Economics, Geography, History, Mathematics, Theology, Philosophy, Sociology, Phonetics, French Studies;

Science: Botany, Chemistry, Geography, Mathematics, Physics, Zoology.

A professor of Archæology has been appointed to start work in October, 1951. In addition, there are the following college departments:—

An Institute of Education;

A Department of Extra-Mural Studies.

596. Fees for tuition, board and lodging amount to £100 per annum but all except three of the undergraduates hold scholarships of one kind or another. There are no part-time students and undergraduates are required to reside whole-time in College during the four or five years of their course. Facilities for research are available in all teaching departments.

597. The College is at present occupying buildings at Achimota, near Accra. To the original buildings have been added prefabricated buildings erected by the University College since its occupation of the area. The permanent buildings of the College will be on Legon Hill, about three miles from the present temporary site. The architects have prepared a layout plan, and work has begun on the first hall of residence. The ultimate plan is for a University of 4,000 to 5,000 students divided into about twenty Colleges or halls, and fully residential. The immediate plan is for a population of about 800 students in four halls of residence by 1956. The Senior Staff envisaged for this first phase of development will number approximately 100.

598. The College has received or been promised capital funds amounting to slightly over £3,000,000 of which nearly £2,000,000 were granted by the Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Board, £1,000,000 promised by the Administration and £400,000 from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds. Annual expenditure is met by Government grant, voted by the Legislative Council. The grant will rise from £100,000 in 1948 to £300,000 in 1953.

(c) Organisation

599. A general view of the educational system of the Territory and of plans for expanding it has been given above. A more detailed account of certain aspects follows. Q. 220

600. In the Territory as in the Gold Coast the great majority of primary schools have been established and are managed by Missions or by the Churches which the work of the Missions has brought into existence. In the *Southern Section* the principal organisations engaged in educational work are the Ewe Presbyterian Church and the Roman Catholic Mission. In the *Northern Section*, the schools are under the management of the Native Authorities and the number is being systematically increased in accordance with the Ten-Year Plan. The Administration manages only a few primary schools of its own (none of which is in the Territory) and it does not propose to increase the number under its direct management. The standard of work achieved in the schools grant-aided by the Administration is equal to that of schools directly managed by the Administration.

601. That schools are managed by Missions and Churches does not imply that these direct education. Government control is exercised through the Education Department which is advised by the Central Advisory Committee on Education and by District Education Committees. (The functions of these bodies are described below.) All schools are open to inspection by the Education Department and indeed inspection is one of its chief functions. Further, schools must be managed in accordance with Education Ordinance and Rules. None may be conducted for private gain. All must admit pupils irrespective of religion and race and the Education Rules provide that children shall not receive religious education other than such as is approved for them by their parents.

602. The Missions and Churches are not required to finance schools. Schools are supported by grants from the administration, from local authorities and by fees. There is a very close co-operation between the Missions, the Churches, the Native Authorities which manage schools and the Education Department; and the latter has control in all relevant spheres—administrative, financial and professional.

603. The educational work of Missions and Churches is appreciated by the great majority in the communities which they serve. This work has grown very rapidly in the last decade and the strain imposed on the Missions and Churches is severe. It is recognised that local authorities must be trained to come to their aid to an increasing extent and this matter is receiving the attention of the administration. It is not intended that the administration should assume the management of schools, but that local governments should be trained (as, for example, through District Education Committees) to participate to an increasing extent in the work of managing schools and controlling education. With their long experience, the Missions and Churches have developed administrative organisations and achieved a skill in management which are very important assets of the educational system. Their experience is particularly helpful in District Education Committees in which they and local governments are represented.

604. Legislation enacted a few years ago for the Colony, Ashanti and the Southern Section provides for the ultimate registration of schools by the Education Department and for six months' notice being given to it of an intention to open a school. Q. 224

605. As a preliminary to the application of this legislation the Education Department conducted a series of surveys of the Colony, Ashanti and the Southern Section with a view to providing information for use in drawing up programmes for the development of existing, and the opening of new schools.

606. The information thus provided has been placed before the District Education Committees, and they are called upon each year to make recommendations as to proposals for the opening of new schools. By advising on the designation of schools the Committees have given very valuable assistance in the task of organising the extension of facilities for primary education.

607. In the Northern Territories and the Northern Section the opening of new schools is subject to the approval of the Governor on the recommendation of the Director of Education.

Q. 225

608. The main conditions on which grant-in-aid from the Administration is payable to assisted schools (see below) are as follows:—

(1) Control and management of the school must be vested in one or more persons who are responsible for its finance and in particular for the punctual payment of teachers' salaries in accordance with prescribed salary scales. The management is also responsible for the rendering of all prescribed statistics and other returns to the Education Department, for maintaining the school premises in a satisfactory state of repairs and sanitation, and for providing equipment.

(2) School premises must be healthy, properly constructed, light, clean and ventilated and must be provided with suitable sanitary accommodation and a sufficiently large playground to enable each pupil to take part in organised games and sports.

(3) The school must be open to all children without prejudice to religion or race and no child may receive any religious instruction that is objected to by his or her parent or guardian.

(4) A prescribed proportion of the staff must have been trained as teachers. Not more than 36 pupils may be enrolled in each of the first three years of the primary course and not more than 40 in each of the remaining classes. (With special permission the figure of 40 may be raised to 45; these figures refer to enrolment, not to pupils in average attendance.)

(5) The school must meet for not less than 350 sessions in the year, each session being of half a day.

(6) The curriculum is to be according to that prescribed in the Education Rules. (This is not intended to imply that the curriculum in all schools must be the same. It is recognised that the curriculum must be adapted to suit local conditions, and one of the main objects of educational policy is to provide a staff capable of the necessary flexibility in the interpretation of the prescribed curriculum.)

(7) The school must not be conducted for private profit and the teaching staff must not undertake in school hours duties unconnected with school work.

609. Schools are classified as "assisted", "designated" and "non-designated". Assisted schools receive a grant-in-aid from the Administration. It is possible to remove a school from the assisted list if it falls below the required standard, but this is seldom done, since the Administration's aim is, of course, not to reduce but to increase the number of efficient schools.

If an assisted school is reported on by the inspector as falling below the standard, the management is warned, and only after a long warning and persistent failure to recover its ground is the extreme step taken of removing the school from the assisted list. Assisted schools have their grant paid to the voluntary agency controlling them; the grants cover approximately 80 per cent. of the cost of teachers' salaries.

610. Until recently, the assisted schools were the only primary schools in which the Administration took any active financial interest; other schools which sprang up all over the country in response to a natural desire for education were open to inspection but received no financial assistance and little advice. Recently, however, the Administration, even if unable to grant financial assistance to all, has taken all schools to an increasing extent under its care. Thus unassisted schools which were of the best quality or standard in the most important strategic positions were classed as "designated" schools. They were selected chiefly according to the varying density of population throughout the country, and it is the Administration's intention to give them every help short of direct financial assistance, so that they may supplement the work of the assisted schools.

At present designated schools are of lower quality than the assisted schools, but it is the policy of the Administration to improve the quality of their work by posting to them trained teachers as they become available. Although at present the majority of the teachers employed in the designated schools are still untrained, the average is being steadily raised by the replacement of untrained teachers by trained. Although the designated schools receive no direct financial assistance from Government funds they do receive financial assistance from the education funds of Native Authorities. Native Authority funds are raised partly by local taxation and partly from grants received from the Administration. Designated schools therefore may be regarded both from the point of view of the quality of their work and from the point of view of their financial status, as occupying an intermediate stage between the assisted and non-designated schools.

611. In addition to the assisted and designated schools, there are many Q. 223 others which have been opened in response to the popular demand for education. Many of these are still of a very low standard, but they represent nevertheless a sincere effort to provide some measure of education in a country whose resources do not yet permit of universal education, either in finance or in the supply of teachers. Many of these non-designated schools receive small grants from Native Authority funds, and in the course of time they will be considered for designation. Designated schools similarly may in the course of time be considered for admission to the assisted list.

612. All assisted schools and many designated schools are normally well equipped with furniture, teaching apparatus and stationery.

613. There was no new education legislation during the year. Q. 222

(d) Administration

614. The development of education within the Territory is the responsibility of the Administration's Education Department. Education in the Southern Section of the territory is governed by the Education Ordinance (Cap. 97), which applies to the Colony, Ashanti and Southern Togoland; in the Northern Section it is governed by the Education Ordinance (Cap. 98) which applies to the Northern Territories as well as the Northern Section of Togoland. Q. 224

Q. 221

615. The total approved establishment of senior staff for the Education Department consists of a Director of Education, a Deputy Director of Education, 5 Assistant Directors of Education, 3 Principals of Teacher-Training Colleges, 9 Senior Education Officers and 57 Education Officers. For technical education there is an approved senior establishment which consists of 2 Principals, 6 Senior Masters and Mistresses, 18 Masters and Mistresses. In addition, there is an approved establishment of 24 Assistant Education Officers and there are 391 teachers. There is also a cadre of office Assistants and Clerks.

616. The staff continues to be below strength, deficiencies being particularly embarrassing in the case of agricultural and technical education.

617. Of the five posts of Assistant Directors of Education one is for the development of technical education and a second is for the education of women and girls. Of the three remaining posts, two were created in April, 1949. The holders will be stationed at Cape Coast and Kumasi respectively, in pursuance of a policy for the decentralisation of administration. One Assistant Director of Education is stationed at the headquarters Office in Accra.

618. One of the Principals is in charge of the Government Teacher-Training College at Winneba to which reference has been made above. The other is responsible for the Government Training College at Tamale and also for education administration in the Northern Territories. The third Principal will in due course be appointed to take charge of the Government Teacher-Training College to be established at Berekum in Ashanti.

619. The duties of Senior Education Officers, Education Officers and Assistant Education Officers include general education administration, the inspection of schools, the development of the teaching of special subjects (such as housecraft and agriculture), the training of teachers and teaching in other Government post primary institutions. An Education Officer and an Assistant Education Officer are permanently stationed at Ho and the Territory is regularly visited by other officers of the Education Department stationed at Accra, Cape Coast and Tamale. The Territory receives the same attention as the Gold Coast.

620. The existing system of general administration of education in the Trust Territory under the Director of Education, Gold Coast, ensures experienced guidance and the maintenance of a proper balance in regard to the provision of facilities.

(e) Education Committees and Conferences

Q. 220

621. There is a Central Advisory Committee on Education which sits to advise the Education Department and through it the Administration, on educational matters in the Colony, Ashanti and Southern Togoland. Membership of the Committee is representative of the Native Authorities, 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 and girls' education. In addition, the Committee includes outstanding

members of the community who have made a study of educational affairs. Members during the year were:—

The Director of Education.
 The Reverend Father Culligan (Roman Catholic Mission).
 Mr. L. B. Greaves, O.B.E., M.C. (Methodist Church).
 Mr. W. M. Beveridge (Ewe Presbyterian Church).
 The Hon. Nana Sir Tsibu Darku IX, Kt., O.B.E., Omanhera of Asin Atandasu.
 His Honour Mr. Justice K. A. Korsah, C.B.E., D.C.L.
 The Hon. Rev. Christian Baeta.
 The Hon. Nene Azzu Mate Kole, Konor of Manya Krobo.
 The Hon. C. W. Tachie-Menson, O.B.E.
 The Hon. B. D. Addai.
 Mr. J. W. K. Appiah, M.B.E.
 Mr. J. T. N. Yankah, M.B.E.
 Mr. D. M. Balme, D.S.O., D.F.C., Principal of the University College of the Gold Coast.
 Mr. F. D. Harker, General Manager of the Presbyterian and Ewe Presbyterian Schools.
 Mr. T. W. Kwami, Member of the Southern Togoland Council.
 The Deputy Director of Education.
 The Assistant Director of Education for Education of Women and Girls.
 The Social Development Officer.

622. Mr. T. W. Kwami was nominated by the Southern Togoland Council to represent its interests on the Central Advisory Committee on Education. Mr. Kwami, Mr. Baeta, and Mr. Beveridge very effectively represent the special interests of the Southern Section.

The Reverend Christian Baeta is an Ewe who until recently resided at Ho in the Trusteeship Territory and who has been closely concerned with the management of the schools of the Ewe Presbyterian Church. He is an authority on Togoland educational affairs. Mr. Beveridge, Principal of the Ewe Presbyterian Teacher-Training College at Amedzofe, though not indigenous to the Territory, has a detailed knowledge of its educational affairs.

623. This Central Advisory Committee was established in 1942 and has proved a notable success in achieving co-operation among the various organisations which are responsible for the management of the educational system and for its development. It is a valuable means of keeping educational administration in touch with public opinion on educational affairs, and in explaining to the people educational policy and the reasons that lie behind it. The Committee meets quarterly at Accra and each session is of two or three days' duration.

624. This Central Advisory Committee is supplemented to an increasing extent by the Northern Territories Education Committee and a system of District Education Committees. These are advisory bodies which have been growing up in the last few years in the Colony and Ashanti and also in the Southern Section of the Territory, and now cover the entire area. They advise on the local application of educational policy. They consider schools for grants-in-aid from funds administered by the Native Authorities. It is also the duty of the District Education Committee to make recommendations on the opening of new schools, when applications are made by Native Authorities and Mission bodies. In carrying this out the Committee has regard to the needs of the areas concerned, and the availability of teaching staff and funds for the payment of the staff; care is taken to avoid uneconomic duplication of schools. When the system of "designating" schools was introduced in 1947, the District Education Committee advised on the selection of those to be designated. They advise also on scales of fees and on such matters as the organisation of school meals and in detail on annual grants.

to designated schools. The 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. Of all departments of government activity, education is the one in which it is most essential to carry the support of public opinion and District Education Committees are performing vital services in educating local public opinion on educational matters, and in educating the educational administrator and helping him to keep in touch with public opinion. As the Territory advances, education must come more and more under direct control, and must cease to be regarded as an activity imposed by the Administration. The Education Committees are the principal means by which leading members are brought together for the common study of educational affairs, and by which Africans themselves are enabled to take an increasing share in the formulation of education policy.

625. There are twenty District Education Committees and of these one the Ho-Kpandu District Education Committee, serves the Southern Section. It is the intention that this Committee, expanded to include a representative of the Krachi Native Authority, shall also serve the Krachi District, now that the latter area forms part of the Southern Section, until such time as development may necessitate separate and further provision. The membership of this Committee is as follows:—

- The Senior District Commissioner, Ho, Chairman.
- Provincial Education Officer, Eastern Province.
- Mr. W. K. Addo, Supervisor of Ewe Presbyterian Church Schools.
- Mr. P. C. Ayivor, Supervisor of Roman Catholic Mission Schools.
- Mr. B. F. Newell, Representative of the Awatime Native Authority.
- Mr. C. C. Tamakloe, Representative of Asogli Native Authority.
- Fia J. K. Akoto, Representative of the Akpiri Native Authority.
- Nana Owusu IV, Kyidomhene of Buem.
- Mr. S. J. D. Ayivor, Second Representative of Buem Native Authority.
- Mrs. I. S. Beveridge, Representative of the interests of Female Education.
- Mr. W. Tsama-Kofi, Representative of the Gold Coast Teachers' Union.
- The Medical Officer, Ho.
- The Senior Agricultural Officer, Kpeve.
- Mr. Anku Morny, Representative of Atando Native Authority.

626. In the Northern Territories including the Northern Section, the Board of Education is the body which advises the Director of Education and fulfils the functions which in the Colony and Ashanti are undertaken by the Central Advisory Committee on Education. In 1950 the board was composed of:—

- The Chief Commissioner of Northern Territories.
- The Director of Education.
- The Assistant Chief Commissioner of Northern Territories.
- The Bishop, White Fathers' Mission, Navrongo.
- The General Manager, White Fathers' Mission Schools.
- The District Commissioner, Gonja.
- The Officer-in-Charge of Education, Northern Territories.

There are proposals to set up District Education Committees for the Northern Territories in 1951.

(f) Curricula

Q. 226
Q. 227

627. The problem of devising a curriculum suitable for African schools is that of providing a training which 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; at the same time avoiding 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 in the Gold Coast, particularly in the Training Colleges.

628. English is taught as a subject in the basic Infant-Junior Course, and the transition from the mother tongue to English as a medium of instruction is made in the first year of the Senior Primary Course, that is in Standard IV. All Senior Primary 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 British Universities on equal terms with British-born students. In the case of Konkombas of Eastern Dagomba and of the few Twi speaking children who attend schools in the Ewe areas of the Southern part of the Territory, pupils are obliged to acquire a second vernacular. Elsewhere in the Territory the mother tongue and English are the only languages used; Ewe and Twi are prominent in the South, while Dagomba is the main language of the Northern Section of the Territory.

629. Physical education and hygiene are compulsory subjects in the curriculum of all education institutions.

630. The curriculum of the Infant classes of the *Infant-Junior schools* in the Territory includes the speaking, reading and writing of the mother tongue; simple spoken English, taught by the direct method and designed to prepare for the transition to the use of English as a medium of instruction; arithmetic, singing, games and physical exercises, nature study; informal and general studies approached by story telling and expression work, including drawing, handwork, drama and music. The inculcation of healthy habits is given daily attention.

631. In the *standard classes*, that is, the top three classes of the *infant-junior schools*, the curriculum includes further study of the mother tongue; arithmetic; nature study and gardening; hygiene; games and physical education; music; handwork and, for girls, housecraft; and civics. The civics course includes elementary instruction regarding the United Nations Organisation. Constant effort is made throughout the curriculum to ensure that the methods of teaching are in line with up-to-date educational thought and that the teaching methods are adapted as far as may be necessary to African conditions.

632. In both Sections great importance is attached in the schools system to the school farms where improved farming principles are inculcated since farming is the basic industry and most children will lead an agricultural life. Practical work in the form of gardening and farming reinforce the theoretical lessons of the classroom.

633. Housecraft is taught by women teachers in all senior girls' schools and in an increasing number of co-educational schools. It includes hygiene; cookery (with special reference to the dietetic value of local foodstuffs); needlework, including the making of simple hygienic garments; child-welfare; household management and marketing in relation to income; and as the result of negotiations with the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate the Gold Coast secondary school examination syllabus in the subject is to be further adapted to local needs and a new emphasis is to be given to the scientific foundations of housecraft the teaching of which, begun about twenty-five years ago, has had a very considerable influence on the way of life of the school-educated sections of the community and through them on the community at large.

634. The Education Department has organised a group of committees or the leading educationists in the Gold Coast and the Territory with a view to devising and introducing a greater variety into the curricula of the infant-junior and senior primary schools and teacher-training colleges. A conference of prominent Gold Coast educationists, both indigenous and expatriate, which was fully representative of all concerned in primary-school and training-college work, was held at Achimota in May, 1950. The conference, while appreciating the limitations imposed by the shortage of trained teachers and by finance, considered that much might be done to improve existing curricula by relating them more closely to the present-day needs of the Gold Coast and permitting greater elasticity of curriculum and method in the infant-junior and senior primary schools. During the latter part of 1950, certain selected training colleges introduced experimental curricula into their practice schools and a further conference will consider the Principals' reports on these experiments in due course. The association of the training colleges with these deliberations and experiments from the beginning will ensure that the training-college curricula will be suitably modified to adapt teachers-in-training to the new conditions. The specialist teachers, who are likely to become necessary as a result of these curriculum changes, will be trained at the Gold Coast College of Arts, Science and Technology, to which reference has already been made above.

635. The content of the *Teacher-Training Course* is designed not merely to give the students professional training but to extend their general education. Most trained teachers are given their professional training on the foundation of the Primary Course, and their four-year Teacher-Training Course takes into account the necessity of broadening their general education.

(g) Secondary School Leaving Examinations

636. The new secondary school at Ho is the first secondary school to be set up in the Territory. In common with the Gold Coast secondary schools in which pupils of the Territory are enrolled, it will, in due course, prepare pupils for the annual School Certificate Examination of the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate. By this examination, exemption may be obtained from the Matriculation examination of the University of London and from the Entrance Examinations of other British Universities. Close relations are maintained between the Cambridge Examinations Syndicate on the one hand and the West African secondary schools and Education Departments on the other, so that the syllabus for the examination is kept under review and related to West African standards and needs. Ewe, the mother tongue of the larger area of the Southern Section of the Territory, is among the West African languages for which candidates may be presented, and it is included in the subjects by means of which exemption may be secured from the London Matriculation. In 1951, the General Certificate of Education Examination will replace the School Certificate Examination in the United Kingdom, but this change is regarded as being initially of an experimental nature and its expansion overseas is not contemplated at this stage. The Overseas School Certificate, which is related to overseas needs, will be continued in the interim. In 1950, the Higher School Certificate Examination was held in the Gold Coast for the first time at Achimota School but the results are not yet available. 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 of the Gold Coast. Negotiations are also being pursued whereby pupils who have left school after obtaining the School Certificate qualification may be enabled to obtain the qualification

now required for entry to United Kingdom universities by means of sitting as private candidates for the Higher School Certificate Examination. Arrangements are now being made for the establishment of an Examinations Council for West Africa on which would be represented the Gold Coast University College and Ibadan (Nigeria) University College, the Education Departments of the British territories in West Africa, the secondary schools in these territories, the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate and the University of London. At the end of 1949 and early in 1950 Dr. Jefferey, Director of the Institute of Education, University of London, visited West Africa at the invitation of the Colonial Office and the British West African Governments to discuss the proposal and to report on it. His report, submitted in March, 1950, has been accepted by the Administration and steps to implement it are now being taken. 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 Council will also concern itself, however, at an early stage with the possibility of providing, perhaps by means of adapting the General Certificate of Education Examination, a public examination to replace the present London Matriculation Examination which is to be held for the last time in June, 1951.

(h) Finance

637. Expenditure during the financial year 1949-50 by the Administration on education, including the construction and equipment of schools (but not including education grants to Native Authorities) was £1,699,525 for the whole of the Gold Coast and the Territory and £166,626 in the Territory alone which is nearly twice the figure for 1947-48.

638. The main existing legislation in respect of grants-in-aid was enacted Q. 125 in 1932. Since then, there has been an accretion of new legislation and of administrative practice of considerable complexity, designed to accord with the needs of an educational system which, in the last ten years, has developed very rapidly. In 1950 a Committee, of which the Financial Secretary was Chairman, was appointed by the Governor, to make recommendations as to (1) the sources from which funds for education should be derived; (2) the introduction of a consolidated and simplified grants-in-aid system; (3) the consequent reorganisation in the management of the education system; and (4) the necessary legislation. The report of this Committee is now under consideration by the Administration.

(i) School and University Fees

639. School and university fees are normally payable in the Southern Q. 130 Section; but there is provision for scholarships and for partial or complete exemption in appropriate cases. Scales of fees are prescribed according to the resources of the areas concerned and upon the advice of District Education Committees.

640. The present scales were established in 1948 and are as follows:—

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

Infant classes, 18s. per annum.

Junior standard classes I-III, 36s. per annum.

Senior standard classes IV-VII, 48s. per annum.

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

Infant classes, 15s. to 18s. per annum.

Junior standard classes I-III, 30s. per annum.

Senior standard classes IV-VII, 42s. per annum.

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

Infant classes I-III, 12s. per annum.

Junior standard classes, 18s. to 24s. per annum.

Senior standard classes IV-VII, 24s. to 30s. per annum.

641. These scales remain in force, but in the case of category (a), Senior standard rates have in some instances been raised to 60s.

642. 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 District, recently transferred from the Northern to the Southern Section, presents some exception to this general rule. In the schools managed by the Roman Catholic Mission, fees are charged according to the "c" scales, but the majority of the indigenous children attending Native Authority day schools are allowed a full or partial remission of fees. At the Krachi Native Authority Boarding School, the fees are:—

£1 10s. per annum for indigenous children and

£2 per annum for non-indigenous children.

Subject to these exceptions, fees are charged in all schools in the Colony, Ashanti and the Southern Section of the Territory. The practice is a long established one and there is very little genuine dislike of it. There has, however, been some demand for "free" primary education, stimulated by people who ignore the fact that in countries in which "free" facilities are provided there is such an income from taxation as can carry the burden. As yet the Administration is bearing by far the greater part of the cost of maintaining the educational system and its increasing commitments for development are heavy in comparison with its present and foreseeable revenue. Although there has been a very marked increase in the proceeds of local government taxation in recent years, local governments, like the central, already have heavy commitments. The aim of educational development is to provide universal and free education in so far as this is possible within the available financial resources: but the present and foreseeable resources of the local and central governments are such that income from school fees must continue for a long time to come to be a source of funds for the maintenance of education. The fee income of assisted and designated schools covers nearly 20 per cent. of their recurrent costs.

643. Fees for Government-assisted secondary schools, all of which (with one exception) are boarding institutions, are £35-£43 10s. for boys and £36-£40 for girls. The fees for Achimota School are £45 for boys and £40 for girls. At the new secondary school established at Ho, school fees are £43 per annum.

644. The Accra Academy, at which are enrolled a number of boys from the Territory, is mainly a day institution and its tuition fee is £12 10s. per annum. The few boarding students pay an additional fee of £25 10s. for food and accommodation.

645. The fee at the Gold Coast Government Technical School is £18 per annum, and at the trade-training centres £9 per annum. In each case the fee covers full board and tuition. In 1950, 15 scholarships for technical education at these institutions were awarded. Of these two were gained by boys from the Territory.

646. The fees in teacher-training institutions, which are described below, are as follows:—

(1) Government-assisted two-year post-primary (Certificate B), £10 to £13 10s.

(2) Government-assisted four-year post-primary or two-year post-secondary (Certificate A), £18 to £25 for men and £13 for women.

(3) Achimota Training College, £25 for men and £15 for women.

647. In general, fees for secondary schools and teacher-training colleges are less for women than for men. This is in accordance with the policy of encouraging the community to increase the enrolment of girls and women in educational institutions, which has met with substantial success in the last few years.

648. Variations in fees in secondary schools and teacher-training colleges are due largely to variations in the cost of foodstuffs from area to area.

649. In the case of assisted secondary schools, the Administration awards grants which provide for 80 per cent. of the African teachers' salaries. In addition, grants are paid in respect of non-African personnel. The new secondary school at Ho has not yet reached its maximum enrolment or fee income, although it has overheads and other expenses comparable with other post-primary institutions. To meet this difficulty, a new basis of grant has been conceded to the school: grant is paid on the basis of the difference between approved expenditure and income.

650. The Administration meets in full the cost of whatever temporary cost-of-living allowance is payable by post-primary institutions in respect of their staff.

651. The Administration pays a grant of £25 in respect of each student in Certificate B colleges and, to Certificate A colleges, £20 for each man and £25 for each woman student. In addition the Administration pays 100 per cent. of the salaries of African teachers and, also, grants in respect of non-African personnel.

652. In the case of students at Achimota Training College the grant is £30 for the Certificate A course, £54 for Art and Crafts and £40 for Domestic Science.

653. In the *Northern Section* complete remission of fees is normal in respect of indigenous children in local government day schools, the Native Authorities meeting all expenditure with the assistance of grants-in-aid from the Administration. The Northern Section is as yet much poorer than the Southern, and education is at an early stage of development.

654. Yendi Native Authority Boarding Schools at Yendi have the following scale of fees:

	£	s.	d.
A. Children of Northern Territories parents (including the Northern Section of the Trust Territory) not in Government or commercial employment	1	10	0
B. Children of Government and commercial employees (teachers included) who are natives of the Northern Territories (including the Northern Section of the Trust Territory):			
(a) Earning between £30 and £60 p.a.	1	10	0
(b) Earning between £60 and £90 p.a.	2	10	0
(c) Earning between £90 and £150 p.a.	3	10	0
(d) Earning between £150 and over	5	0	0
NOTE.—Deductions: Second child of same father, 40 per cent. Third child of same father, 60 per cent.			
C. Children of teachers from the Colony serving in the Northern Territories	2	10	0
D. Children of other non-natives of the Protectorate (including the Northern Section of the Trust Territory)	5	0	0
E. Non-boarders (girls)	10	0	0
Domestic science fees	10	0	0

655. The Government senior boarding school at Tamale includes in its enrolment a high proportion of pupils who are Native Authority scholarship-holders. The balance of expenditure over and above the value of the scholarships is met by the Gold Coast Government.

656. No fees 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.

657. In the Northern Section, all travelling expenses of pupils at boarding institutions are paid by the Native Authorities. In the Southern Section there is no provision for free transportation, except in the case of a small number of ex-Servicemen students to whom special conditions apply.

Q. 120
Q. 240

(f) Scholarships

Q. 250

658. The Administration has numerous scholarships schemes for university education and advanced professional training in the United Kingdom and at the University College of the Gold Coast, with a view to qualifying men and women for posts in the senior branches of the Civil Service and to providing the country with an increased cadre of medical and dental practitioners of African birth. Other scholarships to the United Kingdom are awarded with a view to increasing, by practical training, the efficiency of members of the Junior Civil Service and to enhancing their suitability for consideration for promotion to the senior branches. All scholarships are open to men and women from the Territory, a total of 27 of whom have been granted scholarships for the following: Arts and Science Degrees (19), Medicine (1), Arts and Crafts (1), Engineering (1), Advanced Teachers' Training (4), Journalism (1). Scholarships for higher education and professional training for teachers are described below.

659. Approximately 170 scholarships for secondary education and 90 scholarships for pre-university Sixth-Form work are awarded from public funds each year. Thirty-five such scholarships were held by pupils from the Territory in 1950. About 45 scholarships for specialist courses of teacher-training at Achimota Training College are awarded annually from public funds. Five such scholarships were held during 1950 by teachers from the Territory. In addition, all secondary schools award scholarships from their own resources.

660. As from the beginning of 1951, the Cocoa Marketing Board will offer competitive scholarships yearly to dependents of persons who can prove direct association with the cocoa industry by ownership or employment. A sum of £1,000,000 has been set aside and invested to yield sufficient revenue to cover the annual cost of the scheme. One hundred primary scholarships at £6 per annum will be awarded each year, tenable for four years and will be shared by children in the Colony, Ashanti, and the Territory. Fifteen secondary scholarships at £60 per annum and tenable for five years will also be divided on a district basis.

In 1951, also, eight University scholarships of £200 per annum tenable for four years will be awarded for degree or professional courses at the University College of the Gold Coast or overseas. Four of these scholarships will be specifically tenable at the University College of the Gold Coast and three will be agricultural scholarships. Provision is also made in the general scholarship scheme for post graduate studies and for extensions for research.

(k) School Health and Dietary

661. All school children may attend Government hospitals and dispensaries for small, almost nominal, fees. All teachers-in-training receive instruction in hygiene, first-aid and the treatment of simple ailments. At many schools teachers conduct "dispensaries" in the interest of their pupils. A considerable number of schools have Junior Links of the Gold Coast Branch of the British Red Cross Society. Their aim is to spread a knowledge of habits of healthy living among their members and among the people in the vicinity of the school. Q. 230

662. On completing an enquiry into nutrition in the Gold Coast, which included investigation in day and boarding schools, the Government Nutrition Officer prepared a booklet entitled "Advice and Suggestions for the Feeding of School Children". She worked in close co-operation with the Education Department and the booklet has been distributed free to managers and to schools. It contains advice on the improvement of dietary, the preparation of food and the organising and serving of full and supplementary meals in day and boarding institutions. There is an increasing consciousness among school-educated people of the importance of an adequate, balanced dietary and of the need for more frequent meals for children. The subject of nutrition and meals is one to which the Central Advisory Committee on Education, District Education Committees, Native Authorities, managers of schools and teachers are giving attention with a growing interest, which has been stimulated by the Education and Medical Departments. The financial aspect of the subject is obviously of importance, for the school population of the Gold Coast is steadily growing and is already large. It is generally agreed that the cost of meals should not be a charge on the community but that local authorities should assist with capital expenditure to be supplemented by community labour for the construction of simple buildings such as kitchens and dining shelters. The idea of school meals appeals to many parents

and the difficulties in extending a school meals system are chiefly organisational. It is considered that teachers should not become deeply involved, because the time spent by them would inevitably reduce that for their normal duties. On the other hand, not all experiments with local committees have been successful and there is much further training work to be done.

663. The dietary of boarding schools in the Northern Section is supervised by the Education Department with the advice of the Medical Department.

(1) Teachers

Q. 231

664. Teachers in the Territory are certificated by the Education Department, under the authority of the Gold Coast Board of Education. For trained teachers (men and women alike) there are two principal certificates:—

CERTIFICATE A awarded to teachers who have completed the full primary course 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. The training must be given in an approved boarding institution. Certificate A qualifies teachers for employment either in Infant-Junior or in Senior Schools.

CERTIFICATE B awarded to teachers who have completed the primary course and have undergone a subsequent two-year course of training in an approved boarding institution. This certificate qualifies teachers for employment in Infant-Junior Schools only. They are not qualified to teach in senior primary schools.

665. Students may be selected for training as teachers immediately after the completion of their senior primary or secondary school course, or after serving for one or more years as pupil teachers. Certificate A teachers for the Territory are trained at Achimota Training College, at Akropong in Akwapim, at St. Augustine's Roman Catholic Mission College at Cape Coast and at other colleges enumerated in the statistical appendix. A Certificate A Course was introduced at Tamale in 1947. Certificate B teachers for the Southern part of the Territory are trained at the new Training Colleges at Amedzofe and Gbi Bla and, for the Northern Section of the Territory, at Tamale. A considerable number are at other colleges enumerated in the statistical appendix.

666. Teachers who have completed a general Certificate "A" course of training may undertake a specialist course in the Training College at Achimota. The following courses are available: A 3-year course in arts and crafts designed for teachers of these subjects in secondary schools and in teacher-training colleges; a course in housecraft; a 1-year course for teachers in senior primary schools; and a 2-year course for teachers in secondary schools. There is also a 2-year course in music. Special certificates are awarded to teachers satisfactorily completing these courses. In addition to the above specialist courses there is a specialist 4-year course in handicrafts which is provided for the time being by the Government Technical School at Takoradi. The course will be transferred in due course to the College of Arts, Science and Technology. The whole system of specialist courses is comparatively new, and its adoption marks the beginning of a new era in education in the Gold Coast and in the Territory. In the early stages of educational development every effort has to be concentrated on providing qualified teachers of general subjects; there is no room for training specialists when the demand for general teachers is so great. The provision of specialist

courses is only possible when the first intensity of demand for general teachers has been satisfied. As African education becomes richer and more diversified, the system of specialist courses may be expected to develop more and more.

667. Scholarships for specialist teacher-training courses at Achimota currently held by natives of the Territory are as follows: Housecraft 2; Music 1; Physical Education 2.

668. The teachers who have not undergone courses of training in a training college are able to obtain a certificate under certain conditions. They must have served in a school for three years and they must have passed an external examination, both practical and written, which is conducted by the Education Department. Those who have satisfied these conditions may be awarded an External Teacher's Certificate, which entitles the holder to teach either in infant-junior or in senior schools. In the examination for the certificate, candidates are permitted to choose between Infant-Junior and Senior Primary work according to their experience, but they are expected to abide by their choice in their subsequent career.

669. An untrained person is permitted to teach provided he is required in a particular school for lack of trained staff and provided he is on that account enrolled in a provisional list kept by the Education Department. Much of the progress in the immediate future in schools will be made by the progressive replacement of untrained teachers by trained. In the Northern Section of the Territory there is as yet an inadequate supply of teachers. Standard VII pupils in the Senior Primary School at Tamale however are encouraged to become teachers and a high proportion of them do in fact choose teaching as a career. All who do so are guaranteed employment by their Native Authorities.

670. There is a scholarship scheme for higher education and professional training for teachers and for persons who wish to take up teaching as a career. This scheme was initiated in 1944, by the grant of £96,000 by the United Kingdom Government under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act. Since its inception 291 scholarships have been awarded and of these 21 were to natives of the Territory. In addition 30 scholarships have been awarded to persons of Ewe birth, a large number of whom have family connections with the Territory or are employed by the educational organisations working in it.

In 1949, a scheme was initiated to enable natives of Togoland under French Trusteeship to undertake studies in the United Kingdom and natives of Togoland under British Trusteeship to undertake studies in France. Selection of suitable candidates is made by a Joint Scholarship Selection Committee. Since the inception of the scheme four students have been awarded scholarships for studies in the United Kingdom while four students have received awards for courses in France.

671. The salary scales of teachers in the Government-Assisted and Designated Schools were revised in 1947. In effect the salary scales of Government and non-Government teachers of like qualifications have been assimilated. There are now seven classifications of non-Government teachers for salary purposes. Q. 232

I. The untrained teacher—a flat rate of £42 per annum.

II. Holders of "Honorary Certificates". These teachers are a small group of untrained or partially trained men who are not likely to pass the External Examination for certificates but who have achieved an acceptable standard of efficiency and who have distinguished themselves by long service and devotion to their profession. They are placed on an incremental scale with a maximum of £136 per annum.

III. Untrained teachers who pass the Education Department's External Certificate Examination. These are placed on an incremental salary scale with effect from the 1st January, 1951: £66, £66, £66, £69, £72, £75, £78, £84, £90, £96, £102, £108, £114, £120, £126, £132, £138, £144, £150, £156, £162.

