



299

Eleventh session
Item 4 (d) of the provisional agenda

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 1951

Note by the Secretary-General

The Secretary-General has the honour to transmit to each member of the Trusteeship Council 2 copies of the report of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on the administration of Togoland under British administration for the year 1951.^{1/}

Sixty copies of the report were received by the Secretary-General on 13 May 1952.

Onzième session
Point 4 (d) de l'ordre du jour provisoire

RAPPORT DU GOUVERNEMENT DU ROYAUME-UNI DE GRANDE BRETAGNE ET DE
L'IRELANDE DU NORD SUR L'ADMINISTRATION DU TOGO SOUS
ADMINISTRATION BRITANNIQUE POUR L'ANNEE 1951

Note du Secrétaire général

Le Secrétaire général a l'honneur de transmettre à chacun des membres du Conseil de tutelle 2 exemplaires du rapport du Gouvernement du Royaume-Uni de Grande Bretagne et de l'Irlande du Nord sur l'administration du Togo sous administration britannique pour l'année 1951.^{1/}

Soixante exemplaires de ce rapport sont parvenus au Secrétaire général le 13 mai 1952.

^{1/} Report by Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the General Assembly of the United Nations on the administration of Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship for the year 1951, Vol. I-II (mimeographed advanced copy).

4 p.

ISSUED BY THE COLONIAL OFFICE

REPORT

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

Togoland

under United Kingdom Trusteeship
for the Year 1951



LONDON: HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

1952

TEN SHILLINGS NET

Colonial No. 284

T/990, AH.

0

REPORT

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

Togoland

under United Kingdom Trusteeship
for the Year 1951

LONDON: HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

1952

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

(including the Main Events of the year)

THE year 1951 was a year of most remarkable progress in the Gold Coast Q. 5 and the Territory. Early in the year the first general election, for which such intensive preparations had been made at the end of 1950, was held. The new Legislative Assembly consisting almost entirely of elected representatives has been set up and includes for the first time representatives of the Northern Territories and Northern Section. From the Assembly have been drawn the eight Representative Members who form a majority of the new Executive Council and who hold between them the portfolios of Health and Labour; Agriculture and Natural Resources; Education and Social Welfare; Commerce, Industries and Mines; Local Government; Housing and Town and Country Planning; and Communications and Works.

But the progress for which the year is remarkable was not confined to taking the steps for which preparations had been made in 1950. Throughout the later part of the year preparations were being actively made for the complete reorganisation of the local government system and the re-division of the Gold Coast Colony and the Southern Section into new regions. These preparations have been accompanied by the greatest possible publicity and the recommendations of all the committees which have reported have been widely distributed so as to give the people every opportunity of voicing their opinions. In the case of the new local government re-organisation, the final stage before the compilation of the instrument setting up each new council is the holding of a public enquiry in the area; in the case of the proposals for the new Trans-Volta/Togoland Region formal consultations were held with the Southern Togoland Council before the bill went to the Legislative Assembly.

The first Togolander to be appointed to the Colonial Administrative Service, Mr. Akpakli, was to have been stationed in the Territory. He has unfortunately been prevented from taking up his posting owing to a serious illness.

In the field of economic and social development the Legislative Assembly Q. 47 approved in September, 1951, a comprehensive plan for the development of the Gold Coast and the Territory. Copies of this important document have been furnished to the United Nations Library and a summary of its contents is contained in this report. Summarising the broad financial aspects of the plan it has been provisionally estimated that a total capital expenditure will be required as follows:—

	£
For economic and productive services	13,109,000
For communications	26,420,000
For social services	24,565,000
For common services and general administration	11,027,000
Total	75,121,000

These figures include no provision for the Volta River Project or the new harbour in the Eastern part of the Gold Coast. It has not yet been possible to reach a decision on the barrage across the river Volta and its concomitant hydro-electric generating station; but the importance of the project, if realised, to the Gold Coast and the Territory is likely to be so

great that it has been decided to reproduce in full as an Appendix to this report a recent official paper setting out the present position regarding the project. From the consideration which has been given to this project has emerged the fact that estimated future traffic, whether or not the Volta River Project materialises, is sufficient to justify the construction of a harbour in the eastern part of the Gold Coast and it has been decided to proceed with the construction of a harbour capable of berthing initially four ships at a point as yet undetermined to the east of Accra. This should benefit the Territory since most of its imports and some of its exports will be much more efficiently and expeditiously handled through this new port than through the port of Takoradi some 200 miles away or the open roadstead at Accra.

The great success enjoyed by the scheme for local development by community enterprise aided from special funds continued, as the large number of projects carried out under this scheme testifies. The Kusasi Agricultural Development Committee expanded its field of operation and there were at the end of the year 157 farmers in the Territory who have obtained bullocks and ploughs under this scheme, and there is a large waiting list for 1952.

The world price of cocoa has remained high and this enabled the highest price ever—nearly £150 per ton—to be paid to the farmer for the Territory's 1950-51 cocoa crop which at 23,421 tons was the largest ever recorded. But, as a result of the Cocoa (Additional Export Duty) Ordinance of 1950, much heavier taxation was levied on the export of cocoa in order to establish a special development fund. The actual payment of the duty, which amounted to £8,000,000 for the whole Gold Coast and Togoland crop, was not made until November, 1951, and so is being brought to account in the financial year 1951-52.

In the health field the year was marked by the completion, except for the water supply, of the new 40 bed hospital at Hohoe and the construction of the first health centre at Kpandu.

In April there arrived a doctor to work for the Ewe Presbyterian Church. He is stationed at Worawora and it has at last been possible to start on the provision of hospital facilities there. The Northern Section also has benefited from the health work of the Assemblies of God Mission with the opening of the new dispensary at Nakpanduri. The Territory which four years ago had only one doctor now has five.

Broadcast rediffusion services have reached the Territory with the opening of a rediffusion station at Ho in November. A second station at Hohoe is well under way and further stations will follow at Kpandu and Yendi. Meanwhile experiments are being made with a broadcasting kiosk (see photo).

In the field of education a decision has been taken that from the beginning of 1952 all primary education throughout the Gold Coast and the Territory is to be free. This reflects the tremendous interest in education now being taken throughout the Gold Coast and the Territory and the determination of the people to find the necessary funds for a sound and widespread system of education. There was more activity and enthusiasm over adult education than ever before—an enthusiasm which is also being harnessed to community development. The permanent buildings for the Mawuli Secondary School at Ho have been started and there is to be a new secondary day school at Kpandu. The site of the teacher training college in the Northern Section has been fixed at Pusiga. The University College continued to expand: by

the end of the year 340 undergraduates (13 from the Territory) were in residence. Work was started on the new College of Technology at Kumasi in Ashanti which will be open to students from the Territory on the same terms as those from the Gold Coast.

The Legislative Assembly debated in August a bill designed to abolish corporal punishment as a punishment which the courts may award to adults. It was considered however that public opinion in the Gold Coast and the Territory was not yet ready for the abolition of flogging for the crime of armed housebreaking and it has been decided to retain the courts' power to award it for this offence: for all other offences under the Criminal Code the flogging of adults has been abolished. In practice, as in previous years, no awards of corporal punishment to adults were made in the Territory during 1951.

His Excellency the Governor carried out an extensive tour in the Southern Section in January and held discussions with Native Authorities and Divisional Councils at Anfoega, Kpandu, Nkonya, Kete-Krachi, Jasikan, Hohoe, Vane and Ho.

The year was marred by the death of Mr. Asamani, an ivory carver of Kpandu whose reputation as an artist and craftsman has spread throughout this part of West Africa and, indeed, beyond. His loss is mourned by many admirers.

Petitioners from the Territory appeared twice before the Trusteeship Council and once before the 4th Committee of the United Nations General Assembly during the year. On the last occasion the demand for Ewe unification was made with less emphasis than the demand for the unification of the two Togolands. This change of emphasis came as rather a surprise to the supporters of Ewe unification in the Territory but it seems likely to receive their reluctant acceptance. The demand for the unification of the two Togolands continues to be firmly opposed by the people of the Northern Section; in fact they are demanding more firmly than ever that their area should be completely integrated into the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast. Meanwhile the setting up of the new Joint Council for Togoland Affairs has had to be postponed because at the end of the year its membership was still under discussion in the Fourth Committee.

The policy of making from year to year improvements in the contents of this report has continued. Some of the appendices which appeared in the report for 1950 have been replaced by more up-to-date material and in view of its exceptional interest a full account of the present position of the Volta Project has been introduced. An attempt has been made to provide estimates of the Territory's imports and exports and these will be found at Appendix VIII. The Joint Anglo-French memorandum on the Ewe problem, and the minutes of the one session of the Standing Consultative Commission held during the year have not been reproduced since they have already been circulated as Trusteeship Council documents (T/931 and T/931/Add 1) and members of the Council are familiar with them.

CONTENTS

294

	Page		Page
FOREWORD	iii	F. ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT	43
A. INTRODUCTORY DESCRIPTION	1	(a) General	43
(a) Geography, Topography and Climate	1	(b) Public Finance	50
(b) Population	5	(c) Taxation	52
(c) Cultural Heritage	5	(d) Money and Banking	54
B. STATUS OF THE TERRITORY AND ITS INHABITANTS	9	(e) Natural Resources	55
(a) Status of the Territory and its inhabitants	9	(f) Agriculture, Land and Fisheries	56
(b) Government of the Territory	10	(g) Forests	66
(i) The Executive Council	10	(h) Mining	68
(ii) The Legislative Assembly	11	(i) Industry	69
(iii) The Governor	12	(j) Investment	70
(iv) Organisation of Government	14	(k) Commerce and Trade	70
(v) Electoral Provisions	15	(l) Monopolies	75
(vi) Administration of the Territory	17	(m) Co-operation	75
(vii) Civil Service and Local Government Staff	19	(n) Transport and Communications	78
(c) Civil Register	20	(i) Postal Services	78
C. INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL RELATIONS	20	(ii) Telephones	78
D. INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY	23	(iii) Telegraphs	78
E. POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT	25	(iv) Radio	78
(i) The General Election	25	(v) Roads	78
(ii) The New Administration	28	(vi) Railways	81
(iii) Regional and Local Government Bodies during the Year	29	(vii) Air Services	81
(iv) Proposed New Regional Arrangements	31	(viii) Meteorology	81
(v) Local Government Reform	31	(o) Public Works	82
(vi) Civil Service and Local Government Staff	34	(i) General	82
(vii) Judiciary	37	(ii) Water Supplies	83
(viii) Native Law and Custom	41	(iii) Local Development Projects	84
		G. SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT	85
		(a) General Social Conditions	85
		(b) Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms	87
		(c) Status of Women	88
		(d) Standards of Living	90
		(e) Labour Conditions and Regulations	91
		(f) Social Security and Welfare	95
		(i) Welfare and Security	95
		(ii) Social Development	96

G. SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT—
cont.

(iii) Juvenile Delinquency .	103
(iv) Voluntary Organisations	104
(v) Public Relations	107
(g) Public Health; Sanitation	108
(i) General	108
(ii) Organisation	110
(iii) Curative Medicine Facilities	111
(iv) Preventive Medicine and Sanitation	112
(v) Nutrition	113
(vi) Vital Statistics	115
(vii) Training	115
(viii) Finance and Plans	116
(h) Drugs	117
(i) Alcohol and Spirits	118
(j) Housing and Town Planning	118
(k) Penal Organisation	119
H. EDUCATION	125
(a) General	125
(b) Structure of Education System and Plans of Development	126
(c) Organisation	131
(d) Administration	135
(e) Education Committees and Conferences	136
(f) Curricula	138

H. EDUCATION—*cont.*

(g) Secondary School Leaving Examinations	140
(h) Finance	140
(i) School Fees	141
(j) Scholarships	144
(k) School Health and Dietary	145
(l) Teachers	145
(m) Adult and Community Education	148
(n) Literacy	151
(o) Literature and Cultural Activities	151
(p) Other Educational Media	154
(q) Miscellaneous	155
I. PUBLICATIONS	155
J. RESEARCH	155
(a) Research in Basic Services	155
(b) Technological Research .	157
(c) Sociological Research .	158
K. SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	159
Political Advancement	159
Economic Advancement	161
Social Advancement	162
Educational Advancement	163
Table showing the Relationships between English Units with Metric Equivalents	164

APPENDICES

296

	<i>Page</i>		<i>Page</i>
I. POPULATION AND CLIMATE	165	VIII. COMMERCE AND TRADE	223
A. Population—General	. 165	A. Imports and Exports	. 223
B. Towns—Population	. 166	B. Trading Firms	. 227
C. Birth and death rates	. 166	C. Customs Tariff	. 227
D. Climatic data	. 167	IX. CO-OPERATIVES	. 241
II. ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE		X. COST OF LIVING	. 242
OF GOVERNMENT	. 168	XI. LABOUR	. 244
A. Government Staff	. 168	XII. PUBLIC HEALTH	. 246
(1) Northern Section	. 168	A. Medical Practitioners, etc.	246
(2) Southern Section	. 171	B. Numbers of hospitals	. 246
B. Government Salary Scales	175	clinics, etc.	. 246
C. Native Authority Staff	. 177	C. Hospitals—beds, staff and	. 247
D. Legislative powers of		patients	. 247
Local Councils	. 183	D. Other Government medi-	. 247
III. JUSTICE	. 186	cal centres—patients treated	. 247
A. Criminal Statistics	. 186	E. Statistics of cases treated	. 247
B. Cases heard by Native		F. Missionaries engaged on	248
Courts	. 187	Medical work	. 249
(1) Southern Section	. 187	G. Government subsidies to	. 249
(2) Northern Section	. 188	medical missions	. 249
C. Juvenile Offenders	. 189	XIII. PENAL ORGANISATION	. 249
IV. PUBLIC FINANCE	. 190	A. Prisons—Committals	. 249
A. Government revenue and		B. Prison accommodation	. 249
expenditure	. 190	C. Number, origin and of-	. 250
B. Native Authority Finance	191	fences of convicts	. 250
C. Post Office business	. 195	XIV. EDUCATION	. 251
D. Post Office Savings Bank	. 196	A. Schools and Colleges	. 251
V. TAXATION	. 196	B. Pupils	. 254
A. Rates of direct taxation	. 196	C. Teachers	. 257
B. Memorandum on Income		D. Expenditure on Education	258
Tax	. 198	E. Missionaries engaged in	. 259
C. Incidence of tax on indivi-		educational work	. 259
duals	. 200	F. Grants-in-aid to Missions	259
D. Incidence of tax on		G. Development of Primary	. 260
Companies	. 201	Education	. 260
VI. AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL		H. List of Newspapers in	. 261
HUSBANDRY, FISHERIES		circulation	. 261
AND FORESTRY	. 201	I. List of Films shown.	. 262
A. Agriculture	. 201	XV. INTERNATIONAL CONVEN-	. 263
B. Animal Husbandry	. 202	TIONS, TREATIES, ETC.	. 263
C. Fisheries	. 202	XVI. VOLTA RIVER SCHEME	. 270
D. Forestry	. 202	XVII. CROSS REFERENCES TO	
VII. MARKETING OF AGRICUL-		QUESTIONS IN TRUSTEE-	
TURAL PRODUCE	. 203	SHIP COUNCILS PRO-	
A. The Gold Coast Cocoa		VISIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE	286
Marketing Board	. 203		
B. The Agricultural Produce			
Marketing Board	. 208		

TOGOLAND TERRITORY REPORT 1951

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 $11^{\circ} 11' N.$ and longitude $0^{\circ} 27' W.$ and $0^{\circ} 54' E.$ Its southernmost boundary lies some 25 to 30 miles from the sea and it has, therefore, no coastline or ports. It comprises an area of 13,041 square miles, of which 7,196 square miles form the Northern Section and the remaining 5,844 square miles the Southern Section.

2. The *Northern Section* lies between latitude $8^{\circ} 47' N.$ 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 its 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 the Upper Volta Colony and flows south-west 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 into the Southern Section and indeed beyond. 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 a 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 outside the Territory to its east and north.

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 palæozoic sediments known as the Voltaian system. The upper Voltaian rocks are 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 in. as well as over 65 in. have been recorded), a figure of about 40 in. is normal in the north and 70 in. 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.

(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.

(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 that local government organisation develops successfully only where the people grouped within the local government unit have traditions and interests in common.

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 pays 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 transferred from the Northern Section in December, 1950. The area of the Southern Section is 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 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 filicoidea*) 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 Volta and Oti rivers, and many other rivers, ponds and dams contain crocodiles. 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.

21. 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.

22. 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

23. The population of the Territory at the last census and an estimate of Q. 2 the African population in 1951 will be found at Appendix I. Non-Africans in 1948 amounted to less than .03 per cent. of the population. All of these, except one Asiatic, were Europeans.

24. 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

25. 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 Gruma group.

26. 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 young 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).

27. The second group comprises the B'moba and the Konkomba, with the smaller and closely allied tribes of Komba, Bodasu and Kukubung. 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 Gonja and Krachi. 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.

28. 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.

29. 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.

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

31. In the *Southern Section* the majority of the people are Ewes. Local tradition places the cradle of 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.

32. 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 last two are principally traders in the town of Kete and the remainder are agriculturists.

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

34. 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 store 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.

35. 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.

36. 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 wrested from them by the Chief.

37. 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 stations.

38. 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.

39. 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.

40. 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.

41. *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.

42. 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.

43. 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 a certain ritual method 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.

44. 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.

45. The religion of the majority of the population of the rest of the 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. Islam enjoys the adherence of the Hausa and Yoruba communities.

46. The early organisation of the Ewes appears to have been a loose alliance of independent divisions under one of the divisional chiefs whose leaderships of the alliance was traditionally accepted, and even in 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 : GOVERNMENT OF THE TERRITORY

(a) Status of the Territory and its Inhabitants

47. 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 Orders-in-Council, 1949 and 1950, made under the Foreign Jurisdiction Act of 1890, together with the Administration (Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship) Ordinance (Cap. 96).

- Q. 8-9** 48. Natives of the Territory, like natives of the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast, hold the status of British Protected Persons by virtue of the British Protectorates, Protected States and Protected Persons Order-in-Council, 1949, made under the British Nationality Act, 1948. In practice there is no difference in the Gold Coast or the Territory between British subjects and British Protected Persons: nor are any specific rights or responsibilities conferred in the Territory upon inhabitants of either sex which do not apply to persons living in the Gold Coast.
- Q. 10** 49. 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** 50. In law, members of immigrant communities, by which are meant non-natives of Togoland, have the same status as the indigenous inhabitants, except that (i) they are specifically prohibited by the provisions of the Administration (Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship) Ordinance (Cap. 96) from acquiring land, unless the permission of the public authorities has previously been obtained, and (ii) the suffrage for elections to the Legislative Assembly is confined to persons who are British Subjects or Protected Persons.

(b) Government of the Territory

(i) *The Executive Council*

- Q. 7** 51. The new constitution provides for an Executive Council which is the principal instrument of policy for the whole of the Gold Coast and the Territory. The Governor must consult the Executive Council in the exercise of all his powers except a strictly limited number of powers, described below, which he is empowered to exercise in his discretion. Moreover the Governor must act in accordance with the advice of the Executive Council except in special circumstances described in the Royal Instructions.
52. The composition of the new Executive Council is an important constitutional advance. In addition to the Governor, who is its President, and the three ex-officio ministers (the Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General and the Financial Secretary), the constitution provides for not less than eight Representative Members. All the Members, apart from the Governor, are Ministers and may or may not hold portfolios. They elect from their own number a Leader of Government Business in the Assembly. The Governor, acting in his discretion, is empowered to charge any Member of the Executive Council with the responsibility for any Government department or group of departments.
53. The manner in which the Representative Members of the Executive Council are appointed is as follows. The Governor, after a new Assembly has met, submits to it a list of members of that Assembly whom he proposes for membership of the Executive Council; at the same meeting the Assembly is required to consider the list and resolve whether the Governor's choice should be approved. If the Governor's choice is approved the persons concerned are appointed by the Governor to be members of the Executive Council.
54. The Assembly may by a resolution supported by over two-thirds of all its members request the Governor to revoke the appointment of any member of the Executive Council and the Governor will revoke the appointment accordingly. A Representative Member may also have his appointment

revoked by the Governor if, on the Governor's submission of a case, 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.

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

56. From the above it will be seen that the constitution provides

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

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

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

57. Each Minister normally has a Ministerial Secretary to help him. These Ministerial Secretaries are appointed by the Governor from among the members of the Assembly and are the counterpart of Parliamentary Under Secretaries in the United Kingdom. Each Minister also has a Permanent Secretary who is a senior civil servant and who, subject to the general direction and control of the Minister, exercises supervision over the department or departments in the charge of his Minister.

(ii) *The Legislative Assembly*

58. The new Legislative Assembly now comprises representatives of all parts of the Gold Coast and consists of

a Speaker (elected by the Assembly but not necessarily from among its members ; he must not be a public officer or a Minister) ;

three ex-officio members (the Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General and the Financial Secretary) ;

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

seventy-five elected members ;

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

The Elected Members are divided as follows :—

Gold Coast Colony :

4 members elected from the municipalities,

19 members elected from rural constituencies and

11 Territorial Members elected by the Joint Provincial Council—a body comprising the traditional heads of states in the Colony ;

Ashanti :

1 member elected from the municipality of Kumasi,

12 members elected from rural constituencies, and

6 Territorial Members elected by the Asanteman Council ;

Southern Section of the Territory:	2 members elected from rural constituencies, 1 Territorial Member elected by the Southern Togoland Council ;
Northern Territories including the Northern Section of the Territory :	19 members elected by a special electoral college for the area.

The deputy speaker is chosen by the Assembly from among its members.

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

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

(a) would amount to a money measure ;

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

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

Two important limitations placed by the constitution on the legislative powers of the Assembly are, first, that any law which may be inconsistent with the Trusteeship Agreement in respect of the Territory is to the extent of that inconsistency void so far as the Territory is concerned, and, secondly, that no law may make persons of any racial community liable to disabilities to which persons of other such communities are not made liable.

61. A quorum of the Assembly is 25 members.

62. 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 and a general election should take place within two months.

63. The main qualifications for a candidate to the Legislative Assembly are that he 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: 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.

(iii) *The Governor*

64. The chief administrative officer for the Gold Coast and the Territory is the Governor and Commander-in-Chief. His Office is established by Letters Patent passed under the Great Seal of the Realm which also lay down who shall administer the government when the Governor is absent or for any reason unable to exercise the functions of his office. Royal Instructions have been issued to the Governor which require him to consult with the Executive Council in the formulation of policy and in the exercise of all other powers conferred upon him except certain powers which he is

specifically authorised to use in his discretion. Examples of these exceptions are the power to appoint Ministers and the control of the Public Service. The Governor may, with the prior approval of the Secretary of State or without such prior approval if urgent necessity so requires, act against the advice of the Executive Council if he considers it "expedient in the interests of public faith, public order or good government".

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

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

The Governor may, if urgent necessity so requires, assent to any of such Bills (except one inconsistent with treaty obligations) but must immediately send to Her Majesty the Bill and his reasons for so assenting. Provision is made for the preservation of customary laws, rights and interests. The Governor is instructed, to the utmost of his power, to promote religion and education among the inhabitants 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.

66. 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, public faith or good government" in this context, include responsibility of the Gold Coast as a territory within the British Commonwealth of Nations and all matters pertaining to the creation or abolition of any public office or the

salary or other conditions of service of any public officer. The Governor may not make any such declaration except under the following conditions:—

(a) in accordance with a resolution of the Executive Council ; or

(b) if the Executive Council, having been consulted, fails to resolve that the declaration be made, then the Governor may make the declaration without submitting the question to the Secretary of State, if, in the Governor's opinion, urgent necessity demands that the declaration be made without obtaining the authority of the Secretary of State, but he must immediately report this action to the Secretary of State.

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

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

any Bill which is in any way inconsistent with the provisions of 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 Her Majesty.

(iv) *Organisation of Government*

68. As explained in the report on the Territory for 1950, the central secretariat was at the end of that year divided into a number of ministries so that the Ministers when appointed could take over "going concerns". Ministers were first appointed on the 26th of February. There were two minor readjustments of portfolios during the year and the following table shows the allocation of portfolios at the end of the year and the grouping of departments under each Ministry:—

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

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

Political Administration,
Public Relations and Broadcasting,
Police,
Printing,
Overseas representation.

Office of the Secretary for Development and Office of the Leader of Government Business

These offices deal with all development matters and business in the Assembly. The Secretary for Development is responsible to the Development Committee of the Executive Council.

Ministry of Justice (Ex-officio Minister)

Law officers,
Registrar-General.

Ministry of Education and Social Welfare

Co-operation,
Education,
Prisons,
Social Welfare and Community Development.

Ministry of Finance (Ex-officio Minister)

Treasury,
Customs and Excise,
Income Tax.

Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources

Agriculture,
Animal Health,
Fisheries,
Forestry,
Game,
Rural Water Development,
Soil & Land-use Survey,
Tsetse Control.

Ministry of Commerce, Industry 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 Health and Labour

Labour,
Medical.

Ministry of Local Government

(The four Municipalities as well as all Native Authorities in the rural areas.)

Ministry of Housing and Town & Country Planning

Lands,
Surveys,
Housing,
Town and Country Planning.

(v) Electoral Provisions

69. *Southern Section*: Two elected members represent the two rural constituencies of Akpini-Asogli and Buem-Krachi. The first constituency is composed of Akpini, Asogli, Awatime and Anfoega. The second covers Atando, Buem, Krachi and Ayonkudo. The Southern Togoland Council elects one Territorial Member to the Assembly.

70. The following qualifications are laid down for the insertion of voters' names in the electoral rolls of rural constituencies:—

(a) British nationality or protected status ;

(b) a minimum age of 21 ;

(c) residence in the constituency for a period of 6 months prior to registration ;

(d) payment of local tax.

Women qualify to vote on exactly the same terms as men.

71. A person is disqualified from voting if, apart from not fulfilling the above requirements, he or she

(a) has been sentenced to a term of imprisonment exceeding one year and five years have not elapsed since release ;

(b) has registered in any other constituency ;

(c) is a certified lunatic.

72. The law requires the electoral roll to be revised annually.

73. After persons wishing to be enrolled as voters have registered, three further steps have to be taken before the election takes place :—

(1) the lodging of complaints or objections ;

(2) the hearing of complaints and objections by special revising courts ;
and

(3) the preparation of the final list of voters.

74. In rural constituencies the elections take place in two stages, both of which are by secret ballot. In the first stage each sub-district—consisting of about 1,000 persons—elects a person to represent that sub-district in the electoral college for the constituency. In the primary elections candidates nominated must be registered as electors in the area for 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 going into a curtained enclosure and placing a ballot paper, on which it is unnecessary to write, into the ballot box of his choice.

75. 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.

76. *Northern Section* : For the purpose of elections to the Legislative Assembly, the Northern Territories Council forms the basis of the single electoral college for the whole of the Northern Territories and the Northern Section.

77. In forming the electoral college, further members elected by District Councils—on a basis 1 for every 10,000 persons in each District Council area (at present 104) are added to the 16 members of the Northern Territories Council, and sitting together they elect members to fill all the 19 seats for the Northern Territories and Northern Section in the Legislative Assembly.

78. The reasons for the difference between the system in force in the two Sections are explained in the report on the Territory for 1950 at pages 25-27.

(vi) *Administration of the Territory*

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

80. *Northern Section*: The Governor is represented in the Northern Territories, including the Northern Section 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 government departments but the only Senior Departmental Officers stationed inside the Northern Section are a Medical Officer and a Forestry Officer. 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. Q. 7
Q. 22

81. Many functions which are normally exercised by the Administration 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, 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.

82. 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 who are subordinate to the Nayiri (Paramount Chief) of Mamprusi. The second unit consists of B'mobas and Kusasis living North of the Gambaga Scarp and forms a part of the Kusasi Subordinate Native Authority area which has its headquarters at Bawku. The Chiefs of Tempane, Kagbiri, Bugri, Pusiga, and Worikambo lying within this unit take monthly turns of duty at Bawku.

83. The Dagomba Native Authority headquarters is at Yendi. The authority consists of the Ya Na (Paramount Chief) and the thirteen sub-divisional Chiefs, seven of whom live in the Trust Territory. This full council meets, however, only for the annual budget session and when called to consider other exceptionally important matters. The routine administration is conducted at Yendi by the Ya Na assisted by his Elders and advised by the Dagomba Finance Committee; and at sub-divisional headquarters by the subordinate Native Authorities.

84. 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 sub-divisional Chiefs and certain elders as members. It is advised on matters of finance and staff by a Finance Committee.

85. The Gonja area of the Territory, except for a few villages on the left bank of the Daka river, is administered as part of the Kpembe division of the Gonja Native Authority.

86. *Southern Section*: The Governor 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.

87. 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. For most of the year the Krachi area was, owing to shortage of staff, administered by the Assistant District Commissioner, Kpandu.

88. 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.

89. An Education Officer, a Magistrate and a Police Officer are stationed at Ho. An Agricultural Officer is stationed at Kpeve and a Forestry Officer at Ho, exercising general supervision over the Section in their different branches. Four Agricultural Survey Officers responsible for the inspection and plotting of all cocoa areas were stationed in the Section:—two at Kpeve, one at Jasikan and one at Papase. An Inspector of Produce is stationed at Hohoe and is responsible for the inspection of all cocoa and coffee leaving the Section.

90. The Department of Rural Water Development is represented in the Southern Section by an Inspector of Works who is responsible to his Director in Kumasi. During 1951 he was engaged in sinking wells in the Ho and Kpandu areas and in working on the Hohoe water supply.

91. 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.

92. There are now seven Native Authorities in the Southern Section: Akpini, Asogli, Atando, Awatime, Ayonkudo, Buem and Krachi. As foreshadowed in the 1950 report, the independent divisions of Nkonya and Santrokofi amalgamated during the year to form the Ayonkudo Native Authority. Anfoega thus remains the only Division not included in the area of a Native Authority.

93. 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. 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. Rules at present in force concern markets, slaughterhouses, lorry parks, the registration of births, deaths, marriages and divorces, the activities of herbalists and palm-wine sellers, and the control of grass burning.

94. The seven Native Authorities are represented on the Southern Togoland Council which was set up in 1949. 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 and is also the electoral college which elects the Territorial Member from the Section to the Legislative Assembly.

95. The new Local Government Ordinance, 1951, the provisions of which are explained in Section 'E' below and which applies to both sections of the Territory as to the Gold Coast, will replace the Native Authorities as organs of local Government by new and more representative local authorities.

(vii) *Civil Service and Local Government Staff*

96. Under the Constitution the appointment, promotion, transfer, dismissal and disciplinary control of public officers is vested in the Governor acting in his discretion. A Public Service Commission has now been established to which the Governor may refer for advice any question relating to the appointment, promotion, transfer, dismissal or other disciplinary control of public officers and certain other matters which affect the Public Service.

97. 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 generally required to possess a University Degree but it has been decided that the recruitment of expatriate officers to the administrative service is to cease after 1951. 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.

98. 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.

99. 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.

(c) Civil Register

100. The registration of births and deaths is compulsory for persons who are not natives of Africa and for all births and deaths occurring in Ho. The Buem, Asogli and Akpini Native Authorities have made rules which make the registration of births and deaths of Africans compulsory in a total of 62 towns and villages. These rules, however, have not been generally observed and the Native Authorities have been reluctant to enforce them. It has therefore been decided to restrict the application of the rules to eleven of the larger towns and villages where Native Court Registrars, who act as registrars of births and deaths, are stationed. This has been done in the hope of introducing effective registration in these places. Once this has been achieved it is expected that the new Local Councils will wish to extend registration gradually to all areas in the Territory. Marriages in the Christian and Mohammedan forms are registrable throughout the Territory. Five Native Authorities in the Southern Section have now passed rules for the registration of marriages and divorces but the enforcement of them has not been any more effectively carried out than in the case of the rules for the registration of births and deaths.

C. INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL RELATIONS

Q. 16

101. The Gold Coast and the Territory have now established an office in London headed by a Commissioner who represents the interests of the two areas in the United Kingdom. He has a Trade Commissioner and a small staff to help him. The main work of this office in 1951 was that of supplying information about conditions in the Gold Coast and the Territory to firms interested in building up trade with this area and in assisting Gold Coasters and Togoland in the United Kingdom. This office will be responsible for the operation in the United Kingdom of the artisans training scheme referred to in Section "G", and will be furnished with additional staff for the purpose.

102. The newly appointed Ministers travelled abroad during the year. Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, the Leader of Government Business visited the United Kingdom and United States accompanied by Mr. Kojo Botsio, Minister of Education and Social Welfare. Among the objects of this visit was a study of the possibility of recruiting more specialists and technicians for work in the Gold Coast and the Territory. Mr. A. Casely Hayford, the Minister of Agriculture and Natural Resources, attended a conference in the United

Kingdom organised by the cocoa industry and while in the United Kingdom he discussed new methods of dealing with the swollen shoot disease of cocoa.

103. In July Mr. K. A. Gbedemah, Minister of Health and Labour, travelled by air to the United Kingdom and Europe. The primary object of his visit was to ascertain, on behalf of the Administration, the possibilities of securing from Europe supplies of all types required for the implementation of development projects but he also took the opportunity of investigating European sources of recruitment for doctors and technicians. After holding discussions with officials of the Colonial Office and the Crown Agents in the United Kingdom, the Minister left for the Continent where he met representatives and heads of large industrial firms in Germany and Switzerland. The recruitment of technicians and doctors was discussed with the Swiss Federation of Technology and the Swiss Medical Federation respectively. In Geneva he met the Director General of the World Health Organisation and the Deputy Director General of the International Labour Organisation with whom he was able to hold some useful discussions on the problems with which he, as Minister of Health and Labour, is particularly concerned. These matters were also discussed on his return to the United Kingdom with the Chief Medical Adviser to the Colonial Office and the Minister of Labour and his technical advisers.

104. During the year a visit was received from M. Pierre Frederix of the Technical Facilities Division of U.N.E.S.C.O. who was engaged on a survey of the press and broadcasting facilities and needs of the Gold Coast and the Territory. Unfortunately his programme did not permit him to visit the Territory but in Accra all the information available about the Territory was supplied to him. Q. 14

105. The Director of Medical Services represented the Administration at two conferences held at Dakar in May at which British, French, Belgian and Portuguese Territories in West Africa were represented. The theme of the first conference was medical education in West Africa. The second dealt with medical co-operation between the Territories represented and made a number of recommendations as to ways in which this co-operation could be made more close. Q. 16

106. The Anglo-French Joint West African Civil Aviation Sub-Committee, which functions as a Sub-Committee of the Anglo-French Standing Joint Committee on Civil Aviation, held its first meeting at Dakar in March, 1951. British West African representation in this Sub-Committee is provided by the West African Inter-Territorial Secretariat and the West African Directorate of Civil Aviation. Matters discussed at the meeting included Air Traffic Control, Meteorology, Telecommunications, Air-Sea Rescue and the positioning of Meteorological Ships in the South Atlantic. A member of the West African Inter-Territorial Secretariat together with the Senior Entomologist in the Nigerian Agricultural Department represented the British West African territories at a meeting of the Provisional International Committee for the control of the African Migratory Locust held in Lagos, Nigeria, from the 6th-9th July, 1951. The general problems of locust research and the operation of the Niger Centre were among the subjects discussed.

107. The following statement regarding the body which is to succeed the West African Council was made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies during the year. The new Conference to which he referred had not been established at the end of the year. The following is the statement:—

“After consultation with the four West African Governors I have decided that the West African Council as at present constituted shall be

dissolved, and that there shall be substituted for it a body which will be known as the West African Inter-Territorial Conference. The reasons for this change, and the composition and functions of the new body, are as follows:—

“The West African Council was set up in 1945 after the appointment of a Minister Resident in West Africa had been discontinued. It consisted of the Secretary of State as Chairman and the four West African Governors as members, and was provided with a permanent Secretariat. Its functions were in general to deal with matters which were of common interest to the four West African Territories.

“The objects and functions of the Council have recently been reviewed by my predecessor and myself, in consultation with the four Governors and the Chief Secretary to the Council, in the light of experience of its working and of developments in West Africa since it was set up. In this review particular regard has been paid to the recent or impending constitutional changes in the territories, which make it desirable that, concurrently with the assumption of greater responsibility for executive government in their territories, Africans should take a greater part in inter-territorial consultation and collaboration.

“I have now decided, with the full agreement of the four Governors, that the West African Council as at present constituted shall be dissolved. In its place there will be set up a new body to be known as the West African Inter-Territorial Conference. This body will consist of two members of the Executive Council (or Council of Ministers) from each territory nominated by the Governor in Council; such nominees may vary from meeting to meeting according to the business for discussion. The Chairman of the Conference will be the Governor of Nigeria or a deputy nominated by him after consultation with the other Governors. The first meeting will be held in 1952.

“The Conference will meet not less than once a year and its functions will be:—

- (a) to receive from the Secretariat a report on inter-territorial collaboration on research matters and to review the progress made thereon;
- (b) to receive from the Secretariat a report on inter-territorial collaboration in other social and economic matters as expressed in reports of conferences held during the previous year or in other convenient form and to make recommendations thereon;
- (c) to consider international collaboration on matters covered by (a) and (b) and to make recommendations thereon;
- (d) to consider the estimates for the West African Inter-Territorial Secretariat;
- (e) to consider any other matters referred to it by the West African Government.

“The Conference will take over the permanent Secretariat which at present serves the West African Council. That Secretariat under its new title will continue to be charged broadly with its present duties including in particular those of fostering international collaboration with other non-British territories in West Africa, organising inter-territorial collaboration on technical subjects, supervising the administration of joint research services and co-ordinating the military and civil aspects of West African defence. The headquarters of the Secretariat will remain at Accra.

“ The cost of the West African Council and its Secretariat, which had hitherto been borne on United Kingdom funds, has been taken over by the four West African Governments with effect from April, 1950, and those Governments have agreed that the cost of the new organisation should be borne by them from its inception.

“ The setting up of this new body will not affect the holding of periodical conferences of the four West African Governors as may be necessary, and the attendance at such conferences of myself or one of my Ministerial colleagues if circumstances make it desirable ”.

108. One session of the enlarged Standing Consultative Commission was held during the year at Ho. A full account of its proceedings has already been circulated in the Trusteeship Council as document T/931/Add.1.

109. During the year the Administration and the Government 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.

110. *Economic Association.* In accordance with Article 5 (a) of the Q. 17 Trusteeship 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 Administration and the Government of Togoland under French Trusteeship ; these were set out in Appendix III to the report for 1949.

111. *Miscellaneous.* The only non-Government bodies of an international Q. 15 character which are carrying on activities in the Territory are the Missions.

112. A list of the International Conventions, Treaties, etc., which apply to Q. 13 Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship is to be found in Appendix XV.

D. INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY

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

114. 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, four inspectors, and 92 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 1950-51 was £31,926. During the Financial Year 1951-52, £16,100 was allocated for improvements to Police accommodation at Kpandou and Hohoe but this has not yet been fully expended.

Should the need arise Police Stations in the Territory can be reinforced from the various Police Mobile Force detachments in other parts of the Gold Coast.

115. 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 or the Territory or are recruited from the United Kingdom. The annual rates of pay are given in Appendix II and these and the cost of living allowance were unchanged during the year. Conditions of service generally are similar to those of the Civil Service.

116. Detachments which are stationed in the Southern Section at Ho, Kpandu, Hohoe, Kete Krachi and Kadjebi number 3 inspectors and 64 non-commissioned officers and constables, and are commanded by an officer stationed at Ho. In the Northern Section there are detachments at Yendi and Saboba, totalling one inspector, six non-commissioned officers and 22 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 and it is under the control of a Superintendent of Police stationed in Tamale.

117. 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. The Native Authority Police Forces in the Southern Section at the end of the year numbered 18 non-commissioned officers and 69 constables. Expenditure on these forces during 1950-51 was £3,798. The Native Authority forces in the Northern Section total 9 non-commissioned officers and 46 constables, maintained at an estimated cost for the financial year 1950-51 of £3,079. Native Authority Police are locally recruited, the majority being natives of the Native Authority areas in which they serve and many being also ex-Servicemen with good Army records. They normally carry 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.

118. 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 Administration's recurrent expenditure on defence is estimated at £50,000 to which was added in 1950-51 a grant for improvements to military buildings of which the Territory's share is estimated at £20,000.

119. In accordance with a request made in the Trusteeship Council an attempt has been made to ascertain the number of natives of the Territory serving in the Gold Coast Forces. Exact figures could not be obtained since in a few cases owing to the place of a person's birth being not known exactly it could not be stated with precision whether the person was a Togolander or a Gold Coaster (a distinction which to Northerners has no significance whatsoever): nevertheless the number is not many above or below 336.

120. 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.

121. No instances of collective violence or disorder occurred during the year. At one time it was feared that there might be minor disorders in the frontier area of the Southern Section and as a result the restrictions on public meetings and processions in this area described in paragraph 474 below were imposed.

E. POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT

122. The year was one of remarkable advance and of preparation for further advance. The progress achieved in the introduction of the new constitution—the holding of elections, the inauguration of the new Legislative Assembly and the appointment of the first Ministers—was only made possible by the careful and thorough preparations made in 1950 and in previous years. It is to be hoped that the elaborate preparations begun during the year—those for the complete re-organisation of local government machinery—have laid an equally sure foundation for successful development in the future. In view of the importance of the year's events in this field of political advancement they are described in some detail in this Section.

(i) The General Election

123. The intensive publicity campaign which took place in 1950 at the time appointed for the registration of voters was continued into 1951 so that the processes involved in the elections themselves should be widely understood. This was particularly important in view of the many steps which had to be taken within a strict timetable which allowed for no hitches. The timetable (excluding the steps taken in connection with the election of municipal members and the choice of Special Members) was as follows:—

8th January:	Publication of the Electoral Regulations (a draft of which had been published for general information on 2nd December, 1950).
29th January:	Publication of nominations of rural and Northern Territories candidates.
5th February:	Primary rural elections held.
7th February:	Publication of nominations for Territorial Members.
8th February:	Secondary rural and Northern Territories elections held.
10th February:	Elections for Territorial Members held.
14th February:	Publication of full election results.
20th February:	Opening meeting of the Legislative Assembly.

The elections went off throughout the country without any incident.

124. *Rural elections*: In the two rural constituencies in the Southern Section the results of the primary elections were as follows:—

<i>Constituency</i>	<i>No. of sub-districts</i>	<i>No. in which insufficient persons registered to hold an election</i>	<i>No. in which no one was nominated</i>	<i>No. in which candidates were returned unopposed</i>	<i>No. in which a contested election took place</i>
Akpini-Asogli ...	100	23	4	46	27
Krachi-Buem ...	105	25	8	45	27

The large number of uncontested elections did not necessarily imply apathy on the part of the electorate. In the majority of cases the person to represent the sub-district in the electoral college was agreed upon at a village meeting in accordance with the usual custom and to the satisfaction of the majority without any need to resort to the ballot box. Many sub-districts simply chose their normal spokesman such as the local headman, a leading farmer, or other respected citizen. The machinery for the primary elections was simple and the procedure readily understood. Each candidate was allotted a coloured symbol* and a ballot box distinctly marked with his name and his coloured symbol. The ballot papers were unnumbered and endorsed "General Election, 1951" and they required no marking. The voter, after being identified, merely went into a screened room and put the ballot paper into the box of whichever candidate he supported.

125. The secondary rural elections were held on the 8th February. In some parts of the Gold Coast elections were fought largely on a party basis. In the Southern Section, while each of the two winning candidates was in fact a known supporter of one of the two main political parties, party activity was not great and the results were arrived at largely for other reasons. The results of the secondary elections in the Southern Section were:—

For Akpini-Asogli in which 72 members of the electoral college out of 73 voted:—

Mr. G. O. Awuma	34 votes (elected)
Mr. E. O. K. Dumoga (who withdrew)	0 ..
Mr. S. T. Fleku	26 ..
Mr. A. K. Simpson	12 ..

For Buem-Krachi in which 71 out of 72 members of the electoral college voted:—

Mr. Joseph Kodzo	37 votes (elected)
Nana Akompi Firam III	29 ..
Mr. S. K. Agyei	5 ..
Mr. R. K. Adigbo	0 ..

After the election a report of suspected impersonation was received by the Police authorities and following investigations the person concerned was charged and fined £10 by the District Magistrate at Ho on the 10th February. This was the only incident reported.

* See the photograph which, although taken in the Gold Coast and not in the Territory, represents a typical election scene.

126. *The Southern Togoland Council election.* This election of a Territorial member to the Assembly took place at Ho on the 10th February under the directions of the President of the Council. Six nominations were made and each member of the Council was entitled to a certain number of votes on a population basis. There was evidence of an attempt by elements of the Togo Union to prevent any election and pressure was put on some members not to attend the meeting. This attempt, however, was unsuccessful and the two-thirds quorum required by the regulations being present Mr. Francis Y. Asare, a pharmacist, was elected.

127. *Northern Section.* The elections for the 19 Northern Territories Members were held on the 8th February by a system of indirect representation which had been considered by the Ewart Committee (quoted at paragraph 128 of 1950 Report) and the people of the Northern Territories and the Northern Section themselves to be the most suitable for present conditions in that region. An Electoral College was formed consisting of the 16 members of the Northern Territories Council and 104 persons nominated on a population basis by the six District Councils. Both types of Council are constituted under the Native Authority (Northern Territories) Ordinance (Cap. 84) and are representative of all Native Authorities in the Northern Territories and the Northern Section. The nominations by District Councils were complete by the 18th January and the nominations of the 34 candidates for election to the Assembly by the 25th January. A candidate for election was required to be a member of the electoral college and to be nominated and supported by members. Voting was carried out without incident but considerable difficulty was experienced by electors, particularly by illiterate electors, in deciding how they should cast the 19 votes, to which they were entitled, among the 34 candidates, especially when few were personally known to them. After a tie for the last seat between two candidates, the President of the Northern Territories Council was called upon to use his casting vote as provided for in the Regulations. The following table furnishes information regarding the distribution of seats to the different councils whose area covers a part of the Northern Section:—

<i>District Council Area</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Representatives in electoral college</i>	<i>Candidates nominated</i>	<i>Seats gained</i>
Dagomba/Nanumba	224,000	25	5	5
Gonja-Volta	84,000	13	4	1
Mamprusi	389,000	42	9	6
Others not including portions of the Territory	347,000	40	14	7

Three out of the 34 persons nominated for election to the Assembly were Togoland by birth as are 2 out of the 19 elected. In addition, one of the 19 is a Dagomba who normally lives in Yendi. A further 5 of the Northern members of the Legislative Assembly are members of tribes living in Togoland although they themselves live near but not in the Territory.

128. The full results of all the elections were published on the 14th February. This publication marked the successful conclusion of a task of unprecedented magnitude in the Gold Coast and the Territory. That it was successful and unmarred by any breach of the peace or other untoward incident is due above all to the able and untiring work of the Administrative Service, backed by the full co-operation of all Departments of the Government Service. Of vital importance too was the good sense and good will of the people and the high degree of co-operation on most occasions of the Chiefs,

the political parties, and the Press. Apart, moreover, from the smooth organisation and orderly conduct of the elections throughout the country, it can further be held that, taken as a whole, the results of the election reflect the wishes of the majority of the people of the Gold Coast and the Territory at the present time.

129. At the ninth session of the Trusteeship Council a delegate asked that the percentage of the electorate which voted in the general elections should be set out in this report. Owing to the fact that all the Northern Members of the Legislative Assembly were elected by a special electoral college, it is not of course possible to give any figures for the Northern Section. Nor is it possible to provide figures covering the whole of the Southern Section since the election was held in two stages and, as will be seen from the table in paragraph 124 above, the primary stage of the election was only contested in 54 electoral sub-districts in the Southern Section for reasons explained in that paragraph. The percentage of registered voters who actually voted can therefore be calculated only in these 54 sub-districts where the figures are as follows:—

1 Constituency	2 <i>No. of sub-districts in which contested elections occurred</i>	3 <i>No. of registered voters in those sub-districts</i>	4 <i>Votes cast in the primary elections in those sub-districts</i>	5 <i>Column 4 stated as a percentage of column 3</i>
Akpini/Asogli ...	27	3,817	1,654	43
Buemi/Krachi ...	27	6,421	2,286	36
Total ...	54	10,238	3,940	38

(ii) The new Administration

Q. 22

130. The new Legislative Assembly was opened for the first time on the 20th February and held a purely formal session for the election of a Speaker and a Deputy Speaker. The Speaker was elected from outside the Assembly—the Hon. E. C. Quist, O.B.E.—who was the Speaker of the former Legislative Council. Dr. Fiwoo—an Ewe from the Keta District of the Gold Coast Colony—was elected Deputy Speaker.

131. During the days which followed, the Governor held discussions with the leaders of the various groups in the Assembly. Contrary to expectation, one party had developed its organisation to such an extent that a large number of its candidates were nominated and returned for rural and municipal seats in the Colony and Ashanti. Most of the Northern and Territorial Members were not elected on a party basis and were regarded as independents. But in the elections for the other seats—38 in number—this organised party, the Convention People's Party (C.P.P.), won 34, including one of the two seats in the Southern Section. In accordance with British constitutional practice the advice of the leader of this political party, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, was sought on the choice of Ministers and when the Assembly met again on the 26th February each name in the Governor's list of persons proposed as Representative Members of the Executive Council was approved in the Assembly by secret ballot. On the following day the Executive Council elected Dr. Kwame Nkrumah to be Leader of Government Business. Then the Assembly was adjourned for six weeks to allow the new Ministers to take up the reins of office and for the new members to study the budget before its discussion at the budget session of the Assembly.

132. Ministerial Secretaries have since been appointed to assist Ministers—one of these is a Togolander: another was formerly the Secretary of the Dagomba Native Authority and, although born just outside Togoland, has resided for many years in Yendi.

133. Subsequently the new Assembly held four meetings during which a heavy programme of legislation—40 Ordinances in all—was passed.

134. The new constitution, in spite of the many features new to West Africa which it contained, has worked remarkably smoothly. For the most part, the Assembly's Standing Orders follow British parliamentary practice and by the end of the year the Members of the Assembly, only a few of whom had been members of the previous Legislative Council, were fully conversant with this procedure. The new Ministers within five weeks of taking up office were defending their estimates in the Assembly and have played a very real part in the formulation of public policy and, in particular, in the revision of the development plan. On three occasions Ministers travelled abroad during the year to represent the Gold Coast; the Leader of Government Business and the Minister of Education and Social Welfare visited the United States of America as well as the United Kingdom. There was no occasion during the year for the use of any of the Governor's reserve powers.

(iii) Regional and Local Government bodies during the year

135. The Southern Togoland Council has met regularly and has kept the Territorial member of the Legislative Assembly, who is elected by the Council, fully briefed with the views of the Southern Section. The Council continued to enjoy the use of its own council chamber and offices and the services of its own staff. It received a subvention of £450 from the Administration for clerical expenses and, in addition, the Administration has made £1,400 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 representing the Council were:—

- (1) Agricultural Produce Marketing Board:
Togbe S.W. Atsridom IV, Fia of Kpedze.
- (2) Agricultural Development Corporation:
Mr. E. F. Tsogbe.
- (3) Library Advisory Board:
Mr. A. N. Y. Atakuma, vice Mr. M. C. B. Agbettoh.
- (4) Vernacular Literature Board:
Mr. G. A. Mortty.
- (5) Scholarships Selection Board:
Mr. W. Henkel.
- (6) Central Advisory Committees:
Education : Mr. T. W. Kwami.
Students : Mr. T. K. Doe, vice Mr. H. K. A. Morny.
Health Services : Mr. F. Y. Asare.
Social Development : Mr. J. R. K. Amanier.

The enactment of the Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Board (Amendment) Ordinance, No. 8 of 1951, made it necessary that, of the seven members of the Board, three should be producers of cocoa. It was agreed that the representative of Southern Togoland on this Board should not be chosen, as in the past, by the Southern Togoland Council, but that names should be submitted by the District Agricultural Committee after consultation with the cocoa farmers of the area. From the names so submitted, Mr. G. K. Martin, a cocoa farmer of Okadjakrom in the Buem State was appointed by the Minister of Commerce, Industry and Mines to serve on the Board. In addition the Southern Togoland Council appointed representatives to serve on the governing boards of a number of educational institutions. These representatives were:—

Council of the Kumasi College of Technology:

Mr. V. A. A. Addo.

Board of Governors, St. Francis Xavier Teacher Training College,
Hohoe:

Nana S. T. Owusu IV, Kyidomhene of Buem.

Board of Governors, Mawuli Secondary School, Ho:

Fr. A. O. Dogli.

136. Existing Native Authorities in the Southern Section have, with one exception, continued to advance. A new Ayonkudo Native Authority was established during the year for the Nkonya and Santrokofi Divisions. The only Division which is not now part of a Native Authority is Anfoega. All the Native Authorities are notable for their high proportions of non-traditional members.

137. The Atando Native Authority has continued to be unsatisfactory. Two of its component Divisions, Likpe and Ve, have been torn by internal strife. A strong element in the former Division wishes to join the Buem Native Authority and refuses to co-operate with Atando. Good progress has been made in the Ve Division where the dispute concerning the Chief of Ve Koloenu has been settled and where unity has been restored within the Stool family, but no Head Chief of the Division has yet been installed. It became apparent during the year that there is little hope of the Atando Native Authority becoming a successful local government body and it is planned that under the new local government re-organisation Likpe will form part of the northernmost of the two district council areas while Gbi and Ve will form part of the southern area.

138. The Northern Territories Council met in February to form the nucleus of the electoral college for the Northern Territories and Northern Section. Two other sessions of the Council were held during the year—in June and October—and members had an opportunity of putting questions to the local heads of Government Departments and of debating a number of motions put down by the members themselves. An additional meeting of the Council's Standing Committee was held to meet the Minister of Local Government then on a visit to Tamale and to discuss with him the Government's proposals for the development of local government organisation.

139. District Councils and Native Authorities in the Northern Territories and Northern Section continued to function during the year and gave consideration to the proposals for the new local government machinery.

(iv) Proposed new regional arrangements

140. The investigations of Sir Sydney Phillipson, C.M.G., mentioned on pages 28 and 29 of the Report for 1950, resulted in a report, published during the year, which contained a detailed study of the possibilities of instituting regional administrations with representative institutions. After considering Sir Sydney Phillipson's exposition together with the Reports on Local Government Reform (mentioned on pages 29 and 30 of the Report for 1950), the Governor and his Ministers decided that because of the inevitable complexity of any representative system of regional administration no such system should be introduced. The regional organs of Government should, it was considered, be purely official in their membership; but in some regions it was decided that there should be representative councils to provide advice when required to the chief representative of the Administration in the region, to deliberate upon matters affecting the welfare and interests of the region and to give a corporate sense to the region.

141. It is intended that the Gold Coast and the Territory shall be divided into five regions. The Northern Section of the Territory will form a single region with the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast, and the present council will be reconstituted to the extent only that its members will in future be elected by the new District Councils rather than by the present Native Authorities. The Southern Section, it is considered, is too small to form a region by itself and, in order to give satisfaction to the demands of the Ewes for closer association, it has been decided after consultation with the Southern Togoland Council and the Ewe Native Authorities in the Gold Coast Colony, that a new region—to be called the Trans-Volta Togoland Region—should be formed, to consist of the Southern Section of the Territory and the three Ewe areas of the Colony—Anlo, Peki and the Tongu Confederacy. This region will also have a Council to be composed of representatives elected by local and District Councils. Its headquarters will be at Ho in the Territory.

142. Bills to give effect to these proposals will be introduced into the Legislative Assembly early in 1952. These proposals entail the merging of the Southern Togoland Council—in its capacity as an advisory body—into the Trans-Volta/Togoland Council. A new body whose membership will, it is expected, consist mainly of representatives of the traditional office holders of the area, will have to be established to assume the functions, at present exercised by the Southern Togoland Council, of electing the Territorial Member for Southern Togoland in the Legislative Assembly. The reason for this is that the Southern Togoland Council will automatically cease to exist when the Native Authorities from which its members are now drawn are replaced by the new local Government bodies. Proposals for the composition of this new body have not yet been worked out: it may be considered preferable that the new body should be confined to the Southern Section and be empowered to elect only the Territorial Member for the Southern Section or that it should cover the whole of the Trans-Volta/Togoland region and should be empowered to elect the three Territorial Members who at present represent that area.

(v) Local Government Reform

143. During the year careful consideration was given to the findings of the committees, described on pages 29-31 of the report on the Territory for 1950, which during 1950 had made recommendations for the reform of the local government system. The result of this consideration was the passing

by the Legislative Assembly at its December session of new legislation, entitled the Local Government Ordinance, 1951. This Ordinance provides for up-to-date and democratic local government bodies to be established throughout the Gold Coast and the Territory and its implementation during 1952 will mark an important stage in the political development of these countries. The Ordinance is both comprehensive and detailed and it accords, broadly speaking, with the recommendations of the committees referred to above. One notable feature of the Ordinance is that it has proved possible to eliminate almost entirely the differences which existed between the recommendations for the Northern Territories and Northern Section on the one hand and those for the Colony and the Southern Section on the other.

144. The Ordinance establishes a system of representative Local Councils for areas based in general upon the present Native Authority areas. For certain towns separate Urban Councils of similar composition and powers are to be set up.* All Urban and Local Councils are to contain both members directly elected by all adult residents regardless of nationality and also members representative of the traditional authorities, normally in the proportion of two-thirds of the former to one-third of the latter. A special member may be added in exceptional cases to represent an industrial or a commercial interest or a class of interests of outstanding importance in the life of the area concerned.

145. It is hoped to bring most of the new Councils into operation during 1952: but in each area local enquiries are to be held in which the people at large will have an opportunity to express their views, and consequently difficulties in some areas may delay the setting up of the new Councils there. These Councils will be enabled at their foundation to exercise all powers at present exercised by the Native Authorities which they succeed. In addition the Minister of Local Government is empowered to confer upon them any of a very wide range of additional powers extending over the fields of public order, agriculture, forestry, regulation of trade and industry, operation and regulation of markets, land conservation, building and town planning, education and public health (see appendix II D).

146. A council may make bye-laws for carrying into effect any function conferred upon it. It must raise a uniform basic rate and in addition may raise revenue by a further rate or in a number of other ways and is eligible to receive from the Administration grants-in-aid for services provided. Subject to the approval of the Minister of Local Government, a council may raise funds by borrowing. The powers of the councils outside the Northern Territories and the Northern Section of the Territory extend to the management of the lands owned and at present administered by traditional authorities.

147. Local and Urban Councils will elect members to District Councils, each covering the areas of a number of those basic Councils and providing those services which can best be administered over wider areas; membership will be divided between traditional and representative members in the same general proportion of one-third to two-thirds as in the Local and Urban Councils. Such councils will derive their revenues by precept from the Local and Urban Councils; they will possess the same right to grants-in-aid of services and the same borrowing powers.

148. It is provisionally assumed that there will be established in the Southern Section of the Territory some Local Councils, electing for their combined areas two District Councils. The Northern Section will, as at present appears, be included within the area of three District Councils which also have

* Note: It is not proposed for the present to establish any Urban Councils in the Territory.

authority over territory outside Togoland: the Mamprusi, Dagomba and Nanumba District Councils of which the last two have their administrative centres within the Trust Territory, at Yendi and Bimbilla respectively. There are likely to be about fifteen Local Councils.

149. None of these Councils will have any nominee of the Administration among either its members or its officers. Presidents of all District, Local and Urban Councils will be the Chiefs of the area concerned; they will however attend only on ceremonial occasions and will not vote. In the Northern Section, however, it will be open to a Council to invite the President to officiate as working Chairman. For working purposes every Council will elect its own Chairman. There will be no distinct executive, and councils will operate, after the British fashion, through committees. Every Council will be required to establish a Staff and Finance Committee: other committees can be instituted as required.

150. State Councils are to be entirely separated from the new local authorities, and under further legislation now being introduced will be empowered to discharge ceremonial and customary functions. Traditional relations of allegiance will be respected.

151. Provision has been made by the Administration for expenditure from development funds to meet the initial capital costs of the new local authorities. A total sum of £2,000,000 is available for this purpose for the country as a whole and it is intended that both sections of the Territory shall receive their due proportion of this sum.

152. In the Northern Section the local enquiries required to discuss the new local councils were for the most part held at the end of the year. The Kusasi portion of the Mamprusi District is likely to be divided into two sections: the canton of Pusiga which will form part of the new North Agolle Local Council and the four cantons of Bugri, Kagbiri, Tempane and Worikambo which together will make up the East Agolle Local Council. In the South Mamprusi portion of the Territory there will probably be a Bunkpurugu Local Council and a Yunyoo Local Council to replace the existing subordinate Native Authorities.

153. In the Dagomba District there will probably be two District Councils—one for the Nanumba area lying wholly within the Territory and one for the Dagomba area which lies partly in the Territory and partly in the Northern Territories. Four local councils with areas for the most part within the Territory are likely to be set up in Dagomba.

154. In particular the discussions held in the Gonja area of the Territory were of importance as these are likely to lead to the setting up of a Local Council for the Alfai area, the first body to be established for this particular area. Several meetings of village representatives were held to discuss the formation of the Alfai Council which will probably now consist of seventeen elected representatives, four traditional representatives and the traditional Gonja Chief, the Kanakulaiwura, as President. The Headquarters of the Council will be at Kpandai and the Council will elect two representatives to the Gonja District Council.

155. There will almost certainly be two District Councils in the Southern Section corresponding with the Ewe and non-Ewe areas in the Section. The position regarding local councils was not so clear at the end of the year and further consideration will have to be given to this matter in 1952. Although only 7 local councils were originally proposed, as many as 12 may be found desirable.

(vi) **Civil Service and Local Government Staff**

Q. 23

156. During the year the Public Service Commission provided for in the Constitution was set up. It has three members, one of whom is an African, and it advises the Governor on questions relating to the appointment, promotion, transfer, dismissal and disciplinary control of public officers and certain other matters affecting the public service.

Q. 25

157. The principles governing appointments to the Civil Service were reaffirmed by the Administration during 1951. These principles, which are the basis on which the Public Service Commission makes its recommendations to the Governor for appointment to the civil service, are as follows:—

Q. 27

(i) When a vacancy occurs in any post (other than posts normally filled by promotion of serving officers) no consideration should be given to the recruitment of an expatriate unless and until, after examination of the claims of all Gold Coast African candidates, the Public Service Commission is satisfied beyond reasonable doubt that no such qualified and suitable candidate is available.

(ii) If no Gold Coast African candidate is available and it is in the public interest that the post should be filled, an expatriate should be recruited, if possible on contract or temporary secondment.

(iii) If an African is in training to qualify for the post, the duration of the contract offered to an expatriate should be determined by the date when it is expected that a qualified African will be available.

(iv) If there are no reasonable prospects of local candidates becoming available in the foreseeable future, the length of the contract offered to an expatriate should be governed by the market conditions.

(v) If it is not possible to engage expatriates on contract to fill posts for which no Africans are available, then expatriates may be recruited on pensionable terms.

(vi) No retrenchment of expatriates in favour of local candidates is contemplated.

In applying these principles, no distinction is made between citizens of the Territory and citizens of the Gold Coast.

158. 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, besides endorsing the already established policy of recruitment, made far-reaching recommendations covering the development of secondary, higher and technical education and the provision of scholarships which would ensure that the flow of qualified African candidates for the Civil Service is increased as rapidly as possible.

Q. 26

Q. 27

159. So that the best use could be made of the country's potential talent, the Administration appointed a full-time Commissioner for Africanisation in October 1950. This Officer, who is himself an African, acts as an Executive Officer of the Public Service Commission and is responsible for effecting liaison between the Administration, the various Heads of Departments, Regional and Native 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. The Commissioner for Africanisation is assisted by a staff of an Administrative Assistant and clerks. Most of his work, however, can be and has been done through the machinery of the Public Service Commission and the Chief Secretary's Office.