IV. "Certificate B" teachers for Infant-Junior Schools who undergo the two-year post-primary training course. Their incremental salary scale with effect from 1st January, 1951, will be: £72, £72, £72, £78, £84, £90, £96, £102, £108, £114, £120, £126, £132, £138, £144, £150, £156, £162, £168, £174, £180.

V. "Certificate A" teachers. For this certificate the qualification is a four-year post-primary or a two-year post-secondary course. Included in this classification are teachers who have undergone a specialist course in addition to a general course. The salary scale is the standard scale for Second Division Government Teachers, almost all of whom hold Certificate A. It is known as Scale F. 1, 2 (see Appendix II). This scale is in fact two overlapping scales. Outstanding teachers may have accelerated promotion from one to the other.

VI. This classification contains two main categories of teachers: (a) teachers who have professional qualifications as for classification V, and (b) teachers who have higher qualifications than those for classification V but lower than those of a graduate who has completed a degree course in attendance at a university or a college for university education.

Category (a) consists of a cadre of teachers who have shown themselves outstanding in classification V (scale F. 1, 2). The cadre consists of approximately 5 per cent. of the certificated teachers in infant-junior and senior schools. Teachers selected for inclusion in classification VI (a), after reaching the maximum of the above scales, proceed to scales F. 3 (see Appendix II) which is that for a limited number of Government teachers in the first division of the junior civil service.

Teachers in classification VI (b) are normally graded in salary scale D.1, 2 (see Appendix II).

VII. This classification includes graduates who have completed a degree course at a university or a college for university education, and also teachers who are not graduates but who are in positions of responsibility such as that of principal or vice-principal of a secondary school or of a teacher-training college or that of a supervisor of schools for the whole, or for a large section of the primary educational system conducted by a major educational unit.

The salary scale is the Government scale known as C.1, 2 (see Appendix II).

In addition to the salaries described all teachers received a 20 per cent. temporary cost of living allowance.

672. The Director of Education is responsible for the grading of all teachers for salary purposes. He is assisted by a standing sub-committee of the Central Advisory Committee on Education.

673. In all local government schools in the Northern Section classifications IV and V apply.

Q. 233

674. There is a Gold Coast Teachers' Union which is affiliated to the National Union of Teachers in the United Kingdom. Its membership is open to all certificated teachers and it includes a substantial proportion of them.

675. Under the leadership of a central committee of management, the Union has come to be a respected and valuable support to the educational system. It is by no means subservient in disposition but it has adopted an attitude of co-operation with those responsible for the management of the educational system and it has distinguished itself by sound judgment and by a sense of the responsibility and dignity of the profession. In the discussions which led to the revision of salaries, to which reference is made above, the representatives of the Union much enhanced its reputation.

676. The Gold Coast Teachers' Union issues newsletters to its members. Up to 1940 the Gold Coast Education Department issued quarterly a Teachers' Journal, the content of which was of professional and general interest to teachers and was designed to assist them in the correlation of their teaching with the country's needs. Arrangements are being made for the resumption in 1951 of the publication of the Journal by the Institute of Education, University College of the Gold Coast.

(m) Adult and Community Education

677. The work of Community Development in the Territory is fully described Q. 234 in Section G.

678. Evening classes for adult literates continue to be held in a number of Q. 235 places in the *Northern Section*. In the Social Centre, Yendi, for instance, about 30 members have attended regularly throughout the year. The subjects taught are English and Arithmetic, and some members after three years' attendance have reached, in these subjects, a stage comparable with the Standard III in the primary schools. Increasing numbers of adults in Yendi and the immediate vicinity want to learn English but there has been a shortage of suitable teachers. Until recently, evening class teachers were almost entirely volunteers from the teaching profession, but it is assumed that the spreading of literacy among the adult population will receive a new impetus from the Social Development team which is envisaged for the Northern Territories as soon as possible. A week's preliminary course to arouse interest, display techniques and assess requirements was held at the Tamale Government Girls' School at the end of 1950.

679. In the *Southern Section* the St. Francis Teacher Training College at Hohoe which has been working in close conjunction with the Mass Education campaign is responsible for maintaining two literacy classes in the town of Hohoe, and in one of the nearby villages; as a result of efforts of the College the villages have cut a motorable road through the bush to link their village with Hohoe and to enable the College staff to get there more easily.

680. In consequence of the very considerable interest aroused by the lectures of a tutor from the Oxford University Delegacy for Extra-Mural studies in 1947, arrangements were made for the work to be continued for two years by the Oxford Delegacy, as a first step towards building up an Extra-Mural system for the whole country. A resident tutor arrived in the Gold Coast in April, 1948, and a People's Educational Association was established with the object of stimulating the already considerable demand for adult education, particularly in courses of Extra-Mural standard. In April, 1949, the tutor was seconded to the University College of the Gold Coast as Director of a new Department of Extra-Mural Studies established under the college's control. The Department is maintained by an annually recurrent grant from the Government of the Gold Coast. Four African local organisers were posted, after an initial training in the United Kingdom, to Accra, Sekondi, Kumasi and Tamale respectively. The staff of the Department now consists of a Director,

four Resident Tutors and an Editor. One tutor is assigned to the Trans-Volta district of the Gold Coast and the Southern Section. The Northern Section is visited by the Resident Tutor stationed in the Northern Territories. There are now nine People's Educational Association centres in the Southern Section (at Ho, Amedzofe, Kpandu, Hohoe, Nkonya, Anfoega, Krachi, Leklebi-Liate and Ve) and one in the Northern Section (at Yendi). In the Southern Section there is a central committee of the People's Educational Association with three representatives of the Trans-Volta area of the Gold Coast and three from the Territory. The full-time organiser of this People's Education Association is a native of the Territory. The groups study and discuss such subjects as "Language, Literature and Nationalism," "Agricultural and industrial revolutions," "Economic Geography," "Modern political systems," and "Background of Social History". In future, twenty-four periods are to be devoted to the study of each subject. The members of groups are responsible for their own administrative expenses and pay a subscription of 5s. per year. Each class is provided with a box of books related to the subject being studied and these are placed in the charge of a locally appointed librarian. The Department has now produced six of the new "West African Affairs" discussion pamphlets. Individual members of the People's Educational Association often assist in mass literacy movements, and the practical ideas arising out of People's Educational Association study and discussion have benefited village and district development schemes.

Q. 239

(n) Literacy

Q. 235

681. There are no reliable figures of adult literacy or illiteracy. In addition, however, to the many thousands of Gold Coast people who are literate both in the vernacular and in English, as a result of formal schooling, there are also many thousands who have not received a formal school education, but are literate through such means as catechist classes and other church work. Some have become literate through their own endeavours, either starting with no school education or with a few years of it below Standard Class III. Many are literate in the vernacular who are not literate in English and can, for example, write very adequate letters in the vernacular but not in English. The number of adult literates is being increased steadily and progressively as the school and college educational system is expanded. There are 293,384 pupils in the primary schools of the Gold Coast and the Territory at present and the number is increasing year by year. The majority of these pupils are already literate in the vernacular or in English or in both.

(o) Literature and Cultural Activities

Q. 236

Q. 238

682. The Education Department and the Educational Units co-operate in the production of school literature by means of a Text-Books Sub-Committee of the Central Advisory Committee on Education and an embryo literature bureau at the Education Department's Headquarters Office. Numerous teachers of Ewe birth have produced useful material for school use and have been found publishers by the Education Department and the Educational Units. The Scottish Mission Book Depot at Accra and Ho and a small Roman Catholic Depot at Keta act as distributing agents. In general, the variety of Ewe literature is fairly satisfactory for immediate school needs, but lack of funds and of expert staff and also difficulties as to printing and publication have retarded the production of literature in general. The production and distribution of educational literature were given special attention by the British West African Governments in 1949. At their invitation a

survey of the existing facilities was begun by Mr. Lewis, the recently appointed head of the Institute of Education. His report is under active consideration by the Administration.

683. A Gold Coast Vernacular Literature Board under Section 3 (1) of the Gold Coast Literature Board Ordinance (No. 27 of 1950) has been established. The major functions of the board will be the establishment, maintenance and control of printing facilities and the publishing of vernacular literature in connection with work for social development. Provision is made for a native of the Territory to serve on the Board. Q. 237

684. For the Twi-speaking area of the central part of the Territory, the variety of vernacular school books is satisfactory, a larger literature having been produced in Twi than in any other Gold Coast language.

685. There is a substantial Christian religious literature in both Ewe and Twi, the Churches having devoted much effort to its production.

686. The production of vernacular literature for the schools in the Northern Section is less advanced; but subject to the limitations arising from acute shortage of personnel expert in the appropriate languages, progress is being made under the leadership of the Teacher-Training College at Tamale. Government and Native Authority teachers are encouraged to write in their own vernaculars, and already a considerable body of material is awaiting publication as soon as printing facilities are available. A vernacular literature officer employed by the Department of Social Welfare has been appointed.

687. It is recognised as a principle of policy to use all the major vernaculars and dialects for all educational purposes, with English as the second and the common language.

688. Twi, Ewe and Dagomba have been standardised in the Africa script. The Education Department maintains close contact with the School of African and Oriental Studies and its advice on linguistic subjects in general is frequently sought. In the course of a visit made a few years ago to the Gold Coast, Professor Ida Ward advised in detail on matters connected with the writing of Ewe and Twi. It is hoped that it will be possible to secure in the field in the course of the next few years the expert advice of the School on the Northern Territories languages including Dagomba and others spoken in the Territory.

689. In the past the development of intellectual and cultural activities has been mainly through the educational system and the churches. To these powerful influences there have recently been added those of the British Council and the Extra-Mural Department of the University College of the Gold Coast. The main object of the British Council is the development of intellectual and cultural activities throughout the country, including the Territory, and to this end it has established a circulating library system, a travelling cinema and the free distribution of periodicals and other publications to schools, missions and social centres. The Council maintains a library of gramophone records and sheet music, and in general its services to the Territory are given in the same measure as to the Gold Coast. Q. 239

690. The people of the Territory, like those of the Gold Coast, have shown great natural gifts for rhythm, dramatisation, miming, pungent corrective burlesque and robust art. They have also gifts of corresponding vitality in the social and political aspects of their culture. These gifts are great assets in the schools and are fully recognised as such. Every effort is made to cherish and develop them, so that each may be employed as a medium for education as well as providing content for it. Q. 237

691. The teaching of African drumming, dancing, music and folk-lore is encouraged in all schools and teacher-training colleges. The special arts and crafts course for teachers provided at Achimota Training College is designed to develop an African art in sympathy with the tradition of the country. As yet the number of teachers who have undertaken this course is small, but their work has had marked effect and it is the intention that their number should be appreciably increased. Much art and craft instruction of outstanding quality is given in the educational establishments at Tamale.

692. All teachers who take the general courses of training are given some instruction in arts and crafts, and in the last decade there has been a great improvement in the teaching of the subjects in the primary schools.

693. As far as possible local material, including local dyes and pigments, are used and teachers and pupils are trained to process them. The curriculum includes weaving, woodcarving, pottery and basket-making.

694. The present Cambridge School Certificate overseas syllabus in Arts and Crafts was originally drawn up for the Gold Coast by the late Mr. H. V. Meyerowitz, Art Master at Achimota College. It is designed to foster and develop African arts and crafts and it has now been widely adopted.

695. Much of the vernacular literature produced for school use contains folk-lore and tribal history.

696. A specialist teachers' course in music has been established at Achimota Training College. It is designed to encourage the study and performance of African music and the recording of folk songs, and also to foster new composition and to develop the indigenous musical instruments. The course is directed by Mr. E. Amu, an enthusiastic and distinguished musician of Ewe birth who has studied in the United Kingdom. He himself has composed songs which are already part of the cultural life of the country and he has made a very valuable study of African rhythm.

Q. 241 697. Apart from the mobile cinema vans already mentioned there are no theatres or cinemas in the Territory. Concerts and plays are, however, performed by some schools at the end of terms. Drama is also encouraged by the Social Development teams.

698. The University College of the Gold Coast is establishing a department of African studies which will include in its scope linguistics, sociology and archæology. The Education Department and the teacher-training colleges look forward to receiving much guidance from it.

Q. 239 699. The Gold Coast Library Board, established in 1949, is an independent body corporate charged with the duty to establish and equip, manage and maintain 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 for the expansion of these services. The Territory is represented on the Board by Mr. A. N. Y. Atakumah. The services are at present based on the Aglionby (Gold Coast) Library at Accra which has a stock of 45,000 volumes. This library has a system whereby schools, social centres, etc., may, for a subscription of £2 a year receive a box of 50 books every three months. Subscribers can either come to Accra or indicate by letter the types of books they prefer. There is also a travelling branch of this library. The circulating and travelling library services are accorded to the Territory in the same measure as they are to the Gold Coast.

700. There are libraries in teacher-training colleges and the Education Department gives grants for their maintenance. There are also class libraries in the larger schools.

(p) **Other Educational Media**

701. The Public Relations Department's mobile cinema vans tour the entire Gold Coast and the Territory. They display films of general adult educational value. Experiments have been conducted in various parts of the country to decide whether a net-work of revenue-earning Native Authority cinema circuits should be established, but the project appears to be premature and the present policy is to increase throughout the country the number of visits made by the cinema vans. The fleet of vans is being increased accordingly. Q. 234

702. The Public Relations Department, in 1949, re-established its Film Unit on a 35 mm. basis, to produce locally educational films on subjects of importance to the well-being of the country. During 1950, two films made largely in Togoland were completed—one on nutrition, "Amenu's Child", and the other on general education, "New Horizons". The former was awarded a "Menzione di Merito" at the 1950 International Festival of Arts at Venice. The Department's cinema vans work in conjunction with Social Development teams who have had particular success in this field in the Territory. Qs. 138-139

703. The Gold Coast Bulletin, issued free each week by the Public Relations Department, is widely distributed in the Territory. A number of illustrated booklets especially prepared for educational purposes were distributed by the Department during the year. They covered a wide field of subjects; thus, "Wealth in Wood" describes the country's timber industry; "Fighting a Fly" describes the tsetse-fly campaign in the Northern Territories, and "Kofi, the Good Farmer", in colour, explains how good cocoa is to be obtained. Other publications, dealing with the Coussey Report on Constitutional Reform, Trade Unions, and the 1951 General Elections, have received a wide circulation. The British Council has also greatly assisted with the supply of periodicals and publications to the Territory. Q. 137

A large amount of factual information is also issued to the Gold Coast press in the form of press releases. Of the releases in 1950, 98 per cent. were published.

There is a daily transmission from the Government Broadcasting Station at Accra. It includes a relay of selected programmes broadcast from London by the British Broadcasting Corporation and, in addition, Gold Coast programmes in English and in the Gold Coast vernaculars of news, music, talks and entertainment. There are regular broadcasts in the Ewe and Twi languages. It is planned that radio rediffusion stations should be erected at Ho, Hohoe, and Yendi in the year 1951-52 and arrangements are being made for the stationing of a Government broadcast engineer at Ho. These stations will enable the British Broadcasting Corporation and local transmissions to be relayed to local people at a monthly cost of 5s. per receiver. Q. 137

I. RESEARCH

(a) Research in Basic Services

(i) *Geological Survey*

Q. 245 704. The first geological survey of Togoland under British Trusteeship was carried out under the ægis of the Gold Coast Geological Survey by Dr. T. Robertson, whose "Report on the Geology of Western Togoland, West Africa" was published in 1921. It was followed by less important notes by Robertson in the Geological Magazine (London) in 1923, 1924 and 1925. The results of subsequent work by the Geological Survey, during which the whole country was covered by a network of traverses were published in the Annual Report for 1935-36 and in Bulletin No. 11—"Geology of the Gold Coast and Western Togoland" (1940). Bulletin No. 11 contains a geological map on the scale 1:1,000,000.

705. The territory enjoys the same facilities for geological survey as the Gold Coast, i.e. the services of the Gold Coast Geological Survey are available. A reconnaissance survey of the Territory has been made, and the geological map and reports have been published.

Q. 92 706. The economic results are disappointing, for, as mentioned in paragraph 240, Section F, the only mineral deposits of any value are the iron
Q. 245 ores near Shiene. Work on special surveys have been carried out in connection with the improvement of water supplies, and will continue. With the help of the Colonial Development Fund and the Economic Co-operation Administration (the latter organisation provides the funds for the employment of one geological survey officer), the staff of the Department is being increased. It is envisaged in the future to extend more detailed geological mapping into the Territory.

707. The University College of the Gold Coast is undertaking research into the Voltaian System of the Gold Coast. This study will ultimately involve much of the Northern Territories and will certainly extend into Togoland before the work is completed. In addition exploratory work is in hand on other matters including preparation for a long-term study of the Archæan and Birrimian Systems of the Gold Coast.

(ii) *Land Survey*

708. The Survey Department has completed the cadastral Survey of Ho and has carried out several acquisition surveys in that area.

709. The topographical branch of the Department has been actively engaged in the checking of the Volta basin air survey maps and has reached the area south of Ho, having completed work on the area between the Southern boundary of the Trusteeship Territory and the Coast. Further work has been carried out in connection with the Volta dam flooding area.

710. The soil surveys carried out outside the Territory continued and the information gathered therefrom was disseminated in the Territory. No soil surveys in the Territory have been planned for the immediate future but the Territory will be covered by such a survey within the next few years.

(iii) *Meteorology*

711. No research has yet been carried out by the Meteorological Service as it has only been possible so far to make records for relatively short periods. Records have however been supplied to individuals on request and an increase in number of all types of meteorological stations is anticipated in the near future.

(iv) *Geographical*

712. The University College of the Gold Coast is conducting research into three problems that are of interest to the Territory. They are firstly the distribution of population in the Gold Coast, secondly the development of settlement in the Eastern Provinces and, thirdly certain aspects of land use in the Gold Coast in connection with the International Survey of Land Use.

(b) **Technological Research**

(i) *Agriculture*

713. There are agricultural stations at Yendi in the Northern Section, and at Kpeve near the Territory. At these and other agricultural experimental stations such as the one at Nyankpala near Tamale, the Agricultural Department has continued its research activities. During the year phytopathological research was pursued on lime die-back and on coconuts. Plant breeding trials were carried out with varieties of groundnuts while experiments and research have continued on sorghum, rice and maize. Soil fertility and rotation trials were held. Entomological research was conducted on maize stalk borers, millet borers, citrus fruit piercing moths and citrus ants. Numerous problems such as those connected with mixed and mechanised farming were studied at the experimental station at Pokoase and the result of all these activities are available for application to the Territory.

714. The West African Cocoa Research Institute serves the whole of British West Africa and the Territory and came into being in 1944; Ordinance No. 1 of 1947 provides for its legal establishment. Its objectives are to undertake research into and investigation of all matters relating to cocoa production. The Institute has some 900 acres of land and its laboratories at Tafo. In addition there are five substations totalling 120 acres. Some of its specialists were selected from a list prepared by the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organisation.

In 1950 the Institute's annual report for the 1948-49 cocoa season was published and it gives a report of the progress and experiments relating to that period. The Institute not only carries out research into swollen shoot and other virus diseases of cocoa but is also engaged in capsid research as well as in soil science, chemical, botanical, horticultural and mycological investigations. Information concerning Palm Oil research is transmitted from the Palm Oil Research Station at Benin in Nigeria.

715. Dr. J. R. Raeburn, reader in Agricultural Economics in the University of London, visited the Northern Section during the year in connection with a preliminary economic survey of the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast. The work which was initiated in 1949 by the Botanical Department of the University College of the Gold Coast has been continued during 1950.

(ii) *Irrigation*

716. It is proposed to start a pilot irrigation scheme some 17 miles from the southern boundary of the Territory in the Akuse-Kpong area near the Volta River.

The water required for this scheme would be pumped from the Volta River. No firm dates are yet available but it may be that the first planting in the area affected by the scheme will take place in 1952. It is proposed that the area of land to be irrigated should be 80 acres at first and should gradually be increased to 640 acres. Schemes of this kind though not actually located within the Territory will be a great asset when other similar schemes are launched whether in the Gold Coast or in the Territory.

(iii) *Animal Husbandry*

717. The veterinary laboratory and research station at Pong-Tamale, which serves the Northern Section, and the station and laboratory at Nungwa near Accra which ministers to the requirements of the Southern Section have suffered from the lack of a specialised veterinary officer for research work; nor were they able to secure permanently the services of a laboratory technician during 1950. However, original research work on the control of Rinderpest by means of lapinised virus was carried out during the year, and in 1951 all the cattle in the Territory will be immunised by this method. Research into improved methods of nutrition with particular reference to the cultivation of indigenous and exotic fodder grasses, and the utilisation of waste food products has also been carried out with a great measure of success. Investigation has also gone on into the potentialities of the indigenous West African dwarf cattle, and imported Zebu cattle from Nigeria. Research and experiments have also been carried out with varying breeds of pigs and poultry.

718. The studies on parasites and animal diseases which were initiated by the Zoology Department of the University College were pursued during 1950.

(iv) *Fisheries*

Q. 37

Q. 38

Q. 96

Q. 245

719. The fisheries survey which was begun on the lower Volta in 1943, and later extended upriver and to the tributaries, was continued in 1950. The aim of the survey is to obtain the maximum yield from the fishery that can be safely borne. This result has been sought by encouraging native initiative to extend the fishing effort to unfished waters and by controlling fishing activity in waters where overfishing might arise. The first of these tasks has consisted in the main in fostering friendly relationships between the migrant fisherman and the local communities. It is likely that no factor has had a more restrictive effect on the development of the Volta fishery in the past than the hostility of the non-fishing river populations to the migrant fishermen. Control is effected by careful distribution of seine nets, which are the most efficient fishing instrument in use, and by enforcement of the mesh and dimensional restrictions imposed by the Fisheries (Amendment) Regulations on the use of seine and set nets. Seine net owners are required to hold a permit issued by a District Commissioner, and their number is limited. The catches of certain typical seine nets are recorded by Fisheries Assistants of the Department. Such records have been taken in the Kpandu District since 1945, and in Krachi area since 1948. A comparison of these records from year to year would reveal any tendency to overfishing.

No such tendency has been noted and catches have remained remarkably stable. Records of seine net catches, which were taken on the Oti river in 1948 and 1949, have been discontinued, since it was found that this river was not large enough to sustain a number of seine nets and that its resources were being amply developed by the expansion of the set net fishery.

720. As has been stated earlier, the Volta and its tributaries are fished almost exclusively by migrant fishermen. In most cases these fishermen export their catch to the rich markets of the Colony and Ashanti and the local people derive no benefit. For this reason a fishery instruction scheme was begun in 1949 in Dagomba, at Kpaliba on the Oti river. This scheme was continued in 1950 and a further scheme was begun at Saboba, and another outside Trust Territory. About 20 Konkombas are at present under instruction and it is intended to increase this number, and to extend to other parts of the Territory.

721. The river survey and the fisheries instruction schemes were conducted by the Fisheries Department under the direction of the Senior Fisheries Officer. Two Fisheries Assistants were engaged on the survey in Trust Territory, one being stationed in the Kpandu District and the other in the Krachi area. They recorded the catches of typical seine nets. One Fisheries Assistant and two Demonstrators were engaged on the fisheries instruction schemes at Kpaliba and Saboba in the Dagomba District.

722. The West African Fisheries Research Institute at Freetown apart from initiating its own special research undertakes research at the special request of the Fisheries Departments in British West Africa.

723. During 1950, also, the University College of the Gold Coast initiated a full programme of research into the economic aspects of the fishing industry and during the course of the year a substantial amount of field work was completed. The work which the College's Zoology Department carried on during 1949 and which concerned the Volta "Oyster" and the shore and deep water marine fauna of the Gold Coast, was continued during 1950.

(v) *Forestry*

724. Research areas were established in 1947 for silvicultural work. As is well known, forestry research (whether in the botanical, ecological or silvicultural field) is a very long term undertaking and many years will elapse before positive conclusions can result from these investigations. Research into the rehabilitation of eroded areas by protection and afforestation was continued, and an examination in detail of proposed forest reserves in and near the Dagomba area of the Territory has been undertaken.

(vi) *Chemistry*

725. During 1950 the Department of Chemistry of the University College of the Gold Coast initiated several research projects, mostly concerned with the chemistry of plant life. The extraction and separation of alkaloids from the root bark of *Funtumia Africana* was studied, as was the extraction and separation of alkaloids from the seeds and bark of *Albizia Warneckii*. Experiments were directed towards the synthesis of carpine, the Alkaloid of *Carica Papaya*. The following plants were also examined and found not to contain alkaloids: *Capparis Erythrocarpa*, *Kigelia Africana*, *Cassytha Filiiformis* and *Sarcostemma Viminale*. The latter contains a glycoside. In addition to this, research was also initiated into the synthesis of fluorine and anthracene analogues of D.D.T.

(vii) *Medical Research*

726. An entomological survey of the Volta was carried out from June to November, 1950, by Dr. Lewis Berner, Professor of Zoology at the University of Florida. Dr. Berner paid special attention to problems which would arise during and after the construction of the projected Volta river dam. His main work was in connection with the vectors of malaria, onchocerciasis and trypanosomiasis. His report is nearing completion and will be printed during 1951.

Arrangements have been made for Dr. Elmer G. Berry, Director of the Institute of Tropical Medicine, Harbel, Liberia, to undertake a survey of schistosomiasis in British West Africa. This is an Economic Co-operation Administration project and a Colonial Development and Welfare grant has been made to be employed on local expenses incurred in West Africa. Dr. Berry will visit the Volta area from his headquarters in Lagos.

727. Special research in Trypanosomiasis and Virus is carried out for the whole of British West Africa at Vom and Yaba respectively, in Nigeria. The Gold Coast makes an annual contribution of about £4,500 towards the maintenance of the Virus Research Institute at Yaba. This Institute is the erstwhile Yellow Fever Research Institute and acquired its present designation early in 1950. The University College has also continued the research work which its Department of Zoology carried on in 1949 in connection with the transmission of human diseases by sand flies (*Simuliidae*).

(c) Sociological Research

(i) *Sociology*

728. A sociologist of the University College of the Gold Coast spent the greater part of the year in the Eastern Dagomba-Nanumba area of the Northern Section where he is investigating the social structure of the Konkombas. The University College is also conducting a study of the relationship between ancient Egyptian culture and Near Eastern ritual belief in Akan culture as well as one of the religious, social and economic aspect of funeral customs in the Gold Coast.

(ii) *Education*

729. In response to an invitation originally made by the Central Advisory Committee on Education, the University College of the Gold Coast began research into the teaching of English in October, 1948. The work is under the direction of Professor P. Gurrey, formerly of the University of London and it is financed by grants from the Gold Coast Government and by grants made by the United Kingdom Government under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act. Professor Gurrey is accorded the full co-operation of the teacher training colleges, the secondary schools and the Education Department and the work will continue for seven years. The Gold Coast problems of learning a second language are being studied and re-defined and all the means at present employed in the teaching of English are being reviewed. The purpose of the investigation is to find out the quality of the student's use of English—to determine to what extent he would be capable of perceiving fine philosophic ideas and principles, of understanding the sharp distinctions and exact analyses made by the best modern scholarship, and of appreciating the precision of imagery of great poetry. A second aim is to try to find out what encouraged an appreciation of literature. For these purposes a course of teaching English literature on limited and specified lines was carried out between October, 1948, and April, 1949. It was given to students of the new University College of the Gold Coast, but it formed part of an enquiry into the abilities and standards of achievement in English of school-children and college students of the Gold Coast. The conclusions reached can be summarised as follows:—much more intensive training in reading for comprehension is needed at an early stage; that a wider range of reading of English literature should be encouraged; more frequent and independent tasks of an exacting nature were needed, especially tasks that required the handling of facts, the examination of ideas, theories and hypothesis, and the determining of underlying assumptions.

In addition to this work the University College has also conducted research during the year into all the vernaculars of the Gold Coast to attempt to establish their inter-relationship by means of grammatical criteria.

The Institute of Education has been engaged on the standardisation of English, Arithmetic and Verbal Intelligence tests for seniors in the Gold Coast; on grading and presentation of arithmetical material for primary schools; on a study of the social functions of language and the teaching of the mother tongue; on an investigation into problems of scale appreciation in map-reading at the primary school level and on a comparative study of the use of English and Twi as media of instruction in Senior Primary Schools.

(iii) *Legal*

730. Following petitions by a group of thirty-one stranger farmers in the Ntrubu Area of the Kete Krachi District, the Lands Department of the Administration entrusted one of its officers with the investigation of their claims in situ. As a result of this investigation which included research into the title of land under Native Customary Law, the conclusion was reached that the petitioners had acquired an "absolute, perpetual, hereditary and alienable right to their respective parcels of land subject to the ultimate reversion being vested in the Stool, and to such restrictions as were laid down by statute", and accordingly certificates of title were issued in the latter half of 1950.

J. PUBLICATIONS

731. The volume of legislation issued during the year is being sent to the Q. 244 Library of the United Nations.

K. SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

732. In this section it is proposed to deal with the recommendations of Q. 246 the Trusteeship Council and the General Assembly in as far as they have not been dealt with in previous sections of this report. Where the subject matter is fully covered elsewhere, a reference to the relevant paragraphs is included. The principal document referred to is the Trusteeship Council's report for the year 1949-50 to the General Assembly (Supplement No. 4. A/1306), pages 72-73 of which contain the Council's recommendations and observations regarding the Territory.

Political Advancement

733. *Representation on Gold Coast bodies*: [reference Chapter II, Section 5, Part II of A/1306]. The representation of the Territory in the proposed Legislative Assembly is described fully in paragraphs 115 and 128. The membership for the Southern Section is roughly proportionate to its population and interests—viz. out of 75 elected members for the whole country with a population at the 1948 census of 4,118,450, Southern Togoland with a population of 204,000 returns three members. The representation of the Northern Section is not distinct from that of the Northern Territories. The Territory is at present represented on the various marketing boards and on the main Government Committees, a list of the representatives being given in paragraph 152 C. The development of regional administration and local Government is discussed at paragraphs 136-148.

734. *Northern Section*: [reference Chapter II, Section 5, Part II of A/1306]. The representation of the Northern Section on the Legislative Assembly and the increasingly important role which will be played by the

Northern Territories Territorial Council together with the gradual development of local government organisation should serve to provide political education for the inhabitants of the Northern Section who will also be brought more closely into touch with the affairs of the country as a whole in the near future through radio rediffusion, radio kiosks and an increase in the supply of Public Relations Department publications and vernacular literature. An important conference was held in Tamale in December, 1950, to plan the extension of the Mass Education campaign to the Northern Territories and Northern Section (see paragraphs 442-445). As a matter of interest no changes occurred among the sub-divisional chiefs in Dagombe during the year.

735. *Constitutional Reform*: [reference Chapter II, Section 5, Part II of A/1306]. A description of the new constitution will be found at paragraphs 101-126.

736. *Suffrage*: [reference Chapter II, Section 5, Part II of A/1306]. A form of universal suffrage has now been introduced into the Southern Section. The reasons for not introducing it at present into the Northern Section are given in paragraphs 128-130.

737. *Judicial Organisation*: [reference Chapter II, Section 5, Part II of A/1306]. A District Magistrate continued to be posted to the Southern Section throughout the year.

Economic Advancement

738. *Economic Advancement in Trust Territories*: [reference General Assembly resolution 322 (iv)]. The Territory is represented by a member appointed by the Southern Togoland Council on both the Cocoa Marketing Board and the Agricultural Produce Marketing Board which control the export outside West Africa of cocoa and vegetable oils, and oil seeds. (See paragraphs 317-332.) The only other important export trade—in foodstuffs to the Gold Coast proper—is entirely in the hands of Africans who are mainly indigenous to the Territory. Trade in imported goods is still to a great extent limited to expatriate companies but many indigenous petty traders are engaged in importing goods from the Gold Coast proper into the Territory. Encouragement is already being given to African participation in commerce through co-operative societies (see paragraph 341) and consideration is being given to assisting African merchants engaged in trade and commerce (see paragraph 188).

The interests of the indigenous inhabitants are paramount in economic and social planning for the Territory.

The position regarding the Territory budget is explained at paragraph 213.

739. *Northern Section*: [reference Chapter II, Section 5, Part II of A/1306]. The claims of the different areas of the Gold Coast and the Trust Territory—including those of the Northern Section—are continuously under review and no opportunity of accelerating the economic development of the Northern Section is lost.

740. While the Administration would like to see the soil survey extended to the Northern Section of the Territory at an early date it regrets that it is unable to make any promises on this score. The draft 10 Year Development Plan makes provision for the soil survey to cover the whole of the Gold Coast and the Territory but it is considered that first and second priorities must be given to (a) the cocoa areas, and (b) the areas which it is hoped will be suitable for irrigation if the Volta river project materialises.

Additional soil survey staff is being taken on, but even with that assistance it is unlikely that it will be possible to extend the survey into the Northern section at an early date.

741. The draft 10 Year Development Plan includes provision for a District Agricultural station at Yendi under an Agricultural Officer.

742. *Technical equipment and assistance*: [reference Chapter II, Section 5, Part II of A/1306 and the ninth resolution by the General Assembly of its 1950 session].

743. Full details of the new United Nations programme for technical assistance have been communicated to the Administration which will consider how it can avail itself of this offer as soon as its 10 Year Development plan has reached its final form and been approved and when a decision has been taken on the Volta project.

744. An application for road construction machinery for the Gold Coast and the Territory was made during 1950 under Economic Co-operation Administration, and a grant of \$303,555 was made during the year. Caterpillar tractors and motor graders have been ordered but had not been received at the end of the year. £100,000 has been provided for water supply development in the Gold Coast and the Territory by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and as has been seen the Colonial Development and Welfare Act has also financed educational building projects, scientific surveys and research schemes. Expert advisers for a number of projects in the Gold Coast which affect the Territory to a greater or less degree have been obtained from the United Kingdom and United States under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act and Economic Administration's plan. The experts who have been working in the Gold Coast under the former scheme are mentioned in paragraph 204. Broadly speaking, however, the main obstacle to progress consists not so much in a shortage of funds or an inability to obtain expert assistance but in the provision of professionally qualified engineers, doctors, etc., and technicians to supervise and direct work on the projects themselves. The long term solution to this problem clearly lies in the training of an increasing number of natives of the Gold Coast and the Territory and, as has been seen in Section G, a number of scholarship schemes exists for this very purpose, one of which is being financed to the extent of £1,000,000 by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act. Moreover the new University College when fully expanded will be able to undertake the training of more local candidates than would be possible under scholarship schemes however elaborate. Meanwhile every effort is being made to recruit the personnel needed on comparatively short term contracts from whatever country they can be obtained. In addition technical assistance has been received from United Nations Specialised Agencies in the form of a fellowship for the study of Tuberculosis from the World Health Organisation to a member of the Gold Coast Medical Department and a three months scholarship in Rural Education from UNESCO to a native of the Territory.

745. *Separate Statistics*: [reference Chapter II, Section 5, Part II of A/1306 and Trusteeship Council resolution 109 (v)].

The Cocoa Marketing Board and Agricultural Produce Marketing Board have agreed to keep separate statistics of purchases of produce for export made in the Territory. Figures of purchases will not be identical with production figures since small quantities of produce grown in the Territory may be marketed in the Gold Coast or in Togoland under French Trusteeship and

similarly small quantities of produce grown in Togoland under French Trusteeship may be marketed in the Territory. The net difference between figures of production and purchases resulting from these factors in a normal year would not amount to more than about one per cent. In the case of vegetable oils, the figures of purchases by the Agricultural Produce Marketing Board will not approximate nearly so closely to production in that they do not take internal consumption in account.

746. Plans have been made to obtain as for 1951 and subsequent years certain trade figures, from which it is hoped that it will be possible to provide the Trusteeship Council with fairly approximate estimates of the total external trade of the Territory both by value and commodities. Moreover, an endeavour is being made to have available for the Trusteeship Council by the time it meets to consider this Report estimates of the 1950 trade of the Territory.

747. Estimates of the Territory's expenditure have been provided in greater detail in this report, a breakdown of a greater number of the heads of expenditure being furnished.

748. *Cocoa Marketing Board*: [reference Chapter II, Section 5, Part II, of A/1306]. As the representatives of the Cocoa Marketing Board explained to the United Nations Visiting Mission when it was in Accra in 1949, assistance for local development projects could not be given by the Cocoa Marketing Board until the Government's development plans had been finalised: otherwise confusion and duplication would probably have ensued. An interim plan for giving financial assistance to the development of cocoa growing areas was under consideration at the end of 1950 (see paragraph 326).

749. *Road Communications*: [reference Chapter II, Part 5, Section II, of A/1306]. As regards the provision of a more extensive network, the very considerable provision being made in the draft 10 Year Development Plan for this purpose has been noted in paragraph 361: the road from Kadjebi to Ahamansu and Papase was pushed forward vigorously during the year as was the extensive resurfacing being undertaken on the Hohoe-Dafo road, to the frontier of French Togoland, along which a great part of the cocoa crop is evacuated. The funds provided for the maintenance of other roads were materially increased.

750. No further consideration can be given to the bridging of the two main rivers crossing the Territory—the Oti and the Asuakawkaw—until the extent of the re-alignment of the main north road which will probably be necessitated by the Volta river project has been ascertained.

Social Advancement

751. *Uncivilised Practices*: [reference General Assembly resolution No. 323 (IV)]. Child marriages are not the custom in the Territory, and adequate legal provision exists for the prohibition of uncivilised practices which are known to have existed in the Territory in the past.

752. *Discriminatory laws and practices*: [reference Trusteeship Council resolution No. 127 (vi)]. Discriminatory laws and practices which are contrary to the Trusteeship Agreement do not exist in the Territory. The provisions of the new constitution regarding racial discrimination are set out in paragraph 116; the position as regards economic policy is set out in paragraphs 185-188; and as regards social policy in paragraphs 433-437.

753. *Nutrition*: [reference Trusteeship Council resolution No. 300 (vii)]. The propaganda undertaken with a view to improving nutrition in the Territory is described in paragraphs 449-451 and 517. The investigation being undertaken by Professor Brock and Dr. Autret of the World Health Organisation and the Food and Agricultural Organisation respectively into Kwashiorkor which is perhaps the most widespread nutritional disease in tropical Africa is welcomed by the Administration which gave them every assistance during their visit to the Gold Coast. The outcome of their investigations is awaited with particular interest.

754. The position regarding nutrition in the Territory and the Administrative policy is described in paragraphs 514-527. Briefly the position may be summarised as follows:—

A Nutrition Officer, trained in science and nutrition, is attached to the Medical Department and her services are available to both the Trust Territory and the Gold Coast. Her work is to study local conditions and needs as they relate to nutrition and to advise the Government as to how nutritional knowledge and advancement may best be used for the improvement of nutritional standards among the peoples of both Territories. This advisory work is done, partly through the Director of Medical Services, and partly through the Nutrition Committee constituted by heads of departments whose work is required for the improvement of nutritional standards and which was established to co-ordinate the policy of the administration on nutrition. The Nutrition Officer in co-operation with other departments also does educational and propaganda work in which nutritional knowledge is so adapted to local conditions and customs that it can be put to practical use by the people themselves.

755. *Social Development*: [reference Chapter II, Part 5, Section II, of A/1306]. The Council's approval of the work of social development and their hope that it should be extended to the Northern Section has been noted with appreciation. At the end of 1950 a conference on mass education was held in the Northern Territories to discuss the extension of social development work in that area. Representatives from the Northern Section of the Territory were present and contributed to the discussions of the conference. The conclusion reached was that the experimental work done in the South would require adaptation to the different conditions of the North. This is now under consideration.

756. *Water Supplies*: [reference Chapter II, Section 5, Part II, of A/1306]. The plans for the development of the Territory's water supplies are described at paragraphs 377-380.

757. *Health*: [reference Chapter II, Section 5, Part II, of A/1306]. The expansion of the medical and health services is discussed at some length at pages 137-139 in the 1949 report on the Territory where it is stressed that it is impractical to consider the health services of the Northern Section in isolation from those of the Northern Territories.

758. *Corporal Punishment*: [reference Trusteeship Council resolution 127 (vi) and Chapter II, Section 5, Part II, of A/1306 and the tenth resolution by the General Assembly at its 1950 session]. Importance is attached to the question of corporal punishment both by the Administering Authority and by the public. In pursuance of the statements made by representatives of the Administering Authority in the Council and in the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly, steps leading to the reduction of the number of offences

for which corporal punishment can be awarded, and to the eventual abolition of corporal punishment were being carefully studied in all their implication at the time of writing this report.

Educational Advancement

759. *Increase in educational budgets* [reference General Assembly resolution 324 (iv) and Trusteeship Council resolution 83 (iv)].

During the last three years expenditure on education has increased as follows:—

	<i>The Gold Coast</i>	<i>The Territory</i> (estimated)
	£	£
1947-48	1,061,943	84,260
1948-49	1,084,546	113,363
1949-50	1,699,525	166,626

(Note: The figures for 1949-50 include only a small portion of the funds expended on the new University College as for the most part these came from sources not directly controlled by the Gold Coast Government.)

The draft 10 Year Development Plan provides for development expenditure on education of £8,459,000 for the Gold Coast and the Territory together with additional recurrent expenditure of over £1,100,000 annually.

760. *Training of indigenous teachers* [reference Trusteeship Council resolution 83 (iv) and Chapter II, Part 5, Section 5, of A/1306].

During the last few years two teacher training colleges—at Amedjofe and Gbi Bla with a total capacity of approximately 170 teachers in training have been opened in the Southern Section of the Territory and, in addition, over 100 teachers in training from the Section have been studying in other Teacher Training Colleges in the Gold Coast Colony and Ashanti. As regards the Northern Section, the Teacher Training College at Tamale in the Northern Territories at present undertakes the training of all candidates forthcoming from the Section. The draft 10 year plan provides for another Teacher Training College for the Northern Territories and Northern Section: this will probably be situated at Nakpanduri (in the Northern Section).

The Administration, with assistance from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund has borne the capital cost of both colleges in the Territory and the college at Tamale and in addition pays capitation grants, as described in paragraph 651, in respect of each teacher in training.

761. *Higher education and Scholarships* [reference General Assembly resolution 324 (iv), Trusteeship Council resolution 110 (v) and Chapter II, Section 5, Part II of A/1306]. (See also paragraphs 592-597 and 658-660 of this Report.)

The University College of the Gold Coast has now 213 students, and the short-term target has been fixed at approximately 800 students. The ultimate plan is to have a University of 4,000 or 5,000 students, all residential. In addition it is proposed to start in the near future a College of Arts, Science and Technology at Kumasi in Ashanti (see paragraph 592) which will be open to students from the Gold Coast and the Territory, the eventual capacity of which is not yet known but which will be considerable.

762. Nevertheless, it will continue to be necessary to send students to Universities outside Africa for courses not provided at the University College or the College of Arts, Science and Technology, and it is expected that

scholarships to send students overseas will continue to be available at approximately the present level (see paragraphs 658-660) for some years to come. The Territory will share in these developments and facilities.

763. *Information about the United Nations.* (Trusteeship Council resolution 36 (III)).

Information about the United Nations continues to be included in the civics courses in schools, and Teacher-training Colleges in the Territory.

764. *Control of educational policy, administration and development.* (Reference Chapter II, Section 5, Part II, of A/1306).

In Togoland, as in the Gold Coast, early educational effort was the result of missionary enterprise. As long ago as 1847, the Bremen or North German Mission Society began to operate at Peki Blengo in the Trans-Volta area and by 1892 had firmly established stations at Ho and Amedzofe, in Togoland administered under United Kingdom Trusteeship, and also at Keta. In 1916 the Bremen missionaries in Togoland and the Gold Coast were deported and the schools of the mission came under the control of the Administration, officers of the Education Department being responsible for their organisation and supervision. The Government provided the funds for payment of the teachers' salaries until 31st March, 1926, although in June, 1923, the United Free Church of Scotland (described as the Scottish Mission) took charge of the schools. In August, 1923, three experienced German Bremen Missionaries returned to the country, with the consent of the Secretary of State, to work in association with the Bremen Mission. By general consent of a conference of Scottish and Bremen missionaries held at Ho (Southern Section) in September, 1923, the name of the mission was changed from "The Bremen Mission" to "The Ewe Mission" and in 1927 the name was again changed to "The Ewe-Presbyterian Church". More than half of the schools in the Territory are now managed by the Ewe-Presbyterian Church. The Roman Catholic Mission started work in the Trans-Volta area in 1890 and opened a school at Keta. Subsequently about 30 stations, each with its own village school, were established in the districts round Ho and Kpandui in the former German Togoland. In 1923 a separate Vicariate Apostolic of the Lower Volta was formed, which included most of the Territory now under United Kingdom Trusteeship. This mission now manages about 150 schools in the Southern Section.

765. *Administration of existing Primary Schools and the meaning of "Management".* The fact that primary schools are managed by a Mission does not mean that the Mission concerned is free to conduct them as it wishes. There is, on the contrary, very close control exercised by the Education Department and by the central Government on the day to day running of schools, as well as on the opening of new schools, which will be discussed below. This control is exercised in the case of schools in the Southern Section by virtue of the Education (Colony and Ashanti) Ordinance (Cap. 97), and in the case of schools in the Northern Section by virtue of the Education (Northern Territories) Ordinance (Cap. 98). The Education Rules made by the Boards of Education under Section 17 of Cap. 97 and Section 14 of Cap. 98 lay down detailed regulations for the conduct of schools. A summary of some of the Rules will indicate the degree of control existing.

(a) Under Cap. 97, rule 13 lays down the records, etc., which must be kept at each assisted school. These include admission, class and summary registers as prescribed by the Director of Education; a log book in which the principal teacher must record such events as the introduction of new books, apparatus or courses of instruction, any plan of lessons

approved by the Director of Education or his representative, visits of managers, absence, illness or failure of duty on the part of any member of the school staff or any special circumstances affecting the school that may for the sake of future reference or for any other reason deserve to be recorded; a visitors' book; a cashbook as prescribed by the Director of Education; a copy of the Education Rules; a portfolio to contain official letters, inspection records, quarterly and yearly returns, etc.; weekly records of work and teachers' notes; a school time-table approved by the Education Department; a board in each class-room indicating the length, breadth, height and superficial area of the room, and the number of children authorised by the Rules to be accommodated in the room.

(b) Rules 14 to 24 concern Registration and Attendance. They define the period of instruction to be regarded as an attendance, and include regulations with regard to the opening and closing of attendance registers, intervals for recreation, the times at which religious instruction may be given, and the issue of transfer certificates on a form issued by the Director of Education when a pupil leaves a school.

(c) Rules 25-27 list the subjects of instruction which must be included in the infant and standard classes of primary schools.

(d) Rules 28-34 relate to the inspection of schools. Rule 28 requires that all schools and other education institutions "shall be open at all times to the inspection of the Director of Education or his representative," and Rule 30 empowers the Director of Education or his representative to hold an inspection of any school. (A school is defined for the purpose of the ordinance as "an assembly of not less than ten pupils for the purpose of receiving regular instruction, but does not include any Sunday School").

(e) Rules 31 and 32 give the Director of Education authority in the matter of classifying pupils at the beginning of the school year and the promotion of pupils from one class to another.

(f) Rules 35-42 give details of the conditions required for enrolment on the Register of Teachers maintained by the Director of Education. Under Section 5 of the Ordinance no person is allowed to teach in any school unless his name is included in this Register or on the provisional list maintained in connection with it.

(g) Rules 43 to 45 lay down the minimum standard of staffing for schools, and Rules 46-54 give the requirements for the award of Teachers' Certificates by the Board of Education.

(h) Rule 58 states the conditions for grant-in-aid to assisted schools. These include conditions with regard to management, staffing, building, curriculum and minimum number of times the school has met during the year. The school must also be open to children without distinction of religion or race; no child in it must receive any religious instruction objected to by the parent or guardian of the child; and it must not be run for private profit. These conditions were laid down as conditions for grant-in-aid from the Administration, but they are now applied also as conditions of a grant-in-aid to any school, from public funds whether the Administration's or local authority's, except that the standard of accommodation required by the rules may be relaxed, if local circumstances justify, in the case of schools not on the list of schools assisted by grants from the Administration's funds.

766. Under Cap. 98, the rules applying are similar but not identical. The ordinance itself (Cap. 98) is differently framed from Cap. 97 and takes into consideration the special needs and difficulties of what is as yet an under-developed area. The missionary societies have not established any wide or comprehensive educational organisation in the Northern Territories or the Northern Section of the Trusteeship Territory and policy is therefore to work through the Native Authorities and to provide them with the resources for development. Thus a more comprehensive system of central government grants for primary education is operative and the Government Teacher-Training College at Tamale is devoted wholly to the production of teachers for the Native Authorities—a facility for which no fees are charged. Other teacher-training colleges with a similar function are to be created as the flow of potential students increases as new senior primary schools recently founded and now being opened year by year come into production. Section 10 of the ordinance invests in the Governor authority for the opening of schools and details the conditions upon which the Director of Education must be satisfied before such authority is given. They cover buildings, staff, equipment, curriculum, supervision and proper distribution of facilities. Rule 9, made under Section 14 of Cap. 98, lays down the system of management required for each school, and Rule 13 details the records to be maintained and produced for inspection in the school. Rule 23 gives the Director of Education power to control the curriculum in each school and Rule 25 lays down the provisions for regular inspection by the Director of Education or his representative. Rules 28 and 29 vest in the Director of Education or his representative control of the classification and promotion of pupils while Rules 32-37 specify the qualifications and terms of employment of teachers. Rule 40 confers upon the Director of Education the authority to determine the staff and enrolment of each class in each school. Rule 47 sets out in the greatest detail the conditions to be satisfied before any school receives a grant-in-aid.

767. In the Southern Section of the Territory regular inspection by the inspectorate staff of the Education Department, by the grant-aided supervisory staff of the Missions themselves (the majority of whom are indigenous laymen, not missionaries) and, to an increasing extent, to the local knowledge of District Education Committee members, ensure that the Education Rules are complied with. Sanctions which may be applied if they are not complied with are the withholding of grants-in-aid and the non-recognition of the school for the purpose of issuing transfer certificates or Primary School Leaving Certificates. It may also be ruled that teachers' services in it will not count for official salary grading or for retiring allowances. It will be of interest to explain the significance and force of these sanctions more fully. Before doing so, it is convenient here to explain the meaning of the term "Educational Unit". Not all the bodies which manage schools are Missions. Some schools are managed by a Native Authority. If these schools comply with the conditions for grant-in-aid, grants from local authority or from the Administration funds may be paid in respect of them, and these grants are paid through the body responsible for their management. Such bodies are termed "Educational Units".

768. An Educational Unit is thus a body responsible for the management of school or schools and recognised by the Education Department as the body to which grants in respect of such school or schools are to be paid. Except for a comparatively small number of schools with untrained staff at low salary rates schools are not self-supporting. The children pay school fees, but these fees are not sufficient to meet salary bills and the other recurrent

charges such as equipment costs, of the schools. It is an accepted principle of policy that the full gap between total fee income and the recurrent cost of salaries and other recurrent costs shall be met in full from public funds, the Administration's or local Authority's in the case of Assisted and Designated schools respectively. These schools are the more adequately staffed and equipped and the more expensive to run. The resources which the missions can make available for primary education are comparatively small and largely dependent on spasmodic contributions from local church members. It would thus be an effective sanction if the grant in respect of an Assisted or Designated School were withdrawn. With regard to certificates, as mentioned above, principal teachers are required, when a pupil leaves the school, to furnish to him a transfer certificate stating the class he has attained and the percentage of his attendances.

769. Provided that the school is recognised by the Education Department for this purpose the pupil may then proceed to another recognised school, continue from the corresponding class to that which he left, and in due course, take the Primary School Leaving Certificate indicating that he has undergone a full primary course of education in an approved institution and has passed the requisite examination. If transfer certificates of the school are not recognised by the Education Department a pupil's attendance at the school will not entitle him to continue his education from the corresponding class in a recognised school, or consequently to take the Primary School Leaving Certificate at the normal time. Considerable importance is attached by pupils and parents to the acquisition of a Primary School Leaving Certificate, and the knowledge that attendance at a particular primary school will not count for the purpose of the award of such a certificate would lead to parents withdrawing their children from it. Similarly, if teachers know that service in a school will not count for increments in their recognised salary grading or for the retiring allowance payable by the central Government, they will probably leave the school, as they are free to do.

770. In the *Northern Section*, also, regular inspection and close supervision by the Inspectorate of the Administration ensures close compliance with the rules by the schools already in existence, while the terms of the ordinance ensure that all new schools meet these requirements. An additional measure of influence and control lies in the fact that all teachers in Native Authority schools are trained and receive their professional standards in a Training College of the Administration. An increasing number of the chiefs themselves are ex-school teachers trained in this way and although their succession to "the skin" is a loss to the school system and a brake on its immediate development, their value to the community and to public opinion in educational matters is an increasing influence for progress. "Once a teacher—always a teacher" holds good in this sense at least. The people of the Northern Section are, in the majority, peasant farmers of the near subsistence level type who do not live by a full cash economy and cannot pay school fees. In almost every case, therefore, the Native Authorities allow a total remission of fees and this makes a generous grant-in-aid system on the part of the Administration inevitable. Without such grants the schools could not exist and this renders their compliance with the Administration's regulations and standards complete and inevitable.

771. Mention has been made above that the subjects of the curriculum are laid down in the Education Rules. The main text books in use in the primary schools are standard books approved by the Education Department. Syllabus are modelled to a considerable extent on the requirements of the Primary School Leaving Examination which is set by the Education Department.

In Secondary Schools the curriculum and choice of text books are largely guided by the requirements of the Cambridge School Certificate examination as adapted for West Africa. Major aspects of policy affecting the educational system as a whole are discussed in so far as they concern the Southern Section by the Central Advisory Committee on Education, on which the Section was represented during the year by Mr. T. W. Kwami, and in so far as they concern the Northern Section by the Northern Territories Board of Education. Their recommendations, as accepted by the Administration, are implemented through the Education Department and where necessary by instructions to the Educational Units and the Native Authorities. The teacher-training colleges operated by missions are subject to inspection by the Education Department. Teachers' efficiency-bar examinations set by the Education Department have to be taken at fixed points in their salary scales by all teachers, the same examination being taken by Government and by non-Government teachers. Teachers employed by Educational Units and Native Authorities are paid according to salary scales fixed by Government, and they are subject to a uniform code of discipline.

772. The preceding paragraphs are an indication of how, although the vast majority of the schools are "managed" by missions or Native Authorities, control of the conduct of them is exercised by the Administration. Some comments which have been made on the fact that schools are "managed" by missions or Native Authorities indicate that a wider significance has been assigned to the word "managed" than it in fact has. In practice it means "administered according to the Education Rules made by the Boards of Education, and according to the policy laid down by the Administration". Local managers do little more than maintain the school accounts, look to the maintenance of buildings and supply of equipment and issue pay to the teachers. The building grants included each year in the figures of the Territory's expenditure show the extent to which the cost of school buildings is being met by the Administration and a great part of the remaining buildings have been provided not by the Missions but by the local authorities. In the Southern Section the Heads of the Educational Units arrange the postings of teachers to schools of their Units, and the disbursal of block grants to individual schools; but in the Northern Section where development has been much slower, the central government advises as to such postings and awards grants to individual schools. The employment of a large number of teachers entails a large amount of routine administrative work, which is performed by the grant-aided administrative staff of the Educational Units and Native Authorities. It would be neither possible nor desirable for the central Government to assume direct responsibility for the very great and annually increasing detailed work of conducting all the schools of the country. Apart from the financial implication of increasing the number of central Government officials to the extent which would be necessary, it is not desirable that the educational system should be conducted in all its details by the central Civil Service. Economic, social and cultural conditions vary very widely from area to area and elasticity is essential if waste and strain are to be avoided, if local aspirations are to be studied and if local enthusiasm is to be harnessed. The Administration has in the past, in order to set a standard and to supplement mission facilities where necessary, opened Government Primary Schools directly controlled by itself and staffed by Government officials but, as stated in earlier memoranda, it is not its intention to open more. The intention is that the administration of primary schools, including the financial administration of them, shall be undertaken to an increasing extent by local authorities in a manner similar to that by which Local Educational Authorities in

the United Kingdom are responsible for education in their areas. This is a more healthy process of development from both the social and educational standpoints than that the Administration should itself assume a more direct control of the local schools in each area. The speed at which such development can take place will depend on how quickly local authorities can be developed capable of undertaking responsibilities. The District Education Committee, which is at present an advisory body, has in this respect been a valuable training ground in the Southern Section, and a similar function has been performed in the much less developed and more dispersed system of the North by the appointment of school committees or school councillors.

773. The situation with regard to the opening of new schools differs as has been stated above, in the Northern and Southern Section. In the North the popular demand for education is small as yet and the difficulty is (a) to fill the existing schools and (b) to obtain recruits for teacher-training. In both these directions the Native Authorities now play a primary part. It is they who by example and precept are best able to persuade their people that school education is good for their children, and that teaching is a valuable and satisfying career for the young literate. The Administration accepts the responsibility for training those who volunteer for teaching as a career and its officers place at the disposal of the Native Authorities their full influence in the matter of the encouragement of suitable persons to enter training, but such persons are free citizens and cannot be compelled to adopt any particular calling. It is in the last resort a matter of advice and persuasion and in this the Native Authorities are best placed to influence local people and to set local needs before them. In the same way the Administration provides the means whereby new schools are built and equipped, but it is the Native Authorities who are best able to persuade a people still rather mistrustful of schooling to take advantage of them. But distrust of the school is receding in most areas where the Native Authority system of management has led the community to think of "our school" instead of "the Whiteman's school", and there is every hope now of steady development on sound foundations.

774. In the South educational development has reached a point where there is a great popular demand for more schools, and the tendency has been for a large number of badly staffed, badly accommodated and inadequately equipped schools to spring up to satisfy the popular demand. The problem in the South is one of control, and maintenance of satisfactory standards. This has to some extent been achieved by the system of "Designation" whereby a number of the more promising non-assisted schools in strategic geographical locations are selected by the Administration with the advice of the District Education Committee for development by the posting of trained teachers to them, as such teachers became available, and by assistance from funds at the disposal of Native Authorities. By this means the uneconomic dispersal of teachers and funds with inadequate return has been substantially checked. Applications for the opening of new schools are now made in the first place to the District Education Committee. They may be made by a mission, by a state or by private individuals. The District Education Committee considers the need for the school, taking into account the existing schools in the vicinity, the source from which it will be financed, and where the teachers for it will be found. The District Education Committee's recommendation is considered by the Assistant Director of Education in consultation with the Chief Commissioner and

forwarded with their recommendations to the Director of Education with whom the decision lies as to whether or not the opening of the school should be approved.

775. If the school is opened without permission the sanctions referred to in paragraph 767 above can be imposed. The Education Ordinance includes provision for the ultimate registration of schools and for fines to be imposed for contravention of the regulations with regard to registration. The system of registration has not, however, yet been effected, and no prosecution for the unauthorised opening of a school has taken place.

776. In the Northern Section no school may by law be opened without the prior approval of the Governor obtained in writing. Initially the matter is considered by the Native Authority concerned and the recommendation of that authority is forwarded to the Officer-in-charge of Education, Northern Territories. That Officer, after discussing the matter with the Chief Commissioner, forwards the final recommendation to the Director of Education for action. The opening of schools and even their location, is closely dependent on the output of trained teachers of the various language groups. As stated above, control in the Northern Section presents no considerable problem.

777. The Report of the Visiting Mission (Document T/465 Chapter IV(b)) refers to complaints "in certain specific localities that the fact of two rival mission schools being virtually side by side in the one community is leading to the division of the community as a whole between one faith and the other, with social complications", and that in some cases "it is said that the efficiency of education is suffering through the existence of two inadequately-equipped schools of different denominations where a single good school would have served the community better". As mentioned in the previous paragraph, owing to the great demand for education a considerable number of schools were opened in the Southern Section on local initiative without regard to overall planning before the present system of control became effective. The rivalry of the local congregations of different churches in some cases was reflected in the existence of such schools, but to say that the schools were the cause of the community being divided between one faith and the other is to confuse the cause and the effect. Denominationalism has indeed in some cases provided a problem. Amalgamation of many such schools has, however, been brought about by District Education Committee procedure, and the present systems of designation and of the control of the opening of schools have reduced the possibility of further "overlapping". The Designated (and the Assisted) Schools do not cater for or attract the children of a particular denomination; the claims of denominationalism do not outweigh those of quality in the eyes of the majority of parents. It has moreover been laid down as a matter of Government policy in the case of senior primary schools that they are to be regarded as central schools serving the infant-junior schools of an area, not only the infant-junior schools of a particular Educational Unit.

778. It is axiomatic that public funds whether of the local or the central Government will only be made available to such schools as conform with general educational policy and subordinate purely denominational interests to it. The system of financial assistance to assisted primary schools, secondary schools and teacher training colleges is described at paragraph 610 and 649-657.

779. *Adult education* (reference Chapter II Part 5 Section 5 of A/1306).

The progress achieved in the field of adult education is recorded at Section H sub-section m (paragraphs 678-680).

Miscellaneous

780. *United Nations Flag* [reference Trusteeship Council Resolution 301 (vii)].

Arrangements have been made for the United Nations flag to be flown outside District Offices in the Territory on appropriate occasions.

781. *Metric equivalents* [reference Trusteeship Council Resolution 231 (vi)].

Please refer to the table immediately preceding the Statistical Appendices.

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
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 avoird.	= 1 pound (lb.)	=	.4536 kilogramme
100 lb.	= 1 cental	=	45.36 kilogrammes
112 lb.	= 1 cwt.	=	50.80 kilogrammes
20 cwt.	= 1 ton or long ton	=	1.016 tonnes

APPENDIX I

Population and Climate

A. No annual figures of population are kept. Normally a census is taken every 10 years but, owing to the war, the census due to have taken place in 1941 was postponed until the early months of 1948. The revised population figures available are set out below:

				<i>Total Population</i>		
				1921	1931	1948
<i>Males</i>						
Northern Section	...	...	...	—	77,696	90,605
Southern Section	...	...	...	—	72,801	103,760
Total				—	150,497	194,365
<i>Females</i>						
Northern Section	...	...	...	—	69,931	88,833
Southern Section	...	...	...	—	73,286	100,416
Total				—	143,217	189,249
<i>Both Sexes</i>						
Northern Section	...	...	...	76,948	150,200	179,438
Southern Section	...	...	...	110,991	143,514	204,176
Total				187,939	293,714	383,614

Notes:

- (1) The figures for 1921 consist of Africans only: there were 20 non-Africans in the whole of British Mandated Togoland.
- (2) The figures for 1931 and 1948 have been adjusted, in order to provide a basis for comparison, so as to represent the population of the two Sections as if Krachi had always been part of the Southern Section.
- (3) The figures for 1948 have been adjusted by the addition of the population (846) of seven villages in the Gonja district omitted from the 1949 Report.

B. NON-AFRICAN POPULATION

				1931	1948
Males	...	...	...	33	35
Females	...	...	...	10	16
Total	...	...	...	43	51

TOWNS

				1931	1948
<i>Northern Section</i>					
Yendi	...	...	...	4,621	7,691
Akaratesi	...	...	...	1,737	2,299
Sambu	...	...	...	1,027	2,145
Bimbilla	...	...	...	1,051	2,126
<i>Southern Section</i>					
Ho	...	...	...	3,407	5,840
Hohoe	...	...	...	3,785	5,665
Kpandu	...	...	...	2,989	4,055
Ziofe	...	...	...	333	3,425
Wurupong	...	...	...	824	2,846
Kadjebi	...	...	...	546	2,460
Papase	...	...	...	530	2,373
Borada	...	...	...	1,815	2,336
Worawora	...	...	...	1,406	2,162
Kpetoe	...	...	...	1,064	2,118
Kete Krachi	...	...	...	1,218	2,020

C. AFRICAN POPULATION ACCORDING TO TRIBAL DIVISIONS

	<i>Togoland under U.K. Trusteeship</i>	<i>Dagomba (part)</i>	<i>Gonja (part)</i>	<i>Mamprusi (part)</i>	<i>Ho District</i>
TOTAL ...	383,563	100,452	7,820	71,160	204,131
Adangme ...	2,520	62	—	—	2,458
Ahanta ...	24	—	—	—	24
Akim ...	126	1	—	—	125
Akwamu ...	115	—	—	—	115
Akwapim ...	3,709	1	—	—	3,708
Aowin ...	7	—	—	—	7
Asante ...	26,672	107	28	9	26,528
Banda ...	—	—	—	—	—
Bawule ...	6	—	—	—	6
Brong ...	24	5	—	—	19
Cherepon ...	6	—	—	—	6
Effutu ...	7	4	—	—	3
Evalue ...	2	—	—	—	2
Ewe ...	138,996	159	144	—	138,693
Fanti ...	253	20	5	10	218
Ga ...	476	21	—	1	454
Guan ...	451	—	—	—	451
Gwira ...	—	—	—	—	—
Jaman ...	—	—	—	—	—
Krobo ...	141	—	—	—	141
Kwahu ...	352	5	—	—	347
Mo ...	—	—	—	—	—
Nzima ...	28	1	—	—	27
Sefwi ...	2	—	—	—	2
Wasaw ...	1	—	—	—	1
Adeli ...	1,714	—	—	—	1,714
Adjuati ...	1,479	—	—	—	1,479
Basare ...	7,290	3,535	1,772	—	1,983
B' Moba ...	29,209	1,055	—	28,154	—
Builsa ...	17	6	—	4	7
Busanga ...	7,478	3	9	7,452	14
Chokosi ...	10,216	9,494	211	488	23
Dagarti ...	60	7	—	—	53
Dagomba ...	41,748	38,960	232	83	2,473
Frafra ...	489	111	1	77	300
Fulani ...	2,189	90	35	2,015	49
Gao ...	10	—	—	—	10
Gonja ...	603	52	436	—	115
Gruma ...	604	54	21	116	413
Hausa ...	3,026	491	89	224	2,222
Kado ...	13	—	—	—	13
Kassena ...	26	5	—	1	20
Konkomba ...	53,554	43,946	2,454	4,036	3,118
Kotokoli ...	6,979	273	537	4	6,165
Kusasi ...	22,387	33	9	22,224	121
Lobi ...	37	3	—	5	29
Mamprusi ...	1,300	15	—	1,261	24
Moshi ...	5,596	897	97	3,723	879
Nankanni ...	6	—	—	1	5
Nawura ...	1,818	—	1,195	—	623
N'Chumuri ...	4,061	—	250	—	3,811
Sissala ...	17	7	5	—	5
Wala ...	92	19	2	10	61
Wongara ...	376	67	—	117	192
Zabarima ...	497	89	16	32	360
Zugu ...	848	62	—	—	786
Liberian ...	19	—	—	—	19
Mandingo ...	—	—	—	—	—

C. AFRICAN POPULATION ACCORDING TO TRIBAL DIVISIONS—(continued)

	<i>Togoland under U.K. Trusteeship</i>	<i>Dagomba (part)</i>	<i>Gonja (part)</i>	<i>Mamprusi (part)</i>	<i>Ho District</i>
Nigerian:					
Northern ...	33	—	—	—	38
Southern ...	2,452	623	171	26	1,632
Sierra Leone ...	—	—	—	—	—
OTHERS AND ILL- DEFINED					
Denkyera ...	—	—	—	—	—
Grunshi ...	289	51	—	76	162
Colony ...	13	—	—	—	13
Northern Territories	54	—	—	—	54
Togoland ...	158	—	—	—	158
Nigerian ...	524	2	—	—	522
Foreign ...	55	—	—	—	55
French ...	1,127	4	—	972	151
Others ...	38	—	—	—	38
Not stated ...	1,142	111	101	39	891

D. MALE AFRICAN POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER,
IN FOUR MAIN OCCUPATION GROUPS AND THE REMAINDER

	<i>Cultiva- tion of Cocoa</i>	<i>Artisans, Craftsmen and Skilled Workmen</i>	<i>Shop- keepers, Traders and Sellers</i>	<i>Unskilled Workmen</i>	<i>Remainder</i>	<i>Estimated Total aged 15 years and over</i>
TOGOLAND UNDER UNITED KINGDOM TRUSTEESHIP ...	9,618	9,984	4,016	7,992	86,790	118,400
Ho ...	9,503	8,518	3,254	7,498	33,827	62,600
Dagomba (part)...	62	948	436	327	29,327	31,100
Gonja (part) ...	—	138	78	68	1,916	2,200
Mamprusi (part)...	53	380	248	99	21,720	22,500

E. MALE AFRICAN POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER
ENUMERATED ACCORDING TO STATED OCCUPATION

<i>Occupation Groups</i>	<i>Ho</i>	<i>Hohoe</i>	<i>Kpandu</i>
Total Occupied	1,396	1,416	884
Total Out of Work	4	6	1
Total Retired	6	16	1
Total Unoccupied or no stated occupation	420	399	379
Total Population aged 15 years and over	1,826	1,837	1,265
A. Farming—Cocoa	53	180	35
Other	338	285	254
Forestry, Timber, etc.	6	20	18
Fishing	—	—	—
B. Mining and Quarrying—Underground	—	—	—
Surface and not stated	—	—	—
C. Working in Wood	59	86	37
Making and Working in Textiles	71	100	48
Working in Metals—Gold and Silver	16	32	20
Other	79	42	47
Other manufacturing industries	57	89	56
D. Building and other construction	136	66	41
E. Transport—Rail	—	1	—
Road	57	95	48
Other transport and communications	—	1	1
F. Engaged in Commerce—Other than clerical	221	192	102
Clerical	14	37	6
G. Personal service	42	43	25
H. Public, etc., services—Civil Service	25	1	6
Teaching	40	38	32
Police and Prisons	27	9	40
Other	59	31	27
J. Clerks not otherwise defined	3	6	8
General Labourers not otherwise defined	94	53	28
Other occupations not adequately described	3	15	6

F. FEMALE AFRICAN POPULATION
ENUMERATED ACCORDING TO STATED OCCUPATION

<i>Occupation Groups</i>	<i>Ho</i>	<i>Hohoe</i>	<i>Kpandu</i>
A. Farming—Cocoa	8	44	3
Other	142	262	108
C. Manufacture—Food	6	26	7
Manufacture and working in Textiles	34	72	25
Manufacture and working in other	—	14	426
E. Communication (including P.O. Clerical)	—	1	—
F. Shopkeepers and Assistants	—	3	—
Hawkers and Sellers of Food and Drink	226	243	134
Hawkers and Sellers of Clothing	78	111	70
Hawkers and Sellers of Other and N.O.D.	89	141	132
G. Personal Service and Entertainment	—	14	2
H. Teachers	9	12	10
Doctors, Nurses, etc.	3	11	3
Other definite occupations	2	1	—
J. Clerks, Typists	1	—	—
Other indefinite occupations	10	20	6

G. BIRTH AND DEATH RATES

Only in the town of Ho in the Southern Section is the registration of births and deaths compulsory. This does not provide reliable figures of the birth rate even for the town of Ho since the hospital there attracts considerable numbers of maternity cases from outlying villages, and a number of other factors prevent the figure for deaths occurring in Ho being regarded as the true death rate for that town.

The figures compiled show:

	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Birth Rate	36.7	40.3	50.9	38.6	30.5	26.0	23.36
Death Rate	22.7	25.5	27.7	30.4	28.9	19.7	22.37
Infant Mortality ...	112	82	124	156	143	146	239

The figures for 1950 are

Births	142
Deaths	136
Infant deaths	34

Records are not available to show how many of the infants who died in Ho were born in Ho.

H. SAMPLE CLIMATIC DATA FOR 1950

Northern Section

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	96.2	66.4	36	18	0.06	1
February	100.2	70.5	38	20	0.25	1
March	101.0	74.0	52	25	2.13	4
April	98.1	73.8	68	41	3.26	6
May	94.1	72.7	76	55	4.69	9
June	90.1	70.8	83	65	5.52	11
July	87.1	70.9	85	67	5.47	12
August	86.1	69.8	87	71	8.24	14
September	87.4	69.7	87	70	8.82	18
October	91.8	70.5	80	57	3.63	10
November	95.4	69.7	64	36	0.65	2
December	95.7	69.4	42	21	0.17	1
ANNUAL MEAN ...	93.6	70.7	67	45	42.89	89

Southern Section

Month	Max.	Min.	0900 G.M.T.	1500 G.M.T.	Amount (ins.)	Rain Days
January	94.0	70.8	68	35	1.47	2
February	95.2	73.1	77	47	2.86	5
March	93.9	73.7	80	53	5.47	9
April	92.5	73.1	78	59	5.54	9
May	90.8	73.1	76	63	6.70	11
June	91.8	72.0	80	67	7.10	14
July	85.9	70.4	85	69	5.03	10
August	85.5	70.1	88	71	3.46	9
September	87.7	70.3	83	64	6.12	13
October	89.1	70.9	81	64	7.15	13
November	90.7	71.9	75	58	3.69	8
December	92.2	71.6	75	48	1.84	4
ANNUAL MEAN ...	90.8	71.7	79	58	56.43	107

APPENDIX II

Administrative Structure of Government

A. GOLD COAST GOVERNMENT STAFF

(The race shown is that of present holders, but Africans may hold all posts marked European)

(1) Northern Section

<i>Department</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Salary Scale</i>	<i>Race</i>	<i>Sex</i>
Administration	Dagomba	1 Senior District Commissioner 3 Clerks 1 Station Foreman	£1,200 F1, 2, 3 L1	European African African	Male Male Male
Agriculture	Dagomba	1 Overseer	G1, 2	African	Male
Animal Health	Dagomba Mamprusi	2 Veterinary Assistants 3 3rd Class Cattle Patrols 1 Veterinary Assistant 1 Cattle Patrol	G1, 2 2/9 per diem G1, 2 2/9 per diem	African African African African	Male Male Male Male
Education	Dagomba	5 2nd Division Teachers*	F1, 2	African	Male
Fisheries	Dagomba	1 Fisheries Assistant	L1, 2, 3	African	Male
Medical and Health	Dagomba	1 Medical Officer 1 Dispenser 5 Nurses 1 Midwife 2 Field Assistants	A G1, 2 N3, 4, 5 G1, 2 G1, 2	European African African African African	Male Male Male Male Male
Police	Dagomba	2 Sergeants 2 Corporals 17 Constables (Class i-iv)	H8 H7 H3, 4, 5, 6	African African African	Male Male Male
Posts and Telegraphs	Dagomba	1 2nd Division Officer	F3	African	Male
Prisons	Dagomba	1 2nd Class Staff Warder 12 Warders (Class ii-iv)	J5 J1, 3, 4	African African	Male Male
Supreme Court	Dagomba	1 Bailiff	F1	African	Male
Rural Water Development	Dagomba	1 Inspector of Works 3 Junior Staff 6 Artisans	C1 L1, 2 K3, 4	European African African	Male Male Male

<i>Department</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Salary Scale</i>	<i>Race</i>	<i>Sex</i>
Administration	Ho	1 Senior District Commissioner	£1,200+£400 ex-patriation pay	European	Male
	Kpandu	1 Assistant District Commissioner	A	European	Male
		1 District Commissioner	A	European	Male
		1 Assistant District Commissioner (part of the year)	A	European	Male
	Krachi	1 Chief Clerk	F3	African	Male
		9 Clerks	F, 2	African	Male
		1 District Commissioner	A	European	Male
		2 Clerks	F1, 2	African	Male
		1 Station Foreman	L1, 2, 3	African	Male
Medical and Health	Ho, Hohoe and Kete Krachi	1 Medical Officer	A	European	Male
		1 Medical Officer	A	African	Male
		1 Clerk	F1, 2	African	Male
		3 Dispensers	G1, 2	African	Male
		2 Midwives	N3B	African	Male
		2 First Division Nurses	N5	African	Male
		1 First Division Nurse	N5	African	Female
		8 Second Division Nurses	N3B	African	Male
		5 Second Division Nurses	N3B	African	Female
		1 Pupil Nurse	N3	African	Male
		1 Ward Attendant	N3	African	Male
		2 Microscopists	G1	African	Male
		1 Superintendent of Leper Settlement	£60 per annum	African	Male
		3 Sanitary Inspectors	G	African	Male
		2 Vaccinators	G	African	Male
		3 Village Overseers	L	African	Male
Police	Southern Section	1 Superintendent	B	European	Male
		2 Inspectors	H10	African	Male
		68 { Sergeants	H8	African	Male
		{ Corporals	H7	African	Male
		{ Constables	H5	African	Male
Education	Southern Section Kete Krachi	1 Education Officer	A	European	Male
		1 First Division Teacher*	F3	African	Male
		5 Second Division Teachers*	F1, 2	African	Male

* Seconded to N.A. Boarding School.