160. There is generally a serious shortage of trained and qualified Africans suitable for immediate appointment to more responsible posts and one of the principal tasks of the Commissioner for Africanisation has been to ensure that any Africans who are suitably qualified are made aware of the opportunities for careers in the Civil Service so that they can put their names forward for consideration. Vacancies in the Senior Civil Service are normally advertised and given very wide publicity. Recruitment pamphlets setting out the duties, qualifications and terms of appointment of all the posts in the Senior Service have been prepared and published and have also been given very wide circulation in the Gold Coast and the Territory and amongst students overseas. A survey of potential candidates has been carried out in the Gold Coast and the Territory and also in the United Kingdom, and the Commissioner for Africanisation is in very close touch with the University College, the Kumasi College of Technology, Secondary Schools and other institutions of higher education.

161. The programme of education—secondary, technical and higher—has recently been considerably accelerated and departmental training programmes have been reviewed with a view to increasing the number of trained personnel as rapidly as possible.

162. During the year the Commissioner for Africanisation visited the Territory and discussed with the Southern Togoland Council and representative groups of interested persons the problem of recruitment of citizens of the Territory into the Public Service and how the difficulties are being overcome.

163. At the end of the year 1951, there were 470 Africans holding senior posts in the Public Service of whom nine were citizens of the Territory. The proportion of citizens in the Territory is admittedly at present very small, but with the improvement of the educational facilities in the country, in which persons from the Territory participate equally with other citizens of the Gold Coast, this proportion can be expected to increase considerably in the future.

164. *Number of Togolanderns in training.* In reply to an enquiry made at the ninth session of the Trusteeship Council the following figures of indigenous inhabitants undergoing training for higher posts in the Civil Service are set out below. The total number of Togolanderns in training is 263, a figure which includes 206 students training to become teachers (of whom fifty are women). Not all of these students will take up posts with the Administration but the majority of the schools at which they will teach will be in receipt of aid from the Administration. Fifty-seven other Togolanderns are undergoing training to take up higher posts in the departments of Soil and Land Use Survey, Forestry, Transport, the Railways, Printing, and in the Medical and Social Welfare departments. It should be emphasized that in all other departments Togolanderns are trained in the normal course of their employment by lectures, further instruction etc., and that many have already risen to higher posts.

165. The report of the Commission, composed of Sir David Lidbury and Mr. A. R. MacDonald, which was appointed by the Secretary of State to investigate and report on changes necessary in relation to the organisation, staffing and remuneration of the Gold Coast Civil Service and the operative methods of all Government departments, was published towards the end of the year and it is expected that it will be considered by a Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly early in 1952. This report, which is lengthy and detailed, seeks to make recommendations which will assist in the measures already being taken to adapt the machinery of Government from the service

of a highly centralised administration to that of a constitution involving the dispersion of administrative and executive responsibility to a number of Ministries and regional authorities. A list of the principal chapter headings gives an idea of the wide field covered by the report: Machinery of Government, Public Boards and Corporations, Structure of the Civil Service, Public Service Commission, Cost of Living, Salary Structure, Conditions of Service, Recruitment and Training, Efficiency, Machinery for Staff Consultation, and Private Practice (in the case of Medical Officers). Finally the report devotes a section to the special requirements of each department.

166. The new Local Authorities, like the present Native Authorities, will engage and control their own staff, though power is given to the Minister of Local Government by the new Local Government Ordinance to make staff regulations, binding upon the Local Authorities, in the interests of adequate minimum standards of efficiency and conditions of service. The only positive requirement stated in the Ordinance is the employment of a clerk to the council.

167. It is similarly assumed that the Local Councils will themselves continue to provide, as the Native Authorities have done, for the training of their staffs. They will continue to receive the help of the Government departments in the provision of technical training. For the highest posts—both administrative and technical—training may be obtained in the United Kingdom by those persons who are of sufficient educational ability to win government scholarships.

168. In addition the new Local Authorities will have power, as have their predecessors the Native Authorities, to devote part of their revenue to the provision of scholarships to their officers or others, if of suitable attainments and educational quality, to enable them to take courses of training in the United Kingdom or elsewhere. Such scholars receive from the Administration and the United Kingdom Government the same facilities and assistance as government scholars.

169. The urgency of the need presented by the new Ordinance for the rapid creation of a body of efficient superior officers equal to the administration of a modern local authority is considered to require a new departure in general training. A residential Local Government Training School was accordingly opened in Accra in November, 1951. The great majority of the students are serving officers of the existing Native Authorities, many of them of considerable seniority; from the diversity of their experience they are able to contribute much to each other's training and together to establish the elements of a corporate professional spirit and standards. To that end they have been encouraged to participate as fully as possible both in the management of the common domestic and social life of the School and in the instruction.

170. Students' committees and extensive use of tutorial classes and of short lectures by students have been the means to that end. The permanent tutorial staff of one European and three Africans have among them a wide knowledge of both the English and the present Gold Coast systems and both of these are subjects of study on the course. Emphasis is however laid on the practical task of operating the new local government system; in particular a large part of the course is devoted to financial methods, and the students spend much of their time in small groups in practical study of the sort of problems which may be expected to arise in the Council and committee work with which they must become familiar. Great reliance is placed on outside lecturers, from the University College of the Gold Coast, from Ministries and Government Departments and from other sources. Instructional film shows and visits are included in the curriculum.

171. By reason of the lack of suitable accommodation for a school of this type a start has of necessity been made on a small scale. The present capacity of the School, which it may be possible to increase in the near future, is 26 students and on each course this limited number of vacancies is being distributed as evenly as possible among authorities in all parts of the country. The first course included one student each from the Northern and Southern sections of the Territory. In a series of courses each of about twelve weeks' duration it will be possible within three years to train at least one officer of executive status for every local authority throughout the country, though it is hoped through expansion to achieve this end in a shorter space.

172. Ten of the best students completing this course in any one year will be offered scholarships for a planned course of attachment to Local Authorities in the United Kingdom lasting about six months. Such attachments have been found of great value in the training of previous government scholars.

(vii) Judiciary

Southern Section

173. 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. The function of the Supreme Court is in the main appellate. Initial jurisdiction except in land cases 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 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 extends only 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. The civil jurisdiction of Administrative Officers in personal suits is limited to cases in which the amount involved does not exceed £100, whereas the District Magistrate has power 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. Land cases are heard, normally on appeal, in the Lands Division of the Supreme Court.

174. Although the Supreme Court and the Magistrate's Court have jurisdiction in criminal and civil cases, the larger number of cases are disposed of by Native Courts which have been constituted under the Native Courts Ordinance, 1949. The only areas not covered by Native Courts are the Anfoega Division which has not yet been brought within the scope of the Native Authority and Native Courts Ordinances, and the Divisions of Nkonya and Santrokofi which, although they are now part of a Native Authority, have not yet proved that they are capable of providing the adequate financial provisions without which a Native Court cannot operate efficiently. In these three Divisions the Magistrate's Court and the Supreme Court exercise jurisdiction, the Lands Division of the latter having exclusive jurisdiction in land cases.

175. 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

is 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. In addition, the Ordinance gives powers to the Governor to make Orders conferring powers on Native Courts to administer the provisions of any Ordinance and furthermore 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.

176. 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 direct to the Land Division of the Supreme 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 which serves Nigeria, Sierra Leone and the Gambia as well as the Gold Coast and the Territory and has its own judiciary. From the West African Court of Appeal a further appeal can, in some cases, be made to the Privy Council. In addition to the safeguards provided by rights of appeal, the District Commissioners and the Judicial Adviser to the Chief Commissioner 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.

177. 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, sex or nationality. Judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the Governor on the direction of the Queen; Magistrates are appointed by the Governor. Supreme Court Magistrates and Judges may be Africans or non-Africans and there is nothing to prevent suitable qualified women from becoming members of Native Courts, Magistrates or Judges. Two out of the seven Puisne Judges of the Supreme Court and one of the Justices of Appeal in the West African Court of Appeal are at present Africans.

178. The Native Courts in the Southern Section were 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

179. 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

Q. 32

Q. 29

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. All sentences are subject to review by the Judge of the Divisional Court, apart from the normal right of Appeal.

180. 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. 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. Q. 33
Q. 31

181. The Dagomba Native Authority Area has one "A" Court and seven "C" Courts and the Nanumba Native Authority Area one "A" Court and three "C" Courts. 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. The Gonja Native Authority built a courthouse at Kpandai during the year and arrangements were being made at the end of the year to establish a "C" Court there with a panel of 12 persons all of whom are natives of the Gonja area of the Territory. 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 and 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 and 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.

182. 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 Q. 28

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

183. 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.

184. Trial by jury is practised in criminal cases in the Colony and the Southern Section of the Territory. The Criminal Procedure Code (Cap. 10) provides that trials of all cases punishable by death shall be with a jury; but the Governor in Council may provide by Order for the trial by jury of any offence and he has in fact done so in the case of all offences punishable by imprisonment for life. All other indictable offences in the Colony and the Southern Section of the Territory are tried by the court with assessors. In the Northern Section all indictable offences are tried by the Supreme Court with assessors. In land cases a Judge of the Land Court may sit with assessors where he thinks it desirable either generally or where a question of native customary law is involved.

185. 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 of the Supreme Court and Magistrates' Courts but they have been made to suit the more limited jurisdiction of Native Courts. The procedure of Native Courts in the Northern Section is not governed by precise rules, although the English practice is followed broadly as a result of supervision by 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.

186. A Commission to examine the Native Courts system throughout the Gold Coast, including the Trust Territory, was appointed by the Governor in December 1950, but owing to the general election did not hold its first meeting until 4th January, 1951. It was required to consider the existing system in the light of the measures of constitutional reform both central and local then in progress and to make recommendations for the reorganisation of the system of local courts. The Chairman of the Commission was Mr. Justice Korsah, C.B.E., an African Judge of the Supreme Court of the Gold Coast and the original members were a Judicial Adviser and three non-official members with experience of native court work, one each being selected from the Colony, Ashanti and the Northern Territories. On 28th June a separate representative of the Southern Section of the Trust Territory was added to the Commission for the remaining period of its enquiry, which included all the time spent in that area. The Commission reported on 13th September, 1951. Owing to printing difficulties its Report had not yet been published at the end of the year.

Q. 32

187. 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.

188. 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. Q. 33

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

(viii) Native Law and Custom

190. *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. 26
Q. 31

191. 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.

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

193. *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.

194. 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.

195. 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.

196. 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.

197. 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.

198. *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. 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

199. The economy of the Territory is almost exclusively agricultural. While **Q. 35** 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.

200. Cocoa is the chief source of revenue and the 1951-52 main crop is estimated at 23,500 tons. The price of cocoa to the farmer was fixed for the whole 1951-52 season at 80s. per load of 60 lb., or £149 6s. 8d. per ton, compared with under £131 a ton in 1950-51. Other sources of income are coffee, cotton and palm kernels and, in the Krachi area, yams. The potato industry proved itself unable to face competition from overseas and is now practically extinct.

201. The unusual time at which the main rains fell has reduced the crops in the Northern Section below the level of the previous year. The heavy October rainfall had a bad effect on the millet crop in Dagomba and South Mamprusi and resulted in the waterlogging of much late millet and guinea-corn in the Kusasi area, so that the Kusasi sub-Native Authority has had to prohibit the movement of millet and guinea-corn away from its area. Fortunately good rice and groundnut harvests are reported from Kusasi.

202. The higher price paid for cocoa and the size of the crop has resulted both directly and indirectly in putting more money into circulation in the Territory since the price paid for cocoa is one of the most important factors influencing the prices obtainable by farmers for locally produced foodstuffs. Imports of a number of important consumer lines—notably canned fish, sugar, flour, tobacco and cigarettes, sewing machines, hardware, cement and perfumery—into the Gold Coast and the Territory were higher than ever before: nevertheless owing to reduced imports of a number of items on which the rate of import duty is high, the figure of import duty collected during 1950-51 was lower than in the previous financial year.

203. In response to a request made in the Trusteeship Council an attempt has been made to estimate the Territory's external trade and the figures collected will be found in Appendix VIII. These should be read in conjunction with the notes prefacing them which describe the comparatively rough and ready methods used to obtain the figures in the first year of their collection. It is hoped that in future years it will be possible gradually to improve the methods employed for the estimation of these figures. Meanwhile it would be rash to draw any conclusion from the figures for 1951 as to the direction of the net balance of the Territory's trade. Nevertheless with the present high price of cocoa it would not be surprising if the Territory's balance of trade were at present in the Territory's favour since in 1951 the

combined exports of the Territory and its wealthier neighbour, the Gold Coast, exceeded in value by some 50 per cent. the combined imports of the two Territories.

204. It is accepted policy that the indigenous inhabitants of the Territory should be given every encouragement 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 fishing, by the provision and improvement of water supplies, by the encouragement of co-operatives and by giving assistance in the establishment of secondary industries. The work of Local Development Committees should serve to further the Administration's policy.

205. 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; and this 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 Department 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 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 £15,000 has been encouraging the spread of plough farming.

206. The Gonja pilot scheme of mechanised agriculture (mentioned in paragraph 185 of the 1950 report), which is being carried out in the Northern Territories but which is important experimentally to the Northern Section, was considerably expanded in 1951. It is now proposed to organise the scheme on the basis of settler villages, each settler being allocated a plot of land and receiving central mechanised services from the Gonja Development Company in return for a proportion of his crop.

207. 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 Administration has pursued its policy of furthering rural development. It is also a cardinal point of economic policy to stimulate co-operative societies and these are developing satisfactorily.

208. Unfortunately it has not been possible to make much progress with the Ho rice scheme mentioned in paragraph 182 of the 1950 report. The consultative Irrigation Engineer visited the area during the year and carried out a preliminary investigation. His recommendation, in short, is that no irrigation scheme should be drawn up until further hydrological data are available. Steps are now being taken to organise the collection of these data.

209. Africans engaged in or wishing to undertake industrial activities may seek assistance from the Industrial Development Corporation. The Agricultural Development Corporation exists to promote or participate in large scale agricultural activities, while the Agricultural Loans Board will soon be in a position to give assistance to the small farmer. After a Select

Committee of the Legislature had, in 1950, considered the possibility of making available financial or other assistance to Africans engaged in commercial activities, Sir Cecil Trevor, C.I.E., an expert in banking, visited the Gold Coast in 1951. He studied not only the question of assistance for African commercial enterprises but also the larger question of setting up a National Bank. As a result of this study he reported on banking conditions generally, and made several recommendations for the extension of credit facilities not only through a National Bank but also by extending the activities of existing institutions which would receive additional Government finance for the purpose. The Report is being studied with a view to carrying into effect as soon as possible those recommendations which may be approved by the Legislature.

210. The immigration laws of the Gold Coast and the Territory are designed Q. 43 to afford economic protection to the inhabitants of the Gold Coast and the Territory against persons from all other areas. The Immigration Ordinance prohibits the entry into the Gold Coast or the Territory "of any persons or classes of person whose intended occupation may, in the opinion of the Governor in Council, prove detrimental to the economic development of the inhabitants". The only classes of person so far prohibited are (1) persons intending to set up in retail trade and (2) persons desiring to establish other new businesses or professional practices who are not in possession of capital sums of £5,000 and £1,500 respectively.

211. Apart from the special position accorded to natives of the Gold Q. 40 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. 41 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) and La Société Commerciale de L'Ouest Africain (French).

212. No non-indigenous group enjoys by law a special position in any Q. 42 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.

213. No concessions have been granted in the Territory by the Administer- Q. 44 ing Authority.

214. The following enterprises which are publicly-owned affect the Q. 45 Territory:— Q. 74

The Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Board, the legal status of which is determined by Ordinance No. 16 of 1947 (amended by Ordinance No. 8 of 1951).

The Gold Coast Agricultural Produce Marketing Board, of which the legal status is determined by Ordinance No. 9 of 1949.

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. 22 of 1951.

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. 46 215. No estimates of national income are yet available.

Q. 36, 38, 39. 216. As was forecast in the Report for 1950 (paragraph 194), the Draft Development Plan, revised and amended to conform to the policies of the new Government, was debated by the Legislative Assembly in August, 1951. The plan as approved by the Assembly has been published under the title "The Development Plan, 1951," and a copy of the publication has been furnished to the United Nations Organisation's Library.

217. It is not therefore proposed to repeat here the details of the composition of the Plan. The main difference between the 1951 plan and the previous Draft Ten Year Plan is that the new plan provides for an expenditure of £75 million as against the previous £62 million and is no longer tied to a fixed period for its completion; one of its main features is in fact its flexibility, and it is hoped that many sections of the plan will now be completed in a good deal less than 10 years.

218. It is stressed that this plan covers development within both the Gold Coast and the Territory alike. It is not, however, possible to provide an accurate estimate of what part of the expenditure planned will be made in the Trust Territory. Many of the items planned are central projects of wide communal benefit while in some cases, particularly where detailed engineering surveys are concerned, schemes have not yet been worked out in full detail.

219. It may be convenient, however, to summarise here some of the projects most directly affecting Togoland which have been or are being carried out.

(a) *Completed (or nearing completion)*

	<i>Estimated cost</i>
<i>Roads:</i>	
	£
Main trunk road Kadjebi to Papase	77,250
<i>Education:</i>	
Teacher, Training College, Hohoe	72,000
<i>Health:</i>	
Hospital, Hohoe	87,700
Extension to Hospital, Yendi	1,500
Health Centre, Kpandu	10,000
<i>Rediffusion Stations:</i>	
Ho	7,050
Hohoe	5,670
<i>Posts and Telegraphs:</i>	
<i>Trunk Circuits</i>	
Ho—Palime	2,000
Kpandu—Nkonya Ahenkro	1,300
Accra—Hohoe	2,000
<i>Police Stations and Quarters:</i>	
Kpandu	14,950
<i>Forestry:</i>	
Offices—Yendi	2,150

(b) *Under Construction or under way*

<i>Agriculture:</i>	
Extension to Agricultural Station, Kpeve	6,950
Cocoa Industry Reconstruction ... ..	... not stated separately
Soil Conservation and Land Planning ... ..	... not stated separately

Estimated cost
£*Rural piped water supplies at:*

Yendi	14,000
Hohoe	21,000

Education:

Secondary School, Ho	244,000
----------------------	---------

Social Welfare and Mass Education:

Rural Training Centre, Koloenu	7,500
--------------------------------	-------

Posts and Telegraphs:

Post Office, Kadjebi	3,500
----------------------	-------

Police Stations and Quarters:

Hohoe	12,500
Kadjebi	12,000

(c) Planned*Agriculture:*

Construction of new Agricultural Station at Yendi	Not stated
---	------------

Rural piped water supplies at:

Kpetoe	17,000
Kpandu	35,000
Krachi	20,000
Ho	30,000

*Roads:**Already planned:*

Kpeve—Hohoe—Kadjebi realignment	360,000
Road improvements	25,000

Further work to be undertaken will be in accordance with the recommendations of the Central Roads Advisory Committee.

Education:

£

Teacher Training College, Pusiga	104,000
Teacher Training College, Jasikan	130,000
District Office, Ho	4,000
Extensions to Hohoe Teacher Training College	40,000
Secondary School, Kpandu	40,000

Health:

Isolation Block, Maternity and Children's Ward, Ho Hospital	10,000
Leprosarium, Northern Section	40,000
Extensions to Yendi Hospital	10,000
Extensions to Hohoe Hospital	15,700
Health Centre, Bimbilla	Not stated

Prisons:

Extensions to Ho Prison	24,000
-------------------------	--------

Warders' Quarters:

Ho	5,000
Yendi	Not stated

Broadcasting:

Yendi	6,500
Kpandu	7,000

*Posts and Telegraphs:**Trunk Circuits*

Jasikan—Borada	910
Jasikan—Worawora	3,480
Hohoe—Kadjebi—Dodi Papase	6,960
Ho—Kpedze Awlme	5,040

Radio Telephone Links:

with Kete Krachi	Not stated
with Yendi	Not stated

	<i>Estimated cost</i>
	£
<i>Post Office:</i>	
Kpandu	5,700
Extensions to Hohoe Post Office	4,750
<i>Police Stations and Quarters:</i>	
Ho	32,900
<i>Office Buildings:</i>	
Ho	19,500
Kpandu	10,500
Yendi	2,800
<i>Rural Housing:</i>	
Southern Togoland	36,000
<i>Public Works Department:</i>	
District Office, Workshop and Yard, Ho	80,000

(d) *Recurrent :*

There are four local Development Committees in the Territory and these are at present in receipt of annual grants totalling some £12,000 under the Development Plan.

220. In the 1950 Report (paragraphs 197-203) some information was given about the Volta River Scheme. A White Paper setting out the present stage reached in planning and the vast scope of the project (if realised) will be found at Appendix XVI.

221. The Zugu Project of the North East Land Planning Committee lies to the South of Pusiga in the Trust Territory. The air photographs and mosaics supplied by the aerial survey mentioned in last year's report are now available, and the first step towards the planning of the area for the conservation of water and soil and for the afforestation of the watersheds has been taken with the establishment by the Forestry Department of a nursery at Pusiga. Expert staff and the necessary heavy equipment were becoming available at the end of the year, and it is hoped that large scale operations will be commenced during the coming year.

222. Local Development Committees were set up at the end of 1949 to foster local enthusiasm and initiative in community development. When this policy was announced it was stated that the essence of the present proposal was that the normal procedure, by which the Administration and the Native Authorities gradually, as funds permit, provide the amenities desired by the people, should be supplemented by the enterprise of the people themselves in initiating and carrying out projects of their own devising, and that their creative spirit and energies should be given free rein and be enabled to make one pound do the work of two or three by the contribution by the community of materials, labour or money to augment the resources of the local development committees. If, as is hoped, these committees are successful in stimulating initiative, enterprise and the spirit of self-help, much can be achieved with comparatively slender funds and the extent of this achievement will be the measure of the people's genuine desire for advancement to improved standards of living. Self-help will beget, and will deserve, help from external sources. Local Development Committees were set up both in the Southern and Northern Sections and during the course of 1951 disposed of rather more than £10,000 in aid of village projects. Two of the more important undertakings during the year were the Nakpanduri dispensary in the Northern Section, which was a joint undertaking between the Native Authority, the mission, the people and the committee, and the Kpandu community centre in the Southern Section; all classes of the community have voluntarily given their labour to building for themselves the

centre they wanted, clerks were to be seen working alongside artisans, and teachers with labourers; the Local Development Committee provided the tools, cement and roofing which were beyond the reach of the people themselves. In a similar way a dispensary has been started at Golokwati, banks and drains in villages have been restored as a precaution against soil erosion, a market has been constructed, village halls have been built and roads have been made. Enthusiasm for this kind of development varies from place to place, but in the southern part of the Territory there has been a very good response to the broad idea of village development by local self-help.

223. Local development in the Southern Section is the concern of the Southern Togoland Rural Development Committee. This is not a statutory body; it consists of Government officers working in Southern Togoland and representatives of Native Authorities. This Committee received a block grant of £6,000 for general purposes as well as a special grant of £660 to enable it to complete the bungalow being built at the Ho Leper Settlement: it also received a re-vote of £1,403 in respect of funds allocated but not spent during the previous year. In addition, £5,500 were placed at the disposal of the Committee for development projects in cocoa-growing areas by the Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Board and a special grant of £500 was received from the Department of Social Welfare to enable the Committee to complete a large Community Centre which it had begun to build from its own funds at Kpandu. Two thousand pounds were made available for the purchase of two heavy lorries to be used in connection with rural development projects, but suitable types of lorries were not immediately available and so they had not been purchased by the end of the year. A detailed list of the community development projects undertaken in the Southern Section will be found at paragraphs 452 to 455 below.

224. In the Northern Section Community Development funds have in the main been employed on the same projects as last year—including, in Kusasi, further grants to the Kusasi Agricultural Development Committee and the Bawku Trade Training Centre. The Midwifery Clinic and Dispensary at Nakpanduri, built with Community Development funds, was staffed by the Assemblies of God Mission with two Nurses in May, 1951. A hospital ward is now to be added to the Mission buildings there, and work was in hand at the end of the year.

225. The Eastern Dagomba Committee has concentrated on helping the economic development of the area by the construction of roads of which the principal have linked Zabzugu to Sheini and Kworli, and Nahayili to Nakpa. A number of wells have been sunk and dams constructed. It is intended in the forthcoming year to concentrate on agricultural and livestock improvement and to continue the development of rural communications.

226. A Local Development Committee has been formed in the Alfai area. This Committee received funds from the Salaga Local Development Committee during the financial years 1950-51 and 1951-52. In particular a new road has been constructed to the site of the leper settlement on the river Oti at Nkanchina. Much of the initial work on the road was provided by the people themselves and £600 was granted to assist the construction of bridges. In addition to providing all weather communication with the leper settlement the road will help to open up an important food producing area.

(b) Public Finance

Q. 48-49 227. Estimates of the Territory's revenue and expenditure (excluding Native Authority budgets) for the financial year ending 31st March, 1951, will be found in Appendix IV. The detailed breakdown of some of the more important heads of expenditure (agriculture, public works, health and education) will be found in the sections on those subjects.

228. It must be emphasised that these figures are necessarily only approximate. For example, in considering the figure for import duty it must be borne in mind that the Territory, having no seaboard, 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.

229. A consignment may be distributed by the importing firm among its up-country branches: part may be sold wholesale in Accra to middlemen, and petty traders from the Territory may buy their requirements in Accra from these 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 over the northern international frontier over which virtually no control exists.

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

231. In spite of the fact that these figures are only approximations, the picture given of the nett position of the Territory's finances is probably more or less correct. An excess of revenue over expenditure of the order shown in the tables in Appendix IV would not be extraordinary at a period when the excess of revenue over expenditure (including development expenditure) for the Gold Coast and the Territory combined was just over £3 million. From this it will be seen that there are no grounds for the suggestion that the Territory is helping to finance the Gold Coast; it is simply that both areas have buoyant finances at the present time and are accumulating funds against the cost of the development plan for the two areas.

232. The Native Authorities also collect revenue and make expenditure, which amounted to £166,379 and £159,391 respectively in 1950-51. Since certain elements (e.g. Government reimbursements and grants in aid) are common to both these and the general figures of revenue and expenditure, it is not possible to add the two together.

Q. 52 233. Copies of the Gold Coast Estimates for the financial year 1951-52 and the Report on the Finance and Accounts for the year 1950-51 have been forwarded to the Library of the United Nations. Comparative tables of Revenue and Expenditure will be found at pages 2-3 and 18-19 of the Estimates. A statement of the Assets and Liabilities of the Gold Coast as at 31st March, 1951, is in the Financial Report.

Q. 49 234. The public budget for the Gold Coast (including the Territory) is presented to the Legislative Assembly by the Minister of Finance, and is considered in detail in Committee of Supply. Each Minister is responsible for the preparation of the estimates of those Departments under his control and he defends them in Committee of Supply. The allocation of funds to each Ministry is decided in advance by the Executive Council. An Appropriation Ordinance is passed by the Assembly, and consented to by the Governor, who then issues his warrant authorising expenditure in accordance with the

approved estimates. Supplementary provision for items of unforeseen expenditure is authorised by the Governor during the course of the year, with the consent of a Standing Committee of the Assembly.

235. Ordinary and extraordinary expenditure is normally covered by budgetary revenue. The Development Plan provides for development works to the value of approximately £75 million to be financed from various sources. Q. 50

236. Grants from the Administering Authority are given for specific projects proposed by the Administration and no conditions are attached except that they should be expended on the projects for which they have been made. These grants are for the Gold Coast and the Territory generally and no amounts have been specifically earmarked for the Territory; those which were of particular benefit to the Territory were for teacher training colleges, scholarships for higher education, the educational building programme, water supply and for the preliminary survey in connection with the development of the Volta River basin. The total amount to be made available over a period of 10 years by Her Majesty's Government to the Gold Coast and the Territory as a whole is £4,250,000 and it will not be possible to provide an estimate of the proportion of this which will be spent on the Territory until a number of schemes have been examined.

237. The grants made by the Administration to Native Authorities in the Territory during the financial year 1950-51 were as follows:— Q. 51

<i>Southern Section</i>				£
Local Government Grants-in-aid	...	...	...	29,331
<i>Northern Section</i>				£
Nanumba Native Authority	...	...	...	3,244
*Dagomba Native Authority	...	...	...	17,291
*Mamprusi Native Authority	...	...	...	8,640
*Gonja Native Authority	...	...	...	830
Total for the whole Territory				£59,336

238. In the *Southern Section* the amount of the grant is partly dependent upon the amount which the Native Authority has collected in direct taxation. These grants for the financial year 1951-52 have been dependent upon the direct taxation collected for the year 1949-50, except in the case of the Ayonkudo Native Authority for which special allowance was made since it did not exist during the financial year 1949-50. Other factors taken into account are the expenditure of the Native Authority on personal emoluments during the same year, excluding allowances paid to customary office holders, honoraria to Court members and allowances to postal agents, etc., and the population of the area according to the published census figures. For the years 1950-51 and 1951-52 a grant of 17s. 6d. has been made to each Native Authority for every £1 collected in direct taxation during the years 1948-49 and 1949-50 respectively, with a grant equal to 20 per cent. of the expenditure in that year on personal emoluments and a grant based on population, equal to £1 10s. 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. For example, the Ayonkudo Native Authority has received an additional special grant of £500 for the construction of market sheds; the Asogli

* Represents estimate of share of that area of the Native Authority within the Territory.

Native Authority has received £100 for repairs to its water tanks ; and the Buem Native Authority has received £200 to enable it to build water tanks at the Native Authority maternity clinic.

239. In the *Northern Section* the grants-in-aid paid by the Administration to the Native Authorities also include an element varying with the amount of direct tax collected two years previously ; the principal grant here is £1 for every £1 collected up to the limit of the amount spent on development. In addition a specific education grant is payable to cover the salaries of all Native Authority teachers and teachers in training and the building costs of middle schools and village day schools.

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

241. 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

242. At the end of the year under review, the Cocoa Duty and Development Funds Ordinance became law, to have retrospective effect as from the first day of October, 1951, and the Cocoa (Additional Export Duty) Ordinance of 1950 was repealed. By the Cocoa Duty and Development Funds Ordinance, the rate of export duty chargeable varies with the value free on board according to the following formula. Where the value does not exceed £100 a ton the duty is 10 per cent. of the value. Where the value is between £100 and £120 a ton the duty is constant at £10 a ton. Where the value exceeds £120 a ton the duty is half the amount by which the value exceeds £100.

243. Export duty paid in excess of the rate of £20 a ton, but not exceeding £15 a ton, is paid into a Special Development Fund. The excess duty over £35 a ton, but not exceeding £10 a ton, is paid into a Reserve Development Fund, to which is also paid three-fifths of the amount by which the duty exceeds £45 a ton. Moneys accumulated in both funds will be applied exclusively to such development projects as may be authorised by the Ordinance in the case of the Special Development Fund and by the Legislature in the case of the Reserve Development Fund.

244. For the rest, the 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. 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, pawn-brokers, steamers and surveyors, and for sellers of petrol, wine, beer and spirits.

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

245. The bulk of the revenue comes from import and export duties which are collected by H.M. Customs chiefly at the ports but also on the land frontiers. An appeal against an assessment by the Customs lies to the Governor-in-Council. Income tax is assessed and collected by the Gold Coast Income Tax Department. A right of appeal against an assessment exists to the Supreme Court or, at the option of the taxpayer when tax on the disputed portion of the income does not exceed £50, to a Board of Commissioners, an impartial body of non-official persons appointed by the Governor. An appeal lies from the Board to the Supreme Court and, where the income assessed is not less than £1,250, from the Supreme Court to the West African Court of Appeal. A memorandum on Gold Coast income tax will be found at Appendix V.

246. In the Southern Section rates of Native Authority taxes are determined Q. 61 by the Native Authorities of each area in the light of what they consider to be the capacity of the people to pay; 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 imprisonment of three months.

247. In the Northern Section the direct taxes are collected through the Q. 60 village 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 moneys or who withholds any legally collected moneys 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.

248. The direct tax system of the Native Authorities consists of an annual rate payable individually. The Native Authorities have power to graduate the rate but in practice a form of graduation has been introduced only in the Southern Section where chiefs pay a higher rate than their subjects. Increasing interest has been shown in the Southern Section in the work of the Native Authorities, and a better understanding of their functions has made it possible for those bodies to increase the amount to be paid as annual rate during the financial year 1951-52.

249. As in previous years, certain Divisions within the Southern Section voluntarily agreed to pay an additional rate during 1951-52, the revenue from which is devoted entirely to the development of educational facilities within their areas. In each case the additional rate is payable only by men. The rates are set out in Appendix IV.

250. 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. 62 251. Taxes are paid in cash: compulsory labour in lieu of the cash payment is not permitted.
- Q. 63 252. 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. 65 253. The only property tax is a tax imposed and collected by the Native Authorities on immunised cattle in the Mamprusi, Dagomba and Gonja districts on the Northern Section. In the Gonja area the tax is 3s. per beast and elsewhere 2s. per beast.
- Q. 64 254. No tribute may be levied by chiefs other than taxes and fees imposed by Native Authorities and approved by the Administration. Chiefs are empowered to exact labour for a strictly limited number of communal purposes (see Section "G"). Non-Africans are not liable to Native Authority taxes: in practice they are all liable to Government income tax.

(d) Money and Banking

- Q. 53 255. 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.
- Q. 54 256. 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.

257. 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 1950-51 was £19,791.

- Q. 55 258. The estimated amount of West African Currency in circulation in the Territory on the 31st March, 1950, was:—

	£
20s. and 10s. notes	1,613,439
Florins, shillings and sixpences	697,231
Threepences, pence, half-pence and tenth-pence	29,011
	£2,339,681

259. 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). Q. 56

260. Savings Bank business was transacted at all head offices and at 11 postal agencies. Full use was made of all these facilities and there continued to be an increase in the total of deposits in 1951, the increase being again particularly marked in the Northern Section, where deposits exceeded withdrawals by £28,306. Details of the transactions of the Bank since 1948 will be found in Appendix IV.

261. The total paid up capital of the Co-operatives in the Territory increased slightly to £10,824 (at 31st March, 1951), and deposits made by their members totalled £4,390. 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 the year ending on the 31st March, 1951, loans totalling £8,351 have been issued to members. Applications for large amounts are collated by primary societies, backed by mutual liability, and forwarded to the local Co-operative Union. When necessary that Union applies for funds to the Gold Coast Co-operative Bank.

262. 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. Q. 57

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

264. 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.

265. 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. Q. 58

(e) Natural Resources

268. 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. Q. 81

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

Qs. 4, 81, 270. The only mineral deposits of potential economic importance are iron ores occurring in the hills on the Anglo-French frontier between Shiene 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

Q. 96-97 271. No significant changes have taken place during the year in the acreage of the chief agricultural products. Of the total cultivated land, some 6 per cent. is devoted to cocoa and about 2,000 acres to coffee which alone of the Territory's crops is exclusively intended for export.

272. Cocoa is the chief source of wealth and is confined to the Southern Section—especially the central area of that Section where the highest rainfall occurs. The 1950-51 crop was the highest on record and amounted to 23,421 tons; the 1951-52 crop seems likely to exceed 23,500 tons. Coffee, cotton and palm kernels are also exported from the Southern Section to a limited extent.

Q. 98 273. The Southern Section is self-supporting in the principle staple foods
Q. 100 though there are considerable internal movements between the different areas which it comprises. Yams are transported from the northern end of the section to the southern, and maize, plantains, cocoyams, cassava (including gari, which is cassava flour, and kokonte, a form of dried cassava), cowpeas and rice are exported to centres in the Colony, notably the towns of Accra, Akuse and Keta. The return traffic from these areas includes, in addition to general trade goods, dried fish, salt and shallots from the Coast.

274. Agriculture in the Northern Section consists generally of the production of staple foods for local consumption with only a small surplus available for export. The staple foods are, in the far North, millet and guinea corn; in South Mamprusi, Dagomba and Gonja, yams, guinea corn and maize. Groundnuts and rice are sent south from the Kusasi area, while the main export crop elsewhere in the Section is yams.

275. The Gonja area of the Territory is becoming an increasingly important food producing area and considerable quantities of yams, guinea corn and maize are exported each year. A satisfactory development was the increased amount of land under rice, which in 1951 gave good yields. The Local Development Committee is considering ways and means of encouraging a still further increase in rice production.

276. The people of the Northern Section are for the most part very conservative and have a reluctance, strengthened by their social custom, to adopt new methods. New crops are viewed with suspicion but, when established, tend to spread remarkably quickly, and the cultivation of maize and cassava, though a comparatively recent innovation, is now common where conditions are suitable. The most noticeable increase in any crop has occurred in the case of rice, and the amount of land under paddy is being increased annually. Dry season gardening is being encouraged by advice and the distribution of seed. In the Bugri and Pusiga cantons of Kusasi such gardening is on the increase. The most successful crops are onions, tomatoes and bananas; carrots and lettuces have recently been introduced.

277. The year 1951 was not on the whole a good one for any crops in the Northern Section except groundnuts. Nevertheless figures collected of agricultural produce moving south through the Krachi area show that over 4,000 tons of yams, nearly 2,000 tons of guinea corn, over 1,000 tons of groundnuts and 235 tons of millet were exported from the Northern Section by this route alone.

278. 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. 101**

279. 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 campaign against hillside planting 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. 37**
Q. 99
Q. 82

280. 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.

281. Much attention has been given in recent years to the control of soil erosion; and soil conservation rules including the 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, a practice which greatly benefits soil and water conservation.

282. In the Southern Section two local Agricultural Committees, one for the Ho sub-district and one for the Kpandu and Krachi sub-districts, have met from time to time to discuss all agricultural matters in their respective areas and to direct propaganda for the increase of food production. In this latter activity they are assisted by Food Production Advisers who are selected and employed by the Native Authorities in whose areas they work, all expenditure by the Native Authorities in this respect being reimbursed by the Central Government and controlled by the local Agricultural Committees. The activities of the local Agricultural Committees have been supplemented by the Southern Togoland Rural Development Committee. **Q. 39**

283. Good progress has been made with the road from Kadjebi to Papase and Ahamansu. At the end of the year the road was complete except for the concrete-decking on the 180 ft. bridge over the River Wawa. It is hoped that this bridge will be completed and the whole road opened to traffic in February, 1952. This extension of the road system will greatly assist the movement of cocoa and surplus foodstuffs.

284. 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.

285. 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**

Q. 99 286. 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. The Kusasi Agricultural Development Committee has continued to flourish and expand. Its present membership is 297, 138 new members having been enrolled during the course of 1951, and its capital is now £15,000. Seventy-three of the new members live in the Territory, bringing the total membership in the Territory up to 157. In addition there are another 26 farmers in the Territory who own ploughs but who are not members of the scheme. The membership in the Territory will thus be seen to have nearly doubled during the year. There are a total of over 800 new applicants for membership of the scheme in 1952. The Committee derives its funds partly from the Government and partly from the Mamprusi Native Authority.

287. The primary aim of the scheme is to introduce better farming methods, and to that end the Committee makes loans to farmers which enable them to purchase a plough and two bullocks. The farmer in turn signs an undertaking to observe certain rules of good farming and husbandry, such as making farm-yard manure and ploughing on the contour. The scheme also serves as a demonstration of the advantages of the good storage of produce and its efficient assembly for transporting; for the members' crop of groundnuts—a cash-crop—is bought by the Committee, stored, and sold at the high end-of-season prices. The profits so made are used to pay off the farmers' loans.

288. In South Mamprusi, an agricultural plough instructor stationed at Bunkpurugu gives instruction in ploughing to those who have obtained ploughs through the Native Authority plough loan scheme, and also on mixed farming methods. This scheme has as yet only made slow progress but it is hoped to spend considerably more money on it during the coming financial year.

289. In the Dagomba area, with a much lower population density, there is less incentive to change from the old traditional methods of shifting cultivation.

290. All farmers, 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 far more easily overcome than the traditional conservatism of the farmers.

291. The intensive survey of all cocoa areas continues, and four Agricultural Survey Officers are operating in the Territory. Extensive areas have been surveyed and good progress continues to be made with the treatment of swollen shoot outbreaks. The results of the research work carried out at the West African Cocoa Research Institute 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. The Department of Agriculture also carries out the inspection and grading of the Territory's cocoa and other export crops.

292. Swollen Shoot disease is not as serious a menace in the Territory as it is in the Gold Coast but the same control measures are applied, i.e., control by cutting out of diseased trees. Compensation is payable to farmers and with the launching of the New Deal for Cocoa on the 1st September, 1951, compensation rates have been increased from 2s. 0d. per mature tree cut to 4s. 0d. (of which 2s. 0d. is to allow the farmer to prepare for replanting), and from 6d. to 6s. 0d. (in three instalments of 2s. 0d. for the third, fourth and fifth years after replanting) for replanting trees in the place of those cut out. In addition, compulsory cutting out was stopped on 1st April, 1951, and under the New Deal all treatment is voluntary. At the end of the year five outbreaks in the Territory remained untreated. The Administration hopes that following an intensive propaganda campaign to be launched early in 1952 and covering all the cocoa growing areas of the Gold Coast and the Territory, the cocoa farmers will co-operate in the control of the disease and that all known outbreaks will be treated on a voluntary basis.

293. The Department of Agriculture has its headquarters at Accra with Q. 96 a Director, a Deputy Director and headquarters staff. The Department has three branches dealing respectively with produce inspection, cocoa disease control and rehabilitation, 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). The soils division of the Department of Agriculture has now been formed into a separate department of Soil and Land-use Survey whose activities are described in Section I. Seven 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 five Agricultural Survey Officers.

294. 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 the 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.

295. Four Agricultural Survey Officers are stationed at Jasikan, Hohoe, Kpeve and Papase, and are responsible to an Agricultural Survey Officer in Charge stationed at Kpeve who in turn is directly responsible to the Deputy Director of Agriculture (Cocoa Industry) in Accra. This latter officer is in charge of the campaign against swollen shoot disease in the Gold Coast and the Territory. 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.

296. The Assistant Director of Agriculture in charge of the Northern Territories is also responsible for agricultural matters relating to the Northern Section. There are no Agricultural Officers or Assistants actually stationed in the Northern Section at present but supervision and guidance is given by staff from the Northern Territories Protectorate; in addition Native Authority Agriculturists, whose duties are itinerant, are engaged in the supervision of Native Authority demonstration farms.

297. 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.

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

	£
Agriculture	21,187
Produce inspection and grading	9,680
Cocoa disease control and rehabilitation	17,193
Investigation of Ho rice project	530
Total	£48,590

Q. 102 299. 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 close contact is maintained with other Governments regarding the study and control of swollen shoot and its insect vectors. Fungus diseases of grain are controlled by careful selection of seed by the farmers.

300. 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.

Q. 105 301. A count of animals in the Territory has recently been conducted. Some 95 per cent. of the totals in the following table were counted, approximately 5 per cent. only being estimated:—

Cattle	52,586
Sheep	149,433
Goats	106,717
Pigs	18,197
Horses	1,323
Donkeys	2,926
Poultry	761,203

It will be noted that, with the exception of the figures for cattle, the figures for the 1950 report were under-estimated.

302. The types of animal raised, cattle, sheep, pigs and horses, are in the main similar to those in the Gold Coast. They are small and suited to their climatic environment and the standard of husbandry of their owners. 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 of lack of water supplies is a further limiting factor in the increase of stock numbers. Propaganda and advice by members of the Department of Veterinary Services were continued but little improvement in the standards of animal husbandry resulted although numbers are steadily increasing. With the possible exception of parts of the far North, the

pressure of stock on the land has had no untoward results. The Rural Water Supply Department has an officer stationed at Ho, and several pig farmers have already been assisted to obtain improved water supplies.

303. Cattle are exported on the hoof from the Mamprusi area to the south of the Territory and the Gold Coast. Cattle owners from the North readily sell their cattle to traders dealing in the markets of the South. Although the export of immature cattle is prohibited, farmers are tempted to meet the demand of the market by selling bullocks before they are mature. No meat is processed in the Territory at present. There are no livestock surpluses to encourage such an industry. Q. 106

304. Meat is expensive and is consumed in small quantities by a relatively small proportion of the population only. Imported smoked fish from the coastal towns of Keta, Ada and Accra make up the deficiency.

305. The work of the Department of Veterinary Services in Togoland Q. 96 is carried out by staff stationed in adjacent areas. There are, however, African Veterinary Assistants stationed in the area controlled from Pong-Tamale in the Northern Territories. The African Veterinary Assistants are posted at Yendi, Gushiago and Pusiga. The Veterinary Officer, Accra, also extends his work into the Southern Section. The Veterinary Laboratories at Pong-Tamale and Nungwa serve the needs of the Northern and Southern Sections respectively.

306. 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. Original research work on the control of rinderpest by means of lapinised viruses has been carried on with success at both laboratories and as a result the Territory's cattle have, during 1951, been immunised by this method. Compulsion is not used but this immunisation is universally popular. All Native Authorities in the Northern Section 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.

307. The services of the Director of Veterinary Services are also available Q. 102 for the control of other animal diseases, such as trypanosomiasis, red water, gall sickness, heartwater and African Coast fever. Close liaison exists between the British and French Veterinary Authorities, monthly reports of disease situations being exchanged.

308. The second aim of the Department is the improvement in the quality Q. 105 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.

309. 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.

Q. 83

310. A detailed examination of native customary land law is not within the range of this report. Generally speaking, however, land in the Southern Section is owned by stools, kinship groups (clans, extended families), or individuals, and rights in land can be divided into:—

(a) allodial rights, which are the greatest estate known in customary law, and which are of an absolute nature ;

(b) perpetual, inheritable and alienable usufructs which are subject to the rights of the allodial owners, with whom remains the ultimate reversion in the land ;

(c) perpetual and inheritable, but non-alienable usufructs, subject to superior rights of the allodial owners ;

(d) temporary usufructs, which are linked with the method of shifting cultivation, and which in practice are simply rights to farm within an area ;

(e) share tenancies (abusa), which are tenancies granted upon payment to the land owners of one third of the produce, in cash or kind ;

(f) building rights, which are rights in buildings as distinct from rights in the piece of land on which the building is erected ;

(g) common rights of various nature, such as rights of way, fishing rights, hunting rights, grazing rights, etc.

311. Land can be transferred by sale or by a grant involving the payment of nominal dues to the grantor as acknowledgment of his superior rights, or by free gift. Succession to land by inheritance is in nearly all cases patrilineal. Land can be pledged for debt, in which case the lender obtains use of the land until the debt is redeemed.

312. In the *Northern Section* the concept of land still embodies a religious aspect. Rights in land, which are of a usufructuary character, are equivalent to those which are met elsewhere. Share tenancies however are not known, and sales of land do not occur except occasional sales of buildings in trade centres. There is no pledging of land. The caretakers of the land, called Tendanas, are usually heads of kinship groups having also functions connected with the religious aspect of the land. But in the major part of Dagomba their lay duties are exercised to a great extent by chiefs acting in their capacities as tribal heads.

Q. 84

313. By virtue of the Administration (Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship) Ordinance, Cap. 96, it is not lawful for any native of the Northern or Southern Section of Togoland without the previous consent of the Governor to alienate any estate, right or interest in, or with respect to, any land in Togoland to a non-native of that section. In 1951 eight alienations of small pieces of land were authorized amounting in all to 3·739 acres.

314. 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 1926, requires that any grant by a native of rights over land (except land situated in a town), or over the minerals, timber or other products thereof, shall be subject to judicial enquiry if the area of the land exceeds 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.

315. 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 a right of occupancy 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. With effect from the 31st March, 1952, the monies comprised in the Benefits Trust Fund will be transferred to the public revenue of the Gold Coast, and the Governor may thereafter from time to time cause to be remitted to the appropriate Native Authority a proportion, not being less than one half, of the rents received. 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 that exists under customary law. In addition under Section 3 of the Land and Native Rights Ordinance a person who proves that he acquired land in the Northern Section before the date of the Ordinance may be granted a Certificate of Proof of Title, and such certificates have been granted over land aggregating 9·154 square miles. Non-natives who have obtained certificates fall into two classes:—

- (i) three traders in Yendi all Africans, who have small plots for their stores and
- (ii) certain Missions.

The Roman Catholic Mission holds 22 acres at Bimbilla, the Assembly of God Mission has 4 acres in Yendi and $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres at Nakpanduri and the World-wide Evangelisation Crusade 3 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 of land.

316. Land in the *Southern Section* which is required for the public service can be acquired by voluntary negotiation or by compulsory acquisition under the Public Lands Ordinance (Cap. 113). 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 work or improvements on or near land taken.

317. 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.

318. The area of land held by the Administration in the Southern Section is 3·068 square miles, and in the Northern Section 2·525 square miles, making a total of 5·593 square miles of which 5·360 are held under Certificate of Title and ·233 are leased.

319. Rights of occupancy have been issued in the Territory in respect of a total area of 29·706 square miles of which ·079 square miles are in the Northern Section and 29·627 square miles are now in the Southern Section. During 1951 the World-wide Evangelisation Crusade were permitted to employ 2,500 acres in the Gonja District for the establishment of a leper settlement at Nkanchina. A certificate of occupancy will be granted as soon as the necessary survey has been completed.

Q. 87

320. Most of the non-indigenous inhabitants to whom land has been leased in the Southern Section are Ewes from the part of the Gold Coast Colony adjoining the 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 Missions. Both the Roman Catholic and the Ewe Presbyterian Mission (one time Basel Mission, now operating under the control of the Scottish Presbyterian Mission of the Gold Coast) 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

321. In general there is no population pressure on the land in 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° 20' and 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

322. The following is an estimate of the land categories in the 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) Wasteland	3

Information on Krachi is not complete.

* The expression "closed forest" means a forest where the trees grow close together with thick undergrowth as opposed to the open savannah forest where the trees grow widely spaced apart with grass between them.

323. In the Northern Section the proportion of arable land in each district is as follows :—

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

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

325. Rural indebtedness is not a serious problem and the Co-operatives Q. 89 devote attention to individual cases which may exist and try to prevent its recurrence.

326. There is a Fisheries Department in Accra from where Fisheries Officers Q. 97 operate in the Territory. The most productive fisheries in the Territory are those of the Volta river and its tributary the Oti. The Volta borders the Territory from the point of its confluence with the Daka river to that at which the Dayi enters it, a distance of 140 miles. Throughout this stretch the east bank of the Volta lies within the Territory, though the river itself, and the west bank, are in the Colony of Ashanti. It is difficult to draw a distinction between catches landed on either bank as the fishermen work impartially from both or from islands in the middle of the river. The Oti forms the eastern boundary of the Territory from Kpani to Demon. From that point to its confluence with the Volta, some 20 miles south of Kete Krachi, both its banks are within the Territory.

327. The river fisheries had a normally successful season. The cost of fishing gear continued to rise and this has caused a further increase in production costs. No major development programme, apart from the survey mentioned below, was undertaken by the Fisheries Department during 1951. Q. 35-36

328. The fisheries survey that was begun on the lower Volta in 1943, and later extended up river and to some of the tributaries, was continued throughout 1951. Its aim has been to achieve a better utilisation of the river stocks, whereby they might yield the maximum catch consistent with their maintenance at a stable level. This end has been sought chiefly by encouraging fishermen to work in waters that had been little used, and by the exercise of controls in streams where there seemed to be some danger of overfishing.

329. The methods of fishing chiefly in use are by seine net and set net, with cast nets and lines making smaller but significant contributions. Seines and set nets are subject to legislative control under the Fisheries (Amendment) Regulations; these provide that seines may be used only under permit from the District Commissioner, that their wings must not be more than 80 yards in length, and that the mesh in their bags must not be less than 2 inches. Set nets may work freely, but their depth must not exceed 12 feet and their mesh must not be less than 2 inches.

330. During the 1951 season 10 seines fished in the Territory, nine of them in the Volta and one in the Oti. In the latter, fishing is chiefly by set nets, but the number working there is not known. The catches of typical seine nets have been analysed and recorded by Fisheries Assistants for a number of years, both in the Territory and in other stretches of the Volta. In 1951 this was done for one net in the Territory, at Buerta in the Krachi

district. A comparison of the records for successive years would reveal any tendency towards overfishing; this has not been observed, and catches have remained stable.

331. Fishing throughout the Volta and its tributaries has hitherto been practised almost exclusively by immigrant fishermen from the Tongu villages of the lower river, and most of their catch has gone to the lucrative markets of Ashanti. It would be greatly to the advantage of the inhabitants of the Territory if they would themselves take an active share in the utilisation of the fish in their waters, and with this end in view instruction schemes have been organised, in co-operation with the Dagomba Native Authority. Three such schemes were in operation in 1951. The principal one was at Kpaliba in the Demon district, where instruction had been in progress since 1949. Here, and at a subsidiary scheme at Saboba, Konkomba youths were taught how to make and use various kinds of fishing gear. The third scheme was at Sabari, where Dagomba youths were given similar training.

332. The survey and instruction schemes were conducted by members of the staff of the Fisheries Department, under the direction of the Senior Fisheries Officer, whose headquarters is at Accra. One Fisheries Assistant was engaged on the Fisheries survey, and was stationed in the Krachi district. Two Fisheries Assistants and three demonstrators worked on the instruction schemes in the Dagomba area. The cost of these activities was met from the Fisheries Department vote.

Q. 103

333. The river fisheries are an important source of protein food. The catch of the seine net recorded in the Krachi district in 1951 amounted to 7.0 tons. The 10 seines working in the Territory may have caught a total of some 70 tons. No estimate can be given of the catch of set nets, cast nets, and lines.

334. The catch is smoked by the women of the fishing camps and river villages, and it is distributed by petty traders. These activities are not subject to official control.

335. The river fisheries might be further developed, though their extension must be watched with care as the stocks might be endangered if fishing activity were to become too intense. A somewhat larger number of seines could safely work in the Volta, but the Oti is not generally suitable for seining. Fishing by set nets, cast nets, and lines could well be extended, and it is particularly desirable that it should be practised by the inhabitants of the Territory. To this end the instruction schemes referred to in paragraphs 331 and 332 above were undertaken. It is hoped that they will lead to an increase in the river catch, and to its utilisation in a manner more directly beneficial to the Territory.

Q: 104

336. Edible shell fish are found in the rivers of the Territory only in small quantities, though in some areas they form a minor addition to the local diets. Prawns are caught in basket traps and by hand. These fisheries are not capable of any material development.

(g) Forests

Q. 91

337. 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 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.

338. 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, dye-stuffs, native rope, shea butter and leaves and canes for mat and basket making.

339. Building activity continued at a high rate, and the demand for sawn timber slightly exceeded the supplies available from local production in the Territory. Small imports from the Gold Coast were necessary and prices showed an upward trend. Figures for estimated production from the forests of the Territory are given in Appendix VI.

340. The forest law provides for the constitution of forest reserves in order to safeguard water supplies, assist the well-being of the forest and agricultural crops therein and in the vicinity, and to secure the supply of forest produce to the neighbourhood; for their management by duly appointed Forest Officers; for the settlement of rights in reserved areas; for the protection of the forest and the punishment of offenders. A Forest Trees and Timber Ordinance protects certain valuable timber trees while immature. An amendment was passed during 1950 permitting the reservation of land not under forest for purposes of afforestation.

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

342. 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 approved Development Plan provides for some 250 square miles of Forest Reserves and 77 square miles of Land Planning areas. In Bawku District a Reserve of 41.1 square miles has been demarcated. This Reserve is uninhabited. The attitude of the neighbouring population to this reservation shows some slight apprehension lest the supplies of forest produce which they customarily obtained from the area should now be seriously restricted. However, provision will be made after the Reserve is constituted to permit the collection of firewood, fruits, herbs and grasses and for the sale of poles on a sustained yield basis. It is not expected that any opposition will arise after these steps have been taken.

343. In Forest Reserves to be created in future, care will be taken to avoid including populated areas unless this is unavoidable. Where a community of any size is contained in a Reserve Selection the policy is to try to obtain land elsewhere and to treat the inhabited portion (usually a watershed) as a Land Planning area, where soil and water conservation work is undertaken. No opposition to the creation of Land Planning areas is expected.

344. 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.

345. In the Southern Section 223 square miles of Forest Reserve have already been created. The number of inhabitants within these reserves is approximately 420 persons. In the constituted reserves blocks of village lands have been allocated to the inhabitants and this policy will be continued, where necessary, in the reserves not yet constituted. The inhabitants have no objection to living inside Forest Reserves.

346. The headquarters of the Department of Forestry is in Accra. An Assistant Conservator of Forests who is stationed at Ho is responsible for the Southern Section.

347. The Native Authorities of the Northern Section maintain junior forestry staff who receive advice from the Assistant Conservators of Forests stationed at Yendi and Bawku, each officer having a staff of four Rangers. The officer stationed at Bawku is concentrating his efforts on land planning work partly in the northernmost area of the Territory. At Yendi the Forestry office is built, the bungalow nearly complete and the station well started.

(h) Mining

Q. 92, 95 348. No mineral deposits other than those described in paragraph 240 are known in the Territory. The question of restoring land damaged by mining operations does not arise.

Q. 93, 94 349. The restrictions against the transfer of land by a native to a non-native control the 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 Prospecting Licences Regulations for the Colony and Southern Section were revoked and replaced by the Prospecting and Digging Licences Regulations, 1950, which came into operation on 1st January, 1951. The Radio-Active Minerals Ordinance (No. 4 of 1946) controls the mining and sale of radio-active minerals.

350. 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.

351. The Minister of Commerce, Industry and Mines 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.

352. 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.

353. Mining leases in the Northern Section are granted by the Governor for not more than 99 years or less than 5 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 to be remitted to Native Authorities if they own land leased for mining operations.

354. 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

355. There are no major manufacturing industries or establishments in the Territory, which is not well endowed with the requirements of industry, 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 Appendix XVI. The various secondary industries in the Southern Section are described in the following paragraphs. Q. 107
Q. 109

356. The brick and tile works at Ho, formerly operated by patients from the Leper Colony, has now been abandoned. After several unsatisfactory burnings it was found that the kiln was incorrectly constructed and that a spring of water had developed in the flue. The Roman Catholic Mission has closed its works at Gbefi because of the difficulty experienced in obtaining adequate supplies of suitable clay, but the machinery has been sold to a private operator in Kpandu who is producing bricks and tiles of good quality.

357. Weaving continues to be carried on as a cottage industry at several centres in the Southern Section with the support and encouragement of the Southern Togoland Rural Development Committee. The weavers at Awatime continued to receive technical advice and financial support from the Industrial Development Corporation. Production of cloth during 1951 was 16,000 yards valued at £8,400. Unfortunately demand for their product, despite all attempts to stimulate it, lagged well behind production during 1951 and considerable stocks accumulated. The Industrial Development Corporation is taking steps to withdraw its direct sponsorship of the Awatime project as it is considered that the weavers are now in a position to undertake direct administration. The Corporation will however continue to assist in any advisory capacity if called on. Q. 108

358. Assistance in the form of technical advice and finance is available in suitable cases to craftsmen or artisans who desire to expand their field of operations but do not themselves possess the necessary resources. The Ziga pottery works at Ve Koloenu are now firmly established and the first batch of good glazed pottery was fired in 1951. Every encouragement is being given to the manufacture of bricks and tiles in order to alleviate the general shortage of building materials. The setting-up of community workshops has been delayed by the dearth of the skilled and experienced craftsman round whom it had been intended to build the scheme, but the problem is still being examined by the Southern Togoland Rural Development Committee. Q. 109

359. Carving in wood, ivory and other media is practised in various places and the Industrial Development Corporation renders assistance by buying and marketing the products of these local crafts. The wood and ivory carver's art suffered a serious loss in 1951 through the death of Mr. Asamani of Kpandu, a master of ivory and ebony carving. His work is being carried on by his sons, but Mr. Asamani's loss will be greatly felt especially in the instructional field.

360. 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 competition 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. 110 361. 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. 111 362. 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. 66 363. No international agreements on trade applying to the Territory were entered into by the Administrating Authority during the year.

Q. 67 364. 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 benefit from 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.

Q. 68 365. 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 foods are admitted into the Territory free of duty. Drawback of duty is not granted on goods exported overland.

Q. 69 366. 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, Ziophe, 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 foods 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.

Q. 70 367. External trade consists of the export of agricultural products, of which the chief is cocoa, with smaller quantities of coffee and palm kernels. Food is exported to the Gold Coast by small local traders.

368. Co-operative Societies have continued to play an increasingly important part in the economy of the Southern Section as described below in paragraphs 398-409.

369. The domestic trade within the Northern Section consists almost entirely of the retailing of food in the markets which are to be seen in any large village. Some of the biggest markets draw surplus food 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 Territory, but in recent years the market of Widana near Pulimakom in the Territory has grown into one of great size—probably now equal to that at Bawku. Local trading in food is almost entirely in the hands of women who often travel from market to market. Kpandai market was improved during the year by the increase of the facilities for dealing in meat and the provision of a slaughterhouse—a sign that the increasing prosperity of this area is resulting in a higher consumption of meat. Q. 71

370. There is a considerable trade in food between the Northern Section and the rest of the Gold Coast. Yams are the principal export—chiefly to the Southern Section 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 it is handled more by non-indigenous middlemen than by natives of the Territory except in the Southern Section where local women have the principal part. Q. 72

371. 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

372. 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. Other means of transport are bicycles and, in the Mamprusi area, donkeys. Stores are found only in the central towns such as Yendi, and belong to African petty traders.

373. Imported goods reach the Territory through 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. 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. Q. 73

(ii) *Import and Export duties*

374. 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 benefits from their position inside the British Commonwealth so far as preferential import duties on their exports are concerned. Q. 67

375. There are no Customs agreements with neighbouring territories. Goods which originate or are produced in Togoland under French Trusteeship and all West African raw foods are admitted into the Territory free Q. 68

of duty. Drawback of duty is not granted on goods exported overland, other than by air.

Q. 77

376. 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.

377. New rates in the customs tariff which took effect from the 9th May, 1951 were:—

(1) Cardigans, jerseys, pullovers, shirts, singlets, chemises, undervests and similar garments, each 4d. or 15 per cent. ad valorem, whichever is the higher.

(2) Newsprint was exempted from duty.

(3) Toilet preparations were deleted from the perfumery and cosmetics item.

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

(iii) *Marketing of produce for export*

Q. 75-78

378. 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.

379. 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 prices cause 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 group.

380. 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 any fluctuation in world prices.

381. In 1947, the Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Board was established by the Administration as a permanent purchasing and marketing organisation. The Board was empowered by law to purchase the whole cocoa crop, to fix the prices to be paid to the producers and to be responsible for the disposal of the cocoa. In 1951 the Board was re-organised by the passing of the Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Board (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 8 of 1951), which brings the structure of the Board more in keeping with the present day conception of public corporations and renders it accountable in its operations to a greater degree through the Minister of Commerce, Industry and Mines to the Legislative Assembly.

382. The Board is responsible to the Administration and now consists of eight members who are all appointed by the Minister of Commerce, Industry and Mines with the prior approval of the Governor-in-Council. It is now constituted as follows:—

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

It is hoped that in the very near future an African will be appointed Chairman of the Board. This is in keeping with the policy now being followed towards statutory Boards and Corporations.

383. One of the members of the Board, Mr. G. K. Martin, is a native and resident of Southern Togoland.

384. 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 ".

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

386. In order to reduce the variation in price between seasons and to enable the price to the farmer to be kept up when prices are low, the Board has built up a stabilisation fund. 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 higher figure. At the end of the crop year 1950-51 the stabilisation fund stood at £51,000,000.