A. GOLD COAST GOVERNMENT STAFF—(continued)

(2) Southern Section—(continued)

Department	Area	Position	Salary Scale	Race	Sex
Posts and Telegraphs	Southern Section	3 Postmasters 6 Clerks 3 2nd Division Officers 4 Telephonists 20 Postal Agents	F1, 2, 3 F1, 2 G1, 2 F1 On contract	African African African African African	Male Male Male Male Male
Treasury	Ho	1 Treasury Officer 1 Clerk	F1, 2, 3 F1, 2	African African	Male Male
Supreme Court	Ho	1 Magistrate 1 1st Division Clerk 2 Clerks	A F3 F1, 2	African African African	Male Male Male
Prisons	Ho, Kpandu and Kete Krachi	2 Keepers of Prison 32 Warders	J5, 6 J1, 2, 3, 4	African African	Male Male
Forestry	Ho	1 Asst. Conservator of Forests 4 Forest Rangers 1 2nd Division Clerk 2 Learner Rangers 5 1st Grade Forest Guards 11 2nd Grade Forest Guards 7 Learner Forest Guards	A G1, 2 F1 £60 per annum non-incremental K3 K2 £48 per annum non-incremental	European African African African African African African	Male Male Male Male Male Male Male
Co-operation	Southern Section	1 Senior Inspector 4 Junior Inspectors	£295 £84-£120	African African	Male Male
Fisheries	Southern Section	1 Fisheries Assistant 1 Demonstrator	L1 2/9 per diem	African African	Male Male
Labour	Southern Section	1 Resettlement Assistant	F1, 2	African	Male
Meteorological	Southern Section	2 Observers 1 Messenger	G1, 2 K1	African African	Male Male

Kpandu Hohoe Jasikan Kadjebi	1 1st Division Officer	G3	African	Male
	1 2nd Division Officer	G1, 2	African	Male
	2 2nd Division Clerks	F1	African	Male
	1 Supervisor	K3	African	Male
	1 1st Division Officer	G3	African	Male
	1 1st Division Officer	G3	African	Male
	1 1st Division Officer	G3	African	Male
Hohoe	1 2nd Division Officer	G1, 2	African	Male
	1 2nd Division Officer	F1, 2	African	Male
	INSPECTORATE DIVISION			
	1 Inspector of Produce	Cl, 2	European	Male
Honuta Kpedze	1 2nd Division Clerk	F1, 2	African	Male
	5 2nd Division Officers	G1, 2	African	Male
	6 Produce Examiners	L1	African	Male
	1 Produce Examiner	L1	African	Male
Jasikan	1 2nd Division Officer	G1, 2	African	Male
	1 Produce Examiner	L1	African	Male
	COCOA DISEASE CONTROL			
	1 Agricultural Survey Officer	B	European	Male
Hohoe	1 2nd Division Draughtsman	G1, 2	African	Male
	3 Field Assistants	L1, 2, 3	African	Male
	1 Agricultural Survey Officer	B	African	Male
	1 Field Assistant	L1, 2, 3	African	Male
Kpeve	1 Agricultural Survey Officer	B	African	Male
	1 Field Assistant	L1, 2, 3	African	Male
	1 2nd Division Clerk	F1, 2	African	Male
	1 1st Division Officer	L1, 2, 3	African	Male
Matse Have Vukpo Dzolokpuita	1 Gang Leader	B	European	Male
	1 Gang Leader	J5-7	African	Male
	1 Gang Leader	J4	African	Male
	1 Gang Leader	J3	African	Male
Customs Preventive Service	1 Collector	J1, 2	African	Male
	19 Superintendents	B	European	Male
	8 Chief Preventive Officers	J5-7	African	Male
	6 Preventive Officers	J4	African	Male
Water Supply	80 Assistant Preventive Officers	J3	African	Male
	1 Inspector of Works	J1, 2	African	Male
	2 Junior Staff	Cl	European	Male
	1 Artisan	L1, 2	African	Male
Ho	4 Artisans	L3	African	Male
		K3, 4	African	Male

B. GOVERNMENT SALARY SCALES

Scale A

Basic Salary ... £450; £510 × £30—£660; £720 × £30—£960; £1,000.

Scale B

Basic Salary ... £450; £510 × £20—£610; £660 × £30—£900.

Scale C

	<i>Section 1</i>	<i>Section 2</i>	<i>Section 3</i>
Basic Salary ...	£450; £510 × £15—£600.	£600 × £20—£720.	£735 × £30—£825.

Section 1A

£650.

Scale D

<i>Section 1</i>	<i>Section 2</i>
£170; £200 × £10—£270 × £15—£300.	£320 × £20—£400 × £25—£450.
<i>Section 3</i>	
£500 × £25—£600.	

Scale F

<i>Section 1</i>	<i>Section 2A</i>
£84 × £6—£96; £112 × £8—£168.	£120 × £10—£190.
<i>Section 2B</i>	
£200 × £10—£250.	
<i>Section 3</i>	<i>Section 4</i>
£265 × £15—£325; £350.	£360 × £15—£450.

Scale G

<i>Section 1A</i>	<i>Section 1B</i>
£96; £112 × £8—£136.	£144 × £8—£160; £170.
<i>Section 2A</i>	<i>Section 2B</i>
£180 × £10—£210.	£220 × £10—£250.
<i>Section 3</i>	<i>Section 4</i>
£270 × £15—£330 × £20—£370.	£375 × £15—£480.

Scale H

<i>Section 1</i>	<i>Section 2</i>	<i>Section 3</i>	<i>Section 4</i>
£50.	£60.	£72 × £3—£84.	£87 × £3—£102.
<i>Section 5</i>	<i>Section 6</i>	<i>Section 7</i>	<i>Section 8</i>
£105; £108 × £4—£124.	£128 × £4—£144.	£150 × £6—£180.	£188 × £8—£220.
<i>Section 8A</i>	<i>Section 9</i>	<i>Section 10</i>	<i>Section 11</i>
£210 × £10—£230.	£220 × £10—£250.	£265 × £15—£350.	£360 × £15—£450.

Section 12

£450 × £25—£500.

Scale J

<i>Section 1</i>	<i>Section 2</i>	<i>Section 3</i>	<i>Section 4</i>
£72; £75 × £3—£87.	£90 × £3—£105.	£108 × £4—£128.	£132 × £4—£150, £156
<i>Section 5</i>	<i>Section 6</i>	<i>Section 7</i>	
£162 × £6—£180, £188 × £8—£212.	£220 × £10—£250, £265, £280.	£295 × £10—£370.	
<i>Section 4A</i>	<i>Section 5A</i>	<i>Section 6A</i>	<i>Cadets</i>
£132 × £8—£188.	£196 × £10—£236.	£240, £250 × £15—£310.	£400.

Scale K

<i>Section 1</i>	<i>Section 2</i>	<i>Section 3</i>	<i>Section 4</i>
£42 × £3—£48.	£52 × £4—£64.	£72 × £4—£84.	£88 × £4—£108.
<i>Section 5</i>			
£112 × £4—£120.			

Scale L

<i>Section 1</i>	<i>Section 2</i>	<i>Section 3</i>
£72 × £6—£102.	£108 × £6—£120.	£126 × £6—£150.

Scale M2

Basic Salary ... £690; £720 × £30—£960—£1,000; £1,080 × £30—£1,200.

Scale N

<i>Section 1</i>	<i>Section 2</i>
£350; £390 × £15—£435—£445.	£500 × £15—£600.
<i>Section 3A</i>	<i>Section 3B</i>
£84 × £6—£96—£112.	£120 × £8—£160.
<i>Section 4A</i>	<i>Section 4B</i>
£170 × £10—£210.	£220 × £10—£250.
<i>Section 5</i>	<i>Section 6</i>
£265 × £15—£325; £350.	£360 × £15—£450.
<i>Section 7</i>	
£465 × £15—£550.	

NOTE: During the year officers in receipt of basic salaries of £750 per annum or less received a temporary allowance of 20 per cent. of the basic salary; above £750 per annum the allowance was 15 per cent. of basic salary.

C. LOCAL GOVERNMENT (NATIVE AUTHORITIES) STAFF

(1) *Northern Section*

(all staff are in receipt of a temporary allowance of 15 per cent.)

<i>Department</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Salary Scale</i>	<i>Race</i>	<i>Sex</i>
Administration (including Treasury and Courts)	Dagomba	1 Secretary	£240	African	Male
		1 Treasurer	£66	African	Male
		1 Accountant	£42-£168	African	Male
		3 Divisional Clerical Assistants	£42-£168	African	Male
		5 Sub-divisional Clerical Assistants	£36-£168	African	Male
		2 Road Overseers		African	Male
	Nanumba	2 Divisional Clerical Assistants	£42-£168	African	Male
		1 Treasurer	£42-£168	African	Male
		1 Road Foreman		African	Male
	Mamprusi	2 Clerks	£42-£168	African	Male
		2 Treasurers	£24	African	Male
		19 Revenue Collectors	£18 + commission	African	Male
		8 Road Headmen	£39	African	Male
	Gonja	1 Revenue Collector	£30	African	Male
		2 Road Headmen	£39	African	Male
Agriculture	Dagomba	2 Instructors	£42-£168	African	Male
	Nanumba	1 Instructor	£42-£168	African	Male
	Mamprusi	2 Agricultural Instructors	£42-£168	African	Male
		2 Plough Instructors	£33-£36	African	Male
Animal Health	Dagomba	1 Veterinary Assistant	£42-£168	African	Male

Education	Dagomba	7 Teachers	£42-£168	African	Male
	Nanumba	2 Teachers	£42-£168	African	Male
	Mamprusi	4 Teachers	£42-£168	African	Male
	Gonja	2 Teachers	£42-£168	African	Male
Medical and Health	Dagomba	6 Health Overseers 1 Vaccinator	£36-£168 £36-£168	African African	Male Male
	Nanumba	1 Health Overseer	£36-£168	African	Male
	Mamprusi	1 Dresser 2 Health Overseers	£42-£168 £42-£168	African African	Male Male
	Gonja	1 Health Overseer	£36-£168	African	Male
Police	Dagomba	1 Sergeant 4 Corporals 23 Constables	£48-£90 £36-£48 1/6, 1/9 per diem	African African African	Male Male Male
	Nanumba	1 Sergeant 1 Corporal 6 Constables	£48-£90 £46-£48 1/6, 1/9 per diem	African African African	Male Male Male
	Mamprusi	3 Constables	£36-£45	African	Male
	Gonja	2 Constables	£36-£45	African	Male
Water Supply	Dagomba	1 Water Supply Foreman* 2 Artisans	£90-£136 —	African African	Male Male

* Services shared with Nanumba Native Authority.

C. LOCAL GOVERNMENT (NATIVE AUTHORITIES) STAFF—(continued)

(2) Southern Section

(all staff are in receipt of a temporary allowance of 15 per cent.)

Department	Area	Position	Salary Scale	Race	Sex
Administration	Awatime	1 Secretary	£96	African	Male
		2 Clerks	£66	African	Male
		2 Court Registrars	£60-£72	African	Male
		1 Assistant Registrar	£42	African	Male
		1 Market Clerk	£48	African	Male
		1 Bailiff	£48	African	Male
		1 Works Overseer	£48	African	Male
	Asogli	1 Secretary	£130	African	Male
		1 Clerk	£54	African	Male
		8 Registrars	£54-£96	African	Male
		1 Collector	£42	African	Male
		14 Part-time Collectors	£18-£24	African	Male
	Akpini	1 Secretary	£96	African	Male
		1 Clerk	£42	African	Male
		5 Registrars	£54-£60	African	Male
		2 Market Clerks	£36-£42	African	Male
		1 Bailiff	£42	African	Male
		1 Works Overseer	£72	African	Male
	Buem	1 Secretary	£136	African	Male
		2 Registrars	£120	African	Male
		3 Registrars	£66-£96	African	Male
		1 Bailiff	£54	African	Male
		4 Market Clerks	£48	African	Male
		1 Market Clerk	£42	African	Male
	Atando	1 Secretary	£138	African	Male
		1 Registrar	£78	African	Male
		1 Registrar	£66	African	Male
		1 Market Clerk	£60	African	Male
		1 Market Clerk	£42	African	Male
		1 Bailiff	£48	African	Male
		1 Typist	£48	African	Male

	Krachi	1 Clerk 4 Registrars	£42-£168 £42-£168	African African	Male Male
Treasury	Awatime	1 Treasurer	£120	African	Male
		1 Collector	£48	African	Male
		2 Collectors	£42	African	Male
	Asogli	1 Treasurer	£120	African	Male
		1 Assistant Treasurer	£60	African	Male
		8 Assistant Collectors	£48	African	Male
	Akpini	1 Treasurer	£84	African	Male
		1 Assistant Treasurer	£48	African	Male
		4 Collectors	£42	African	Male
	Buem	1 Treasurer	£176	African	Male
		1 Assistant Treasurer	£78	African	Male
		3 Collectors	£70	African	Male
		1 Collector	£66	African	Male
		6 Collectors	£54	African	Male
		4 Collectors	£48	African	Male
		1 Ferry Toll Collector	£54	African	Male
		1 Typist	£48	African	Male
	Atando	1 Treasurer	£96	African	Male
		1 Clerk	£54	African	Male
		3 Collectors	£54	African	Male
	Krachi	1 Treasurer (Acting)	£96	African	Male
		3 Treasury Clerks	£42-£168	African	Male
		5 Collectors	£39-£168	African	Male
Education	Krachi	10 Teachers 10 Teachers in training	£42-£168 £42	African African	Male Male
Forestry	Krachi	1 Plantation Manager	£36-£168	African	Male
Police	Awatime	1 Corporal	£50	African	Male
		5 Constables	£30-£36	African	Male
	Asogli	1 Sergeant	£64	African	Male
		2 Corporals 8 Constables	£50 £36-£48	African African	Male Male

C. LOCAL GOVERNMENT (NATIVE AUTHORITIES) STAFF—(continued)
(2) Southern Section—(continued)

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REPORT TO THE UNITED NATIONS ON

Department	Area	Position	Salary Scale	Race	Sex
Police—cont.	Akpini	1 Inspector	£72	African	Male
		1 Corporal	£54	African	Male
		12 Constables	£42	African	Male
	Atando	1 Sergeant	£54	African	Male
		1 Corporal	£48	African	Male
		6 Constables	£36-£42	African	Male
	Buem	1 Inspector	£72	African	Male
		1 Sergeant	£60	African	Male
		1 Corporal	£48	African	Male
		18 Constables	£36-£45	African	Male
	Krachi	1 Sergeant	£72-£96	African	Male
		3 Corporals	£54-£84	African	Male
		12 Constables	£30-£54	African	Male
Medical and Health	Buem	1 Midwife	£168	African	Female
		7 Sanitary Overseers	£39-£86	African	Male
	Awatime	1 Dispenser	£120	African	Male
	Atando	1 Village Overseer	£54	African	Male
	Akpini	1 Village Overseer	£48	African	Male
		1 Assistant Village Overseer	£44	African	Male
	Krachi	5 Dressers	£42-£168	African	Male
		8 Village Overseers	£36-£168	African	Male
		1 Assistant Vaccinator	£36-£168	African	Male
Animal Health	Asogli	1 Pigman	£54	African	Male
		1 Cattleman	£48	African	Male
	Krachi	1 Veterinary Inspector	£36-£168	African	Male
Water Supply	Krachi	1 Foreman 1 Mason	£42-£168 £42	African African	Male Male

D. LEGISLATIVE POWERS OF THE NATIVE AUTHORITIES

Native Authorities in the Southern Section have powers to make Orders for any of the following purposes:—

- (a) prohibiting the manufacture or distillation of intoxicating liquors and for restricting or regulating the sale, transport, distribution, supply, possession and consumption of intoxicating liquors;
- (b) prohibiting or restricting gambling;
- (c) prohibiting, restricting or regulating the carrying and possession of weapons;
- (d) prohibiting, restricting or regulating hunting or fishing;
- (e) prohibiting any act or conduct which in the opinion of the Native Authority might cause a riot or other breach of the peace;
- (f) preventing the pollution of water and preventing the obstruction of any stream or water-course;
- (g) prohibiting, restricting or regulating the felling or destruction of trees;
- (h) requiring such persons to report cases of infectious or contagious disease, whether of human beings or animals, and generally for the prevention of such disease, and for the care of the sick;
- (i) requiring such persons to report the presence within the area of its authority of any native who has committed an offence for which he may be arrested without a warrant or of whose arrest a warrant has been issued, or of any property stolen or believed to have been stolen whether within or without such area;
- (j) requiring the birth, death, marriage or divorce of any person subject to its authority to be reported to it or to such a person as it may direct;
- (k) prohibiting, restricting or regulating the movement in or through the area of its authority of live-stock of any description;
- (l) prohibiting, restricting or regulating the burning of grass or bush, and the use of fire or lights in any manner likely to ignite any grass or bush;
- (m) exterminating or preventing the spread of tsetse-fly or locusts;
- (n) prohibiting, restricting, regulating or requiring to be done any matter or thing which a native authority, by virtue of native customary law for the time being in force and not repugnant to morality or justice, has power to prohibit, restrict, regulate or require to be done;
- (o) prohibiting, restricting, or regulating the construction of buildings;
- (p) requiring the removal of dangerous or ruinous buildings or of buildings constructed in contravention of any order issued under paragraph (o) of this section;
- (q) generally for the improvement of sanitation and for the better preservation of health;
- (r) for any other purpose approved by the Governor by notice published in the Gazette either generally or for any specified area.

The rule-making powers of Native Authorities in the Northern Section are set out in Section 17 of Cap. 84 of the Laws of the Gold Coast (The Native Authority (Northern Territories) Ordinance) which reads as follows:—

- "(a) prohibiting, restricting or regulating the manufacture, distillation, sale, transport, distribution, supply, possession and consumption of intoxicating liquors;
- "(b) prohibiting, restricting or regulating gambling;
- "(c) prohibiting, restricting or regulating the carrying and possession of weapons;
- "(d) prohibiting, restricting or regulating hunting and fishing;
- "(e) prohibiting any act or conduct which in the opinion of the native authority might cause a riot or a disturbance or a breach of the peace;
- "(f) preventing the pollution of the water in any stream, water-course, or water-hole, and preventing the obstruction of any stream or water-course;
- "(g) prohibiting, restricting or regulating the cutting or destruction of trees;
- "(h) requiring natives to report cases of infectious or contagious disease, whether of human beings or animals, and generally for the prevention of such disease and for the care of the sick;
- "(i) requiring natives to report the presence within the area of its authority of any native who has committed an offence for which he may be arrested without a warrant or for whose arrest a warrant has been issued; or of any property stolen or believed to have been stolen whether within or without such area;
- "(j) requiring the birth, death, marriage or divorce of any native subject to its jurisdiction to be reported to it or to such person it may direct;

- "(k) prohibiting, restricting or regulating the movement in or through the area of its authority of live-stock of any description;
- "(l) prohibiting, restricting or regulating the burning of grass or bush and the use of fire or lights in any manner likely to ignite any grass or bush in contravention of any law or regulation;
- "(m) for the purpose of exterminating or preventing the spread of tsetse-fly and locusts;
- "(n) prohibiting the holding of any dance or custom which is obscene, degrading or immoral;
- "(o) prohibiting, restricting, regulating or requiring to be done any matter or thing which the native authority, by virtue of any native law or custom for the time being in force and not repugnant to morality or justice, has power to prohibit, restrict, regulate or require to be done;
- "(p) prohibiting or restricting the cultivation of poisonous or noxious plants, and the manufacture of noxious drugs or poisons;
- "(q) preventing the evasion of any tax, service or other obligation imposed by or under any Ordinance; and
- "(r) for any other purpose, whether similar to those hereinbefore enumerated or, not, which may, by notice published in the Gazette, be sanctioned by the Governor, either generally or for any particular area."

APPENDIX III

Justice

A. NUMBER OF PERSONS CONVICTED AND DISCHARGED FOR PRINCIPAL OFFENCE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 1950

Offences	Northern Section		Southern Section	
	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons discharged	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons discharged
1. Murder	1	—	—	—
2. Manslaughter	—	—	6	1
3. Slave-dealing and Coinage	—	—	—	—
4. Riot	—	—	—	—
5. Abduction and Threatening	—	—	8	—
6. Rape and Indecent Assault	—	—	8	2
7. Assault and Assault on Police... ..	15	2	81	6
8. Attempted Suicide	—	—	4	—
9. Perjury	—	—	3	—
10. Criminal Harm to Person	6	—	41	5
11. Robbery	—	—	—	—
12. Burglary	—	—	—	—
13. Arson and damage to property	6	—	3	—
14. Housebreaking	—	—	—	—
15. Stealing	17	—	72	11
16. Fraud by false pretences	—	—	4	4
17. Receiving and Unlawful Possession	1	—	11	—
18. Arms and Ammunition Ordinance... ..	39	—	57	2
19. Liquor Laws	1	—	16	—
20. Practising Medicine without licence	—	—	4	—
21. Drunkenness and Breach of Peace	—	—	18	7
22. Illiterates Protection Ordinance	—	—	2	1

B. The average penalties imposed for principal offences:—

Manslaughter	7 months' imprisonment with hard labour
Larceny and Embezzlement	4
Wounding	5
Assault	2
Receiving	2

C. CASES HEARD BY NATIVE COURTS

Southern Section

Cause of Action	Names of Native Authority						Total
	Asogli	Awatime	Akpini	Atando	Buem	Krachi	
<i>Civil:</i>							
(a) Recovery of money owing	85	15	35	26	70	14	245
(b) Other personal suits	165	42	39	41	52	39	378
(c) Divorce and matrimonial	41	1	20	11	24	10	107
(d) Custody and paternity of children	2	1	4	4	—	2	13
(e) Administration of Estates	—	—	1	2	3	1	7
(f) Land	6	4	15	6	27	5	63
<i>Criminal Offences against Gold Coast Statutes:</i>							
(g) Assault or Threatening	64	14	61	32	230	42	443
(h) Stealing and kindred offences	23	9	20	17	134	12	215
(i) Sanitation Laws	40	18	25	12	71	—	166
(j) Morality	—	1	3	—	6	7	17
(k) Other offences against Statutes	60	29	32	48	108	15	292
<i>Offences against Local Rules, Orders and Byelaws:</i>							
(l) Sanitation laws	8	4	5	9	24	120	170
(m) Other offences against local laws	12	13	18	35	70	65	213
<i>Offences against Customary Laws:</i>							
(n) Defamation	29	7	24	14	37	—	111
(o) Morality	5	3	10	4	10	—	32
(p) Other customary offences	18	22	17	8	42	—	107
Totals	558	183	329	269	908	332	2,579

C. CASES HEARD BY NATIVE COURTS—(continued)

Northern Section

Cause of Action	Name of Native Authority				Totals
	Dagomba	Nanumba	Gonja	Mamprusi	
1. Assault or Threatening	40	30	2	10	82
2. Slander	33	—	—	—	33
3. Stealing	25	14	4	17	60
4. Sanitation	111	18	—	—	129
5. Morality	10	28	—	—	38
6. Infringement of Native Authority Rules	22	23	6	42	93
7. Custom	—	—	—	1	1
8. Other offences	35	2	—	4	41
9. Personal suits	104	12	3	2	121
10. Divorce and Matrimonial	20	8	2	23	53
11. Custody and Paternity of Children	10	14	1	4	29
12. Administration of Estates	—	—	—	—	—
13. Land	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	410	149	18	103	680

D. RETURN OF OFFENCES COMMITTED BY JUVENILES—YEAR ENDING DECEMBER, 1950

<i>Date</i>	<i>Serial No.</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Offence in Full</i>	<i>Court (before whom tried)</i>	<i>Sentence</i>
10. 3.50	1	9	Male	Indecent Assault, Sec. 171 of Cap. 9	D.M's Court, Yendi	Cautioned and discharged.
22. 3.50	2	10	Male	Threatening, Sec. 133 of Cap. 9	D.M's Court, Hohoe	6 strokes with light cane.
15. 5.50	3	12	Male	Furious riding Sec. 135 (18) of Cap. 9	D.M's Court, Ho	5s. or 7 days I.H.L. and 5 strokes with light cane.
13. 7.50	4	15	Male	Indecent Assault, Sec. 170 (6) of Cap. 9	D.M's Court, Hohoe	1 day I.H.L. and bound over in £50 with one surety to be of good behaviour for 3 years.
10. 8.50	5	15	Male	Indecent Assault, Sec. 170 (6) of Cap. 9	D.M's Court, Hohoe	6 strokes with light cane.
20. 9.50	6	15	Male	Stealing, Sec. 271 (1) of Cap. 9	D.M's Court, Hohoe	5 strokes with light cane.
1.11.50	7	15	Male	Stealing, Sec. 100 of Cap. 9	D.M's Court, Hohoe	Bound over in the sum of £10 with a surety to be of good behaviour for one year.
15.11.50	8	16	Male	Indecent Assault, Sec. 170 (6) of Cap. 9	D.M's Court, Hohoe	10 strokes with light cane.
29.11.50	9	17	Male	Stealing, Sec. 271 (2) of Cap. 9	D.M's Court, Hohoe	6 strokes with light cane and sentenced to boys' Industrial School, Maamobi, 30.11.50.

E. The Civil and Criminal powers of Native Courts of the various grades in the Southern Section and Criminal offences against Native Custom are set out at the 1st and 2nd Schedule to the Native Courts (Southern Section of Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship) Ordinance, No. 8 of 1949, and also Order No. 63 of 1949, which read as follows:

- Putting any person into fetish.
- Sexual connection with a Chief's wife or with any woman in an open place.
- Recklessly, unlawfully or frivolously swearing an oath.
- Knowingly using disrespectful or insulting language or offering any insult whether by word or conduct to a Chief.
- Withdrawal of allegiance owing to Chief by a subordinate Chief.
- Withdrawal by a Chief of the allegiance owed by his Stool to another Stool.
- Possessing any poisonous, noxious, or offensive thing with intent to use such thing to endanger or destroy human life or to hurt, aggrrieve, or annoy any person.
- Suits relating to the ownership, possession or occupation of land.
- Suits to establish the paternity of children other than suits in which some question affecting rights arising out of any Christian marriage is or may be involved.
- Suits relating to the custody of children other than such suits arising in or as a result of divorce or matrimonial causes before the Supreme Court.
- Suits for divorce and other matrimonial causes between persons married under native customary law.
- Suits and matters relating to the succession to property of any deceased native who had at the time of his death a fixed place of abode within the area of jurisdiction of the Native Court.
- Personal suits.
- Book 2 of the Criminal Code other than those provisions therein which are shewn in the Schedule hereto, and the provisions of Book 2 shall for the purposes of this Order be deemed to include all such provisions of Book 1 of the Criminal Code as are applicable to and are deemed to form part of Book 2 by virtue of Section 7 of the Criminal Code and which are not inconsistent with the Native Courts (Southern Section of Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship) Ordinance, 1949, or with this Order.
- Sections 106, 109 and 110 of the Labour Ordinance, 1948.
- Sections 7 and 8 of the Mosquitoes Ordinance.
- Section 5 of the Native Customs (Colony) Ordinance:
- Provided that such jurisdiction shall only be exercised by Native Courts of Grade A or Grade B.
- All the provisions of any order made under regulation 41 of the Defence Regulations, 1939, providing for the controlled price at which articles may be bought and sold in respect of which the Competent Authority has fixed maximum prices or authorised specified persons to do so.

NATIVE COURTS IN SOUTHERN TOGOLAND

Asogli	...	...	...	7	(includes one Appeal Court).
Awatime	...	...	...	3	(includes one Appeal Court).
Atando	...	...	...	1	Grade "B" Court.
Buam	...	...	...	8	(includes one Appeal Court).
Akpini	...	...	...	5	(includes one Appeal Court).
Krachi	...	...	...	4	
Total	...	...	...	28	

The Civil and Criminal powers of Native Courts of the various grades in the Northern Section are set out in the Schedule to Section 7 (2) of the Native Courts (Northern Territories) Ordinance (Cap. 85 of the Laws of the Gold Coast) which reads as follows:

- Suits relating to the ownership, possession, or occupation of land within the area of its jurisdiction.
- Civil actions in which the debt, demand, or damages do not exceed fifty pounds.
- Suits for divorces and other matrimonial causes between natives married under native law and custom.
- Suits to establish the paternity of children other than suits in which some question affecting rights arising out of any Christian marriage is or may be involved.
- Suits and matters relating to the succession to property of any deceased native who had at the time of his death a fixed place of abode within the area of jurisdiction of the Native Court.

Criminal causes in respect of any offence which in the opinion of the Native Court can be adequately punished by a fine of fifty pounds or six months imprisonment, or by both such punishments, or, in the case of male persons under sixteen years of age, by whipping not exceeding twelve strokes whether with or without such term of imprisonment as aforesaid.

Suits relating to the ownership, possession, or occupation of land within the area of its jurisdiction.

Civil actions in which the debts, demand, or damages do not exceed twenty-five pounds.

Suits for divorces and other matrimonial causes between natives married under native law and custom.

Suits to establish the paternity of children other than suits in which some question affecting rights arising out of any Christian marriage is or may be involved.

Suits and matters relating to the succession to property of any deceased native who had at the time of his death a fixed place of abode within the area of jurisdiction of the Native Court where the whole value of the property of such deceased native does not exceed one hundred pounds.

Criminal causes in respect of any offence which in the opinion of the Native Court can be adequately punished by a fine of twenty-five pounds or three months imprisonment or by both such punishments, or, in the case of male persons under sixteen years of age, by whipping not exceeding twelve strokes whether with or without such term of imprisonment as aforesaid.

Civil actions in which the debt, demand, or damages do not exceed ten pounds.

Criminal causes in respect of any offence which in the opinion of the Native Court can be adequately punished by a fine of five pounds or one month imprisonment, or by both such punishments, or, in the case of male persons under sixteen years of age, by whipping not exceeding twelve strokes whether with or without such term of imprisonment as aforesaid.

APPENDIX IV

Public Finance

A. GOVERNMENT REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

(i) Togoland Revenue, 1949-50

Head	Amount	Percentage
	£	
1. Import Duty	450,948	56.0
2. Export Duty	188,226*	23.2
3. Excise	3,800	0.4
4. Harbour Dues	5,748	0.7
5. Income Tax and Company Tax	52,000	6.3
6. Licences, fees of Courts, Fines, Stamp Duties	12,600	1.5
7. Other fees and Sales	10,100	1.2
8. Motor Licences	11,328	1.3
9. Posts and Telegraphs	11,680	1.4
10. Share of Profit of W.A. Currency Board	9,081	1.1
11. Miscellaneous	2,350	0.2
12. Grants of Colonial Development & Welfare Act	33,350	4.2
13. Interest on surplus funds	11,900	1.5
14. Grants from Cocoa Marketing Board for Cocoa Rehabilitation	9,860	1.2
TOTAL	£812,971	

*This represents duty actually collected during the year but does not however equal the duty payable on all exports made during the year owing to the fact that payment of duty in respect of some shipments effected at the end of the year was not made until the financial year 1950-51.

(ii) Togoland Expenditure, 1949-50

<i>Head</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
	£	
1. The Governor	1,663	0.20
2. The Accountant-General	3,018	0.40
3. Agriculture	34,377	4.30
4. Air Services	4,130	0.50
5. Animal Health	8,215	1.03
6. Audit	3,360	0.42
7. Commerce and Industry	2,527	0.32
8. Co-operation	2,045	0.25
9. Customs & Excise	19,286	2.41
10. Education	166,626	20.87
11. Fisheries	760	0.10
12. Forestry	7,986	1.00
13. Geological Survey	2,531	0.32
14. Grants to Native Authorities	36,345	4.55
15. Grants to local Development Committees	11,636	1.45
16. Income Tax	2,092	0.26
17. Justice	8,092	1.01
18. Labour	1,765	0.22
19. Lands	2,497	0.21
20. Law Officers	1,280	0.16
21. Legislature	2,626	0.34
22. Medical	47,330	5.90
23. Military	50,000	6.25
24. Miscellaneous	50,261	6.27
25. Pensions and gratuities	37,188	4.65
26. Police	29,843	3.73
27. Political Administration	12,896	1.61
28. Posts and Telegraphs	30,610	3.85
29. Printing	16,000	2.00
30. Prisons	11,199	1.40
31. Public Relations	3,795	0.49
32. Public Works	128,348	16.05
33. Secretariat	8,319	1.05
34. Social Welfare and Housing	7,084	0.89
35. Subventions	3,950	0.50
36. Surveys	5,750	0.72
37. Transport	12,117	1.51
38. Water Supplies	22,190	2.80
TOTAL	£799,735	99.99

B. NATIVE AUTHORITY FINANCE

(Southern Section)

(i) Actual Revenue and Expenditure, 1949-50

Southern Section

<i>Native Authority</i>	<i>Revenue</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
	£	£
Akpini	6,183	4,740
Asogli	9,353	9,492
Atando	5,574	4,189
Awatime	5,221	4,997
Buam	19,813	22,288
Krachi	18,927	19,157
	£65,071	£64,863

(ii) Actual Revenue

Southern Section

	<i>Akpini</i>	<i>Asogli</i>	<i>Awatime</i>	<i>Atando</i>	<i>Buem</i>	<i>Krachi</i>	<i>Totals</i>	<i>Percentage of Totals</i>
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
(a) Annual Rate... ..	1,495	1,149	2,030	1,384	6,176	3,464	15,698	24·1
(b) Native Courts	950	1,356	546	704	3,402	355	7,313	11·2
(c) Lands	56	106	7	—	7	395	571	0·9
(d) Fees and Tolls	649	2,141	427	1,897	2,191	2,252	9,557	14·7
(e) Licences	86	94	63	61	332	—	636	1·0
(f) Government grants-in-aid	2,175	3,546	1,831	1,300	5,926	11,625	26,403	40·6
(g) Educational grants-in-aid	404	154	210	87	868	—	1,723	2·6
(h) Other	368	807	107	141	911	836	3,170	4·9
	£6,183	£9,353	£5,221	£5,574	£19,813	£18,927	£65,071	100·0

(iii) Actual Expenditure
Southern Section

	<i>Akpini</i>	<i>Asogli</i>	<i>Awatime</i>	<i>Atando</i>	<i>Buem</i>	<i>Krachi</i>	<i>Totals</i>	<i>Percentage of Totals</i>
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
(a) Administration	612	1,414	952	428	3,106	1,229	7,741	11.1
(b) Treasury	494	724	358	530	1,556	923	4,585	6.7
(c) Native Courts	463	1,134	434	255	713	541	3,540	5.4
(d) Police	591	640	247	204	1,011	741	3,434	5.3
(e) Health	410	718	302	721	2,195	2,420	6,766	10.4
(f) Education	1,315	2,284	1,953	509	4,855	3,039	13,955	21.5
(g) Recurrent Works	518	928	252	279	1,607	5,569	9,153	14.1
(h) Extraordinary	125	919	408	678	5,844	4,174	12,148	20.1
(i) Miscellaneous	212	731	91	585	1,401	521	3,541	5.4
	£4,740	£9,492	£4,997	£4,189	£22,288	£19,157	£64,863	100.0

Northern Territories
(iv) Actual Revenue, 1949-50

No.	Native Authorities	Head 1 Direct Taxation	Head 2 Native Courts	Head 3 Fees prescribed by Rules	Head 4 Ferries	Head 5 Land and Native Rights	Head 6 Minerals	Head 7 Govern- ment's Reimburse- ments	Head 8 Grants- in-Aid	Head 9 Benefits Trust Fund	Head 10 Interest on Invest- ment	Head 11 Miscel- laneous	Totals
1	Mamprusi*	£ 20,183	£ 756	£ 16,283	£ 151	£ 60	—	£ 11,584	£ 37,499	£ —	£ 401	£ 4,901	£ 91,818
2	Gonja*	6,713	269	6,370	279	38	—	5,347	19,282	160	24	515	38,997
3	Dagomba*	12,948	1,048	11,183	282	26	—	8,776	12,919	—	321	2,617	50,120
4	Nanumba	1,790	199	1,431	—	1	—	2,415	1,688	300	—	748	8,572

* These figures relate to whole Native Authorities including those portions outside the Territory.