387. Apart from making up other reserves which stand at £12,100,000 the remainder of the Board's surplus on operations is under the Ordinance to be devoted to " any 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 1950-51 were:—

	£
Allocation for scholarship fund* (interest to be used to provide scholarships)	1,025,578
Cocoa Rehabilitation } under previous allocations ...	500,000
Soil Survey }	
Allocation to stabilisation fund	16,000,000
Allocation to general trading reserve	2,500,000

* Scholarship scheme dealt with in Section 'H' below.

388. In addition the Board has made a loan of £2,300,000 to the Government for the purpose of financing extensions to Takoradi Harbour. Of this sum £1,600,000 has been paid over and this portion is now in the process of being repaid; the balance of £700,000 is due to be called by March, 1953.

389. At the end of 1950 the Board submitted to the Governor in Council a proposal, since approved, for a scheme for spending up to £75,000 on local development projects in cocoa producing areas. At the end of September, 1951, a further sum of £300,000 had been allocated for this purpose. The sum of £40,000 was paid out during the year; the Territory's share was £18,000 and this was 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. feeder roads for the evacuation of cocoa and produce, wells, village dispensaries, etc.

390. The price paid by the Board for the 1951-52 crop is 80s. 0d. per load of 60 lbs. less a transport differential. This means that this price is paid for cocoa delivered to Senchi Ferry or, in the case of cocoa moved to the coast by the Palime/Lome railway, to Palime rail head. In practice farmers prefer to deliver their cocoa to the nearest buying agency and receive the rail head price less a transport differential varying from 2½d. a load at Honuta to 1s. 3d. a load at Kadjebi.

391. The report of the Chairman of the Cocoa Marketing Board together with the Board's accounts covering the crop year ending 30th September, 1951, is at Appendix VII.

392. *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.

393. 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.

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

395. 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. The Board took over control in April, 1950, of the export of palm kernels and oil, copra, coffee and shea nuts. Having secured advantageous prices for its exports during 1951, the Board's funds now stand at slightly over £334,000.

396. The Board's 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 VII. The figures given there are purchases for export only, and as they do not include internal consumption, they do not represent total production. The Auditor's report and the Accounts of the Board for the year ended 31st December, 1951, may also be found at Appendix VII.

(l) Monopolies

397. No private monopolies exist. A large part of the imported goods sold in the Territory are imported by a few large European firms who have built up their predominant position over many years trading. The import licensing system has been considerably relaxed and by the end of the year all but a few commodities could be imported under Open General Licence from all easy currency countries. Although considerable progress has been made in the Gold Coast as a whole in increasing the number of African firms participating in individual licences for those commodities which are still subject to specific licensing, this policy has not unfortunately as yet met with the hoped for degree of success in the Trust Territory. The performance of African importers resident in the Territory has been disappointing. The following table shows the position:—

Q. 79-80

	Number of importers to whom licences were issued in 1950	Number who re-applied in 1951	Number of newcomers who applied in 1951	Total Quantity allocated	
				1950	1951
				lbs.	lbs.
Flour	7	3	1	71,700	77,300
Butter	4	2	—	2,960	3,024
Cheese	1	Open Licence			
Corned Beef	4	2	—	10,740	9,400
Pickled meat	—	—	1	—	600
Other kinds of meat	1	—	—	1,600	—
Tobacco	2	1	—	3,200	900
Edible oils	1	1	—	50	1,540
Grease	—	—	1	—	250
Motor spares	—	—	1	—	£500

The small number of direct importers reflects the position that traders resident in the Territory, generally speaking, obtain their supplies either from the main European firms established in Togoland, or else travel to Accra and buy their requirements there.

(m) Co-operation

398. The Administration has been active in the development of many forms of co-operation, especially in the marketing of cocoa. Co-operatives act as agents for the Marketing Board on the same terms as the large trading firms, which means that they handle the cocoa from the time it is purchased until the time it is placed on board ship, and they receive a

Q. 168

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.

399. 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 IX shows comparative figures of membership, capital and sales over the last 12 years.

400. The total subscribed share-capital of the primary co-operative marketing societies in the Territory increased to £10,824 on the 31st March, 1951. Societies are constantly urged to make further increases.

401. *Marketing Co-operatives.* Eighteen co-operative marketing societies were operating in the Territory throughout the 1950-51 main crop season, including two whose areas of operation were partly in the Gold Coast. During the season, these societies purchased from their members and marketed 5,141 tons of cocoa. This represented a payment of about £650,000 to producers, and was more than 21 per cent. of the total production of the Territory. A further 64 tons were purchased and marketed during the 1951 mid-crop season. There was a net increase of four during the year in the number of societies operating in the Territory, which bring the total of such societies at the end of the year up to twenty-two.

402. In addition to marketing their members' cocoa, the societies function as organs for the issue of credit. Loans issued to members during 1951 amounted to over £16,000. Continual efforts are made, through the societies, to inculcate habits of thrift and self-reliance among their members, and to encourage good farming methods. Nearly 99 per cent. of the cocoa marketed by these societies during the 1950-51 main crop season was of the first grade.

403. By resolution of its members, the Trans-Volta Co-operative Union, Ltd., has been split into two separate Unions. Fourteen of the existing marketing societies are now members of the Northern Trans-Volta Co-operative Union, with headquarters at Jasikan. The remaining eight are members of the Southern Trans-Volta Co-operative Union, with headquarters at Tsito, just outside the Territory. These Unions act as financial clearing-houses, issue loans, and supply necessary equipment. During 1951, they issued short-term and medium-term loans amounting to £23,500 to primary marketing societies. The Northern Union also operates a small fleet of vehicles which assist in the distribution of cash and the marketing of societies' cocoa.

404. The progress described in this report in the fields of produce marketing, credit and the distribution of goods has only been made possible by the services given to the Territory by the 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.

405. The consumers' co-operative society established at Tsito, just outside the Territory, continued to operate during 1951 and sold £6,650 worth of all kinds of goods. Its membership of over 300 includes many persons who are actually resident in the Territory. A similar society was formed at Jasikan, within the Territory, early in 1951, and began trading operations

in October. It has rented an excellent store from the Northern Trans-Volta Co-operative Union, and had sold £910 worth of goods by the end of December. Its membership is now 106 with a total share-capital of £318. The members are as yet inexperienced in this kind of co-operation, but it is hoped that as time goes on the society will increase its membership and financial resources, expand its trading operations, and become securely established. Both of these consumer co-operatives are members of the central Co-operative Wholesale Establishment, which supplies them with goods and gives advice on their trading activities and organization.

406. Unfortunately, it has not proved possible to revive the two teachers' thrift and loan societies which formerly existed in the Territory, owing to the transfer of members to other areas and the lack of interest among potential new members.

407. The 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. In addition, the Committees of the Co-operative Unions in the Territory are taking an increasing interest in co-operative education and propaganda.

408. An Assistant Co-operative Officer and three Inspectors of Co-operative Societies, all of whom have received special training, were stationed in the Territory during 1951. 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.

409. 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.

410. The Agricultural Loans Board Ordinance was enacted in December, Q. 89 1950, and brought into force in January, 1952. The ordinance is to be amended so that the Board will consist of a chairman, a Managing Director, six other members, and two members to be appointed by the Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Board, as long as that Board shall have contributed more than one half of the capital of the Loans Board.

411. Of the six members, other than the Chairman and the Managing Director, three will be farmers or persons representing the interests of farmers, two will be persons appearing to the Minister to be qualified as having experience of matters relating to agriculture, industry, commercial finance or administration, and one will be a representative of the Department of Agriculture. Members will be appointed for a period of three years and will be eligible for reappointment.

412. The aim of the Board is to advance money on loan to farmers and co-operative societies to be expended in the furtherance of agriculture and fishing and for the relief of the indebtedness of farmers where such relief will lead to agricultural development.

(n) Transport and Communications

(i) *Postal Services*

Q. 113

413. The following Head Offices and Agencies existed in the Southern Section during 1951:—Ho, Hohoe, Kadjebi, Kpandu and Kete Krachi. Twenty-eight Postal Agencies existed at Agotime Kpetoe, Ahamansu, Akpafu Mempeasem, Amedjofe, Anfoega Akukome, Apesokubi, Anfoega Tsebi, Borada, Dodi Papase, Dzolo Kpuita, Golokwati, Have Etoe, Jasikan, Kpedze Awlime, Kpeve, Kwamikrom, Liati Agbonyra, Likpe Kukurantumi, Likpe Mate, New Ayoma, Nkonya Ahenkro, Nkonya Wurupong, Shia, Sovie Dzigbe, Teteman, Teti, Vakpo Afeyi, and Worawora. The agencies at Liati Agbonyra, Shia, Sovie Dzigbe and Ahamansu were opened during the year.

414. 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. The remaining agencies are connected to the twice weekly motor service by the Chiefs' and Native Authorities' carrier services. The once weekly Ho-Palime and twice weekly Ho-Keta mail services were satisfactorily maintained.

415. The issue and payment of Money Orders is conducted at all head offices and at Kpeve agency. Money Orders are issued at Dodi Papase, Kpedze Awlime and Jasikan agencies.

416. The Department of Posts and Telegraphs has maintained a departmental office at Yendi in the *Northern Section*. There is a thrice weekly motor mail service between Yendi and Tamale.

(ii) *Telephones*

417. Ho, Hohoe, Kpandu, Agotime Kpetoe, Golokwati, Jasikan, Kadjebi and Kpeve are connected to the main telephone trunk services of the Gold Coast. There is a telephone route mileage of 225 miles and a wire mileage of 450 miles; an additional trunk line was constructed during 1951 between Ho and Denu. There is no telephone system in the Northern Section.

(iii) *Telegraphs*

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

(iv) *Radio*

419. There is no radio broadcasting station in the Territory, but there is a Government owned station (ZOY) at Accra which transmits daily for 4½ to 5 hours news, music, talks and entertainments in English and six African languages. The latter include Ewe and Twi spoken in the Southern Section, and Dagbani and Hausa spoken in the Northern Section. A Rediffusion Station—the first in the Territory—was opened at Ho on 29th November, 1951, and another station at Hohoe is in course of erection. It is planned to start the construction of a station at Yendi in 1952. In the meanwhile a radio kiosk has been installed at Yendi and is in operation.

(v) *Roads, etc.*

Q. 115

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

421. *Southern Section*: A total of 302 miles of roads is maintained by the Administration; Native Authorities maintain 292 miles of all-weather road on behalf of the Administration and at the Administration's expense, and a further 120 miles at their own expense. Comparison with the figures given in the 1950 Report will show that the responsibility for further sections of road has been handed over to the Native Authorities while the Administration has continued to provide the funds for this work. Government expenditure on direct maintenance in 1951-52 was £45,100. Except in the Krachi sub-District, road maintenance has continued for the most part to be a responsibility of Administrative Officers. Except for the work undertaken as part of the Rural Development Scheme which is described at paragraphs 452-455 below, new construction has for the most part been undertaken by the Public Works Department, who have also undertaken the maintenance of the road from Golokwati to the international frontier (a distance of $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles) which was built by contract. Good progress has continued with the construction of the road from Kadjebi to Papase and Ahamansu. This work involved the construction of 17 miles of new road through difficult country and entailed the crossing of 14 streams and 6 rivers. All work was completed by the end of the year with the exception of the bridge over the river Wawa which was delayed by late and heavy rain. The bridge will be completed to allow the road to be opened early in 1952 for road transport to the rich cocoa areas, the produce from which had formerly to be transported about 20 miles by head loads to Kadjebi market. The total cost of the work is estimated to be £77,250.

422. A survey party operated by the Road Consultants to the Administration, Messrs. Rendel, Palmer & Tritton, will begin work during 1952 in connection with the improvement of the main trunk road from Asikuma to Kadjebi.

423. A considerable amount of heavy reconstruction work has been carried out to the slipways of the Kete Krachi ferry.

424. Numerous bridges and culverts were constructed or reconstructed during the year. Progress was also made with drainage and anti-erosion works. Major reconstruction of the road from Golokwati to Hohoe was not undertaken during the year as had been intended since this project is now being considered as part of the general scheme for road reconstruction throughout the Gold Coast Colony and the Territory, and priorities have not yet been allocated. Shortage of staff had not by the end of the year permitted the Public Works Department to take over the general maintenance of roads in the Southern Section, but they will maintain the Kadjebi-Papase and Ahamansu road as well as the road from Golokwati to the frontier, and it has been arranged that a large Public Works Department establishment will be opened at Ho during 1952.

425. *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

	<i>Miles</i>
1. Southern Section Boundary—Yendi	79
2. Yendi—Tamale (part)	14
3. Yendi—Sabari	30
4. Yendi—Demon	16
5. Yendi—Yawgu	78
6. Yendi—Karaga	55
7. Nakpanduri—Gambaga (part)	6
8. Pulimakon—Bawku (part)	16
	294

B. Dry-weather Roads

	<i>Miles</i>
1. Bimbilla—Gjoe	35
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)	12
9. Worikambo—Garu (part)	7
10. Wurinyanga—Garu (part)	9
11. Kabengo—Bugri—Kongo (part)	13
12. Kongo—Zabzunde	3
13. Bonkpulugu—Jimbale	36
14. Nakpanduri—Bimbago	7
15. Kpandai—Ekumdipe	17
16. Katiajeli—Bladjai	12
17. Kpandai—Nkanchina	6
	318

Note: In the last two years roads in the Kusasi region have been realigned to avoid areas liable to flooding.

426. 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 food to the markets. New roads constructed during 1951 totalled 60 miles and were all community developed projects. They included the road from Kayili to Nakpa in Nanumba, and from Zabzugu to Shiene and Zabzugu to Kworle in Dagomba.

427. In South Mamprusi the heavy rains provided a considerable problem in road maintenance. Two quite large bridges—at Bimbago and Bimbona—were swept away by the sudden rise in the rivers, as were many smaller ones, and roads were impassable for two months.

428. When the Kadjebi-Papase-Ahamansu road is completed a branch road will be built to connect it with a French road which is being constructed from Badou to the frontier.

429. It is intended that the road from Accra to Kadjebi shall be brought up to the standard of a first class main trunk road. The cost of the reconstruction and tarring of the section of the road from the river Volta to Ahamansu and Papase, together with that of the construction of the branch roads to the frontier at Golokwati and Badou, is estimated at £360,000. The extension and improvement of the subsidiary roads will be undertaken in the light of the advice of a Regional Roads Advisory Committee which has been set up for this purpose.

430. Once a final decision has been taken upon the Volta River Project (see Appendix XVI) and the exact area to be flooded is known, it is intended to plan an extension of the main trunk road from Accra to Kadjebi to Nkwanta and thence to Yendi via Bimbilla.

431. A carriage way across the Volta on the trunk road from Accra to Papase will almost certainly be provided if the Volta River Project materialises.

432. During the year, the Government Transport Department remained responsible for transporting Government stores and materials which are required for the development plan, as well as the conveyance of officers and their baggage to and from their stations in the Territory.

433. In spite of the heavy demands for transport required for the conveyance of the materials, the mail service, operating between Accra, Ho, Hohoe and Kpandu, has also been satisfactorily maintained.

434. During the year additional Certifying and Examining Officers were appointed, and it became possible for them to visit the Territory at frequent intervals in order to test applicants for driving licences, examine vehicles for road-worthiness and examine vehicles involved in road accidents.

(vi) *Railways*

435. There are no railways in the Territory.

(vii) *Air Services*

436. There are no regular air services to or from places in the Territory, but in 1948 a thrice-weekly air service was operated until November, when the frequency of the service was increased to four times a week, between Accra (Gold Coast) and Tamale (Northern Territories), 60 miles from Yendi. The Territory benefits from the fine international airport at Accra, from which there are regular services to Europe, North America and other parts of Africa.

(viii) *Meteorology*

437. 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 at Kpeve, making daily observations of rainfall, temperature and humidity.

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

North : One synoptic station was opened at Yendi in May reporting during daylight hours. The former climatological station at Yendi was closed in November.

438. The information supplied to the weather forecasting office, Accra, by the three 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 for the protection of aircraft and for the collection, collation and analysis of climatological data. The observations made by the climatological and rainfall stations are available to anyone on request.

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

(c) Public Works

(i) General

Q. 116

440. In addition to the road construction programme referred to in paragraphs 421-431, the following works were carried out during 1951 in the *Southern Section* :—

	<i>Total Cost.</i>
	£
Erection of new District Hospital and new bungalow for Medical Officer at Hohoe, completed with exception of water supply	87,700
New Health Centre at Kpandu, completed	10,000
New Post Office, Kadjebi, 30 per cent. completed	3,500
Rediffusion Station, Ho, 50 per cent. completed	5,670
Rediffusion Station, Ho, completed	7,050
New Police Station, Kadjebi, just begun	12,000
Junior staff quarters—Hohoe (4), Ho (22), Kpandu (2), Kete Krachi (5 + water tank)	25,635
Meteorological Office, Kete Krachi	1,200

441. Native Authorities carried out the following works :—

Construction of a large block of Native Authority offices by the Buem Native Authority at Jasikan.

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

442. In the *Northern Section* the following public works were completed by the Administration :—

Seven junior staff quarters, Yendi.

Meteorological Office, Yendi.

Forestry Office and bungalow, Yendi.

443. Native Authorities completed or began work on an extension to the day school, the construction of quarters and the construction of a dispensary and dispenser's quarters all at Worikambo ; the construction of a slaughterhouse and meat stall in Kpandai market ; extensions to the primary schools at Yendi and Bimbilla, and the construction of a courthouse at Zabzugu.

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

Education Department District Offices, Ho.

Social Welfare Office, Ho.

Three bungalows, Ho.

One bungalow, Hohoe.

Public Works Department District Office and Workshops, Ho.

New Office and Workshops for Department of Rural Water Development, Ho.

New quarters for Prison Warders, Ho.

Labour Office, Hohoe.

Bungalow for Health Nursing Sister, Kpandu.

Bungalow for Health Trainees, Kpandu.

Rediffusion Station, Yendi.

Health centre, Bimbilla.

Isolation block and Maternity ward, Ho.

Extensions to Yendi Hospital.

Rebuilding of Bawku Hospital (just outside the Territory).

445. Expenditure on public works during the financial year 1950-51 was as follows:—

	£
<i>Recurrent expenses:</i>	
Share of Head Office, Accra District, and Tamale District	
Offices and Workshops	7,000
Maintenance of existing buildings	3,000
<i>Works carried out by the Political Administration:</i>	
Northern Section	24,887
Southern Section	78,252
<i>Works extraordinary and development:</i>	
Hohoe hospital—construction	39,662
Ho hospital—improvements	854
Yendi hospital—improvements	921
Forestry store, Ho	250
District Magistrate's Court, Hohoe	1,082
Forestry store, Yendi	1,487
Reroofing bungalows, Ho	500
Health Centre, Kpandu	6,000
Post office, Hohoe	337
Palime—Hohoe road—improvements	4,723
Kadjebi—Papase Road—construction	24,709
Road surveys	300
Share of works at Government headquarters, Accra, at Cape Coast and Tamale and other centres serving the Territory	9,000
Tar-spraying and road camps on Gold Coast section of Accra/Togoland Road	3,480
Total	£198,444

(ii) *Water Supplies*

446. 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.

447. During the year under review the development of rural water supplies continued satisfactorily. Twelve concrete-lined wells were constructed and ten existing wells repaired in South Mamprusi and at Yendi the supply of untreated water continued throughout the year. Arrangements are in hand for making this a fully purified supply and it is hoped to carry out the necessary construction during 1952.

448. In the Southern Section the programme of well sinking in the Ho district was completed, involving the sinking of a further 98 successful wells during the year. The improvements to the minor piped supply for Ho town which were commenced last year were completed and some 40,000 gallons are now available daily.

449. Construction of the Hohoe water supply was put in hand and it is hoped that the work will be completed early in 1952. Designs were drawn up for a small piped supply to the town of Kpetoe and the necessary materials to enable construction to start in 1952 will be ordered shortly.

450. The headquarters of the Rural Water Development is in Ashanti. 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.

451. Considerable further improvements in the Territory's water supplies are planned. In addition to the scheme for Hohoe mentioned above, the 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.

(iii) *Local Development Projects*

452. The following list gives an indication of the varied projects undertaken under the auspices of the Southern Togoland Rural Development Committee (funds available £16,063):—

<i>Projects completed during 1951</i>		<i>Funds spent</i>
		£
Three span bridge at Akrofu	...	800
Bridge, Afegame—Be Road	...	200
Amedjofe Community Centre	...	80
Biakpa drains	...	50
Kpandu Community Centre	...	1,366
Tsruckpe—Vakpo road	...	255
Seba—Gbledi road	...	170
Dukludja—Danyigbe road...	...	165
Bridge at Aveme Deme	...	70
Leklebi—Logba road	...	77
Foot bridge and washing place, Hohoe	...	260
Drains in Hohoe market	...	56
Drains at Kadjebi	...	184
Hohoe—Ayoma road	...	400
Latrines at Kadjebi	...	150
Drains at Anfoega	...	126
Latrines at Anfoega...	...	125
Dressing Station at Have	...	400
Dressing Station at Golokwati	...	400
Anfoega—Awate road	...	50
Dain—Papase road	...	378
Apaso and Tapa Breniasi road	...	125
Assistance for brass bands in Krachi area	...	36

453. *Projects commenced but not completed during 1951:—*

<i>Project</i>	<i>Funds allocated</i>	<i>Percentage completed</i>
	£	Per cent.
Three span bridge at Shia on Palime road	500	30
Lume—Ave—Shia road	50	50
Ziavi—Anfoeta road	150	20
Goviefe—Kpeve road	25	90
Agotome Kpetoe—Adidome road	20	60
Waya—Abuadi road	820	75
Abutia Kloe—Juapong road	300	75
Amedjofe—Kpedze road	25	25
Ashanti Kpoeta—Honuta road	250	25
Shia—Klave—Hoe road	150	10
Dzolo Gbgame—Kpedze road	45	10
Drains at Dzolo Gbgame	25	90

<i>Project</i>	<i>Funds allocated</i>	<i>Percentage completed</i>
	£	Per cent.
Matse—Lume—Shia road	100	90
Latrines at Kpandu	362	90
Drains on road to Teacher Training College, Hohoe	20	70
Water supply at Teteman	170	70
Latrines at Jasikan	130	90
Latrines at Worawora	216	50
Asato—Apesokubi road	250	10
Dressing Station at Vakpo	150	70
Drains at Borada	100	70
Market at Ahenkro	300	30
Drains at Santrokofi	200	20
Dressing Station at Liati Gbledi	250	90
Road from Awate to River Volta	250	20
Dressing Station at Likpe Mate	500	20
Dressing Station at Wurupong	250	50
Community Centre at Ahenkro	200	70
Buem Farmers Assembly Hall and Community Centre... ..	900	70
Dressing Station at Ayoma	450	50
Recreation ground at Kete Krachi	310	70
Road from N.T. 9 to Atafie	600	90
Lorry park and drains at Banda	300	50
Sick paupers' hostel at Kete Krachi	40	50

454. Projects for which funds have been allocated but on which work had not been begun at the end of 1951:—

<i>Project</i>	<i>Amount allocated</i>
	£
Dressing station at Ahamansu... ..	450
Community centre at Anfoega	250
Odomi—Keri road	700

455. In almost every case, with the notable exception of the Buem Farmers' Assembly Hall and Community Centre at Okadjakrom, the funds provided have been used to buy materials and to pay skilled craftsmen; and unskilled labour has been provided by the community concerned who have assisted by collecting sand and stone, breaking stones for concrete, etc.

G. SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT

(a) General Social conditions

456. The general social groupings of the indigenous people and the privileges and restrictions obtaining in normal society have been described in paragraphs 26 to 46 above. Q. 121

457. 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 customs connected with 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. 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.

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

459. 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.

460. 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.

461. 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 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 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 fetish Dente and the allegiance to the latter which they all admit. There are, moreover, in the south of the Krachi district considerable numbers of Christian converts.

462. 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 itself in its own compound and obeying its own head. Groups of compounds form villages, the inhabitants of which are usually, though not invariably, 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.

463. 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 penances 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 in 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.

464. 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 Tendana 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 Tendanas must discharge on their behalf.

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

466. There is no evidence that children are purchased under the guise of adoption or that they 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.

467. 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.

468. 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.

469. 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

470. Vagrancy is not a penal offence. Q. 128.

(b) Human rights and fundamental freedoms

471. 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 Togoland under United Kingdom Q. 136

Trusteeship all elements of the population are secured in the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms without discrimination as to race, sex, language or religion, and are subject to the same laws with regard to the safety of their persons and property. 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. 146

Q. 141

Q. 143

472. Full freedom of thought and conscience is ensured to all inhabitants, 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 malignant and anti-social practices have been apparent; no such manifestations were observed during the year under review.

Q. 144

473. 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 attend there.

Q. 145

Q. 147

474. Freedom of speech in Togoland was commented upon favourably by 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. In July the existence of a possible threat to peace and good order by the holding of meetings in the frontier area of the Southern Section, led the Governor in Council, acting under the Police Force Ordinance (Cap. 38), to subject the holding of public meetings and processions to the prior permission of the Senior District Commissioner, Ho, in the area of the Southern Section within 10 miles of the international frontier. No applications to hold meetings in the area described above were refused.

Q. 148

475. 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 the 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

476. In both Sections the legal capacity of women in civil law is equal to 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 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.

Q. 134

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

478. 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. 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.

479. 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.

480. 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

481. 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

482. 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 and certain imported goods in the local markets is very largely in their hands. Q. 134
Q. 132-135

483. 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. 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 Q. 133

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 proportion of girls in the schools as a means of advancing the status of women.

- Q. 135** 484. 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. One girl of the Dagomba district obtained her primary school leaving certificate during the year and is now at a Teacher Training College.
- Q. 179** 485. Prostitution is not common within the Territory, and is negligible as a social evil.

(d) Standards of Living

- Q. 129** 486. A cost of living survey was conducted by the Labour Department at the beginning of 1942 covering workers of the lowest income groups earning up to £5 a month in five urban centres of the Gold Coast Colony and Ashanti. This was an 'ad hoc' survey, necessitated by the circumstances of the time. 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.

487. A review by the Government Statistician revealed that the index was unreliable and on his advice the compilation and publication of these figures were discontinued. Plans have now been made to undertake budget enquiries to establish reliable retail price indices relating to the indigenous population; in these plans the needs of the Trust Territory have been borne in mind.

488. As an interim stage a provisional weighted index of market prices in Ho and certain towns in the Gold Coast and Ashanti since 1948 has been compiled and is given in Appendix X. The purely provisional nature of the figures given cannot be too strongly stressed.

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

- Q. 130-131** 490. As in 1950 market prices in the Southern Section have continued to rise. There was also a general increase in the cost of imported goods. The distribution of food is dependent on cheap transport; and the cost of vehicles and spares, especially those affected by the devaluation of the pound sterling, continued to rise. 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, 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 1951 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 bonum*, 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

491. 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. There are six Senior Labour Inspectors, fourteen Labour Inspectors and 170 clerks and other grades of employees. No senior officer of the Department is yet stationed in the Territory and it has not proved possible to build the District Labour Office which was hoped for in 1951 owing to commitments of other building work in Hohoe. The Southern Section has been visited by the Labour Officer stationed in Accra and the Northern Section by the Labour Officer stationed in Tamale. Q. 152

492. There is a Labour advice centre at Hohoe and the clerk in charge makes frequent visits to Kpandu where the centre was formerly established. The District Commissioner, Kpandu, is available to deal immediately with major questions beyond the capacity of the Labour Clerk; the Labour Officer, Accra, to whom the Labour Clerk reports regularly, is generally responsible for labour matters in the Southern Section.

493. 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. Q. 163

494. The functions of the Labour Department are as follows:—

(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. 162

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

- (h) To afford technical information and advice to employers and workers.
- (i) To encourage and assist the development of responsible trade unions.
- (j) To adjust differences and foster good relations between employers and employees.
- (k) To keep under review the local application of international conventions regarding labour.
- (l) To undertake the registration and identification of industrial workers.
- (m) To compile and issue statistical information regarding employment, the fluctuations of wage rates, et cetera.
- (n) To administer the War Pensions Military Division.

The Territory's share of the cost of this organisation during 1950-51 was estimated at £1,542.

Q. 149
Q. 153 495. No labour problems have arisen during the year and the present legislation regarding labour and forced labour is effective. This legislation is implemented through the Political Administration and the Labour Department. No charges were preferred against any persons for offences against the labour law.

Q. 164 496. The Administration and Native Authorities remain the principal employers of wage earning labour in both the Northern and Southern Sections. The building trade continues to offer employment to artisans and labourers. Most of the building is being undertaken on behalf of the Administration or other public authorities. About 600 men are engaged in the building trade in the Southern Section. Building, road works and health services comprise the greater part of the wage earning employment available in the Northern Section where again most of the building has been undertaken on behalf of the Administration at Yendi, Kpaliba, Saboba and Bimbilla. All roads in the Northern Section, except for one stretch of 15 miles, are maintained by the Native Authorities, for which purpose they retain a labour force of about 300.

Q. 166
Q. 160 497. The cocoa farming industry has remained productive in spite of the Swollen Shoot disease, and in 1951 attracted the normal seasonal immigration of labourers from the Northern Section and from French Territories. No discrimination is made between those originating in the Territory and those from outside in regard to wage payments and no measures have been necessary to prevent such discrimination. The labourers originating in French Territories are not recruited but come freely over the border to seek employment on their own initiative. The number of these migrants is not known. These workers are engaged in headloading bags of cocoa from the farms to buying points, for which 4s. 0d. or 5s. 0d. a load is paid for an average distance of six miles; some workers carry two loads of cocoa at a time and some have been known to make two trips a day. Alternatively they may be engaged in assisting to harvest the cocoa crop for which they receive 8s. 0d. to 10s. 0d. a load. The earnings of those engaged in harvesting are supplemented by privileges such as access to other produce grown on the farms. For these forms of labour, which are only seasonal, formal contracts either written or verbal are rarely made and the workers concerned may go to work for more than one farmer in the course of one season, since it is rare for one farm to maintain production throughout the season from October to March. The migrant labourers appear to have little difficulty in finding accommodation in the farms and villages in the

areas in which they work. These workers do not normally take on long-term work on cocoa farms involving the forms of contract set out in Appendix XI.

498. The settlement of labour problems by negotiation and collective bargaining between the workers and employers is encouraged by the Labour Department as part of the Administration's policy. Assistance and advice is given by the Officers of the Department to both employers and workers in all matters affecting labour. During 1951 there were no industrial disputes which resulted in a stoppage of work. The right to strike is recognised. The following trade unions have members in the Territory:—

- The Public Works Department Employees' Union.
- The Posts & Telegraphs Department Employees' Union.
- The Gold Coast Meteorological Staff Union.
- The Gold Coast Broadcasting Department Employees' Union.
- The Gold Coast Forestry Department Employees' Union.
- The Gold Coast Motor Union.
- The United Africa Company Employees' Union.
- The Union Trading Company Employee's Union.
- The Gold Coast Health Workers' 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.
- H.M. Customs and Excise Employees' Union.
- The National Union of Teachers (Gold Coast).

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

499. 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:—

“To secure the greatest measure of co-operation between the Government in its capacity as employer and the general body of Civil Servants in the 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”.

500. There is virtually no unemployment in the Territory and there is normally sufficient unskilled labour to meet all demands. This is because 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.

501. 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 minor communal services which are regarded as normal civic obligations in the interests of the community.

502. No labour was exacted during 1950 for the purpose of dealing with an emergency, but by the agreement of the people unpaid labour was voluntarily furnished for Community Development projects (see paragraphs 452-455).

- Q. 164**
Q. 161
503. Many artisans originating from the Territory seek and find wage earning employment in the various industries in the Gold Coast. Since no specific check is kept on the place of origin of workers it is not possible to give their numbers. The increasing opportunities for employment in the Territory appear to utilise the services of artisans who do not wish to travel to take up employment elsewhere. No arrangements specifically confined to the Territory are made for training skilled and professional workers, but a considerable expansion in trade training facilities and technical education is taking place in the Gold Coast in general, in which natives of the Territory take their part. A scholarship scheme under which artisans are to be sent to the United Kingdom for training was inaugurated at the end of the year.
- Q. 157**
Q. 164
504. Within the Northern Section unskilled labour presents itself freely for 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 the Territory. 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.
- Q. 165**
505. The policy of equal remuneration for men and women engaged on work of equal value is accepted, but women do not usually become wage-earners.
- Q. 166**
506. 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. 167**
Q. 89
507. 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. 150**
508. 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. 151**
509. The labour legislation regulates the matters listed in question 151 of the provisional questionnaire as follows:—
- (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*

510. 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 was made. Seven 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. In 1950 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.

511. 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.

512. The Department's staff stationed or working in the Territory has been strongly re-inforced during the year and now comprises:—

- 1 Regional Social Development Officer (£510—£1,000 p.a.) at Ho ;
- 1 Mass Education Officer (£510—£600) at Ho ;
- 3 Assistant Mass Education Officers (£170—£450) at Kpandu, Jasikan and Keta.

In addition there are 16 Assistant Mass Education Officers and 30 other temporary assistants who were selected for training at the end of the year. The woman officer previously posted at Kpandu was in the United Kingdom on a scholarship during the year. This staff has been recruited and is being trained to develop the Mass Education work which was started experimentally in 1948 in the southern part of the Territory. In the North, a Dagomba Mass Education team has been recruited and trained. Some of its members come from the Territory and it is expected to undertake operations in the Northern Section during 1952.

Q. 119 513. The Administration's expenditure under Medical, Social Welfare, Labour and Water Supplies amounted in the financial year 1950-51 to £83,334 (8.03 per cent. of revenue) while Native Authority expenditure on these heads is of the order of a further £19,600. Details of expenditure by voluntary organisations are not available.

Q. 120

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

Q. 197-
202
Q. 198 515. 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 two world wars also receive pensions from the Administration. No services are provided or contemplated in the near future with respect to widows' pensions, old age pensions, maternity benefits, health benefits, unemployment benefits or 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.

Q. 200

Q. 199

Q. 202
Q. 218 516. 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.

(ii) *Social Development*

Q. 117
Q. 201 517. 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. 118 518. 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 was 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 techniques of reading and writing was so great that they could not be turned away and the opportunity 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.

519. 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 1950. 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; the third was posted to Keta, but the area of this last officer extends to parts of the Southern Section. 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.

520. It was recorded in the 1950 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 1951 there were some 120 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 8,000 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 services. In addition to the 8,000 primers and follow-up booklets, vernacular newspapers written in Ewe were produced by the Vernacular Literature Board and started to appear in October, 1951. The first issue of 4,000 copies was sold out immediately. Subsequently, the newspaper Nkwantabisa has built its circulation up to approximately 10,000 copies per issue and is proving popular with the new literates. The newspaper which contains local, national and foreign news, is sold at one penny a copy. At present the newspaper appears once a month but in 1952 it is anticipated that the Bureau of Vernacular Literature will be able to produce the newspaper twice monthly and it is hoped that in the near future there will be a weekly issue.

521. The Assistant Mass Education Officers in the Southern Section have maintained the literacy classes and extended their coverage, but increased emphasis has been placed on the importance of community development through local self-help. Mass Education should lead to village betterment and has had a stimulating effect on the willingness of the village communities

to work for their own betterment. The Medical Department provided a trained Midwife who visited the women who had attended the 1950 courses, encouraged them in their work and held courses in the villages for local women in Child Care and Nutrition. Her itinerary covered over 100 villages and she received an enthusiastic welcome in each village community.

522. In October, a staff conference was held at Ho and this conference was honoured by the visit from the Minister of Education and Social Welfare, Mr. Kojo Botsio. Mass Education work was reviewed, results were analysed and discussions took place on the programme for the succeeding quarter of the year.

523. During the August meeting of the Gold Coast Legislative Assembly, a plan for mass literacy and mass education to cover the Gold Coast and Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship was presented. This Plan was enthusiastically received by the members of the Legislative Assembly, and it was immediately incorporated into the general development plan. For the Territory the plan envisaged a mass education staff of 80 and a rural training centre. The main activities are concentrated on literacy and village betterment.

524. The Mass Literacy Campaign was presented in the following terms:—

“A literacy programme wisely propagated and used should have the following effects. When a man learns to read, write and reckon, a great burden of inferiority is lifted from his shoulders, and he sees the prospect of progress and civilization within his grasp. He becomes receptive to many new ideas in a way that would have been impossible before. The attainment of literacy makes people aware of the need for social and economic improvements and it affects them both in their domestic and their social life. Better standards of housing, of communications and of cultivation, enlightened training of children, improved housecraft, account keeping, correspondence with absentees becomes possible and in time essential to literate people. In their village life they see more readily the need to work together in the interests of their whole community. Literacy should have an intensely stimulating effect on village development and rural standards of living.

“Secondly, in the particular political and constitutional position of the Gold Coast and Togoland it is of increasing importance that the electorate should become literate; as a first step it is easiest to become literate in the vernacular and then for those who wish to do so it should be possible to proceed to literacy in English. Literacy should facilitate, and is almost essential to, an effective democratic form of local government.”

“Thirdly, literacy should reduce the risks of skills and knowledge acquired in the school fading out in the home surroundings; it should lessen the common expectation that even elementary education must lead to ‘white collar employment’; and it should diminish the undesirable social distinction growing up between ‘educated’ and ‘illiterate’ classes in the community.

“These are compelling reasons for making a determined attack on illiteracy in the vernacular in all parts of the country, and this can only be a national campaign to give everyone the opportunity of reading, writing and reckoning in the vernacular, but it must be conducted on a local basis as part of a continuing programme of mass education and community development.

“In organising this campaign, it is the intention to call on all literate people in the towns and villages to assist by organising and leading literacy classes in their own locality for a limited and concentrated effort over

a period of three months each year. It is not intended to establish a network of paid literacy teachers throughout the country. First, this would reduce to routine what should be a national adventure in social service. Secondly, it would limit mass education to literacy for its own sake and would be unlikely to lead on to better living; if experience elsewhere is a guide, this would be wholly unsuccessful. Thirdly, it is always demoralising to do for people the things they can do for themselves; this is one of the great services the privileged few can render to the many. For these reasons, the Government should call for voluntary effort wherever there is literate leadership.

“In some areas particularly in the north and perhaps in parts of the west, there are so few people able to read or write that initially it will be necessary to undertake direct literacy teaching.

“If this campaign is to be undertaken by voluntary effort, then it must be limited in duration; a concentrated campaign into which everyone can be focussed is more likely to achieve results than a long drawn out attempt which is likely to produce diminishing results and waning interest. For administrative reasons the campaign could not be simultaneous throughout the country in the first year or more; it would have to be phased by regions.

“Wherever it is possible to proceed by voluntary effort, the following general procedure, or a modification of it is envisaged:—

(a) (i) *Start of Campaign*

A national call by the country's leaders (including a clear statement on the phasing of the campaign) followed by a tour of the area by political leaders.

(ii) A three months concentrated effort when literacy groups start work. They should finish with literacy at the end of the period.

(iii) *Follow-up period*

Examination of new literates, and issue of literacy certificates, assessment of results, conference on lessons learnt and procedure for following year, distribution and sale of reading material. Arrangements for advanced continuation classes in association with social and community centres, providing as required either for further teaching in vernacular reading, writing and reckoning, or in English or in other adult education.

(iv) *Development*

Working out from literacy groups towards better living and community development at the village level. In some cases literacy committees or groups may turn into village improvement boards; in other cases village boards may take literacy activities under their wing.

(v) *Secondary Effort*

It will almost certainly be found that an imperfect coverage of the whole area has been attained. This may be due to bad communications, apathy of the people or lack of leaders. This may call for a secondary effort in the surrounding area perhaps using some of the new literates for a particular effort by small mobile groups.

(vi) *Repetition*

This cycle would need to be repeated annually over a period of 4 or 5 years.

- (b) Every effort must be made to associate with the literacy drive campaigns for village betterment by local self-help which might be expected to follow on the intensive literacy period. Local Development Committees would be closely concerned with this phase, and this aspect of the matter should be discussed with them.
- (c) The full co-operation of every agency, political parties, the People's Education Association, Chiefs and local notables, churches and missions, press and the Public Relations Department, District Commissioners and staff of all Government departments would be essential for an effort on this scale. Attempts will be made to get organisations with particular interests in a certain village, or with obvious strength in the village, to assume responsibility for organisation in that village.
- (d) Literacy Certificates would be issued at the end to those reaching the required standard. This is desirable to give the learners something to aim at, to assess the efficiency of instruction and to keep statistical records.
- (e) Vernacular reading material suitable for adults would have to be produced in the different languages of the locality, and in view of differences of dialect which involve separate printings in small numbers it is likely to prove expensive even when making all possible economies.

Content of the material should be related partly to economic and social betterment of the community and partly to encouragement of reading for enjoyment, i.e., stories, fiction, local customs and history.

This method of dealing with the problem would be tried in the following areas:—

Trans-Volta and Togoland
 Western Ashanti
 Cape Coast
 Birim and other Twi areas
 Ga-Adangbe area.

There are no doubt places in all these areas where this form of approach is likely to prove unsuccessful at first. It would not be worth attempting this method of working in the Kete Krachi District and in the Northern part of Mampong, Ashanti; in this area it will be necessary to work on similar lines to those proposed for the Northern Territories."

525. The Rural Training Centres of which there should be one in the Territory, are described as follows:—

"One of the methods of raising standards of village life that has been found most effective in other parts of the world is the rural centre.

First, men and women living in villages, whether literate, newly literate or illiterate who can be leaders in their own communities need more concentrated training in all aspects of village improvement and community betterment; the aim would be to present a rounded picture of what village life could be and to emphasise one or more particular aspects. This kind of training can only be offered in a permanent residential centre.

Secondly, there are certain tribal groups speaking vernacular languages of such limited scope that it is impossible to contemplate bringing literacy to them in their own vernacular for a very long period; nevertheless something could be done for the group, if two or three progressive families

could be taken into the centre for a period and then themselves carry back to their people what they have learnt at the centre.

Thirdly, there is no meeting ground or organization for training all subordinate Government staff working in the field in the aims, ideas and principles of community development ; this is badly needed. The sanitary inspector, the 2nd division agriculture officer, the midwife, the school teacher, in fact the whole staff of the Local Authority must be made to feel that they are members of a team tackling the common problem of district development.

Fourthly, the practical community development work sponsored or financed by Local Development Committees could be improved and extended if executive officers skilled in simple technical tasks and practised in the mass education approach were available ; it is hoped that the Kumasi College of Arts, Science and Technology would train high grade personnel of this kind, but this will take time ; and even if such highly trained staff can be made available there will be need for local retraining and reorientation ; for this a rural centre would be invaluable.

Fifthly, the mass education methods now being planned provide an extensive cover but the quality of the work done will depend on the kind of training that can be given to the staff working in the villages. With a large expansion of personnel of the order contemplated, some permanent training centres must be established with high quality staff ; a rural centre would serve the purpose of headquarters training base and centre for experimentation.

Sixthly, it should be possible to use a rural centre for large scale conferences of village leaders on village problems.

The centres should be sited in rural areas that are easily accessible to large numbers of people. They should be planned in the style of a village and in all matters established at a level a little higher than is common in the area, but not so superior as to be beyond the people's capacity to appreciate or to copy. They should be living demonstrations of many possible improvements and many better methods ; whoever comes there should be inspired with the wish to improve their conditions and assured that it is possible to do so. They should feel at home and not out of place.

The buildings should all be simple, copiable, built of local materials and inexpensive. In the North the centre might for instance have its firewood plantation, a pure water supply not drawn from unobtainable mains, a mixed farm developed on a small scale using the best practices advocated by the Department of Agriculture, vegetable gardens, an effective social centre or reading room, some co-operative enterprise in home industries or crafts. In other areas different activities would be emphasized and in Ashanti and Togoland stress would be laid on home economics.

The staff should be drawn from different sources, should have a thorough and practical training, understanding all sides of rural life and if asked to do so should be capable of showing others how to achieve what is being done at the centre. They should have rural background in the area to be served, should be able to work in the main vernaculars, and should have a sympathetic approach to adults.

Each centre will depend very largely on the personality and capacity of the first Principal. He will need a real appreciation of the limitations and possibilities of village life in Africa, and of the approach to adults, together with a capacity for organizing flexible courses in the vernacular

to meet the needs of adults living in the villages. His staff should work as a team and include men with techniques, and women with homecraft training. The quality of mass education work in the villages will depend directly on the quality of staff in these training centres.

Three centres on this model might be tried in:—

The Northern Territories.
Togoland.
Ashanti.

In the Colony a permanent centre is also required but it might be of a slightly different character and be established initially in such a place as Anomabu Castle. Initially there should be accommodation in the new centres for not less than 40 or more than 70, except for occasional conferences."

526. At the completion of the literacy drive, Mass Education staff will concentrate on campaigns for village betterment by local self-help. In these campaigns local government, the Local Development Committees, the Rural Training Centre and the department's staff will all have their separate parts to play. As has already been stated the staff for carrying out the plan has been largely selected and is now being trained.

527. In the Northern Section Mass Education has not yet started. But the preliminary steps have been put in hand. An important Mass Education conference was held in Tamale at the end of 1950. The purpose of the conference was to demonstrate Mass Education techniques and to discuss their adaptation to the needs of the Northern Territories: to hear and discuss the development plans of Departments, and to find out how the common man, deeply affected by these plans, could assist in getting them moving more quickly.

528. Though organised by the Department of Social Welfare the conference was a co-operative effort on the part of several Departments. The Education Department loaned the Government Girls' School, Tamale, for the use of the conference: the Public Relations Officer made available films made in the Gold Coast on the theme of development: the Political Administration, Medical, Agricultural, Forestry, Animal Health, and Education Departments provided speakers on their development plans: the Social Development branch of Social Welfare demonstrated and discussed Mass Education techniques.

529. Two hundred delegates attended and all administrative districts of the Northern Territories and the Northern Section were represented. The occupations of delegates ranged from Native Authority clerks to Chiefs and Heads of Missions, a good cross section of the literate community of the Northern areas. This made it certain that the views expressed were subject to criticism and constructive suggestions.

530. Opening the conference, the Governor stressed the need for deeds after the conclusion of the conference and warned delegates that resolutions were useless, unless backed by a determined effort and the spirit of service to the community. This point was kept to the fore by the delegates throughout the conference and the question "what can we do about it?" was heard again and again.

531. After each session the conference divided into five groups to discuss and elaborate the ideas presented by the previous speaker. At the end of the week the leaders of these groups presented their own group reports to the conference and on the basis of their reports important resolutions were made.

532. Certainly the most dramatic feature of the conference was a demonstration of the Laubach technique of teaching illiterates to read. In full view of the two hundred delegates, two illiterates, a man and woman, sat on the platform facing a Laubach chart. They were introduced to an Assistant Mass Education Officer whom they met for the first time. After twenty minutes' instruction they learned to read ten syllables in Twi and to prove that this was not a feat of memory the instructor covered the visual aids and asked them to read in turn as he pointed to the written word. There was a tense silence during the demonstration, but at the conclusion the conference broke into applause and the two illiterates took it all as calmly as though they were learning to read in their own homes.

533. The conference concluded by putting on record their final resolution in the following terms:

"We know that unless everyone takes an active share in working for better living, progress in the North will be slow. We ourselves promise, and we call on others also, to give our help both in the spread of literacy and in the carrying out of simple projects. In particular we will report to our chiefs and elders and to other authorities what we have learnt; we will try to interest our people in undertaking practical projects on the lines explained to us, and, after consulting local authorities and community development committees, we will give a lead and take a share in carrying out whatever activities may be decided upon by the people."

534. During 1951 effort has been concentrated on carrying into practice what was proposed at the conference. A Rural Training Centre has been partly built at Tamale which will be used by people from the Northern Section, and Mass Education staff have been partly trained for work among the Dagombas. As there is a much smaller supply of educated man-power in the North it has been necessary to admit a lower level of officer to the team and in consequence training will take longer and progress be slower than in the South. At the same time a small vernacular printing press has been established at Tamale under the Vernacular Literature Bureau; Dagbani and Mamprusi primers and readers for use in the Trust Territory have already been produced and the first vernacular news sheet in the North will shortly be produced in Dagbani and Mamprusi; there are associated languages used in the Northern part of the Territory.

(iii) *Juvenile delinquency*

535. The methods of treatment of juvenile delinquency in the Gold Coast Q. 209 extend in every way to the Territory. But priority has been given to such urban centres as Accra and Sekondi.

536. 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.

537. In addition to receiving a general elementary education at the Industrial School, a child is taught farming and, if he has aptitude, receives practical instruction in woodwork, tailoring, leather-work and shoe-making, or mat and basket-making. Only boys are admitted to the School; juvenile delinquency among girls—who are more closely controlled in the family—is non-existent.

538. 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.

539. Five of the boys discharged from the Boys' Industrial School, Swedru, were natives of the Territory. Unfortunately two of these boys were later in the year committed to the Borstal Institution, Accra, but the remaining three, two of whom are in the Territory and the third in Sekondi, are doing well. Periodically they are visited by the School's After-Care Officer or Probation Officer. In the same year 8 juveniles, natives of the Territory, were committed to the Boys' Industrial School—two from Hohoe and six from Accra and Sekondi.

(iv) *Voluntary Organisations*

540. 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.

541. 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.

542. 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. This Church opened a hospital at Worowora in 1951 and also provided the services of a doctor there.

543. 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, one of which is at Kpandu, in the Territory. Apart from Administration grants (for education and medical work) and assistance provided by parishioners, grants for church work both direct and indirect (e.g. in the form of materials) from overseas came to nearly £29,000 during 1950.

544. 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.

545. In the Northern Section, all schools are managed by the Native Q. 178 Authorities, and the work of the two Missions established there lies in the field of proselytisation and medicine. The Worldwide Evangelisation Crusade, which 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 of the tribes that form its population is represented, and a housing committee has been established from amongst the villagers to plan the village and allocate houses. The operations are of a temporary nature, and it is proposed 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.

546. 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 has established a dispensary and maternity clinic at Nakpanduri which is now staffed by two qualified American midwives.

547. 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.

548. The British Empire Leprosy Relief Association (usually known as BELRA) assists in the management of the Medical Department's Leper Settlement at Ho. One lay worker is permanently engaged in administrative duties at this settlement. The Society of Friends of Lepers, which is a local voluntary organisation depending on subscriptions from the Gold Coast, has done valuable work in providing amenities at Leper Settlements including the one at Ho. They have plans for training and employing, in co-operation with the Department of Social Welfare, workers whose main function would be the resettlement of discharged lepers.

549. 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 20 Junior 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.

550. 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. There are now 47 pupils (36 boys and 11 girls) at this school of whom two are from the Territory. The elder boy referred to at paragraph 471 of the 1950 report has begun a four-year teacher training course at the Scottish Mission College at Akropong and is doing well. Another Togoland boy entered the school during the year. 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. It is planned to open during 1952 an industrial branch of the school, and a teacher especially trained in the United Kingdom to teach blind children is due to take up his post during the year. 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. During the year the British Empire Society for the blind opened its first regional office which is situated at Accra in the Gold Coast. The main function of the Society is to set up blind welfare organisations in the Gold Coast and the Territory as well as in other parts of British West Africa. Further important functions of the Society are to advise on matters of blind welfare and generally to co-ordinate its efforts in co-operation with the administrations. The Society aims at educating, training and placing blind people in suitable employment and at fostering schemes which will prevent the spread of blinding diseases. Twenty-seven branches of the Society have been formed in the Gold Coast (though none as yet in the Territory) and the Society is launching an appeal to raise money to establish trade training centres and workshops for the blind.

551. The Boy Scouts Association has continued to attract young people throughout 1951 and the Southern Section is now divided into Districts as follows:—

Ho, Kpandu, Liati, Hohoe and Jasikan.

There was a slight decrease in the number of active scout troops but their activities have been widened during the year. Preparations are being made to secure premises for a Scout Training ground in the Territory and thus to improve the qualities of leadership.

552. At the end of 1951 there were 8 enrolled Guides and 49 Guide recruits and also 8 enrolled Brownies and 12 Brownie recruits in companies and packs established at Ho, Gbadzeme, Hohoe and Okadjakrom. A specially organised residential training course was attended by seven Togoland Guides at Ho during the summer vacation. Seven Togoland Guides also attended a central Gold Coast training course held during the Christmas vacation. It is confidently expected that their attendance at these courses will do much to establish Guiding on a firmer footing in the Trust Territory.

British Council

553. The British Council continued its activities during the year. Its film van visited the Territory and gave some programmes in teacher training colleges and other educational establishments and some in collaboration with the Department of Extra-Mural Studies and the People's Educational Association. The distribution of periodicals to educational establishments and Social Centres has continued.

Togoland United Nations Association

554. The principal aim of this Association is to disseminate information on the United Nations, its various organs and specialised agencies by means of lectures, public meetings, the press and the cinema, as well as to make United Nations literature available to the reading section of the Community.

555. 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.

556. Special "Commissions" have been set up for purposes of discussion and study as follows:—a Social and Economic Commission, a Food and Agricultural Commission.

557. The office of *The United States Information Service* in Accra occasionally supplied literature and pictorial material to community centres in the Territory and its cinema van visited the Territory during the year and gave performances in four centres.

(v) Public Relations

558. The "Gold Coast Weekly Review" (which has superseded the "Gold Coast Bulletin") is published and issued each week, free of charge, by the Public Relations Department, and is widely distributed in the Territory. The Sub-Editor, who in 1951 underwent a scholarship course of advanced training in the United Kingdom and has subsequently been promoted to the Government Senior Service, is a Togolander. 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. Q. 137-139

559. In the weeks preceding the 1951 General Election, over half a million booklets and leaflets were issued throughout the Gold Coast, explaining registration and voting procedure. Large quantities in the appropriate languages were distributed throughout the Territory. Later in the year, when attention was being focussed on Local Government reform, a summary of the proposals was published and issued. Towards the end of the year arrangements were well in hand for the distribution throughout the Territory of an illustrated booklet explaining the new Local Government system approved by the Legislature in December, before the Local Government elections which are scheduled to begin in April 1952.

560. In the early part of the year the Public Relations Department's 16 cinema vans continued their work on the election campaign. The theme of the second part was "Your vote is secret"; the people were informed of the method of voting for electing representatives to the electoral colleges, and how the colleges would elect members of the Legislative Assembly.

561. The van in Togoland visited eighty-three centres during a tour of thirty-five days. Lectures were given at all centres visited, with cinema shows at all places where the van stopped for the night. The total attendances at both lectures and cinema shows were approximately 52,000.

562. From March to July an extensive campaign of 103 days in the Territory was carried out on Nutrition and Child Welfare, the cinema van working in conjunction with the Department of Social Welfare and the Medical Department. Eighty-two cinema shows were given to a total audience of some 86,900 persons, each cinema show being followed up by lectures and demonstrations the next day.

563. In November, a fire in Accra destroyed the whole of the Public Relations Department's Film Library containing 580 reels of 35 mm films, 3,598 reels of 16 mm films and 387 filmstrips, valued at over £16,000. Replacements are coming forward at a sufficient speed to keep the vans on

the road, while the United States Information Services and the British Council lent films to help supply the vans immediately after the fire. But it will inevitably take some time before the library is fully replaced.

564. United Nations Organisation material is received and distributed. In addition, factual information is also sent to the Gold Coast press in the form of Press Releases. During 1951 61 Press Releases dealing with Togoland and Togoland affairs were sent to the Press, and 59 were published.

565. There is a daily transmission of 4½ to 5 hours from the Government Broadcasting Station at Accra. It includes programmes in six African languages as well as English comprising news, music, talks and entertainment. There are regular broadcasts in Ewe, Twi and Hausa while towards the end of 1951 a daily news broadcast in Dagbani was introduced, with an occasional Dagbani feature programme. In addition, rediffusion stations relay the British Broadcasting Corporation's General Overseas and West African Regional Programmes from London for 6½ hours a day.

566. A Rediffusion Station—the first in the Territory—was opened at Ho on 29th November 1951, and an initial one hundred and forty receiver "boxes" have been installed. Another station at Hohoe is in course of erection, and it is planned to proceed with the Yendi station in 1952. The cost of hiring a rediffusion receiver is 5s. a month, a fee which has not changed since before the Second World War despite the greatly increased cost of materials.

567. In addition, it is planned that there should eventually be throughout the Gold Coast and the Territory 1,000 Radio Kiosks, for community listening at centres which cannot be served by rediffusion. A number of experimental kiosks have been erected for research purposes, including one at Yendi in the Northern Section.

(g) Public Health : Sanitation

(i) General

Q. 179

568. During 1951, the plans of the Medical Department for the improvement and expansion of medical and health services in the Territory have been vigorously pursued. The Medical Field Units have continued to operate in the Territory and, in addition to carrying out surveys for the collection of data on blindness due to onchocerciasis and on bilharzia, they have been engaged in the diagnosis and mass free treatment of yaws and trypanosomiasis. An important event bearing on the future development of medical and health services throughout the Gold Coast and the Territory was the announcement towards the end of 1951 of the Government's decision to appoint a Commission of Enquiry into the Health Needs of the Gold Coast and the Territory. Under the terms of reference, this Commission is to review the measures taken or projected in the Gold Coast and the Territory, either by the Government or by private enterprise, for the development of preventive and social medicine, including health education; for the development of curative medicine, including the provision of hospitals, health centres and dressing stations and the training of personnel; and for medical research; to examine the adequacy of the administrative structure and the organisation of the Medical Department in relation to such development; and to make recommendations. The Commission is expected to be appointed early in 1952 and it is hoped that the report will be available before the end of the year.

Q. 171

569. Dr. Lewis Berner's entomological Report on the development of the Volta River Basin has now been received. 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 has been studied in conjunction with an examination of other medical aspects of the Volta River Project. In November, 1951, Dr. Elmer G. Berry, a malacologist, who is carrying out a survey of the vectors of schistosomiasis in British West Africa as an Economic Co-operation Administration project, arrived in the Gold Coast where he is expected to spend about three months. A biologist has been appointed to assist Dr. Berry in his investigations, which are mainly in the Volta area, and he will continue his investigations after Dr. Berry's departure from the Gold Coast. The Government Medical entomologist started research work on *Simulium* species with the object of ascertaining the most suitable preventive measures.

570. The following are the principal diseases in the Territory and the Q. 177 number of cases treated during 1950 in each group:

(1) yaws	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,346
(2) diseases of the skin	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,088
(3) malaria (all forms)	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,149
(4) pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	...	...	165
(5) diseases of the eye	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,590
(6) gonorrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,952
(7) bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,268
(8) tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	115
(9) trypanosomiasis	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
(10) syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	32

Of these the following are endemic:—bronchitis, trypanosomiasis, malaria, yaws, conjunctivitis, guinea worm and tropical ulcer. There was no epidemic in the Territory during the year.

571. There were no major outbreaks in the Territory of cerebro-spinal-meningitis or smallpox in 1951. 121 cases of the former disease were recorded with 14 deaths, and 49 cases of smallpox with 3 deaths. Seventy thousand nine hundred and twenty-one vaccinations and re-vaccinations against smallpox were carried out during the year. A number of suspected cases of yellow fever were reported in the Krandu area and a total of 4,611 persons in the area were vaccinated with a combined smallpox and yellow fever vaccine. After further laboratory examinations, the suspected cases were found not to be yellow fever. Q. 181

572. Tropical and venereal diseases are treated at all hospitals and some dispensaries in the Territory and the Gold Coast. Some in particular, such as yaws, smallpox, trypanosomiasis and yellow fever, are the subject of special treatment campaigns. Q. 185

573. There are two Government leper settlements in the Territory, one at Ho and the other at Yendi. Admission of patients from the Territory and the Gold Coast is voluntary; treatment and food are provided free of charge. At Ho, which is the principal settlement, 282 in-patients were resident on the 1st January, 1951, while at Yendi there were 63 in-patients at the beginning of the year. At Ho the number of cases treated in 1951 was 335, of whom 5 died; and at Yendi 291 in-patients were treated in 1951, with no deaths, and 98 out-patients. The World Wide Evangelisation Crusade runs a settlement at Kpandae and it is proposed that the Mission should lay out a new settlement near the Oti River with the aid of a grant from Government. This Mission also operates a leprosy clinic at Banda.

Q. 172
Q. 181

574. 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 and with the World Health Organisation. In addition to joint campaigns against smallpox and trypanosomiasis, there is a constant pooling of knowledge, ideas, information and technique on preventive measures between the Gold Coast officers and their French colleagues. An international conference on Anglo-French Collaboration in health matters was held in Dakar during May, 1951. All reasonable sanitary precautions in accordance with the International Sanitary Convention of 1944 are taken on the occurrence of any of the diseases scheduled under that agreement. These include telegraphic notification of such diseases to the adjoining Territories, the World Health Organisation and all interested organisations.

(ii) *Organisation*

575. The Medical Department is divided into two branches: a Medical branch (engaged largely on curative medicine) and a Health branch (engaged largely on preventive medicine). Both are under the direction of the Director of Medical Services and both have the aim of furthering the positive health of the people. Assistant Directors in charge of the Colony and the Northern Territories supervise the activities of the Department 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 certain out-stations are called upon also to perform the tasks of medical officers of health.

Qs. 174,
176, 180

576. The Territory receives the same treatment as the Gold Coast in the provision of medical officers from the Colonial Medical Service. The recruitment of medical officers has improved recently and arrangements are in hand for more to be appointed to the service of the Administration next year. The field of recruitment is being extended to Germany, Switzerland, America, Holland and other countries. Government medical officers have been stationed throughout the year at Yendi, Ho and Hohoe and there is also a medical officer at Bawku just outside the Territory. There is a private medical practitioner at Kadjebi and a mission doctor at Worawora. The registration of doctors and dentists is regulated by the Medical Practitioners and Dentists Registration Ordinance. Provision is also made in the ordinance for the licensing of doctors with non-registrable qualifications in Mission employment or where the Director of Medical Services is satisfied that such doctors could with benefit be appointed in Government employment. Though the benefits to be derived from scientific medicine are becoming more widely appreciated, cases are still brought to light from time to time of practice by unqualified indigenous practitioners. During 1951, there was one prosecution in the Territory under the Medical Practitioners and Dentists Registration Ordinance. The activities of unqualified indigenous practitioners are now on the decline.

Q. 182

577. The Midwives Ordinance (Cap. 64) provides for the training and registration of midwives and regulates their practice; only registered midwives are permitted to practise in areas scheduled under this ordinance. At present it has been possible to schedule only certain large urban areas, none of which is in the Territory, since the number of registered midwives in private practice is insufficient. More are being trained each year and it is proposed to extend gradually the areas scheduled under the ordinance. The Administration encourages registered midwives to take up private practice outside the scheduled urban areas by paying a subsidy to them. There are no registered midwives engaged in private practice in the Northern Section

as yet but there are some in the Southern Section one of whom is employed by the Buem Native Authority at Jasikan. Rules regulating the practice of registered midwives are applicable in the territory. A bonus of 10 shillings per delivery up to 10 a month is given by the Medical Department to registered midwives.

(iii) Curative Medicine Facilities

578. As regards the Southern Section, the services of a number of specialists, as well as pathologists at the Medical Research Institute, are available at the well-equipped central hospital at Korle Bu, Accra, to the people of the Gold Coast and the Territory alike. A Government district hospital exists at Ho (38 beds) to which an ambulance has been allocated for the transport of serious cases. The hospital of 12 beds at Hohoe continued to be used during 1951 but the new hospital of 40 beds which was constructed during the year is expected to be put into use early in 1952. A hospital of 18 beds accommodated in temporary buildings, was opened at Worawora in the latter part of 1951 by the Ewe Presbyterian Church who have also provided the services of a doctor. In the Northern Section, there is a 36-bed hospital at Yendi which it is planned to extend to provide 60 beds. There is another Government Hospital just outside the Territory at Bawku which serves the northernmost parts. The hospital at Salaga serves the needs of that part of the Gonja district which lies in the Territory together with other neighbouring areas.