Northern Territories
(v) Actual Expenditure, 1949-50

No.	Native Authorities	Head 1 Divi- sional	Head 2 Sub- Divi- sional	Head 3 Trea- sury	Head 4 Judi- cial	Head 5 Police	Head 6 Works Recur- rent	Head 7 Works Staff	Head 8 Miscel- laneous Ser- vices	Head 9 Educa- tion	Head 10 Medical	Head 11 Health	Head 12 Agri- culture	Head 13 Animal Health	Head 14 Forestry	Head 15 Water Sup- plies	Head 16 Special Deve- lopment	Head 17 Capital Work	Totals
1	Mamprusi*	£ 1,842	£ 8,237	£ 2,413	£ 36	£ 3,561	£ 14,940	£ 1,139	£ 13,802	£ 12,383	£ 1,100	£ 6,816	£ 2,946	£ 1,361	£ 998	£ 6,606	£ 1,481	£ 23,279	£ 102,940
2	Gonja*	1,414	3,603	633	160	1,357	5,318	351	4,384	3,693	664	2,401	180	343	56	964	—	8,500	34,021
3	Dagomba*	1,731	3,770	2,452	474	2,499	7,472	515	1,180	6,477	472	6,368	1,854	1,363	399	2,898	—	13,704	53,628
4	Nanumba	496	243	152	19	346	2,509	126	1,076	283	53	470	42	188	31	111	—	1,219	7,364

* These figures relate to whole Native Authorities including those portions outside the Territory.

**C. STATEMENT OF BUSINESS TRANSACTED IN TOGOLAND UNDER UNITED KINGDOM
TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1950**

<i>Northern Section</i>										£
Stamp Sales	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194
Money Orders Issued	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,282
Money Orders Paid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	510
Postal Orders Issued	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Postal Orders Paid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	572
Savings Bank Deposits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,142
Savings Bank Withdrawals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	862
Telegraph Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	273
Telephone Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Parcel Post Trade Charges collected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	386
Parcel Post Customs Duty	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	146
Parcel Post Other Charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9

<i>Southern Section</i>										£
Stamp Sales	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,932
Money Orders Issued	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53,293
Money Orders Paid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,673
Postal Orders Issued	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,821
Postal Orders Paid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,988
Savings Bank Deposits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43,463
Savings Bank Withdrawals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,042
Telegraph Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,974
Telephone Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,911
Parcel Post Trade Charges collected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,442
Parcel Post Customs Duty	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,197
Parcel Post Other Charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89

D. POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK

The following table shows the figures of deposits and withdrawals from Post Office Savings Banks in the Territory over the last 3 years.

<i>Northern Section</i>				1948	1949	1950
				£	£	£
Deposits	...	...	...	3,849	4,728	13,142
Withdrawals	...	...	...	2,456	1,498	862

<i>Southern Section</i>				1948	1949	1950
				£	£	£
Deposits	...	...	...	42,273	44,905	43,463
Withdrawals	...	...	...	29,334	36,726	37,042

The Post Office Savings Banks offer a 2½ per cent. per annum rate of interest on deposits.

APPENDIX V

Taxation

A. RATES OF DIRECT TAXATION, 1950-51

Northern Section

Native Authority									Males	Females
									s. d.	s. d.
Nanumba	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	—
Dagomba	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	—
Mamprusi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0	—
Gonja*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	—

* Tax assessed collectively—average incidence quoted.

Southern Section

Native Authority									Males	Females
									s. d.	s. d.
Asogli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	2 0
Akpini	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	—
Atando	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	2 0
Awatime	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	2 0
Buam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	—
Unamalgamated Divisions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Krachi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	2 0

B. MEMORANDUM ON GOLD COAST INCOME TAX

Income Tax was first imposed in the Gold Coast (including Togoland) by the Income Tax Ordinance No. 27 of 1943, taking effect from the 1st April, 1944.

Scope of charge. Tax is payable on all income accruing in, derived from, or received in, the Gold Coast in respect of—

- (a) gains or profits from any trade, business, profession or vocation;
- (b) gains or profits from any employment;
- (c) dividends, interest or discounts;
- (d) any pension, charge or annuity;
- (e) rents, royalties, premiums and any other profits arising from property.

It will thus be seen that in effect all income is taxable if it either arises in Gold Coast or arises abroad and is remitted to Gold Coast. (Special provisions, however, exist to exempt from tax the foreign income of temporary visitors to Gold Coast.)

Deductions. Tax is charged only on net income, after deducting all expenses which are wholly incurred in the production of the gross income. Included in expenses is an annual allowance for plant, machinery and fixtures used in a business, for the depreciation of commercial and industrial buildings and for the writing-off of mining development expenditure. Deductions are also given for the cost of passages to and from Gold Coast.

Basis of Assessment. Income tax is calculated and charged separately for each year of assessment, running from the 1st April in one year to the 31st March in the next. Normally the charge is calculated by reference to the income of the preceding year. But to avoid undue delay in the collection of

tax when a business commences and to avoid undue prolongation of payment of tax when it ceases, provision is made for the assessment of tax in certain of the opening and closing years of a business or employment to be calculated by reference to the income of the year of assessment itself, and not that of the preceding year. The income so calculated for any year of assessment (irrespective of the period in which the income arose) is called the "assessable income" for that year.

Personal Allowances. Individuals resident in the Gold Coast pay tax not on their assessable income in full, but on the balance of assessable income after deducting certain personal allowances, which for the year of assessment 1950-51 were as follows:

- (i) to each individual £200;
- (ii) in respect of a wife living with or maintained by the taxpayer, £150;
- (iii) in respect of each unmarried child (up to a maximum of four) who is either under sixteen years of age or is receiving full-time education or is serving under articles or indentures with a view to qualifying in a trade or profession, £25, with an increase, where the child is maintained outside the Gold Coast, to the cost of such maintenance, but not exceeding £100 per child;
- (iv) the cost of maintaining a dependent relative, up to £100;
- (v) life assurance premiums, limited to:
 - (a) one-fifth of the taxpayer's total income;
 - (b) ten per cent. of the capital sum assured on death; and
 - (c) £1,000 (including any pension or provident fund contributions);
- (vi) the amount of any earned income of the taxpayer's wife, up to £150.

Such allowances may also be claimed by a non-resident British subject or British protected person, but only in the proportion that his income assessable in the Gold Coast bears to his total world income.

Double Taxation Relief. Provision is made for certain relief from tax where a person pays tax on the same income both in the Gold Coast and in some other part of the British Commonwealth. The position in regard to the United Kingdom, Nigeria, Sierra Leone and the Gambia is regulated by Double Taxation arrangements made with the respective Governments.

Administration. The tax is under the administration of a Commissioner of Income Tax, with his Head Office at Accra. There is also an office at Kumasi, covering Ashanti and the Northern Territories. The assessment and collection of tax from United Kingdom Companies is normally arranged through the Colonial Income Tax Office, London. The Commissioner is responsible for obtaining returns of income, making assessments to tax, and collecting the tax and paying it into the general revenue of the Gold Coast.

Appeals. Assessments to tax made by the Commissioner are subject to appeal to the Supreme Court. Where the tax in dispute does not exceed £50, an appeal may be made to the Board of Commissioners, consisting of three persons who are not public officers, nominated by the Governor, and thence to the Supreme Court. An appeal lies from the Supreme Court to the West African Court of Appeal.

Payment of tax. Tax is normally payable in two equal instalments, the first within two months of the date of issue of the Notice of Assessment and the second by the 31st March, i.e., the last day of the year of assessment. Where tax is not paid by the due date a penalty of 5 per cent. of the tax is imposed.

Small companies' relief. With effect from the year of assessment 1949-50, companies incorporated and controlled in the Gold Coast on or after the 1st April, 1944, are entitled to relief where their profits do not exceed £1,000 per annum of all tax for the first two years, of two-thirds of the tax for the next two years and of one-third of the tax for the fifth and sixth years. Where the profits are between £1,000 and £3,000, relief at a diminishing rate is given.

Rates of tax. After all deductions have been made, in the case of individuals, after personal allowances have been granted, tax is payable on the balance of chargeable income as follows:

(a) by individuals and bodies of persons:—

Chargeable Income							Rate of Tax
							s. d.
On every pound of the first	£200	...	...	...	...	...	0 3
next	£200	...	...	...	...	...	0 6
" " " " "	£200	...	...	...	...	...	0 9
" " " " "	£200	...	...	...	...	...	1 0
" " " " "	£400	...	...	...	...	...	2 0
" " " " "	£800	...	...	...	...	...	3 0
" " " " "	£1,000	...	...	...	...	...	4 0
" " " " "	£1,000	...	...	...	...	...	5 0
" " " " "	£1,000	...	...	...	...	...	6 0
" " " " "	£5,000	...	...	...	...	...	7 6
" " " " "	£10,000	...	...	...	...	...	10 0

(b) by companies at 5s. in the £ for the years of assessment 1944-45 and 1945-46 and 7s. 6d. in the £ for 1946-47 onwards;

(c) by individuals, bodies of persons and companies holding a mining concession or lease at 1s. in the £ on all income derived from mining operations, in addition to the charge payable under (a) or (b). (This replaced the Concessions Duty of 5 per cent. on profits which was abolished when income tax was introduced.)

C. TABLE SHOWING INCIDENCE OF TAX ON INDIVIDUALS FOR THE YEAR OF ASSESSMENT 1950-51

(Gold Coast, including Trusteeship Territory)

Assess- able Income	Single Man	MARRIED MAN								
		No Children	One Child		Two Children		Three Children		Four or more Children	
			In Colony	Out of Colony	In Colony	Out of Colony	In Colony	Out of Colony	In Colony	Out of Colony
£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
200 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
500 ...	5 0 0	1 17 6	1 11 3	12 6	1 5 0	—	18 9	—	12 6	—
700 ...	11 5 0	6 5 0	5 12 6	3 15 0	5 0 0	1 17 6	4 7 6	12 6	3 15 0	—
1,000 ...	25 0 0	17 10 0	16 5 0	13 2 6	15 0 0	9 7 6	14 1 3	6 5 0	13 2 6	3 15 0
1,500 ...	80 0 0	60 0 0	57 10 0	50 0 0	55 0 0	40 0 0	52 10 0	30 0 0	50 0 0	22 10 0
2,000 ...	155 0 0	132 10 0	128 15 0	117 10 0	125 0 0	102 10 0	121 5 0	87 10 0	117 10 0	72 10 0
5,000 ...	875 0 0	830 0 0	822 10 0	800 0 0	815 0 0	770 0 0	807 10 0	740 0 0	800 0 0	710 0 0
10,000 ...	2,735 0 0	2,678 15 0	2,669 7 6	2,641 5 0	2,660 0 0	2,603 15 0	2,650 12 6	2,566 5 0	2,641 5 0	2,528 15 0

D. TABLE SHOWING THE INCIDENCE OF TAX ON COMPANIES FOR THE YEAR OF ASSESSMENT 1950-51

(Gold Coast, including Trusteeship Territory)

Chargeable Income	Non-Mining Companies at 7/6 in £	Mining Companies at 8/6 in £
£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
200	75 0 0	85 0 0
500	187 10 0	212 10 0
700	262 10 0	297 10 0
1,000	375 0 0	425 0 0
1,500	562 10 0	637 10 0
2,000	750 0 0	850 0 0
5,000	1,875 0 0	2,125 0 0
10,000	3,750 0 0	4,250 0 0

APPENDIX VI

Agriculture

PRODUCTION

Table showing acreage devoted to principal crops and total production of each crop by quantity and value.

Crop	Acreage	Production	Value
			£
Cocoa	100,000	25,000 tons at £130	3,250,000
Coffee (F.A.Q.)	1,000	200 tons at £125	25,000
Rice	9,000	1,500 tons at £75	112,500
Maize	8,000	*1,000 tons at £35	35,000
Yams	1,000	3,000 tons at £15	45,000
Cassava	6,000	24,000 tons at £4	96,000

* Fall in production of maize due to the widespread incidence of Leaf Rust disease which reduced crop yields by 50 per cent.

APPENDIX VII

Animal Husbandry and Fisheries

A. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Table showing numbers of livestock by principal categories.

Livestock		
Cattle ... ..	...	50,400
Sheep ... ..	...	44,000
Goats ... ..	...	35,700
Pigs ... ..	...	9,500
Poultry ... ..	...	470,000
Donkeys ... ..	...	750
Horses ... ..	...	550

N.B. The above figures must be considered as rough estimates only.

B. FISHERIES

The only commercial fishing vessels were canoes and either one or two were employed by each of the 12 seine nets fishing in the Volta. The number employed in other fishing activities has not been estimated.

The principal species of fish captured by the two recorded seine nets was:

Mormyridae	...	...	22.9	per cent. of the catch
Labeo spp.	...	...	13.6	" " " " "
Lates niloticus	...	...	11.0	" " " " "
Chrysichthys spp.	...	...	10.7	" " " " "
Distichodus spp.	...	...	6.5	" " " " "

The average catch per seine was 4.9 tons and the catch of the twelve nets may have amounted to some 60 tons. At an average price of 6d. per pound the value of the catch would have been £3,360.

There is no fishery for shell.

C. FORESTRY

A new computation of productivity for the year is based on the most up-to-date information, and refers only to the Southern Section. No reliable figure are yet available from the Northern Section.

<i>Major Produce</i>			<i>Estimated Value</i>	£
Sawn timber	...	...	20,000 cubic feet	10,000
Shingles	...	...	5,000 " "	150
Roundwood	...	...	130,000 " "	330
Hewn and split wood	...	...	70,000 " "	170
Charcoal	...	...	1,620,000 " "	50,000
Firewood	...	...	3,744,000 " "	187,000
				<u>£247,650</u>

It is estimated that 48 gangs of sawyers operate for an average of 100 days a year, 19,200 men days.

<i>Minor Produce</i>			£
Palm wine	...	...	120,000
Vegetable oil and seeds	...	...	77,400
Game	...	...	50,300
Bamboos	...	...	500
Chewstick	...	...	1,000
Sponges	...	...	1,000
Thatch	...	...	500
Tietie	...	...	1,000
Gums and resins	...	...	30
			<u>£251,730</u>

APPENDIX VIII

Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Board

A. THE COMPOSITION OF THE BOARD

Chairman:—

E. NORTON-JONES, ESQ., O.B.E., Secretary Appointed by the Governor,
for Development.

Members:—

The Director of Agriculture ...	}	Appointed by the Governor.
The Registrar of Co-operative Societies ...		
The Accountant-General ...		
THE HON. DR. J. B. DANQUAH ...	}	Producers' Representatives, appointed by the Governor on the nomination of the Joint Provincial Council.
A. S. DADZIE, ESQ., I.S.O. ...		
J. H. GAMBRAH, ESQ. ...	}	Producers' Representatives, appointed by the Governor on the nomination of the Ashanti Confederacy Council.
I. W. BROBBEY, ESQ. ...		
NANA APPEW IV ...	}	Producers' Representative, appointed by the Southern Togoland Council.
THE HON. NANA AMANFI III, C.B.E. ...		
NANA OWUSU AFRIYIE III ...	}	Appointed by the Ashanti Confederacy Council.
F. A. REED, ESQ. ...		
THE HON. P. H. FITZGERALD, O.B.E. ...	}	Appointed by the Gold Coast Chamber of Commerce.

General Manager: A. E. HAMPSON, ESQ.

Chief Accountant: J. C. BREAKELL, ESQ., A.C.A.

B. CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

for the Crop Year 1949-50

(i) General

I have pleasure in presenting the Third Annual Report of the Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Board for the year ended 30th September, 1950.

We have had a most successful trading year, the surplus resulting from the year's operations amounting to £18,021,789, thus permitting a very necessary reinforcement of the Board's reserves, allocations to which are dealt with at a later stage in this Report.

Costs of operation remained normal and were commensurate with the tonnage handled, with the exception of the item of Export Duty. The period under review is the first complete year during which the full effect of the ad valorem rate of duty has been felt and this, coupled with higher selling prices, has contributed to the increase of this charge to a figure slightly more than double that for 1948-49.

Apart from our trading surplus, interest on investments has shown an overall increase of £196,500 as compared with the preceding year, to reach the impressive figure of nearly £800,000. It is perhaps not generally realized that this considerable source of income is in being solely as a result of the Board's actual existence, and it can thus fairly be said that the Board's marginal overheads—the cost of its existence—are covered by its internal income by more than thirty-five times.

In the matter of reserves, in view of the increase in the world price of cocoa and the consequent increase in the price to the producer, the originally proposed amount for the Stabilization Fund of £30M is now considered to be insufficient and it is the intention eventually to build up this fund to a figure in the neighbourhood of £50 million.

Good progress has been made in the Swollen Shoot Campaign during the last twelve months and it has been possible for the responsible authorities to make considerable strides towards placing a "cordon sanitaire" round the areas of devastation and mass infection. There is fairly large scale replanting going on in New Juaben, where initial treatment for the disease has been completed, a fact which augurs well for the future provided constant reinspection and retreatment continues. Rehabilitation Grants paid by the Cocoa Rehabilitation Office up to 30th September, 1950, total £787,075, made up of £560,460 on Initial

Grants, £164,851 on Retreatment Grants, and £61,764 on Replanting Grants. Of these amounts, £116,080, £107,883 and £8,651 respectively were paid during the year under review. The total number of claims under the scheme from its inception to September, 1950 was 26,933 Initial, 29,604 Retreatment and 4,079 Replanting. Figures of Replanting Grants and Claims do not as yet fully reflect the effect of the scheme, since Replanting Grants are not paid until replanted farms show promise of good development, i.e., not until from eighteen months to two years after planting has actually taken place.

(ii) Incidence of Purchase

The rate of purchase during the 1949-50 season, although still greater than desirable for smooth operation, was not as abnormally high as was the case in the previous year.

Within the first month, 68,318 tons of cocoa had been purchased but by the end of December, two and a half months after the opening of the season, the figure exceeded 190,000 tons.

The figures for Main Crop purchases were:—

Total to	10/11/49	...	...	...	...	68,318 tons
Total to	8/12/49	...	...	...	...	148,280 "
Total to	5/ 1/50	...	...	...	...	204,957 "
Total to	2/ 2/50	...	...	...	...	240,270 "
Total at close of Main Crop	9/ 3/50	...	...	...	...	246,443 "

Details of the sources of supply, compiled from Licensed Buying Agents returns were:—

Area	Main Crop	Mid Crop	Total
Ashanti	115,875	144	116,019
Eastern Province	56,263	825	67,088
Western Province	40,190	308	40,498
Trans-Volta	24,115	114	24,229
Total Tonnage	246,443	1,391	247,834

The percentage decreases in Main Crop as opposed to 1948-49 were:—

Ashanti	7.82 per cent.
Eastern Province	15.85 per cent.
Western Province	12.57 per cent.
Trans-Volta	8.42 per cent.
Overall decrease	= 10.97 per cent.

Mid Crop purchases fell below expectations by some 6,000 tons, this largely being accounted for by the earlier announcement of a higher price for the 1950-51 season.

(iii) Market Trends

Main Crop sales opened in October at an average of £141 14s. per ton f.o.b. but prices improved once buyers realised that the crop would be lower than had at first been anticipated and by the end of January the average had increased to £169 4s. f.o.b. Thereafter followed a period of slight but steady improvement.

Towards the end of the season the Far Eastern situation reacted on the market and sale prices increased still further.

The average selling price obtained over the year's operations was £178 per ton f.o.b., an increase of approximately 30 per cent. on the previous year.

(iv) Quality

The quality of the season's cocoa showed some improvement and the assessed percentage of Grade I cocoa to the total exported increased to 27.3 per cent. as opposed to 14.4 per cent. in the previous season.

Sales to the Ministry of Food in the United Kingdom continued on the basis of a premium being paid for good quality, and premia obtained during the year amounted to £99,965 after deduction of penalties for inferior cocoa.

Toward the end of the season the Board held approximately 1,200 tons of down-graded cocoa, the down-grading being almost brought about by incorrect marshalling on the part of certain Buying Agents. A directive in this matter has issued and with effect from the crop year 1950-51 Licensed Buying Agents are called upon to show the month of sealing in their periodical stock returns; remedial action can thus be taken. The down-graded cocoa has since been sold.

(v) *Records of Purchases by African Firms*

As of general interest I record below the purchases of African Buying Agents:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of buyers</i>	<i>Tonnage bought</i>	<i>Total crop</i>	<i>Percentage of total</i>
1947-48	17	30,371	207,555	14½
1948-49	14	35,953	278,304	13
1949-50	12	36,223	247,626	14½

In terms of percentage of the total crop, African buyers are merely holding their original position and there has been no marked progress. It is hoped, however, that the additional remuneration this year granted may result in greater purchases and possibly attract to the field other African buyers.

The Gold Coast Co-operative Marketing Association's purchases, which are included in the records shown above, have risen from 20,966 tons in 1947-48 to 29,024 tons in 1949-50.

(vi) *Finance*

The Board commenced to purchase the 1949-50 crop with liquid funds amounting to £13 million, the sum which it had been estimated would be required to finance "the complete operation".

With a velocity of incoming crop less than that experienced during the previous year, this factor, combined with the lower price to producers, resulted in a fall in the average weekly disbursements for the period up to and including the week ended 5th February, to £1½ million per week as compared with £2 million per week for the same period in 1948-49. Recoupment of liquid funds by sales receipts proceeded smoothly and, in the result, proved sufficient to prevent the balance of available liquid resources from falling below the £1 million mark. The total expenditure for the year on the purchase of cocoa was in the neighbourhood of £23 million.

(vii) *Investments*

In the early part of the period under review it became evident that the year's operations were likely to yield a substantial surplus and attention was turned to the reinforcement of the Board's investment holdings, a programme involving £10 million being drawn up in broad outline; the implementation of this programme proceeded steadily with selected investments being purchased in small parcels in order to secure the lowest average cost. By mid-July, £4,550,000 (nominal) securities had been added but, following the fixation of the price to be paid to producers for the 1950-51 season, the programme had to be curtailed at this figure to conserve liquid funds to meet the 1950-51 crop purchasing requirements. In the meantime, until these funds were actually utilized, they were held at interest in deposit account with the Board's bankers.

In February the Board was approached by the Government with the proposal that some £2,300,000 might be lent to the latter for the purpose of financing the proposed extensions of Takoradi Harbour, to be repaid over 20 years by equated monthly repayments of capital and interest (at 2½ per cent. per annum), and the Board, always anxious to consider Colonial investments compatible with good security and a fair interest return, readily agreed to this suggestion. At the close of the year under review, however, the necessary machinery for the payment and servicing of the loan had not been fully completed by Government and no payments have yet been made on this account.

(viii) *Reserves*

The surplus resulting from the year's operations proved sufficient to allow a substantial reinforcement of the Board's reserves. Known and estimated contingencies for expenditure on publicity and the cost of the proposed new storage accommodation at Kumasi have been fully provided for, and the Riot and Civil Commotion Insurance Reserve strengthened to a total of £1 million; General Trading Reserve has been increased by £1½ million, and General Reserve (for unknown contingencies) by £250,000. £1 million of the remaining surplus has been utilized to create the fund necessary for the Scholarship Scheme and the endowment completed by the earmarking of £1 million (nominal) 3 per cent. Savings Bonds 1955-65, the future income from which will be used to finance this scheme.

These allocations have allowed the Stabilization Reserve to be increased by £15 million to a total of £35 million, a figure which, although more representative of the Board's requirements, still cannot be regarded as sufficient if the Board is to view with equanimity the uncertainty of present day market conditions and the necessity of fulfilling its primary, and essential, function of stabilizing the price to the producer by the absorption of the effects of a possible serious fall in the level of world commodity prices.

(ix) *Auditors*

Messrs. Midgley, Snelling, Barnes & Co., were re-appointed as auditors for the year 1949-50.

(x) *The Board*

Six full meetings were held during the year. A member for Togoland, Nana Appew IV, was appointed during the season and was in attendance with effect from the meeting of 1st July, 1950.

Mr. F. Leach, O.B.E., M.C., retired as Chairman on 19th December, 1949, and Mr. S. Macdonald-Smith officiated from 20th December, 1949, to 3rd July, 1950.

(xi) *Staff*

During the month of January certain clerical employees unfortunately became involved in a strike movement. Officers and loyal employees assumed additional responsibilities however, and the effect of the strike on the Board's operations was to a great extent nullified. Despite an almost general hold-up throughout the Colony for a period of approximately three weeks, the season's rate of evacuation and shipment was slightly higher than in the preceding year, a situation reflecting considerable credit on the Executive.

(xii) *Conclusion*

In conclusion I would like to extend, on behalf of Mr. Leach, Mr. Macdonald-Smith, and myself, our grateful thanks to our colleagues on the Board for the help they have so willingly accorded. A considerable measure of gratitude is also due to the London Managers of the Banks (The Bank of British West Africa and Messrs. Barclays) for the great help and assistance they have afforded in guiding the Board's Investment policy. On behalf of the Board I also record appreciation of the excellent work of the Marketing Company in London which has contributed so very much to the good results achieved.

(Sgd.) E. NORTON-JONES, Chairman,

GOLD COAST COCOA MARKETING BOARD

ACCRA, 17th January, 1951.

C. STATEMENT OF FUNDS AND ASSETS AS AT 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1950, TOGETHER WITH SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1950, AND AUDITORS' REPORT THEREON.

MIDGLEY, SNELLING, BARNES & COMPANY,
Chartered Accountants,
P.O. Box 453,
Accra.

Gold Coast Colony,
1st March, 1951.

The Chairman and Members,
The Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Board,
P.O. Box 933,
Accra.

Gentlemen,

In accordance with our appointment under Section 14 of the Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Board Ordinance 1947, we have audited the Accounts of the Board for the year ended 30th September, 1950. The undernoted Schedules relating to the Accounts for the year are attached.

(A) Statement of Funds as at 30th September, 1950.

(B) Summary of Operations for the year ended 30th September, 1950.

(C) Appropriations of Surpluses as at 30th September, 1950.

(D) Schedule of United Kingdom Government Securities as at 30th September, 1950.

We have to report as follows:—

STATEMENT OF FUNDS

Reserves and Unallocated Surplus

Allocated—£51,933,474. This is made up of the unexpended balances of the various Reserves as at the 30th September, 1949, increased by the Appropriations of Surpluses as at 30th September, 1950, as detailed below:—

	<i>At 30/9/49</i>	<i>Allocated at 30/9/50</i>	<i>Payments during the year</i>	<i>At 30/9/50</i>
	£	£	£	£
Stabilisation Reserve	20,000,000	15,000,000	—	35,000,000
Rehabilitation Scheme	8,353,750	—	300,000	8,053,750
Soil Survey	75,000	—	37,500	37,500
Riot and Civil Commotion Insurance Reserve	725,000	275,446	466	1,000,000
University College Grant	1,000,000	—	1,000,000	—
General Trading Reserve	5,000,000	1,500,000	—	6,500,000
General Reserve	1,000,000	250,000	—	1,250,000
Publicity Scheme Reserve	—	12,224	—	12,224
Kumasi Storage Depot	—	80,000	—	80,000
	£36,153,750	£17,117,690	£1,337,966	£51,933,474

Net Unallocated Surplus £37,121. This is the balance of Surplus remaining after making the various appropriations shown in Schedule "C".

Scholarship Fund £1,000,000. This is the fund set aside at the 30th September 1950, the income from which is to be used to provide Primary, Secondary and University Scholarships and is represented by an investment of £1,000,000 3 per cent. Savings Bonds 1955-65 shown under Assets.

Current Liabilities and Credit Balances

Cocoa Afloat £111,924. This is the liability for cocoa shipped prior to 30th September 1950, for which claims for payments had not been submitted by Licensed Buying Agents before the close of the financial year.

Accrued Expenses and Unexpired Income £40,789. This is mainly estimated charges on shipments made prior to 30th September 1950 for which debits had not been received before the close of the financial year, together with the unexpired portion of rents received for cocoa storage. We have verified from the period after 30th September 1950 that adequate provision has been made for these liabilities.

Staff Savings Scheme £2,638. This liability is the amount of the Savings Scheme Fund at 30th September 1950 and is represented by the balance in the Post Office Savings Bank shown under Liquid Balances.

ASSETS REPRESENTING THE FUNDS

Investments

Assets £25,323,513

We have verified these as follows:—

- (a) United Kingdom Government Securities from Certificates supplied to us by the Crown Agents for the Colonies, the Bank of British West Africa Limited and Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) stating that such securities are held by them on behalf of the Board. The holdings of United Kingdom Securities are as detailed in Schedule "D" attached.
- (b) Post Office Savings Bank Deposit from a Certificate signed by the Controller.
- (c) Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Company Limited from an inspection of the Share Certificates, and we have verified that where shares are held in the names of nominees, declarations of trust have been executed in favour of the Board.

Liquid Balances £25,701,981

Bank Balances have been verified by Certificates sent to us by the respective banks. The imprest Account held at Koforidua was verified by us in November 1950.

Scholarship Fund Investment £1,000,000

This constitutes the Investment allocated to the Scholarship Fund. This has been verified in the same manner as the other United Kingdom Government Securities.

Current Assets

Stock of Cocoa Bags £140,666

A certificate signed by the General Manager and the Secretary, showing quantity and value of bags in agreement with the books and in our opinion correctly stated.

Advances Recoverable from Licensed Buying Agents £93,901

Confirmation of these advances, representing advances against cocoa already shipped at 30th September 1950 but for which claims had not been rendered by Licensed Buying Agents, has been received from the Agents concerned and at the date of this report all these advances were recovered.

Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Company Limited Current Account £659,041

This balance has been certified by the Accountant of the Marketing Company in London.

Cocoa Stocks sold but not Invoiced £70,000

This represents cocoa delivered for which the Contract price had not been agreed at the date of the Accounts. The valuation has since been fully realised.

Interest Accrued on Investments £131,429

This is the amount of accrued interest from the last payment date up to 30th September 1950.

Staff Advances £1,796

This item is the Balance of Advances to officers and employees for means of transport still to be recovered and is repayable by fixed monthly instalments.

Fixed Assets

The expenditure on Fixed Assets during the year, including payment of £1,750 on account of work-in-progress on the Board's incomplete Housing Projects (Contract Price £10,700) has been written off at 30th September 1950.

We have inspected the Leases of all plots and land used for cocoa sheds, but we have been unable to inspect the Leases relating to the Plots used for the Board's Houses since certain of them are being amended and others are still in the course of preparation.

General

The books and records of the Board have been maintained in an efficient manner during the year and we acknowledge the co-operation of the staff in producing to us all books, vouchers and explanations required by us.

We are, Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

(sgd.)

MIDGLEY, SNELLING, BARNES & CO.

(i) Schedule A

D. THE GOLD COAST COCOA MARKETING BOARD

STATEMENT OF FUNDS AS AT 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1950

Reserves, Unallocated Surplus and Current Liabilities

<i>Allocated:</i>	£	£	1949 £
Stabilization Reserve	35,000,000		
Rehabilitation Scheme	8,053,750		
Soil Survey	37,500		
Riot and Civil Commotion Insurance	1,000,000		
General Trading Reserve	6,500,000		
General Reserve	1,250,000		
Kumasi Storage Depot	80,000		
Publicity Scheme	12,224		
		51,933,474	36,153,750
<i>Net Unallocated Surplus</i>		37,121	189,900
<i>Scholarship Fund</i>		1,000,000	—
<i>Current Liabilities and Credit Balances:</i>			
For Cocoa Afloat	111,924		
Accrued Expenses and Unexpired Income	40,789		
Staff Savings Scheme	2,638		
		155,351	546,047
		<u>£53,125,946</u>	<u>£36,889,697</u>

NOTES.—1. There is a contingent liability of £187,500 in respect of the uncalled portion of the shares held by the Board in the Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Company Ltd.

2. Contracts for Capital Expenditure entered into at 30th September, 1950, and not provided for in these Accounts amounted to £8,950.

The above items are represented by the following Assets

<i>Investments:</i>	£	£	£
U.K. Government Securities (at or under par) (Market Value £25,501,000)	25,201,723		
Post Office Savings Bank, Accra	59,290		
Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Company Ltd. (250,000 shares of £1 each 5s. paid up)	62,500		
		25,323,513	21,919,128
<i>Liquid Balances:</i>			
On Short Deposit Accounts	25,400,000		
On Current Accounts	301,923		
On Sundry Imprest Accounts	58		
		25,701,981	13,324,179
<i>Scholarship Fund Investment:</i>			
3 per cent. Savings Bonds, 1955-65 (at par) (Market Value £1,010,000)		1,000,000	—
<i>Current Assets:</i>			
Stock of Cocoa Bags	140,666		
Advances Recoverable from Licensed Buying Agents... ..	93,901		
Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Co. Ltd. Current Account	659,041		
Cocoa Stocks Sold but not Invoiced (at estimated Market Value)	70,000		
Interest Accrued on Investments	131,420		
Staff Advances	1,796		
Sundry Debtors	879		
Post Office Savings Bank—Staff Savings Scheme	2,638		
		1,100,350	1,646,295
<i>Fixed Assets:</i>			
Housing Projects, Cocoa Sheds and Equipment—			
Cost to date	139,018		
Written off to date	138,916		
		102	100
		£53,125,946	£36,889,697

(Sgd.) E. NORTON JONES, *Chairman*,
A. E. HAMPSON, *General Manager*,
J. C. BREAKELL, *Chief Accountant*.

We have examined the books and accounts and vouchers of The Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Board and have obtained all the information and explanations we have required. Proper books and accounts have been kept. In our opinion the above Statement of Funds and Assets as at the 30th September, 1950, is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the Board's affairs, according to the best of our knowledge and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Board.

(Sgd.) MIDGLEY, SNELLING, BARNES & CO.
(Chartered Accountants),
Auditors.

Accra, 1st March, 1951.