579. The hospital facilities in the Territory are supplemented by Q. 186 dispensaries situated as follows:

Area	Situation	Operated by
<i>Southern Section</i>		
Krachi ...	Kete-Krachi	The Administration
	Abotoase	Krachi N.A.
	Dain	Krachi N.A.
	Nkwanta	Krachi N.A.
	Grube	Krachi N.A.
	Banda	Krachi N.A.
Asogli ...	Matse	Asogli N.A.
	Jasikan (Maternity)	Buem N.A.
Akpini ...	Kpandu*	R.C. Mission
	Vakpo	Akpini N.A.
Awatime ...	Kpedze	Awatime N.A.
Ayonkudo ...	Wurupong	Ayonkudo N.A.
<i>Northern Section</i>		
Dagomba ...	Zabzugu	Dagomba N.A.
	Chereponi	Dagomba N.A.
	Kpaliba	Dagomba N.A.
	Karaga (just outside the territory)	Dagomba N.A.
	Saboba (child welfare clinic)*	Assemblies of God Mission
Mamprusi ...	Nakpanduri (dispensary and maternity clinic)*	Assemblies of God Mission
	Garu (just outside the territory)	Mamprusi N.A.
	Bunkpurugu	Mamprusi N.A.
Nanumba ...	Bimbilla	Nanumba N.A.
Gonja ...	Kpandae (leprosy settlement)*	World Wide Evangelisation Crusade
	Kpandae (dispensary)	Gonja N.A.
	Banda (leprosy clinic)*	World Wide Evangelisation Crusade

* See under " Voluntary Organisations " above.

The following dispensaries were under construction during 1951 but had not come into operation by the end of the year:—

<i>Area</i>	<i>Situation</i>	<i>Operated by:</i>
<i>Southern Section</i>		
Buem	Ahamansu	Buem N.A.
	Ayoma	Buem N.A.
Akpini	Liati Gbledi	Akpini N.A.
	Have	Akpini N.A.
Atando	Likpe Mate	Atando N.A.
	Golokwati	Atando N.A.
<i>Northern Section</i>		
Mamprusi	Bugri	Kusasi N.A.

Q. 182 580. Maternity cases are accepted at all hospitals, and ante-natal and child welfare clinics are run by the Administration, missions or native authorities at Ho, Hohoe, Kpandu, Bawku, Nakpanduri, Saboba, Yendi and Kpandae. The Buem Native Authority operates a well equipped 12-bed maternity clinic at Jasikan and employs a qualified midwife. The British Red Cross Society operates a mobile maternity and child welfare clinic based on Ho which visits 12 population centres in the Southern Section. A full-time trained midwife runs the clinic and is employed by the Society.

Q. 186 581. The medical officers at Ho and Hohoe pay weekly visits to Kpandu, Kadjebi, Kpedze, Vane and Jasikan and fortnightly visits to Vakpo and Wurupong.

Q. 170 582. During the year the construction of the Health Centre at Kpandu was completed and it will be put into use initially as a dispensary and maternity clinic early in 1952. Arrangements were put in hand for the construction of a second health centre at Bimbilla.

(iv) Preventive Medicine and Sanitation

Q. 169 583. The health branch, under an Assistant Director in the Head Office at Accra, is responsible to the Director of Medical Services for preventive medicine and sanitation measures. As already stated, it is neither possible nor desirable to separate preventive and curative services, and the medical officers at Yendi, Ho, Hohoe and at Bawku, just outside the Territory, perform the functions of medical officers of health in their respective areas, supervising the work of the health staffs of the Administration and native authorities. Government sanitary inspectors are stationed at Yendi, Ho, Hohoe, Kete-Krachi and Kpandu. Other Government health workers stationed in town and villages throughout the Territory include vaccinators and village overseers. There are some registered midwives engaged in private practice in the Southern Section who receive a subsidy from the Administration. In addition, native authorities employ village overseers in most areas and, in the Northern Section, vaccinators also. In Buem, the Native Authority provides assistance for health and sanitary services at Jasikan, Kadjebi, Worawora, Ahamansu, Borada and Papase, to each of which overseers are posted by the Native Authority.

Q. 180 584. Health education and general sanitation are undertaken as the primary functions of the health staff. Sanitary inspectors, vaccinators and village overseers in their visits educate the people in health matters and carry out routine house to house inspections. Practical examples are given by the construction of model sanitary structures and water supplies in the larger villages. An important part in this work is played by the Mass Education Teams of the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development. Each team includes a trained sanitary inspector and a nurse seconded from

the Medical Department to assist in the work of stimulating a spirit of community effort to raise standards of health and hygiene. After the visit of a team, an Assistant Mass Education Officer is stationed in the district and follows up the work initiated by the Team in close co-operation with the Local Development Committee. Vernacular pamphlets and film strips on village sanitation and hygiene are in course of preparation. During the year, the Department of Rural Water Development has continued to provide improved water supplies to towns and villages by building dams or sinking wells. Their work has been supplemented by that of the well-digging teams of the Native Authorities who have, in addition, carried out improvements to town drains and latrine accommodation.

585. In the Southern Section the bucket conservancy system is used at Ho, Hohoe, Kpandu and Kete-Krachi. In places where this is insufficient, septic tanks and pit latrines have been constructed as well, and the Southern Togoland Rural Development Committee has been particularly active in this field. In the smaller towns and villages, pit latrines only are in use but efforts are being made to replace them gradually by septic tank latrines. In the Northern Section, the bucket conservancy system is used at Yendi, where there are also a few septic tank latrines. Q. 187

586. In Hohoe, the principal water supply is the river Dayi; but a dam is being built and a piped water supply is expected to be made available in June, 1952. The town of Ho has a simple pipe-borne water supply from which water is drawn at central points in the town. A pipe-borne water supply has been installed at Yendi by the Department of Rural Water Development who control it and will be responsible for sampling and analysis. Elsewhere water is obtained from streams and wells; the wells are wholly or partially lined with concrete according to ground conditions to prevent the access of surface water which would otherwise contaminate the supply. Many large buildings have attached to them water tanks in which rain water from the roofs is collected.

587. 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. There are also a number of small dams and reservoirs but the geological formation is not in general suited to them.

588. Stagnant pools are oiled with anti-malarial and paris green 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

589. 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. A new slaughter house was built during the year at Kpandai by the Gonja Native Authority. 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

(v) Nutrition

590. There are occasional local and seasonal shortages of food. However, with the exception of Mamprusi, where there was a poor year, the supply of food in other parts of the Territory has been good during the year under review. Q. 100

591. The main source of supply of staple foods, fats and oils, vegetables and fruit is local production. Fish, mostly dried, is supplied by sea fisheries in coastal towns and districts. Meat, of all kinds, is 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. In terms of food factors, such deficiencies in diet as exist are mainly of protein, calcium and riboflavin. Deficiencies in green vegetables and fruits were noticeable but may be expected to be remedied by education in the importance of balanced diets and by improvements in farming.

Q. 180. 592. Potential leaders, such as teachers and social welfare workers, continue to be given instruction on nutrition. In addition the Mass Education Teams of the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development have continued to give 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 and towns. The Mass Education Teams also use films on nutrition and, in particular, the film "Amenu's child".

Q. 183. 593. A fully trained nutrition officer is attached to the Medical Department and her services are available in the Territory as well as in other parts of the Gold Coast. This officer studies living conditions and requirements in the light of nutritional science and advises the Administration as to how that science may be applied to improve nutritional standards. In addition to her work in the Gold Coast generally, the Nutrition Officer carried out an investigation in the Territory during 1951; the Departments of Agriculture, Animal Health, Fisheries and Education have also carried out research and teaching in connection with nutrition. These investigations entail study of local conditions, customs and habits as they relate to nutrition with a view to adapting nutritional knowledge and advances so that policy may be formulated to meet local needs. The reconstitution of the Nutrition Committee has been under consideration in the light of constitutional reforms.

594. Branches of the Medical Department and of the Education Department together with the Mass Education Teams have continued to give instruction to mothers on the important subject of the proper feeding of infants. An experiment in school feeding has been carried out in one of the larger towns in the Colony with a view to ascertaining the possibility of introducing school meals in other parts of the Gold Coast and the Territory. 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 eggs and vegetables supplied from school gardens, makes it possible to ensure that each pupil has a good mid-day meal. In the Nanumba and Gonja areas of the Territory, parents are not required to make any 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.

595. During 1950, a team of two experts on dietetics, Professor Brock of W.H.O. and Doctor Autret of F.A.O., visited the Gold Coast in the course of a tour of tropical Africa. The particular object of their study was the nutritional disease "Kwashiorkor" and its relationship to other forms of malnutrition. Kwashiorkor occurs in its severest form among people whose basic foods are cassava, plantain, yam and maize. Animal proteins such as those contained in meat, fish and milk, have a protective effect. The use

of dried skim milk results in a noticeable fall in the rate of mortality, especially among children aged one to five. The conclusion is that preventive measures should therefore include increases in the supply and consumption of fish, meat, milk and groundnuts; the replacement of cassava by millets, sorghum and rice; and the extension of the cultivation of green vegetables in rural areas and in village gardens. In accordance with the recommendations of the team, the Medical Department is using skim milk on a wider scale in hospitals generally and particularly when treating diagnosed cases of kwashiorkor. Skim milk is also distributed free whenever possible in child welfare clinics and its increased consumption in the home is being advocated.

596. Domestic Science is taught in girls' middle schools and colleges; this includes general training on nutritional matters. The girls are also taught child care. Q. 180

597. A large variety of animals, birds and fish are used for food. Wild plants are used to supplement the crops produced by the farmers and to some extent provide a reserve supply of food. Q. 184

(vi) *Vital Statistics*

598. At Ho, where the Births, Deaths and Burials Ordinance (cap. 58 of the Laws of the Gold Coast) applies, all births and deaths which occur must be registered. Various particulars are recorded from which a summary is made at the end of the year. A table will be found at Appendix I. Native Authorities in the Southern Section have the power to order the registration of births, deaths and burials within their jurisdiction. Rules to give effect to this have been published by the Akpini, Asogli and Buem Native Authorities. The Government provides training and allowances for the registrars and advice is given by health workers in the course of their domiciliary visits on the value and importance of reporting births and deaths for the purposes of registration. As mentioned in paragraph 100, however, little progress has been made in this field. It is intended that the registration of births, deaths and burials should be extended under the new Local Authorities constituted by the Local Government Ordinance. Q. 173
Q. 196

(vii) *Training*

599. Some Native Authority dressers have been accepted at the Ho and Hohoe Hospitals to undergo an 18 months' training course after which they will return to their respective Native Authorities. There are no other public or private institutions in the Territory which provide training for male or female medical staff, but there are special facilities in Government hospitals and institutions in the Gold Coast for the training of nurses, midwives, sanitary inspectors, X-ray assistants, dispensers and laboratory workers. Other grades of auxiliary medical personnel receive training in the course of their work. These facilities are available without discrimination to any suitable candidate who possesses the necessary qualifications. Candidates from the Territory are also eligible for the award of Government scholarships to enable them to undergo training in the United Kingdom for which no arrangements can be made at present in the Gold Coast. Throughout the year training facilities have been improved and extended and great importance is attached to their further expansion to meet the demands of the plans for the development of health and medical services. Every effort is made to interest women in taking up employment in the Public Service. Thirteen women from the Territory are now serving in the Medical Department while 33 more were undergoing training in 1951 in various medical institutions. Q. 174
Q. 175
Q. 135

(viii) *Finance and Plans*

Q. 169 600. The estimate of Government expenditure during 1950-51 is made up as follows:—

	£
1. Share of administrative expenses	4,223
2. Share of specialists' services, including mental, laboratory, dental, limb-fitting, X-ray, epidemiology, leprosy survey and control ...	9,813
3. Personal Emoluments including wages	12,670
4. Travelling, transport	1,658
5. Hospital equipment and drugs	11,797
6. Fuel and diet	193
7. Leper Settlements	4,750
8. Sanitation in Government areas and villages	497
9. Miscellaneous items including training of nurses and midwives, upkeep of motor vehicles, prevention of infectious diseases, vaccination expenses, etc.	4,683
	£50,266

Q. 170 601. (a) The scope of the Development Plan is considered in section F at paragraphs 216-220 but in connection with the provision of public health facilities in the Territory the following points are of interest. The construction of the new hospital containing 40 beds at Hohoe was completed during 1951 with the exception of the provision of water supply. It is expected that it will be possible to put the new hospital into use early in 1952. It is proposed to rebuild the hospital at Yendi ward by ward and a start on this work is to be made in the financial year 1952-53. The rebuilding of the hospital at Bawku in the Northern Territories, just outside the Territory, is also planned to begin in the next financial year. In accordance with the policy of providing, so far as possible, isolation blocks at all hospitals maintained by the Administration, provision has been made in the Development Plan for the construction of an isolation block as well as a maternity ward at Ho Hospital. The construction at Kpandu of the first of the series of health centres throughout the Gold Coast and the Territory was completed during 1951 and will be put into use early in 1952. Preliminary work on the construction of a second centre at Bimbilla was started in 1951.

602. (b) Apart from these projects for extended services, the Territory will benefit from the schemes included in the Medical Section of the Development Plan which are conceived as being of service to the Gold Coast as a whole. Work is proceeding on the construction of a Leprosarium in the Colony which will accommodate 1,200 patients in advanced stages of the disease. Funds have been provided under a Colonial Development and Welfare scheme. This institution will include the Headquarters of the Specialist Leprologist who is responsible for the work of the Leprosy Service throughout the Gold Coast and the Territory. A start has been made on the construction of a new central hospital and Nurses Training College in Kumasi at an estimated cost of two million pounds which, in addition to providing the usual hospital facilities, will include a number of up-to-date specialist departments. It is proposed to construct a new mental hospital in Kumasi during the next financial year. The Territory will in addition benefit from the plans for the expansion of existing training facilities in the Gold Coast, such as that which has already been started

for the enlargement of the scope of the Schools of Hygiene in Accra, Kintampo and Tamale; and from the establishment of new training schemes. The extension of the Nurses Training College in Accra is proceeding and a second college is to form part of the new Kumasi Central Hospital.

(h) Drugs

603. 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. 60); and

The Pharmacy and Poisons Ordinance (No. 21 of 1946).

Under these ordinances, provision is made to control the manufacture, importation, exportation, labelling and distribution of dangerous drugs. In practice no drugs are manufactured in the Territory or are exported from it.

604. The population of the Territory is not addicted to narcotic drugs. Q. 191
The undermentioned types and quantities of drugs were consumed during Q. 192
1951.

	<i>lbs.</i>	<i>ozs.</i>	<i>dr.</i>
Tinct Opii Conc.	2	—	—
Tinct Chloroform et Morph Co.	15	—	—
Tinct Opii Camph Co.	10	—	—
Liquor Opii Sed	2	—	—
Injection Morphine	—	11½	—
Cocain Hcl.	—	3½	—
Diamorphine Hcl.	—	—	2
Liquor Morph Hcl.	9	—	—
Tinct Camph Co. Conc.	2	—	—
Codeine Phosph B.P.	—	4	—
Morphine Hcl. B.P.	—	½	—

605. Apart from legislation, the following measures have been taken to Q. 192 regulate the traffic in and the use of dangerous drugs:—

(a) control of imports and exports 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; and

(c) surprise inspections of stocks and records.

606. The following conventions relating to narcotic drugs have been Q. 193 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); and

(iii) Convention for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs (Geneva, 1931).

(i) Alcohol and Spirits

Q. 194

608. 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 1951 is as follows:—

	<i>On hand</i> 1/1/51	<i>Imports</i> gallons	<i>Sales</i> gallons	<i>On hand</i> 31/12/52
Gin	63	699	671	91
Whisky	3	135	137	1
Rum	44	113	136	21
Brandy	33	117	123	27
Total 1951	143	1,064	1,067	140
Wine	3,581	27,677	27,748	3,510
Beer... ..	10,471	274,065	275,783	8,753

There were current 11 spirit licences and 737 wine and beer licences.

609. 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; 12 such licences were held in Dagomba and Nanumba and 3 in the Gonja area lying within the Territory. 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.

610. 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.

611. 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. Import duties are set out in Appendix VIII.

Q. 195

(j) Housing and Town Planning

Q. 203

612. There are no mining areas or plantations in the Territory. The standard of housing throughout the Southern Section is generally speaking commensurate with the social and economic development of the people. The usual material for building is "swish", i.e., sun-dried laterite soil, which forms an adequate but impermanent structure. In the past floors have usually consisted of beaten earth, but the use of concrete for this purpose is becoming common. Corrugated iron roofing is gradually replacing thatch, especially in the towns and larger villages.

613. The Towns Ordinance contains provisions regarding 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.

614. Experiments in building with "landcrete", a combination of the concrete and pisé-de-terre type of construction have continued. This material has been used for the Buem Native Authority Maternity Clinic and the new block of offices built by the Buem Native Authority, and the results obtained appear highly successful. Q. 206

615. There has been no legislation affecting housing or town planning during the year. Q. 204

616. The Department of Housing is responsible for the design and execution 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. Q. 205

617. A survey for the town planning of Hohoe, the main commercial centre of the Southern Section, was completed during the year. At the end of 1951 arrangements had been made to begin surveys for the town planning of Kpandu, Papase and Ahamansu. In the Northern Section the planning for a layout of Bimbilla in the Nanumba District was completed during the year and the construction of the new central town road was begun. In town areas in the Northern Section the wealthier people show an increasing tendency to build their houses on good foundations and to provide concrete floors. Q. 206

(k) Penal Organisation

618. There are four prisons in the Territory—at Ho, Kpandu, Kete Krachi 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 prison staff apply. There are 30 prisons under the Gold Coast Prisons Department, classified as follows:— Q. 207

Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Local Prisons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Women's Prisons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Contagious Diseases Prison	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Industrial Institution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Prison Camps	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

Central Prisons receive all classes of prisoners irrespective of their length of sentence. Local prisons receive all classes of prisoners sentenced in their district but retain only those awarded imprisonment under two years. The Borstal Institution receives youths between the ages of 16 and 21 years, whether sentenced to imprisonment or ordered to be detained at the Institution. In addition to the main women's prisons, parts of certain local prisons are set aside for the accommodation of short-term women prisoners.

619. 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
- 2 Instructors of Industries
- 2 Assistant Instructors of Industries
- 20 Civil Service Clerks
- 8 Second Division teachers
- 7 Agents for Discharged Prisoners Aid Society
- 1 Farm Bailiff
- 965 Warders
- 26 Matrons.

620. 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.

621. 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.

622. The warder staff is divided into 79 staff warders, 788 first to fourth class warders, 58 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 cadets, 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.

623. 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 each prison.

Q. 208

624. During the year 1951 the daily average number of prisoners in custody and the staff at each prison in the Territory was as follows:—

<i>Prison</i>	<i>Staff</i>	<i>Daily average number in custody</i>
Ho	1 K.O.P. 16 Warders	48·64
Kpandu	1 K.O.P. 14 Warders	50·95
Kete Krachi	1 K.O.P. 8 Warders	27·19
Yendi	11 K.O.P. 12 Warders	25·45

625. The following is a general description of the 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. The prisoners in the small lock-up 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. Women prisoners are not kept at the prisons in the Territory, except whilst awaiting transfer to larger prisons where more suitable accommodation is available. The average amount of space available for each prisoner at the prisons concerned is as follows:—

<i>Ho</i>	<i>Kpandu</i>
159 cub. ft.	325 cub. ft.
<i>Yendi</i>	<i>Kete Krachi</i>
293 cub. ft.	394 cub. ft.

Prisoners occupy cells at night only.

The amount of space available for each prisoner at Ho is somewhat less than the optimum. Ho prison had accommodation for a daily average of 30 prisoners during 1951, but the daily average number of prisoners was 48-64. It is true that the prisoners occupy the cells only at night; but it is most desirable that the amount of available space should be increased. It is the intention of the Administration to enlarge Ho prison and a sum of £24,000 has been allocated for that purpose. The extension will be carried out during the year 1952.

626. 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 prisoners generally show an increase in weight soon after admission.

627. 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.

628. 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 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 places of conviction is given to prisoners on release.

Q. 209 629. There are special laws applying to juvenile offenders. No juvenile under 14 is imprisoned and young offenders under 16 years of age may be committed to the Industrial School at Agona Swedru in the Colony. Those under the age of 21 years may be ordered to be detained at the Borstal 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 Borstal 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 Borstal 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. At the end of 1951 4 boys from the Territory were at the Borstal Institution. An After-Care Officer is on the staff of the Institution and looks after welfare and rehabilitation.

630. 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. 210 631. 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. 211 632. 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.

Q. 212 633. Prisoners serving sentences of two years and over are generally transferred from the Southern Section to the Central Prisons 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 Temale. 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 places 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.

634. The following penalties, other than fine or imprisonment, may be awarded by the Courts:— 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.

635. Sentences of imprisonment are imposed for specified periods. The Courts may order flogging for adults only for housebreaking with violence. 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 the infliction of penalties of forced residence on the indigenous inhabitants of the Territory. Aliens convicted of serious crimes may, however, be deported.

636. During the year 1951 fresh legislation was provided for the name of Industrial Institute to be changed to that of Borstal Institution, and the remission of sentence awarded in all prisons for good conduct and industry was increased from one-quarter to one-third. Q. 214

637. The following developments are in process of being introduced:— Q. 215
the placing of selected second offenders with first offenders at prison camps;

general improvements and extensions in classification earnings scheme, industrial and educational training and mechanical farming;

the extension to all prisons of the project to provide places other than prisons for the accommodation of suspected lunatics during the period that they are under observation.

The following changes are planned for the immediate future;

the extension of Ho Prison;
increase of Staff so as to enable—

(i) the hours of duty of prison staff to be reduced to 86 hours per fortnight;

(ii) the number of hours during which prisoners are locked up to be reduced, and cell latrine pans to be emptied before "lights out";

wherever possible, latrine buckets will be enclosed in a wooden box and curtained off;

provision to introduce more variety in the prison diet, and to make it more flexible and palatable;

the appointment of a Standing Prisons Advisory Committee;

an increase in the number of Trade Instructors so as to make possible a greater distinction between "instruction" and "production"; and

the selection of a site and the drawing of plans for a new central prison; in the new prison it is intended to provide communal sleeping; dining and recreational accommodation; in each cell-dormitory there will be flush latrines and washbasins; bunk beds with canvas stretchers will replace the sleeping mats at present in use.

Q. 216 638. 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. fining earnings). The Visiting Committee has the power to award corporal punishment with a light cane up to a maximum of 24 strokes. Neither cellular confinement nor the ordering of reduced diets is often used. Forfeiture of remission of sentences or loss of privileges, such as earnings or 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.

639. 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	1	2	Nil	Nil
Ho	4	8	Nil	Nil
Kete Krachi	1	4	Nil	Nil
Yendi	1	9	Nil	Nil
	7	23	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 in the Territory as prison punishment for over 11 years.

Q. 217 640. Prisoners sentenced to a term or terms of imprisonment exceeding one month can, by good conduct and industry, earn remission up to one-third 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.

641. The provision of industrial and educational training will, it is hoped, assist prisoners after their release. 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 their 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.

642. 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.

643. 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. The Territory 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 a posting. Q. 218

H. EDUCATION

(a) General

644. It is important that, at all stages of its development, the educational Q. 219 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, to some extent, outstrip the others in its expansion, as a matter of general policy each element as far as possible expands proportionately to the others.

645. The history of the Gold Coast has been such that the Southern area (the Colony, the Southern Section of the Territory and Ashanti) has now a long-established and widespread educational system which is capable of relatively rapid expansion, subject always to financial considerations.

646. In the Northern Territories (which did not come under British Protection until 1902) and in that part of the Territory which is administered with them, 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 a revised Ten-Year Development Plan was initiated in 1944 by the establishment of the Government Teacher-Training College at Tamale. In 1951, with the advent of the new constitution in the Gold Coast and the appointment of a Minister of Education and Social Welfare, the Accelerated Development Plan for Education was drawn up, to take effect from January, 1952. Owing, however, to the shortage of teachers in the Territory, it is not expected that it will be possible to accelerate to any large degree the Revised Ten-Year Plan which allows for the maximum expansion possible on the foundations provided by the existing educational system.

647. 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 from the South 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 be only a partial remedy 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.

648. 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 (now termed "Primary" schools) and senior primary, now "middle", boarding schools for boys. Senior education is available for children of the Northern Section at the Government Girls' School at Tamale, the Government Boys' School at Tamale and two 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 Territory. Three new Native Authority village primary schools have been opened in the Northern Section of the Territory this year at Bugri, Nakpanduri and Saboba, and it is planned to open another one at Gbankurugu in 1952. Some children from the Territory are also enrolled at the newly established Native Authority day schools at Bawku and Karaga which are close to the border of the Territory. The boys' middle boarding school which was opened this year at Damongo in the Gonja District, though not in the Territory, will serve that part of it which is in the Gonja District.

Q. 229

649. Separate maps of the Northern and Southern Sections showing all the educational institutions were included at the end of the 1948 Report. The numbers of pupils in the various types of schools are fully set out in Appendix XIV of this Report.

(b) Structure of the Education System and Plans of Development

Q. 220

650. The educational system of the Territory is the same in structure as that of the Gold Coast, and has been developed in accordance with a Ten-Year Plan which came into operation six years ago. This plan will now be superseded by the Accelerated Development Plan for Education referred to above which comes into effect in January, 1952.

651. The system of education prior to the Accelerated Development Plan provided for a primary course at infant-junior schools for children of 6 to 12 years, followed by a four-year course at a senior primary school; entry to the secondary schools could be obtained after completion of the second year of the senior primary school course. The Accelerated Development Plan aims to provide as soon as possible a six-year basic primary course for all children at public expense. At first the course will be open to all children from the age of six years, with entry at an earlier stage to be introduced later when circumstances permit. Children will complete their six years in the primary school (the present infant-junior school) at the age

of 11 or 12 years and then proceed to a four-year course (the present senior primary course) which will be known as the middle school course. The term "middle" indicates that the school is somewhere mid-way in standard between the primary and secondary schools. At present, pupils take the Common Entrance Examination for admission to secondary schools in the third and fourth year of the senior primary (middle) course. However it is an object of policy to reduce the present 8-10 years period preparatory to secondary education until it eventually becomes possible to admit selected pupils direct from the top class of the primary course to the first secondary form without any intervening attendance at "middle" schools. Thus the middle school course is at present not an alternative to the secondary school course, but a necessary stepping-stone to it; however, when the age of entry to secondary schools has been reduced to 12 years, pupils completing the primary course will be able to follow the post-primary course that is most suited to their needs and abilities—secondary grammar, secondary technical or middle. The middle school will provide a practical type of education, as opposed to the academic course of the secondary grammar school, designed to prepare children for grappling with everyday problems of living. The majority of pupils, perhaps 75 per cent., will undoubtedly be more suited to this type of education and it will be some time before the Territory can support enough middle schools to accommodate them all.

652. Apart from financial considerations, it will not be possible to implement fully the promotion schemes of the Accelerated Development Plan until the quality of the primary school course has been improved by a considerable increase in the number of trained teachers. Teachers for the Territory's schools have for many years been trained at the Achimota Training College (now removed to Kumasi as part of the Kumasi College of Technology), the Presbyterian Training College at Akropong in Akwapim, and St. Augustine's College at Cape Coast. In 1944, a College was established at Tamale in the Northern Territories, which trains teachers for the Northern Section and, at present, for the Krachi District of the Southern Section. More recently, in pursuance of the policy of expanding as rapidly as possible the provision of the six-year infant-junior course henceforth to be known as the primary course, two new training colleges have been opened in the Territory to train teachers for these schools. They are the Ewe Presbyterian Training College at Amedjofe and the Roman Catholic Training College at Hohoe; these Colleges provide a two-year course for students who have completed the full infant-junior (primary) and senior primary (middle) school courses. The Roman Catholic College is for men only but Amedjofe has been co-educational since 1950. The total capacity of Amedjofe is 120; that of Hohoe is at present 60. In accordance with the Accelerated Development Plan for Education, however, the Roman Catholic College at Hohoe is to be duplicated in two stages in 1952 and 1953, providing for an eventual enrolment of 120 students who will be liable for service, if necessary, in other than Roman Catholic Schools. The new Local Authorities to be set up will in time take over the main responsibility for primary and middle education and to meet their need for teachers a further 17 teacher-training colleges are to be built. One of these is to be sited, according to present plans, in the Aman-Enum district in the Southern Section. Provision is also being made in the Accelerated Development Plan for the establishment of a new Government two-year post-primary teacher-training college at Pusiga in the Northern Section. In January, 1951, a refresher course for teachers was conducted at Ho by the Education Department in conjunction with the University College of the Gold Coast, with

the object of raising the efficiency and broadening the interests of teachers including those working in schools in the Territory. Refresher courses for teachers were also held during the year at Amedjofe College, and Mawuli secondary School, Ho. The three training colleges in the Gold Coast which are mentioned earlier in this paragraph train teachers for both infant-junior (primary) and senior (middle) schools: their enrolment is being steadily increased and the requirements of Togoland are kept in mind. There is also a Government Teacher-Training College at Winneba in the Colony which admits to a two-year course of teacher-training students who are to be employed in infant-junior schools.

Q. 223

653. Mawuli Secondary School, Ho, is now in its second year. Work is proceeding on the construction of the school buildings, the cost of which is estimated to be £250,000. Some of these buildings on the new site are ready for occupation and are being taken into use in January, 1952. The Secondary Schools in the Colony and Ashanti continue to provide facilities for pupils from the Territory. These pupils benefit to the full from the life and work of these schools, and hold their own with pupils from the Colony and Ashanti both in class and in out-of-school activities. The Accelerated Development Plan provides for 15 new Secondary Day Schools, one of which will be at Kpandu in Southern Togoland. A secondary class was started in 1951 by the Education Department at Tamale and is open to boys from the Northern Section of the Territory. The Administration is fully aware that existing facilities are not adequate to meet the widespread demand for secondary education and an endeavour is being made to remedy this by bringing into the scheme of Government assistance a number of hitherto non-assisted secondary schools. These schools have come into existence with the object of preparing pupils for the Cambridge School Certificate Examination, but since they are completely dependent on their fees, their standards of staffing, housing and equipment are low. Now, in accordance with a motion passed by the Legislative Assembly on 11th May, 1951, assistance is being extended to certain of these schools which conform to minimum requirements with regard to the qualification of their staffs, the condition of their buildings and the number of pupils enrolled.

654. 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 make 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.

655. 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. It provides 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, to fill satisfactorily 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. At a less advanced level full-time *trade-training* courses have been provided at Asuansi and Mampong (Ashanti) for some years and the new Trade-Training Centre at Tamale opened in January, 1951. The trades taught are masonry, carpentry and joinery and basic mechanical engineering trades. The courses are of four years' duration and the Centres are board-

ing institutions. Students are selected by examination and interview after completion of the senior primary courses, except at Tamale, where entrants are accepted at an earlier stage.

656. 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 these teacher-training courses should become the responsibility of the College of Technology which is mentioned in paragraph 661 below.

657. 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 Technology, a pattern of technical education catering for the country's main needs will be completed.

658. The College of Technology apart, it is proposed that the programme of development should be as follows:—

Four secondary technical boarding schools should be established. They should admit pupils on the completion of the second year of the senior primary (middle) school course and should provide an education which will lead up to admission either to the College of 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 is to be continued as Asuansi and Mampong pending their transfer to industrial centres, when the existing buildings will become agricultural instruction centres. Trade training at the Tamale centre will be unaffected.

659. *Technical institutes* are to be established in the following main urban areas: Accra, Sekondi/Takoradi and Kumasi. One of these, at Accra, has begun with commercial and domestic arts courses, while a fourth, on a smaller scale and catering especially for the mining industry, is nearing completion at Tarkwa. Institutes will be non-boarding and they will provide for the following:—

- (1) courses as 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: students attending these courses might be released by their employers either on one or more days each week, or for some weeks' full-time training, if that were acceptable ;
- (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.

660. *Mobile Training Units.* The technical institutes will be located in the main centres of industry. But it is proposed that provision should be made, by means of mobile training units, for the improvement of artisan standards in other areas, and that these units should be based on technical institutes and should provide short courses in building, motor fitting, black-smithing and other common and essential trades. Training would be designed to be given as far as possible in the actual course of trainees' work.

661. *Advanced technical and technological education* will be provided at a new type of college which is being established near Kumasi on a very extensive site granted by the Asantehene. It is known as the Kumasi College of 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 which is being expanded has become a department of the new institution. Its long established administrative organisation and its traditions will be of great value in the new enterprise. It is intended that the work of the College should be at a post-secondary level. Specialist teacher-training courses will include agriculture, art and crafts, domestic science, music, physical education and technical subjects such as are to be taught in technical institutes and trade-training centres. 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 Technology itself. Other courses will include community development, commercial subjects and accountancy, pharmacy, mechanical engineering and building construction. Courses in mechanical, civil, and electrical engineering will eventually be at the university degree course level.

662. 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. The College has been admitted to the special relationship extended by the University of London to certain English and Colonial University Colleges. Under the scheme, the syllabuses for London Degree Courses may be modified to suit local conditions and the College takes part in the setting and marking of the examinations. Final approval of the courses and examinations rests with the University of London, who require to be satisfied on the qualifications of the teaching staff and the system of teaching. Students from the Territory are admitted to the University College on the same terms as students from the Gold Coast, 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. Other students have obtained admission to Colleges in the United States of America where the Gold Coast Government now maintains a Liaison Officer. Several of these students have been granted a measure of financial assistance to enable them to complete their studies.

663. The University 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, 1951, the College had 340 undergraduates, of whom 18 came from the Territory. Thirty-five were enrolled in the Institute of Education, 141 were reading for final degree examinations in arts or science and the remainder for the Intermediate Examinations.

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

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

Science: Botany, Chemistry, Geography, Mathematics, Physics, Zoology.

A professor of Archaeology started work in October, 1951. In addition there are the following College Departments:—

An Institute of Education ;

A Department of Extra-Mural Studies.

665. Fees for tuition, boarding and lodging amount to £100 per annum but all except two of the undergraduates hold scholarships of one kind or another. There are no part-time students and undergraduates are required to reside full-time in College throughout their course. Facilities for research are available in all teaching Departments.

666. 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 lay-out plan, and work is proceeding rapidly. The first completed portion of these buildings is scheduled to be ready for occupation in October, 1952. 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 by 1956. The senior staff envisaged for this first phase of development will number approximately 100.

667. The College has had capital funds granted to it amounting to over £3,000,000, of which nearly £2,000,000 was granted by the Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Board, £1,000,000 by the Administration and £400,000 from the Colonial Development and Welfare Funds. Annual expenditure is met by Government grant, voted until now by the Legislature. The grant will rise from £100,000 in 1948 to £300,000 in 1953.

(c) Organisation

668. 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.

669. 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*, all schools are under the management of the Native Authorities. The Administration manages only a few schools directly and it does not propose to increase the number under its direct management:

none of these Government schools is situated in the Territory. The standard of work achieved in the schools grant-aided by the Administration is equal to that of schools directly managed by the Administration.

670. That schools are managed by Missions and Churches does not imply that the latter 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 the Education Ordinance and Rules, and must reach the prescribed standards of efficiency, which are the same as those laid down for Government schools. None may be conducted for private gain. All grant-aided schools 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.

671. The Missions and Churches are not required to finance schools. Schools were supported during 1951 and previously by Government grants, by grants from native authorities and by school fees; the system of financing schools will change in 1952 but there will still be contributions from the Administration and from Local Authorities, with, in the case of "middle" schools only, the addition of school fees which will be paid into the Local Authority revenue. There is very close co-operation between the Missions, the Churches and the Native Authorities which manage schools and the Education Department; and the latter has control in all relevant spheres—administrative, financial and professional.

Q. 224

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

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

674. 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 to be given to it of an intention to open a school.

675. 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 in order to obtain information for use in drawing up programmes for the development of existing, and the opening of new, schools.

676. The information thus provided, as modified by the further reports that have become available subsequently, has been made available to the District Education Committees, and they are called upon each year to make recommendations on proposals for the opening of new schools. By giving such advice, the Committees have given very valuable assistance in the task of organising the extension of facilities for primary education.

677. 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.

678. The main conditions on which grants-in-aid from the Administration Q. 225 are at present payable to assisted schools 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 repair and for providing adequate equipment and sanitation.

(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 schools must be open to all children without prejudice to religion or race and no child may receive any religious instruction objected to by his or her parent or guardian.

(4) The school must meet for not less than 350 sessions in the year, each session being of half a day.

(5) The curriculum must 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 education policy is to provide a staff capable of interpreting the prescribed curriculum with the necessary flexibility.

(6) The school must not be conducted for private profit and the teaching staff must not undertake, in school hours, duties unconnected with school work.

(7) 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, although with special permission the figure of 40 may be raised to 45. (These figures refer to enrolment, not to average attendance.)

679. However, with the introduction of a six-year primary course in 1952, instead of a three-year infant course followed by a three-year junior course, the size of all classes will be uniform throughout the course. Also, in view of the increase in the applications for admission stimulated by the abolition of school fees, standards of perfection must be temporarily relaxed, and up to 46 pupils will be permitted in all primary classes provided that physical conditions permit. The ultimate aim will be to reduce these classes to 40 throughout the course.

680. Primary schools were classified during 1951 as "assisted", "designated" and "non-designated". Assisted schools receive grants-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 is the extreme step taken of removing the school from the assisted list. Assisted schools have their grants paid to the voluntary agency controlling them; the grants cover approximately 80 per cent. of the cost of the teachers' salaries.

681. Until 1947, the assisted schools were the only primary schools (in addition of course to the few Government 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 limited 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 and 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 the Administration gave them every help short of direct financial assistance, so that they might supplement the work of the assisted schools. Designated schools are of lower quality than the assisted schools, but since the policy of designation was introduced, the quality of their work has been improved by the posting to them of trained teachers as these became available. Although the majority of the teachers employed in designated schools are still untrained, staffing is beginning to be improved 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.

682. In addition to the assisted and designated schools, there are many 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, especially in the supply of trained teachers, do not yet permit of universal education of a high standard. Many of these non-designated schools receive small grants from Native Authority funds. Designated schools were considered for admission to the assisted list if they were girls' schools or were situated in areas which were behind in educational development.

Q. 223 683. All assisted schools and most designated schools are properly equipped with furniture, teaching apparatus and stationery.

Q. 220 684. The Accelerated Development Plan provides for the two classifications of school only, assisted and non-assisted. The former will include all schools previously classed as assisted and designated and a certain number of non-designated schools. The inclusion of some non-designated schools in the

scheme of Government assistance is necessary in order to accommodate the increased number of pupils who have enrolled for the primary school course commencing in January 1952. The selection of non-designated schools for inclusion in the Extended assisted list was effected by the Education Department upon the advice of the District Education Committees. The criterion for selection was the simple test of whether the facilities offered by the hitherto non-designated schools were essential for the implementation of the Administration's fee-free primary education policy.

685. During the year legislation has been introduced to amend the Education Ordinance to accord with the new constitution and to provide for the Administration's plan for Educational Development. Bills have also been passed providing for the establishment of the Kumasi College of Technology, and for the West African Examinations Council. Q. 222

(d) Administration

686. The development of education within the Territory is the responsibility of the 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 the Southern Section; 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. Q. 221

687. The total approved establishment of senior staff for the Education Department consists of a Director of Education, a Deputy Director of Education, 7 Assistant Directors of Education, 3 Principals of Teacher-Training Colleges, 17 Senior Education Officers, 50 Education Officers, 1 Accountant, 1 Assistant Accountant, 1 Examinations Officer, 1 Development Officer and 15 Administrative and Office Assistants. For Technical Education there is an approved establishment of 5 Principals of Technical Schools, 17 Senior Masters and Mistresses and 34 Senior staff for Technical Schools. The junior staff includes an establishment of 46 Assistant Education Officers, besides headmasters, headmistresses, teachers and a cadre of first and second division clerks. In order to maintain and improve the efficiency of the primary schools it is important that they should be frequently visited by an Education Officer. These visits should take the form of the systematic presentation of demonstration lessons and staff discussion work, and in addition some attention must be given to the examination of records and the progress being made by the pupils. The large and increasing number of schools makes it impossible to provide enough Education Officers for these inspections, as the strength of the senior staff is already 45 per cent. below establishment. Provision has accordingly been made under the Accelerated Development Plan for the appointment of a further 100 Assistant Education Officers in two grades, who will be posted to centres throughout the Colony, Ashanti and the Territory. When these are all appointed thirteen will be posted to the Territory. It is calculated that each Assistant Education Officer will have charge of some thirty primary schools as well as a proportionate number of middle (senior primary) schools.

688. Of the seven posts of Assistant Director of Education, three are filled by specialists who advise on technical education, the education of women and girls and teacher-training. Three Assistant Directors of Education are stationed at Cape Coast, Kumasi and Tamale, in pursuance of a policy for the decentralisation of administration, and one Assistant Director is stationed at the Headquarters Office in Accra.

689. One of the Principals is in charge of the Government Teacher-Training College at Winneba in the Colony, to which reference has been made above, while a second is responsible for the Government Training College at Tamale. 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.

690. The duties of Senior Education Officers, Education Officers and Assistant Education Officers include general educational 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 attention given to the Territory is in no way less than that given to the Gold Coast.

691. The existing system of general administration of education in the Territory, under the Director of Education, ensures experienced guidance and the maintenance of a proper balance in the provision of facilities.

(e) Education Committees and Conferences

692. There is a Central Advisory Committee of Education which sits to advise the Director of Education, and through him the Administration, on educational matters in the Colony, Ashanti and the Southern Section. Members of the Committee represent 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's and girls' education. In addition, the Committee includes outstanding members of the community who have made a study of educational affairs.

693. One of the members, the Reverend Christian Baeta, is an Ewe who until recently resided at Ho in the Territory and who has been closely concerned with the management of the schools of the Ewe Presbyterian Church. He is an authority on educational affairs in Togoland. Another, Mr. Beveridge, Principal of the Ewe Presbyterian Teacher-Training College, Amedjofe, though not indigenous to the Territory, had a detailed knowledge of its educational affairs. A third, Mr. T. W. Kwami, was nominated by the Southern Togoland Council to represent its interests on the Central Advisory Committee on Education. Mr. Baeta, Mr. Beveridge and Mr. Kwami very effectively represent the special interests of the Territory.

694. 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 of explaining to the people educational policy and the reasons that lie behind it. The Committee meets quarterly at Accra and each session is of one or two days' duration.

695. This Central Advisory Committee is supplemented to an increasing extent by a system of District Education Committees. These are local advisory bodies on education which have been growing up in the last few years in the Colony and Ashanti, and also in the Southern Section, and now

cover the entire area. They advise on the local application of educational policy and 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 out this duty, 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 Committees advised on the selection of those to be designated. They advised also on scales of fees and, in detail, on annual grants to designated schools. The District Education Committees are an essential means of basing educational policy on a broad sympathetic understanding among the people and of bringing local education policy under local control. 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 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 popular 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 of the public 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.

696. There are twenty District Education Committees and one of these, the Ho-Kpandu District Committee, serves the Southern Section. It is intended that in 1952 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. A representative of the Krachi Native Authority was in attendance during the October (1951) meeting of the Committee. The membership of this Committee is as follows:—

- The Senior District Commissioner, Ho (Chairman);
- The Assistant Director of Education (Colony);
- The Medical Officer, Ho;
- The Agricultural Officer, Kpeve;
- 2 Representatives from each of the three larger Native Authorities, and 1 from each of the two smaller Native Authorities in the area;
- 1 Representative of the Ewe Presbyterian Church;
- 1 Representative of the Roman Catholic Mission (Trans-Volta);
- 1 Lady member representing the interests of women's and girls' education;
- 1 Representative of the Gold Coast Teachers' Union.

In addition, the District Commissioner, Kpandu, and the Education Officer, Ho, are usually in attendance at meetings. The Ho-Kpandu District Education Committee met twice during 1951.

697. During August and September, 1951, Dr. Jeffrey, Director of the Institute of Education, University of London, and a party of leading educationists visited West Africa at the request of the Colonial Office to advise on the development of education. The party toured the Gold Coast, visiting schools and training institutions of all types, and holding meetings with members of the Education Department and with representatives of the Missions and Churches. The party also attended a meeting of the Central Advisory Committee in September, when the Accelerated Development Plan and its implications were discussed at length.

(f) Curricula

Q. 226 698. The problem of devising a curriculum suitable for African schools is that of providing a training which on the one hand will lead to the same academic standard as that of schools in Europe, in order that Africans may be enabled to pass necessary public examinations and, if necessary, enter European Universities and other establishments of higher education, and which at the same time will avoid the danger of providing a training which reflects a purely European background of culture and social structure and is therefore quite out of touch with African life. The problem is complicated by the difficulty of language; the education of infants must be begun in the medium of their mother tongue, but the transition to English must be made in time to enable them to carry out the latter part of their primary, and the whole of their secondary, training in the medium of English. The technical problems involved are difficult and fascinating, and are the subject of constant research and experiment among teachers and educationists, particularly in the training colleges.

Q. 227 699. English is taught as a subject in the basic infant-junior course, and the transition from the mother tongue to English is effected gradually until English becomes the vehicle of instruction in the first year of the senior primary course, that is, in Standard IV, henceforward to be known as Middle Form I. 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 Universities in the United Kingdom on equal terms with students born there. Under the Accelerated Development Plan it is hoped to introduce English as the medium of instruction into the upper classes of the primary school (the present infant-junior school) but this policy will require the posting of additional Certificate "A" teachers to primary schools. The prevailing shortage of such teachers will make it difficult to carry out these plans immediately. In some areas where there are small tribal enclaves and many dialects are spoken, children are obliged to learn a second vernacular because their own is not spoken in the local school; but, for the most part Ewe is the school vernacular of the southern part of the Southern Section, Twi that of the northern part of the Southern Section and Dagomba and Mamprusi the major vernaculars of the Northern Section.

700. In response to an invitation originally made by the Central Advisory Committee of 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 Administration and by grants made by the Administering Authority under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act. Professor Gurrey has been accorded the full co-operation of the teacher-training colleges, the secondary schools and the Education Department. The purpose of the research is to provide information which will lead to a general improvement in the teaching of English. The Gold Coast problems of learning a second language are being studied and re-defined and all the methods at present employed in the teaching of English are being reviewed.

701. Physical education and hygiene are compulsory subjects in the curriculum of all education institutions.

702. 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;

number work, singing, nature study, games and physical exercise ; 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.

703. In the top three classes of the infant-junior (primary) schools and throughout the senior primary (middle) schools, the curriculum includes further study of the mother tongue ; arithmetic ; handwork and, for girls, housecraft and civics. The civics course includes elementary instruction on the United Nations Organisation. Constant efforts are made throughout the curriculum to ensure that the methods of teaching are in line with up-to-date educational thought and are adapted as far as may be necessary to African conditions. The aim of the new basic six-year primary course which will start in January 1952 will be to provide a sound foundation for citizenship with permanent literacy in both English and the vernacular. On the completion of this course pupils will be ready to proceed to one of the varying types of course in the next stage of their education according to their aptitudes and abilities, as indicated in paragraph 651 above. However, those who proceed no further will have progressed sufficiently far not to lapse into illiteracy or forget their fundamental training.

704. Housecraft is taught by women teachers in all senior (middle) girls' schools and in an increasing number of co-educational schools. It includes hygiene ; cookery (with special reference to the dietetic value of local foods) ; marketing in relation to income ; household management ; needlework, including specially the making of simple hygienic garments ; and child-welfare. As a result of negotiations with the University of Cambridge Local Examination Syndicate, the secondary school examination syllabus is to be further adapted to local needs.

705. The education Department has organised a group of committees of the leading educationists in the Gold Coast and the Territory in order still further to improve existing curricula in the infant-junior and senior primary schools and teacher-training colleges. A conference of prominent 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 present-day needs and permitting greater elasticity of curriculum and method in the infant-junior and senior primary schools. During 1951 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 Institute of Education of the University College has taken a leading part in experimental work connected with the modifications of curricula. 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 Kumasi College of Technology to which reference has already been made above.

706. 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 and senior primary (middle) course and their 4-year teacher-training course takes into account the necessity of broadening their general education.

(g) Secondary School Leaving Examinations

707. 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 prepares pupils for the annual School Certificate Examinations of the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate. Close relations are maintained between the Cambridge Examinations Syndicate on the one hand and the West African secondary schools and the Education Department on the other, so that the syllabus for the examination is kept under review and related to West African standards and needs. Ewe, the mother tongue of the large area of the Southern Section of the Territory, is among the West African languages for which candidates may be presented. In 1951 the General Certificate of Education Examination replaced the School Certificate Examination in the United Kingdom, but this change is regarded as being initially of an experimental nature and its general introduction into secondary schools is not contemplated at this stage. The Overseas School Certificate, which is related to overseas needs, has been continued in the interim. The London Matriculation Examination, which was available for candidates not in attendance at schools, was held for the last time in June, 1951; however, arrangements are being made, as a temporary measure, to make available for such "private" students an examination for the General Certificate of Education which will be conducted for the first time in the Gold Coast in June, 1952. In 1950, the Higher School Certificate Examination was held in the Gold Coast for the first time at Achimota School and all 29 candidates entered for the examination were successful. In other assisted secondary schools, courses of post-School Certificate sixth-form study are provided to lead up to the entry standard of the University College. Negotiations have been completed for pupils who left school after obtaining the School Certificate to obtain the qualification now required for entry to the United Kingdom universities by means of taking as private candidates the Higher School Certificate Examination. In December, 1951, the Legislative Assembly passed a bill providing for the establishment of an Examinations Council for West Africa. The membership of this council will include representatives of the University College and the Ibadan University College, the Education Departments of the British territories in West Africa, the secondary schools in these territories, and the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate and the University of London. It is intended that the Council shall concern itself primarily with school examinations and shall initially work in close contact with appropriate examining bodies in the United Kingdom as well as with educational institutions in West Africa. Such a partnership is essential to see that, while standards equivalent to those of the United Kingdom are maintained, local needs and desires are met.

(h) Finance

708. The total financial provision made by the Administration for education and the construction and equipment of schools during the financial year 1951-52 was £3,370,483. This includes a supplementary provision of £1,152,990 granted after the adoption of the Accelerated Development Plan.

709. The total financial provision made by the Administration for education in or on behalf of the Territory in 1950-51 was estimated at £210,846. This sum includes a share of the cost of the University College of the Gold Coast, Secondary Schools in the Gold Coast at which pupils from the Territory are studying and the Kumasi College of Technology.

710. The main existing legislation in respect of grants-in-aid was enacted 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. Under the Accelerated Development Plan for Education, primary education will be the joint responsibility of the Administration and the Local Authorities. The Administration will contribute a certain percentage of the cost of teachers' salaries in the primary schools which are approved by the Education Department, and Local Authorities will be responsible for all other expenditure including the provision and upkeep of buildings, equipment, playgrounds and gardens. The percentage contributed from Government funds will be 60 per cent. of the cost of teachers' salaries, but special provision for increased grants to under-developed areas will be made. For the first two years, 1952 and 1953, there will be a further transitional grant of 20 per cent. from Government funds to tide Local Authorities over until they have established an adequate system of local taxes. The cost of providing and maintaining middle schools will also be shared jointly by the Administration and the Local Authorities, but the proportionate share of the former will be considerably less than in the case of the primary schools. Fees will still be charged in middle schools.

711. The Administration is committed to grants for university and post-secondary education, to the full cost of training colleges and secondary schools (less fees), to an expanding programme of technical education, to scholarship and bursary schemes on a wide scale, and, as has been indicated, to the major part of the cost of primary schools. Only in the field of primary and middle school education will it be feasible to tap the resources of the Local Authorities; and here the essential needs of primary education will take priority over demands for middle schools. Every effort is being made to make local communities realise the need for an efficient system of taxation so that they may provide their share of the education services for their own children.

(i) School Fees

712. As from January 1952 no fees will be charged in primary schools, but parents will continue to pay for books and stationery and for school uniforms. School fees were payable during 1951 in the Southern 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. Q. 230

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

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

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.

714. These scales remained in force in 1951, but in the case of category (a), senior standard rates have in some instances been raised to 60s.

715. In 1948, the scales of fees in category (b) were adopted by the District Education Committee for the Southern Section as being well within the means of the inhabitants of the Section. The Krachi 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. 0d. per annum for children indigenous to the Krachi area and

£2 per annum for non-indigenous children.

716. Fees for Government-assisted secondary schools, all of which (with one exception) are boarding institutions, were during 1951 £35-£43 10s. for boys and £36-£40 for girls. The fees for the Achimota School are £45 for boys and £40 for girls. At the new secondary school established at Ho, school fees are £43 per annum. In general, fees at girls' secondary schools are lower than at boys' secondary schools.

717. 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. 0d. for food and accommodation.

718. The fee at the Administration's Technical School is £18 per annum, and the trade-training centres £9 per annum. In each case the fee covers full board and tuition. In 1951, fifteen scholarships for technical education at these institutions were awarded. Of these, two were gained by boys from the Territory.

719. 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. 0d.

(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.

720. Variations in fees in secondary schools and teacher-training colleges are due largely to variations in the cost of food from area to area.

721. 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.

722. The Administration meets in full the cost of whatever temporary cost-of-living allowance is payable by post-primary institutions to their staff.

723. The Administration pays a grant of £25 for 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.

724. 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. With effect from 1st January, 1952, all teachers attending courses at training colleges will be paid their full salary while under training and will continue to receive their due increments. They will pay no tuition fees, but will pay the cost of their board direct to the College.

725. In the Northern Section complete remission of fees is normal in respect of indigenous children in Native Authority day schools, the Native Authorities meeting all expenditure with the assistance of grants-in-aid from the Administration. As from 1st January, 1952, all Government Assisted Post-Primary Institutions will submit to the Education Department for approval estimates of income and expenditure. The Administration has made itself responsible for the entire expenditure of these institutions other than that incurred in connection with boarding, which will be charged to the students.

726. The Native Authority Boarding School at Yendi has the following scale of fees:—

- A. Children of Northern Territories parents (including the Northern Section) not in Government or commercial employment: £1 10s. 0d. per annum.
- B. Children of Government and commercial employees (teachers included) who are natives of the Northern Territories (including the Northern Section):
 - (a) Earning between £30 and £60 per annum: £1 10s. 0d. per annum.
 - (b) Earning between £60 and £90 per annum: £2 10s. 0d. per annum.
 - (c) Earning between £90 and £150 per annum: £3 10s. 0d. per annum.
 - (d) Earning £150 or over: £5 0s. 0d. per annum.

Note: Reductions: 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 10s. 0d. per annum.
- D. Children of other non-natives of the Protectorate (including the Northern Section):
 - Infant-Junior School, £5 0s. 0d. per annum.
 - Senior School, £6 0s. 0d. per annum.
- E. Non-boarder girls, 10s. per annum.
Domestic Science fees, 10s. per annum.

727. The Government senior boarding schools at Tamale include in their enrolment a high proportion of pupils who are Native Authority scholarship-holders. At these schools the balance of expenditure over and above the value of the scholarship is met by the Administration.

728. 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.

729. In the Northern Section, all travelling expenses of pupils at boarding institutions are paid by the Native Authorities or the Administration. In the Southern Section there is no provision for free transportation, except for a small number of ex-servicemen students to whom special conditions apply.

(j) Scholarships

730. The Administration has numerous scholarship schemes for university education and advanced professional training in the United Kingdom and at the University College of the Gold Coast in order to provide both men and women with the qualifications necessary for posts in the senior branches of the Civil Service and to provide the Gold Coast and the Territory with an increasing number 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 of the Territory, a total of 25 of whom were attending university courses during the year as follows:

Arts and Science (15), Arts and Crafts (2), Engineering (1), Journalism (1),
Medicine (1), Advanced Teacher Training (5).

731. Three students from the Territory now studying at universities in the United States are in receipt of *ex-gratia* awards from the Administration. Moreover under the United States Government's Point IV programme the Administration has agreed to send during 1952 a number of Ford Foundation scholars to recognized American universities. Such scholarships are of course open to students from the Territory.

732. During the year 170 scholarships for secondary education and 90 for pre-university sixth form work were awarded from public funds, and 75 of them were held by pupils from the Territory. About 45 scholarships for teacher training and specialist courses of teacher-training at the Kumasi College of Technology are awarded annually from public funds and five of these were held by teachers from the Territory. Secondary schools also award scholarships from their own resources. A scholarship scheme, under which artisans are to be sent to the United Kingdom for training, was inaugurated at the end of the year. Such scholarships are available to Gold Coasters and inhabitants of the Territory alike.

733. Of the scholarships to be awarded by the Cocoa Marketing Board, mentioned at paragraph 660 of the 1950 report, nine primary and three secondary scholarships were awarded to dependents of inhabitants of the Territory who are directly associated with the cocoa industry by ownership or employment.

734. J. K. D. Appiah, a 17-year-old schoolboy from Botoku in the Southern Section, was selected by the Gold Coast Youth Council to represent the Gold Coast and the Territory at the ninth annual Youth Forum of the New York "Mirror". The cost of the visit, which lasted a week, was borne by the newspaper.

(k) School Health and Dietary

735. 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" for their pupils. A considerable number of schools have Junior Links of the Gold Coast Branch of the British Red Cross Society (see paragraph 549). 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.

736. On completing an enquiry into nutrition, which included investigations 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 diet, 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 diet and of the need for more frequent meals for children. The subject of nutrition 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 is steadily growing and is already large. It is generally agreed that the cost of meals should be a charge on the community but that the 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 and financial. 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 experiment with local committees has not been wholly successful, and there is much further training work to be done.

737. The diets of boarding schools in the Northern Section are supervised by the Education Department with the advice of the Medical Department.

(l) Teachers

738. Teachers in the Territory are certificated by the Education Department **Q. 231** under powers delegated by the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare. 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 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 who 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.

739. 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 the Teacher-Training Department of the Kumasi College (formerly Achimota Training College), at the Presbyterian Training College at Akropong-Akwapim, at St. Augustine's Roman Catholic Mission College at Cape Coast and at other colleges enumerated in the Appendix XIVA. A Certificate-A course was introduced at Tamale in 1947. Certificate-B teachers for the Southern Section are trained at the Training Colleges at Amedjofe and Hohoe and, for the Northern Section, at Tamale. A considerable number are at other colleges enumerated in Appendix XIV.

740. Teachers who have completed a general Certificate-A course of training may undertake a specialist course now conducted at the Kumasi College of Technology and formerly at the Achimota Teacher Training College. 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-trained colleges; a 2-year course in housecraft; a 1-year course in physical education for teachers in senior primary schools; and 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. It is hoped eventually to transfer this course to the Kumasi College of Technology.

741. Scholarships for specialist teacher-training courses held by natives of the Territory are as follows: Housecraft, 1; Music, 1; Physical Education, 1.

742. 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 a Teacher's External Certificate, which qualifies 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.

743. With the introduction of fee-free primary education and the resultant increase in the number of children attending school, the need for more teachers becomes very pressing. Steps are being taken to recruit untrained teachers to tide the schools over until the new colleges start producing trained personnel. To attract the best possible material, the salary of the uncertificated pupil-teachers will be £60 per annum with effect from 1st January, 1952, instead of £42 per annum as at present. Pupil-teachers will be given extra tuition by headmasters after school hours, and they will also be required to attend a course held on Saturday mornings at various centres throughout the country. These training courses will be based on schemes of work drawn up on the advice of the Institute of Education, University College. All teachers-in-training (except those with a secondary school certificate) will take a preliminary 2-year course for Certificate B as soon as possible. After a period of teaching, the most successful candidates will be selected for a further two-year course for Certificate A. By this arrangement all will have a chance to show whether they are sufficiently promising to merit a Certificate A course. Eventually when the supply of trained teachers has overtaken the demand, all teachers will undergo the Certificate A course.

744. There was a general revision in 1949 of the salary scales of teachers in the Government-assisted and designated schools. In effect the salary scales of Government and non-Government teachers of like qualifications were assimilated. A further revision of the scales for teachers holding the External Certificate or the Certificate B was made in 1950 and implemented in 1951. There are now seven classifications of non-Government teachers for salary purposes. Q. 232

I. The untrained teachers are at present paid a flat rates of £42 per annum, but under the Accelerated Development Plan this will be increased to £60 plus £12 cost-of-living allowance.

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 have distinguished themselves by long service and devotion to their profession. They are placed on an incremental scale with a maximum of £150 per annum.

III. Untrained teachers who passed the Education Department's External Certificate Examination. These teachers were placed on the following salary scale with effect from the 1st January, 1951: £66; £66; £66; £69 × £3 - £78 × £6 - £162.

IV. Certificate-B teachers for infant-junior schools, who undergo the two-year post-primary training course. Their incremental salary scale became £72; £72; £72; £78 × £6 - £180, with effect from 1st January, 1951.

V. Certificate-A teachers. The qualification for this certificate is the successful completion of a two-year post-secondary course, or, more generally, a four-year post-primary course. Included in the classification are teachers who have undergone a specialist course in addition to a general course. The incremental salary scale for Certificate-A teachers is as follows:

£84; £84; £84; £90; £96; £112; £120; £128; £136; £144; £152; £160; £168; £180; £190; £200; £210; £220; £230; £240; £250.

Teachers with the basic four-year post-primary course commence at the bottom of the scale; teachers with the two-year post-secondary course enter the scale at £120 per annum for three years and then proceed to £128, etc., after confirmation in their appointment. Incremental credit on the scale is granted for courses additional to these minimum qualifications.

VI. This Classification contains two main categories of teachers (a) teachers who have the professional qualifications of teachers in Classification V and who have been selected by their Educational Units for promotion to posts of special responsibility; and (b) teachers who have higher qualifications than those for Classification V but lower than those of Classification VII (q.v.). Category (a) consists of a cadre of teachers who have shown themselves outstanding in Classification V. 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 their scales, proceed to the following scale:—

£265 × £15 - £325; £350.

Teachers in Classification VI(b) are normally placed on the scale—£170; £170; £170; £200 × £10 - £270 × £15 - £300 × £20 - £400 × £25 - £450.

VII. This Classification includes graduates who have completed a degree course at a University or a college for university education, and also a very few teachers who are not graduates but who are in position of outstanding responsibility, such as the principal or vice-principal of a secondary school or 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—£450; £450; £450; £510 × £15 – £600 × £20 – £720.

745. In addition to the salaries described above, all teachers at present receive a 20 per cent. temporary cost-of-living allowance.

746. 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.

747. The teachers in all local government schools in the Northern Section are placed, for salary purposes, in Classifications IV and V. During 1951 the Lidbury Commission reported on the salaries of Government teachers and officers of Government Departments, and the Erzuah Committee investigated the salaries of non-government teachers. These reports will be considered by the Legislative Assembly during 1952.

Q. 233 748. 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 in the Gold Coast and the Territory and it includes a substantial proportion of them.

749. The Union has made its influence felt both by representations made direct to the Education Department and to the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare and also indirectly by service on various committees such as the Central Advisory Committee on Education and District Education Committees. The main event in each year is the Annual Conference at which the outstanding educational problems of the day are discussed.

750. Until 1940 the 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 need. Arrangements are being made for the resumption in 1952 of the publication of the Journal by the Institute of Education of the University College.

(m) Adult and Community Education

Q. 234 751. The work of Community Development in the Territory is fully described in Section G.

Q. 235 752. Evening classes for adult literates continue to be held in most of the larger centres in the Northern Section, and most of the remote village day schools conduct extra-mural classes in the evenings. In the social centre at Yendi, 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. The experience gained from pilot schemes already carried out in other parts of the country will be utilised. A preliminary survey has been made this year and it is hoped to begin field work early in 1952.

753. The University College's Department of Extra-Mural Studies continued its work in the Territory throughout the year commencing its third academic session in October. Since 1949 it has had one Resident Tutor for the Southern Section and Trans-Volta area of the Gold Coast, and since November 1950 it has had another for the whole of the Northern Territories (including the Northern Section), who is based at Yendi. Of its four African Regional Organisers (all trained for a short while in Europe), one covers the Northern Section from Tamale, and one (a Togolander by birth), resident in Accra, covers the Southern Section. It is hoped to appoint in 1952 another organiser with responsibility for the Southern Section and Trans-Volta only, since the work has expanded so rapidly in those areas. In 1951 the Department also appointed an organiser for Trade Union studies; he is an experienced African trade unionist, and since his return from training in England he has paid a visit to the Territory for a conference held for unionists in Hohoe.

754. The adult students for whom the Department caters belong to a voluntary movement, the People's Educational Association (P.E.A.), which has for its aims:—

(a) To stimulate and satisfy the demand of the people for education in subjects they consider important for serious study and discussion, and particularly to provide opportunities to all those in the Gold Coast and Togoland who wish to understand the problems of their own society and to discuss those problems frankly and independently.

(b) To work for a system of education in the Gold Coast and Togoland which shall provide for everyone opportunities for individual development, and fit them for the exercise of social rights and responsibilities.

Membership of the P.E.A. is open to all adults on payment of a five shillings annual subscription, and it includes teachers, traders, clerks, farmers and house-wives.

755. The central work of the Department of Extra-Mural Studies is the provision of systematic courses of study. Twenty to twenty-four weekly meetings are devoted to grappling with a subject of serious social importance. Resident tutors travel round on regular routes, visiting class-centres weekly or fortnightly for lectures and discussion. Subjects are as far as possible the choice of local P.E.A. branches. Members undertake to attend regularly, to do some written work, and to pay their own administrative expenses. A box of useful books is sent out on loan by the Department for the duration of the class, and put in the charge of a locally-elected librarian, through whom the Department also sells its own "West African Affairs" discussion pamphlets.

756. In the session ending in May 1951 classes were held at the following centres in the Territory:—Anfoega Akukome, Ho, Hohoe, Kete Krachi, Kpandu, Leklebi, Nkonya and Yendi. Subjects included "Language, Literature and Nationalism", "Economic Geography", "Modern Political Systems" and "Parliamentary Government". In the academic session beginning in October 1951 there were classes at the following:—Anfoega Akukome, Hohoe, Jasikan, Kete Krachi, Kpandu, Leklebi Nkonya and Yendi, and subjects include "Background to Economic Development",

"Government and the Governed" and "The Business of Government". It is planned to re-open classes at Ho and Amedjofe in 1952, and to start one at Kadjebi, where a small Adult Education Centre has been built, the first such Centre in Togoland or the Gold Coast. During both sessions, students have come in from the surrounding villages to Anfoega, Leklebi and Nkonya.

757. The general policy of the Department has been to start classes only on popular demand, but to go to any village, however remote, where there is such a demand. At present it is unable, owing to lack of resources, to provide tutors in all places where there are branches of the P.E.A.

758. Besides its regular classes the Department also organises residential courses for adult students from all parts of the country. The most ambitious of these is the New Year School, now held regularly for ten days every January. At the 1951 school there were seminars in Economics, Political Theory, African History, Economic and Social History, Literature and Language, Local Government, Theology, Art in the Gold Coast and African Music, as well as a special course for university graduates wishing to help as part-time tutors, and another for trade unionists, conducted by a British Member of Parliament. Lectures were given to the whole school by various eminent men, on such subjects as: "The University in the Community", "The Negro in History" and "The Machinery of Election". Several students from Extra-Mural class-centres in the Territory attended the school.

759. Short week-end courses have been popular, and among those arranged by the Department for special interests was one on "The Future of Chieftaincy", which one Ewe Chief attended, and five for Members of the Legislative Assembly on such subjects as "Parliamentary Procedure and Practice", "The Budget" and "Problems of Public Administration", at which some of the Territory's members of the Legislative Assembly were present.

760. The following week-end courses were arranged jointly by the People's Educational Association and the Department of Extra-Mural Studies in the Territory:—Yendi, Easter, 1951: Three Day School attended by thirty-five students, with seminars on African History, Language and Literature, and Local Government, and open lectures on history, literature and sociology. Kpandu, April, 1951: "The United Nations and Trusteeship". At this course, over a hundred Togoland had the chance of gaining expert information on the working of the United Nations, and the history and meaning of Trusteeship. They discussed their position as citizens of a Trust Territory with African and European University lecturers and a Togoland member of the Legislative Assembly, in an independent and tolerant atmosphere. Yendi, November, 1951: "Farmers' Fortunes in a changing Gold Coast". This was attended by about ninety students, including a number who travelled in from Tamale. Hohoe, December, 1951: "Trade Unionism", (attended by 45 students). The administrative arrangements, for such courses are made by the local P.E.A. branch.

761. Subjects of topical importance are often treated at "One-Day Schools", arranged on the initiative of the People's Education Association. In October, 1951, a team made up of the Resident Tutor and the Organiser for Trans-Volta and Southern Togoland and the Extra-mural Editor (a Gold Coast African with press experience in West Africa, the United States and Britain) toured the Southern Section and held One-Day Schools at seven centres on "Public Opinion and Government" with an emphasis on modern techniques whereby public opinion could bring pressure to bear on governments. This subject attracted large audiences, and at four centres the talks

were translated into the vernacular. Later the Resident Tutor went on to Yendi in the Northern Section, and lectured there on the same theme. Other "One-Day Schools" have been held at:—Kete Krachi on "South Africa", Kadjebi on "The P.E.A., what it is and what it does", Kadjebi on "Paying for progress", and Ho on "Educational Development plans".

762. The PEA is very conscious of the need for voluntary help in Community Development, and at its second Annual Conference, held at Kumasi in May, 1951, at which the Territory's branches were represented, it pledged its support for the literacy campaign; many individual members have helped in this work. Moreover, certain P.E.A. branches in the Territory have undertaken Community Development, for example, by helping to build community centres, holding health weeks and running discussions. One P.E.A. member has regularly given up his Sundays to visiting the village of Fodome Helu near Hohoe, and leading informal discussions. His first series was on village problems, and his second, which began in November, 1951, on cocoa.

(n) Literacy

763. There are no reliable figures of adult literacy or illiteracy. In Q. 235 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 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 the 28,875 pupils in the primary (Infant-Junior and Senior) schools of 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

764. The Education Department and the educational units co-operate in Q. 236 the production of school literature by means of a text-books sub-committee of the Central Advisory Committee on education and a Vernacular Literature Bureau. In May, 1951, the Minister of Education and Social Welfare appointed a sub-committee to advise him on vernacular orthography and this committee suggested the establishment of a permanent Advisory Committee on Vernacular Literature and kindred matters, 3 members to be appointed by the Director of Education and 3 by the Vernacular Literature Bureau. All languages recognised for literacy purposes would be represented on the Committee and the Ewe panel would consist of five specialists. 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 of 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 undertaken by Mr. Lewis, the head of the Institute of Education of the University College of the Gold Coast. His

report has been studied by the Administration and the possibility of setting up an educational literature supply system for West Africa is under consideration.

765. A Vernacular Literature Board was established by Ordinance No. 27 of 1950. The major functions of the Board are the establishment, maintenance and control of printing facilities, and the publishing of vernacular literature in connection with work for social development.

766. 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.

767. There is a substantial Christian religious literature in both Ewe and Twi, the Churches having devoted much effort to its production.

768. The production of vernacular literature for the schools in the Northern Section is less advanced; but, subject to the limitations arising from the 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. An officer experienced in the printing of vernacular literature is now stationed in Tamale and has spent several months this year in Northern Togoland making a preliminary survey of the possibilities of printing suitable reading material for adults in the main vernaculars.

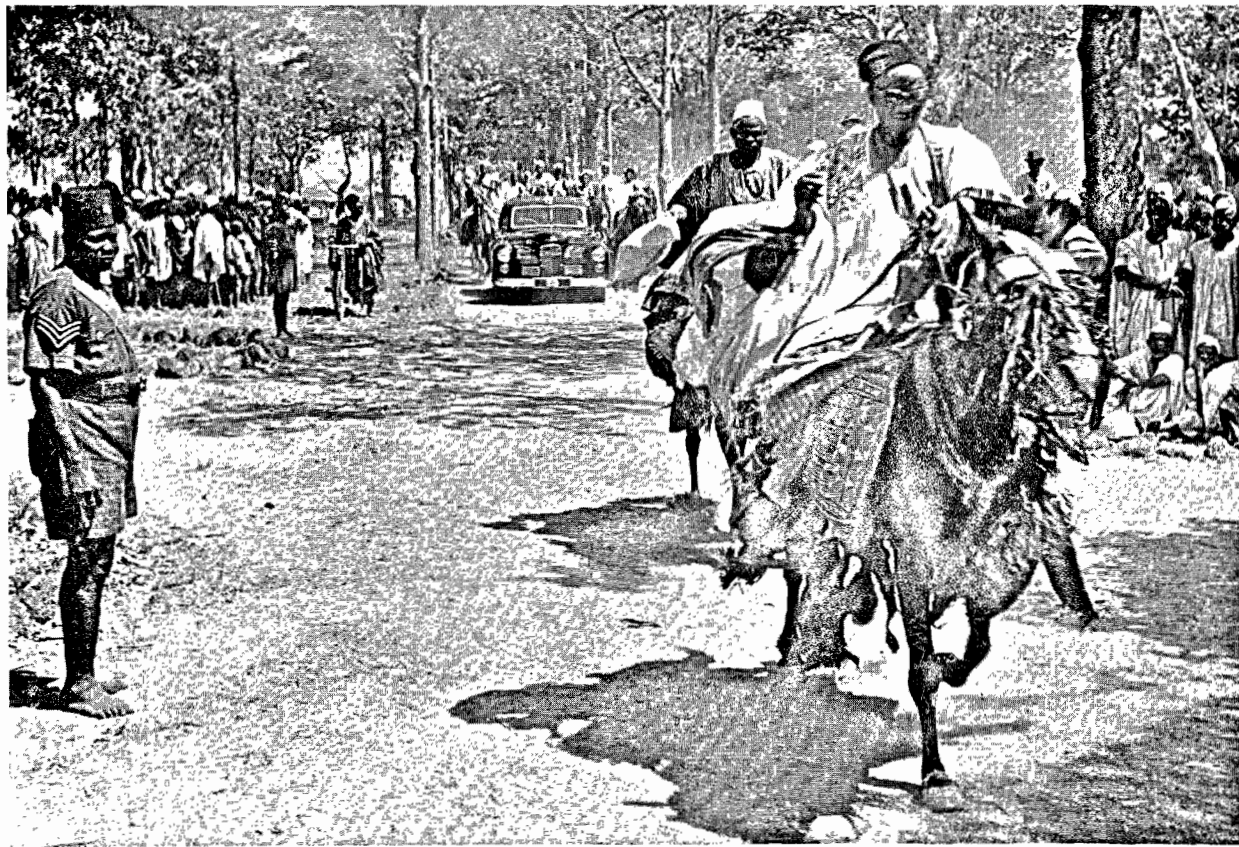
769. It is a recognised principle of policy to use all the major vernaculars and dialects for all educational purposes, with English as the second and the common language.

Q. 237 770. Twi, Ewe and Dagomba have been standardised in the African 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 the late 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 in connection with Northern Territories languages.

Q. 238 771. 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 work of the British Council is described in Section G above.

Q. 241 772. 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 school 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.

773. 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 the Teacher-Training Department of the Kumasi College is designed to develop an African art in sympathy with the traditions of the country.

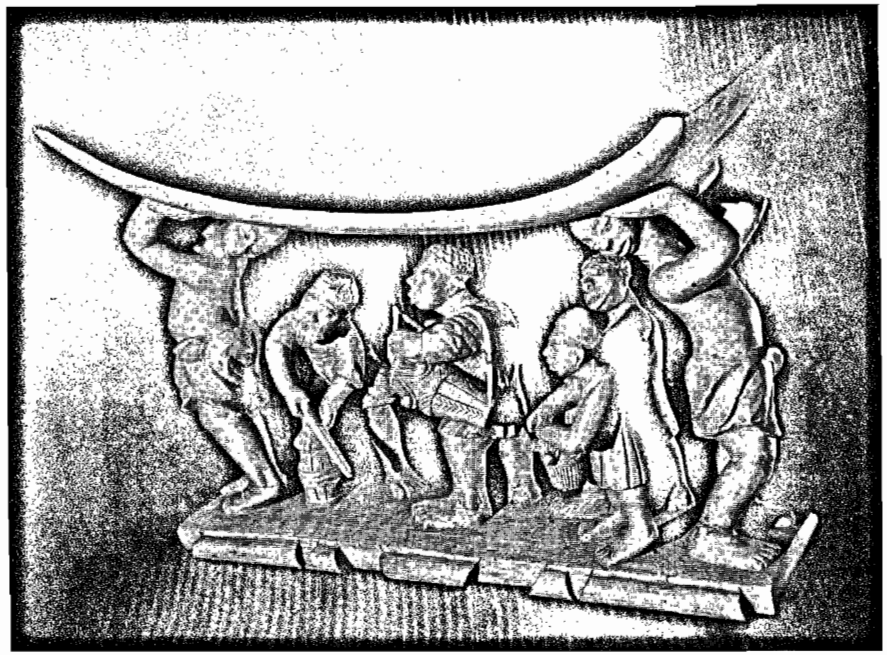


301

His Excellency the Governor arrives at Yendi



Typical scene at a Rural Primary Election. The candidates and their symbols are presented to the voters. (This photograph was taken in the Gold Coast.)



Example of a Jasikan craftsman's work



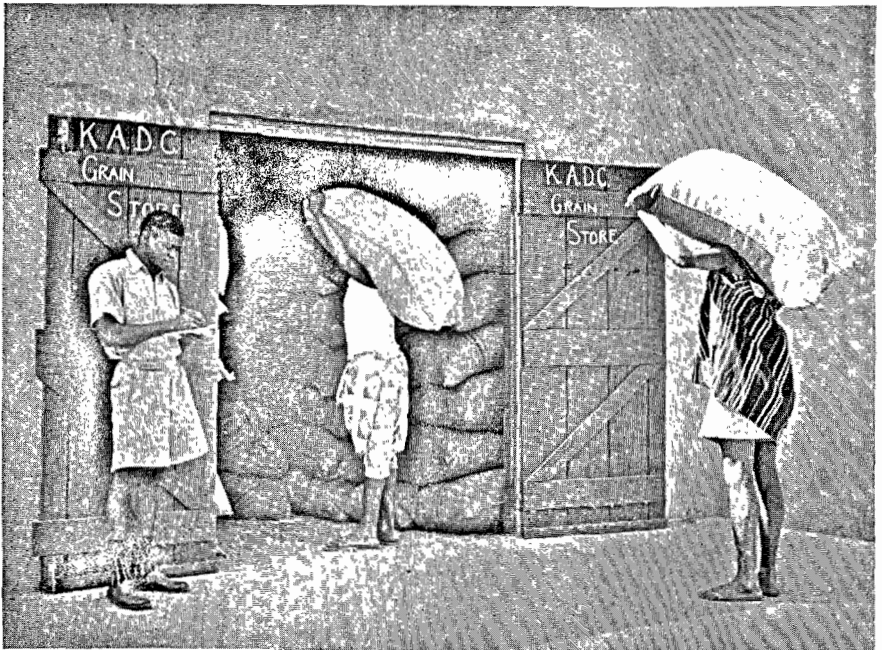
A Northern Section Hatmaker



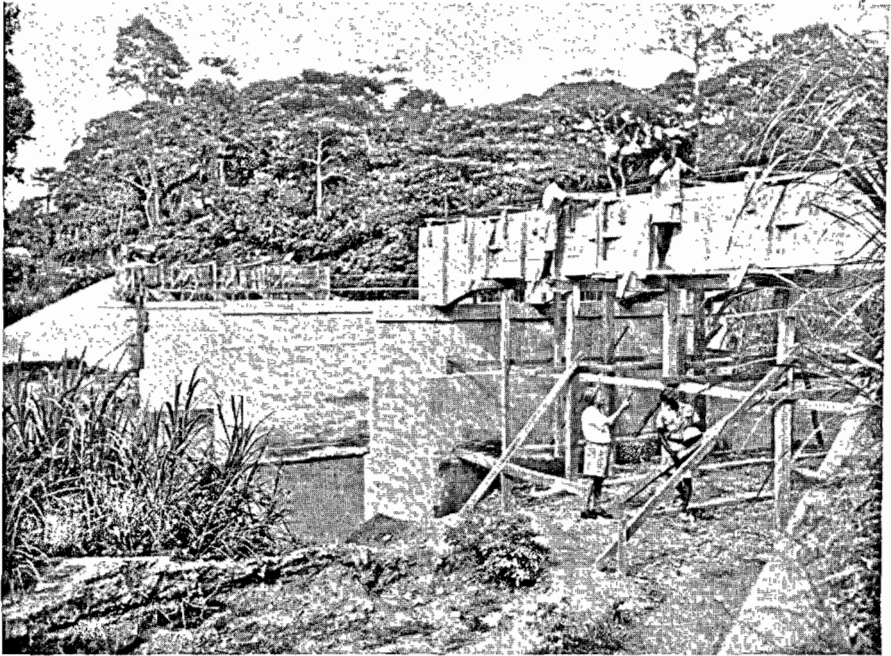
The Minister of Agriculture and Natural Resources visits Kpeve Agricultural Station (Southern Section)



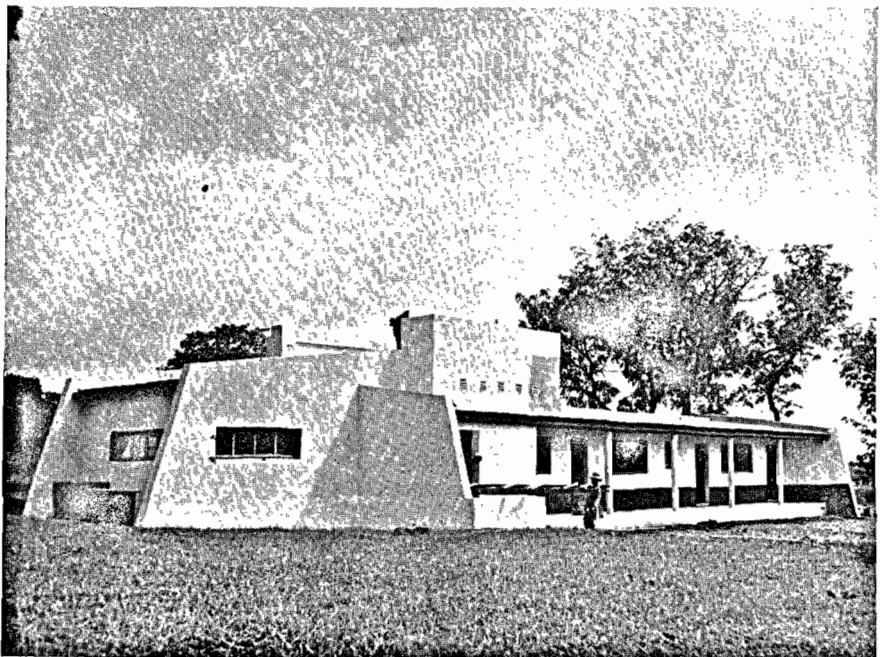
Demonstrating fishing techniques in the North



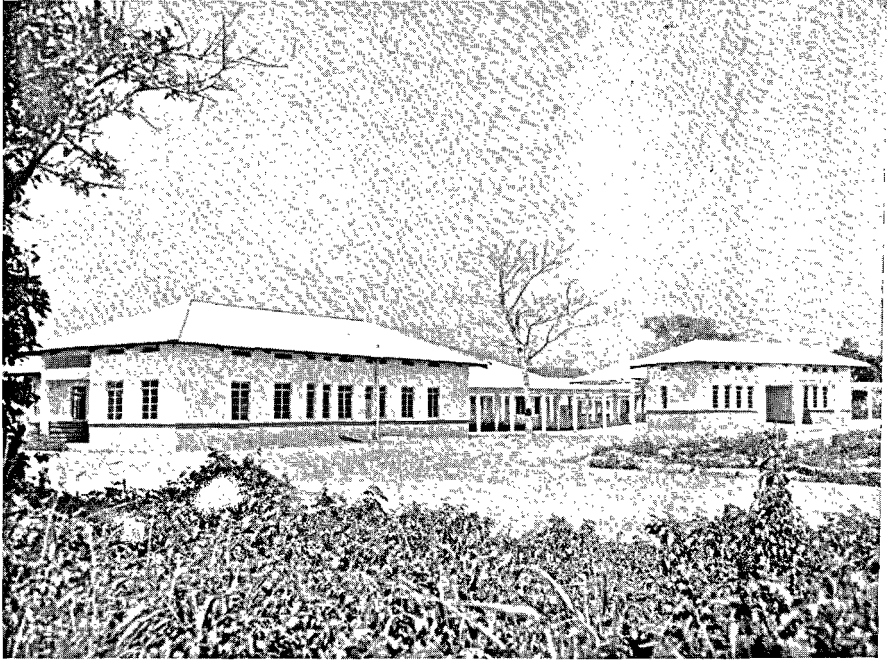
A Kusasi Development Committee Grain Store



Construction of New Bridge over River Wawa
(New Kadzebe/Papase Road)



The New Rediffusion Station, Ho



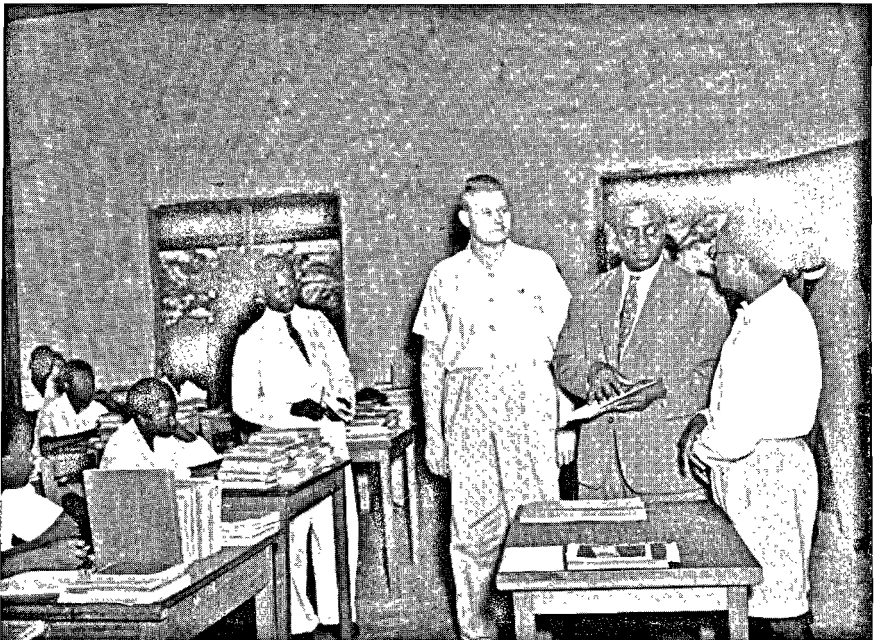
New Hospital, Hohoe



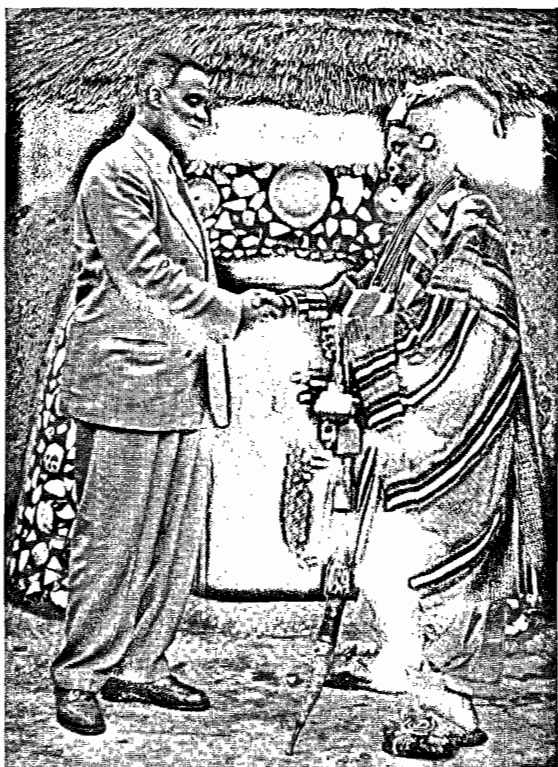
Kpandu, Health Centre



St. Francis' Teacher Training College Gbi Bla (Hohoe)



The Minister of Education and Social Welfare visiting
Mawuli Secondary School, Ho



The Ya-Na welcomes the Minister of Education
and Social Welfare to Yendi

774. All teachers who take the general courses of training are given some instruction in art and crafts, and in the last decade there has been improvement in the teaching of the subjects in the primary schools.

775. As far as possible local materials, including local dyes and pigments, are used and teachers and pupils are trained to process them. The curriculum includes weaving, wood-carving, pottery and basket-making.

776. The present Cambridge School Certificate 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.

777. Much of the vernacular literature produced for school use contains folk-lore and tribal history.

778. The specialist teachers' course in music, established at Achimota Training College has been transferred to the College of Technology, Kumasi. 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.

779. 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 end of terms. Drama is also encouraged by the Social Development teams.

780. The University College has established a School of African Studies which as it develops will include in its scope linguistics, sociology and archaeology. The Education Department and the teacher-training colleges look forward to receiving much guidance from it.

781. The Gold Coast Library Board, established in 1949, is an independent body corporate charged with the duty of establishing, equipping, managing and maintaining libraries throughout the country. It is grant-aided by the Administration. The Board has taken over the library services already developed in a very efficient manner by the British Council and it is planning for the expansion of these services. They are at present based on the Aglionby Library at Accra which has a stock of 50,000 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. Teachers are permitted to borrow, free of charge, books of professional interest. A mobile library tours the country to enable personal choice of books to be made. The circulating and travelling library services are accorded to the Territory in the same measure as they are to the Gold Coast. Q. 239

782. 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.

783. Selected ex-servicemen from the Southern Section have been enrolled on the Provisional List of Teachers and given special remuneration. They serve for a maximum of two years in schools approved for the purpose Q. 240

and thereafter, if they show promise of becoming satisfactory teachers, they are admitted to training colleges to acquire either the Certificate-A or the Certificate-B qualification. This resettlement scheme is proving successful.

784. Other ex-servicemen have been engaged in connection with the experiment in community development.

785. In the Northern Section the number of literate ex-servicemen capable of rendering educational services is negligible.

(p) Other educational media

786. The Public Relations Department's mobile cinema vans tour the entire Gold Coast and the Territory. They display films of general adult educational value. Immediately before the 1951 General Elections all the cinema vans were engaged in a campaign the theme of which was "Your Vote is Secret", and in which the accepted democratic method of voting was explained. During the year two new cinema vans were put into service and orders placed for seven more. Three of these will be used by the Department of Social Welfare in Community Development and Mass Education work.

787. The work of the Gold Coast Film Unit in 1951 consisted largely of the making of a 10-reel film on juvenile delinquency and the responsibility of the community in checking this social evil. Meanwhile the highly successful film on nutrition, "Amenu's Child", which had been awarded a "Menzione di Merito" at the 1950 International Festival of Arts at Venice, continued to be shown on the mobile cinema vans, with lectures and demonstrations as a "follow up" the next day.

788. The "Gold Coast Weekly Review" (which has superseded the "Gold Coast Bulletin") is issued free each week by the Public Relations Department and is widely distributed in the Territory. Further illustrated booklets especially prepared for educational purposes were distributed by the Department during the year, following the success enjoyed by "Fighting a Fly", "Wealth in Wood" and "Kofi the Good Farmer". The most outstanding of the new ones was "Achievement in the Gold Coast", the main theme of which was education—many of the illustrations were taken in the Territory. "Know your Council" and "Ashanti Native Authority Finances" described progress in municipal and rural local government. Another publication which received a wide circulation was a summary of proposals for local government reform expected to be introduced in April 1952. The British Council has also greatly assisted with the supply of periodicals and publications to the Territory. A large amount of factual information is also issued to the Gold Coast press in the form of press releases. During 1951 1,630 releases were issued, of which 97 per cent. were published.

789. There is a daily transmission of 4½ to 5 hours from the government broadcasting station at Accra. It includes programmes in six African languages, as well as English, comprising news, music, talks and entertainment. There are regular broadcasts in Ewe and Twi, while towards the end of 1951 a daily news broadcast in Dagbani was introduced, with an occasional Dagbani feature programme. In addition, rediffusion stations relay the British Broadcasting Corporation's General Overseas and West African Regional Programmes from London for 6½ hours a day.

790. A rediffusion station—the first in the Territory—was opened at Ho on 29th November, 1951, and to start with a hundred and forty receiver "boxes" have been installed. Another station at Hohoe is in course of

erection, and it is hoped to proceed with the Yendi station in 1952. The cost of hiring a rediffusion receiver is 5s. a month, a figure which has not changed since before the Second World War despite the greatly increased cost of materials.

(g) Miscellaneous

791. There are no archaeological expeditions at work in the Territory, nor Q. 242 have any finds of archaeological interest been made there.

792. Under the Monuments and Relics Ordinance (No. 34 of 1945) a Q. 243 Commission has been established to provide for the preservation and protection of "monuments, relics and objects of archaeological, ethnographical and historical interest".

793. Growing trees or plants, whether of scientific, aesthetic or economic value, are protected under the terms of the Criminal Code (Cap. 9), Sections 91 and 94 of which lay down penalties for damage and destruction. Further protection for trees is provided under the Forest and Timber Protection Ordinances (Cap. 122 and Cap. 123). The Agriculture and Forestry Departments are concerned with the introduction into the Southern Section of the Territory of several plants of scientific and aesthetic value and experiments of this nature are continually being made.

794. The Wild Animals Preservation Ordinance (Cap. 203) protects certain species of birds and animals and limits, under licences, the number of others which may be destroyed. A game warden is now stationed in the Northern Territories and his duties include game preservation in Northern Togoland. A game reserve in Northern Togoland is envisaged.

795. There are no museums or parks in the Territory.

I. PUBLICATIONS

796. The volume of legislation issued during the year is being sent to the Q. 244 Library of the United Nations.

J. RESEARCH

(a) Research in Basic Services

(i) Geological Survey

797. The first geological survey of Togoland under U.K. Trusteeship was Q. 245 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 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.

798. 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.

799. 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 planned in the future to extend more detailed geological mapping into the Territory.

800. One lecturer of the University College of the Gold Coast is engaged on research covering much of the Northern Territories and the region between Koforidua and the Volta. He has extended his area into Togoland as the rocks he studies are continued in that direction. In addition, the Professor of Geology intends working during 1952 on the rocks to the north and northwest of Ho.

(ii) *Land Survey*

801. 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.

802. The Department of Soil and Land-use Survey developed out of the Soils Divisions of the Department of Agriculture and was constituted as an autonomous Department in May, 1951. This work was done in recognition of the fact that the work being done intimately concerns not only the Department of Agriculture but numerous other interests such as Animal Health, Forestry, future Land Planning and development of all kinds, including Town Planning, and that the need for soil surveys will continue for many years to come since, as Agriculture, Forestry, Land Planning and other activities develop and intensify, so an increasingly detailed knowledge of the soils of the country will be needed.

803. A soil survey of the Accra-Akuse-Ada plains in connection with the Volta project is now nearly completed and the Department will shortly commence a soil survey of an area north of Takoradi which is considered to be potentially suitable for growing bananas. The next important survey envisaged is in the Kulpaun Valley of the Northern Territories, and it is hoped that this will contribute to a beneficial solution of the problems of land conservation and resettlement in the Protectorate.

804. The aim of the Department is to build up a systematic and detailed knowledge of the soils, vegetation and human usage of the country as a whole including the Trust Territory.

(iii) *Meteorology*

805. 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*

806. The University College of the Gold Coast continued to conduct research into three problems that are of interest to the Territory. They are first 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**

807. There is an agricultural station at Kpeve in the Territory. At this and other agricultural experimental stations, such as the one at Nyankpala near Tamale, the Agricultural Department has continued its research activities. During the year experiments and research have continued on coffee, oil palm, sorghum, rice, maize and livestock. 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 results of all these activities are available for application to the Territory.

808. 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.

809. In 1951 the Institute's annual report for the year ending March, 1950, was published and it gives a report of the progress and experiments carried out in 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.

810. Information concerning Palm Oil research is transmitted from the West African Institute for Palm Oil Research at Benin in Nigeria.

(ii) Animal Husbandry

811. The Veterinary laboratory and research station at Pong-Tamale, which serves the Northern Section, and the station and laboratory at Nungwa near Accra which minister to the requirements of the Southern Section have suffered from the lack of a specialised veterinary officer for research work; but the services of a laboratory technician were secured during the year. Original research work on the control of Rinderpest by means of lapinised virus was carried out during the year, and cattle in the Territory were 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.

812. The studies on parasites and animal diseases which were initiated by the Zoology Department of the University College were pursued during 1951.

(iii) Fisheries

813. The fisheries survey which was begun on the lower Volta in 1943, and later extended upriver and to the tributaries, was continued in 1951. 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.

814. The West African Fisheries Research Institute at Freetown apart from initiating its own research undertakes research at the special request of the Fisheries Departments in British West Africa.

815. During 1951 also the University College of the Gold Coast continued 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 1950, and which concerned the Volta "Oyster" and the shore and deep water marine fauna of the Gold Coast, was continued during 1951.

(iv) *Forestry*

816. 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.

(v) *Chemistry*

817. During 1951 the Department of Chemistry of the University College of the Gold Coast pursued several research projects, mostly concerned with the chemistry of plant life.

(vi) *Medical Research*

818. Paragraph 569 in Section G deals with the medical research referred to at paragraph 726 of the 1950 Report.

819. The Institute of Trypanosomiasis Research situated at Vom in Nigeria, to which the Administration makes an annual contribution of £20,000, continued its work on research into both the human and animal forms of sleeping sickness and the problem of tsetse fly control. During the year its Director was elected Chairman of the International Committee for Trypanosomiasis Research. The Administration also 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 1950 in connection with the transmission of human diseases by sand flies (Simuliidae).

(c) **Sociological Research**

(i) *Sociology*

820. A sociologist of the University College of the Gold Coast spent the greater part of 1950 in the Eastern Dagomba-Nanumba area of the Northern Section where he investigated the social structure of the Konkombas. The University College also completed its study of the relationship between the elements of ancient Egyptian culture and Near Eastern ritual belief which are to be found in Akan culture, as well as one of the religious, social and economic aspects of funeral customs in the Gold Coast.

(ii) *Education*

821. 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 Administration 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. 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 hypotheses, and the determining of underlying assumptions.

822. In addition to this work the University College has also continued to conduct research during the year into all the vernaculars of the Gold Coast to attempt to establish their inter-relationship by means of grammatical criteria.

823. The Institute of Education has been engaged on the standardisation of English, Arithmetic and Verbal Intelligence tests for seniors in the Gold Coast; on the grading and presentation of arithmetical material for primary schools; on the application of tests with the co-operation of the training colleges to provide information on the nature of concepts held by children when they first come to school; 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.

K. SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

824. In this section it is proposed to deal with the recommendations of the Trusteeship Council and the General Assembly in so far as they have not been dealt with in the 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 1950-51 to the General Assembly [Supplement No. 4 (A/1856)], pages 152-198 of which contain the Council's recommendations and observations regarding the Territory. Q. 246

Political Advancement

825. *Participation in Gold Coast progress* (page 155 of A/1856): The Territory's interests have continued to receive full recognition in policies and programmes developed by the Gold Coast Government, and the Territory is participating in and will continue to participate in all phases of Gold Coast progress.

826. *Suffrage* (page 158 of A/1856): It is proposed that the elections of the representative members for the new local government bodies described in Section "E" should be held throughout the Territory on a basis of universal adult suffrage without even qualifications as to nationality. These will be held in most, if not all, areas in 1952 and will constitute an important step towards the introduction to the Northern Section of elections on the same wide basis of suffrage as exists in the Southern Section.

827. *The Civil Service* (page 159): The policy of the Administration in regard to filling posts in the senior branch of the Civil Service and the training schemes to enable Africans to fill such posts are described in Section "E" above (paragraphs 160-164). There are now nine Togoland holders holding senior posts in the Civil Service as follows:—

One Administrative Officer.*

One Medical Officer.

Two Masters, Achimota School.

One Wireless Officer, Posts and Telegraphs Department.

One Inspector, Posts and Telegraphs Department.

One Certifying and Examining Officer, Transport Department.

One Office Assistant, Education Department.

One Engineer, Public Works Department.

828. *Local Administration* (page 159 of document A/1856): The report of the Special Commissioner on Regional Organisation has been published and a copy furnished to the United Nations Library. In the event he made no recommendations regarding the question of whether or not there should be a fourth region for the Trans-Volta/Southern Togoland area and regarded this as mainly a political question with only an indirect bearing on the general subject of his enquiry.

829. After careful consideration it has been decided that an elaborate regional structure on the lines recommended by Sir Sydney Phillipson should not be set up. Nevertheless it has been found convenient, principally in order to achieve better supervision of District and Local Councils, to divide the area of the Colony and the Southern Section at present being administered as a single unit. After consultation with the people of the area it has been decided that the easterly unit should consist of the Southern Section together with the Ewe areas of Anlo, Peki and Tongu lying in the eastern part of the Gold Coast Colony. This amounts in fact to an acceptance of the recommendations of the Coussey Committee. In concurring in this the Southern Togoland Council and the Native Authorities of the other areas have made certain recommendations as to detail, and consideration was being given at the end of the year to the incorporation of these recommendations into the legislative provisions to be made for setting up the Council for this new region.

830. As regards local government reorganisation, it will have been noted from paragraph 143 that the new Local Government Ordinance was enacted at the end of the year. It is hoped to establish the new Local Government Councils throughout the Territory in 1952.

* This Administrative Officer was to have been posted to the Territory but unfortunately serious illness has prevented his taking up his posting.

Economic Advancement

831. *General* (see page 165 of A/1856): The Administration is in entire agreement with the recommendation of the Trusteeship Council regarding the usefulness of agricultural and local development committees and the desirability wherever practical of setting up further committees in other economic spheres. The need to increase agricultural production and to achieve greater diversification is recognised and these aims will continue to be actively pursued.

832. *Co-operatives* (page 165 of A/1856): It is the firm intention of the Administration to continue to foster the development of both producers' and consumers' co-operatives. The progress realised during the year is described in Section "F" (paragraphs 398-408).

833. *Water Supplies* (page 165 of A/1856): It is the policy of the Administration to continue its development of water supplies as fast as possible in both Sections. Owing however to the greater concentration of population in the Southern Section (if the town of Yendi, already supplied with water, is excluded) it is inevitable that the larger schemes and the more obvious progress should occur in the South. Nevertheless the programme of village wells, ponds, etc., in the North will be pursued vigorously with the ample funds provided for minor rural supplies in the development plan.

834. *Roads* (page 165 of A/1856): The roads section of the development programme is extensive and a main trunk all-weather road from Accra to Papase is the first objective. The cost of the section within the Territory alone is estimated at £360,000. When a decision is taken on the Volta River project and its implications are fully known it will be possible to plan the extension of this road to the Northern Section of the Territory. Meanwhile the extensive programme of repairs and construction of new feeder roads is described in paragraphs 420-431.

835. *Development plan* (page 165 of A/1856): A summary of the Development Plan as approved by the Legislative Assembly in 1951 will be found in paragraphs 216-220; the plan itself has been furnished to the United Nations Library. There is no lack of determination on the part of the present Ministers to ensure that the plan is carried into effect at the earliest possible date.

836. *Cocoa Marketing* (page 168 in A/1856): As stated in Section "F" above, the Territory, which produces somewhat under one-tenth of the cocoa marketed by the Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Board, has one member on the Board out of the three which represent producers. The total membership of the new Board is eight.

837. The Administration will continue to take steps to ensure that the policies of the Board are always brought to the notice of the farmers. The Togoland member of the Board is a farmer resident in the centre of the main cocoa growing area in the Territory and is fully capable of putting to the Board any representations which the farmers of the Territory desire him to make.

838. *Public Finance* (page 168 in A/1856): As in 1949-50, the finances of the Gold Coast and the Territory during 1950-51 were buoyant. The revenue of the combined area exceeded expenditure and it is planned that such surpluses shall play an important part in the financing of the development plan.

Social Advancement

839. *The status of women* (page 171 in A/1856): The new electoral laws both for the Legislative Assembly and the new local government bodies place women on exactly the same footing as men. The legal status of women is in no way inferior to that of men, and they are being trained as teachers and for various branches of the Civil Service. Recognising that education alone will enable women to make full use of the opportunities existing for them, the Administration is determined to bring the proportion of girls at school up to that of boys. At the same time it should be noted that the success achieved by Mass Education and Mass Literacy has been outstanding in the case of women:

840. *Corporal punishment* (page 172 in A/1856 and General Assembly Resolution A/L.48): The Government Bill designed to bring about the abolition of corporal punishment as a court award to adults was modified in the Legislative Assembly by the retention of corporal punishment for the offence of housebreaking with weapons. The Legislative Assembly considered that at the present stage of the development of the Gold Coast and the Territory, public opinion would not support the abolition of corporal punishment for this offence. While the utmost will continue to be done by educative means to bring public opinion to favour the total abolition of corporal punishment, the degree of constitutional development to which the Gold Coast and the Territory have so far advanced make it impossible for the Administering Authority to contemplate that any method other than persuasion should be used to achieve the desired end. It should, however, be realised that the punishment has been retained more for its deterrent than for its punitive effect and that for many years no awards in the Territory have been made; this also applies to the two prison offences for which corporal punishment may be awarded.

841. In the case of juveniles it will be seen from Appendix III D that juvenile delinquency in the Territory is by no means a serious problem, and that a higher proportion of convicted youths is being sent to the Borstal Institution with the result that the number of awards of corporal punishment in 1951 was negligible. When probation services can be extended to the Territory the proportion of cases dealt with by an award of corporal punishment should be further reduced; but the small extent of juvenile delinquency in the Territory does not warrant the diversion there of the limited number of probation officers required more urgently at urban centres in the Gold Coast, where their services have on occasions been used in connection with youths from the Territory convicted of crimes in those centres.

842. *Medical and Health Services* (page 172 in A/1856): A marked improvement in the Health Services of the Territory started during the year with the increase in the number of doctors in the Territory to five; the opening, albeit on still a small scale, of an additional hospital at Worawora; the completion of the new Hohoe hospital; the construction of the new Health Centre at Kpandu and a further increase in the number of dispensaries, notably the big dispensary at Nakpanduri. The reconstruction of the Yendi Hospital is now planned and the capacity of Ho Hospital will be increased: before long the number of hospital beds will have risen from the present figure of just over 100 to a figure of the order of 180.

843. The expansion taking place in medical training facilities is described in paragraph 599.

844. The Director of the new World Health Organisation Regional Office for Africa visited the Gold Coast during the year and held discussions on the programme of work for the Regional Office which has recently been set up at Brazzaville. It is expected that assistance and advice will be available from that office in the near future.

845. *Dissemination of Information on the U.N.* (General Assembly resolution A/L.42): The Special Representative for the Territory when in New York held discussions with members of the branches of the United Nations Secretariat concerned with a view to improving and stepping up the distribution of United Nations publication in the Territory and the Gold Coast. It is hoped to introduce in 1952 the new arrangements agreed on and the Legislative Assembly is being invited to approve a vote for the purchase of suitable material for distribution where the United Nations Secretariat is unable to distribute it free of charge.

846. *Cost of Living structure and wage policy* (page 173 in A/1856): The position regarding cost of living studies is described at paragraphs 486-488. To a large extent the level of wages throughout the Territory is determined by the wages paid by the Administration. A temporary allowance of 20 per cent. is already being paid. As a result of the recommendations in the Lidbury Commission's report, consideration will be given by the Legislative Assembly early in 1952 to the adoption of new consolidated wage rates. In the case of labourers these will represent an increase of nearly 45 per cent. in the Northern Section and nearly 17 per cent. in the Southern Section of the basic wage, plus the temporary allowance paid at present, thereby bringing the wages paid in the two sections into line. Similar increases are under consideration for semi-skilled workers and artisans.

Educational Advancement

847. *General* (page 176 in A/1856): The expanding educational system of the Gold Coast and the Territory under the new Accelerated Development Plan for Education has been described in paragraphs 650-667. It will be noted from Section E, that it is planned gradually to transfer the responsibility for primary education from the Missions to the Local Authorities. The financing of secondary schools, teacher training colleges and technical education will not be the responsibility of the Missions.

848. *Secondary Education and Teacher Training* (page 176 in A/1856): It will be noted from paragraph 653, that another secondary school is planned for the Southern Section. It is the policy of the Administration to proceed with the construction of the Pusiga Teacher-Training College as soon as possible but the remoteness of the area will add to the difficulties of construction.

849. *Scholarships* (page 177 in A/1856): Candidates from the Territory continue to be eligible on the same basis as candidates from the Gold Coast for the very large number of scholarships under the numerous schemes operated by the Administration. To these were added during the year a scheme for the training of tradesmen and artisans in the United Kingdom (see paragraph 741) and the scheme introduced by the Cocoa Marketing Board for the dependents of cocoa farmers.

850. *Mass Education* (page 177 in A/1856): The steps taken to prepare for the introduction of mass education into the Northern Section are described at paragraphs 527-533.

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.	= cental	=	45.36 kilogrammes
112 lb.	= cwt.	=	50.80 kilogrammes
20 cwt.	= 1 ton or long ton	=	1,016 tonnes

APPENDIX I

Population and Climate

A. 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. Mid-year estimates have now been compiled by the Government Statistician as follows:—

AFRICAN POPULATION

figures in thousands

Year	Togoland	Northern Section	Southern Section
Census figures:			
1921	188	101	87
1931	294	168	126
1948	383	210	173
Mid-year estimates:			
1935	314	178	136
1939	335	188	147
1943	356	197	159
1948	385	211	174
1949	391	214	177
1950	397	183	214
1951	404	185	219

Source: Office of the Government Statistician.

POPULATION OF TOGOLAND UNDER UNITED KINGDOM TRUSTEESHIP

Non-African

Year	Togoland	Northern Section	Southern Section
1921	20	20	
1931	43	6	37
1948	51	6	45

Source: Office of the Government Statistician.

ESTIMATED AGE DISTRIBUTION OF AFRICAN POPULATION

(i) Males

thousands

Age	Togoland		Northern Section		Southern Section	
	1948	1951	1948	1951	1948	1951
All ages	195.2	204.4	107.3	93.3	87.9	111.1
Under 1 year ...	8.9	9.3	5.2	4.5	3.7	4.8
1-4 years	19.7	20.6	10.9	9.3	8.8	11.3
5-14 years	42.6	44.6	23.7	20.7	18.9	23.9
15-24 years	36.9	38.6	20.5	17.9	16.4	20.7
25-34 years	33.5	35.1	18.6	16.2	14.9	18.9
35-44 years	26.9	28.2	14.7	12.8	12.2	15.4
45-54 years	16.2	17.0	8.4	7.4	7.8	9.6
55-64 years	7.5	7.9	3.7	3.2	3.8	4.7
65 years and over ...	3.0	3.1	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.8

Source: Office of the Government Statistician.

In 1951 figures for Krachi are included in the Southern instead of the Northern Section.

(ii) *Women and Girls*

Age	Togoland		Northern Section		Southern Section	
	1948	1951	1948	1951	1948	1951
All ages ...	190.1	199.2	104.2	91.7	85.9	107.5
Under 1 year ...	8.6	9.0	4.9	4.3	3.7	4.7
1-4 years ...	18.4	19.3	9.2	8.1	9.2	11.2
5-14 years ...	38.4	40.3	19.7	17.4	18.7	22.9
15-24 years ...	36.2	37.9	20.1	17.7	16.1	20.2
25-34 years ...	34.8	36.5	20.2	17.8	14.6	18.7
35-44 years ...	29.9	31.3	17.5	15.5	12.4	15.8
45-54 years ...	14.6	15.3	7.9	6.8	6.7	8.5
55-64 years ...	6.6	6.9	3.3	2.9	3.3	4.0
65 years and over ...	2.6	2.7	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.5

Source: Office of the Government Statistician.

In 1951 figures for Krachi are included in the Southern instead of the Northern Section.

B. The population of the towns in 1931 and 1948 was as follows:—

<i>Northern Section:</i>						1931	1948
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. BIRTHS AND DEATH RATES

The following table gives the birth, death and infant mortality rates at Ho for the past seven years; the figures are general as it is not possible to relate them separately to sex, racial or ethnic groups and it will be realised that the figures include persons resident outside Ho who attended the hospital for treatment.

	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Birth Rate ...	40.3	50.9	38.6	28.9	25.5	23.2	22.16
Death Rate ...	25.5	27.7	30.4	27.2	19.3	22.2	23.27
Infant Mortality ...	82	124	156	149	146	239	208

D. SAMPLE CLIMATIC DATA FOR 1951

Northern Section

<i>Month</i>	<i>Mean Temperature</i> °F.		<i>Mean Relative Humidity</i> <i>Per cent.</i>		<i>Mean Rainfall</i>	
	<i>Max.</i> °F.	<i>Min.</i> °F.	<i>0900</i> <i>G.M.T.</i>	<i>1500</i> <i>G.M.T.</i>	<i>Amount</i> <i>(ins.)</i>	<i>Rain</i> <i>Days</i>
January	95·6	68·8	36	18	0·06	1
February	98·4	72·6	38	20	0·25	1
March	99·1	75·9	52	25	2·08	4
April	96·5	76·1	68	41	3·21	6
May	92·0	74·4	76	55	4·65	9
June	87·4	72·3	83	65	5·49	11
July	85·5	71·9	85	67	5·46	12
August	84·1	71·5	87	71	8·10	14
September	85·6	71·4	87	70	8·74	18
October	90·0	71·5	80	57	3·63	10
November	94·5	71·5	64	36	0·64	2
December	94·8	68·8	42	21	0·18	1
ANNUAL MEAN	91·9	72·2	67	45	42·49	89

Southern Section

January	93·6	71·3	73	40	1·47	2
February	95·5	73·2	73	41	2·77	4
March	93·8	73·8	80	54	5·47	9
April	92·5	73·3	79	59	5·73	9
May	90·8	73·1	79	65	6·71	11
June	88·5	71·5	81	68	7·05	14
July	85·6	70·5	85	70	5·05	10
August	85·1	69·7	87	70	3·40	9
September	87·2	70·2	85	66	6·09	13
October	88·9	70·6	82	64	7·08	14
November	90·6	71·7	77	57	3·61	8
December	92·1	71·9	77	49	1·81	4
ANNUAL MEAN	90·3	71·7	80	59	56·24	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	£1,200 F1, 2, 3	European African	Male Male
	Mamprusi	1 Station Foreman 1 Senior District Commissioner 1 Assistant District Commissioner 3 Clerks 1 Station Foreman	L1 £1,200 A F1, 2, 3 L1	African European African African African	Male Male Male Male Male
Agriculture	Dagomba	1 Overseer	G1, 2	African	Male
	Mamprusi	1 Overseer	G1, 2	African	Male
Animal Health	Dagomba	2 Veterinary Assistants	G1, 2	African	Male
	Mamprusi	3 3rd Class Cattle Patrols 4 Veterinary Assistants	2/9 per diem G1, 2	African African	Male Male
Education	Dagomba	6 2nd Division Teachers*	F1, 2	African	Male
	Mamprusi	1 First Division Teachers 8 2nd Division Teachers	F3 F1, 2	African African	Male Male

Fisheries	Dagomba Mamprusi	1 Fisheries Assistant 2 Fisheries Assistants	L1, 2, 3 L1, 2, 3	African African	Male Male
Forestry	Dagomba Mamprusi	1 Senior Assistant Conservator of Forests 1 Clerk 3 Forest Rangers 1 1st Grade Forest Guard 3 Learner Forest Guards 1 Forestry Officer 1 2nd Division Clerk 4 Forest Rangers 1 1st Grade Forest Guard 7 2nd Grade Forest Guards 4 Learner Forest Guards	A F1, 2 G1, 2 K3 £48 per annum A F1, 2 G1, 2 K3 K2 £48 per annum	European African African African European African African African African African	Male Male Male Male Male Male Male Male Male Male Male
Prisons	Dagomba Mamprusi	1 2nd Class Staff Warder 12 Warders (Class ii-iv) 1 2nd Class Staff Warder 1 2nd Class Escort Warder 6 3rd Class Escort Warders 4 4th Class Escort Warders	J5 J1, 3, 4 J5 J2, 3, 4 J2, 3, 4 J2, 3, 4	African African African African African African	Male Male Male Male Male Male
Supreme Court	Dagomba Mamprusi	1 Bailiff 1 Bailiff	F1 F1	African African	Male Male
Rural Water Development	Dagomba Mamprusi	1 Inspector of Works 3 Junior Staff 6 Artisans 1 Junior Staff	C1 L1, 2 K3, 4 F1	European African African African	Male Male Male Male
Meteorological	Yendi	2 Observers 1 Messenger	G1, 2 Daily rates	African African	Male Male

* Seconded for teaching in Native Authority Boarding Schools.

A. GOLD COAST GOVERNMENT STAFF—(continued)

(1) Northern Section—(continued)

Department	Area	Position	Salary Scale	Race	Sex		
Medical and Health	Dagomba and Nanumba	1 Medical Officer	M2, 3	European	Male		
		1 Dispenser	G1, 2	African	Male		
		6 Nurses	N3, 4, 5	African	Male		
		1 Midwife	N3B, 4	African	Female		
		2 Field Assistants	G1, 2	African	Male		
		1 Sanitary Inspector	G1, 2	African	Male		
	Mamprusi	1 Medical Officer	M2	European	Male		
		1 Dispenser	G1, 2	African	Male		
		6 Nurses	N3, 4, 5	African	Male		
		1 Midwife	G1, 2	African	Female		
		2 Field Assistants	G1, 2	African	Male		
		Police	Dagomba	1 Inspector	H10	African	Male
				6 N.C.Os.	H8	African	Male
				22 Constables	H3, 4, 5, 6	African	Male
Posts and Telegraphs	Dagomba			1 2nd Division Officer	F3	African	Male
				2 2nd Division Officers	F3	African	Male
	Mamprusi						

(2) Southern Section

<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
		1 Assistant District Commissioner	A	European	Male
	Kpandu	6 Clerks	F1, 2	African	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 Assistant District Commissioner (part of the year)	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	M2 or M3	European	Male
		1 Medical Officer	M2 or M3	African	Male
		1 Clerk	F1, 2	African	Male
		3 Dispensers	G1, 2	African	Male
		2 Midwives	N3B, 4	African	Female
		2 First Division Nurses	N5	African	Male
		1 First Division Nurse	N5	African	Female
		10 Second Division Nurses	N3, 4	African	Male
		5 Second Division Nurses	N3, 4	African	Female
		1 Ward Attendant	N3	African	Male
		2 Microscopists	G1	African	Male
		1 Superintendent of Leper Settlement	L1, 2	African	Male
		4 Sanitary Inspectors	G1, 2	African	Male
		4 Vaccinators	G1	African	Male
1 Village Overseer	L1, 2	African	Male		
Police	Southern Section	1 Superintendent	B	European	Male
		3 Inspectors	H10	African	Male
		64 { Sergeants Corporals Constables	H8	African	Male
			H7	African	Male
			H3, 4, 5, 6	African	Male

A. GOLD COAST GOVERNMENT STAFF—*continued.*

(2) *Southern Section—(continued)*

<i>Department</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Salary Scale</i>	<i>Race</i>	<i>Sex</i>
Education	Southern Section Kete Krachi	1 Education Officer 1 First Division Teacher* 5 Second Division Teachers*	A F3 F1, 2	European African African	Male Male Male
Posts and Telegraphs	Southern Section	6 Postmasters 11 Second Division Officers and Wireless Operators 4 Telephonists 3 Operators 1 Sub Inspector 4 Linemen 6 Assistant Linemen 28 Postal Agents 8 Messengers	G1, 2, 3 G1, 2 F1 K2, 3 G1, 2 L1 K3, 2 On contract K2	African African African African African African African African	Male Male Male Male 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 First Division Clerk 2 Clerks	A F3 F1, 2	European African African	Male Male Male
Prisons	Ho, Kpandu and Kete Krachi	3 Keepers of Prison 38 Warders	J5, 6 J1, 2, 3, 4	African African	Male Male
Forestry	Ho	1 Assistant Conservator of Forests 1 Senior Forestry Ranger 5 Forest Rangers 2 2nd Division Clerks 5 1st Grade Forest Guards 13 2nd Grade Forest Guards 5 Learner Forest Guards	A G3 G1, 2 F1, 2 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 Assistant Co-operative Officer 3 Inspectors of Co-operative Societies	D1, 2 F1, 2	African African	Male Male	
Fisheries	Southern Section	3 Fisheries Assistants 3 Demonstrators	L1, 2 K2 or 2/9 per diem	African African	Male Male	
Labour	Southern Section	1 Resettlement Assistant	F1, 2	African	Male	
Meteorological	Southern Section	8 Observers 2 Messengers	G1, 2 Daily rates	African African	Male Male	
Agriculture	Kpeve	1 Senior Agricultural Officer	A	European	Male	
		1 Senior Division Officer	G4	African	Male	
		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 Driver	K3	African	Male	
	2 Stockmen	K3	African	Male		
	7 Agricultural Labourers	K1	African	Male		
	Kpandu	1 1st Division Officer	G3	African	Male	
Hohoe	1 Senior Division Officer	G4	African	Male		
Jasikan	1 2nd Division Officer	G1, 2	African	Male		
Kadjebi	1 2nd Division Officer	F1, 2	African	Male		
Ho	1 1st Division Officer	G3	African	Male		
Agriculture	Hohoe	PRODUCE INSPECTION AND GRADING				
		1 Inspector of Produce	B	European	Male	
		1 2nd Division Officer	G2	African	Male	
		1 2nd Division Clerk	F1, 2	African	Male	
		1 Produce Examiner	L1	African	Male	
		1 Second Division Officer	G1, 2	African	Male	
		2 Produce Examiners	L1	African	Male	
		1 Produce Examiner	L1	African	Male	
		1 Produce Examiner	L1	African	Male	
		1 Second Division Officer	G1, 2	African	Male	
Kadjebi						
Jasikan						
Kpandu						
Kpedze						

* Seconded to N.A. Boarding School.

(2) Southern Section—(continued)

<i>Department</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Salary Scale</i>	<i>Race</i>	<i>Sex</i>
	Dafo	1 Produce Examiner 1 Second Division Officer 2 Produce Examiners	L1 G1, 2 L1	African African African	Male Male Male
	Kpeve	COCOA DISEASE CONTROL AND REHABILITATION 1 Divisional Agricultural Survey Officer 1 Agricultural Survey Officer 1 First Division Officer 1 Second Division Clerk 1 Second Division Recorder 6 Established Field Assistants 3 Established Labourers	B B G3 F1, 2 G1, 2 L1-3 K2	European African African African African African African	Male Male Male Male Male Male Male
	Hohoe	1 Agricultural Survey Officer 2 Established Field Assistant	B L2	European African	Male Male
	Jasikan	1 Agricultural Survey Officer 1 Second Division Officer 2 Established Field Assistants	B G1, 2 L1-3	European African African	Male Male Male
	Papase	1 Established Labourer 1 Agricultural Survey Officer	K2 B	African European	Male Male
Customs Preventive Service		1 Collector 19 Superintendents 8 Chief Preventive Officers 6 Preventive Officers 80 Assistant Preventive Officers	B J5-7 J4 J3 J1, 2	European African African African African	Male Male Male Male Male
Rural Water Development	Ho	1 Inspector of Works 2 Junior Staff 1 Artisan 6 Artisans	C1 L1, 2 L3 K3, 4	European African African African	Male Male Male 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

Basic Salary ... *Section 1* £450; £510 × £15—£600. *Section 2* £600 × £20—£720. *Section 3* £735 × £30—£825.
Section 1A
£650

Scale D

Section 1 £170; £200 × £10—£270 × £15—£300. *Section 2* £320 × £20—£400 × £25—£450
Section 3
£500 × £25—£600.

Scale F

Section 1 £84 × £6—£96; £112 × £8—£168. *Section 2A* £120 × £10—£190.
Section 2B
£200 × £10—£250.
Section 3 £265 × £15—£325; £350. *Section 4* £360 × £15—£450.

Scale G

Section 1A £96; £112 × £8—£136. *Section 1B* £144 × £8—£160; £170.
Section 2A £180 × £10—£210. *Section 2B* £220 × £10—£250.
Section 3 £270 × £15—£330 × £20—£370. *Section 4* £375 × £15—£480.

Scale H

Section 1 £50. *Section 2* £60. *Section 3* £72 × £3—£84. *Section 4* £87 × £3—£102.
Section 5 £105; £108 × £4—£124. *Section 6* £128 × £4—£144. *Section 7* £150 × £6—£180. *Section 8* £188 × £8—£220.
Section 8A £210 × £10—£230. *Section 9* £220 × £10—£250. *Section 10* £265 × £15—£350. *Section 11* £360 × £15—£450.
Section 12
£450 × £25—£500.

Scale J

Section 1 £72; £75 × £3—£87. *Section 2* £90 × £3—£105. *Section 3* £108 × £4—£128. £132 × £4—£150 £156.
Section 5 £162 × £6—£180, £188 × £8—£212. £220 × £10—£250, £265, 280. *Section 7* £295 × £10—£370.
Section 4A £132 × £8—£188. *Section 5A* £196 × £10—£236. *Section 6A* £240, £250 × £15—£310. *Cadets* £400.

Scale K

Section 1 £42 × £3—£48. *Section 2* £52 × £4—£64. *Section 3* £72 × £4—£84. *Section 4* £88 × £4—£108.
Section 5
£112 × £4—£120.

Scale L

Section 1 £72 × £6—£102. *Section 2* £108 × £6—£120. *Section 3* £126 × £6—£150.

Scale M2

£810 for 3 years, £840 × £30, £960—£1,000 (no halt); £1,080.

Scale M3

Basic Salary £690; £720 × £30—£960—£1,000 for 3 years
£1,080 × £30—£1,200.

Scale N

Section 1
£350; £390 × £15—£435—£445.

Section 3A
£84 × £6—£96—£112.

Section 4B
£220 × £10—£250.

Section 3B
£120 × £8—£160.

Section 5
£265 × £15—£325; £350.

Section 7
£465 × £15—£550.

Section 2
£500 × £15—£600.

Section 4A
£170 × £10—£210.

Section 6
£360 × £15—£450.

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.)