(ii) *Schedule B*

THE GOLD COAST COCOA MARKETING BOARD

SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1950

Tonnage Shipped:		Old Crop	...	...	1948/49:	5,286			
		Main Crop	...	...	1949/50:	246,094	1948/49:	268,405	
		Mid Crop	...	...	"	1,406	"	6,261	
						<u>252,786</u>		<u>274,666</u>	

				1949			1949		
		£	£	£			£	£	£
<i>Cost of Cocoa Purchased</i>	...	...	23,539,943	35,745,886	<i>Proceeds of Sale of Cocoa</i>	...	45,003,080		
<i>Shipping and Transport Expenses:</i>					<i>Add: Quality Premiums, less</i>				
Railway Freight	...	...	560,334		Allowances	...	99,965		
Export Duty	...	...	3,497,441				<u>45,103,045</u>		
Lighterage	...	...	74,979		<i>Less: Allowances for Short-weight</i>				
Harbour Dues	...	...	31,661		claims	...	638		
Lome Shipment Expenses	...	...	85,199				<u>45,102,407</u>	37,545,179	
Road Transport	...	...	18,229		<i>Cocoa Stocks held by the Board</i>	...		58,035	
Checkweighing	...	...	5,459		<i>Gross Deficit on Operations</i>	...		650,384	
Miscellaneous Expenses	...	...	1,004						
			<u>4,274,306</u>	<u>2,507,712</u>					
<i>Gross Surplus on Operations...</i>	...	...	<u>17,288,158</u>	<u>—</u>					
			<u>£45,102,407</u>	<u>£38,253,598</u>			<u>£45,102,407</u>	<u>£38,253,598</u>	

(ii) *Schedule B—(continued)*

THE GOLD COAST COCOA MARKETING BOARD

SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1950

	£	£	1949 £		£	£	1949 £
<i>Gross Deficit as above</i>			650,384	<i>Gross Surplus as above</i>		17,288,158	
<i>Finance Administration and Board Expenses:</i>				<i>Interest on Investments:</i>			
<i>Finance:</i>				Government Securities	734,991		
Transfer Charges... ..	37,257			Post Office Savings Bank... ..	2,179		
Other Bank Charges	4,304			Bank Short Deposits	60,066		
		41,561	66,348			797,236	600,739
<i>Administrative:</i>				<i>Other Income:</i>			
Staff Salaries and Bonus... ..	14,806			Rent of Storage Sheds	5,642		
Staff Saving Scheme Contributions	1,189			Less: Maintenance of Sheds	9,190		
Medical Attention	359						
Travelling and Passages	1,753			Surplus on Sale of Bags	3,548		
Miscellaneous Expenses	2,639				6,351		
Office Organizations	463					2,803	2,480
Audit and Legal Fees	693			<i>Net Deficit Operations</i>			134,440
		21,902	19,480				
<i>Board Members' Allowances</i>		2,942	1,447				
<i>Net Surplus on Operations</i>		18,021,789	—				
		£18,088,197	£717,659			£18,088,197	£737,659

(iii) Schedule C

THE GOLD COAST COCOA MARKETING BOARD

APPROPRIATIONS OF SURPLUSES AS AT 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1950

	£	£	1949 £		£	£	1949 £
<i>Expenditure Charged against Current Surplus:</i>				<i>Balance from 1948/49</i>	189,900		
Premium paid on Investments ...	67,638			<i>Add: Net Surplus on Operations,</i>			
Less: Profit on Sales	46,988			1949/50	18,021,789		
						18,211,689	6,995,438
	20,650			<i>Profits Prior to Board's Inception</i> ...			874,545
Housing Projects	35,452						
Public Scheme (Expenditure to date)	776						
		56,878	161,970				
<i>Grants Made during Year</i>			18,113				
<i>Amounts Now Set Aside as Reserves:</i>							
Stabilization Reserve	15,000,000						
Riot and Civil Commotion Insurance	275,466						
General Reserve	250,000						
General Trading Reserve	1,500,000						
Scholarship Fund	1,000,000						
Kumasi Storage Depot Reserve ...	80,000						
Publicity Scheme Reserve	12,224						
		18,117,690	7,500,000				
<i>Net Unallocated Surplus</i>		37,121	189,900				
		£18,211,689	£7,869,983			£18,211,689	£7,869,983

(iv) *Schedule D*

THE GOLD COAST COCOA MARKETING BOARD

SCHEDULE OF UNITED KINGDOM GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AS AT
30TH SEPTEMBER, 1950

<i>Stock</i>	<i>Nominal Value</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Balance Sheet Value (at or under Par)</i>	<i>Market Value</i>
2½% National War Bonds, 1951/53	500,000	510,705	500,000	507,500
2½% National War Bonds, 1952/54	6,000,000	6,113,523	6,000,000	6,135,000
3½% War Loan, 1952	1,000,000	1,042,262	1,000,000	962,500
3% War Loan, 1955/59	4,300,000	4,478,415	4,300,000	4,439,750
3% Savings Bonds, 1955/65 (including Scholarship Fund Investment)	8,000,000	8,177,138	8,000,000	8,080,000
3% Savings Bonds, 1960/70	6,500,000	6,401,723	6,401,723	6,386,250
	£26,300,000	£26,723,766	£26,201,723	£26,511,000

(v) *Schedule E*STATEMENT OF SALES OF 1949-50 CROP OF GOLD COAST COCOA MADE BY
THE GOLD COAST COCOA MARKETING BOARD

<i>Country</i>	<i>Tons</i>
U.S.A. ...	94,650
United Kingdom ...	55,000
Holland ...	23,835
Germany, Western Zone ...	20,800
Canada ...	8,775
Australia ...	6,080
Sweden ...	5,570
U.S.S.R. ...	5,500
United Kingdom (transit) ...	4,450
Eire ...	4,300
Switzerland ...	2,760
Norway ...	2,500
Denmark ...	2,300
South Africa ...	1,955
Belgium ...	1,635
Czechoslovakia ...	1,500
New Zealand ...	1,313
Poland ...	1,150
West Africa ...	1,000
Italy ...	700
Argentina ...	220
Austria ...	50
Total ...	246,043

E. TOGOLAND COCOA CROP

In accordance with the wishes of the Trusteeship Council, the Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Board kept separate figures of purchases of cocoa from the Territory for the crop year 1949-50. These show the following:—

- (1) Total purchases ... 23,046 tons
- (2) Total amount paid out by agents purchasing the crop £1,935,864
- (3) Cost of transport within West Africa ... £36,320
- (4) Agency fees paid to agents for purchasing crop ... £198,771
- (5) Export duty paid in respect of purchases ... £354,684
- (6) Shipping and other expenses ... £76,878
- (7) Average cost per ton of purchasing, exporting, shipping and marketing the combined Gold Coast and Togoland crop ... £110 6s. per ton
- (8) Average selling price of combined Gold Coast and Togoland crop ... £178 per ton

APPENDIX IX

Industries

There are no major industries in the Territory. Existing minor industries are dealt with in Section F.

APPENDIX X

Commerce and Trade

A. THE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE MARKETING BOARD

(a) *Palm Kernels*

The system under which the Agricultural Produce Marketing Board buys is to appoint a number of licensed buying agents who purchase at prices fixed by the Board. These prices are constant throughout the area and fixed on a 60 lb. load basis. The Board pays the licensed buying agents a fixed sum for their buying expenses, bagging, storage, insurance, etc. to port. The Board sells to the Ministry of Food through the Nigerian Produce Marketing Company in London on an f.o.b. basis.

During 1950, the price paid to the producer was £19 12s. 0d. per ton until the 20th April, when the Agricultural Produce Marketing Board formally took over control from the Department of Commerce and Industry, and £20 10s. 8d. per ton thereafter. Allowances paid to Licensed Buying Agents were £4 5s. 0d., changing to £6 12s. 4d. per ton on the same date. The f.o.b. price was £41 5s. 0d. up to 31st March; £41 15s. 0d. from 1st April to 30th June and £42 5s. 0d. thereafter.

The average profit to the Board, after paying all expenses to f.o.b. was approximately £10 per ton.

The total purchases by the Board amounted during the year to 4,488 tons, 668 of which came from the Territory.

(b) *Copra*

Purchases of Copra were 710 tons, none of which was purchased in the Territory.

(c) *Coffee*

The Agricultural Produce Marketing Board also took over the 5 year coffee contract entered into between the Gold Coast Government and the Ministry of Food in the United Kingdom in 1948. The Ministry agreed to an upward adjustment of the price which enabled the Board to increase the local price, which had been £64 per ton for f.a.q., to £125 per ton with effect from 20th April. The price for "superior quality" was at the same time raised from £65 to £130 per ton.

The Board does not fix producer prices for coffee as it does for palm kernels and copra, but pays the fixed price mentioned above to the licensed buying agents, leaving it to them to pay all charges to f.o.b. Competition between licensed buying agents keeps the producer price on a satisfactory basis.

The Board received from the Ministry of Food £130 2s. 0d. for f.a.q. and £134 3s. 0d. for superior quality, both prices f.o.b. The small margin of profit retained by the Board is to cover the Board's administrative expenses and losses during shipments which are not insured. Payment is made by the Ministry of Food on landed weights.

Only 114 tons was purchased during 1950, of which 40 tons came from Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship. The reason for these considerably lower purchases compared with previous years is that the Ministry of Food contract price, being on a 5-year basis, is substantially below the present world market price. In Togoland, under French Trusteeship, the world price was paid and, as many of the coffee farms are bisected by the border, a large part of the coffee grown in the Gold Coast found its way across the frontier, where the price was so much more attractive to the producers.

The Board has not been exempted from payment of income tax, but a request that this privilege should be accorded has been addressed to the administration.

(d) *Agricultural Produce Marketing Board—Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1950*

3rd March, 1951.

The Chairman.

Agricultural Produce Marketing Board.

Accra.

DEAR SIR,

In accordance with instructions contained in letter No. DCI/R.2/50 dated 22nd December, 1950, from the Ag. Director of Commerce and Industry, Agent of the Board, we have carried out an audit of the books and accounts of the Agricultural Produce Marketing Board for the year ended 31st December, 1950. We have pleasure in enclosing herewith following:—

- (1) Balance Sheet as at 31st December, 1950;
(2) Trading and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December, 1950.

We have the following explanations to offer on various items in the accounts:—

BALANCE SHEET

Liabilities

Grant-in-Aid

West African Produce Control Board, £138,737 19s. 1d. This represents the whole of the profits of the West African Produce Control Board, less liabilities, taken over by Agricultural Produce Marketing Board, on the dissolution of the former, to provide working capital, as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
West African Produce Control Board: Profit taken over ...	140,482	0	0
Less Liabilities, paid by the Agricultural Produce Marketing Board	1,744	0	11
	£138,737	19	1

Sundry Creditors and Accrued Charges, £12,687 12s. 4d. Details of this item are as follows:—

Accra, 3rd March, 1951.

	£	s.	d.
U.A.C. (Palm Kernels and Copra)	4,543	19	0
" (Coffee)	902	4	8
C.F.A.O. (Palm Kernels and Copra)	5,127	11	10
" Transport Claim	511	14	9
S. Barnett & Co. (Coffee)...	39	0	9
West African Lighterage & Trading Co. Lighterage Charges	60	6	4
" " "	39	17	6
" " "	20	8	10
U.A.C. (Transport Claim)	41	12	8
Agency Fees: Department of Commerce and Industry	1,350	16	0
Audit Fee: Colonial Audit Department	50	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£12,687	12	4

In view of the fact that the Board is negotiating with the Commissioner of Income Tax for exemption from liability to pay tax, no provision has been made in these accounts for Income Tax on profits.

So far as we are able to ascertain, all outstanding liabilities have been provided for.

Assets

Investments: Post Office Savings Bank—£150,000. We have verified this balance by reference to the Post Office Savings Bank Book. This amount was deposited on 10th December, 1950, and accordingly no interest is due up to the date of these accounts.

Sundry Debtors—£67 9s. 10d. This is made up as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Balance of advance for purchase of means of transport ...	5	5	0
Ministry of Food: 5 per cent. retention money on "New Brooklyn" Coffee Shipment	46	19	0
Nigerian Produce Marketing Board—Balance due on "Suncrest" Copra Shipment	20	10	10
	<hr/> £72 14 10		

Cash in hand and at Bank—£104,011 16s. 6d. Details are as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Cash in Hand (Petty Cash)	0	7	0
Barclays Bank (DC & O), Accra	446	6	8
B.B.W.A., Ltd., London	103,565	2	10
	<hr/> £104,011 16 6		

We have reconciled the Bank balances by reference to Bankers' certificates furnished to us. We shall be glad to supply you with any further information which you may require.

Yours faithfully,

CASSLETON ELLIOTT & Co.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE MARKETING BOARD

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1950

LIABILITIES						ASSETS							
Grant-in-aid and Revenue Surpluses—						Investments							
Grant-in-aid:		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.				£	s.	d.
West African Produce Control Board		138,737	19	1				Post Office Savings Bank			150,000	0	0
Revenue Surplus:													
Profit and Loss Account		102,532	19	11	241,270	19	0						
Current Liabilities:													
Sundry Creditors and Accrued Charges		12,687	12	4									
Cassleton Elliott & Company—													
Audit and Accountancy Fee		126	0	0	12,813	12	4						
					£254,084	11	4						

Report to the Agricultural Produce Marketing Board by the Auditors appointed under Section 17 of the Agricultural Produce Marketing Board Ordinance (No. 9 of 1949).

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 exhibit a true and correct view of the state of affairs of the Board according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the Books of the Board.

CASLETON ELLIOTT & Co.,
Auditors.

Accra, 3rd March, 1951.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE MARKETING BOARD
TRADING AND PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1950

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Purchases from Local Buying agents:						
Palm Kernels	95,979	6	7			
Copra	27,586	14	1			
Coffee	11,597	6	8			
				135,163	7	4
„ Harbour Dues, Check Weighing and						
 Lighterage Charges:						
Palm Kernels	2,373	11	1			
Copra	291	17	6			
				2,665	8	7
„ Transport Charges				14,242	10	3
„ Gross Profit Carried Down				77,890	5	10
				<u>£229,961</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>0</u>
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Salaries	196	15	5			
„ Office Expenses	31	11	0			
„ Bank Charges	783	7	1			
„ Samples—Shea Nuts	2	10	0			
„ Travelling Expenses	199	14	10			
„ Agency Fees: Department of Com-						
 merce and Industry	1,350	16	0			
„ Audit and Accountancy	176	0	0			
„ Sundry Expenses	73	5	5			
				2,813	19	9
„ Net Profit for the Year Carried down				75,183	7	0
				<u>£77,997</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>9</u>

PROFIT AND LOSS APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT

	£	s.	d.
To Balance Carried Forward	102,532	19	11
	<u>£102,532</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>11</u>

	£	s	d.	£	s.	d.	
By Shipments to Nigerian Produce Marketing Board, London:							
Palm Kernels	148,369	1	0				
Copra	69,536	6	2				
				217,905	7	2	
„ Shipments to Ministry of Food London:							
Coffee	12,052	9	10				
„ Local Sales:							
Palm Kernels					3	15	0
				£229,961	12	0	
				£	s.	d.	
By Gross Profit brought down				77,890	5	10	
„ Agency Fees on Coffee transactions				107	0	11	
				£77,997	6	9	

	£	s.	d.
By Balance Brought Forward	27,349	12	11
„ Net Profit for the Year Brought down	75,183	7	0
	<u>£102,532</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>11</u>

B. TRADING FIRMS

The following Companies have registered offices in the Territory:—

The Mandated Togoland Farmers Association, Ltd. (Kadjebi).
Joseph Nayo & Co., Ltd. (Kpandui).

Companies are not required to be specifically registered within the Territory as such. A number of incorporated Trading Establishments whose main offices lie within the Gold Coast operate in the Territory. Among these the most prominent are:—

John Holt, Limited (Liverpool).
United Africa Company.
Union Trading Company (Swiss).
Compagnie Française de l'Afrique Occidentale (French).
Société Commerciale de L'Ouest Africain (French).
Commonwealth Trust, Ltd.
English and Scottish Joint Co-operative Wholesale Society.
C. B. Ollivant and Company.

A number of small private trading firms exist in the Territory but these are not registrable as companies.

C. GENERAL

There are no sea or air ports in the Territory. With the exception of goods imported overland, all goods were imported through Gold Coast ports. A Trade Return containing the import and export figures for the Gold Coast is being sent to the Secretary-General.

D. CUSTOMS TARIFF

The schedules to the Customs Ordinance, amended to include 1950, which apply to the Gold Coast and the Territory are as follows:

(i) First Schedule

Part I. Import Duties of Customs

Item No.	Goods	Rate of Duty
1	Accumulators (electric storage batteries)	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
2	Ale, Beer, Cider, Perry, Porter and Stout	2/6 per gallon.
3	Apparel:	
	(1) Cardigans, Jerseys, Pullovers and similar garments	6d. each or 15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> whichever is the higher.
	(2) Shirts	6d. each or 15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> whichever is the higher.
	(3) Singlets, Chemises, Undervests and similar garments.	2d. each or 15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> whichever is the higher.
	(4) Socks and Stockings	3d. per pair or 15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> whichever is the higher.
4	Arms, Ammunition and Explosives:	
	(1) Arms, including firearms:	
	(a) Swords, Bayonets and similar weapons	£1 each.
	(b) Rifles and Guns, including air, other than flint-lock.	£2 each.
	(c) Revolvers and Pistols	£1 each.
	(d) Flint-lock Guns	£1 each.
	(2) Ammunition:	
	(a) Cartridges, loaded:	
	(i) .22 inch calibre or less	5/- per hundred.
	(ii) Exceeding .22 inch calibre	7/6 per hundred.
	(b) Cartridges, unloaded	1/- per hundred.
	(c) Percussion Caps	1/- per hundred.
	(d) Shots, Slugs and Pellets	½d. per lb.

Item No.	Goods	Rate of Duty
	(3) Explosives:	
	(a) Dynamite and cognate substances...	2d. per lb.
	(b) Gunpowder:	
	(i) Which the Comptroller is satisfied will be used solely in mining operations.	1/6 per lb.
	(ii) Others ...	2/6 per lb.
	(c) Fireworks ...	1/6 per lb. gross.
5	Bags and Sacks measuring not less than thirty-six inches by sixteen inches ordinarily imported for the packing and transport of produce.	2d. each.
5A	Boots and shoes, including sandals, slippers and house shoes of leather.	15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
	Boots and shoes of canvas and rubber or of either ...	9d. a pair or 15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> whichever is the higher.
6	Calcium Carbide ...	1d. per lb.
7	Cinematograph Films containing pictures for exhibition, whether developed or not.	6d. per hundred linear feet.
8	Clay Pipes ...	6d. per gross.
9	Cotton Manufactures:	
	(1) Piece Goods:	
	(a) Interlock Fabric:	
	(i) Unbleached ...	2½d. per lb.
	(ii) Bleached ...	3½d. per lb.
	(iii) Dyed in the piece ...	4½d. per lb.
	(b) Other:	
	(i) Grey, unbleached ...	1½d. per square yard.
	(ii) White, bleached ...	2½d. per square yard.
	(iii) Printed ...	3d. per square yard or 10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> whichever is the higher.
	(iv) Dyed in the piece ...	2½d. per square yard or 10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> whichever is the higher.
	(v) Coloured ...	2½d. per square yard or 10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> whichever is the higher.
	(vi) Velvets, velveteens, plushes and other pile fabrics.	9d. per square yard or 10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> whichever is the higher.
	(vii) Fents ...	9d. per lb. or 10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> whichever is the higher.
	(2) Handkerchiefs, not in the piece but excluding pocket handkerchiefs.	3d. per square yard or 10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> whichever is the higher.
	(3) Towels ...	4d. per square yard or 10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> whichever is the higher.
	(4) Yarn ...	6d. per lb.
10	Grease, Lubricating ...	6/- per 100 lb.
11	Lime, all kinds ...	5/- per ton gross.
12	Machinery:	
	(1) Sewing Machines ...	£2 each.
	(2) Typewriters ...	£3 each.
13	Matches:	
	In boxes containing 80 matches or less. (Matches in boxes containing greater quantity than 80 matches each to be charged in proportion.)	6/6 per gross boxes.

Item No.	Goods	Rate of Duty
14	<p>Motor Vehicles, mechanically propelled:</p> <p>(a) Motor cars, kitcars, pick-ups, shooting brakes, utility cars and vans, delivery vans of a carrying capacity of less than 3,000 lbs., station wagons and other similar motor vehicles, whether imported assembled or unassembled, and chassis for such vehicles when imported separately:</p> <p>(i) Where the wheelbase is less than 9 feet 3 inches. £20 each.</p> <p>(ii) Where the wheelbase is, or is greater than, 9 feet 3 inches. £30 each.</p> <p>(b) Motor cycles, motor cycle side-cars and other similar vehicles whether imported assembled or unassembled. 5 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>.</p> <p>For the purpose of sub-item (a) the term "wheelbase" shall be deemed to mean the shortest distance between two imaginary straight lines drawn vertically through the centre of the front and rear axles of the vehicle.</p>	
15	Newsprint, admitted as such by the Comptroller ...	7½ per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
16	<p>Oils:</p> <p>(1) Illuminating, including kerosene, power paraffin, and other refined burning oils. 7d. per gallon.</p> <p>(2) Lubricating ... 5d. per gallon.</p> <p>(3) 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 kerosene, power paraffin and other refined burning oils. 1/- per gallon.</p>	
17	<p>Painters' Colours and Materials:</p> <p>(1) Paints, colours, paint oils, polishes, lacquers, liquid driers and varnishes. 10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>.</p> <p>(2) Turpentine and turpentine substitutes ... 1/- per gallon.</p>	
18	Perfumery (except fancy soap) ...	66½ per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
19	Pitch ...	½d. per lb.
20	<p>Provisions:</p> <p>(1) Biscuits, Bread and Cakes, other kinds ... 4d. per lb.</p> <p>(2) Coffee:</p> <p>(a) Raw ... 2d. per lb.</p> <p>(b) Roasted, ground or otherwise prepared, including coffee substitutes, extracts, essences and other preparations of coffee. 4d. per lb.</p> <p>(3) Confectionery ... 33½ per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>.</p> <p>(4) Fruit, dried ... 2d. per lb.</p> <p>(5) Oils, edible ... 10d. per gallon or 15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> whichever is the higher.</p> <p>(6) Saccharine (including substances of like nature or use). 2/- per oz.</p> <p>(7) Salt, table ... 5/- per 100 lb.</p> <p>(8) Tea and Preparations of Tea ... 4d. per lb.</p> <p>(9) Vegetables:</p> <p>(a) Dried, canned or preserved ... 1½d. per lb.</p> <p>(b) Fresh—onions ... ½d. per lb.</p> <p>(c) Fresh—potatoes ... 3/6 per 100 lb.</p> <p>(10) Vinegar ... 1/- per gallon.</p> <p>(11) Unenumerated ... 15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>.</p>	

Item No.	Goods	Rate of Duty
21	Silk (artificial or artificial textile fibres) manufactures:	
	(1) Piece Goods:	
	(a) Plushes, velvets and other pile tissues...	1/3 per square yard or 10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> whichever is the higher.
	(b) Fents	1/6 per lb. or 10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> whichever is the higher.
	(c) Other kinds	4d. per square yard or 10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> whichever is the higher.
	(2) Handkerchiefs, not in one piece, but excluding pocket handkerchiefs.	4d. per square yard or 10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> whichever is the higher.
22	Soap, common, including laundry, polishing and soft soap.	5/4 per 100 lb.
23	Spirits:	
	(1) Brandy	£3 10s. per gallon.
	(2) Gin	£3 4s. per gallon.
	(3) Rum	£2 19s. per gallon.
	(4) Whisky	£3 10s. per gallon.
	(5) Spirituous medicinal preparations other than those specifically exempted from duty under Part III of this Schedule:	
	(a) Where the alcoholic strength does not exceed 20 per cent. of pure alcohol.	20 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
	(b) Where the alcoholic strength exceeds 20 per cent. of pure alcohol.	£2 11s. 6d. per gallon.
	(6) Other potable spirits	£3 12s. per gallon.
	(7) Brandy, gin, rum, and whisky imported otherwise than in bottles.	2/- per gallon.
	In addition to the duty imposed respectively under sub-items (1), (2), (3) or (4) of this item, for every degree or part thereof in excess of 43 per cent. of pure alcohol.	
	Not potable:	
	(8) Methylated:	
	(a) Which the Comptroller is satisfied are imported solely for industrial, medical or scientific purposes and are not intended for sale.	2/- per gallon.
	(b) Other	£2 11s. 6d. per gallon.
	(9) Perfumed, including dentrifices, toilet preparations and washes.	£3 15s. per gallon or 66 2/3 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> whichever is the higher.
	(10) Other	10/- per gallon or 20 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> whichever is the higher.
24	Tar	3d. per gallon.
25	Tobacco:	
	(1) Unmanufactured	4/3 per lb.
	Manufactured:	
	(2) Cigars	£1 2s. 6d. per lb.
	(3) Cigarettes:	
	(a) Not less than 408 pcs. to the pound	£2 17s. 6d. per thousand.
	(b) Less than 408 pcs. to the pound	£3 5s. per thousand.
	(c) Exceeding 3-lbs. per thousand	£1 8s. per lb.
	(4) Other manufactured tobacco and snuff	15/- per lb.
26	Toys and Games:	
	(1) Playing Cards	4d. per pack not exceeding 54 cards.
	(2) Other kinds, including all accessories and apparatus used in playing games, not in this Part of this Schedule particularly charged with some different rate of duty and not particularly exempted in Part III of this Schedule.	20 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .

Item No.	Goods	Rate of Duty
27	Umbrellas and Parasols	2/- each or 20 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> whichever is the higher.
28	Wine: (1) Sparkling (2) Still (in bottles): (a) Where the alcoholic strength does not exceed 14.2 per cent. of pure alcohol. (b) Where the alcoholic strength exceeds 14.2 per cent. of pure alcohol but does not exceed 24.5 per cent. of pure alcohol. (3) Still (otherwise than in bottles): (a) Where the alcoholic strength does not exceed 14.2 per cent. of pure alcohol. (b) Where the alcoholic strength exceeds 14.2 per cent. of pure alcohol but does not exceed 20 per cent. of pure alcohol. (c) Where the alcoholic strength exceeds 20 per cent. of pure alcohol but does not exceed 24.5 per cent. of pure alcohol.	£1 4s. per gallon. 6/- per gallon. 14/- per gallon. 6/- per gallon. 10/- per gallon. 14/- per gallon.
29	Wood and Timber: Unmanufactured: Lumber, sawn or hewn, dressed or undressed ...	£2 10s. per 1,000 superficial feet.
30	All other goods not in this Part of this Schedule particularly enumerated or particularly exempted in Part III of this Schedule.	20 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .

Part II. Export Duties of Customs

Item No.	Goods	Rate of Duty
1	Cocoa For the purpose of this item, duty shall be charged on 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 Marketing Board has contracted to sell the cocoa to a purchaser outside the Gold Coast.	8½ per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
2	Diamonds (rough and uncut diamonds which have been or shall be won from the earth within the Gold Coast). Where diamonds are lost in transit the rate of duty shall be 5½ per cent. of the average value of the three last preceding consignments which arrived safely.	6½ per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
2A	Kola Nuts	6d. for every 20 lb. weight or part thereof.
3	Manganese Ore	4/- per ton.
4	Timber: (1) African Mahogany (<i>Khaya spp.</i>), Gedu Nohor (<i>Entandrophragma macrophyllum</i>), Makore (<i>Mimusops heckelii</i>), Guarea (<i>Guarea spp.</i>), Sapele (<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>) and Cedar (<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>); (a) Logs (round or square) (b) Swan (2) All species: Curls	£2 per log. 2d. per cubic foot. 10/- per curl.

First Schedule

*Part III. Exemptions from Import Duties of Customs**Item No.*

- | | |
|---|---|
| <i>Advertise-
ments,
patterns and
samples.</i>

<i>Aircraft and
parts.</i>

<i>Aircraft fuel
and lubri-
cants.</i>

<i>Articles of
equipment
and uniform.</i>

<i>Girl Guides.</i>

<i>Cap. 216.
Boy Scouts.</i>

<i>Cap. 215.
Local Forces.</i>

<i>Legion of
Frontiersmen.</i>

<i>British
Red Cross.</i>

<i>British
Council.</i>

<i>Inspector-
General
R.W.A.F.F.</i>

<i>Consular
Officers.</i> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Advertising material, patterns and samples, of no commercial value, admitted as such by the Comptroller. 2. (1) Aircraft and their component parts, all accessories and instruments necessary for the proper navigation of the aircraft and tools, machinery and equipment necessary for the repair and maintenance of such aircraft, admitted as such by the Comptroller.
(2) Fuel and lubricants proved to the satisfaction of the Comptroller to be imported solely for use in aircraft.
Provided that these exemptions shall apply only to air services of countries approved by the Governor in Council. 3. All articles of equipment and uniform imported with the sanction of: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) A Girl Guide Commissioner for the use of Girl Guides within the meaning of section 2 of the Girl Guides (Incorporated) Ordinance; (2) A Scout Commissioner for the use of Boy Scouts within the meaning of section 2 of the Boy Scouts' Association Ordinance; (3) The Adjutant of the Gold Coast Local Forces for the use of members of that Force; (4) The Quartermaster of the Legion of Frontiersmen for the use of members of that Legion. 4. All articles of equipment and uniform, including badges, imported for the use of the Gold Coast Branch of the British Red Cross Society. 5. All goods imported by the British Council which the Comptroller is satisfied are or will be a charge against the funds of the Council and are not for resale or for the personal use of the members of the Council. 6. All goods imported by the Inspector-General of the Royal West African Frontier Force and his staff officers for their private use on inspection duty within the Gold Coast. 7. (1) All goods imported: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) For the official use of a Consular Officer where the country such Consul represents grants a like privilege to British Consular Officers. (b) By a Consular Officer for his personal use or the use of his family where the country such Consul represents grants a like privilege to British Consular Officers. (c) For the official use of Trade Commissioners approved by the Governor in Council. (2) For the purpose of paragraph (b) of this item "Consular Officer" means a Consular Office de Carriere who is <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) recognised as a Consular Officer of the country he represents, |
|---|---|

Item No.

- (ii) a permanent and pensionable employee and a national of that country,
- (iii) not engaged on any private occupation for gain in the Colony.

The Provisions of this item shall have and be deemed to have had effect from the date upon which any reciprocal agreement is entered into between His Majesty's Government and the foreign Government concerned.

H.E. the Governor.

- 8. All goods imported or purchased locally by or for the use of His Excellency the Governor.

Official importations,

- 9. All goods officially imported by, or for the service of:

H.M. Air Force.

- (1) His Majesty's Air Force;

H.M. Ships.

- (2) His Majesty's ships or for any officer or members of the crew serving on any of His Majesty's ships;

H.M. troops.

- (3) His Majesty's troops; or

Gold Coast Government.

- (4) The Government of the Gold Coast.

Equipment for Institutes and Societies.

- 10. All non-consumable articles of equipment, admitted as such by the Comptroller, imported by:

N.A.A.F.I.

- (1) Navy, Army and Air Force Institutes;

Seamen's Hostel.

- (2) The Seamen's Hostel under the aegis of the British Sailors Society;

Y.M.C.A.

- (3) The Young Men's Christian Association;

Other institutes.

- (4) Such other institutes, societies or associations as may be approved by the Governor in Council.

Animals and birds.

- 11. Animals and birds, living.

Apparatus for telephones and electric lighting.

- 12. Apparatus and structural materials for telephones, etc.

Appliances and materials for separation of metals from ores.

- 13. (1) Appliances, apparatus and materials, not being liable to specific import duties, shown to the satisfaction of the Comptroller to be imported exclusively for use in some industrial process for the separation of metals or precious stones from ores, soil, or other natural matter within the Gold Coast, or for use in the handling, dressing, or preparation of ores for commercial purposes.

- (2) Oil, mineral separation flotation.

Arms and uniforms required by regulations.

- 14. Arms, accoutrements, equipment, uniforms, and professional attire, the property of officers of His Majesty's Navy, Army, Air Force, or the Civil Service, or of any Colonial force of volunteers or police, imported by such officers for their personal use as required by the regulations of their respective services.

Arms and goods for Rifle Association.

- 15. Arms, ammunition, and other goods imported with the sanction of the Governor by an approved rifle club as defined in the Arms and Ammunition Ordinance and rifles imported with the sanction of the Secretary of the Gold Coast Rifle Association by any member of an approved rifle club exclusively for the purposes of the drill, exercises, or practice of such club, and admitted as such by the Comptroller.

Item No.

*Bank and
currency
notes, coins
and stamps.
Educational
matter.*

16. Bank and currency notes, coins and postage stamps.

17. (1) Books, stationery, school apparatus and equipment shown to the satisfaction of the Comptroller to be imported for the use in schools and other educational establishments and to be intended solely for educational purposes.

(2) School exercise books, drawing books, mapping books, drawing paper, squared paper, coloured crayon, chalk, blackboards, school registers, log books, paints, geometry sets and modelling materials imported for educational purposes, whether for sale or otherwise, and admitted as such by the Comptroller.

*Boots and
shoes.*

18. Boots and shoes of all kinds.

*Building and
bridging
materials.*

19. Building and bridging materials, admitted as such by the Comptroller, cement and corrugated iron sheets.

Candles.

20. Candles, nightlights and tapers.

*Church
furniture.*

21. Church furniture and ornaments of a non-consumable nature, altar bread and altar wine, altar frontals and linen, and vestments proved to the satisfaction of the Comptroller to be imported by or for presentation to any religious body in the Gold Coast.

*Clothing for
wear outside
the tropics.*

22. Clothing (being warm clothing not suitable for wear in the tropics) imported shortly before embarkation which the proper officer is satisfied is intended for the importer's personal use on a voyage to a place outside the tropics.

Coal.

23. Coal, coke, charcoal and patent fuel.

Cordage.

24. Cordage and twine.

Corkwood.

25. Corkwood.

*Cups and
trophies.*

26. Cups, medals, shields and other similar trophies proved to the satisfaction of the Comptroller to be specially imported for bestowal as honorary distinctions or when won abroad or sent by donors resident abroad. Provided that no advertisement shall be inscribed on or attached to any such article, and that this exemption shall not be extended to such goods when imported for purposes of trade.

Cutch.

27. Cutch.

*Educational
films.*

28. Educational films and educational slides certified as such under section 6A of the Cinematograph Exhibitions Ordinance.

Filters.

29. Filters and parts thereof, and all appliances for the filtration of water.

*Fire-fighting
apparatus.*

30. Fire engines, couplings, and hose for such engines, fire extinguishers and fire fighting apparatus.

*Fishing hooks
and nets.
Gold.*

31. Fishing hooks, fishing nets and netting.

32. Gold of a fineness not exceeding 22 carats which the Comptroller is satisfied is imported exclusively for use by a licensed goldsmith in pursuance of his trade.

Item No.

Implements
and tools.
Agricultural
and horti-
cultural.
Artisans'.
Labourers'
shovels.
Instruments
and
appliances.
Scientific.
Surveying.
Professional.

34. Implements and tools of the following kinds:
- (1) Agricultural and horticultural;
 - (2) Artisans';
 - (3) Labourers' shovels, admitted as such by the Comptroller

Lamps.

35. Instruments and appliances for:

Lead.

- (1) Scientific purposes and research;
- (2) Surveying and prospecting;
- (3) The professional use of registered pharmacists, oculists, qualified veterinary surgeons, registered medical practitioners, registered dentists and registered midwives.

Leather.

36. Lamps and lanterns, and parts thereof.
37. Lead in sheets or bars, printers' type and type metal.

Lightning
conductors.

38. Leather, undressed.

Machinery.

39. Lightning conductors and arrestors.

Agricultural
and
horticultural.

40. (1) Machinery, including parts, of the following kinds:

Electric
current
generating.

- (a) Agricultural and horticultural;

Marine.

- (b) For use in generating electric current either for electric lighting or for power for industrial purposes;

Mining and
dredging.

- (c) Marine;

Other
industrial.

- (d) Mining and dredging;

Railway.

- (e) Other industrial and manufacturing;

Water boring.

- (f) Railway and tramway;

Prospecting.

- (g) Water boring and pumping;

- (h) For use in connection with the preparation of, or prospecting for, any natural product of West Africa, or the development of any industry in connection with such product.

Definition of
"Machinery."

The term "machinery" in this item shall mean machines consisting of a combination of moving parts and mechanical elements which may be put in motion by physical or mechanical force, admitted as such by the Comptroller.

Machinery
accessories.

- (2) Machinery accessories, appliances, and plant, which the Comptroller is satisfied is or are for use exclusively in connection with any machinery detailed above in this item.

Manures,
fungicides,
insecticides
and vermin
killers.

41. Manures of all kinds, fungicides, insecticides, vermin killers and other substances which the Comptroller is satisfied are imported exclusively for use as manures or as remedies for diseases of, or preventives of insect attacks on, plants, animals or human beings, and the necessary apparatus for the employment of such substances.

Materials for
preparation
of natural
products.

42. Materials, not being materials liable to specific import duties, which the Comptroller is satisfied are imported exclusively for use in direct connection with the preparation of some natural product of the Gold Coast.

Item No.

- Packages for petroleum.* 43. (1) Materials which the Comptroller is satisfied will be manufactured exclusively into packages to contain petroleum imported in bulk and will form part of such packages.
- Empty drums.* (2) Empty drums to contain petroleum, imported by or on behalf of companies owning bulk storage installations in the Gold Coast.
- Retreading tyres.* 44. Materials which the Comptroller is satisfied are imported exclusively for the purpose of retreading tyres.
- Medicinal preparations.* 45. Medical preparations and drugs included in the British Pharmacopoeia or the British Pharmaceutical Codex, admitted as such by the Comptroller, and such other medicinal preparations and drugs and surgical dressings as may be accepted by the Comptroller.
- Memorials.* 46. Memorial tablets and tombstones, together with the necessary accessories, and ornaments and wreaths for graves.
- Mines' rescue apparatus, miners' lamps, hats and first-aid apparatus.* 47. (1) Mines' rescue apparatus and appliances, including oxygen-breathing apparatus, gas masks, respirators, smoke helmets, asbestos and other protective clothing, safety belts, and necessary spare parts for such apparatus appliances.
- (2) Miners' lamps and miners' hats of a type approved by the Chief Inspector of Mines.
- (3) Ambulance stretchers, fitted first aid boxes, dressings, splints, bandages, tourniquets, other surgical accessories, and antidotes for the treatment of cases of "gassing", certified by the Chief Inspector of Mines as imported solely for any of the purposes stated in Part 14 of the Mining Regulations, and admitted as such by the Comptroller.
- Cap. 128.*
- Mosquito nets.* 48. Mosquito nets, mosquito netting, admitted as such by the Comptroller, and mosquito-proof gauze.
- Oils.* 49. Oils:
Diesel, furnace and gas.
- Outer packages.* 50. Outer packages, containers, and packing materials, not elsewhere specified, in which goods not being goods liable to ad valorem import duties, are packed and imported and such inner packages, containers and packing as in the opinion of the Comptroller may be necessary for the preservation of the goods imported, unless duty is charged on the gross weight.
- Packages and packing materials for produce.* 51. Packages, excluding bags and sacks, ordinarily imported for the packing and transport of West African produce and packing materials which the Comptroller is satisfied are imported exclusively for use with such packages, and coopers' stores, admitted as such by the Comptroller.
- Passengers' accompanied and unaccompanied baggage.* 52. Passengers' baggage, the property of and accompanying a passenger but not including goods for sale, barter or exchange: Provided that if a passenger on arrival in the Gold Coast reports in writing in the prescribed form to the proper officer that part of his baggage, stating the nature thereof, has been sent in advance or left behind, duty shall not be charged thereon if it

Item No.

is imported into the Gold Coast within two months of the passenger's arrival (or such further period as the Comptroller may in his discretion allow) and is such that it would have been admitted free of duty had it been brought with the passenger.