Department	Area	Position	Salary Scale	Race	Sex
Administration (including Treasury and Courts)	Dagomba	1 Secretary	£200-£300	African	Male
		1 Treasurer	£120	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
		1 Surveyor	£42-£168	African	Male
	Nanumba	3 Clerks	£42-£168	African	Male
		1 Road Overseer	£42-£168	African	Male
	Mamprusi	2 Clerks	£42-£168	African	Male
		2 Treasurers	£24	African	Male
		19 Revenue Collectors	£18 + commission	African	Male
	Gonja	8 Road Headmen	£39	African	Male
		1 Treasury Clerk	£42-£168	African	Male
		1 Revenue Collector	£45	African	Male
2 Revenue Collectors		£39 + 20 per cent. commission on collection	African	Male	
Agriculture	Dagomba	4 Road Headmen	£48	African	Male
		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	2 Veterinary Assistants	£142-£168	African	Male

C. LOCAL GOVERNMENT (NATIVE AUTHORITIES) STAFF—(continued)

(1) Northern Section—continued

<i>Department</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Salary Scale</i>	<i>Race</i>	<i>Sex</i>
Education	Dagomba	9 Teachers	£42-£168	African	Male
	Nanumba	2 Teachers	£41-£168	African	Male
	Mamprusi	5 Teachers	£42-£168	African	Male
	Gonja	2 Teachers	£42-£168	African	Male
Medical and Health	Dagomba	6 Health Overseers	£36-£168	African	Male
		1 Vaccinator	£36-£168	African	Male
		2 Dressers	£42-£168	African	Male
	Nanumba	1 Health Overseer	£36-£168	African	Male
	Mamprusi	1 Dresser	£42-£168	African	Male
		2 Health Overseers	£42-£168	African	Male
	Gonja	1 Dresser	£42-£168	African	Male
		1 Health Overseer	£36-£168	African	Male
Police	Dagomba	1 Sergeant	£66-£90	African	Male
		3 Corporals	£48-£66	African	Male
		27 Constables	£36-£45	African	Male
	Nanumba	1 Sergeant	£66-£90	African	Male
		1 Corporal	£48-£66	African	Male
		7 Constables	£36-£45	African	Male
	Mamprusi	4 Constables	£36-£45	African	Male
	Gonja	1 Sergeant	£66-£90	African	Male
		1 Constable	£36-£45	African	Male
	Water Supply	Dagomba	1 Water Supply Foreman*	£90-£136	African	Male

* Service shared with Nanumba Native Authority.

(2) Southern Section

(all staff are in receipt of a temporary allowance of 15 per cent. and some of the staff are employed part time only.)

Department	Area	Position	Salary Scale	Race	Sex
Administration	Awatime	1 Secretary	£108	African	Male
		1 Clerk	£46	African	Male
		2 Court Registrars	£60-£78	African	Male
		1 Assistant Registrar	£48	African	Male
		1 Market Clerk	£36	African	Male
		1 Bailiff	£48	African	Male
		1 Works Overseer	£96	African	Male
	Asogli	1 Secretary	£130	African	Male
		1 Clerk	£54	African	Male
		7 Registrars	£66-£96	African	Male
		1 Collector	£42	African	Male
		14 Part-time Collectors	£18-£24	African	Male
	Akpini	1 Secretary	£108	African	Male
		1 Clerk	£48	African	Male
		7 Registrars	£54-£84	African	Male
		2 Market Clerks	£36-£42	African	Male
		1 Bailiff	£48	African	Male
		1 Works Overseer	£120	African	Male
		2 Market Clerks	£36-£54	African	Male
	Buem	1 Secretary	£148	African	Male
		1 Clerk	£48	African	Male
		2 Registrars	£126	African	Male
		3 Registrars	£78-£108	African	Male
		1 Bailiff	£66	African	Male
		5 Market Clerks	£48-£57	African	Male
	Atando	1 Secretary	£144	African	Male
		1 Registrar	£84	African	Male
		1 Assistant Registrar	£72	African	Male
		3 Market Clerks	£36-£66	African	Male
		1 Bailiff	£51	African	Male
1 Typist		£48	African	Male	
1 Works Overseer		£84	African	Male	

C. LOCAL GOVERNMENT (NATIVE AUTHORITIES) STAFF—(continued)

(2) Southern Section—(continued)

Department	Area	Position	Salary Scale	Race	Sex
Administration—continued	Ayonkudo	1 Secretary	£108	African	Male
		1 Court Registrar	£72	African	Male
		1 Bailiff	£48	African	Male
		1 Market Clerk (part-time)	£24	African	Male
	Krachi	1 Clerk	£42-£168	African	Male
		5 Native Court Clerks	£42-£168	African	Male
		8 Works Overseers	£42-£168	African	Male
		3 Market Clerks	£30-£48	African	Male
Treasury	Awatime	1 Treasurer	£135	African	Male
		1 Collector	£54	African	Male
		2 Collectors	£42-£48	African	Male
	Asogli	1 Treasurer	£120	African	Male
		1 Assistant Treasurer	£96	African	Male
		12 Assistant Collectors	£48-£54	African	Male
	Akpini	1 Treasurer	£120	African	Male
		1 Assistant Treasurer	£54	African	Male
		5 Collectors	£48	African	Male
	Buem	1 Treasurer	£188	African	Male
		1 Assistant Treasurer	£90	African	Male
		3 Collectors	£76	African	Male
		1 Collector	£72	African	Male
		6 Collectors	£57-£66	African	Male
		4 Collectors	£54	African	Male
		1 Ferry Toll Collector	£60	African	Male
		1 Typist	£48	African	Male
	Atando	1 Treasurer	£102	African	Male
		1 Clerk	£84	African	Male
		4 Collectors	£48-£60	African	Male

	Ayonkudo	1 Treasurer 3 Collectors	£108 £48	African African	Male Male
	Krachi	1 Treasurer (Acting) 3 Treasury Clerks 8 Collectors	£105 £24 £39-£168	African African African	Male Male Male
Education	Krachi	17 Teachers 10 Teachers in training	£42-£168 £42	African African	Male Male
Police	Awatime	1 Corporal 5 Constables	£50 £30-£36	African African	Male Male
	Asogli	1 Inspector in training	£72	African	Male
		2 Sergeants	£60-£66	African	Male
		1 Corporal	£74	African	Male
		11 Constables	£36-£54	African	Male
	Ayonkudo	1 Corporal 3 Constables	£48 £36	African African	Male Male
	Akpini	1 Sergeant	£60	African	Male
		1 Corporal	£48	African	Male
13 Constables		£42	African	Male	
Atando	1 Sergeant	£60	African	Male	
	1 Corporal	£48	African	Male	
	6 Constables	£42-£45	African	Male	
Buem	1 Inspector	£72	African	Male	
	1 Sergeant	£72	African	Male	
	1 Corporal	£60	African	Male	
	18 Constables	£36-£45	African	Male	
Krachi	1 Inspector	£84	African	Male	
	1 Sergeant	£72-£96	African	Male	
	3 Corporals	£54-£84	African	Male	
	12 Constables	£30-£54	African	Male	
Agriculture	Krachi	1 Acting Overseer	£42	African	Male
Forestry	Krachi	1 Forest Ranger	£51	African	Male

C. LOCAL GOVERNMENT (NATIVE AUTHORITIES) STAFF—(continued)

(2) Southern Section—(continued)

<i>Department</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Salary Scale</i>	<i>Race</i>	<i>Sex</i>
Agriculture	Akpini	1 Food Production Adviser	£84	African	Male
	Atando	1 Food Production Adviser (part-time)	£60	African	Male
	Awatime	1 Food Production Adviser	£84	African	Male
	Buem	1 Food Production Adviser	£149	African	Male
Medical and Health	Buem	1 Midwife	£180	African	Male
		7 Sanitary Overseers	£42-£98	African	Male
		1 Midwife's Assistant	£50	African	Male
		1 Dispenser (part-time)	£24	African	Male
	Awatime	1 Dispenser	£135	African	Male
		1 Dresser in training	£84	African	Male
	Atando	1 Village Overseer	£60	African	Male
		2 Dressers	£48	African	Male
	Akpini	1 Village Overseer	£60	African	Male
		1 Assistant Village Overseer (in training)	£44	African	Male
4 Health Overseers		£48-£54	African	Male	
Krachi	5 Dressers (3 in training + 1 midwife in training)	£42-£168	African	Male	
	7 Village Overseers	£36-£168	African	Male	
	1 Assistant Vaccinator	£36-£168	African	Male	
Ayonkudo	3 Village Overseers	£48	African	Male	
Animal Health	Asogli	1 Pigman } Part-time 1 Cattleman }	£24	African	Male
	Krachi	1 Veterinary Inspector	£36-£168	African	Male

D. LEGISLATIVE POWERS OF LOCAL COUNCILS

The Local Government Ordinance provides that the Minister of Local Government when setting up a Local Council by instrument may enable it to carry out all or any of the following functions:—

- To (1) provide services for the improvement of agriculture and allotments for agricultural Agriculture. purposes;
- (2) control methods of husbandry;
- (3) prohibit, restrict or regulate the movement in or through the area of the council Animals. of any live-stock;
- (4) establish, maintain and control pounds, seize and impound any stray animal, and provide for the payment of compensation for damage done by such animal;
- (5) prohibit cruelty to animals, and any specified acts of cruelty to animals;
- (6) prohibit, restrict and regulate the keeping of live-stock of any description;
- (7) provide for the control, destruction and licensing of dogs;
- (8) prevent and control the outbreak or the prevalence of any disease among animals;
- (9) provide services for the improvement of live-stock;
- (10) prohibit, restrict or regulate the hunting, capture, killing or sale of animals or birds or any specified kind of animal or bird;
- (11) prescribe the conditions subject to which the erection and construction, demolition, Buildings. re-erection and re-construction, conversion and re-conversion, alteration, repair, sanitation and ventilation of public and private buildings and structures may be undertaken and carried out;
- (12) provide for building lines and the layout of buildings;
- (13) make advances upon such conditions as shall be thought fit for the purpose of enabling rate-payers to build or to buy dwelling houses;
- (14) prepare and undertake and otherwise control schemes for improved housing layout and settlement;
- (15) prescribe the conditions to be satisfied by a site for any building or for any class of building;
- (16) prohibit the construction of any new building unless and until the plans thereof have been submitted to and approved by the council;
- (17) provide for the demolition of dangerous buildings and for the recovery of any expenses incurred in connection therewith;
- (18) prohibit or regulate the use in any defined area of any inflammable material in the construction or repair of any building;
- (19) build, equip and maintain social centres, public libraries, communal feeding centres, restaurants, catering and other rest houses, or buildings designed and used for public purposes;
- (20) build, equip, maintain and let shops;
- (21) prohibit or regulate the making of borrow pits or other excavations;
- (22) control and regulate the siting of advertisements and hoardings or other structures designed for the display of advertisements;
- (23) build, equip or maintain any primary or middle school or any other class of school Education. which may be approved by the Minister;
- (24) grant sums of money towards the establishment, equipment or maintenance of any primary or middle school or any other class of school which may be approved by the Minister;
- (25) grant and maintain scholarships or bursaries to suitable persons to attend any school or other educational institution in the Gold Coast or elsewhere;
- (26) provide for the compulsory education of children or of specified categories of children between the ages of five and fifteen years;
- (27) grant sums of money towards the establishment or maintenance of any public library or museum or to any association existing for the promotion of arts and crafts, or recreation and sport;
- (28) establish and maintain tree nurseries, forest plantations and forest reserves and Forestry. sell the produce thereof;

- Land.**
- (29) prevent and control soil erosion;
 - (30) provide for the fencing of land and for the maintenance and repair of such fences;
 - (31) require any person to cultivate land to such extent and with such crops as will secure an adequate supply of food for the support of such person and of those dependent upon him;
- Liquor.**
- (32) prohibit, restrict, regulate or license the manufacture, distillation, sale, transport, distribution, supply, possession and consumption of palm wine and any kind or description of fermented liquor usually made by Africans in the Gold Coast or the adjacent territories;
- Markets.**
- (33) build, equip, open, close and maintain markets and prohibit the erection of stalls in places other than markets;
 - (34) regulate and control markets including the fixing of and collection of stallages, rents and tolls;
 - (35) fix the days and hours during each day on which market may be held and prevent the sale and purchase of goods in markets on any day or at any hour except those fixed;
- Public health.**
- (36) safeguard and promote public health including the prevention of and the dealing with any outbreak or the prevalence of any disease;
 - (37) build, equip and maintain, or grant sums of money towards the establishment, equipment or maintenance of any hospital, maternity home, dispensary, asylum for the aged, destitute or infirm or for orphans, or asylums and settlements for lepers;
 - (38) exterminate and prevent the spread of tsetse fly, mosquitoes, rats, bugs and other vermin;
 - (39) establish and operate ambulance services;
 - (40) establish, instal, build, maintain and control drains, latrines, public lavatories and wash places and any sewage systems;
 - (41) establish, maintain, and carry out sanitary services for the removal and destruction of and otherwise dealing with nightsoil and all kinds of refuse;
 - (42) provide, erect and maintain a public water supply, and impose water rates;
 - (43) regulate or prohibit the sinking of wells and provide for the closing of wells;
 - (44) prevent the pollution of the water in any river, stream, water-course, water hole or drain, and prevent the obstruction of any river, stream or water-course;
 - (45) build, manage, license and control slaughter-houses;
 - (46) regulate the slaughter and provide for the inspection of animals intended for food of man;
 - (47) regulate the preparation and sale of meat;
 - (48) establish, maintain and control cemeteries and burial grounds;
- Public order.**
- (49) prohibit any act or conduct which in the opinion of the council is likely to cause a riot or any disturbance or a breach of the peace;
 - (50) prohibit, regulate or restrict the carrying and possession of weapons;
 - (51) prevent and abate fires and control grass-fires;
 - (52) establish and maintain fire brigades and provide for the use and custody of any appliance for the extinguishing of fires;
 - (53) prohibit or regulate gambling;
 - (54) license and regulate guides, porters and carriers;
 - (55) control the movement of beggars in streets and public places;
 - (56) suppress brothels and disorderly houses, and take measures to prevent prostitution;
 - (57) prohibit, restrict, control or license the hawking of wares;
 - (58) regulate and control public collections in streets and public places;
- Registration of persons.**
- (59) provide for the registration of persons residing within the area of the authority of the council or in any part thereof;
 - (60) require the marriage, birth or death of any person within the area of the authority of the council to be reported to or registered with the council and to appoint registration offices and registrars for such purposes;
- Roads, streets, etc.**
- (61) make, alter, divert and maintain roads, streets, paths, culverts, bridges, street-drains and water-courses;
 - (62) provide or arrange for lighting in public places;

- (63) regulate all traffic in the area including the prohibition of the driving of vehicles on any specified road or otherwise than in a specified direction on any specified road;
- (64) license bicycles and vehicles other than motor vehicles including motor bicycles;
- (65) establish, maintain and control parks for motor and other vehicles;
- (66) require persons to carry lights during certain hours in certain areas;
- (67) establish, acquire and maintain transport services by land or water including ferries;
- (68) regulate or prohibit the planting, cutting, tapping or destruction of any trees or vegetation growing along any street, road or path or in any public place;
- (69) provide that the owner or occupier of any land or tenements maintain, clear and keep free from vegetation the roads, streets or paths adjoining his land or tenements;
- (70) regulate the naming of roads and streets and the numbering of houses;
- (71) provide for the control, regulation, inspection, supervision and licensing of:— Trade and Industry.
- (a) social halls, dance halls and places of entertainment;
- (b) lodging and eating houses;
- (c) any premises in which any profession, trade or business is carried on;
- (72) provide for the control, regulation, supervision and licensing of:—
- (a) the occupation of baker, barber, basket-maker, bicycle repairer, blacksmith, butcher, carpenter, charcoal burner, confectioner, firewood dealer, herbalist, hide and skin trader, launderer, miller, nursery gardener, painter, shoemaker, spinner, tailor, travelling musician, vehicle repairer and weaver;
- (b) quarries and brickmaking yards;
- (c) the hiring of canoes and ploughs;
- (d) the keeping of hotels and restaurants;
- (e) the keeping of slaughter-houses; and
- (f) such other occupations as the Minister may, from time to time by notice published in the Gazette, prescribe;
- (73) prescribe the conditions under which any offensive trade or industry may be carried on;
- (74) fix the maximum price which may be demanded in the sale by retail for any article of food in any market;
- (75) establish, erect, maintain and control public weighing machines and other instruments of measurement;
- (76) protect, preserve and prohibit the removal from any place of any African antique work of art; Various matters.
- (77) establish, control and manage recreation grounds, open spaces and parks;
- (78) provide for the maintenance of any traditional office or customary title;
- (79) prescribe the conditions under which stage plays, cinematograph films or other public entertainment may be shown;
- (80) prescribe the duties of any person employed by the council in connection with any function of such council;
- (81) prohibit, restrict or regulate the capture, killing or sale of fish or any specified kind of fish;
- (82) perform any other function, whether similar to those enumerated in this section or not, which may be specifically assigned to a council by the Instrument.

APPENDIX III

Justice

A. CRIMINAL STATISTICS

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	1
2. Manslaughter	—	—	5	3
3. Slave-dealing and Coinage	—	—	—	—
4. Riot	—	—	—	—
5. Abduction and Threatening	1	—	3	—
6. Rape and Indecent Assault	—	—	5	1
7. Assault and Assault on Police... ..	21	2	56	10
8. Attempted Suicide	2	—	1	—
9. Perjury	—	—	6	—
10. Criminal Harm to Person	6	1	38	4
11. Robbery	—	—	—	—
12. Burglary	—	—	1	—
13. Arson and damage to property	—	—	6	—
14. Housebreaking	—	—	—	—
15. Stealing	33	—	97	17
16. Fraud by false pretences	—	1	2	2
17. Receiving and Unlawful Possession	—	—	3	6
18. Arms and Ammunition Ordinance	5	—	28	—
19. Liquor Laws	3	—	14	—
20. Practising Medicine without licence	—	—	1	—
21. Drunkenness and Breach of Peace	21	—	—	—
22. Illiterates Protection Ordinance	—	—	—	—

The average penalties imposed for principal offences:—

Manslaughter	78 months' imprisonment with hard labour
Larceny and Embezzlement	7½ " " " " "
Wounding	5 " " " " "
Assault	2½ " " " " "
Receiving	6 " " " " "

B. CASES HEARD BY NATIVE COURTS

(i) Southern Section

Cause of Action	Names of Native Authority						Total
	Asogli	Awatime	Akpini	Atando	Buem	Krachi	
<i>Civil:</i>							
(a) Recovery of money owing	97	9	71	52	79	—	308
(b) Other personal suits	267	99	144	40	81	—	631
(c) Divorce and matrimonial	69	4	20	11	6	—	110
(d) Custody and paternity of children	4	—	10	3	3	—	20
(e) Administration of Estates	4	—	—	—	7	—	11
(f) Land	35	9	37	24	32	—	137
<i>Criminal Offences against Gold Coast Statutes:</i>							
(g) Assault or Threatening	96	35	130	31	270	—	562
(h) Stealing and kindred offences	83	33	92	20	179	—	407
(i) Sanitation Laws	38	20	19	32	102	—	211
(j) Morality	1	—	10	—	5	—	16
(k) Other offences against Statutes	102	2	97	35	170	—	406
<i>Offences against Local Rules, Orders and Byelaws:</i>							
(l) Sanitation laws	—	—	7	2	3	—	12
(m) Other offences against local laws	19	160	66	29	38	—	312
<i>Offences against Customary Laws:</i>							
(n) Defamation	6	—	9	8	5	—	28
(o) Morality	9	—	4	8	12	—	33
(p) Other customary offences	71	4	51	6	28	—	160
Totals	901	375	767	301	1,020	—	3,364

NOTE: Figures for Krachi are not available.

CASES HEARD BY NATIVE COURTS—(continued)

(ii) Northern Section

Cause of Action	Name of Native Authority				
	Dagomba	Nanumba	Gaonja	Mamprusi	Total
1. Assault or Threatening	56	30	4	9	99
2. Slander	2	1	—	1	4
3. Stealing	24	3	—	6	33
4. Sanitation	30	12	—	—	42
5. Morality	42	7	4	2	55
6. Infringement of Native Authority Rules	12	5	—	5	22
7. Custom	—	—	2	—	2
8. Other offences	30	12	2	3	47
9. Personal suits	56	6	4	2	68
10. Divorce and Matrimonial	56	13	—	20	89
11. Custody and Paternity of Children	4	6	—	13	23
12. Administration of Estates	—	—	—	—	—
13. Land	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	312	95	16	61	484

C. JUVENILE OFFENDERS

<i>Date</i>	<i>Serial No.</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Offence</i>	<i>Court (before whom tried)</i>	<i>Sentence</i>
9.1.51	1	14	Male	Stealing from a dwelling house, Sec. 271 (2), Cap. 9.	D.M's Court, Kpandu	Sent to Industrial School.
21.2.51	2	10	Male	Stealing, Sec. 270 (1), Cap 9.	D.M's Court, Hohoe	4 strokes with light cane.
18.4.51	3	14	Male	Stealing, Sec. 270 (1), Cap 9.	D.M's Court, Hohoe	Sent to Industrial School.
10.8.51	4	16	Male	(1) Stealing from a dwelling house, Section 271 (2), Cap. 9. (2) Stealing from a dwelling house, Section 271 (2), Cap. 9.	D.M's Court, Kete-Krachi.	12 strokes with light cane on each count to run concurrently.
13.8.51	5	12	Male	Stealing from a dwelling house, Section 271 (e), Cap. 9.	D.M's Court, Kete-Krachi.	6 strokes with a light cane.

APPENDIX IV

Public Finance

A. GOVERNMENT REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

(i) Togoland Revenue, 1950-51

<i>Head</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
	£	
1. Import Duty	431,900	41·53
2. Export Duty	408,384	39·27
3. Excise	4,482	00·43
4. Harbour Dues	6,242	00·60
5. Income Tax and Company Tax	55,000	05·39
6. Licences fees of Courts, Fines, Stamp Duties	17,691	01·60
7. Other fees and Sales	23,950	02·31
8. Motor Licences	14,508	01·39
9. Posts and Telegraphs	12,615	01·22
10. Share of Profit of W.A. Currency Board	19,791	01·90
11. Miscellaneous	9,395	00·90
12. Grants of Colonial Development & Welfare Act	12,632	01·21
13. Interest on surplus funds	13,063	01·26
14. Grants from Cocoa Marketing Board for Cocoa Rehabilitation	10,233	00·99
TOTAL	£1,039,886	100·00

(ii) Togoland Expenditure, 1950-51

<i>Head</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
	£	
1. The Governor	1,963	00·19
2. Accountant-General	3,272	00·32
3. Agriculture	48,590	04·66
4. Air Services	4,672	00·45
5. Animal Health	7,774	00·75
6. Audit	3,534	00·34
7. Central Office of Ministries	10,229	00·99
8. Commerce & Industry	5,275	00·52
9. Co-operation	2,443	00·24
10. Customs & Excise	21,012	02·03
11. Education	201,846	19·46
12. Fisheries	820	00·08
13. Forestry	9,229	00·90
14. Geological Survey	3,047	00·29
15. Grants in aid to Local Development Committees	12,000	01·16
16. Grants to Native Authorities	59,336	05·72
17. Income Tax	2,740	00·27
18. Justice	5,090	00·49
19. Labour	1,543	00·15
20. Lands	2,891	00·28
21. Law Officers	1,434	00·14
22. Legislature	8,274	00·80
23. Medical	50,266	04·85
24. Military	70,000	06·75
25. Miscellaneous	22,325	02·16
26. Pensions & Gratuities	39,424	03·80
27. Police	31,526	03·04
28. Political Administration	18,685	01·80
29. Posts & Telegraphs	31,035	02·99
30. Printing	22,000	02·12
31. Prisons	10,862	01·05
32. Public Relations & Broadcasting	4,567	00·44
33. Public Works	198,444	19·14
34. Registrar General	1,270	00·12
35. Social Welfare	7,980	00·77
36. Statistical	2,809	00·27
37. Subventions	6,752	00·65
38. Surveys	11,060	01·07
39. Temporary Cost of Living Allowance	51,084	04·93
40. Town & Country Planning	145	00·01
41. Transport	16,011	01·53
42. Water Supplies	23,545	02·27
TOTAL	£1,036,804	99·99

B. NATIVE AUTHORITY FINANCE

(Southern Section)

(i) Actual Revenue and Expenditure, 1950-51

Southern Section

<i>Native Authority</i>	<i>Revenue</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
	£	£
Akpini	6,791	7,123
Asogli	11,231	11,658
Atando	6,560	6,831
Awatime	5,270	5,300
Buem	23,047	21,468
Krachi	26,460	21,552
	£79,359	£73,932

(ii) Actual Revenue

Southern Section

	<i>Akpini</i>	<i>Asogli</i>	<i>Atando</i>	<i>Awatime</i>	<i>Buem</i>	<i>Krachi</i>	<i>Totals</i>	<i>Percentage of Totals</i>
(a) Annual Rate	£ 2,209	£ 2,867	£ 1,326	£ 1,284	£ 7,130	£ 8,883	£ 23,699	30
(b) Native Courts	1,074	1,633	748	650	4,243	290	8,638	11
(c) Lands	50	127	—	14	126	423	740	1
(d) Fees and Tolls	753	2,218	2,132	720	2,543	1,039	9,045	13
(e) Licences	65	66	108	93	466	375	1,173	1.5
(f) Interest	44	124	6	14	183	24	395	.5
(g) Miscellaneous	547	853	559	282	1,847	1,890	5,978	7
(h) Government grants in aid	2,049	3,343	1,681	2,213	6,509	13,536	29,331	37
	£6,791	£11,231	£6,560	£5,270	£23,047	£26,460	£79,359	100

(iii) Actual Expenditure

Southern Section

	<i>Akpini</i>	<i>Asogli</i>	<i>Atando</i>	<i>Awatime</i>	<i>Buem</i>	<i>Krachi</i>	<i>Totals</i>	<i>Percentage of Totals</i>
(a) Administration	£ 750	£ 1,605	£ 647	£ 874	£ 3,071	£ 1,274	£ 8,221	11
(b) Treasury	447	835	500	367	1,429	929	4,507	5.5
(c) Native Courts	595	1,153	388	373	875	604	3,988	5.5
(d) Police	728	558	416	219	1,065	812	3,798	5
(e) Medical	50	249	—	300	512	745	1,856	2.5
(f) Health	724	1,079	919	333	1,762	1,950	6,767	9
(g) Education	959	1,844	393	1,351	3,676	3,606	11,829	16
(h) Works and Services	500	1,377	432	430	1,577	7,080	11,446	15.5
(i) Miscellaneous	649	909	727	321	1,545	3,194	7,345	10
(i) Extraordinary	1,221	2,049	2,309	582	5,056	1,358	12,575	17
(k) Contribution to Reserve Fund	500	—	100	100	900	—	1,600	2
	£7,123	£11,658	£6,831	£5,300	£21,468	£21,552	£73,932	100

(iv) Estimated Revenue, 1950-51

Northern Section

No.	Native Authority	Head 1	Head 2	Head 3	Head 4	Head 5	Head 6	Head 7	Head 8	Head 9	Head 10	Head 11	Totals
		Direct Taxation	Native Courts	Fees prescribed by Rules	Ferries	Land and Native Rights	Minerals	Government Reimburse-ments	Grants-in-Aid	Benefits Trust Fund	Interest on Invest-ment	Miscel-laneous	
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1	Mamprusi	6,631	251	5,799	144	—	—	6,610	8,640	—	—	370	28,445
2	Gonja	1,065	—	1,486	—	—	—	12,410	830	—	—	6	3,797
3	Dagomba	7,615	682	3,168	435	—	—	12,801	17,291	—	361	2,422	44,775
4	Nanumba	2,103	137	1,866	—	—	—	2,565	3,244	—	—	88	10,003
	TOTALS	17,414	1,070	12,319	579	—	—	22,386	30,005	—	361	2,886	87,020

(NOTE:—This year estimates have been made of that share of Native Authority revenue derived from or in respect of the portion of the Native Authority areas lying within the Territory)

(v) Estimated Expenditure, 1950-51

Northern Section

No.	Native Authority	Head 1	Head 2	Head 3	Head 4	Head 5	Head 6	Head 7	Head 8	Head 9	Head 10	Head 11	Head 12	Head 13	Head 14	Head 15	Head 16	Head 17	Totals
		Divi-sional	Sub-Divi-sional	Trea-sury	Judi-cial	Police	Works Recur-rent	Works Staff	Miscel-laneous Ser-vices	Educa-tion	Medical	Health	Agricul-ture	Animal Health	Fores-try	Water Sup-plies	Special Deve-lopment	Capital Works	
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1	Mamprusi	600	2,954	587	106	574	6,300	590	2,336	4,370	840	1,623	1,493	67	203	1,474	—	5,790	29,907
2	Gonja	126	125	83	20	112	395	—	36	447	—	311	—	—	—	60	—	1,406	3,151
3	Dagomba	1,587	1,755	1,168	236	1,533	6,488	399	10,439	6,394	905	2,847	806	243	320	2,089	—	7,227	44,436
4	Nanumba	559	321	212	18	430	2,576	108	1,504	363	72	602	98	—	80	183	—	839	7,965
	TOTALS	2,872	5,155	2,050	380	2,649	15,759	1,097	14,315	11,604	1,817	5,383	2,397	310	603	3,806	—	15,262	85,459

(NOTE:—This year estimates have been made of that share of Native Authority expenditure made in or in respect of the portion of the Native Authority areas lying within the Territory)

(vi) Rates of direct tax prescribed by Native Authorities for the financial year 1951-52 together with voluntary additional rate

Standard Rate

<i>Section</i>	<i>Native Authority</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>
		s. d.	s. d.
Northern	Mamprusi	5 0	—
	Dagomba	6 0	—
	Nanumba	6 0	—
	Gonja	8 0	—
Southern	Akpini	6 0	2 0
	Asogli	6 0	4 0
	Atando	6 0	2 0
	Awatime	12 0	4 0
	Ayonkudo	10 0	4 0
	Buem	6 0	3 0*
	Krachi	10 0	2 0

* Only payable by the women of the Kyidom Division and the sub-Divisions of Worawora, Kadjebi, Asato and Apesokubi.

Voluntary Additional Rate

(payable by men only)

<i>Native Authority</i>	<i>Division</i>	<i>Additional Rate</i>
		s. d.
Buem	Kyidom	14 0
Akpini	Nyabo, Have	10 0
	Tafi, Gbefi	6 0
	Wusuta, Liati	5 0
	Leklebi, Logba	4 0
	Fodome	3 0
	Aveme, Alavanyo, Vakpo	2 0

C. STATEMENT OF BUSINESS TRANSACTED IN TOGOLAND UNDER UNITED KINGDOM TRUSTEESHIP DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1951

Northern Section

	£
Stamp Sales	321
Money Orders Issued	3,596
Money Orders Paid	688
Postal Orders Issued	1,725
Postal Orders Paid	1,020
Savings Bank Deposits	29,365
Savings Bank Withdrawals	1,059
Telegraph Revenue	296
Telephone Revenue	—
Parcel Post Trade Charges collected	553
Parcel Post Customs Duty	258
Parcel Post Other Charges	11

Southern Section

	£
Stamp Sales	6,167
Money Orders Issued	101,678
Money Orders Paid	18,031
Postal Orders Issued	36,961
Postal Orders Paid	23,942
Savings Bank Deposits	67,928
Savings Bank Withdrawals	36,271
Telegraph Revenue	2,442
Telephone Revenue	2,113
Parcel Post Trade Charges collected	6,583
Parcel Post Customs Duty	2,381
Parcel Post Other Charges	164

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 three years.

Northern Section

	1949	1950	1951
	£	£	£
Deposits	4,723	13,142	29,365
Withdrawals	1,498	862	1,059

Southern Section

	1949	1950	1951
	£	£	£
Deposits	44,905	43,463	67,928
Withdrawals	36,726	37,042	36,271

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, 1951-52

Northern Section

<i>Native Authority</i>	<i>Man</i>	<i>Woman</i>
	s. d.	s. d.
Nanumba	6 0	—
Dagomba	6 0	—
Mamprusi	5 0	—
Gonja	8 0	—

Southern Section

<i>Native Authority</i>	<i>President Native Authority</i>	<i>Divisional Chief</i>	<i>Sub- Divisional Chief</i>	<i>Linguists and Asafoatses</i>	<i>Man</i>	<i>Woman</i>
Akpini	£ s. d. 2 2 0 (Paramount Chief)	£ s. d. 1 1 0	£ s. d. 0 10 6	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 0 6 0	£ s. d. 0 2 0
Asogli	2 10 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 4 0
Atando	0 10 0 (Head Chiefs)	—	—	—	0 6 0	0 2 0
Awatime	2 0 0 (Paramount Chief)	1 0 0	0 15 0	—	0 12 0	0 4 0
Ayonkudo	—	—	—	—	0 10 0	0 4 0
Buem	5 0 0	3 3 0 2 10 0 Chief	0 10 6	—	0 6 0	in 4 towns* 0 3 0
Krachi	—	—	—	—	0 10 0	0 2 0

* Only payable by the women of the Kyidom Division and the Sub-Divisions of Worawora, Kadjebi, Asato and Apesokubi.

Voluntary Additional Annual Rates are payable by men only in the Kyidom Division of the Buem Native Authority at the rate of 14s. 0d. In the Akpini Native Authority area divisions pay additional rates as follows:—Nyabo, Have: 10s. 0d.; Tañ, Gbefi; 6s. 0d.; Wusuta, Liati: 5s. 0d.; Leklebi, Logba: 4s. 0d.; Fodome: 3s. 0d.; Avenue Alavanyo, Vakpo: 2s. 0d.

B. MEMORANDUM ON 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 resulting from:—

- (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 the Gold Coast or arises abroad and is remitted to the Gold Coast. (Special provisions, however, exist to exempt from tax the foreign income of temporary visitors to the 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.

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 1951-52 were as follows:—

- (i) to each individual £200;
 - (ii) for a wife living or maintained by the taxpayer, £150;
 - (iii) for 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, up 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 taxpayers' 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.

C. TABLE SHOWING INCIDENCE OF TAX ON INDIVIDUALS FOR THE YEAR OF ASSESSMENT, 1951-52
(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, 1951-52
(Gold Coast, including Trusteeship Territory)

<i>Chargeable Income</i>	<i>Non-mining Companies at 7s. 6d. in £</i>	<i>Mining Companies at 8s. 6d. in £</i>
£	£ 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, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries and Forestry

A. AGRICULTURE

PRODUCTION

Table showing acreage devoted to principal crops and total production of each crop by quantity and value.

<i>Crop</i>	<i>Acreage Harvested (acres)</i>	<i>Production</i>	<i>Value</i>
Millet	47,000	11,000 tons at	£ 26 286,000
Guinea Corn	35,000	8,000 ,, ,,	£ 26 208,000
Maize... ..	47,000	12,000 ,, ,,	£ 40 480,000— effect of maize rust. 40 per cent. loss of crop.
Rice (Paddy)... ..	19,000	9,000 ,, ,,	£ 40 360,000
Groundnuts	26,000	7,000 ,, ,,	£ 40 280,000
Cowpeas and Pulses: Grown alone	5,000	6,000 ,, ,,	£ 33 198,000
With other crops	(50,000)		
Yams	26,000	87,000 ,, ,,	£ 26 2,242,000
Cocoyams	4,000	11,000 ,, ,,	£ 5 55,000
Plantain	6,000	12,000 ,, ,,	£ 10 120,000
Coffee	2,000	250 ,, ,,	£ 125 31,250
Cocoa	115,000	23,421 ,, ,,	£ 131/149 3,349,203

The above figures relate to production in both the Northern and Southern Sections and must be regarded as estimates only except in the case of cocoa.

B. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Table showing numbers of livestock by principal categories.

<i>Livestock</i>						
Cattle	...	...	...	...	...	52,586
Sheep	...	...	...	...	...	149,433
Goats	...	...	...	...	...	106,717
Pigs	...	...	...	...	...	18,197
Donkeys	...	...	...	...	...	2,926
Horses	...	...	...	...	...	1,323
Poultry	...	...	...	...	...	761,203

N.B.—About 95 per cent. of the above totals is the result of actual counts, and approximately 5 per cent. only of the figures are estimated.

C. FISHERIES

The only commercial fishing vessels were canoes and either one or two were employed by each of the 110 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	...	...	46.8	per cent. of the catch
Labeo spp.	...	...	13.5	" " "
Lates niloticus	...	...	11.7	" " "
Chrysichthys spp.	...	...	6.5	" " "

The average catch per seine was 7 tons and the catch of the ten nets may have amounted to some 70 tons. At an average price 6d. per pound the value of the catch would have been £3,920.

There is no fishery for shell-fish.

D. FORESTRY

The following figures (estimates only) refer to the Southern Section. No reliable figures are yet available from the Northern Section.

<i>Major Forest Produce</i>	<i>Estimated Amount</i> cu. ft.	<i>Estimated Value</i> £
Sawn Timber	20,000	12,500
Shingles	5,000	165
Round Wood	130,000	350
Hewn and Split Wood	70,000	200
Charcoal	1,620,000	50,000
Firewood	3,800,000	190,000
		<hr/> £253,215
<i>Minor Forest 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
		<hr/> £251,730

APPENDIX VII

Marketing of Agricultural Produce

A. THE GOLD COAST COCOA MARKETING BOARD

(a) THE COMPOSITION OF THE BOARD

Chairman:—

E. NORTON JONES, Esq., C.M.G., O.B.E., Secretary for Development.

Members:—

G. ASHIE-NIKOI, Esq.	} Producers' Representatives.
J. G. EDUSEI, Esq. ...	...	...	...	...	...
G. K. MARTIN, Esq. ...	...	...	...	...	...
A. Y. K. DJIN, Esq.	} Commercial Representatives.
J. H. ANKRAH, Esq. ...	...	...	...	...	...
D. E. ASAFO-AGYEI, Esq.	} Ministry of Finance.
T. H. W. GOULD, Esq. ...	...	...	...	...	...

General Manager: A. E. HAMPSON, Esq.

Chief Accountant: J. C. BREAKELL, Esq., A.C.A.

(b) CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

for the Crop Year 1950-51

I have pleasure in presenting the Fourth Annual Report of the Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Board for the year ended 30th September, 1951.

It is gratifying once again to record a very successful trading period, the surplus resulting from the year's operations amounting to £20,109,279.

Costs of operation were normal and commensurate with the tonnage handled, other than the item of export duty which rose considerably as a result of new scales introduced at the beginning of the crop year. In all a total of over £13 million has this year been paid to Government as opposed to an approximate £3½ million in the preceding year. The revenue from this additional duty is to be devoted by Government to development schemes within the cocoa areas of the Colony, Ashanti and Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship.

In addition to our trading surplus, interest on investments shows an overall increase of nearly £300,000 and reaches a total of £1,087,287. The detailed headings in the accounts show the sources from which this income was derived and, for the first time, the return from the loan made to Government for the purpose of financing the Takoradi harbour extensions begins to be reflected.

The figure of over £111,000 shown as income from Bank Short Deposits is the result of the day-to-day short-term lending of money otherwise kept liquid for trading purposes, an operation which ensures that these funds, though necessarily kept liquid, are not allowed to lie idle.

Once again, 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 Reserve of £50 million is considered inadequate and the present aim is to build up the fund to £60 million. The allocation from the current surplus to this and other reserves is dealt with at a later stage in this Report.

Revised Constitution of Board

During the year the Gold Coast reached a milestone in its constitutional advancement towards self-government. In the new Constitution, the Executive Council became the policy-making body for the whole country and was largely composed of representative Ministers. Of these, the Minister of Commerce, Industry and Mines was made responsible for the general direction and supervision of the activities of the Cocoa Marketing Board. One of the first decisions of the new Executive Council was aimed at securing Government control over the policy of the statutory boards and corporations according to the practice which obtains in the United Kingdom.

A Bill was introduced and passed by the Legislative Assembly to give effect to the intention of the Government, and in the Objects and Reasons of the Bill the following passage appears:—

“It is considered that the Cocoa Marketing Board constituted under the Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Board Ordinance, 1947, should be accountable for its operations to a greater degree, through a Minister, to the Legislative Assembly. It is also desirable that the Board should be re-organised to make it more compact and that the Governor in

Council and the Minister of Commerce, Industry and Mines should be given greater powers in connection with the appointment of members and the operations of the Board."

This revision took place in May, 1951, and new members of the Board were appointed with effect from the 27th of July. The Board now consists of a Chairman and seven other members, three of whom represent the interests of cocoa farmers, three are persons of commercial experience and one represents the Ministry of Finance.

Incidence of Purchase

The velocity of main crop purchases was as follows:—

Total at 9th November, 1950	...	...	...	...	67,586 tons
„ 7th December, 1950	...	...	...	...	141,943 ..
„ 4th January, 1951	...	...	...	...	204,221 ..
„ 1st February, 1951	...	...	...	...	244,626 ..
Total at close of main-crop	...	...	...	...	258,282 „

Sources of supply were:—

<i>Area</i>	<i>Main-Crop</i>	<i>Mid-Crop</i>	<i>Total</i>
Ashanti	122,647	224	122,871
Eastern Province	60,893	2,158	63,051
Western Province	51,561	1,319	52,880
Togoland under U.K. Trusteeship	23,181	240	23,421
Total tonnage	258,282	3,941	262,223

There was an overall increase of 4.8 per cent. in main-crop as compared with the previous year's returns.

Market Trends

Consequent on a shortage of supplies and a deteriorating international situation, the cocoa market rose to a very high level before the opening of the season, and during that period some forward sales were made, the highest price secured being £341 7s. 6d. f.o.b. Under the weight of the West African and Brazilian main-crops the market declined during the early part of the buying season by more than £100 per ton, but before the end of 1950 a strong upward movement developed—in fact almost all commodity prices advanced rapidly owing to the serious Far Eastern situation. The force of this upward movement had spent itself by March 1951, but by then the bulk of the crop had been sold. During the summer months the market declined considerably, and the final sale of mid-crop cocoa was effected at £216 per ton f.o.b.

The average selling price obtained over the year's operations was £270 per ton f.o.b., an increase of approximately 52 per cent. on the previous year.

Quality

Considerable benefit was derived during the year from new measures introduced by the management which required a greater degree of co-operation from buying agents in the correct marking, marshalling and segregation of crop; as a result the quality of the season's cocoa constituted a record in the history of the Board. This outcome, resulting from the combined efforts of the management, the Department of Agriculture and agents concerned, merits the Board's deep gratitude as the large quantity of 148,696 tons of Grade I quality cocoa was shipped during the period under review.

The "quality" record of the Board during the past three years now shows as:—

<i>Crop Year</i>	<i>Percentage of Grade I cocoa to total shipped</i>
	<i>Per cent.</i>
1948-49	14.4
1949-50	27.3
1950-51	56.8

This substantial improvement has been achieved without the necessity for the introduction of price differentials.

Record of Purchases by African Firms

Although the number of African licensed buying agents increased this year from 12 to 15, the quantity bought by them—37,602 tons—represented only 14½ per cent. of the total crop as opposed to 14½ per cent. in 1949-50. It would appear that the smaller African buying

agents are experiencing difficulty in establishing a connection and this matter has the Board's earnest consideration.

It is, however, satisfactory to record that the Gold Coast Co-operative Association's purchases, which are included in the figures above, again showed an increase and were 32,285 tons in the period under review as against 29,024 tons in 1949-50.

Finance

At the commencement of the buying season liquid funds amounted to £25½ million and, with the purchasing of the crop developing normally and an improvement evident in the shipping offtake during the early part of the season, this balance proved to be ample for its purpose of financing the complete marketing operation. Average weekly disbursements for the period up to and including the week ended 8th February were £1½ million per week as compared with £1¼ million per week for the same period in 1949-50. Purchasing was heaviest during the month of December, when £10 million was paid away, and the total expenditure for the year was approximately £37 million.

Investments

When marketing operations had progressed sufficiently for a good estimate to be formed of the season's results, the Board's financial position was reviewed and an investment programme for the season drawn up involving a tentative figure of £19,700,000. Implementation of this programme was commenced in March and by the end of May £12 million (nominal) securities had been purchased in small parcels at average prices. Proceedings were then suspended to await further clarification of the Board's financial position following the fixation of the cocoa price for the 1951/52 season and, also, in view of the possibility of other heavy commitments having to be undertaken. Purchasing of stock was recommenced in August; a further £3 million (nominal) securities was bought, and at this point it was decided to regard the investment programme for the 1950-51 season as completed at £15 million (nominal).

The loan to Government of £2,300,000 for the purpose of financing the extensions of Takoradi Harbour, mentioned in the last Annual Report, was partially implemented during the year, £1,600,000 of the total being paid over, and this portion is now in the process of being repaid: the balance of £700,000 is due to be called by March 1953. A proposal for a similar loan of about £3½ million to provide for railway extensions has now been put forward by Government and is under consideration by the Board, together with a further suggestion for the financing of a Government-sponsored Agricultural Loans Board to the extent of £500,000.

Reserves

As in previous years, all known and estimated contingencies have been fully provided for out of the current year's surplus, including an allocation of £250,000 for the erection of new office premises and a further sum of £300,000 for Local Development Grants. In view of the increasing value of cocoa, the Riot and Civil Commotion Reserve has been strengthened by £500,000, the General Trading Reserve by £2½ million and the General Reserve, which is held for unknown contingencies, has been increased by £450,000. With these allocations made, the Board has found it possible to reinforce the Stabilisation Reserve by £16 million, bringing this most important and fundamental reserve up to £51 million, and the progressive consolidation of the strong financial structure so essential to the Board's functions has been still further advanced.

Auditors

Messrs. Midgley, Snelling, Barnes & Company were reappointed as auditors for the year 1950-51.

Local Development Grants

Earlier in the year the Board completed a scheme for making grants of money to cocoa areas for the purpose of development projects of benefit to cocoa farmers. The scheme was approved by Government and the sum of £61,250 has been distributed amongst local development committees in the Colony, Ashanti and Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship. Distribution was calculated on the average cocoa tonnage produced over the last three years in the various districts and was based on a grant of five shillings on each ton.

The Board required committees to give particular attention to works such as feeder roads, which would directly assist in the marketing of cocoa. It is realised, however, that local circumstances may call for the provision of wells, village dispensaries, etc., and that whilst grants are intended primarily for the benefit of cocoa farmers, it is probable that others will benefit thereby.

A special reserve was created for immediate use for additional development in any necessitous cocoa area, and a substantial grant has already been made towards the construction of a circular road in the Lake Bosumtwi area in Ashanti.

These are not annual grants, but if experience shows them to be of value to cocoa farmers, the Board may be willing to consider further assistance. It has, in fact, already made provision for additional expenditure.

Scholarship Scheme

The £1 million fund created during the previous year for the Board's scholarship scheme was in operation during the period under review and 100 primary, 15 secondary and 6 university scholarships have been awarded. The Board receives periodical reports on the progress made by all students.

Miscellaneous

During the year we had the pleasure of a visit from Mr. E. C. Tansley, C.M.G., Managing Director of the Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Company Ltd.

The Board again participated in the British Industries Fair in order that the Cocoa Industry should be given full prominence on the Gold Coast Stand.

Obituary

It is with regret that I have to record the death on 22nd September, 1951, of Mr. R. S. Thompson, formerly a Director of the Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Co., Ltd. Mr. Thompson gave great service to the Board and the Marketing Company by his sympathetic and active interest in their affairs and his loss will be keenly felt.

Staff

The relationship between the Board and its employees continued to be excellent throughout the year and I have pleasure in recording, on behalf of the Board, my appreciation of the services so loyally and willingly rendered by all employees in what has been a record trading year.

(Sgd.) E. NORTON-JONES, Chairman,

GOLD COAST COCOA MARKETING BOARD

ACCRA, 23rd November 1951.

(c) STATEMENT OF FUNDS AND ASSETS AS AT 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1951, TOGETHER WITH SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1951, AND AUDITORS' REPORT THEREON

Schedule A

THE GOLD COAST COCOA MARKETING BOARD STATEMENT OF FUNDS AS AT 30TH SEPTEMBER 1951

Reserves, Unallocated Surplus and Current Liabilities

	£	£	1950 £
<i>Allocated:</i>			
Stabilization Reserve	51,000,000		
Rehabilitation Scheme	7,553,750		
Riot and Civil Commotion Insurance	1,500,000		
General Trading Reserve	9,000,000		
General Reserve	1,600,000		
Kumasi Storage Depot	79,386		
Local Development Grants	329,750		
Publicity Scheme	5,000		
New Offices Reserve	250,000		
		71,317,886	51,933,474
<i>Net Unallocated Surplus</i>		1,682	37,121
<i>Scholarship Fund</i>		1,028,578	1,000,000
<i>Current Liabilities and Credit Balances:</i>			
Additional Export Duty, 1950-51	8,005,000		
For Cocoa Afloat	284,329		
Accrued Expenses and Unexpired Income	103,789		
Staff Savings Scheme	3,964		
		8,397,082	155,351
		<u>£80,745,228</u>	<u>£53,125,946</u>

NOTE.—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 Limited.

The above items are represented by the following Assets

<i>Investments:</i>	£	£	£
U.K. Government Securities (at or under par) (Market Value, £39,167,250)	39,854,476		
Takoradi Harbour Loan... ..	1,567,857		
Post Office Savings Bank, Accra	60,877		
Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Company Limited (250,000 Shares of £1 each, 5s. paid up)	62,500		
	<hr/>	41,545,710	25,323,513
<i>Liquid Balances:</i>			
On Short Deposit Accounts	36,640,000		
On Current Accounts	255,443		
On Sundry Imprest Accounts	47		
	<hr/>	36,895,490	25,701,981
<i>Scholarship Fund Investment:</i>			
3 per cent. Savings Bonds, 1955-65 (at par) (Market Value, £1,030,000)	1,000,000		
Current Account	28,578		
	<hr/>	1,028,578	1,000,000
<i>Current Assets:</i>			
Stock of Cocoa Bags	127,184		
Advances Recoverable from Licensed Buying Agents... ..	220,733		
Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Company Ltd., Current Account	713,103		
Interest Accrued on Investments	208,657		
Staff Advances	1,139		
Sundry Debtors and Debit Balances	570		
Post Office Savings Bank—Staff Savings Scheme	3,964		
	<hr/>	1,275,350	1,100,350
<i>Fixed Assets:</i>			
Housing Projects, Cocoa Sheds and Equipment—			
Cost to date	98,519		
Written off to date	98,419		
	<hr/>	100	102
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		£80,745,228	£53,125,946

(Signed) E. NORTON JONES, *Chairman.*

A. E. HAMPSON, *General Manager.*

J. C. BREAKELL, *Chief Accountant.*

We have examined the books 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. We have verified the Investments of the Board and in our opinion the above Statement of Funds and Assets as at the 30th September 1951, is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state 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.

(Signed) MIDGLEY, SNELLING, BARNES & Co.

(Chartered Accountants),

Accra, 8th January 1952.

Auditors.

	£	£	1950 £
<i>Finance, Administration Board Expenses:</i>			
<i>Finance:</i>			
Transfer Charges	79,469		
Other Bank Charges	4,464		
	<u> </u>	83,933	41,561
<i>Administration:</i>			
Staff Salaries	14,924		
Staff Savings Scheme Contributions	2,342		
Medical Attention	368		
Travelling and Passages	3,273		
Miscellaneous Expenses	4,438		
Audit and Legal Fees	949		
	<u> </u>	26,294	21,902
<i>Board Members' Allowances</i>		2,170	2,945
<i>Net Surplus on Operations</i>		20,109,279	18,021,789
		<u>£20,221,676</u>	<u>£18,088,197</u>

	£	£	1950 £
<i>Gross Surplus as above</i>		19,104,651	17,288,158
<i>Interest on Investments:</i>			
Government Securities	952,216		
Post Office Savings Bank	1,502		
Bank Short Deposits	111,419		
Takoradi Harbour Loan	22,150		
	<u> </u>	1,087,287	797,236
<i>Other Income:</i>			
Rent of Storage Sheds	6,390		
Less: Maintenance of Sheds	1,574		
	<u> </u>	4,816	
Surplus on Sale of Bags	24,922		
	<u> </u>	29,738	2,803
		<u>£20,221,676</u>	<u>£18,088,197</u>

Schedule C

THE GOLD COAST COCOA MARKETING BOARD

APPROPRIATIONS OF SURPLUSES AS AT 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1951

	£	£	1950 £		£	£	1950 £
<i>Expenditure Charged against Current Surplus:</i>				<i>Balance from 1949-50</i>	37,121		
Premiums paid on Investments ...	134,416			<i>Add: Net Surplus on Operations,</i>			
Less: Profit on Sales	5,388			1950-51	20,109,279		
	<u>129,028</u>					20,146,400	18,211,689
Housing Projects	10,622						
Publicity Scheme (Balance of Expenditure)	68						
	<u> </u>	139,718	56,878				
<i>Amounts Now Set Aside as Reserves:</i>							
Stabilization Reserve	16,000,000						
Riot and Civil Commotion Insurance	500,000						
General Reserve	450,000						
General Trading Reserve	2,500,000						
New Offices Reserve	250,000						
Local Development Grants Reserve	300,000						
Publicity Scheme Reserve	5,000						
	<u> </u>	20,005,000	18,117,690				
<i>Net Unallocated Surplus</i>		1,682	37,121				
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>			<u> </u>	<u> </u>
		£20,146,400	£18,211,689			£20,146,400	£18,211,689

Schedule D

THE GOLD COAST COCOA MARKETING BOARD

STATEMENT OF RESERVES AS AT 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1951

	<i>At 30th Sept., 1950</i>	<i>Allocated at 17th Jan., 1951</i>	<i>Allocated at 30th Sept., 1951</i>	<i>Transferred at 17th Jan., 1951</i>	<i>Payments during the year</i>	<i>At 30th Sept., 1951</i>
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Stabilization Reserve	35,000,000	—	16,000,000	—	—	51,000,000
Rehabilitation Scheme	8,053,750	—	—	—	500,000	7,553,750
Soil Survey	37,500	—	—	—	37,500	—
Riot and Civil Commotion Insurance Reserve ...	1,000,000	—	500,000	—	—	1,500,000
General Trading Reserve	6,500,000	—	2,500,000	—	—	9,000,000
General Reserve... ..	1,250,000	—	450,000	100,000	—	1,600,000
Publicity Scheme Reserve	12,224	—	5,000	—	12,224	5,000
Kumasi Storage Depot	80,000	—	—	—	614	79,386
Local Development Grants	—	100,000	300,000	—	70,250	329,750
New Offices Reserve	—	—	250,000	—	—	250,000
£	51,933,474	100,000	20,005,000	100,000	620,588	71,317,886

Schedule E

THE GOLD COAST MARKETING BOARD

SCHEDULE OF UNITED KINGDOM GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AS AT
30TH SEPTEMBER, 1951

<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, 1952-54	8,000,000	8,144,428	8,000,000	8,110,000
3½% War Loan, 1952 or after ...	1,000,000	1,042,262	1,000,000	867,500
3% War Loan, 1955-59 ...	7,400,000	7,681,927	7,400,000	7,622,000
3% Savings Bonds, 1955-65 (including Scholarship Fund Investment) ...	13,450,000	13,562,871	13,385,733	13,113,750
3% Savings Bonds, 1960-70 ...	9,450,000	9,210,024	9,210,024	8,694,000
3% Savings Bonds, 1965-75 ...	2,000,000	1,858,719	1,858,719	1,790,000
	£41,300,000	£41,500,231	£40,854,476	£40,197,250

(d) STATEMENT OF SALES OF 1950-51 CROP OF GOLD COAST COCOA MADE BY THE
GOLD COAST COCOA MARKETING BOARD

<i>Country</i>	<i>Tons</i>
U.S.A.	97,900
United Kingdom	62,684
Germany (Western Zone)... ..	24,800
U.S.S.R.	17,100
Holland	16,250
West Africa... ..	8,000
Australia	6,470
Canada	6,050
Sweden	5,915
Belgium/Switzerland	3,025
Norway	2,355
France	2,300
New Zealand	2,040
South Africa	1,530
Eire	1,150
Denmark	1,075
Czechoslovakia	950
Total	259,594

(e) TOGOLAND COCOA CROP

In accordance with the wishes of the Trusteeship Council, the Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Board keeps separate figures of purchases of cocoa from the Territory. The figures for the crop year 1950-51 are as follows:—

(1) (a) Total purchases including Togoland	...	...	...	262,223 tons
(b) Purchases— <i>Togoland</i>	...	...	...	23,421 „
(c) Shipments: Lome	...	...	...	21,082 „
(d) Total shipments including (c)	...	...	...	262,050 „
(e) Price per ton paid to producers	...	...	...	£130 13s. 4d.
(f) Estimated total paid to producers ((b) and (e))	...	...	...	£3,060,340
(g) Price per ton paid to licensed buying agent	...	...	...	£141 3s. 6d.
(h) Total cost per ton to the Board (average)	...	...	...	£195 13s. 4d.
(i) Estimated total cost to the Board of Togoland purchases ((b) and (h))	...	...	...	£4,582,705
(j) Average price per ton received by Board	...	...	...	£270 0s. 0d.
(k) Estimated total amount received by Board on a/c all Togoland cocoa including (b) and (j)	...	...	...	£6,323,670
(2)	8.93 per cent.			
(3)	21,082 tons.			

B. (i) AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE MARKETING BOARD
SECOND ANNUAL REPORT—1951

GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting the Balance Sheet and Accounts of the Agricultural Produce Marketing Board, together with the Auditors' Report and a review of the Board's operations for the year 1951.

2. This is the second annual report, and from the enclosed copy of the audited accounts it will be seen that the Board has been operating successfully.

3. *Accounts.* The net profit for the year amounted to £92,955 15s. 0d. as compared with £75,183 7s. 0d. for 1950. This now brings the reserve funds to £334,226 14s. 0d. Of this amount £250,000 has been invested in the Gold Coast Post Office Saving Bank, and £40,000 (nominal value) invested in 3 per cent. (free of tax) War Savings Bonds 1955-1965. These Bonds were purchased below par and although they have since depreciated in market value, it is improbable that the Board will have to dispose of the investment before redemption date (between 1955-65) at par. An improvement has been made in the setting out of the accounts which are sufficiently explanatory in themselves as not to require any special observation by me.

4. *Coffee.* As members are aware the total exportable surplus has to be made available to the Ministry of Food under a contract which expires at the end of 1952. Unfortunately, unauthorised transfers over the borders continued because of the very much higher prices offered in French territories; the availability of supplies for purchase in the Gold Coast, however, was further reduced by the threat of destruction of the coffee crop by a beetle known as *Stephanoderes*. This damage was also prevalent in adjoining French territory and by mutual agreement, with a view to improving control, special arrangements were made by the Director of Agriculture for harvesting, parboiling, etc. The assistance of the Board was invoked to accept as a special case grades below f.a.q. and for the first time three sub-grades were introduced at appropriate prices according to the percentage of defective beans. Of these three grades, two were of a quality still saleable on the open market, not necessarily by export, but the lowest grade (Type 5) at £20 per ton had to be purchased for destruction only. In order to safeguard the position of the Board, the Department of Agriculture arranged to carry out pre-sale grading at specific centres. Despite these arrangements, only 6 tons of superior quality and f.a.q. were offered and purchased; nothing for the two top sub-grades, and only 377 lbs. of the grade for destruction which involved an expenditure of £3 7s. 4d. only. The quantity exported in 1950 was 92 tons and the 6 tons purchased in 1951 were all disposed of to the Military authorities in West Africa under arrangements with the Ministry of Food. These special arrangements for purchase of sub-grades are to continue for 1952, but whilst the free market price is appreciably above

that which this Board is able to offer to the producer, plus the inability effectively to check unauthorised transfers of stocks over the border to French territory, I can visualise no general improvement in the position. As previously stated the present contract with the Ministry of Food expires in 1952 but prior to December of that year consideration will have to be given to the future marketing policy either by a new contract with more realistic prices or by sales on the open market.

5. *Palm Kernels.* For the year 1951, the price to the producer was raised by the Board from £20 10s. 8d. in 1950 to £29 17s. 4d. per net ton f.o.b. Gold Coast Ports. Despite this increase in price of some 50 per cent., there was a decrease in tonnage of 979 tons; the exported quantity being 2,614 tons in 1951 as compared with the 1950 figure of 3,593 tons. This may be attributed to several causes including the influence of the high cocoa price; a greater demand locally for Palm Kernel oil; the increased destruction of trees for wine extraction and to some extent a disinclination on the part of producers to maintain production on the same scale as hitherto having regard to the increase in price resulting in at least an equivalent income for smaller production of kernels. This position is being closely examined and a sub-committee has been formed by the Board to examine the possibility of the introduction of nut cracking machines in respect of kernels both for domestic consumption and export. It is hoped that if it is found economic to use such machines, improved quality and increased availability of kernels will result. All exports of palm kernels during the year were sold to the Ministry of Food. In accordance with the contract terms arrangements were to be made towards the end of 1951 to fix the Ministry of Food buying price for the ensuing year. It was decided that as the contract with the Ministry would expire at the end of 1952, consideration at this stage might well be given, in conjunction with the other West African Boards, to the alternatives of continuing with a contract after 1952 or selling on the free market. The decision reached was to negotiate sales to the Ministry of Food under a new contract and if this was found to be advantageous, the final year 1952 should be regarded as cancelled under the existing contract and included as the first year of the new contract. Meetings were held in London in October between the representatives of the West African Boards concerned (the Commissioner for the Gold Coast acting as observer for this Board), the Nigerian Produce Marketing Company and the Ministry of Food. As a result a new contract for four years up to the end of 1955 was entered into with the Ministry. Briefly, the terms provide for a revision of price every three months instead of on a flat basis for each of the 12 months of the period of the contract as hitherto. Furthermore, the price for the quarter concerned will be related to the average sterling market c.i.f. price of the first three of the four preceding months, less 5 per cent. discount. This means that the price payable to the Board will be more realistically related to the market price than hitherto when a price was arbitrarily fixed in September for the ensuing year merely on the basis of an assumed prospective market price. For the year 1952 only, there will, in view of the concession by the Board to cancel that period from the current contract, be a minimum price to the Boards of £65 per ton (net) less 5 per cent. C. & F. (equivalent to the 1951 flat rate price) and at the same time the Board will be allowed to enjoy the benefit of the average market price to the fullest extent in excess of £65 per ton c.i.f. The price basis is c.i.f. but the Ministry of Food are responsible for the insurance. This fact, plus the non-liability of the Board for normal brokerage fees, together with other factors, does not jeopardise the position of the Board by the 5 per cent. discount. It is also worth mentioning that although the price for 1952 is based on a 49 per cent. oil extraction, Gold Coast palm kernels will be regarded as having a 51 per cent. extraction and the premium attached to the increase oil percentage will automatically be included in payments from the Ministry.

6. *Copra:* It is encouraging to report that, in this instance, the increased 1951 price of 30 per cent. over and above that of 1950 had the effect of increased purchases by the Board. For 1951, the export figure was about 1,154 tons as compared with 797 tons for 1950, an increase of some 45 per cent. Although this report deals with the 1951 operations, I feel justified, as the producer price was fixed in that year for 1952, in mentioning the effect that the increased price has already had on the 1952 purchases. Since the Board's operations commenced in 1949, Copra has not been obtained other than in the Western Province but there are now indications that the Eastern area will be offering supplies to the Board; supplies, which because of the price factor were previously finding their way across the border to more lucrative markets are now showing signs of being sold to the Board's Agents, but it is perhaps premature at this stage to envisage to what extent this will develop.

7. *Shea-nuts:* In the previous year's report reference was made to the arrangements to experiment with the export of 1,000 tons of Shea-nuts to be obtained from the Northern Territories. Only two Licensed Buying Agents were agreeable to participate in this experiment. The necessary arrangements for purchase were preceded by admirable propaganda by the Honourable J. A. Braimah, M.L.A., Minister of Communications and Works. The price fixed by the Board to the producer or collector was £16 per ton, which was in excess of the then average price paid by local buyers. But after an appreciable period only some ten tons were purchased and exported at a total profit of about £76. In order to give this experiment every possible stimulus, the price to the collectors was increased to £20 per ton but only

about a further 210 tons were offered and purchased. Meanwhile, the overseas market price had fallen because of the effect of other oil seed prices and competition from adjoining territories which were able to purchase and export at substantially lower prices. Sales of these stocks of 210 tons were deferred with the hope of an improvement in prices and to allow the exploration of a wider range of markets. But despite these precautions, it was found necessary to dispose of the 200 odd tons at a loss as will be observed from the accounts. This loss, however, was later reduced by the premium paid by the buyers, according to contract terms, for the excess oil content. The question of continuing with the experiment received the full consideration of the Board but in view of the uncertainty of demand from overseas for what is generally considered a "difficult" oil seed and the likelihood of the future price being uneconomical in relation to the price demanded locally, it was decided to abandon the experiment and to permit export through normal trading channels under licence from the Board. A further important point in the consideration by the Board was the fact that with the high price offered by the Board to the producers a hardship was placed on domestic users who were being compelled to pay the equivalent to the Board's price. Prior to the Board's entering the market at 5s. 0d. per tin, collectors were content with 3s. 0d. and 3s. 6d. per tin. In addition, however, to the exports now permitted through commercial channels (and certain parties have shown interest therein), investigations have been instituted with a view to encouraging local production of Shea butter and by-products.

8. *Future Prospects:* Copra appears to offer good prospects of increased production and I trust that those for Palm Kernels will appreciably improve. For 1952, I can hold out very little hope of improvement in respect of Coffee. As regards market prices these are quite unpredictable, and the day-to-day change of circumstances makes it impossible to anticipate the supply and demand position for the future. It would, however, be over-optimistic to envisage that there will be any appreciable rise in present-day prices for oilseeds, rather does the trend indicate the reverse.

9. *New Ordinance:* It is not inopportune for me to mention that the present Agricultural Produce Marketing Board ordinance is under revision and if the new Ordinance became law there will be changes in the constitution of the Board.

10. *Appreciation:* I desire to take this opportunity of expressing the Board's appreciation of the co-operation of the Licensed Buying Agents. The Board is also indebted to the Nigerian Produce Marketing Company, London, for its efficient operations as the Board's selling agent. I also wish to express my thanks to the Director of Commerce and Industry and his staff for so faithfully discharging the duties of the Board's Agents throughout the year.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

E. NORTON JONES, *Chairman*,

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE MARKETING BOARD.

(ii) AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE MARKETING BOARD

ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1951

7th February, 1952.

The Chairman,
Agricultural Produce Marketing Board,
Accra.

DEAR SIR,

We have completed the audit of the books and accounts of the Agricultural Produce Marketing Board for the year ended 31st December, 1951, and have pleasure in enclosing here with the following:—

- (1) Balance Sheet as at 31st December, 1951;
- (2) Consolidated Produce Trading Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1951;
- (3) Produce Trading Accounts and General Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December, 1951.

We have the following explanations to give on various items in the accounts:—

BALANCE SHEET

Liabilities

Sundry Creditors and Accrued Expenses, £450 17s. 0d. The make up of this item is as follows:—

<i>Accrued Expenses.</i>	£	s.	d.
(a) Transport Charges due on Palm Kernels	291	15	3
(b) Lighterage Charges on Palm Kernel shipments per s.s. "Mardene" ...	159	1	9
(c) Provision for Ocean Freight Charges on Sheanut shipments ...	1,380	1	6
	<hr/>		
	£1,830	18	6
	<hr/>		

(a) and (b) above have since been paid.

Department of Commerce and Industry Agency Fees—£1,398 10s. 0d. The Department of Commerce and Industry are the Agents of the Agricultural Produce Marketing Board, and the above amount represents Agency Fees due, on the agreed basis of 10s. 0d. per ton for the 1,000 tons of produce handled and 6s. 0d. per ton on the net 4,000 tons and 2s. 6d. per ton on the balance of tonnage handled. 3,995 tons of produce were handled by the Department during the year under review.

So far as we are able to ascertain, all outstanding liabilities have been provided for.

*Assets**Investments*

Post Office Savings Bank—£252,500 0s. 0d. We have verified this amount by reference to the Post Office Savings Bank Book. During the year under review, interest amounting to £2,500 was earned on deposits made, and this amount is included in the figure of £252,500 shewn above.

£40,000 3 per cent. *Savings Bonds 1955-65: At cost*—£39,142 14s. 0d. We have verified this balance at 31st December, 1951; the above Savings Bonds were purchased in September, 1951; no interest has therefore been received on them, the next dividend date being the 15th of February, 1952.

We have seen covering approval for the investment of the above amounts, in accordance with Section 20 (1) of the Agricultural Produce Marketing Board Ordinance 1949.

Sundry Debtors and Debit Balances—£1,038 14s. 11d.

Details of this item are as follows:—

<i>Sundry Debtors:</i>	£	s.	d.
Ministry of Food	822	1	1
Nigerian Produce Marketing Company Ltd.	135	11	10
	<hr/>		
	957	12	11
<i>Debit Balances:</i>			
Advance to Members of Staff for the purchase of means of transport	21	2	0
Holland West African Lijn—Amount overpaid in respect of			
Lighterage Charges	60	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£1,038	14	11
	<hr/>		

The amount of £957 12s. 11d. due from the Ministry of Food and the Nigerian Produce Marketing Co. Ltd., has since been received.

We are satisfied that regular monthly deductions are being made from the salaries of the staff concerned in repayment of advances granted for the purchase of means of transport.

Action is also being taken for the recovery of the amount of £60 overpaid to the Holland West African Lijn.

<i>Cash Balances</i> —£44,850 9s. 5d.	£	s.	d.
Bank of British West Africa Ltd., London	40,283	5	0
Barclays Bank (D. C. & O.), Accra	4,567	4	5
	<hr/>		
	£44,850	9	5
	<hr/>		

We have checked the Cash Book in detail with the Bank Statements and have verified the above balances by reference to Certificates of balances from the Bank of British West Africa Ltd., London, and Barclays Bank (D. C. & O.), Accra.

As indicated on the General Profit and Loss Account, the net profit of £92,955 15s. 0d. for the year includes the sum of £1,136 0s. 1d. representing refund of accumulated interest due on amounts deposited by the West African Produce Control Board in respect of the oils and oilseeds Profits Fund, for the period 31st March, 1949, to 5th July, 1950.

This amount was originally paid into Central Government Funds, but has now been transferred to the Agricultural Produce Marketing Board.

We shall be glad to furnish you with any further information which you may require regarding these accounts.

Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) CASSLETON ELLIOTT & Co.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE MARKETING BOARD

GENERAL PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1951

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>To Gross Loss on Trading:</i>							<i>By Gross Profit on Trading:</i>						
Shea Nuts after allowing for premium received in respect of excess oil content				897	17	3	Palm Kernels	44,354	17	1			
„ Balance Carried Down				91,727	18	3	Copra	47,853	6	5			
				£92,625	15	6	Coffee (including deferred margin on 1950 sales)	417	12	0	92,625	15	6
											£92,625	15	6
<i>„ Administration Expenses:</i>							„ Balance brought down				91,727	18	3
Salaries	245	2	11				„ Interest received on:						
Office Expenses	34	10	0				Post Office Savings Bank Deposit	2,500	0	0			
Travelling Expenses—Board Members	283	19	8				Amounts deposited in the Joint Colonial Fund in respect of Oils and Oilseeds Profit Fund ...	1,136	0	1	3,636	0	1
Bank Charges	320	0	9										
Agency Fees—Department of Commerce and Industry	1,398	10	0							£95,363	18	4	
Audit and Accountancy	126	0	0										
				2,408	3	4	„ Balance brought forward from previous year				102,532	19	11
„ Net Profit for the year carried down				92,955	15	0	„ Net Profit for the year brought down				92,955	15	0
				£95,363	18	4				£195,488	14	11	
„ Balance carried forward				195,488	14	11							
				£195,488	14	11							

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE MARKETING BOARD

TRADING ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1951

				COFFEE							
				Tonnage	£	s.	d.				
To Purchases from Local Buying Agents ...	6	799	9 4	By Deferred Premium on Shipment to the Ministry of Food in 1950 ...	—	375	10 1	Tonnage	£	s.	d.
„ 377 lb. Togoland Coffee Type V—Purchased and destroyed under special arrangements by the Department of Agriculture ...	—	3	7 4	„ Local Sales to Military under an agreement with the Ministry of Food ...	6	844	18 7	—	—	—	—
„ Gross Profit transferred to General Profit and Loss A/c. ...	—	417	12 0		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	6	£1,220	8 8		6	£1,220	8 8				
				SHEA NUTS							
				Tonnage	£	s.	d.				
To Purchases from Local Buying Agents ...	222	9,905	10 11	By Shipments ...	222	10,244	18 3	Tonnage	£	s.	d.
„ Harbour Dues, Checkweighing and Insurance ...	—	59	0 10	„ Premium received in respect of excess Oil content ...	—	639	4 3	—	—	—	—
„ Ocean Freight ...	—	1,810	14 7	„ Gross Loss transferred to General Profit and Loss Account ...	—	897	17 3	—	—	—	—
„ Sundries ...	—	6	13 5		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	222	£11,781	19 9		222	£11,781	19 9				
				GUM COPAL							
				Tonnage	£	s.	d.				
To Purchases from Local Buying Agents ...	1	41	17 4	By Stock on Hand ...	1	50	4 2	Tonnage	£	s.	d.
„ Harbour Dues and Lighterage Charges ...	—	4	12 5		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ Sundry Overhead Charges ...	—	3	14 5		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1	£50	4 2		1	£50	4 2				

PALM KERNELS

15690

	Tonnage	£	s.	d.
To Purchases from Local Buying Agents ...	2,613	91,010	14	3
„ Harbour Dues, Checkweighing and Lighterage Charges	—	1,403	10	2
„ Transport Charges	—	13,320	1	5
„ Commission and Bonus	—	64	0	9
„ Gross Profit transferred to General Profit and Loss A/c.	—	44,354	17	1
	<u>2,613</u>	<u>£150,153</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>8</u>

	Tonnage	£	s.	d.
By Shipments to Nigerian Produce Marketing Co. Ltd., London, etc., less admixture and arbitration allowance	2,613	150,150	17	2
„ Local Sales Sweepings	—		2	6
	<u>2,613</u>	<u>£150,153</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>8</u>

COPRA

	Tonnage	£	s.	d.
To Purchases from Local Buying Agents ...	1,154	54,137	8	0
„ Harbour Dues, Checkweighing and Lighterage Charges	—	914	2	5
„ Transport Charges	—	5,799	10	2
„ Overtime Charges	—	2	13	4
„ Gross Profit transferred to General Profit and Loss A/c.	—	47,853	6	5
	<u>1,154</u>	<u>£108,707</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>

	Tonnage	£	s.	d.
By Shipments to Nigerian Produce Marketing Co. Ltd., London, less excess admixture ...	1,154	108,707	0	4
	<u>1,154</u>	<u>£108,707</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>

APPENDIX VIII

Commerce and Trade

A. IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

It would be impossible without placing a cordon round the Territory to provide exact figures of the Territory's trade. Such a cordon is of course unthinkable and would in any event be too high a price in interference in the movement of goods and people as well as in cost to pay for the production of trade figures.

Nevertheless, in response to a request from the Trusteeship Council an attempt has been made to estimate the Territory's trade. The methods used have been comparatively rough and ready and are described below:—

- (a) Imports from overseas: a small working party of Government officials and traders with experience of both the Territory and the Gold Coast have gone through the items in the Gold Coast Trade Report and have made an estimate in the case of each item of what proportion of total Gold Coast imports have an end-use in the Territory. A calculation is then made by multiplying total imports of each item by the estimated fractions. The result provides a rough guide of quantities and of c.i.f. values at Gold Coast ports. To arrive at the values on arrival in the Territory it would be necessary to add a considerable figure to represent Gold Coast import duty, harbour dues, handling at ports and inland freight.
- (b) Exports overseas: the tonnages given are for the last crop year in the case of each product. These crop years are not necessarily the same as the calendar year. Values given represent payments to farmers and do not include freight to port, buying expenses, export duty or amounts contributed by Marketing Boards to reserve funds, etc.
- (c) Imports from the Gold Coast and exports to the Gold Coast: these are rough guesses based in some cases on figures collected at ferries (which do not, of course, coincide with the boundaries of the Territory) and in others on estimates of total production (see Appendix VI). This trade is almost entirely in the hands of African traders, with businesses of varying sizes, who enter and leave the Territory by a large number of different routes including by canoe on the river Volta. A complication arises from the fact that in many years the flooding of the lower Volta compels traffic between Accra, Lome and Lagos to be routed through the Southern end of the territory.
- (d) Imports and exports over the land frontier with Togoland under French Trusteeship: The Customs Preventive Service patrols less than one-third of the total length of this frontier and even there surveillance is not at all close since it is desired to reduce to a minimum the inconvenience caused to the frontier populations. A considerable amount of smuggling is thought to take place especially of cocoa and coffee, dependant in direction on whether the price paid on this or that side of the frontier is the more attractive. No account is taken in the tables which follow of this factor.

In general, the apparent favourable balance revealed in these estimates reflects the excess in the value of exports over imports shown by the trade figures for the Gold Coast and the Territory as a whole. This is largely attributable to the high world price paid for cocoa in recent years, the difficulty in obtaining the country's requirements of constructional material and consumer goods from countries of supply and the difficulties of obtaining the specialists and technical personnel required for implementing development projects.

It must, therefore, be recalled that the following figures provide no more than a very rough guide to the Territory's trade:—

THE TERRITORY'S IMPORTS—1951 (ESTIMATED)

Item	Unit	Quantity	Value
I. Food, Drinks and tobacco			£
Cabin biscuits	lbs.	472,274	22,770
Biscuits, cakes, etc., other kinds	lbs.	46,056	6,378
Butter	lbs.	40,613	6,587
Butter substitutes	lbs.	21,638	1,715
Cheese	lbs.	20,410	2,565
Coffee	lbs.	1,012	332
Confectionery	lbs.	29,838	3,422
Preserved fish (ex Gold Coast)	lbs.	2,000,951	50,024
Preserved fish (from overseas)	lbs.	735,445	66,991
Rice	lbs.	209,012	6,234
Flour	lbs.	3,928,408	107,881

<i>Item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
I. Food, Drinks and tobacco—cont.			£
Other farinaceous preparations	lbs.	221,855	11,701
Canned fruit	lbs.	8,949	597
Jams, jellies, etc.	lbs.	4,610	323
Lard and lard substitutes	lbs.	15,263	1,435
Pickled and salted beef	lbs.	48,095	2,395
Canned or bottled meat	lbs.	355,652	46,564
Meat—other kinds	lbs.	4,035	517
Milk—condensed	lbs.	377,166	24,834
Milk—powdered	lbs.	1,932	258
Milk—preserved	lbs.	1,090	52
Edible oil	gallons	1,553	1,171
Pickles and sauces	—	—	197
Provisions not elsewhere specified	—	—	3,160
Salt (ex Gold Coast)	lbs.	5,827,063	72,838
Salt (from overseas)	lbs.	172,937	1,021
Kola (ex Gold Coast)	tons	27	3,024
Spices	lbs.	2,775	118
Sugar	lbs.	2,297,267	79,709
Tea	lbs.	6,665	1,770
Canned vegetables	lbs.	12,404	723
Shallots (ex Gold Coast)	tons	44.2	2,387
Vinegar	gallons	57	27
Mineral waters (from overseas)	gallons	40	18
Mineral waters (ex Gold Coast)	gallons	5,000	1,125
Beer	gallons	399,979	158,926
Brandy	gallons	123	172
Whisky	gallons	137	160
Gin	gallons	671	805
Rum	gallons	136	177
Wine	gallons	27,748	20,811
Beverages not elsewhere specified	gallons	411	281
Cigarettes	lbs.	171,676	96,104
Cigars	lbs.	22	44
Tobacco unmanufactured	lbs.	116,009	30,166
II. Unmanufactured articles			
Grease	lbs.	15,164	610
Lime	tons	309	4,434
Tar	gallons	7,035	650
Others	—	—	301
Timber (ex Gold Coast)	cu. ft.	2,000	800
III. Manufactured articles			
Boots and shoes	pairs	16,236	8,769
Jerseys, etc.	No.	16,983	3,644
Headgear	No.	14,783	3,505
Suits	No.	22,258	8,137
Singlets, etc.	No.	98,953	10,658
Socks and stockings	pairs	8,346	980
Other garments	—	—	5,706
Jute bags (new)	No.	374,736	6,243
Jute bags (used)	No.	258	20
Bags other kinds	No.	66	3
Cordage	lbs.	12,192	2,809
Jute twine	lbs.	5,133	458
Other twine	lbs.	3,722	848
Cotton yarn	lbs.	17,261	6,533
Cotton piece goods	sq. yds.	7,503,376	970,838
Velveteen	sq. yds.	592	252
Sewing thread	lbs.	4,918	4,574
Blankets	No.	13,624	3,993
Fents	lbs.	3,809	1,200
Kerchiefs	sq. yds.	1,950	224
Towels	sq. yds.	28,189	6,804
Other cotton manufactures	—	—	12,239

<i>Item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
III. <i>Manufactured articles—cont.</i>			£
Hemp manufactures	—	—	189
Jute piece goods	sq. yds.	181	23
Linen manufactures	—	—	327
Artificial Silk piece goods	sq. yds.	981,741	161,506
Artificial Silk kerchiefs	sq. yds.	20,761	1,642
Artificial Silk other goods	lbs.	3,770	1,849
Artificial Silk mixed goods			
piece goods	sq. yds.	42,651	14,620
kerchiefs	sq. yds.	60	13
(mixed goods other kinds)	lbs.	2,413	1,198
Woollen yarns	lbs.	95	95
All wool piece goods	sq. yds.	3,413	1,278
Wool mixed with other materials piece goods	sq. yds.	11,883	3,391
Other woollen goods	—	—	750
Clocks and watches	No.	6,318	5,893
Cutlery	—	—	1,640
Wireless and telegraph apparatus	—	—	3,005
Axes and hatchets	No.	1,950	484
Hoes	No.	20,509	1,764
Matches	No.	165,659	14,404
Tools other kinds	—	—	14,531
Sewing machines	No.	1,356	20,874
" " parts	—	—	287
Typewriters	No.	31	857
" " parts	—	—	16
Machinery not elsewhere specified	—	—	1,077
Brass and Manufactures thereof	—	—	2,771
Copper and Manufactures thereof	—	—	695
Buckets, pails and basins	No.	191,388	29,285
Iron and steel bars	tons	20	1,387
Iron and steel beams	tons	4	540
Corrugated Iron sheets	tons	545	72,700
Iron and steel rods, etc.	tons	66	2,910
Iron and steel not elsewhere specified	—	—	58,655
Hollow ware other than buckets			
pails and basins	lbs.	549,481	55,248
other kinds	—	—	123,679
Lead manufactures	tons	6	827
Tin manufactures	—	—	558
Zinc manufactures	—	—	198
Other metal manufactures	—	—	5,101
Photographic apparatus and materials	—	—	979
Plate and plated ware	—	—	257
Commercial vehicles	No.	110	75,878
" " parts	—	—	34,449
Private Cars	No.	49	23,825
" " parts	—	—	1,840
Motor cycles	No.	4	384
" " parts	—	—	40
Bicycles	No.	1,871	18,114
" " parts	—	—	2,694
Other vehicles	—	30	810
" " parts	—	—	86
Tyres and tubes	No.	14,917	58,054
Sporting guns	No.	738	12,947
Ammunition	—	—	9,735
Gunpowder	lbs.	48,020	4,476
Trunks, etc.	—	—	4,424
Beads	lbs.	34,214	10,050
Blacking and Polishes	lbs.	15,357	1,697
Blue	lbs.	11,708	1,481
Books	—	—	3,811
Brooms and brushes	—	—	392

<i>Item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
III. <i>Manufactured articles—cont.</i>			£
Candles	lbs.	24,349	1,530
Cement	tons	13,331	131,998
Calcium carbide	lbs.	60,640	1,241
Caustic soda	lbs.	2,677	55
Dyes and dye stuffs	lbs.	255	112
Clay pipes	gross	232	169
Earthenware and china	—	—	7,364
Cork manufactures	lbs.	1,222	80
Glass and glassware	—	—	3,653
Lamps and lanterns	No.	25,637	8,381
Leather and manufactures thereof	lbs.	4,866	939
Matches	gr. boxes	22,700	11,213
Medicines and drugs	—	—	80,134
Musical instruments	—	—	4,033
Gas oil	gallons	315,568	15,199
Kerosene	gallons	566,060	27,545
Lubricating oil	gallons	72,502	17,481
Motor spirit	gallons	1,331,797	72,034
Other oils	gallons	703	252
Oilcloths and linoleum	—	—	272
Paper all kinds	—	—	17,881
Perfumery	—	—	35,203
Rubber manufactures	—	—	395
Soap	lbs.	803,933	38,474
Perfumed spirit	gallons	345	2,081
Stationery	—	—	14,847
Toys and games	—	—	379
Umbrellas and parasols	No.	1,165	525
Manufactured goods not elsewhere specified	—	—	143,620
Total			3,413,512

EXPORTS (ESTIMATED)

<i>Item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
			£
Cocoa	tons	23,421	3,349,203
Palm kernels	tons	517	30,742
Cattle	No.	1,773	26,595
Sheep	No.	4,850	7,275
Goats	No.	2,516	5,032
Poultry	No.	63,366	12,673
Pigs	No.	556	834
Yams	tons	5,000	130,000
Groundnuts	tons	4,000	160,000
Guinea corn	tons	2,200	57,200
Millet	tons	600	21,600
Maize	tons	1,000	40,000
Pulses	tons	1,000	33,000
Cassava in various forms	tons	600	9,000
Palm oil	gallons	400	120
Shea butter	tons	400	13,200
Rice	tons	500	20,000
Plantains	tons	216	2,160
Other crops and forest produce	—	—	20,000
Total			3,938,534

B. TRADING FIRMS

The following Companies have registered offices in the Territory:—

- Joseph Nayo & Co., Ltd. (Kpandu).
- The Estab Trading Co. Ltd. (Hohoe).
- Togo Trade & Industries Ltd. (Hohoe).
- Togoland Cocoa Producing & Trading Association Ltd. (Hohoe).
- Messrs. Appiah Sons & Co. Ltd. (Teteman-Buem).

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 Ltd.
- Compagnie Francaise de l'Afrique Occidentale (French).
- Société Commerciale de L'Ouest Africain (French).
- Commonwealth Trust, Ltd.
- English and Scottish Joint Co-operative Wholesale Society.
- G. B. Ollivant and Company Ltd.
- Union Trading Company (Swiss).

A number of small private trading firms exist in the Territory but these are not registrable as companies.

C. TARIFF

The schedules to the Customs Ordinance, amended to include 1951, 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
		£ s. d.
1	Accumulators (electric storage batteries)	<i>ad valorem</i> 10 per centum.
2	Alc, Beer, Cider, Perry, Porter and Stout	the gallon 0 2 6
3	Apparel:—	
	(1) Cardigans, Jerseys, Pullovers, Shirts, Singlets, Chemises, Undervests and similar garments.	each... .. 0 0 4 or 15 per centum <i>ad valorem</i> which- ever is the higher.
	(2) Socks and Stockings	the pair 0 0 3 or 15 per centum <i>ad valorem</i> which- ever is the higher.
	(3) Boots and shoes, not particularly exempted in Part III of this Schedule:—	
	(a) Made principally of canvas and rubber or of either.	the pair 0 0 9 or 15 per centum <i>ad valorem</i> which- ever is the higher.
	(b) Other, including sandals, slippers, house shoes and other footwear.	<i>ad valorem</i> 15 per centum.
4	Arms, Ammunition and Explosives:—	
	(1) Arms, including firearms:—	
	(a) Swords, Bayonets and similar weapons	each... .. 1 0 0
	(b) Rifles and Guns, including air, other than flint-lock.	each... .. 2 0 0
	(c) Revolvers and Pistols	each... .. 1 0 0
	(d) Flint-lock Guns	each... .. 1 0 0

Item No.	Goods	Rate of Duty
		£ s. d.
	(2) Ammunition:—	
	(a) Cartridges, loaded:—	
	(i) .22 inch calibre or less ...	the hundred ... 0 5 0
	(ii) Exceeding .22 inch calibre ...	the hundred ... 0 7 6
	(b) Cartridges, unloaded ...	the hundred ... 0 1 0
	(c) Percussion Caps ...	the hundred ... 0 1 0
	(d) Shots, Slugs and Pellets ...	the pound ... 0 0 0½
	(3) Explosives:—	
	(a) Dynamite and cognate substances and gunpowder which the Comptroller is satisfied will be used solely in mining operations.	the pound ... 0 0 2
	(b) Gunpowder, not in this Part of this Schedule particularly charged with some different rate of duty.	the pound ... 0 2 6
	(c) Fireworks ...	the pound gross ... 0 1 6
5	Bags and Sacks measuring not less than thirty-six inches by sixteen inches ordinarily imported for the packing and transport of produce.	each... ... 0 0 2
5A	Bicycles and tricycles:—	
	(a) Whether imported assembled or unassembled	<i>ad valorem</i> 5 per centum.
	(b) Spare parts, accessories and auxiliary engines therefor.	<i>ad valorem</i> 5 per centum.
6	Calcium Carbide ...	the pound ... 0 0 0½
7	Cinematograph Films containing pictures for exhibition, whether developed or not.	the hundred linear feet. 0 0 6
8	Clay Pipes ...	the gross ... 0 0 6
9	Cotton Manufactures:—	
	(1) Piece Goods:—	
	(a) Interlock Fabric:—	
	(i) Unbleached ...	the pound ... 0 0 2½
	(ii) Bleached ...	the pound ... 0 0 3½
	(iii) Dyed in the piece ...	the pound ... 0 0 4½
	(b) Other:—	
	(i) Grey, unbleached ...	the square yard ... 0 0 1½
	(ii) White, bleached ...	the square yard ... 0 0 2½
	(iii) Printed ...	the square yard ... 0 0 3
	(iv) Dyed in the piece ...	the square yard ... 0 0 2½
	(v) Coloured ...	the square yard ... 0 0 2½
	(vi) Velvets, vevelteens, plushes and other pile fabrics.	the square yard ... 0 0 9
	(vii) Fents ...	the pound ... 0 0 9
	(2) Handkerchiefs, not in the piece, but excluding pocket handkerchiefs.	the square yard ... 0 0 3

Item No.	Goods	Rate of Duty
	(3) Towels	the square yard ... £ s. d. or 10 per centum <i>ad valorem</i> which- ever is the higher. ... 0 0 4
	(4) Yarn	the pound 0 0 6
9A	Electric light bulbs and fluorescent lamps and tubes	<i>ad valorem</i> 10 per centum.
10	Grease, lubricating	the hundred pounds 0 6 0
11	Lime, all kinds	the ton gross ... 0 5 0
12	Machinery:— (1) Sewing Machines (2) Typewriters	each... .. 2 0 0 each... .. 3 0 0
13	Matches:— In boxes containing 80 matches or less (Matches in boxes containing a greater quantity than 80 matches each to be charged in proportion).	the gross boxes ... 0 6 6
14	Motor Vehicles, mechanically propelled:— (a) Motor cars, kitcars, pick-ups and delivery vans of a carrying capacity of less than 3,000 pounds, shooting brakes, utility cars and vans, station wagons and other similar motor vehicles, whether imported assembled or unassembled, and chassis for such vehicles when imported separately:— (i) Where the wheelbase is less than 9 feet 3 inches. (ii) Where the wheelbase is, or is greater than, 9 feet 3 inches. (b) Motor-cycles, motor-cycle side-cars and other similar vehicles, whether imported assembled or unassembled. 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 front and rear axles of the vehicle.	each... .. 20 0 0 each... .. 30 0 0 <i>ad valorem</i> 5 per centum.
16	Oils:— (1) Illuminating, including kerosene, power paraffin and other refined burning oils. (2) Lubricating (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.	the gallon 0 0 7 the gallon 0 0 5 the gallon 0 1 0
17	Painters' Colours and Materials:— (1) Paints, colours, paint oils, polishes, lacquers, liquid driers and varnishes. (2) Turpentine and turpentine substitutes ...	<i>ad valorem</i> 10 per centum. the gallon 0 1 0
18	Perfumery and cosmetics not including dentifrices, mouth washes, toilet soaps or articles liable to duty as spirits.	<i>ad valorem</i> 66½ per centum.
19	Pitch	the pound 0 0 ¼

Item No.	Goods	Rate of Duty
		£ s. d.
20	Provisions:—	
	(1) Biscuits, Bread and Cakes, other kinds ...	the pound ... 0 0 4
	(2) Coffee:—	
	(a) Raw	the pound ... 0 0 2
	(b) Roasted, ground or otherwise prepared, including coffee substitutes, extracts, essences and other preparations of coffee.	the pound ... 0 0 4
	(3) Confectionery	<i>ad valorem</i> 33½ per centum.
	(4) Repealed.	
	(5) Fruit, dried	the pound ... 0 0 2
	(6) Oils, edible	the gallon ... 0 0 10 or 15 per centum <i>ad valorem</i> whichever is the higher.
	(7) Saccharine (including substances of a like nature or use).	the ounce ... 0 2 0
	(8) Provisions, other than hops and malt, classified under provisions not elsewhere specified in the Official Import List, not in this Part of this Schedule charged with some different rate of duty and not particularly exempted in Part III of this Schedule.	<i>ad valorem</i> 15 per centum.
	(9) Tea and preparations of Tea	the pound ... 0 0 4
	(10) Vegetables:—	
	(a) Dried, canned or preserved	the pound ... 0 0 1½
	(b) Fresh—onions	the pound ... 0 0 0½
	(c) Fresh—potatoes	the hundred pounds 0 3 6
	(11) Vinegar	the gallon ... 0 1 0
21	Silk (artificial or artificial textile fibres), manufactures:	
	(1) Piece Goods:—	
	(a) Plushes, velvets and other pile tissues	the square yard ... 0 1 3 or <i>ad valorem</i> 10 per centum whichever is the higher.
	(b) Fents	the pound ... 0 1 6 or <i>ad valorem</i> 10 per centum whichever is the higher.
	(c) Other kinds	the square yard ... 0 0 4 or <i>ad valorem</i> 10 per centum whichever is the higher.
	(2) Handkerchiefs, not in the piece, but excluding pocket handkerchiefs.	the square yard ... 0 0 4 or <i>ad valorem</i> 10 per centum whichever is the higher.
22	Soap, common, including laundry, polishing and soft soap.	the hundred pounds 0 5 4
23	Spirits:—	
	(1) Brandy	the gallon ... 3 10 0
	(2) Gin	the gallon ... 3 4 0
	(3) Rum	the gallon ... 2 19 0
	(4) Whisky	the gallon ... 3 10 0
	(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 centum of pure alcohol.	<i>ad valorem</i> 20 per centum.

Item No.	Goods	Rate of Duty
	(b) Where the alcoholic strength exceeds 20 per centum of pure alcohol.	the gallon ... £ s. d. ... 2 11 6
	(6) Other potable spirits	the gallon 3 12 0
	(7) Brandy, gin, rum and whisky imported otherwise than in bottles. 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 centum of pure alcohol.	the gallon 0 2 0
	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.	the gallon 0 2 0
	(b) Other	the gallon 2 11 6
	(9) Perfumed, including dentifrices, toilet preparations and mouth washes.	the gallon 3 15 0 or <i>ad valorem</i> 66½ per centum whichever is the higher.
	(10) Other	the gallon 0 10 0 or <i>ad valorem</i> 20 per centum whichever is the higher.
24	Tar	the gallon 0 0 3
25	Tobacco:—	
	(1) Unmanufactured... ..	the pound 0 4 3
	Manufactured:—	
	(2) Cigars	the pound 1 2 6
	(3) Cigarettes:—	
	(a) Not less in number than 408 to the pound.	the thousand ... 2 17 6
	(b) Less in number than 408 to the pound but not exceeding 3 lb. the thousand.	the thousand ... 3 5 0
	(c) Exceeding 3 lb. the thousand... ..	the pound 1 8 0
	(4) Other manufactured tobacco and snuff ...	the pound 0 15 0
26	Toys and Games:—	
	(1) Playing Cards	the pack not exceeding 54 cards. 0 0 4
	(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.	<i>ad valorem</i> 20 per centum.
27	Umbrellas and Parasols	each... ... 0 2 0 or <i>ad valorem</i> 20 per centum whichever is the higher.
28	Wine:—	
	(1) Sparkling	the gallon 1 4 0
	(2) Still (in bottles):—	
	(a) Where the alcoholic strength does not exceed 14·2 per centum of pure alcohol.	the gallon 0 6 0
	(b) Where the alcoholic strength exceeds 14·2 per centum of pure alcohol but does not exceed 24·5 per centum of pure alcohol.	the gallon 0 14 0

Item No.	Goods	Rate of Duty
	(3) Still (otherwise than in bottles):—	£ s. d.
	(a) Where the alcoholic strength does not exceed 14·2 per centum of pure alcohol.	the gallon 0 6 0
	(b) Where the alcoholic strength exceeds 14·2 per centum of pure alcohol but does not exceed 20 per centum of pure alcohol.	the gallon 0 10 0
	(c) Where the alcoholic strength exceeds 20 per centum of pure alcohol but does not exceed 24·5 per centum of pure alcohol.	the gallon 0 14 0
29	Wood and Timber:— Unmanufactured:— Lumber, sawn or hewn, dressed or undressed...	the thousand super- ficial feet. 2 10 0
30	All other goods not in this Part of this Schedule particularly enumerated or particularly exempted in Part III of this Schedule.	<i>ad valorem</i> 20 per centum.

Part II—Export Duties of Customs

Item No.	Goods	Rate of Duty
1	Cocoa For the purpose of this item, the value for duty shall be the value which the Comptroller is satisfied is the value f.o.b., excluding any export duty payable under this Part, at which the Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Board has contracted to sell the cocoa to a purchaser outside the Gold Coast.	(a) Where the value for duty does not exceed £110 per ton, one-ninth of such value for duty or £10 per ton, whichever is the less; (b) Where the value for duty exceeds £110 per ton, an amount per ton equal to the amount by which the value for duty per ton exceeds £100.
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 centum of the average value of the three last preceding consignments which arrived safely.	<i>ad valorem</i> 6¼ per centum.
2A	Kola Nuts	£ s. d. For every 20 lb. weight or part thereof 0 0 6
3	Manganese Ore	the ton 0 6 0
4	Timber:— (1) African Mahogany (<i>Khaya</i> spp.), Gedu Nohor (<i>Entandrophragma macrophyllum</i>), Makore (<i>Mimusops heckelii</i>), Guarea (<i>Guarea</i> spp.), Sapele (<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>) and Cedar (<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>) (a) Logs (round or square) (b) Sawn	the log 2 0 0 the cubic foot 0 0 2
	(2) All species:— Curls	the curl 0 10 0

*Part III. Exemptions from Import Duties of Customs**Item No.*

- Advertisements, patterns and samples.*
1. Advertising material, patterns and samples, of no commercial value, admitted as such by the Comptroller.
- Relief of bodily disablement.*
1A. Aids to deafness, artificial eyes, artificial limbs, artificial teeth, crowns and facings, spectacle frames, and lenses for optical correction, admitted as such by the Comptroller, and other appliances for the relief of permanent bodily disablement.
- Aircraft and spares.*
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 the exemption granted by sub-item (2) of this Item shall apply only to air services of countries approved by the Governor in Council.
- Aircraft fuel and lubricants.*
3. All articles of equipment and uniform imported with the sanction of:—
(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 the Force;
(4) The Quartermaster of the Legion of Frontiersmen for the use of members of that Legion.
- Articles of equipment uniform.*
Girl Guides.
Cap. 216.
Boy Scouts.
- Local Forces.*
Legion of Frontiersmen.
- British Red Cross.*
4. All articles of equipment and uniform, including badges, imported for the use of the Gold Coast Branch of the British Red Cross Society.
- British Council.*
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.
- Inspector General, R.W.A.F.F.*
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.
- Consular officers.*
7. (1) All goods imported:—
(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.

Item No.

- (2) For the purpose of paragraph (b) of this item "Consular Officer" means a Consular Officer de Carrière who is—
- (i) recognised as a Consular Officer of the country he represents,
 - (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 Her 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, or for the service of:—

H.M. Air Force.

- (1) Her Majesty's Air Force;

H.M. ships.

- (2) Her Majesty's ships or for any officer or member of the crew serving on any of Her Majesty's ship;

H.M. troops.

- (3) Her Majesty's troops;

Gold Coast Government.

- (4) The Government of the Gold Coast; or

- (5) The West African Inter-Territorial Secretariat.

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, canteens, societies or associations as may be approved by the Governor in Council.

Animals and birds.

11. Animals and birds, living.

Antiques.

- 11A. Antiques (other than spirits or wines) being articles proved to the satisfaction of the Comptroller to have been manufactured or produced more than one hundred years before the date of importation.

Telephone apparatus.

12. Apparatus and structural materials for telephones, but not including accumulators (electric storage batteries) suitable for use in motor vehicles.

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.

Item No.

- Arms and uniform required by regulations.*
14. Arms, accoutrements, equipment, uniforms, and professional attire, the property of officers of Her 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. Cap. 144.*
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.
- 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 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 crayons, 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.
- Certain materials for use of the blind.*
18. (1) Books, publications and documents of all kinds in raised characters for the use of the blind.
- (2) Other articles specially designed for the educational, scientific or cultural advancement of the blind, imported by institutions or organisations approved by the Governor for this purpose.
- Building and bridging materials. Candles.*
19. Building and bridging materials, admitted as such by the Comptroller; cement and corrugated iron sheets.
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.
- Cocoa, raw.*
- 23A. Cocoa, raw.
- Collectors' pieces.*
- 23B. Collectors' pieces consigned to public galleries, museums and other public institutions, approved by the Governor for this purpose.
- Cordage.*
24. Cordage and twine.
- Corkwood.*
25. Corkwood.

- | | <i>Item No.</i> |
|--|---|
| <i>Cups and trophies.</i> | 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. 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. |
| <i>Cutch.</i> | 27. Cutch. |
| <i>Gas Cylinders.</i> | 27A. Cylinders for use, or in use, as containers for compressed gas, not being parts of gas lighting apparatus. |
| <i>Certain educational films.</i> | 28. (1) Films, filmstrips, micro-films and sound recordings of an educational, scientific or cultural character produced by the United Nations or any of its Specialised Agencies.
(2) Films, filmstrips, micro-films, slides and sound recordings of an educational, scientific or cultural character certified as such under section 6A of the Cinematograph Exhibition Ordinance. |
| <i>Filters.</i> | 29. Filters and parts thereof, and all appliances for the filtration of water. |
| <i>Fire-fighting apparatus.</i> | 30. Fire engines, couplings, and hose for such engines, fire extinguishers and fire-fighting apparatus. |
| <i>Fishing hooks and nets.</i> | 31. Fishing hooks, fishing nets and netting. |
| <i>Gold.</i> | 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. |
| | 33. Repealed. |
| <i>Implements and tools.</i> | 34. Implements and tools of the following kinds:— |
| <i>Agricultural and horticultural.</i> | (1) Agricultural and horticultural; |
| <i>Artisans'.</i> | (2) Artisans'; |
| <i>Labourers' shovels.</i> | (3) Labourers' shovels, admitted as such by the Comptroller. |
| <i>Instruments and appliances. Scientific.</i> | 35. Instruments and appliances for:— |
| <i>Surveying.</i> | (1) Scientific purposes and research; |
| <i>Professional.</i> | (2) Surveying and prospecting; |
| | (3) The professional use of registered pharmacists, oculists, qualified veterinary surgeons, registered medical practitioners, registered dentists and registered midwives. |
| <i>Lamps.</i> | 36. Lamps and lanterns, and parts thereof. |
| <i>Lead.</i> | 37. Lead in sheets or bars, printers' type and type metal. |
| <i>Leather.</i> | 38. Leather, undressed. |
| <i>Lightning conductors.</i> | 39. Lightning conductors and arrestors. |

Item No.

- Machinery.* 40. (1) Machinery, including parts, of the following kinds:—
- Agricultural and horticultural.* (a) Agricultural and horticultural;
- Electric current generating.* (b) For use in generating electric current either for electric lighting or for power for industrial purposes;
- Marine.* (c) Marine;
- Mining and dredging.* (d) Mining and dredging;
- Other industrial.* (e) Other industrial and manufacturing;
- Railway.* (f) Railway and tramway;
- Water boring.* (g) Water boring and pumping;
- Prospecting.* (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.
- (i) For use in offices in conjunction with punched cards for the preparation of Accounts and Statistics.
- 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 the 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.
- 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.
- (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. Medicinal 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.

Item No.

- Memorials.* 46. Memorial tablets and tombstones, together with the necessary accessories, and ornaments and wreaths for graves.
- Mines' rescue apparatus, miners' lamps, boots, 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 and appliances.
- (2) Miners' lamps, miners' boots, 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.
- Newsprint.* 48A. Newsprint in reels or in the flat, admitted as such by the Comptroller.
- Certain newsreels.* 48B. Newsreels (with or without sound track) depicting events of current news value, whether in negative form when imported, otherwise than for hire or sale, by organisations approved by the Governor for this purpose:
Provided that exemption from customs duties shall be limited to two copies of each subject for copying purposes.
- 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 un-accompanied 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 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

Item No.

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.

Certain material for teaching purposes.

- 52A. Patterns, models and wall charts for use exclusively for demonstrating and teaching purposes in public or private institutions approved by the Governor for this purpose.

Personal effects of deceased natives.

53. Personal effects, not being merchandise, of natives of the Gold Coast dying in places outside the limits of the Administration.

Poultry-rearing apparatus.

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.

- (2) Blank forms prescribed by the Customs laws.

Provisions.

56. Provisions of the following kinds:—

Cabin biscuits.

- (1) Biscuits, cabin or ship's;

Butter.

- (2) Butter and butter substitutes;

Cheese.

- (3) Cheese;

Fish.

- (4) Fish of all kinds;

Infants' foods.

- (5) Infants' foods, admitted as such by the Comptroller;

Lard.

- (6) Lard and lard substitutes;

Maize.

- (6A) Maize;

Meat.

- (7) Meat of all kinds;

Milk.

- (8) Milk and cream;

- (9) Repealed;

Rice.

- (10) Rice;

Salt.

- (11) Salt;

Sugar.

- (12) Sugar;

	<i>Item No.</i>
<i>West African raw foodstuffs.</i>	(13) West African raw foodstuffs, admitted as such by the Comptroller;
<i>Flour.</i>	(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>Sports equipment.</i>	59A. Sports equipment of the following type admitted as such by the Comptroller:— (1) Any bat, ball, stump, pad or glove intended for use in cricket; (2) Any stick or ball intended for use in hockey; (3) Any ball, including any case or bladder intended for use in football or netball; (4) Any boxing glove; (5) Any discus, weight, hammer, javelin or pole-vault pole intended for use in athletics; (6) Any vaulting horse, spring board, horizontal or parallel bars intended for use in gymnastics.
<i>Steel Charcoal kilns.</i>	59B. Steel Charcoal kilns.
<i>Stereotypes and printing blocks.</i>	60. Stereotypes or other blocks for printing trade marks.
<i>Materials for electric power and lighting.</i>	60A. Structural materials for electric power and lighting, admitted as such by the Comptroller, but not including accumulators (electric storage batteries) suitable for use in motor vehicles.
<i>Tarpaulins.</i>	61. 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>	62. Telecommunication materials imported for the use of Cable and Wireless, Limited. 63. Repealed.
<i>Vehicles.</i>	64. (1) Vehicles of all descriptions, but not including motor cars, kit-cars, pick-ups and delivery vans of a carrying capacity of less than 3,000 pounds, shooting-brakes, utility cars and vans, station wagons and other similar motor vehicles, whether imported assembled or unassembled, and chassis for such vehicles when imported separately; motor-cycles, motor-cycle side-cars and other similar vehicles; bicycles and tricycles, whether imported assembled or unassembled. (2) Integral spare parts and accessories for vehicles, admitted as such by the Comptroller, but not including spare parts, accessories and auxiliary engines for bicycles and tricycles, and accumulators (electric storage batteries).

Item No.

- Vessels, boats and canoes.* 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 vessels or subsequently.
- Anchors, buoys, chains and sinkers.* (2) Anchors, buoys, chains and sinkers for mooring vessels.
- Water tanks.* 66. Water tanks and vats, and ready-made spare parts therefor.
- Works of art.* 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.

APPENDIX IX

Co-operatives

At the end of December, 1951, there were operating in the Territory twenty-two primary co-operative marketing societies, two primary consumers' co-operative societies, and two secondary marketing unions.

In addition to marketing their members' cocoa, the primary marketing societies 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. On the 31st March, 1951, the total of membership of such societies was 3,866, and their total subscribed share-capital was £10,824. During the year which ended on that date, they issued loans to members amounting to £8,351.

The consumers' co-operative society at Tsito has now 328 members, many of whom reside inside the Territory. It sold goods to the value of £6,650 during the year. The second consumers' society, established at Jasikan, already has a membership of 106. It began trading operations in October, 1951, and had sold goods to the value of £910 before the end of the year.

Each primary society is a member either of the Northern Trans-Volta Co-operative Union, Ltd., with headquarters at Jasikan, or of the Southern Trans-Volta Co-operative Union, Ltd., with headquarters at Tsito. Both unions are members of the central Co-operative Bank and the central Co-operative Marketing Association. The consumers' societies are also members of the central Co-operative Wholesale Establishment.

The following figures for primary co-operative marketing societies clearly indicate the increasing importance of co-operation to the people of the Territory.

PRIMARY CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING SOCIETIES

	1938	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51
No. of societies	12	12	16	18
Total membership	727	2,896	3,399	3,866
Paid-up share-capital	£965	£5,287	£9,518	£10,824
Loans granted	£212	£8,099	£11,795	£8,351
Tons of cocoa handled	269	3,913	4,282	5,164

NOTE: Figures for the years 1948-49 onwards relate to the societies' financial year ending on 31st March. They include particulars of two societies whose areas of operation were partly in the Gold Coast.

APPENDIX X

Cost of Living

The Administration's Department of Statistics is engaged on a Family Budget Survey but has not completed the collection of the information necessary for the construction of a Retail Price Index. A general indication of the trend of prices can, however, be obtained from figures which are available relating to prices of local foodstuffs in seven urban centres in the Gold Coast, including Ho in the Territory. From these figures a weighted index has been constructed, based on the year 1948. The following table shows the variation in the prices of local foodstuffs in Ho for the period 1948 to the end of 1951, compared with the overall change in the prices of similar commodities for the seven towns combined. It must be emphasised, however, that the weights used in the construction of this index are purely arbitrary and that the index can only be used as a rough guide to price trends of local food since 1948.

INDEX OF LOCAL MARKET PRICES FOR HO AND FOR THE SEVEN TOWNS COMBINED

Year						Ho	Combined index average
1948	...	...	...	...	...	100	100
1949	...	...	...	...	...	132	145
1950	...	...	...	...	...	158	145
1951	...	...	...	...	...	201	186
1949	1st	quarter	...	...	...	137	130
	"	2nd	...	...	...	142	161
	"	3rd	...	...	...	126	151
	"	4th	...	...	...	124	140
1950	1st	quarter	...	...	...	154	144
	"	2nd	...	...	...	178	143
	"	3rd	...	...	...	143	143
	"	4th	...	...	...	155	149
1951	1st	quarter	...	...	...	187	172
	"	2nd	...	...	...	233	194
	"	3rd	...	...	...	188	189
	"	4th	...	...	...	197	189

Source: Office of the Government Statistician.

Variations in the price of cocoa and in the incomes of cocoa producers have been the most important single factor influencing the trend of prices of local foodstuffs, and this is reflected in the rise of the index both for the seven towns taken together and for Ho alone. It should be noted, however, that it is impossible to make any absolute comparison of price levels in Ho and in the other towns since there is not sufficient information regarding relative prices in these places in the base year, on which to establish such a comparison.

The following table shows annual average local markets prices in Ho alone from 1943 to 1951 inclusive:—

ANNUAL AVERAGE LOCAL MARKET PRICES FOR SELECTED ITEMS OF MARKET PRODUCE IN HO

Cost in pence

Commodity	Unit	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
<i>Starch Foods</i>										
Cassava—fresh	10 tubers	6.9	6.2	6.7	8.2	8.0	7.3	10.1	9.9	18.2
Cassava—garri	1 cig. tin	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.6
Cassava—kokonte	1 cig. tin	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.6	1.0
Cocoyams	10 tubers	6.6	5.9	6.9	8.7	8.2	9.3	12.8	10.2	15.2
Corn—shelled	1 cig. tin	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.9	1.0	1.8	3.0
Plantain	10 fingers	2.5	2.7	3.7	3.7	6.0	7.9	7.3	5.4	8.5
Sweet potato	10 tubers	6.4	6.1	4.0	—	6.8	5.9	6.8	7.5	8.9
Yam	1 tuber	7.0	6.8	8.8	7.4	10.0	10.4	17.2	17.6	19.8
Wateryam	1 tuber	3.3	6.8	8.2	7.7	8.1	7.6	17.0	11.5	14.9
<i>Protein Foods</i>										
Cowpeas	1 cig. tin	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.7	2.7	2.8	3.8
Groundnuts	1 cig. tin	1.2	0.9	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.5	2.5	2.5	3.6
<i>Fats</i>										
Palm oil	1 bottle	9.7	7.2	9.3	10.7	16.9	12.9	15.3	13.8	20.6
Palm kernel oil	1 bottle	11.7	9.9	10.3	10.7	12.0	13.0	16.3	15.5	21.6
Coconut oil	1 bottle	18.0	15.0	16.0	—	—	25.0	26.0	24.0	—
<i>Vegetables</i>										
Garden Eggs	10 fruits	0.9	0.9	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.4	2.0	1.9	2.5
Okros	10 fruits	0.8	0.6	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.6	1.7
Onions—small	10 bulbs	0.7	0.9	1.3	1.9	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6
Pepper—dried	1 cig. tin	0.9	1.0	1.7	1.1	1.4	1.6	2.2	2.4	2.5
Tomatoes—medium	10 fruits	2.8	3.6	5.1	6.6	6.1	6.8	9.1	10.2	11.6
<i>Fruits</i>										
Bananas	10 fingers	2.1	2.3	2.8	3.0	3.6	2.7	3.7	3.9	4.7
Oranges	10 fruits	2.1	2.2	2.8	3.1	3.6	3.3	3.5	4.4	5.6
Pawpaws	1 fruit	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.0	3.0	1.0
Pineapples	1 fruit	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.8	2.6	1.3	5.4	3.1	14.3
<i>Condiments</i>										
Kolanuts—red	10 nuts	1.8	2.9	1.9	2.8	2.0	2.3	2.9	2.5	3.1
Kolanuts—white	10 nuts	2.5	4.3	3.0	3.3	3.0	3.3	4.4	—	—

— Not available

APPENDIX XI

Labour

There is no large scale industry in either the Northern or Southern Section of the Territory. The principal employment in the Northern Section is subsistence farming and in the Southern Section cocoa and subsistence 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 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 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*. It is also apparent that the Caretaker System and Annual Contract System are not so popular in the Territory as they are in the neighbouring Gold Coast, since there are few absentee landlords among the Togoland farmers.

4. Subsistence farming and other agricultural work is carried on in family units; the amount of daily paid labour is negligible.

5. According to returns rendered by employers during 1951 the following numbers of persons were engaged in wage earning employment in the Territory on 31st December, 1950:—

Southern Section
2,731

Northern Section
1,142

Of these by far the greatest number were employed by the Administration and Native Authorities in the provision of services, as the following figures show:—

Southern Section
1,491

Northern Section
1,037

The coverage of these returns in respect of commercial and industrial employment was not complete and it is hoped to achieve more satisfactory results in the returns received in 1952.

6. Standards for wages in the Territory are set by the Administration. Wage payments are made monthly, whether the employees concerned are remunerated on a daily, monthly or yearly basis. Examples of monthly payments made are as follows:—

(a) GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

Designation

					£	s.	d.		
General Labourers (unskilled)	...	...	...	...	3	18	0	Southern Section	
Road Labourers	...	...	...	...	3	2	5	Northern Section and Krachi Area	
					£ s. d.				
Carpenters	...	...	...	...	7	0	5	rising to	11 17 1
Masons	...	...	...	...	6	4	10	"	8 3 8
Blacksmiths	...	...	...	...	7	0	5	"	10 15 10
Lorry Drivers	...	...	...	...	8	14	2	"	10 15 10
Telephone Operators	...	...	...	...	4	13	7	"	10 7 11
Timekeepers	...	...	...	...	6	4	10	"	8 16 9
Forest Guards	...	...	...	...	4	3	2	"	7 5 6
Messengers	...	...	...	...	4	5	8	"	5 13 7
Watchmen	...	...	...	...	3	2	5	"	4 18 9

(b) NATIVE AUTHORITIES

Designation

					£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Clerks	6	0	0	rising to	11	0	0
Artisans	7	0	0	"	12	19	6
Labourers	3	2	0	"	3	18	0

(c) PRIVATE EMPLOYERS

Designation

					£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Carpenters	6	10	0	"	10	8	0
Masons	5	7	0	"	10	8	0
Drivers	7	3	0	"	8	0	0
Labourers	3	18	0				

7. Labour employed by the Administration 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 XII

Public Health

A. MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS, ETC.

Table showing the number of	European		African	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Registered Physicians and Surgeons, Medical Department	2	—	1	—
Non-Official Registered Physicians and Surgeons	1*	—	1	—
Registered Midwives, Medical Department	—	—	—	4
Non-Official Registered Midwives	—	5	—	3
Registered Nurses, Medical Department	—	—	18	5
Sanitary Inspectors, Medical Department	—	—	5	—
Laboratory Workers, Medical Department	—	—	2	—
Qualified Dispensers, Medical Department	—	—	4	—
Ward Attendants, Medical Department	—	—	1	—
Village Overseers (Government and Native Authorities)	—	—	31	—
Vaccinators, Medical Department	—	—	4	—
Field Assistants, Medical Department... ..	—	—	2	—

* Strictly speaking this Doctor is licensed under Section 14 of the Ordinance.

B. NUMBER OF GOVERNMENT, PRIVATE AND MISSION HOSPITALS, MOBILE CLINIC AND OTHER MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS

Medical Department, Hospitals	3
Medical Department, Dispensaries	1
Private Hospitals	—
Mission Hospitals	1
Mission Dispensaries	3
Native Authority Dispensaries	23
Private Dispensaries	2
Medical Department, Leper Settlements	2
Mission Leper Settlements	1
Mission Leper Clinics	1
Mobile Clinic, Red Cross	1*

* Maternity Clinic

C. FOR EACH HOSPITAL, THE NUMBER OF WARDS AND BEDS; THE NUMBER OF QUALIFIED MEDICAL PERSONNEL; AND THE NUMBER OF IN-PATIENTS AND OUT-PATIENTS

Hospital	Number of Wards	Number of		Number of Qualified Medical Personnel				Number of		Remarks
		Beds	Cots	Medical Officers	Dispensers	Nurses	Midwives	In-Patients	Out-Patients	
Yendi	4	36	—	1	1	5	1	522	12,547	Medical Department
Ho	3	38	4	1	1	11	2	988	10,638	Medical Department
Hohoe	8	12	—	1	1	5	1	432	7,124	Medical Department
Worawora	2	18	—	1	—	—	—	Figures not available		Ewe Presbyterian Church

D. FOR EACH GOVERNMENT MEDICAL CENTRE, OTHER THAN A HOSPITAL, THE NUMBER OF QUALIFIED MEDICAL PERSONNEL AND THE NUMBER OF PATIENTS

Centre	Number of Qualified Medical Personnel			Number of Patients	Remarks
	Dispensers	Nurses	Ward Attendant		
Kete Krachi	1	1	1	6,075	} Visited by the Dispenser from Kete-Krachi
Akroso and Tapa	—	—	—	3,130	
Banda	—	—	—	3,216	
Grubi	—	—	—	4,259	
Bimbilla	—	1	—	6,514	Native Authority Dispensary with a Nurse seconded from the Medical Department

E. CASES OF THE MAJOR DISEASES TREATED IN HOSPITALS OR MEDICAL CENTRES WITH THE NUMBER OF CASES CURED, UNCURED AND FATAL FOR EACH OF THE MAJOR DISEASES

1 Major Diseases	2 In- and Out-Patients treated in Government or Native Authority medical institutions	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) ...	4,149	12	17	25	10	25	10	2	—	—	—	2	4	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	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	1,268	1	2	4	4	14	4	7	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—		
Yaws ...	27,346	—	—	—	1	4	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Diseases of the Digestive Organs	3,897	7	3	11	5	26	11	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—		
Disease of the Skin	13,088	7	17	20	19	64	47	7	7	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	2	3	1	1	—	—	—		
Diseases of the Eye...	1,590	1	2	1	1	13	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Tuberculosis (all forms)	115	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	11	11	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—		
Syphilis ...	32	—	—	—	—	12	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Gonorrhoea	1,952	—	—	3	—	61	20	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	53,437	28	41	65	40	220	103	27	11	4	—	2	4	2	1	18	17	4	1	—	—	4	3	—	4	7	1	2	1	—	—		

F. MISSIONARIES ENGAGED IN MEDICAL WORK IN THE TERRITORY

<i>Mission</i>	<i>Number engaged in Medical Work</i>	<i>Nationality</i>
Roman Catholic Mission	2	Dutch and French
Assemblies of God Mission	4	U.S.
World Wide Evangelisation Crusade	5	British
Ewe Presbyterian Church	1	German

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	

APPENDIX XIII

Penal Organisation

A. PRISONS—PERIOD JANUARY—DECEMBER, 1951

COMMITTALS

	<i>Total number of prisoners committed from 1st Jan., 1951, to 31st Dec., 1951</i>	<i>Number committed for debt, on remand and for penal punishment</i>			<i>Daily average number in prison for the year</i>
		<i>For Debt</i>	<i>Remand and Trials</i>	<i>For penal Imprisonment</i>	
	1	2	3	4	
Ho	134	2	35	97	48·64
Kpandu	289	1	100	188	50·95
Yendi	114	—	17	97	25·45
Kete-Krachi	65	—	26	39	27·19
Total	602	3	178	421	152·23
Men	594	3	176	415	152·11
Women	8	—	2	6	0·12

B. PRISON ACCOMMODATION

	<i>Ho</i>	<i>Kpandu</i>	<i>Yendi</i>	<i>Kete Krachi</i>
Wards	—	3	—	1
Cells	7	10	3	2
Taking the average number of prisoners in gaol, cubic feet of space for each prisoner during the hours of sleep	159	325	293	394
Cubic capacity of the cells and wards	7,744	16,560	7,470	10,701

C. TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER, NATIVE COUNTRIES, AND OFFENCES OF CONVICTS COMMITTED TO PRISON DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1951

	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																				
	M	F	M	F	M	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F																			
Ga ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—																	
Twi ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	27	—															
Ewe ...	—	—	3	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	2	179	4															
Fanti ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—															
Ashanti ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—															
Other inhabitants of the Gold Coast	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	24	1													
N.Ts. Inhabitants ...	2	—	4	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	114	1													
Moshie ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	20	—													
Hausa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	10	—													
Nigerians ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	17	—													
Kroo ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—													
Asiaties ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—													
West Indian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—												
European	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—												
British Nationality	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—												
European (Foreign Nationality)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—												
Others Un-classified...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—												
Totals...	2	—	8	—	—	28	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	238	3	7	—	6	—	6	—	9	—	1	—	68	2	415	6

APPENDIX XIV

Education

A. SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

<i>Management</i>	<i>Assisted</i>			<i>Designated</i>			<i>Non-designated</i>			<i>Total</i>		
	<i>Infant Junior</i>	<i>Senior</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Infant Junior</i>	<i>Senior</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Infant Junior</i>	<i>Senior</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Infant Junior</i>	<i>Senior</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Southern Section:</i>												
Ewe Presbyterian Church ...	50	8	58	26	19	45	86	—	86	162	27	189
Roman Catholic Mission ...	23	7	30	17	15	32	65	—	65	105	22	127
English Church Mission ...	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Salvation Army ...	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
First Century Gospel ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1
Native Authorities ...	6	1	7	—	—	—	1	—	1	7	1	8
Total (Southern Section) ...	79	16	95	45	34	79	153	—	153	277	50	327
<i>Northern Section:</i>												
Native Authority ...	10	1	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	1	11
Total (Northern Section) ...	10	1	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	1	11
Total for Territory ...	89	17	106	45	34	79	153	—	153	287	51	338

(ii) *Notes:*I. *Infant-Junior (Basic Course) and Senior Primary Schools.*

(a) Assisted schools are schools in receipt of a grant direct from the Administration.

(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 Administration.

(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.

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 Government-assisted secondary schools in the Colony and Ashanti. These are:—

For boys:

Mfantsipim (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 Administration:—

(a) Ewe Presbyterian Training College, Amedjofe, 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 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 Government Technical School at Takoradi and Trade-Training Centres at Asuansi in the Colony, at Mampong in Ashanti and at Tamale in the Northern Territories. 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 eighteen students from the Territory are enrolled at the University College.

There will be established in the near future a College of 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*

<i>Management</i>	<i>Assisted</i>			<i>Designated</i>			<i>Non-designated</i>			<i>Total</i>		
	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Southern Section:</i>												
Ewe Presbyterian Church	5,567	3,353	8,920	4,017	1,237	5,254	1,972	1,024	2,996	11,556	5,614	17,170
Roman Catholic Mission	2,927	1,343	4,270	2,831	458	3,289	2,072	829	2,901	7,890	2,630	10,460
English Church Mission	—	—	—	42	18	60	—	—	—	42	18	60
Salvation Army	—	—	—	51	25	76	—	—	—	51	25	76
First Century Gospel	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	19	62	43	19	62
Native Authorities	337	54	391	—	—	—	58	21	79	395	75	470
Total (Southern Section) ...	8,831	4,750	13,581	6,941	1,738	8,679	4,145	1,893	6,038	19,977	8,381	28,298
<i>Northern Section:</i>												
Native Authority	495	82	577	—	—	—	—	—	—	495	82	577
Total (Northern Section) ...	495	82	577	—	—	—	—	—	—	495	82	577
Total for Territory	9,326	4,832	14,158	6,941	1,738	8,679	4,145	1,893	6,038	20,472	8,463	28,875

(ii) *Enrolment according to Age Groups*

<i>Management</i>	<i>Infants (5-8 yrs.)</i>			<i>Juniors (9-11 yrs.)</i>			<i>Seniors (12-15 yrs.)</i>			<i>Total</i>		
	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Southern Section:</i>												
Ewe Presbyterian Church	4,707	3,155	7,862	4,057	1,904	5,961	2,792	555	3,347	11,566	5,614	17,170
Roman Catholic Mission	3,066	1,547	4,613	2,541	809	3,350	2,223	274	2,497	7,830	2,630	10,460
English Church Mission	31	12	43	11	6	17	—	—	—	42	18	60
Salvation Army	19	16	35	32	9	41	—	—	—	51	25	76
First Century Gospel	20	9	29	23	10	33	—	—	—	43	19	62
Native Authorities	194	57	251	127	18	145	74	—	74	395	75	470
Total (Southern Section) ...	8,037	4,796	12,833	6,791	2,756	9,547	5,089	829	5,918	19,927	8,381	28,298
<i>Northern Section:</i>												
Native Authority	299	46	345	128	36	164	68	—	68	495	82	577
Total (Northern Section) ...	299	46	345	128	36	164	68	—	68	495	82	577
Total for Territory	8,336	4,842	13,178	6,919	2,792	9,711	6,157	829	5,986	20,422	8,463	28,875

(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 school of Mohammedan and Christian adherents and animists.