For the purpose of this item "baggage" shall not include such articles as arms, ammunition, beverages, cigarettes, cigars, tobacco, perfumed spirits, carriages, motor vehicles, bicycles, gramophones, wireless apparatus, musical instruments or provisions but shall be deemed to include—

- (1) necessary and appropriate wearing apparel, articles of personal adornment, toilet requisites, sports requisites, cameras, portable typewriters and any portable articles imported in a passenger's baggage or on his person, which he might reasonably be expected to carry with him for his own regular and private use, and which are passed as such by the Comptroller.
- (2) household effects, admitted as such by the Comptroller, which are proved to the satisfaction of the Comptroller to have been bona fide in the personal or household use of the passenger for a reasonable period.
- (3) camp and travelling equipment admitted as such by the Comptroller.

Personal effects of deceased natives. Poultry rearing apparatus.

53. Personal effects, not being merchandise, of natives of the Gold Coast dying in places outside the limits of the Administration.
54. Poultry brooders, hovers, incubators and other poultry-rearing apparatus including integral spare parts and accessories of such apparatus, admitted as such by the Comptroller.

Printed literary matter.

55. (1) Printed literary matter, including atlases, books, charts, code books, maps, newspapers, plans and drawings, printed music, scientific and technical works, trade catalogues and price lists.

Customs forms. Provisions.

- (2) Blank forms prescribed by the Customs laws.

Cabin biscuits. Butter.

56. Provisions of the following kinds:

Cheese.

- (1) Biscuits, cabin or ship's;
- (2) Butter and butter substitutes;

Fish.

- (3) Cheese;

Infants' foods.

- (4) Fish of all kinds;

Lard.

- (5) Infants' foods, admitted as such by the Comptroller;

Meat.

- (6) Lard and lard substitutes;

Provisions, not specified.

- (7) Meat of all kinds;

- (8) Provisions, other than hops and malt, classified under provisions not elsewhere specified in Group I of the Official Import List;

Item No.

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|--|--|
| <i>Rice.</i> | (10) Rice; |
| <i>Salt.</i> | (11) Salt, other than table salt; |
| <i>Sugar.</i> | (12) Sugar; |
| <i>West African raw foodstuffs.</i> | (13) West African raw foodstuffs, admitted as such by the Comptroller; |
| | (14) Flour, wheaten. |
| <i>Refrigerating plant.</i> | 57. Refrigerators, air-conditioning machines, ice chests, and component parts thereof; ice; and materials, not being materials liable to specific import duties, imported solely for use in connection with refrigerating cold storage plant and machinery. |
| <i>Seeds and plants.</i> | 58. Seeds, bulbs, plants, root shrubs and trees imported for agricultural or horticultural purposes. |
| <i>Specimens of natural history.</i> | 59. Specimens of natural history, mineralogy or botany. |
| <i>Stereotypes and printing blocks.</i> | 60. Stereotypes or other blocks for printing trade marks. |
| | 61. Structural materials for electric power and lighting admitted as such by the Comptroller but not including accumulators suitable for use in motor vehicles. |
| <i>Tarpaulins.</i> | 62. Tarpaulins imported solely for the purpose of protecting merchandise or produce and not being for sale or commercial exchange and admitted as such by the Comptroller. |
| <i>Telecommunication materials Cable and Wireless.</i> | 63. Telecommunication materials imported for the use of Cable and Wireless, Limited. |
| <i>Vehicles.</i> | 64. (1) Vehicles of all descriptions, but not including motor cars, kitcars, pickups, 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.
(2) Integral spare parts and accessories for vehicles, admitted as such by the Comptroller but not including accumulators (electric storage batteries). |
| <i>Vessels, boats and canoes.</i> | 65. (1) Vessels, including boats, canoes, lighters and launches, with their necessary fittings and tackle, such as anchors, chains, masts, oars, sails and the like, together with identifiable spare parts, whether imported with the vessel or subsequently. |
| | (2) Anchors, buoys, chains and sinkers for mooring vessels. |
| <i>Anchors, buoys, chains and sinkers.</i> | 66. Water tanks and vats, and ready-made spare parts therefor. |
| <i>Water tanks.</i> | 67. Works of art, drawings, engravings, photographs, philosophical and scientific apparatus and appliances brought by professional persons for their use exclusively and not for sale, gift, or exchange. |
| <i>Works of art.</i> | |

(ii) Second Schedule

List of Prohibited Imports

<i>Item No.</i>	
<i>Goods imported contrary to customs laws.</i>	1. All goods not imported in an aircraft or in a steamship except such as may be imported in accordance with any regulations relating to the control of boats or to the importation of goods overland or by inland waters.
<i>Goods bearing design in imitation of money.</i>	2. All goods which bear a design in imitation of any currency or bank note or coin in current use in the Gold Coast or elsewhere except under licence of the Governor.
<i>Goods prohibited by any law.</i>	3. All goods the importation of which is prohibited by any law in the Gold Coast.
<i>Goods restricted by any law.</i>	4. All goods the importation of which is regulated by any law in the Gold Coast except in accordance with such law.
<i>Airmail printing paper.</i>	4A. Airmail photographic printing paper except under licence of the Comptroller.
<i>Animals and carcasses infected with disease.</i>	5. Animals or carcasses infected with disease within the meaning of the Disease of Animals Ordinance or any part of such animals or carcasses.
<i>Base or counterfeit money.</i>	6. Base or counterfeit coin or counterfeit notes of any country.
<i>Inflammable celluloid beads.</i>	7. Beads composed of inflammable celluloid or other similar substances.
<i>Scandalous literature.</i>	8. Books, newspapers, and printed matter which in the opinion of the Comptroller (subject to any directions of the Governor in Council) are defamatory, scandalous, or demoralising.
<i>Cinematograph films.</i>	9. Cinematograph films, except at the port of Accra. Provided that this prohibition shall not apply in the case of films which the Comptroller is satisfied are intended solely for exhibition in private premises to which the public are not admitted on payment or otherwise.
<i>Coin not up to standard.</i>	10. Coin current in the United Kingdom or British West Africa, or any money purporting to be such, not being of the established standard in weight and fineness.
<i>Gold coins.</i>	11. Gold coins current in the United Kingdom, except under licence of the Governor.
<i>Handcuffs.</i>	12. Handcuffs, except under licence of the Governor.
<i>Indecent or obscene articles.</i>	13. Indecent or obscene prints, paintings, photographs, books, cards, lithographic or other engravings, or any other indecent or obscene articles.
<i>Knuckle-dusters and life preservers.</i>	14. Knuckle-dusters and life preservers.

*Item No.**Lamps for
dazzling
animals or
birds.*

15. Lamps which in the opinion of the Comptroller are specially designed for the purposes of dazzling animals or birds or otherwise rendering them more easily killed or captured, including spare parts and accessories of such lamps or of any other lamp the spare parts and accessories of which are similar in design to the spare parts and accessories of the first-mentioned lamps:

Provided that if the Comptroller is satisfied that the importation of such latter spare parts and accessories is for a lawful purpose he may permit their importation.

*Left-hand
drive motor
vehicles.*

16. Left-hand drive motor vehicles, except under licence of the Governor.

*Machine for
duplicating
keys.*

17. Machines for duplicating keys, except under licence of the Governor.

*Contaminated
food.*

18. Meat, vegetables, and other provisions declared by a health officer unfit for human food.

*Milk
deficient in
milk fat.*

19. Milk, condensed or evaporated, containing less than eight per centum by weight of milk fat, and dried milk or milk powder containing less than twenty-six per centum by weight of milk fat: Provided that this prohibition shall not apply to skimmed milk imported in containers clearly marked in such a manner as to be easily distinguishable from containers of full cream milk, and admitted as such by the Comptroller:

Provided further that the Comptroller may admit any particular consignment of condensed or evaporated milk having a lower fat content than eight per centum by weight of milk fat which he is satisfied is a consignment of full cream condensed or evaporated milk.

*Nets and
traps for
animals.*

20. Nets, gins, traps, snares, spring-guns, missiles containing explosives, apparatus for setting guns and all similar or other mechanical engines or appliances including any parts thereof or intended to be used or capable of being used to capture, injure or destroy any animals:

Provided that no gin or trap or similar articles shall be deemed hereby to be prohibited to be imported solely by reason of the fact that it has jaws, if such are not capable of being opened to a greater width than four inches measured at the widest part: Provided further that such articles may be imported with the approval of the Comptroller on specific occasions if required for scientific purposes on condition that they are either destroyed or exported from the Gold Coast after they have been used for the scientific purposes aforesaid:

Provided finally that the decision of the Comptroller shall be conclusive in any dispute which may arise as to what is to be considered a prohibited import within the meaning of this item.

*Rotary ticket
printing
press.*

21. Reel-fed rotary ticket printing presses, except under licence of the Governor.

*Item No.**Diamonds.*

22. Rough or uncut diamonds, except under licence of the Governor.

22A. Seamless steel tubing except under licence of the Comptroller.

*Spirits of
certain kinds
and strengths.
Cap. 166.*

23. Spirits, namely:—

(a) trade spirits as defined in the Liquor Traffic Ordinance;

(b) spirits (other than denatured, medicated and perfumed spirits and spirits for scientific purposes) containing more than forty-eight point five per centum of alcohol, notwithstanding anything contained in the Liquor Traffic Ordinance;

Cap. 166.

(c) spirits otherwise than in bottles except under licence by the Comptroller.

*Spirits and
tobacco.*

24. Spirits and tobacco by inland waters or overland other than by air or in ships not exceeding 100 tons burden.

*Weapons for
discharge of
noxious
liquids.*

25. Weapons of any description which in the opinion of the Comptroller are designed for the discharge of any noxious liquids, gas or other similar substance and any ammunition containing or in the opinion of the Comptroller designed or adapted to contain any noxious liquid, gas or other similar substance, except under licence of the Governor.

(iii) Third Schedule

*List of Prohibited Exports**Goods
exported
contrary to
customs
laws.*

1. All goods not exported in an aircraft or in a steamship except such as may be exported in accordance with any regulations relating to the control of boats or to the exportation of goods overland or by inland waters.

*Goods
prohibited by
any law.*

2. All goods the exportation of which is prohibited by any law in the Gold Coast.

*Goods
regulated by
any law.*

3. All goods the exportation of which is regulated by any law in the Gold Coast except in accordance with such law.

*Spirits and
tobacco.*

4. Spirits and tobacco by inland waters or overland other than by air or in ships not exceeding 100 tons burden.

APPENDIX XI

Co-operatives

At the end of December, 1950, there were twenty-one registered primary co-operative societies operating in the Territory, an increase of six over the number in existence at the end of 1949.

Eighteen of these are agricultural produce marketing societies, which also undertake the issue of credit and the encouragement of savings, and serve in a small way as a forum for the exchange of opinions on co-operative and other matters. Since the establishment of the consumer co-operative society at Tsito, they have not been responsible for the distribution of consumer goods.

The total membership of the produce marketing societies is 3,441, and their total subscribed share-capital is £9,690, an increase of about one-third over the amount subscribed at the end of 1949. During the year, £8,886 was issued to members in the form of loans.

There is one consumers' co-operative society with headquarters at Tsito, just outside the Territory. It has now 316 members, many of whom reside in the Territory, and a total share capital of £667. It sold goods to the value of £6,053 during the year.

All of these societies are members of the Trans-Volta Co-operative Union, which in turn is a member of the central Co-operative Bank and the central Co-operative Marketing Association of the Gold Coast. The consumers' society is a member of the Gold Coast Co-operative Wholesale Establishment. During the year the Trans-Volta Co-operative Union issued loans to its member-societies in the Territory amounting to £7,800.

The increase in the membership of these societies since 1938 is shown by the following figures:

	1938	1949	1950
Total membership	727	3,103	3,757
Paid-up share-capital	£965	£7,860	£10,357
Loans granted	£212	£8,367	£8,886
Tons of cocoa handled	269	3,000	3,045
Consumer goods distributed	Nil	£4,000	£6,053

APPENDIX XII

Cost of Living

The Administration's statistician's department is engaged on a cost of living survey, but no statistics are yet available. As mentioned in Section F and elsewhere there has been through the Territory and the Gold Coast a tendency for prices of many commodities to rise. In the South the tendency is offset by the high price paid for cocoa.

APPENDIX XIII

Labour

There is no large scale industry in either the Northern or Southern Section of the Territory and the principal employments in the Northern Section are subsistence farming and in the Southern Section subsistence and cocoa farming. A rough estimate of the numbers employed in cocoa farming each year is 20,000 to 25,000. The labour thus employed normally works under one of the following systems:—

(a) The Caretaker or Abusa System

Under this system the caretaker is required to look after and cultivate the whole farm and is given as his reward one-third share of the produce of the whole farm.

(b) Annual Contract System

Labour is engaged to work on the farm for one year at a rate which varies between £12 and £20. In addition food, clothing and housing are provided for the worker. Daily attendance at the place of work is not required and the volume of work varies, reaching the peak during the cocoa season. Contracts are normally oral; written contracts are rare.

(c) Commission System

The caretaker of a farm may be paid by means of a commission on each headload of cocoa produced by the farm of which he is in charge. The commission on loads varies with the price of cocoa.

(d) Casual Labour

Carriers who undertake casual contracts in carrying the crops by headload from the farms to the buying centres. These comprise men and women from other areas, particularly Togoland and under French Trusteeship.

2. The cash value of remuneration under the above systems depends on (i) the yield of the farms, and (ii) the prevailing price of cocoa. Under systems (a), (b) and (c) board, lodging, tools and working clothes are provided by the farm owner.

3. It appears that the most popular system of cocoa labour is the commission system. The remuneration depends on the market value of the cocoa, and therefore it is impossible to estimate the average wage. Casual labour employed on a daily rate, which is not common, earns approximately 2s. 6d. per diem.

4. Stock farming and other agricultural work is carried on in family units; the amount of daily paid labour is negligible. The discovery of the Swollen Shoot disease has increased the number of wage earners employed by Government by about 500. Apart from the road maintenance labour force of approximately 1,000 an additional labour force of 1,000 men was employed on the construction of the Galokwati-Dafo Road and the Kadjebi-Papase Road. It is estimated that 350 men were employed in the building industry.

5. A considerable proportion of the labour engaged in cocoa farming is employed at a distance from home. In view of the duration of the cocoa season the period of absence is usually from October to March each year.

6. Standards for wages in the Territory are set by Government. Examples of the monthly wages earned by Government daily rated employees since the introduction of a 20 per cent. temporary accommodation allowance in April, 1950, are:—

Designation

General Labourers (unskilled)	£3 18s. 0d. Southern Section
Road Labourers	£3 2s. 5d. Northern Section and Krachi Area
Carpenters	£7 0s. 5d. rising to £11 17s. 1d.
Masons	£6 4s. 10d. „ „ £ 8 3s. 8d.
Blacksmiths	£7 0s. 5d. „ „ £10 15s. 10d.
Lorry Drivers	£8 14s. 2d. „ „ £10 15s. 10d.
Telephone Operators	£4 13s. 7d. „ „ £10 7s. 11d.
Timekeepers... ..	£6 4s. 10d. „ „ £ 8 16s. 9d.
Forest Guards	£4 3s. 2d. „ „ £ 7 5s. 6d.
Messengers	£4 5s. 8d. „ „ £ 5 13s. 7d.
Watchmen	£3 2s. 5d. „ „ £ 4 18s. 9d.

7. Labour employed by Government and Native Authorities normally works 45 hours a week (i.e. 8 hours a day from Mondays to Fridays and 5 hours on Saturdays). Hours of work on cocoa farms are not fixed: they vary according to the season.

8. Rations are provided for certain employees in the cocoa farming areas (see (1) above). Where rations are provided no definite scales are in force.

9. No industrial accidents were reported in the Territory during the year.

10. No cases of illness or death due to occupational disease in industry have been reported.

11. No industrial disputes were reported in the Territory.

12. The problem of unemployment does not seriously arise in the Territory since there is no large-scale industry and its economy depends on agriculture which, apart from cocoa farming, is based on the family unit. Skilled workmen and unskilled labourers originating from the Territory are able to find employment in the Gold Coast and do not therefore normally remain unemployed in the Territory.

APPENDIX XIV

Public Health

A. MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS, ETC

Table showing the number of:	European		African		Remarks
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Physicians and Surgeons, Medical Department	2	—	1	—	Includes 1 subsidised by Government.
Non-Official Registered Physicians and Surgeons	—	—	1	—	
Midwives, Medical Department	—	—	—	4	
Non-Official Licensed Midwives	—	—	—	4	
Qualified Nurses, Medical Department	—	—	18	4	
Sanitary Inspectors, Medical Department	—	—	4	—	
Laboratory Workers, Medical Department	—	—	1	—	
Qualified Dispensers, Medical Department	—	—	3	—	
Qualified Dispensers, Native Authority Village Overseers, Medical Department	—	—	1	—	
Vaccinators, Medical Department	—	—	3	—	
Field Assistants, Medical Department	—	—	2	—	
Village Overseers, Native Authority Vaccinators, Native Authority	—	—	20	—	
Dressers, Native Authority	—	—	2	—	
	—	—	6	—	

B. NUMBER OF GOVERNMENT, PRIVATE AND MISSION HOSPITALS,
MOBILE CLINICS AND OTHER MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS CLASSIFIED
ACCORDING TO TYPE

	Mobile	Burnt Brick	Swish Building	Stone Building
Medical Department, Hospital	—	1	2	—
Dispensaries	—	—	1	—
Mission Dispensaries	—	—	—	4
Native Authority Dispensaries	—	—	15	3†
Private Dispensaries	—	—	2	—
Leper Settlements	—	—	2	—
Mobile Clinic, Red Cross	1*	—	—	—

* Maternity Clinic.

† One cement Native Administration dispensary at Kadjebi under construction.

C. FOR EACH HOSPITAL, THE NUMBER OF WARDS AND BEDS INCLUDING BEDS FOR SURGICAL CASES, THE NUMBER OF QUALIFIED MEDICAL PERSONNEL, THE NUMBER OF IN AND OUT PATIENTS

<i>Hospital</i>	<i>No. of Wards</i>	<i>No. of Bed Accommodation</i>		<i>No. of Qualified Medical Practitioners</i>		<i>Non-European In-Patients</i>	<i>Non-European Out-Patients</i>
		<i>Beds</i>	<i>Cots</i>	<i>European</i>	<i>Non-European</i>		
Yendi	4	36	—	1	—	723	15,254
Ho	3	32	4	1	—	947	8,856
Hohoe	8	12	—	—	1	385	7,580

D. FOR EACH MEDICAL CENTRE, THE NUMBER OF MEDICAL ATTENDANTS AND THE NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1950

<i>Clinic or Medical Centre</i>	<i>Number of Medical Attendants</i>					<i>N.A. Dressers</i>	<i>No. of In- and Out-Patients</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
	<i>Dispensers</i>	<i>Nurses</i>	<i>Ward Attendants</i>	<i>Field Assistants</i>	<i>Midwives</i>			
Yendi	1	6	—	2	1	—	15,977	
Ho	1	10	—	—	2	—	9,803	
Hohoe... ..	1	6	—	—	1	—	7,965	Excluding one pupil nurse.

E. CASES OF DISEASES TREATED IN HOSPITALS OR MEDICAL CENTRES WITH THE NUMBER OF CASES CURED, UNCURED AND FATAL FOR EACH ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT FOR EACH OF THE MAJOR DISEASES, STATING AGE, SEX AND RACE OF PATIENT

1 Major Disease	2 In- and Out-Patients treated in Hospitals etc.	3 Cases Cured					4 Cases Uncured					5 Fatal Cases					6 Race	7 Remarks
		0-5 years	5-15 years	15-45 years	45-65 years	65 years and over	0-5 years	5-15 years	15-45 years	45-65 years	65 years and over	0-5 years	5-15 years	15-45 years	45-65 years	65 years and over		
		M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F		
Malaria (all forms)	4,234	23 12	25 11	57 21	— 1	— —	1 —	1 1	2 —	— —	— —	2 1	3 1	9 2	— 1	— —	All Africans	Total cases cured, uncured and fatal in columns 3, 4 and 5 of this sheet do not include Out-patient cases, as these are not available.
Bronchitis	1,506	— 3	10 3	30 18	1 —	1 1	— —	— —	1 2	— —	— —	1 —	2 —	6 4	— —	— —		
Yaws ...	21,213	1 2	2 —	9 1	— —	— —	— —	1 —	2 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 1	— —	— —		
Diseases of the Digestive Organ	3,024	4 1	14 1	55 18	2 2	— —	— —	— —	3 1	— —	— —	2 1	1 —	3 —	1 —	— —		
Diseases of Skin ...	9,223	23 13	41 —	63 7	2 1	— —	— —	— —	5 1	— —	— —	2 —	— —	4 1	— —	— —		
Diseases of the Eye	1,747	2 1	4 —	25 25	1 —	— —	— —	— —	3 8	1 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —		
Tuberculosis (all forms)	130	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	3 1	14 5	1 1	1 —	— —	— —	8 1	— —	— —		
Syphilis ...	31	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —		
Gonorrhoea	1,251	1 1	1 —	60 31	7 —	— —	— —	1 4	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —		
	42,359	54 33	97 15	300 121	13 4	1 1	1 —	5 3	35 19	2 2	1 —	7 2	6 1	30 9	1 1	— —		

F. MISSIONARIES ENGAGED IN MEDICAL WORK IN THE TERRITORY

<i>Missionary</i>	<i>Number engaged in Missionary Work</i>	<i>Nationality</i>
Roman Catholics	2	Dutch
Assemblies of God Mission	1	American
World-Wide Evangelisation Crusade ...	2	British

G. GOVERNMENT SUBSIDIES FOR MISSIONS ENGAGED IN MEDICAL WORK

<i>Mission</i>	<i>Station</i>	<i>Amount of subsidy</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Roman Catholics	Kpandu	£100	—
Assemblies of God Mission	—	—	—
Wide-World Evangelisation Crusade	—	—	—

APPENDIX XV

Report on the Work of the Anglo-French Standing Consultative Commission for Togoland during 1950

A. GENERAL

The Anglo-French Standing Consultative Commission for Togoland Affairs which was set up early in 1948 did much useful work. As a result of its recommendations there has been considerable relaxation on the movement of persons, goods and currency across the frontier and there has also been co-ordination of the policies of the two administrations in matters such as public health, education, communications and taxation. Furthermore the proposal to set up a Conventional Zone in the two Trust Territories was carefully considered and was given expert examination on the spot by a joint Anglo-French Working Party in 1949, although the two Governments came to the conclusion that it is impracticable to establish such a Zone under African conditions, as long as exchange control is necessary between French and British Territories.

The Visiting Mission of the Trusteeship Council visited Togoland in November, 1949, and presented their report on the Ewe question to the Council at its Sixth Session in March, 1950. Although the Visiting Mission's report did not put forward any concrete solution, it analysed the problem in some detail and emphasised that during the past few years the political aspect of the problem had increased in importance.

At its Sixth Session at Geneva, which was attended by representatives by the All-Ewe Conference, the representatives of the United Kingdom and France undertook that concrete proposals for a solution of the problem agreed between their two Governments would be put before the Council. The proposals are contained in the Memorandum which the two Governments addressed to the Trusteeship Council early in June, 1950 as their observations on the Visiting Mission's report (Trusteeship Council document No. T/702).

Two major difficulties with which the Administering Authorities are faced in reaching a substantive solution are firstly the divergence of view among the Ewes themselves as to the desirability of unification and secondly the opposition of the non-Ewe peoples of the North of both Territories to Ewe claims for unification. There are also differences between the aims of the parties supporting unification. The main purpose of the Anglo-French proposals as submitted in the Joint Memorandum to the Trusteeship Council was accordingly to provide for consultation with both the Ewe and the non-Ewe peoples of the two Trust Territories with a view to ascertaining their real wishes for the future political organisation of the area, and to provide an opportunity for the study of the political and economic problems involved. The means for bringing about this consultation with the people is to be the existing Standing Consultative Commission for Togoland Affairs, which the Visiting Mission suggested could well be further developed. Under the Anglo-French proposals this was to be very considerably expanded to enable it to discharge its new functions. Until 1950 the Standing Consultative Commission at present consisted of the Governor of the Gold Coast and the Commissioner of the Republic for Togoland under French Administration as co-chairman, with two African representatives from each Territory. The enlarged Commission was to be re-constituted as follows:—

- (i) The Governor of the Gold Coast and the Commissioner of the Republic as co-Chairman, each chairman being assisted by an official vice-chairman, who will where necessary act for him. 17 representatives of the people of Togoland under British Administration (15 representatives elected on a population basis and two delegates of the two political parties of Southern Togoland under British Administration, namely the All-Ewe Conference and Togoland Union).
- (ii) 30 representatives of the people of Togoland under French Administration (including 28 elected representatives and 2 delegates of the two political parties, namely the Parti Togolaise de Progres and the Comite de l'Unite Togolaise).

The functions of the original Commission were primarily concerned with the co-ordination of social and economic policy; it had no political functions. The new Commission was to be primarily a political body charged with a political function and its terms of reference will be:—

- “ I. (a) to make a detailed study of the representations which have been or may be made and to make such further investigations as may appear necessary, with a view to ascertaining the real wishes of the whole population of the two Trust Territories;
- (b) in the light of their study and their investigations, to determine the different points of view which reveal themselves;
- (c) to submit to the two Governments their conclusions concerning practical means whereby the various points of view can be satisfied within the framework of British and French administration, having due regard to the different political, economic and social factors involved and the interests of the peoples concerned and not precluding the unification of any parts of the two Trust Territories;
- “ II. to advise the two Governments on additional measures which might be taken in the fiscal, economic and cultural spheres, and in matters of education, public health, transport and technical co-operation, with a view to developing still further the arrangements for co-ordination already set up to mitigate inconveniences caused by the existence of the frontier.”

The Ewe question was discussed by the Trusteeship Council at its 7th Session at Lake Success from the 5th to 14th July. The occasion of the debate was firstly the hearing by the Council of five Togoland petitioners who had come to make oral representations in support of their petitions; and secondly, the examination of the 1948 annual reports by the two Administering Authorities on the Trust Territories of Togoland under British and French Administration. As background for the discussions the Council was in possession both of the Visiting Mission's Report and the Anglo-French observations thereon.

The five petitioners were:—

1. Mr. Sylvanus Olympio, representative of the All-Ewe Conference.
2. and 3. Messrs. Asare and Antor, representatives of Togoland Union and the "Natural Rulers of Western Togoland" (the aims of which bodies include unification of the two Togolands).
4. Mr. Pedro Olympio, representative of the Parti du Progrès (which is opposed to unification).
5. Mr. Derman Ayevea, representative of the Chiefs of the north of French Togoland (also opposed to unification).

In addition the Council were aware, through petitions, of the views of the Chiefs of the North of British Togoland, who are opposed to unification.

The outcome of the discussion was that the Council adopted a resolution endorsing the Anglo-French plan and asking the Administering Authorities to submit a progress report at its next session. The resolution was adopted by 8 votes to 2 with one abstention.

Elections for the enlarged Commission were accordingly held in both Territories and took place in Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship in September, 1950, and the first session was held at Lome on the 7th and 8th November, 1950. The Minutes of this Session are attached. From these it will be noted that the Session was almost exclusively devoted to expressions of views by the members of the question of unification, economic and frontier matters being referred to a small Working Party which had not met by the end of the year.

Seven members of the Commission—five representatives of the constituencies in Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship and the representatives of one political party in each Territory—did not attend the Session though one representative arrived just as the Session closed. The reasons for the absence of these members is being fully examined as a result of various communications addressed to the Trusteeship Council.

B. MINUTES OF THE 1ST SESSION OF THE ENLARGED STANDING
CONSULTATIVE COMMISSION FOR TOGOLAND HELD AT LOME ON THE
7TH AND 8TH NOVEMBER, 1950

Present:—

His Excellency M. Yves Digo, Com-
missaire de la République au Togo.

M. F. M. Guillou, Secrétaire-General.

Dr. P. Olympio (Parti du Progrès).

M. C. Lawson (Lome Town).

M. J. D. Adjalle (Lome District).

M. B. Kpelli ... } Tsevie.
M. J. Nudoda ... }

M. R. Lawson ... }
Chief Agbezouhlon II ... } Anecho.

M. B. Agbagla ... }
M. J. Kalipe ... }
M. L. Adjokou ... }

M. A. Kouma ... } Klouto.
M. I. Apedo ... }

M. L. Akakpo ... } Atakpame.
M. M. Thou ... }

M. P. Anonana ... }
M. A. Dermann ... } Sokode.
M. M. Fousseni ... }

M. B. Bassabi ... } Bassari.
M. M. Tchédre ... }

M. B. Birega ... }
M. R. Walla ... } Lama-Kara.
M. M. Agba ... }

M. P. Malazoue ... }
M. R. Assi ... }

M. S. D. Nambiema ... } Mango.
M. P. K. Kparou ... }

M. S. Mateyendou ... } Dapango.
M. S. Djimongou ... }

M. T. Yanbandjo ... }

Joint Secretariat:—

Monsieur R. Doise.

Mr. M. de N. Ensor.

His Excellency Sir Charles
Arden-Clarke, K.C.M.G., Governor
of the Gold Coast.

Mr. J. Dixon, Senior District
Commissioner.

Mr. B. G. Kwami (Asogli).

Mr. J. Kwami (Independent
Divisions).

Mr. Alhassan Jawulla (Kpandai).

Mr. Zakari Zibirim (Nanumba).

The Balona ... } Dagomba.
Mr. Johnson Blido ... }

Mr. Yaka Chokosi ... }
The Worikamdana ... } Mamprusi.
Mr. J. A. Bansa ... }

Mr. B. Dimongso ... }

Mr. E. O. Kofi Dumoga (Togo
Union).

After short speeches by the Co-Chairmen welcoming the representatives and explaining the functions of the Commission, it was decided that lots should be drawn to decide which group of representatives should speak first. As a result, the representatives of Togoland under French Trusteeship spoke first.

Discussions under paragraph 1 of the terms of reference

2. The Co-Chairmen invited the representatives to inform the Commission fully of the views of the people which they represented.

Dr. P. Olympio (Parti Togolais du Progrès). Dr. Olympio recalled firstly the origins of the enlarged Consultative Commission and stated that, as far as Ewe unification was concerned, the interference of a foreign party from the Gold Coast—the "All-Ewe Conference"—and the monopolisation of the political field by a large firm backed by international capital, had finally been eliminated.

The Ewe question was no longer being discussed. The question had, in fact, been settled; the electoral campaign had ended and the elections had been held in conditions of calm and complete freedom. The task on hand to-day was to inform the Administering Authorities of the position taken up by the country with regard to this question.

The movement for Ewe unification insisted that the areas inhabited by Ewes and administered partly by France and partly by the United Kingdom, which stretched from the mouth of the Volta to beyond the Mono, and inland for 160 kilometres to the North, should be wholly entrusted, either to France or to the United Kingdom or even to another power.

In the name of the Parti Togolais du Progrès which he represented at the Consultative Commission, Dr. Olympio reiterated before the Commission the same points as those he had made before the Trusteeship Council earlier this year. His Party was opposed to unification because it would sever the Ewes from the northern peoples with whom the Ewes had made up a territorial administrative, economic, monetary and cultural unit for more than two generations—a unit which was on the way to constituting a homogenous country.

The creation of a small and barely viable Ewe country would only add other frontiers which would be even more difficult to cross. Moreover, the northern portion of the country would be deprived of its natural outlet to the sea and of that common achievement in the South to which both North and South had contributed: railways, modern hospitals, educational establishments, port installations, etc. Dr. Olympio then emphasised another point: unification under a single administration, would imply a change of trusteeship for one-half of the Ewe people or for both, but the Parti Togolais du Progrès was opposed to any change of administration. Its aim was to modernise the country and to lead it progressively but swiftly towards the self-government promised by the United Nations Charter. In order to modernise the country technicians had to be trained and a single method of instruction followed for some time.

The change of regime would irreparably damage the training of the youth and would delay the realisation of the common ideal. A whole generation had already been sacrificed through a similar experience in 1918.

Dr. Olympio concluded that for all these reasons the Ewes of the Parti du Progrès asked for the continued territorial integrity of French Togoland and for the French Trusteeship until the country reached political maturity.

M. Dermann Ayea (Delegate for the Sokode District and spokesman of the Chiefs' Union of Northern Togoland). M. D. Ayea was happy on this solemn occasion to be the spokesman of the northern peoples' legitimate aspirations. He made the following points:—

(1) French Trusteeship must be maintained. Since the evolution of Togoland was dependent not upon a recurring change of régime but on the continuity of a steadfast effort with the help of France, and within the framework of the aims of the United Nations Charter.

(2) He asked for the abolition, if possible, of the customs frontier or for the relaxation of customs regulations. Frontier posts should be reduced to the smallest number possible.

(3) The whole population was unanimous in its opposition to any attempt at unification, the goal of which was a Togoland even more divided than it was to-day, and composed of rival tribes.

(4) Speedy evolution of the inhabitants was required and should be achieved through an expansion of culture within the framework of the two Togolands.

M. Dermann Ayeva concluded by saying that the Ewe movement as imported into the territory under French Trusteeship was subversive and the people of the north condemned it on the grounds that it wanted to modify the common status of the inhabitants. A whole generation was now in training to help the country in its march forward; its progress would be halted by a change of trusteeship. As spokesman for the North he represented half of the total population of French Togoland. He could not allow a small tribe to set itself up as a ruler over the others. If the people of British Togoland were willing to join the people of French Togoland they would certainly be welcomed with open arms. But it would be wiser for them to continue along that road which had already been followed, namely that of progressive evolution which led to autonomy.

Clement D. Lawson (Lome Town), said that it would be superfluous to add anything to what Dr. Olympio had already said. In the name of the inhabitants of Lome, he condemned any change of trusteeship and proposal for setting up Eweland.

M. Joseph Adjalle (Lome District), stated that the question of unification was understandable, but that it presented too many difficulties. The Togolands were already divided into two, and Ewe unification would bring about a further division. French Togoland was a single unit from North to South. This, the larger portion of Togoland, would willingly accept those who wished to join with it: that is to say, would accept unification under French Trusteeship. If this was not possible, things should remain as they were.

B. Kpelly (Tsévié), stated that the population had thought about the question as it concerned the evolution of Togoland. He was of the same opinion as Dr. Olympio. His people had not sent him here to talk of unification or to ask for a change of trusteeship which would slow down the evolution of the country. The people of Togoland were brothers and friends, as France and England were sisters and friends. He hoped that their collaboration would lead to the well-being of the country.

J. Nudoda (Tsévié), said that the people he represented were opposed to Ewe unification and to any change of trusteeship. French Togoland was not a large country; its population would accept their neighbours and brothers if these wished it, but they would not alienate the territory to others, or seek a change of trusteeship.

R. Lawson (Anecho), spoke on behalf of the town of Anecho which was the cradle of Togoland's civilisation and political life. He reiterated that the great majority of the population of the Anecho District did not want to hear the word "Eweland" again, nor did the Chiefs: that great Chief—the late Lawson—had condemned that word; so had his successor the Regent. What in effect would be the use of unification? The whole population was against the word, which caused trouble and divisions in Togoland. The people did not want any change such as they had experienced after the 1914–18 war. Then they had suffered from the change as had the whole of Togoland. Those who were at school, and the administrative and commercial clerks, had been unhappy and unemployed ever since. Unification would bring evils to the generations of the future. "Our wish," he said, "was to remain under the present Administration until we reached our majority and self-government."

Chief Agbezouhlon II (Anecho), speaking in the name of the Ouatchis, said that the people did not want a unification of Eweland, which had not existed even in the time of their ancestors. No one wanted the unification of the two Togolands, since although it was war which had brought about this division, the people had become used to French Administration since then and were beginning to benefit by it in the field of education and schools. What would happen now if a change came about? He concluded that there should be no change of Trusteeship. "If our British brothers wished to join us we should accept them, but we did not want a change of administration."

B. Agbagla (Anecho), speaking as a linguist and messenger, said he had not come to speak of the Ewe question or a change of Trusteeship. If to-day he was in need of an interpreter, it was because in 1914 he had been at school, and because of the change of administration had been unable to pursue his studies. The change had, therefore, been a retrograde step, but to-day the achievements of civilisation had reached such a point that a new change would be not only an injustice but also a shame for the whole country. Let him who did not want to live in the country as it was, go and live somewhere else.

J. Kalipe (Anecho), said that United Nations Organisation had asked what the peasant thought. He did not want unification. The reason for that had already been stated. It would spell total regression. Women liked to change their clothes. We were not women and we would remain as we were.

L. Adjokou (Anecho) agreed, in the name of the people of the Anecho District, with Dr. Olympio's speech on the unification of Eweland, and the change of Trusteeship. The whole population was opposed to this. The name "Ewe" did not exist in Ouatchi custom, and unification would be a retrograde step.

A. Kouma (Klouto), said the people did not want to hear of Ewe unification, nor did they want a change of Trusteeship. The level of our evolution must be allowed to rise. Any change of trusteeship was to be rejected. We would eventually want the joining of the smaller part of Togoland to the larger part, but not the opposite.

I. Apedo (Klouto) stated that the people did not want unification, and wished to remain under the French flag.

L. Akakpo (Atakpame), said he represented 106,000 Togolandese made up of different races (Anas, Akpossos, etc.). The area he spoke for covered a quarter of French territory and one-seventh of the old German territory. Any frontier such as the one shown on the map of "Eweland" published by the United Nations Organisation would be totally unrealistic. His movement, the Atakpame Youth, denounced any modification of trusteeship on ethnical or other grounds. Togoland's position was clear and made up a viable geographical, economic and social entity. He was opposed to unification, all forms of which would retard the country's emancipation, and asked only for the collaboration of the two Administering Authorities in the social field, and with a view to the improvement of customs and frontier regulations.

M. Ihou (Atakpame) corroborated what M. Akakpo had said. The people of Atakpame were opposed to Ewe unification and protested against any change of Government.

P. Anonene (Atakpame) agreed with the two preceding delegates and wanted the retention of French Trusteeship.

M. Fousseni (Skode) had nothing to add to what **M. Dermann** had stated, except that unification was now a dead issue. The North did not want to be separated from the South, or divorced from the development to which it had contributed by its work and its taxes. The North believed in the ideal of democracy and wanted only to overcome its backwardness, and hoped that the same would be done for their backward brothers in British Togoland.

B. Bassari (Bassari) only had one thing to say:—His people knew only France and would remain French.

M. Tchedre (Bassari) agreed with what his colleagues from the North had said. All were opposed to any unification and change of Trusteeship. They would always remain French.

B. Birega (Lama Kara), said that agitators maintained that the French should depart, but his people had sent him to say that opposite. They were French, the French had helped them, educated them and by the building of hospitals had saved them from trypanosomiasis. Some ungrateful people did not recognise this: but his people did not think that way and would remain French.

R. Walla (Lama Kara), said the people of Lama Kara had elected him to represent them both on the Representative Assembly of Togoland and on this Commission. Article 76 of the United Nations Charter aimed at maintaining peace, facilitating political, economic and social progress and education. To ensure peace did not mean that a country should be imperilled by the question of unification. Who in this country was able to make so much as a needle to repair his clothes or his hat? Such an article came from Europe, and when one was unable to repair one's trousers one did not ask for independence. Let those who did not wish to live in the country as it was, go. But the French Togolandese wanted to remain French Togolandese.

M. Agba (Lama Kara), said that his people had told him that the question of unification was stupid. The United Nations Charter asked that the country should develop so that later on the country should be able to govern itself. That was what France was doing: that was why she had created the "F.I.D.E.S." plan. Now that this social work had begun let no one talk of cutting up the country, or of changing Trusteeship. It was impossible to understand whither those who thought themselves "Evolués" wanted to lead the country. Accordingly, unification was to be resisted, as was a change of Trusteeship, which the people did not want.

P. Malazoue (Lama Kara) corroborated the words of his colleagues, and in the name of those who had elected him registered a protest against any proposal for the unification of the Ewe people, or the unification of the two Togolands.

M. Assi (Lama Kara), agreed with his colleagues from the North, and asked the French Administration to help them to bury the words "Ewe unification" in order that French Trusteeship should be retained in the Territory.

S. D. Mambiema (Mango), thought that unification of the two Togolands was impossible. His people wished to remain under French Trusteeship and would welcome its neighbours from the British Zone. The people asked only for small relaxations in customs regulations.

P. K. Kparou (Mango), spoke in the name of the Tambermas who did not want unification but wanted France, whose achievements were already great, to remain.

S. Mateyendou (Dapango), agreed with M. Dermann. He wanted neither a change of Trusteeship nor unification. The Ewes looked upon his people as savages: to accept a change would mean the acceptance of misery. All wished to remain under French Trusteeship that they might progress further.

T. Yanbandjo (Dapango) reasserted what his colleagues had said. A change of Trusteeship would place the people in a hole from which they could not see the sky. When a child is not happy with his family he leaves it. If the Ewes wished to leave, let them go but his people wanted to stay with France who gave free medical treatment and helped both rich and poor.

B. G. Kwami (Asogli Native Authority) stated that he had come to the Commission to speak in the name of the Asogli State and people. First he wished to recall to the Commission that the British were the original power administering the whole of this part of Africa, which is now called Togoland. During the reign of Queen Victoria the British handed Togoland over to the Germans and because Germany violated international law in 1914, Togoland was re-captured and partitioned between the British and the French, each part being now placed under Trusteeship. The Asogli Native Authority and people wished to revert to this original state and desired that the whole of Togoland should once more be unified and placed under British Trusteeship. They desired that Togoland should continue to be developed side by side with the Gold Coast until it was able to manage its own affairs. The Asogli State and people did not agree to the division of the two Territories being perpetuated. At the same time they insisted that Togoland, when unified, should be placed under British Administration. No other Administration would satisfy them.

F. O. K. Dumago (Togo Union) stated that it appeared to him that previous speakers with whom, he admitted, he had a certain amount of sympathy were more concerned with present personal security than with the future of Togoland as provided for in the Trusteeship Agreements and the United Nations Charter which declared that the Territories should be prepared for independence or self-government. Members from the North seemed to fear that if unification took place they would be swamped by the more advanced Ewes from the South: there were no grounds for such fears. The members of this Commission were here to deliberate the affairs of Togoland as a whole and they should not allow the interest of Togoland to be subordinated to local tribal needs. Some previous speakers had said that Togoland under French Trusteeship was too small to be self-supporting and they had contradicted themselves by speaking about self-government for that part of Togoland in the future. In the name of Togo Union he asked for unification of Western and Eastern Togoland. The two Administering Authorities were in close contact with one another and were in agreement as to what they should do; but the people of Togoland were not in agreement amongst themselves so how in the circumstances could they expect to progress? He was sure that the members of the Commission did not want the situation in Korea to be repeated here. Togo Union wanted a peaceful and progressive unified state. As had been seen, the Administering Authorities worked together and they were quite capable of ascertaining between them what were the real needs of the people of Togoland and of preparing them for the advance towards self-government or independence: but at the moment, on one side of the frontier there were French citizens and on the other, British citizens and when self-government or independence comes how would it be possible to fit the two systems together? At the moment the two Administering Authorities allowed differences to exist between the people of Togoland which militated against unity and eventual independence. The members of the Commission had come to Lome for the good of Togoland and not for the

security of Great Britain and France. Previous speakers did not appear to have given this aspect of the matter sufficient thought and he appealed to members who had spoken to re-consider the statements they had made. Personal interests must be subordinated to the interests of Togoland.

The language difficulty was not insuperable as would be seen from the example of Quebec where there is one Administering Authority but two languages. Togo Union demanded unification of the whole of Togoland and not the unification of parts of Togoland. Togo Union demanded that this unification should take place under a single Administering Authority and that Administering Authority should be the one considered best by the two present Administering Authorities.

J. Kwami (Independent Divisions) stated that he had been sent here by the Divisions of Nkonya, Anfoega and Santrokofi to speak on their behalf and to tell the Commission that the people of these Divisions desired the unification of the whole of Togoland and the removal of the international frontier. They considered it essential that the entirety of Togoland should be unified. Only when the frontier had been removed could cultural, social and economic advancement take place.

Many of the previous speakers had spoken selfishly and spoken from their personal points of view. At the same time speakers from French Togoland by inviting the British to join them under French Trusteeship had admitted that Togoland under French Trusteeship is too small a Territory to stand alone. The people he represented wanted Togoland to be united under a single Administering Authority and that that Authority should be the British but that the Territories should remain within the United Nations Trusteeship system. If British administration for the whole of Togoland was not possible his people would be prepared to accept Anglo-French administration provided there was one single Secretariat.

The Balona (Dagomba) stated that he had been sent to the Commission by the Ya Na and the people of Dagomba. They had set out their views last year in a petition to the United Nations Visiting Mission. The Dagombas had not changed their minds since then. They wanted the frontier dividing the two parts of Dagomba to be removed and demanded that no part of Dagomba should remain in Trust Territory.

Johnson Blido (Dagomba) stated that he had come to the Commission to represent the Dagomba State. The Dagombas, he said, were opposed to the idea of unifying themselves either with French Togoland or the Southern Section of British Togoland. They wanted to be part of the Northern Territories. The present frontier dividing their State did great harm to the Dagomba people.

Yaka Chokosi. (Dagomba) stated that he was speaking on behalf of the Dagomba people. They wanted the removal of the boundary which divides the Dagomba State into two. The reasons for this request were fully set out in the petition handed to the Visiting Mission. They were proud of being Dagombas and wished to remain so. They did not want to be unified with any other people in Togoland. Unification for them meant unification of the Dagombas in Togoland to the Dagombas of the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast. There never had been any links between the Dgaombas and the people of the Southern Section.

Worikamdana (Mamprusi) stated that he represented the Kusasi Area in Trust Territory of the Mamprusi district. He was speaking on behalf of the Kusasi people. They had stated their needs in a petition to the United Nations Visiting Mission. Originally they were under the Germans but in recent years they had

been administered as part of the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast. During these years under British Administration great progress had been seen in the Kusasi area—schools, dispensaries and roads had been constructed to the satisfaction of the Kusasis. They did not want to be Togolanders any more: they wanted to be part of the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast and desired no Government other than the British.

J. A. Bansa (Mamprusi) stated that he represented the Konkomba Sub Native Authority in the Mamprusi district and spoke on behalf of all the Konkombas living in this area. They had experienced German rule and some Konkombas lived under French rule but the people he represented wished to be under the British. The British had done many things for them and the education they had secured would be useless to them if they were transferred to French Administration. They wanted to become part of the Gold Coast.

B. Dimongso (Mamprusi) stated that he represented the B'moba people in the Mamprusi district. They wanted to be joined to the Northern Territories and administered as part of the Gold Coast. Nevertheless, they did not want there to be any restriction on travel between their area and Togoland under French Trusteeship.

Zakari Zibirim (Nanumba) stated that he represented the Chief and people of Nanumba. The Dagombas were their kinsmen and they had always lived with them. They wanted to remain with them and become part of the Northern Territories. They had never had any links with the Southern Section of Togoland and did not want to join that area or French Togoland. Their interests lay with their brothers in the Northern Territories. Sanitation was the principal way to health and the British had provided dispensaries and sanitary overseers for them. They wanted to remain under the British.

Alhassan Jawulla (Gonja) stated that he represented the Kpandai area of the Gonja State and spoke on behalf of the people of that area. Kpandai had always been joined to the Kpembe part of the Gonja State except during German times and even then the Chief of Kpembe had continued to appoint the Chief of Kpandai. The people he represented did not want any change. They wanted to remain part of the Gonja State which lay mainly in the Northern Territories. They had sent a petition to this effect to the United Nations Organization. (Petition No. T/Pet. 6/68. read in full).

C. DISCUSSIONS UNDER PARAGRAPH II OF THE TERMS OF REFERENCE

The Co-Chairman invited the Commission to appoint a small working Committee which would sit between sessions of the Commission to consider the recommendations contained in Section IX of the report of the Anglo-French Working Party and any other proposals which fall within the scope of paragraph II of the terms of reference. The Co-Vice-Chairmen of the Commission, it was proposed, would preside over this Committee which would meet alternately in Palime and Ho.

It was decided that in addition to the Co-Vice-Chairmen there should be six members from Togoland under French Trusteeship and three from Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship. The following members from Togoland under French Trusteeship were selected to sit on the Committee:—

- M. C. Lawson
- Chief Agbezouhlon II
- M. I. Apedo
- M. M. Fousseni
- M. P. Malazoue
- M. S. Djimongo.

The representatives of Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship announced that, of the three British members of the Committee, two would be chosen from among the Southern members and one from among the Northern members, and that the names of the persons selected would be notified to the Joint Secretaries.

Shortly after the session had closed delegates arrived from the Buem Native Authority in Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship to apologise for the absence of the Buem representative. They handed to the Co-Secretaries the following resolutions which, they stated, had been agreed at a joint meeting held between representatives of the Buem and Krachi Native Authorities and of the three independent divisions. They stated that their representative had been instructed to read this resolution to the Commission. The Co-Chairmen accordingly decided that its text, which is set out below, should be annexed to the minutes:—

“The Chiefs and people of the Buem and Krachi States and the Independent Divisions of Nkonya and Santrokofi have met and have decided that their wishes concerning unification are identical.

These wishes are:—

- (a) They wish the Frontier between Togoland under French Trusteeship and Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship to be removed, that is they wish the whole of Togoland under British Trusteeship to be unified with the whole of Togoland under French Trusteeship under the British Government.
- (b) If it is decided that the whole Togoland cannot be unified but that a part of Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship will be unified with a part of Togoland under French Trusteeship, they do not wish to be included in the parts which are unified.
- (c) If a part of Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship is unified with a part of Togoland under French Trusteeship, they wish to remain as they are, that is, they wish to be excluded from the unified parts of Togoland and to be administered by the British Government from Accra.
- (d) They are determined to remain under United Kingdom Trusteeship and to be associated with the Gold Coast Colony as they are at present, unless unification can be arranged on these conditions, they are entirely opposed to the unification of Togoland under British Trusteeship with Togoland under French Trusteeship.
- (e) They do not wish to be administered by any other Administering Authority than the British nor do they wish to be administered by any form of co-dominion. They do not wish to be administered by a Joint Anglo-French Government.

Dated at Jasikan this 1st day of November, 1950.

Signed: Nana Akuamoa IV

His Mark

Acting President,

Buem Native Authority.”

Witness to mark:—

Signed: G. K. Apreko,
Secretary,
Buem Native Authority.

APPENDIX XVI

Penal Organisation

A. PRISONS—PERIOD JANUARY–DECEMBER, 1950

COMMITTALS

	<i>Total number of prisoners committed from 1st Jan., 1950, to 31st Dec., 1950</i>	<i>Number committed for debt, on remand and for penal punishment</i>			
		<i>For Debt</i>	<i>Remand and Trials</i>	<i>For Penal Imprisonment</i>	
	1	2	3	4	
Ho	155	1	49	105	40·48
Kpandui	405	—	162	243	59·93
Yendi	128	—	27	101	22·86
Kete-Krachi	36	—	11	25	17·86
Total	724	1	249	474	141·13
Men	713	1	247	465	140·91
Women... ..	11	—	2	9	0·22

	<i>Ho</i>	<i>Kpandui</i>	<i>Yendi</i>	<i>Kete Krachi</i>
Wards	—	4	—	—
Cells	7	10	3	4
Taking the average number of prisoners in gaol, cubic feet of space for each prisoner during the hours of sleep	191	260	327	599
Cubic capacity of the cells and wards	7,714	15,560	7,470	10,701

C. TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER, NATIVE COUNTRIES, AND OFFENCES OF CONVICTS COMMITTED TO PRISON, DURING THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1950

	Offences against the Person										Offences against Property										Offences Against				Gambling				Other Offences				Total				
	Murder		Manslaughter		Rape		Wounding		Assault including Indecent Assault		Arson		Burglary and Housebreaking		Larceny and Embezzlement		Receiving		Fraud		Revenue		Traffic														
Ga ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—
Twi ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	2	17	2		
Ewe ...	—	—	8	—	—	11	—	41	2	1	—	3	—	89	1	—	—	2	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	66	3	241	6			
Fanti ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	8	—			
Ashanti ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	8	—			
Other Inhabitants of the Gold Coast ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	5	—				
N.Ts. Inhabitants ...	2	—	2	—	—	10	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	68	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	1	140	1				
Moshie ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	9	—				
Hausa ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	12	—				
Nigeria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	8	—				
Kroo ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Asiatics ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
West Indian ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
European British Nationality ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
European (French Nationality) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Others Unclassified ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	13	—				
Totals ...	2	—	11	—	—	25	—	59	2	1	—	3	—	204	1	3	—	7	—	25	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	6	465	9				

APPENDIX XVII

Education

A. SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

(i) *Infant-Junior (Basic Course) and Senior Primary Schools*

Management	Assisted			Designated			Non-Designated			Total		
	Infant Junior	Senior	Total	Infant Junior	Senior	Total	Infant Junior	Senior	Total	Infant Junior	Senior	Total
<i>Southern Section:</i>												
Ewe Presbyterian Church ...	50	8	58	26	19	45	77	—	77	153	27	180
Roman Catholic Mission... ..	23	7	30	17	15	32	60	—	60	100	22	122
English Church Mission	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
First Century Gospel Mission ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1
A.M.E. Zion Mission	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1
Salvation Army	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Native Authority	4	1	5	—	—	—	1	—	1	5	1	6
Total (Southern Section)	77	16	93	45	34	79	140	—	140	262	50	312
<i>Northern Section:</i>												
Native Authority	7	1	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	1	8
Total (Northern Section)	7	1	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	1	8
Total for Territory	84	17	101	45	34	79	140	—	140	269	51	320

(ii) *Notes:*I. *Infant-Junior (Basic Course) and Senior Primary Schools.*

(a) Assisted schools are schools in receipt of a grant direct from the Gold Coast Government.

(b) Designated Schools are schools selected for improvement by the replacement of untrained teachers by trained, as they become available. Designated schools are grant-aided by Native Authorities, from funds for education which are administered by them and which are derived partly from their own resources and partly from subventions from the Gold Coast Government.

(c) Virtually all non-designated schools receive small grants from Native Authorities.

(d) The following schools also serve the Northern Section of the Territory, but they are not included in the statistics:—

The Government Senior Primary Boys' and the Government Senior Primary Girls' Boarding Schools at Tamale; the Native Authority Senior Primary Boys' Boarding School at Nalerigu; the Native Authority Infant-Junior co-educational boarding schools at Bawku and Gambaga.

(e) There are fourteen boarding schools in the Southern Section.

[After the 1949 Report had been printed it was discovered that Tables A, B and C in Appendix III and Paragraph 7 on page 105 of that Report contained certain inaccuracies, to which the Administering Authority subsequently drew the attention of the Trusteeship Council; the necessary corrigendum was issued as a Trusteeship Council document.]

II. *Secondary Schools*

A secondary school for the Territory was opened at Ho in January, 1950. Pupils from the Territory are also enrolled at Achimota School, which is a co-educational institution, and at the Gold Coast Government-assisted secondary schools in the Colony and Ashanti. These are:

For boys: Mfantshipim (Methodist Church), Saint Augustine's College (Roman Catholic Mission), Adisadel College (English Church Mission), all three of which are at Cape Coast; Presbyterian Secondary School, Odumase-Krobo; Accra Academy, Accra; Prempeh College, Kumasi. For girls: Presbyterian Girls' Secondary School, Aburi; Holy Child College (Roman Catholic Mission), Cape Coast; Methodist Girls' Secondary School, Cape Coast; St. Monica's College (Order of the Holy Paraclete), Mampong-Ashanti.

III. *Teacher-Training Colleges*

The following two-year post-primary colleges are in the Territory (Southern Section). They are grant-aided by the Gold Coast Government:—

(a) Ewe Presbyterian Training College, Amedzofe, for men and women.

(b) St. Francis's College (Roman Catholic Mission), Hohoe, for men only.

In addition, students from the Territory were in attendance, during the year, at the following two-year post-primary colleges in the Gold Coast:—

For Men:

Government Training College, Tamale.
Mount Mary College (Roman Catholic Mission), Somanya.
Seventh-Day Adventist College, Bekwai.

For women:

Presbyterian Training College, Odumase.

There are no four-year post-primary or two-year post-secondary colleges in the Territory. Students from the Territory are enrolled at the following colleges in the Gold Coast Colony and Ashanti:—

For men:

Presbyterian Training College, Akropong.

St. Augustine's College (Roman Catholic Mission), Cape Coast.

Government Technical School, Takoradi. (Training course for teachers of technical subjects).

For women:

Presbyterian Training College, Aburi.

Holy Child College (Roman Catholic Mission), Cape Coast.

St. Monica's College (Order of the Holy Paraclete), Mampong-Ashanti.

Presbyterian Training College, Agogo.

For men and women:

Achimota Training College.

Wesley College (Methodist Church), Kumasi.

IV. *Technical Schools*

There are no institutions of this kind in the Territory. There are the Gold Coast Government Technical School at Takoradi and Trade-Training Centres at Asuansi in the Colony and at Mampong in Ashanti. A third Trade-Training Centre is to be opened at Tamale in January, 1951. These institutions provide four-year post-primary courses and they admit pupils from the Territory on the same terms as students from the Gold Coast.

V. *Institutions of Higher Learning*

There is none in the Territory but students from the Territory are admitted to the University College of the Gold Coast. They also benefit, on terms of equality with other students, from the numerous scholarship schemes for higher education in the United Kingdom. At present, thirteen students from the Territory are enrolled at the University College of the Gold Coast.

There will be established in the near future a College of Arts, Science and Technology at Kumasi, Ashanti. Students from the Territory will be admitted to this College, as to the University College, on the same terms as other students.

B. PUPILS

I. Infant-Junior (Basic Course) and Senior Primary Schools

(i) Enrolment according to kinds of Schools

Management	Assisted			Designated			Non-Designated			Total		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
<i>Southern Section:</i>												
Ewe Presbyterian Church...	5,748	3,183	8,931	3,950	1,205	5,155	1,782	915	2,697	11,480	5,303	16,783
Roman Catholic Mission...	2,938	1,245	4,183	2,646	415	3,061	2,045	847	2,892	7,629	2,507	10,136
English Church Mission ...	—	—	—	36	19	55	—	—	—	36	19	55
First Century Gospel Church	—	—	—	—	—	—	53	26	79	53	26	79
A.M.E. Zion Mission ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	2	19	17	2	19
Salvation Army ...	—	—	—	39	25	64	—	—	—	39	25	64
Native Authority ...	296	38	334	—	—	—	31	8	39	327	46	373
Total (Southern Section)...	8,982	4,466	13,448	6,671	1,664	8,335	3,928	1,798	5,726	19,581	7,928	27,509
<i>Northern Section:</i>												
Native Authority ...	361	67	428	—	—	—	—	—	—	361	67	428
Total (Territory) ...	9,343	4,533	13,876	6,671	1,664	8,335	3,928	1,798	5,726	19,942	7,995	27,937

(ii) Enrolment according to Age Groups

Management	Infant 5-8 years			Junior 9-11 years			Senior 12-15 years			Total		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
<i>Southern Section:</i>												
Ewe Presbyterian Church...	4,750	3,086	7,836	4,086	1,756	5,842	2,644	461	3,105	11,480	5,303	16,783
Roman Catholic Mission...	3,042	1,481	4,523	2,591	783	3,374	1,996	243	2,239	7,629	2,507	10,136
English Church Mission ...	23	16	39	13	3	16	—	—	—	36	19	55
First Century Gospel Church	33	17	50	20	9	29	—	—	—	53	26	79
A.M.E. Zion Mission ...	11	1	12	6	1	7	—	—	—	17	2	19
Salvation Army ...	24	13	37	15	12	27	—	—	—	39	25	64
Native Authority ...	161	35	196	92	11	103	74	—	74	327	46	373
Total (Southern Section) ...	8,044	4,649	12,693	6,823	2,575	9,398	4,714	704	5,418	19,581	7,928	27,509
<i>Northern Section:</i>												
Native Authority ...	216	40	256	98	27	125	47	—	47	361	67	428
Total (Territory) ...	8,260	4,689	12,949	6,921	2,602	9,523	4,761	704	5,465	19,942	7,995	27,937

(iii) *Note:*

I. No statistics showing the distribution of pupils by religion are available. Christian religious instruction is given in all schools managed by Mission and Church Educational Units according to the tenets of their denominations, with the proviso that no child shall receive any religious instruction objected to by the parent or guardian. There are simple undenominational religious observances in non-Mission schools, where the situation is complicated by the presence in the same school of Mohammedan and Christian adherents and animists.

II. *Secondary Schools*

The Presbyterian Secondary School at Ho has an enrolment of 35 boys of whom 28 are from the Territory and one from Togoland under French Trusteeship. With the two new forms enrolled in January 1951, it will have 100 boys. Children from the Territory enrolled in other secondary schools in receipt of grants-in-aid from the Gold Coast Government numbered 129 boys and 17 girls in 1950. A further 32 students from Togoland under French Trusteeship were in attendance at Gold Coast Assisted Secondary Schools.

III. *Teacher-Training Colleges*

There were 99 men and 20 women of Togoland origin in training at the Ewe Presbyterian Training College, Amedzofe, and 52 men at St. Francis's Training College, Hohoe. A further 100 students native of the Territory (77 men and 23 women) were enrolled at Teacher-Training Colleges in the Gold Coast. In addition 15 students (8 men and 7 women) from Togoland under French Trusteeship were enrolled at Teacher-Training Colleges in receipt of grants-in-aid from the Gold Coast Government.

IV. *Technical Schools*

The number of pupils from the Territory at the Gold Coast Government institutions for technical education was 24, of whom 13 were at the trade-training centres. Five pupils from Togoland under French Trusteeship were enrolled at these institutions.

V. *Higher Education*

A total of 44 students from the Territory were undergoing higher education during the year, as follows:—

At the University College of the Gold Coast

Nine men, all of whom held scholarships provided by the Gold Coast Government, tenable for four to five years and of an average value of £900 (increased since 1949 owing to increase in College fees), to study for Arts and Science degrees.

Two men, both of whom held scholarships provided by the Gold Coast Government, tenable for one year and of an average value of £200, to study for the Associateship course at the Institute of Education.

In the United Kingdom or Overseas

29 men and 3 women, of whom 15 men and 1 woman were Gold Coast Government scholars taking the following courses (in each case the total value of the scholarship is indicated in parentheses):—

Arts Degree and Teacher's Diploma (4-5 years), 7 men and 1 woman (£2,000);

Science Degree and Teacher's Diploma (4-5 years) 2 men (£2,000);

Engineering (Water Supply) (2 years) 1 man (£1,100);

Medicine (5 years), 1 man (£2,500);

Advanced Teacher Training (2 years), 2 men (£1,100);

Arts and Crafts (2 years), 1 man (£1,100);

and 13 men and 2 women were private students undergoing courses as follows:—

Law (4 years), 3 men;

Law (3 years), 1 man;

Engineering (4 years), 1 man;

Medicine (6 years), 2 men;

Medicine (7 years), 1 man;

Medicine (8 years), 2 men;

Optics (3 years), 1 man;

Agriculture and Poultry Farming (2 years), 1 man;

Nursing (3 years), 1 woman;

Commerce (4 years) 1 man;

Domestic Science (2 years), 1 woman.

C. TEACHERS

(i) Primary Schools (Infant-Junior and Senior Primary)

Management	Indigenous			Non-Indigenous			Totals		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
<i>Southern Section:</i>									
Ewe Presbyterian Church ...	447	23	470	107	13	120	554	36	590
Roman Catholic Mission ...	322	11	333	21	15	36	343	26	369
English Church Mission ...	1	—	1	1	—	1	2	—	2
A.M.E. Zion Mission ...	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1
Salvation Army ...	1	—	1	1	—	1	2	—	2
First Century Gospel Church	4	—	4	2	—	2	6	—	6
Native Authority ...	9	—	9	6	—	6	15	—	15
Total (Southern Section) ...	784	34	818	139	28	167	923	62	985
<i>Northern Section:</i>									
Native Authority ...	6	—	6	9	—	9	15	—	15
Totals of the two Sections ...	790	34	824	148	28	176	938	62	1,000

Notes: (a) This table does not include non-Africans. Non-indigenous teachers are, almost without exception, Ewes or Akans.

(b) Almost all teachers teach all subjects of the Primary School curriculum.

(ii) *Secondary Schools*

<i>Management</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Total</i>
Ewe Presbyterian Church	1	1	2

(iii) *Teacher-Training Colleges*

<i>Management</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Total</i>
Ewe Presbyterian Church	7	2	9
Roman Catholic Mission	3	—	3
Total	10	2	12

Notes:

- (a) Tables II and III refer to the Southern Section. There are no teacher-training colleges or secondary schools in the Northern Section of the Territory.
- (b) They do not include Non-Africans.
- (c) All the teachers included are men as there are no women African teachers in these institutions.

D. EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION

The total provision made by the Gold Coast Government for education in the Territory in 1949-50 was £166,626. Details are as follows:—

	£
(i) Share of administrative expenses	4,160
(ii) Share of inspection expenses	1,380
(iii) Grants to schools—Southern Section (including Krachi District)	53,351
(iv) Grants to schools—Northern Section	2,350
(v) Building grants	49,020
(vi) Share of recurrent expenditure at Tamale	6,451
(vii) Share of development expenditure at Tamale	7,748
(viii) Share of cost of Achimota School and Training College ...	5,027
(ix) Share of grants in respect of Certificate—"A" Training Colleges and Secondary Schools	13,870
(x) Share of the cost of the Government Technical School, Takoradi, and Trade Training Centres	2,110
(xi) District Education Committee Expenses	332
(xii) Scholarships	5,968
(xiii) Miscellaneous	2,652
(xiv) Contributions to maintenance of University College ...	12,207
Total	£166,626

E. MISSIONARIES ENGAGED IN EDUCATIONAL WORK

<i>Nationality</i>	<i>Roman Catholic Mission</i>	<i>Ewe Presbyterian Church</i>	<i>Total</i>
United Kingdom	1	1	2
Eire	—	—	—
Netherlands	19	—	19
United States of America	—	2	2
Total	20	3	23

NOTES:

- (a) The 23 missionaries are non-Africans. Of the non-Africans, one from the United Kingdom and one from the United States of America were engaged at the Ewe Presbyterian Church Teacher-Training College at Amedzofe, and one from the United States of America at the Ewe Presbyterian Secondary School at Ho. Two were employed at the Roman Catholic Mission Senior Primary School for Girls, Ho.
- (b) Three were employed by the Roman Catholic Mission in full-time educational administration—two as supervisors of schools and one as an accountant.
- (c) The remaining missionaries were engaged primarily in ecclesiastical duties to which is added the duty of managing schools.

F. GOLD COAST GOVERNMENT GRANTS-IN-AID TO MISSIONARY SOCIETIES AND CHURCHES, 1950

<i>Society</i>	<i>Primary Schools</i>	<i>Supervisors and Visiting Teachers and Clerical Staff</i>	<i>Training Courses and Secondary Schools</i>	<i>Total</i>
	£	£	£	£
Roman Catholic Mission (including Krachi area schools)	12,922	750	4,156	17,828
Ewe Presbyterian Church	25,379	1,650	8,751	35,780
Total	£38,301	£2,400	£12,907	£53,608

NOTES:

- (a) This table only applies to the Southern Section as the only Gold Coast Government grants-in-aid paid in the Northern Section are in respect of Native Authority schools.
- (b) It does not include capital grants for buildings; nor does it include the following grants in respect of educational institutions in Togoland:—

	£
(i) Expenditure on buildings for the Ewe Presbyterian Church School, Ho	1,600
(ii) Expenditure on building for the Roman Catholic Mission Teacher Training College, Hohoe	33,220
(iii) Grants for the building of girls' schools	4,800
	<u>£39,620</u>

G. COMPARATIVE TABLES SHOWING THE DEVELOPMENT OF PRIMARY EDUCATION

(i) *Southern Section*

Year	Number of Schools			Enrolment							Number of Teachers
	Assisted	Non-Assisted	Total	Assisted			Non-Assisted			Total	
				Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total		
1922	47	13	60	1,676	365†	2,041†	*	*	700†	2,741†	*
1930	58	10	68	2,542	678	3,220	246	63	309	3,529	116
1939	85	43	128	5,182	1,453	6,635	1,120	384	1,504	8,139	295
1945	102	214	316	7,452	2,557	10,009	6,292	2,252	8,544	18,553	586
1946	107	218	325	8,156	2,948	11,104	6,510	2,079	8,589	19,693	673
1947	117	208	325	8,333	3,393	11,726	7,804	2,439	10,243	21,969	779
1948	88	240	328	8,798	4,095	12,893	9,046	3,091	12,137	25,030	862
1949	87	209	296	8,393	4,083	12,476	9,615	2,966	12,581	25,057	935
1950	93	219	312	8,982	4,466	13,448	10,599	3,462	14,061	27,509	985

* Not known. † Returns incomplete.

(ii) *Northern Section*

	1930					1940					1950				
	Schools	Teachers	Enrolment			Schools	Teachers	Enrolment			Schools	Teachers	Enrolment		
			Boys	Girls	Total			Boys	Girls	Total			Boys	Girls	Total
Government and Government-assisted	1	1	35	5	40	3	6	221	15	236	8	15	361	67	428
Non-assisted	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Note: (a) The figures for 1930 and 1940 in the above table include figures for the Krachi District; the transfer of the Krachi District to the Southern Section in 1950 has involved the transfer of the Krachi figures to the Southern Section.

(b) Uncertificated and pupil teachers are not shown in the above table.

H. LIST OF NEWSPAPERS IN CIRCULATION IN THE GOLD COAST (Q. 138)

<i>Daily except Sunday:</i>					Average circulation per each issue
The <i>Spectator Daily</i> , Accra	...	...	...	...	7,500
The <i>African Morning Post</i> , Accra	...	...	...	...	6,500
The <i>Daily Echo</i> , Accra	...	...	...	...	4,500
The <i>Accra Evening News</i> , Accra	...	...	...	...	12,000
The <i>Ghana Daiyo Express</i> , Accra	...	...	...	...	8,000
The <i>African National Times</i> , Accra	...	...	...	...	4,000
The <i>Talking Drums</i> , Accra	...	...	...	...	—
The <i>Ashanti Pioneer</i> , Kumasi	...	...	...	...	4,600
The <i>Gold Coast Daily Guardian</i> , Accra	...	...	...	...	—
The <i>Cape Coast Daily Mail</i> , Cape Coast	...	...	...	...	—
The <i>Morning Telegraph</i> , Sekondi	...	...	...	...	—
The <i>West African Monitor</i>	...	...	...	...	4,500
The <i>Daily Graphic</i> , Accra	...	...	...	...	—
The <i>Gold Coast Leader</i> , Sekondi	...	...	...	...	—
The <i>Takoradi Times</i>	...	...	...	...	—
*The <i>African Opinion</i>	...	...	...	...	—
*The <i>Gold Coast Worker</i>	...	...	...	...	—
*The <i>Voice of Ghana</i>	...	...	...	...	—
*The <i>Star of Ghana</i>	...	...	...	...	—
<i>Bi-weekly:</i>					
The <i>Ashanti Times</i> , Obuasi	...	...	...	...	8,000
<i>Weekly:</i>					
The <i>Gold Coast Independent</i> , Accra	...	...	...	...	2,600
The <i>Gold Coast Observer</i> , Cape Coast	...	...	...	...	2,625
The <i>Gold Coast Bulletin</i> (published by the Public Relations Department, Accra)	...	...	...	...	27,000
The <i>Standard</i> , Cape Coast	...	...	...	...	—
<i>Akan Kyerema</i> , Cape Coast (Fanti language)	...	...	...	...	—
<i>Akansuom</i> , Cape Coast (Fanti language)	...	...	...	...	—
*The <i>Sportsman</i> , Accra	...	...	...	...	—
*The <i>Ghana Statesman</i> , Accra	...	...	...	...	—
*The <i>Gold Coast Outlook</i> , Accra	...	...	...	...	—
<i>Monthly:</i>					
*The <i>Businessman</i> , Accra	...	...	...	...	—
*The <i>West African Market</i>	...	...	...	...	—

* Irregular or infrequent appearance during 1950.

I. LIST OF FILMS SHOWN IN TOGOLAND UNDER UNITED KINGDOM TRUSTEESHIP
BY THE GOLD COAST PUBLIC RELATIONS DEPARTMENT, 1950

Amenu's Child (made by Gold Coast Film Unit).	Nigerian Footballers.
Village Development.	Comparisons.
British News Reel No. 504.	Young Nigeria.
" " " No. 505.	House Fly.
" " " No. 526.	Achimota.
" " " No. 537.	Colonial Month.
" " " No. 528.	Entertainment Film —Below Zero.
Gold Coast Review No. 1.	" " —Our Wife.
" " " No. 2.	" " —Onc More River.
Youth Leadership.	" " —Charlie The Rascal.
Machi Gaba.	
Land and Water.	

The number of films shown in Togoland in 1950 was curtailed by the concentration of the whole fleet of cinema vans on a publicity campaign to educate the people on registration procedure for the 1951 General Elections.

APPENDIX XVIII

Cross Reference to questions in Trusteeship Council's Provisional Questionnaire

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