II. *Secondary Schools*

The Presbyterian Secondary School at Ho has an enrolment of 198 boys of whom 72 are of Togoland origin. Children of Togoland origin enrolled in other secondary schools in receipt of grants-in-aid from the Administration numbered 148 boys and 18 girls in 1951.

III. *Teacher-Training Colleges*

There were 50 men and 23 women of Togoland origin in training at the Ewe Presbyterian Training College, Amedjofe, and 29 men at St. Francis's Training College, Hohoe. A further 104 students native of the Territory (77 men and 27 women) were enrolled at Teacher-Training Colleges in the Gold Coast.

IV. *Technical Schools*

The number of pupils of Togoland origin at the Administration's institutions in the Gold Coast for technical education was 37, of whom 27 were at trade-training centres.

C. TEACHERS

(i) Primary Schools (Infant-Junior and Senior Primary)

Management	Indigenous			Non-Indigenous			Total		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
<i>Southern Section:</i>									
Ewe Presbyterian Church	508	27	535	69	5	74	577	32	609
Roman Catholic Mission	306	21	327	24	6	30	330	27	357
English Church Mission	1	—	1	1	—	1	2	—	2
Salvation Army	1	—	1	1	—	1	2	—	2
First Century Gospel	5	—	5	—	—	—	5	—	5
Native Authorities	22	—	22	4	—	4	26	—	26
Total (Southern Section)	843	48	891	99	11	110	942	59	1,001
<i>Northern Section:</i>									
Native Authority	9	—	9	15	—	15	24	—	24
Total for the Territory	852	48	900	114	11	125	966	59	1,025

Notes: (a) This table does not include non-Africans. Non-indigenous teachers are, almost without exception, Ewes and 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 ...	3	2	5

(iii) *Teacher Training Colleges*

<i>Management</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Total</i>
Ewe Presbyterian Church ...	7	4	11
Roman Catholic Mission ...	—	(see Note c) 7	7
Total	7	11	18 (17 men 1 woman)

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) The Ewe Presbyterian figure of 4 non-indigenous teachers includes one woman, all other figures refer to men teachers.

D. EXPENDITURE OF EDUCATION

The Territory's share of expenditure by the Administration on education during the financial year 1950-51 is estimated as follows:—

	£
(i) Share of administrative expenses	8,099
(ii) Share of inspection expenses	1,300
(iii) Grants to schools—Southern Section	61,354
(iv) Grants to schools—Northern Section	2,444
(v) Grants to schools—Krachi District	2,207
(vi) Building grants	46,937
(vii) Share of recurrent expenditure at Tamale	7,084
(viii) Share of development expenditure at Tamale	6,400
(ix) Share of cost of Achimota School and College	5,000
(x) Share of grants in respect of Certificate "A" Training Colleges and Secondary Schools	12,500
(xi) Share of the cost of Government Trade and Technical Establishments	2,378
(xii) District Education Committee Expenses	361
(xiii) Scholarships	9,492
(xiv) Share of grants to Achimota School, Teacher Training College and University College and Regional College	32,270
(xv) Miscellaneous	4,020
	£201,846

E. MISSIONARIES ENGAGED IN EDUCATIONAL WORK

(Southern Section)

<i>Nationality</i>	<i>Roman Catholic Mission</i>	<i>Ewe Presbyterian Church</i>	<i>Total</i>
United Kingdom	1	1	2
Eire	1	—	1
Netherlands	13	—	13
United States	—	1	1
Total	15	2	17

Notes:

(a) The 17 missionaries are non-Africans. Of the two missionaries from the United Kingdom, one was engaged at St. Francis Roman Catholic Teacher Training College, Hohoe, and the other at the Ewe Presbyterian Church Teacher Training College at Amedjofe, both as Principals. The missionary from Eire was engaged at St. Francis College, Hohoe. The missionary from the United States was engaged at Mawuli Secondary School, Ho, as Principal.

(b) The 13 Roman Catholic missionaries from the Netherlands 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, 1951

<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 ...	£ 13,367	£ 2,141	£ 6,019	£ 21,527
Ewe Presbyterian Church ...	27,191	2,264	9,012	38,467
Total	40,558	4,405	15,031	59,994

Notes:

(a) This table only applies to the Southern Section as the only Administration grants-in-aid paid in the Northern Section are in respect of Native Authority Schools.

(b) It does not include the following capital grants for buildings:—

	£
(i) Ewe Presbyterian Secondary School, Ho	5,405
(ii) Ewe Presbyterian Teacher-Training College, Amedjofe	3,317
(iii) Roman Catholic Mission Teacher-Training College, Hohoe	27,609
	£36,331

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
1951	95	232	327	8,831	4,750	13,581	11,086	3,631	14,717	28,298	1,001

* Not known.

† Returns incomplete.

(ii) Northern Section

Kind of School	1930					1940					1950					1951				
	Schools	Teachers	Enrolment			Schools	Teachers	Enrolment			Schools	Teachers	Enrolment			Schools	Teachers	Enrolment		
			Boys	Girls	Total			Boys	Girls	Total			Boys	Girls	Total			Boys	Girls	Total
Government and Government-assisted ...	1	1	35	5	40	3	6	221	15	236	14	33	823	131	954	11	24	495	82	577
Non-assisted ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	124	24	148	—	—	—	—	—

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>	<i>Approximate average circulation per each issue</i>
The <i>Spectator Daily</i> , Accra... ..	6,000
The <i>African Morning Post</i> , Accra	5,000
The <i>Daily Echo</i> , Accra	4,800
The <i>Accra Evening News</i> , Accra	10,000
The <i>Ghana Daily Express</i> , Accra	10,000
The <i>African Opinion</i> , Accra... ..	2,000
The <i>Talking Drums</i> , Accra	2,500
The <i>Ashanti Pioneer</i> , Kumasi	7,000
The <i>Morning Telegraph</i> , Sekondi	5,000
The <i>West African Monitor</i> , Cape Coast	8,000
The <i>Daily Graphic</i> , Accra	27,000
The <i>Ashanti Sentinel</i> , Kumasi	3,000
 <i>Bi-weekly:</i>	
The <i>Ashanti Times</i> , Obuasi	5,400
 <i>Weekly:</i>	
The <i>Gold Coast Independent</i> , Accra	3,100
The <i>Gold Coast Observer</i> , Cape Coast	3,000
The <i>Gold Coast Weekly Review</i> (published by the Public Relations Department, Accra)	35,000
The <i>Standard</i> , Cape Coast	2,000
 <i>Monthly:</i>	
* <i>Nkwantabisa</i> , Accra (Twi language)	10,000
* <i>Motabiabia</i> , Accra (Ewe language)	10,000
* <i>Manssalo</i> , Accra (Ga language)	4,500
* <i>Nkwantabisa</i> , Accra (Fanti language)	4,500
The <i>Gold Coast Review</i> , Accra	7,000
The <i>Gold Coast Catholic Voice</i> , Cape Coast	2,000

* These papers are published by the Vernacular Literature Bureau in conjunction with the Mass Education Authorities. They sell for 1d. each.

I. LIST OF FILMS SHOWN IN TOGOLAND UNDER UNITED KINGDOM

TRUSTEESHIP BY THE GOLD COAST PUBLIC RELATIONS DEPARTMENT, 1950

Films shown during the General Election Campaign: January-February, 1951

1. British Newsreel.
2. Gold Coast Review No. III.
3. Village Development.
4. Youth Leadership.
5. The Brats (a comedy).

Films shown during the Nutrition and Child Welfare Campaign: March-July, 1951

1. In Rural Maharastra.
2. Machi Gaba.
3. Amenu's Child (made in Togoland by the Gold Coast Film Unit).
4. British Newsreel.
5. Gold Coast Builders.
6. Progress in the Colonies—An African Hospital.

Following the completion of the Nutrition and Child Welfare Campaign, all cinema vans were withdrawn to prepare for an intensive campaign to publicize the New Deal for Cocoa. This was scheduled to start on 1st November, but was postponed on 29th October and finally began on 14th January, 1952.

APPENDIX XV

List of International Conventions, Treaties, etc., applied to
Togoland under United Kingdom TrusteeshipA. MULTILATERAL AGREEMENTS AND CONVENTIONS APPLIED TO
TOGOLAND UNDER UNITED KINGDOM TRUSTEESHIP

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of application</i>
General Act of the Brussels Conference relative to the African Slave Trade.	2.7.90 Brussels	20.7.22
Convention for the Publication of Customs Tariffs	5.7.90 Brussels	20.7.22
Convention for the Preservation of Wild Animals, Birds and Fish in Africa.	19.5.00 London	20.7.22
Agreement for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic ...	18.5.04 Paris	20.7.22
Convention prohibiting the use of White (Yellow) Phosphorus in Manufacture of Matches.	26.9.06 Berne	20.7.22
Agreement regarding the Creation of an International Office of Public Health.	9.12.07 Rome	26.9.29
Convention relative to the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, revising that signed at Berne, 9.9.86.	13.11.08 Brussels	20.7.22
Agreement for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic ...	4.5.10 Paris	21.6.24
Agreement for the Suppression of Obscene Publications ...	4.5.10 Paris	20.7.22
Convention respecting collisions between Vessels	23.9.10 Brussels	20.7.22
Convention respecting assistance and salvage at sea	23.9.10 Brussels	20.7.22
Opium Convention and subsequent relative papers	23.1.12 The Hague	20.7.22
Radio-telegraph Convention	5.7.12 London	20.7.22
Additional Protocol regarding the Convention relative to the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works.	20.3.14 Berne	20.7.22
Convention relating to Liquor Traffic in Africa, and Protocol ...	10.9.19 St. Germain-en-Laye	20.7.22
Convention revising the General Act of Berlin, 26.2.85, and the General Act and Declaration of Brussels, 2.7.90.	10.9.19 St. Germain-en-Laye	20.7.22
Convention relating to the Regulation of Aerial Navigation and additional Protocol of May, 1920. Certain provisions of this Convention are applied to Togoland under U.K. Trusteeship by the Air Navigation (Mandated Territories) Order-in-Council, 1927.	13.10.19 Paris	20.7.22
Convention and Statute on Freedom of Transit	20.4.21 Barcelona	2.8.22
Convention and Statute on the Regime of Navigable Waterways of International Concern.	20.4.21 Barcelona	2.8.22
Additional Protocol to the Convention on the Regime of Navigable Waterways of International Concern.	20.4.21 Barcelona	2.8.22
Declaration recognising the Right to a Flag of States having no Sea-Coast.	20.4.21 Barcelona	9.10.22
Convention for the Suppression of Traffic in Women and Children. (Applies to Southern Section only.)	30.9.21 Geneva	3.7.24
Declaration regarding the Convention relating to the Regulation of Aerial Navigation of 13.10.19.	1.6.22 Paris	20.7.22
Protocol regarding ditto	27.10.22 London	14.12.26
Protocol regarding ditto	30.6.23 London	14.12.2
Convention for the Suppression of the Circulation of and Traffic in Obscene Publications.	12.9.23 Geneva	3.11.26

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of application</i>
Protocol on Arbitration Clauses	24.9.23 Geneva	12.3.26
Convention relating to the Simplification of Customs Formalities	3.11.23 Geneva	29.8.24
Convention relating to the Development of Hydraulic Power affecting more than one State and Protocol of Signature.	9.12.23 Geneva	22.9.25
Convention and Statute on the International Regime of Railways and Protocol of Signature.	9.12.23 Geneva	22.9.25
Convention relating to the Transmission and Transit of Electric Power and Protocol of Signature.	9.12.23 Geneva	22.9.25
Convention and Statute on the International Regime of Maritime Ports and Protocol of Signature.	9.12.23 Geneva	22.9.25
Convention for the Unification of Rules relating to Bills of Lading.	25.8.24 Brussels	2.6.31
Convention relating to Dangerous Drugs with Protocol ...	19.2.25 Geneva	17.2.26
Convention relating to the Circulation of Motor Vehicles ...	24.4.26 Paris	29.4.31
Sanitary Convention	21.6.26 Paris	9.10.28
Slavery Convention	25.9.26 Geneva	18.6.27
Convention on the Execution of Foreign Arbitral Awards ...	26.9.27 Geneva	26.5.31
Radio-Telegraph Convention	25.11.27 Washington	15.8.30
Convention relative to the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works.	2.6.28 Rome	1.10.31
Convention for the Regulation of International Exhibitions ...	22.11.28 Paris	17.1.31
Protocol regarding the Convention relating to the Regulation of Aerial Navigation of 13.10.19.	15.6.29 Paris	17.5.33
Convention for the Unification of certain rules relating to International Carriage by Air.	12.10.29 Warsaw	3.12.34
Protocol regarding the Convention relating to the Regulation of Aerial Navigation of 13.10.19.	11.12.29 Paris	17.5.33
Protocol relating to Military Obligations in certain cases of Double Nationality.	12.4.30 The Hague	25.5.37
Protocol relating to a certain case of Statelessness	12.4.30 The Hague	1.7.37
Convention on certain questions relating to the Conflict of Nationality Laws.	12.4.30 The Hague	1.7.37
Convention regarding the Taxation of Foreign Motor Vehicles, with Protocol.	30.3.31 Geneva	3.7.35
Convention on the Stamp Laws in connection with Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes.	7.6.30 Geneva	18.7.36
Convention on the Stamp Laws in connection with Cheques ...	19.3.31 Geneva	18.7.36
Convention for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs.	13.7.31 Geneva	18.5.36
Convention for the Regulation of Whaling	24.9.31 Geneva	17.2.37
Convention regarding Telecommunications	9.12.32 The Hague	23.8.35
Sanitary Convention for Aerial Navigation	12.4.33 The Hague	3.4.35
Convention for the Protection of the Fauna and Flora of Africa	8.11.33 London	14.1.36
Universal Postal Convention	20.3.34 Cairo	30.3.35
Agreement concerning Insured Letters and Boxes	20.3.34 Cairo	30.3.35
Agreement Dispensing with Bills of Health	22.12.34 Paris	31.3.38
Agreement Dispensing with Consular Visas on Bills of Health ...	22.12.34	31.3.38

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of application</i>
Convention concerning the use of Broadcasting in the Cause of Peace.	Paris 23.9.36	14.7.39
Convention relating to the International Status of Refugees ...	Geneva 28.10.33	30.5.40
Convention relating to the Status of Refugees from Germany ...	Geneva 10.2.38	30.5.40
International Sanitary Convention for Aerial Navigation 1944 ...	Geneva 5-15.1.45	21.2.45
International Sanitary Convention 1944	Washington 5-15.1.45	21.2.45
	Washington	

Note.—Article 8 of the Mandate in respect of Togoland under British Mandate stipulated that adherence to any general International Convention on behalf of the Gold Coast implied adherence on behalf of the Mandated Territory also. In the case of such Conventions adherence to which on behalf of the Gold Coast was notified on or before 20th July 1922 (date of British Mandate for Togoland) the adherence on behalf of the Mandated Territory may be regarded as having effect from that date. In the case of such Conventions adherence to which on behalf of the Gold Coast was notified after 20th July 1922, the date of accession of the Gold Coast may be regarded as the date of accession of the Mandated Territory.

B. EXTRADITION TREATIES BETWEEN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES WHICH HAVE BEEN APPLIED TO TOGOLAND UNDER UNITED KINGDOM TRUSTEESHIP

<i>Country</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of application (effective)</i>
Albania	22.7.26	11.7.27
Belgium	29.10.01	
	5.3.07	
Belgian Congo	3.3.11	1.8.28
Ruanda-Urundi	8.8.23	
	2.7.28	
Bolivia	22.2.92	18.2.28
Chile	26.1.97	13.1.28
Colombia	27.10.88	
	2.12.29	5.12.30
Cuba	3.10.04	
	17.4.30	12.12.31
Czechoslovakia	11.11.24	
	4.6.26	15.7.27
Denmark	31.3.73	
	15.10.35	10.2.28
Ecuador	29.9.80	30.6.36
	4.6.34	19.1.28
*Estonia	18.11.25	8.11.37
Finland	30.5.24	10.3.27
France	14.8.76	25.11.26
	13.2.96	
	17.10.08	13.11.23
*Germany	14.5.72	
Greece	24.9.10	17.8.30
Guatemala	4.7.85	19.4.28
	30.5.14	11.9.29
Haiti	7.12.74	

* Treaties whose status is in doubt owing to the war or circumstances arising out of the war.

<i>Country</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of application (effective)</i>
Hungary	3.12.73	25.4.28
	26.6.01	
Iceland	18.9.36	13.10.37
Iraq	31.3.73	25.11.37
*Latvia	2.5.32	5.5.33
Liberia	16.7.24	7.6.26
*Lithuania	16.12.92	16.10.28
Luxemburg	18.5.26	11.6.27
	24.11.80	28.1.28
	23.1.37	1.8.38
Monaco	17.12.91	5.7.31
	27.11.30	
Netherlands	26.9.98	27.1.28
Nicaragua	19.4.05	12.1.28
Norway	26.6.73	13.12.29
	18.2.07	
Panama	25.8.06	24.1.28
Paraguay	12.9.08	16.1.28
Peru	26.1.04	16.1.28
Poland	11.1.32	12.3.34
Portugal	17.10.92	23.6.34
	30.11.92	
Roumania	20.1.32	12.1.29
	21.3.93	
	13.3.94	
Salvador	23.6.81	8.8.30
San Marino	16.10.99	19.7.34
Siam	4.3.11	27.2.28
Spain	4.6.78	13.2.28
	19.2.89	
Switzerland	26.11.80	19.9.29
	29.6.04	
	19.12.34	6.9.35
United States of America	22.12.31	24.6.35
Yugoslavia	6.12.00	1.11.28

C. COMMERCIAL TREATIES BETWEEN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES WHICH HAVE BEEN APPLIED TO TOGOLAND UNDER UNITED KINGDOM TRUSTEESHIP

<i>Country</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of application (effective)</i>
China	Treaty relating to the Chinese Customs Tariff, 20.12.28	1.2.29
Czechoslovakia	Customs Duties on Printed Matter advertising British Products—Notes, 1.2.26	1.2.26
Egypt	Commercial modus vivendi—Notes, 5-7.6.30	11.6.30
*Estonia... ..	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 18.1.26	11.7.27
	Commercial Agreement and Protocol, 11.7.34	8.9.34
Finland	Agreement respecting Commerce and Navigation, 29.9.33	23.11.33
*Germany	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 2.12.24	4.3.26
	Agreement respecting Commercial Payments, 1.11.34	1.11.34
	Agreement respecting Commercial Payments, 1.7.38	1.7.38
Hungary	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 23.7.26	17.4.28
Italy	Agreement and Notes respecting Commercial Exchanges and Payments, 18.3.38	28.3.38

* Treaties whose status is in doubt owing to the war or circumstances arising out of the war.

<i>Country</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of application (effective)</i>
*Lithuania ...	Notes respecting Commercial Relations, 6.5.22 ...	24.4.23
	Notes respecting Commercial Relations, 28.11.29-10.12.29	10.12.29
	Agreement and Protocol respecting Commerce and Navigation, 6.7.34—Notes, 6.2.35 ...	12.8.34
Netherlands ...	Notes respecting Commercial Relations, 18.12.35 ...	1.1.36
Norway ...	Commercial Agreement, 15.5.33 ...	7.7.33
Panama ...	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 25.9.28 ...	10.6.30
Poland ...	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 26.11.23 ...	22.1.25
	Commercial Agreement, etc., 27.2.35 ...	14.8.35
Portugal ...	Notes respecting Commerce and Navigation—Flag discrimination, 14.10.33 ...	14.10.33
Roumania ...	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 6.8.30 ...	12.5.31
Siam ...	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 23.11.37 ...	8.12.38
Spain ...	Commercial Treaty, 31.10.22 ...	1.12.28
	Treatment of Companies Agreement, 27.6.24 ...	11.7.31
	Convention, etc., Commerce and Navigation, 5.4.27 ...	1.12.28
	Notes respecting Commercial Relations, 6.2.28 ...	6.2.28
	Notes respecting Commercial Relations, 31.5.28 ...	31.5.28
Turkey ...	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 1.3.30 ...	3.9.30
United States of America ...	Togoland (Mandated Territory), 10.2.25 ...	8.7.26
Yemen ...	Friendship and Mutual Co-operation, 11.2.34 ...	4.9.34
Yugoslavia ...	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 12.5.27 ...	4.4.28

D CONVENTIONS REGARDING LEGAL PROCEEDINGS IN CIVIL AND COMMERCIAL MATTERS BETWEEN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES WHICH HAVE BEEN APPLIED TO TOGOLAND UNDER UNITED KINGDOM TRUSTEESHIP

<i>Country</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of application (effective)</i>
Belgium ...	21.6.22	23.8.25
	4.11.32	27.6.35
Czechoslovakia ...	11.11.24	17.2.27
Supplementary ...	15.2.35	5.1.37
Denmark ...	29.11.32	27.3.34
*Estonia ...	22.12.31	11.10.33
Finland ...	11.8.33	4.6.35
France ...	2.2.22	27.1.24
	15.4.36	22.9.47
*Germany ...	20.3.28	25.11.29
Greece ...	27.2.36	19.1.39
Hungary ...	25.9.35	25.6.37
Iraq ...	25.7.35	26.3.38
Italy ...	17.12.30	25.8.32
*Lithuania ...	24.4.34	29.6.37
Netherlands ...	31.5.32	23.5.34
Norway ...	30.1.31	14.11.31
Poland ...	26.8.31	3.5.33
Portugal ...	9.7.31	30.4.33
Spain ...	27.6.29	23.2.31
Sweden ...	28.8.30	3.9.31
Switzerland ...	3.12.37	17.5.40
Turkey ...	28.11.31	14.12.33
Yugoslavia ...	27.2.36	20.11.38

* Treaties whose status is in doubt owing to the war or circumstances arising out of the war.

E. VISA ABOLITION AGREEMENTS BETWEEN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES WHICH HAVE BEEN APPLIED TO TOGOLAND UNDER UNITED KINGDOM TRUSTEESHIP

<i>Country</i>	<i>Date of application (effective)</i>
Denmark	21.11.31
France	10.2.31
*Germany	1.1.29
Netherlands	1.12.29
Norway	21.11.31
Spain	1.1.26
Sweden	21.11.31
Switzerland and Liechtenstein	21.11.31

F. ARRANGEMENTS REGARDING DOCUMENTS OF IDENTITY FOR AIRCRAFT PERSONNEL WHICH HAVE BEEN APPLIED TO TOGOLAND UNDER UNITED KINGDOM TRUSTEESHIP

<i>Country</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of application (effective)</i>
Belgium	29.4.38	29.4.38
Denmark	21.7.37	21.7.37
France	15.7.38	15.7.38
Italy	13.4.31	13.4.31
Norway	11.10.37	11.10.37
Sweden	30.5.38	1.7.38
Switzerland	17.5.38	17.5.38

G. AGREEMENTS RESPECTING THE TONNAGE MEASUREMENT OF MERCHANT SHIPS WHICH HAVE BEEN APPLIED TO TOGOLAND UNDER UNITED KINGDOM TRUSTEESHIP

<i>Country</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of application (effective)</i>
Egypt	23.6.39	23.6.39
*Estonia	24.6.26	24.6.26
Greece	30.11.26	30.11.26
*Japan	30.11.22	30.11.22
*Latvia	24.6.27	24.6.27
Poland	16.4.34	20.4.35
Portugal	20.5.26	20.5.26

* Treaties whose status is in doubt owing to the war or circumstances arising out of the war.

H. POSTAL, ETC., AGREEMENTS BETWEEN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES WHICH HAVE BEEN APPLIED TO TOGOLAND UNDER

UNITED KINGDOM TRUSTEESHIP

<i>Country</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of application (effective)</i>
France	Agreement regarding Telephonic Communication between Gold Coast (including Togoland under British Mandate) and Togoland under French Mandate, 2.8.33-21.9.33-7.10.33	1.10.33
	Agreement subsidiary to the Telephonic Agreement of 1933 between Gold Coast (including Togoland under British Mandate) and Togoland under French Mandate, 12-23.4.37	1.3.37

I. OTHER TREATIES BETWEEN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES WHICH HAVE BEEN APPLIED TO TOGOLAND UNDER UNITED KINGDOM TRUSTEESHIP

<i>Country</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of application (effective)</i>
Finland	Convention regarding Liquor Smuggling (with Declaration), 13.10.33. Also Exchanges of Note regarding Interpretation of Article 2, 12.3.36	13.10.33
France	Exchange of Notes regarding the Boundary between the British and French Mandated Territories of Togoland, 30.1.30-19.8.30	23.9.30
	Convention, etc., for the abolition of Capitulations in Morocco and Zanzibar, 29.7.37	1.1.38
*Germany	Exchange of Notes regarding the application of Treaties between the United Kingdom, Germany and Austria, 6.5.38-10.9.38	10.9.38
United States of America.	Convention regarding Rights of the two countries and their respective Nationals in part of the former German Protectorate of Togoland, 10.2.25. (Also under Commercial Treaties)	8.7.26

* Treaties whose status is in doubt owing to the war or circumstances arising out of the war.

APPENDIX XVI

Development of the Volta River Basin

A Statement by the Government of the Gold Coast on the Volta River Project and related matters

PART I—PRELIMINARY

1. In August, 1951, Sir William Halcrow and Partners, Consultants to the Gold Coast Government, submitted their Report on the Development of the Volta River Basin. The Report is a substantial one of 70 pages and 22 plans. Copies of this Report were distributed to the Members of the Legislative Assembly, to the Gold Coast Press and to many interested bodies, but there were not enough copies to enable it to be offered for sale to the general public.

2. The Report has been examined by Government and the time seems opportune for Government to place on record its views concerning it. This Paper sets out some of the problems which are now receiving the attention of the Government in order to enable the public to appreciate the magnitude of the project and to be enabled to express its opinion thereon.

PART II—HISTORICAL

3. In the year 1914 the Gold Coast Geological Survey discovered the existence of deposits of the mineral bauxite on Mount Ejuanema, near Nkawkaw. This represented the first local discovery of bauxite, and while deposits were not particularly extensive, extensive deposits were subsequently located at Sefwi Bekwai, still larger deposits in the Yenahin locality, and quite large deposits at Asafo. The total quantity is estimated to be about 225 million tons.

4. The discovery of bauxite in the Gold Coast directed attention to the possibility of generating hydro-electricity for use in producing aluminium from the local ore. In 1915, Mr. A. E. Kitson, then Director of Geological Survey, noticed the apparent suitability of the Ajena locality of the Lower Volta as a site for a dam for the production of hydro-electricity. A few years later the possibilities of this locality were investigated with a particular view to the use of hydro-electric power for refining the Ejuanema and Sefwi bauxite; the results and estimates were published in 1925 as Gold Coast Geological Survey Bulletin No. 1.

5. The possibility of generating power at Bui, on the Black Volta, was recorded in the 1920's by the Geological Survey.

6. In 1924 the Gold Coast Government drew up and considered a scheme for the construction of a dam at Ajena, and for the generation of hydro-electric power for the manufacture of aluminium from the Ejuanema bauxite, the canalising of the Lower Volta, and the irrigation of the Accra Plains. The proposals were not proceeded with, however, until they were revived in 1938 by Mr. E. D. C. Rose of Johannesburg. Quite extensive investigations were made in the Gold Coast in 1939 by Mr. Rose and a firm of South African Consulting Engineers, and a scheme was drawn up on lines similar to but more ambitious than the earlier Government one. Included in the scheme was the proposal to build a harbour for ocean-going ships at Ada.

7. In 1948 the Gold Coast Government announced that Consultants were to be engaged to carry out a full survey of the potentialities of the entire Volta Valley. About the same time intimation was received from the Colonial Office to the effect that the relative possibilities of the Gold Coast and North Borneo, as a site for large-scale aluminium production, were being considered.

8. On 1st January, 1949, the Secretary of State for the Colonies put forward concrete proposals for carrying out a full survey of the Volta and for assessing the contribution it could make to the economy of the Gold Coast. The Gold Coast Government was in full agreement with the proposals and informed West African Aluminium Limited that their plans would be considered in their relationship to the development of the Volta Valley as a whole.

9. Sir William Halcrow and Partners accepted the Gold Coast Government's offer to undertake the survey. In June, 1949, Mr. Peter A. Scott, M.I.C.E., came to the Gold Coast for preliminary discussions.

10. In October, 1949, following negotiations between the Secretary of State, Sir William Halcrow and Partners and West African Aluminium Limited the latter agreed to make available to the Government's Consultants the full results of their investigations.

11. The Consultants' representatives arrived in the Gold Coast on 5th January, 1950, were joined by certain Government Technical Officers, and commenced work on the investigation of the possibilities of developing the full resources of the Volta.

12. On 25th July, 1950, the Consultants issued a Preliminary Report in which they indicated that the development of the Volta Basin on the lines indicated in their Terms of Reference would be economically impracticable without the fulfilment of a hydro-electric project, and that the hydro-electric scheme contemplated would in turn be economically impracticable but for the heavy demand for electric power which would be created by an aluminium factory. It appeared probable to the Consultants that a suitable site for a high dam could be found between Mem Rapids and Senchi Rapids and they recommended certain further geological and other investigations.

13. Early in 1950, a British-Canadian Aluminium Mission was set up consisting of a number of representatives of the British Aluminium Company, Limited, and of Aluminium Limited of Canada. The Mission spent some time in Borneo investigating a project for the manufacture of aluminium by hydro-electric power, and after some time in the United Kingdom visited the Gold Coast in August and September to investigate the technical and economic aspects of the project for manufacturing aluminium at Ajena. Following their visit the Mission reported that, in their opinion, the Volta River Project was a sound engineering and economic proposition and that approximately 210,000 tons of aluminium ingots per annum could be produced.

14. The Government's Consultants meanwhile continued their investigations and on the 15th August, 1951, their final Report was issued.

PART III—THE VOLTA RIVER PROJECT

15. The Consultants recommend the construction of a large dam in the vicinity of Ajena (70 miles N.N.E. of Accra) which will provide a supply of electricity adequate for a substantial aluminium industry while leaving some surplus power available for sale to other consumers. The allocation of this surplus power will be decided by the Gold Coast Government. It is considered that water from the Volta would also be available for purposes of irrigation in the Accra Plains. The whole scheme embraced in this development has become known as the Volta River Project.

16. The Consultants state in their letter which accompanied the Report "The Development of the Volta River Project is dependent entirely on the creation of an Aluminium Industry in the Gold Coast or of some alternative industry requiring a large amount of cheap power". The Government is not

aware of any large industry or organisation other than aluminium which requires or would require large quantities of cheap power in the Gold Coast; but the principal aluminium concerns in the British Empire have shown a very great interest in the Volta River Project and the Government is at present in close touch with these interests over numerous problems involved—problems that will be mentioned in the succeeding parts of this Paper.

17. It is not possible, at this stage, to lay before the people of the Gold Coast a clear-cut scheme nor will it be possible to do so until further agreement has been reached between Her Majesty's Government, the Gold Coast Government and the Aluminium interests. In the view of the Gold Coast Government the success of this project would be of great benefit to the inhabitants of the Gold Coast and British Togoland, as well as assisting with the supply of valuable commodities in great demand in world markets; this Government believes that the project would bring employment to many persons in the Eastern part of the Gold Coast and in Togoland under U.K. Trusteeship, as the Gold Mines have in the Western part of the country, and would be a great source of wealth to the country and assist generally in the raising of the standard of living of the inhabitants.

18. As far as the Aluminium Companies are concerned, the following, amongst other matters, have to be considered:—

- (1) *Provision of adequate supplies of Bauxite.*—The aluminium concerns hold a number of concessions mainly near Mpraeso, and at Yenahin, some 20 miles west of Kumasi. The former supply is small but the latter supply is adequate and capable of producing 1,000,000 tons of bauxite annually for not less than 200 years.
- (2) *Communications.*—The original proposal was for the Aluminium interests to build a railway from Yenahin to pass some miles to the north of Kumasi and on to the upper waters of the River Afram whence the bauxite would be floated by barges to the dam site near Ajena. As an alternative to this proposal, the Consultants are in favour of the construction of a railway by the Government from Yenahin to Kumasi and the bauxite would then be transported on the main Kumasi-Accra line until a point is reached where a new railway line will be constructed to the aluminium plant and smelter. The actual route of the new line awaits discussions between the Ministry of Communications and Works and the Aluminium interests.
- (3) *The Alumina Plant.*—The first stage in the production of aluminium is transforming the bauxite into alumina. This process requires vast quantities of water and after considering three alternative sites, namely, at the mines, near the dam, or near the port, the Aluminium Companies are inclined to favour the siting of this plant near the dam site, where the River Volta will be able to supply water in sufficient quantities. With this proposition the Government is not directly concerned and they have no objections to the proposals of the Aluminium interests.
- (4) *The Smelter.*—The second stage in the production of aluminium is transforming the alumina into aluminium, a process which requires an enormous quantity of electricity and it is for this reason that aluminium projects are connected with hydro-electric schemes in order that sufficient quantities of cheap power may be obtained. There are, at present, two main alternatives for the site of the smelter, either in the Akuse-Kpong area, or near the port. At present the aluminium interests tend to favour the former but no decision as to this has yet been reached.

- (5) *The Port*.—In the first stages the Aluminium interests proposed constructing, at their own expense, a port at Ada. The Consultants examined various other places on the coast and came to the conclusion that, while Ada would be suitable for the aluminium industry, a port at Tema would not only be convenient for the aluminium industry but also would be advantageous for the development of the Gold Coast and British Togoland generally. The problem is examined fully in Part VI—it is sufficient to state here that, while the aluminium interests would probably prefer the port to be at Ada, they have recognised that the Government must consider not only their interests, but the interests of the Gold Coast; and this Government having expressed a preference for Tema, the Aluminium interests have stated that they are quite agreeable to this decision.

PART IV—THE DAM AND POWER STATION

19. The original proposal was to construct the dam at Ajena, and the Consultants recommend that a dam be constructed at, or somewhere near Ajena. During their investigations, however, they examined no less than eight possible sites, two of which appear to be satisfactory, namely Ajena and Misikrom, the latter being some two miles upstream of Ajena.

20. To determine the merits and demerits of the two alternatives, geological investigations being conducted by a firm of drillers acting under the directions of the Consultants, are still continuing. A report on the respective merits of the two places is hoped to be available in April and the alternatives will then be discussed by all parties concerned. In either case, it is proposed to construct the dam to a height of approximately 212 feet above the present water level (the height of the top of the dam would therefore be at a height of 260 feet above mean sea level).

21. In addition to this proposal the Consultants considered three other alternatives:—

- (1) The possibility of constructing an additional small dam near Kpong and having a subsidiary power station there.
- (2) The cutting through of the Senchi Rapids and part of the Kpong Rapids and thereby lowering the water level below the dam and so increasing the available power by about 9 per cent.
- (3) The possibility of a dam at Bui, in north-west Ashanti, which appears to be the only other place on the Volta suitable for the construction of a dam.

22. Of the alternatives at Ajena (Main dam; main dam plus cutting through the Senchi Rapids; main dam plus subsidiary dam at Kpong) the Consultants recommend cutting through the Rapids at Senchi and part of the Kpong Rapids rather than the construction of an extra and costly power-house at Kpong, and with this view the Government is in agreement. The question however, is dependent very largely on what the exact requirements of power by the Aluminium interests would be; consequently no firm decision can be taken at this stage, though from the stage that the negotiations have reached, it appears probable that the views of the Consultants and the Government would be acceptable to the Aluminium interests.

23. They recommend that a dam or dams on the Lower Volta would provide sufficient power for the needs of the aluminium industry and they do not recommend a dam at Bui to be constructed at this juncture. With this view Government agrees.

PART V—THE ELECTRICITY GRID

24. The Consultants consider that from the power derived from the Power Station at Ajena it should be possible to deliver electricity to the principal towns and to some of the mining areas of the Gold Coast.

25. Briefly, the proposals are to deliver electricity to Tema, Accra, Sekondi-Takoradi, Tarkwa and the mines in that area, Kumasi, Konongo area, Yenahin, Bibiani and Awaso. The report states that: "The present demand for electricity for general purposes in the Gold Coast is small. The mining companies, however, use a considerable amount of power which could be supplied by the Volta scheme". The Consultants did not propose that electricity should be supplied to other places on the Gold Coast presumably in view of the great cost of transformers and the relative smallness of the population. They also stated that: "The Railways have, in general, insufficient density of traffic to justify electrification". At the places which might be supplied the cost would probably be less than the present cost of production in those places.

26. As regards the "grid" scheme for providing electricity from the Power Station to the towns mentioned in the previous paragraph the proposals will be examined after the Hydro-Electric Power plant has been installed and is operating. However, the aluminium interests are aware that the Government may require up to 50,000 Kilowatts for domestic and industrial use and have agreed that about 500,000 Kilowatts will be adequate for their production of 210,000 tons of aluminium.

27. In the case of Tema, however, where the supply of electric power will be a vital necessity for the full development of the port and township, electricity will be supplied by grid at an early stage.

PART VI—THE PORT

28. The Consultants stated: "The establishment of the aluminium industry will necessitate the construction of a new port conveniently situated to serve its needs", and they then proceeded to analyse the present need for additional port facilities, a suitable site for a general port, a site for an aluminium port and the best site for a combined port.

29. In analysing the present need for additional port facilities they ended:—"Our conclusion is that the new port is urgently required, additional to any possible extensions of present facilities". Independently of this examination by the Consultants, the Ministry of Communications and Works in September, 1951, reached the conclusion "that early approval should be given for the construction of the new port on the lines recommended by the Consultants to serve both the needs of the Volta River Project and of the expansion of the Colony's trade, because of the implementation of the Development Plan and the progressive prosperity of the country as a whole."

30. The Consultants proceeded to examine the choice of a suitable site for the general port and concluded that "the general needs of the Colony require a new ocean port to serve the eastern part and that this should be as near as possible to Accra."

31. As regards the site for the aluminium port, the Consultants considered that, if water transport was essential, Ada was the obvious site but that, if other transport was considered suitable, then Ada was no more advantageous than any other place nearer to Accra.

32. The Consultants then proceeded to compare very carefully the advantages and disadvantages of Ada and Tema and came to the conclusion that Tema was the more suitable.

33. The arguments given by the Consultants have since been fully considered by the Government together with much of the material on which they based their recommendations and in November, 1951, the Government published a statement of the position affirming the Government's decision favouring Tema as against Ada. This was followed by a statement given in the Legislative Assembly by the Leader of Government Business on 19th December; in the statement it was made clear that whether or not the Volta River Project would materialise, the Government considered that a second port for the Gold Coast and British Togoland was a necessity and they intended to construct it at Tema. Subsequent to this statement, the Crown Agents for the Colonies were requested to invite Sir William Halcrow and Partners (the Consultants for the preliminary survey) to be the consulting engineers for the construction of the port and ancillary works.

34. On the 29th January, 1952, the Governor announced at the opening of the Legislative Assembly that the Government had agreed, on the advice of His Majesty's Government, to seek a second opinion that there were no insuperable engineering difficulties in the construction of Tema Harbour. Messrs. Coode, Vaughan-Lee, Frank and Gwyther were accordingly invited to carry out this assignment and it is expected that their report will be received shortly.

PART VII—TRANSPORT SYSTEM

(a) Railways

35. New railways will be required for the transport of bauxite from the mines to the alumina plant and smelter and for the transport of aluminium to the port of shipment.

36. It will also be necessary to construct a light railway from Tema to the Shai Hills for the purpose of transporting the large quantities of quarried stone which will be required for the construction of the harbour breakwaters.

37. A railway is also proposed from Accra to Tema; the survey of this line has nearly been completed. It would leave the Accra-Kumasi line near Achimota and proceed to Tema by the most direct route.

(b) Roads

38. The road from Accra to Tema will require to be improved and perhaps re-aligned. Surveys have been in progress for some time.

39. A road will also be required from Tema via the Shai Hills to Kpong. The survey for this has not yet been undertaken.

40. The road from Accra to Senchi will require to be improved and a new road will have to be constructed for the 17 miles from Senchi to the dam site. The survey for this latter road has been completed and it will be possible to start work on it, or offer it to tender, as soon as it appears probable that the project will materialise.

41. The Consultants also recommended the construction of a bridge across the River Volta in the vicinity of Senchi. The proposal is not, however, necessarily connected with the Volta River Project, but will be examined separately by the Central Roads Advisory Committee which was recently set up. Should this Committee decide that a bridge here is necessary, a convenient time to build it would be immediately after the completion of the dam and while the reservoir is filling, when there would be less water passing at Senchi.

Part V—dealt with Schistosomiasis (Bilharziasis) and Guinea Worm, and Parts VI to IX contained Dr. Berner's specific recommendations on Parts II to V.

51. It is sufficient for the purposes of this Paper to state that Dr. Berner's Report has received, and is receiving, close examination by the Ministry of Health and Labour in close conjunction with the Director of Medical Services. The Consultants are of the opinion that the regulation of river flow and the lessening of floods below the dam sites will, from a health point of view, be beneficial.

52. The Consultants note that the electrolytic production of aluminium gives rise to the release of fluorine gas which if excessive may have a harmful effect on both human beings and on cattle. This statement is elaborated and a note made of previous investigations into this problem. Their conclusions are:—

- (i) The fluorine gas should not be allowed to escape into the furnace room and the room should be well ventilated.
- (ii) That discharge of fluorine gas into the atmosphere should be reduced to a minimum.
- (iii) That the factory should be located in the open and to the leeward, in the prevailing wind, of any township.

53. They conclude that no special legislation is necessary and advise that suitable protective measures can be inserted in the agreement to be drawn up between the Volta River Authority and the Aluminium producers.

PART XI—LAND TENURE, COMPENSATION AND ACQUISITION

(a) *Land Tenure*

54. The Consultants note that the salient features of the proposed Volta River Project as they affect land tenure are:—

- (i) The inundation of an area of some 2,000 square miles extending beyond the confluence of the Black and White Voltas and also up the Afram and other tributaries.
- (ii) This lake will be subject to a variation in level of 25 feet, but this full variation will not occur yearly or regularly. There will be a considerable area of land drying out as the water level falls, which area will vary from year to year.
- (iii) A number of roads will be submerged and ferry services across the Volta and its tributaries at present in use will become extinct; on the other hand a system of water transport will be gradually developed on the lake.
- (iv) Below the dam, the Volta, which at present has a variable discharge, will be regulated to give more or less constant discharge.
- (v) A part of the Accra Plains may be irrigated.

55. These points may be amplified as follows:—

- (i) As regards compensation and resettlement on formation of the lake the Report gives no detailed figure, but suggests a tentative figure of £2,000,000. No detailed estimate has yet been made and the Government is unable to comment on this figure. The Government, how-

ever, wishes to assure inhabitants of the areas to be submerged, that when the time comes, every person who is displaced or will lose his house, or farms, or any other property will be suitably compensated. The position will be assessed by the Valuers of the Lands Department, and it may be found necessary to mention this point specifically in any legislation that might be necessary in connection with the flooding of the area. It is clear that considerable thought will have to be given to this problem and the Government intends to do so in due course.

- (ii) As regards the variation in the level of the lake, this will affect precautionary health measures and the siting of various villages and townships which will require to be as near as possible to steeply sloping ground. No investigations on this can take place until an accurate survey of the high and low water marks is available.
- (iii) As regards the alteration in the routes of the present ferry system, the matter has received preliminary investigations by the Ministry of Communications and Works but again no detailed proposals will be possible until the exact limits of the lake are known.
- (iv) The Government is in possession of little evidence as to what will be the effects of the lessening of the annual floods on the lower reaches of the River Volta, but hopes that they will be beneficial. It must also be noted that the flow is not always expected to be even; in times of heavy floods, the surplus water flowing over the spill-way of the dam will probably cause flooding of the lower reaches of the River Volta even if such floods will not reach such proportions as they do at present.
- (v) A note on irrigation appears in Part XI of this Paper.

(b) Land Acquisition concerning the Accra Plains

56. The Consultants suggest that land for the main canal, roads, and other works should be acquired by Government but that the rest of the land should not be acquired subject to the inhabitants agreeing that:—

- (i) They would cultivate it themselves under the control and supervision of headmen elected by themselves.
- (ii) They would agree that strangers should be brought into the area and would either supervise their work or would agree to cultivation being done under Government control.
- (iii) If they refuse to take part in the scheme or if they administer it inefficiently, the Government would expropriate such areas as are needed and would install irrigation and arrange for cultivation of the land by tenants who would be brought to it from elsewhere.

57. This proposal will receive attention from the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources and, if the experimental irrigation scheme proves satisfactory, the Ministry will consider the establishment of a pilot scheme to examine the economic and social aspects of irrigation farming.

58. Regarding the area to be submerged there are two alternatives, either to acquire the whole land or to acquire no land and to leave ownership of the lake in the hands of the present individual landowners. The latter alternative is considered preferable but no decision has yet been taken.

(c) Resettlement

59. The problem of resettling and housing of the inhabitants and villages which would be submerged is receiving consideration by Government. But no final decision will be taken until the limits of the lake are known and the extent of the townships to be submerged and the sites of proposed townships or villages can be accurately ascertained.

PART XII—LABOUR

60. The Consultants estimate that the labour force required for the construction of the dam will be about 8,000, for the port about 4,000, and for industrial development something over 7,000. Three years after the inception of the Project the labour force required will reach a peak and may be of the order of 23,000.

61. The Consultants state:—

“It would neither be expedient nor economical to introduce a large European labour force into the Colony to construct the Volta works. In fact, it will be necessary to train and organise a large African force restricting European immigration to skilled workers and supervisory grades. It is in the formation of this force that we foresee some of the greatest difficulties in the whole project.

* * * * *

When the almost complete lack of special skill and experience, the migratory habits of many tribes, the prevalence of enervating diseases, the absence of townships and indeed of food and water supply near the proposed port and industrial development sites, are borne in mind, it will be understood that considerable social problems are presented.”

The problem is being examined by the Ministry of Health and Labour.

PART XIII—TOWNSHIPS

62. Townships or labour camps at the dam site, the factory site and at Tema are under consideration.

(a) The Dam Site

63. The dam will probably be constructed either at Ajena or at Misikrom some two miles further upstream. The Consultants estimate that during the period of construction provision must be made for accommodation for 13,000 semi-skilled and unskilled workers and 300 engineers. After the dam and power station have been completed, the Consultants estimate that accommodation will only be required for 115 semi-skilled workers and 32 engineers.

64. Accommodation required here is thus almost entirely of a temporary nature and a layout will be designed accordingly. The Consultants have already surveyed accurately suitable areas for townships adjoining Ajena and adjoining Misikrom so that, as soon as a final decision is taken as to where the dam will be constructed, it will be possible to proceed with town planning. The form of the administration during the construction period has not yet been considered but it is probable that it will be a modification of the proposals for Tema, as set out below.

(b) The Factory Site

65. It has not yet been agreed as to whether the smelter will be built in the Kpong-Akuse area or in the Tema area. Negotiations between this Government and the Aluminium interests are proceeding.

66. The Consultants estimate that during construction, accommodation for 13,000 semi-skilled and unskilled workers and 370 engineers will be required and that for the operation of the factory accommodation will be required for 15,000 semi-skilled and unskilled workers and 500 engineers. The employment of such a large number of persons will necessitate a town of perhaps 30,000 to 50,000 inhabitants. Its planning will require careful thought, and co-operation and advice from a number of Ministries. The problem of its administration will in due course be discussed between the Ministry concerned and the Aluminium interests.

(c) Tema

67. The Consultants estimate that during construction, accommodation will be required for 6,000 semi-skilled and unskilled workers and 130 engineers. The Consultants estimate that eventually "the total population including dependants and commercial interests might be expected to treble the number and it is probable that a township of 50,000 to 75,000 may arise". This problem is now the responsibility of the Minister of Housing and Town and Country Planning and on the advice of his technical officers the Government is planning for an eventual population of 60,000.

68. A topographical survey of the area is proceeding, and it will not be possible to finalise details of the town planning until this is complete and, indeed, no final plan may be available for perhaps 12 months. But meantime certain decisions have been taken. The Government has decided that a large area round the proposed town should be declared a planning area and the necessary order will shortly be published. The Government has also decided that a large area should be acquired and a special Ordinance to give effect to this will be introduced at a later meeting of the Legislative Assembly. The Government has also accepted in principle that there should be a considerable open space between the harbour area and the proposed township to allow sufficient room for any future extension that may be required. It is also the Government's intention that the inhabitants of Tema shall be adequately compensated either in money or by the offer of new accommodation when it is built; negotiations in due course will be conducted through the normal channels by the Commissioner of Lands.

PART XIV—COST OF THE VOLTA RIVER PROJECT

70. *Dam and Power House.*—The Consultants estimate that the cost of the dam, power house, land and compensation, permanent housing and cutting through the Senchi Rapids would be about £40 million. This cost would be the responsibility of the Gold Coast Government though a considerable proportion of money would have to be raised with the assistance of Her Majesty's Government. It is not possible to estimate how much the Gold Coast Government will be able to find from revenue and how much it will have to borrow, as this will depend on the progress being made with other development projects and the amount of money that will be collected in the Development Funds.

71. *Electricity Grid.*—This is estimated to cost £5½ million which sum would be a charge on the Gold Coast Government as Controller of the distribution of this power.

72. *Port at Tema.*—The Consultants estimate that the construction of a four-berth harbour together with road and rail approaches from Accra would cost about £9 million. This money will be required over the next five years

and it is proposed to invite the Assembly to approve its provision from the Reserve Development Fund as an interest-free advance for five years. At the end of that period decision would be taken as to whether the advance should be covered by a loan or regarded as an outright grant.

73. *Railways*.—In their estimate for the port the Consultants allowed £½ million for a railway from Tena to Accra. They also note that a railway will be required from Yenahin to Kumasi at the cost of just over £1½ million. Since the Report was published information has been received that it may prove desirable to construct additional railways from Koforidua to Kpong and from Kpong to Tema. No detailed estimates are available. In the summary in paragraph 78, £4½ million has been inserted to cover these three railways. The Gold Coast Government must be responsible for finding this sum, which it is proposed should be obtained by floating a loan.

74. *Irrigation*.—The cost of the proposal to irrigate the Accra Plains is estimated at about £5 million. At present the Government is limiting its liability, as stated in Part VIII, to an experimental scheme. Provision for this scheme has been made in the 1952–53 Development Estimates under Head DF.8 Agriculture.

75. *Lake Transport*.—As stated in Part IX, no proposals have been considered and no estimates of cost are therefore available. In the summary in paragraph 78 a tentative figure of £2 million has been inserted.

76. *Townships and Villages:*

Tema

No detailed estimates have been prepared of developing Tema Township. The Government will be liable for the cost of clearing, roads, water, electricity supplies, sewage, public buildings and the housing of the workers. A tentative estimate of £10 million is made to cover these items. It is proposed to finance this expenditure partly by loans and partly by grants from the Reserve Development Funds.

At the Smelter and Alumina Plants

A large town will be required mainly for the employees at the works. The greater part of the cost will therefore fall on the Aluminium interests and is included in the estimate for the production of aluminium.

The Bauxite Mine

This will be the concern of the Aluminium interests and the cost is included in the estimate for the production of aluminium.

The Dam Site

A village will be required for the staff and labour to operate the generating station, etc. when completed. The cost of housing is included in the estimate for the dam and power station.

Main Lake Terminal

The provision of £2 million made for Lake Transport will include the cost of small ports, landing stages, etc.

77. The Aluminium interests will be responsible for the operation of the bauxite mines and for the housing of their staff there. They will also be responsible for the financing and construction of the alumina plant and smelter and the township which is estimated to cost ultimately not less than £50 million, including working capital. The Gold Coast Government is negotiating for a share of the risk capital.

78. *Summarised*, therefore, the liability to the Gold Coast spread over five years except in the case of Tema Township where it may take ten years, appears to be approximately:—

	<i>Definite</i> £ million	<i>For future consideration</i> £ million
Dam and Power (including acquisition of land and compensation)	40	—
Electricity Grid	—	5½
Port at Tema (including road and rail to Accra)	9	3
Railways (para. 73)	4.25	—
Irrigation	—	5
Lake Transport	—	2
Tema Township (including water, housing, sewage, electricity, roads, public buildings)	10	—
Resettlement ... ..	.75	—
	<hr/> 64	<hr/> 15½

Gross: 79½ million.

If it is decided in consultation with the Aluminium interests that the alumina plant and smelter should be sited near Tema, there will be a liability of £3.8 million for transmission of power which will be offset by a reduction of £2½ million in the construction of railways.

APPENDIX

TABLE OF SURVEYS UNDERTAKEN IN CONNECTION WITH THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE RIVER VOLTA BASIN AND THE CONSTRUCTION OF TEMA PORT

1. The following is a list of the Surveys which have been, or are being, carried out on the Government's behalf in connection with the Volta River Project and the new harbour at Tema:—

(a) *The Dam Site*

1. Initial Survey, 1949–50 (Sir William Halcrow and Partners).
2. Detailed Geological Survey (Sir William Halcrow and Partners; Gold Coast Geological Survey; Professor J. G. C. Anderson; Geophysical Services Limited).
3. Topographical Survey (Sir William Halcrow and Partners; Gold Coast Survey Department).
4. Hydrographic Survey (Sir William Halcrow and Partners).
5. Kpong and Senchi Rapids—detailed Geological, Topographical and Hydrographic Surveys (Sir William Halcrow and Partners; Gold Coast Geological Survey).
6. Entomological Survey (Dr. Lewis Berner of the University of Florida, under E.C.A. arrangements).
7. Schistosomiasis Survey (Dr. Elmer G. Berry of the Maryland Institute of Health, under E.C.A. arrangements).

(b) The Reservoir Area

8. Initial Survey, 1949-50 (Sir William Halcrow and Partners).
9. Geological Survey (Sir William Halcrow and Partners; Gold Coast Geological Survey; Professor J. G. C. Anderson).
10. Aerial Survey (Directorate of Colonial Surveys).
11. Ground Control Survey in connection with the Aerial Survey (Directorate of Colonial Surveys; Gold Coast Survey Department).
12. Hydrological Survey (Sir William Halcrow and Partners; Public Works Department; Department of Rural Water Development, etc.).
13. Meteorological Survey (Meteorological Department).
14. Entomological Survey (Dr. Lewis Berner of the University of Florida, under E.C.A. arrangements).
15. Schistosomiasis Survey (Dr. Elmer G. Berry of the Maryland Institute of Health, under E.C.A. arrangements).

(c) The Lower Volta, Ada, and the Accra Plains

16. Initial Survey, 1949-50 (Sir William Halcrow and Partners).
17. Topographical Survey (Sir William Halcrow and Partners; Gold Coast Survey Department).
18. Meteorological Survey (Meteorological Department).
19. Soil and Vegetation Survey (Sir William Halcrow and Partners; Department of Soil and Land-Use Surveys).
20. Detailed Survey for the Pilot Irrigation Scheme, Kpong (Sir William Halcrow and Partners; Department of Soil and Land-Use Surveys, etc.).
21. Entomological Survey (Dr. Lewis Berner of the University of Florida, under E.C.A. arrangements).
22. Schistosomiasis Survey (Dr. Elmer G. Berry of the Maryland Institute of Health, under E.C.A. arrangements).

(d) Communications

23. Initial Survey, 1949-50 (Sir William Halcrow and Partners).
24. Road Improvement Survey, Accra-Senchi (Public Works Department).
25. Road Reconstruction Survey, Senchi-Mem (Public Works Department).
26. Road Improvement and Reconstruction, Accra-Tema (Sir William Halcrow and Partners).
27. Achimota Transhipment Depot (Sir William Halcrow and Partners).
28. Accra-Tema Railway (Sir William Halcrow and Partners).
29. Tema-Shai Hills Road (Sir William Halcrow and Partners).
30. Tema-Shai Hills Railway (Sir William Halcrow and Partners).

(e) *Tema Harbour and Township*

31. Teshi and Tema Hydrographic Survey (Sir William Halcrow and Partners; Kelvin and Hughes (Marine) Limited).

32. Geological Survey (Sir William Halcrow and Partners; Gold Coast Geological Survey).

33. Topographical Survey of the landward area (Sir William Halcrow and Partners; Gold Coast Survey Department).

34. Town and Country Planning (Town and Country Planning Board).

35. Land Acquisition Survey (Gold Coast Survey Department).

36. Tema Water Supply (Sir William Halcrow and Partners; Gold Coast Geological Survey).

37. Geological Survey of the Shai Hills (Sir William Halcrow and Partners; Gold Coast Geological Survey).

38. Accra Harbour Hydrographic Survey (Rendel Palmer and Tritton; Kelvin and Hughes (Marine) Limited).

39. Accra Harbour Improvement Survey (Rendel Palmer and Tritton).

(f) *General*

40. The Bui Hydro-Electric Power Project—Initial Survey (Sir William Halcrow and Partners).

41. The Keta Lagoon—Initial Survey (Sir William Halcrow and Partners).

42. Irrigation in Ashanti and the Northern Territories—Initial Survey (Sir William Halcrow and Partners).

II. The following further surveys are proposed for the near future:—

(a) *The Dam Site*

43. Township Survey.

(b) *The Reservoir Area*

44. Resettlement Survey.

(d) *Communications*

45. Railway Routes for Bauxite Traffic.

46. Shai Hills—Kpong Road.

47. Shai Hills—Kpong Railway.

48. Bridge over the Volta at Senchi.

(e) *Tema Harbour and Townships*

49. Tema Township, Public Utilities.

(f) *General*

50. Survey of Labour Requirements.

51. Survey of Artisan Training Facilities.

APPENDIX XVII

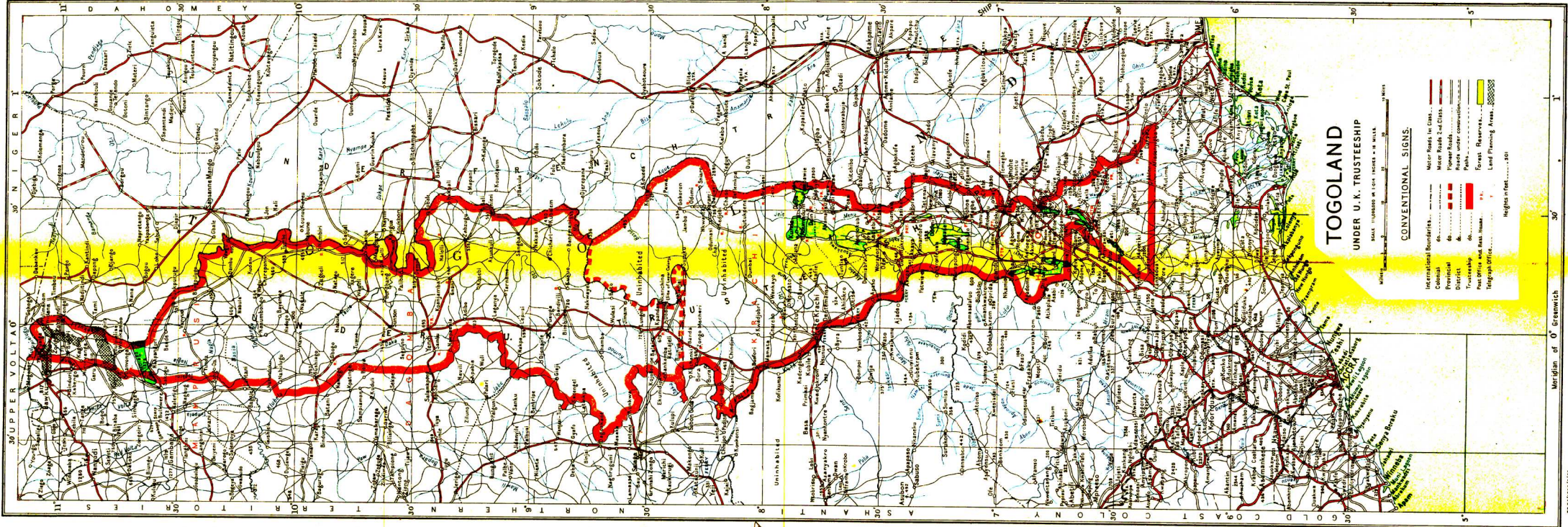
Cross Reference to questions in Trusteeship Council's Provisional Questionnaire

Question No.	Paragraph Nos. of Answer	Question No.	Paragraph Nos. of Answer
SECTION A		SECTION F	
<i>(Brief Introductory Description)</i>		<i>(Economic Advancement)</i>	
1 (a)...	1-8	35	199-205, 327
(b)...	9	36	216-226, 327
(c)...	10-17	37	205-209, 269, 279
2	23-25-44	38	216-226
3	26-44	39	216-226, 282
4	18, 270	40	211
5	Foreword	41	211
		42	212
		43	210
		44	213
		45	214
		46	215
		47	Foreword
		48	227
		49	227-234
		50	235-236
		51	237-241
		52	233
		53	255
		54	256
		55	258
		56	259-261
		57	262-264
		58	265
		59	242-245
		60	247-250
		61	246
		62	251
		63	252
		64	254
		65	253
		66	363
		67	364, 374
		68	365, 375
		69	366
		70	367
		71	369
		72	369-370, 371
		73	373
		74	214
		75	378-396
		76	378-396
		77	376-377
		78	378-396
		79	397
		80	397
		81	268, 270
		82	279
		83	309-312
		84	313-315
		85	321
		86	316
		87	317, 320
		88	322
		89	325, 410, 507
		90	344-347
		91	337-343
		92	270, 348
		93	349-354
SECTION B			
<i>(Status of the Territory and its inhabitants; Government of the Territory)</i>			
6	47		
7	51-99		
8	48		
9	48		
10	49		
11	50		
12	100		
SECTION C			
<i>(International and Regional Relations)</i>			
13	112		
14	104		
15	111		
16	101-109		
17	110		
SECTION D			
<i>(International Peace and Security)</i>			
18	113-120		
19	113-120		
20	121		
SECTION E			
<i>(Political Advancement)</i>			
21	122		
22	130-155		
23	156		
24	123-155		
25	157		
26	159-172, 190		
27	157, 159-172		
28	173, 182		
29	173, 178		
30	183		
31	174-176, 180, 190		
32	177, 187		
33	180-186, 188		
34	189		

Question No.	Paragraph Nos. of Answer	Question No.	Paragraph Nos. of Answer
SECTION F— <i>cont.</i>			
94	349-354	153	495
95	348	154	498
96	271-272, 293-298, 305	155	498
97	271-272, 326	156	500
98	273	157	504
99	279, 286	158	500
100	373, 590	159	501
101	278, 235	160	467-468, 497
102	299, 307	161	500, 503
103	333-335	162	503
104	336	163	493
105	301-303, 308	164	496, 503, 504
106	303	165	505
107	355	166	497, 506
108	357	167	507
109	355, 358-360	168	398-499
110	361	169	583, 600
111	362	170	568, 582, 601
112	362	171	569
113	413	172	574
114	437-438	173	598
115	420	174	576, 599
116	440-455	175	599
		176	576
		177	570
		178	595 and Appendix XII
SECTION G			
(Social Advancement)			
117	510-512, 517, 540-567	179	485
118	518-534	180	576, 596, 584
119	513	181	571, 574
120	513	182	577, 580
121	456-464	183	593
122	465	184	597
123	465-466	185	572, 579
124	467	186	581, 579
125	Not applicable	187	585
126	468	188	588
127	469	189	589
128	470	190	603
129	486	191	604
130	490	192	605
131	490	193	606
132	476, 482	194	608
133	481, 482, 483	195	611
134	476, 482	196	598
135	480, 482, 484, 599	197	515
136	471	198	515
137	558-567	199	515
138	558-567	200	515
139	558-567	201	517, 540
140	540	202	516
141	472, 540	203	612
142	473	204	615
143	472	205	616
144	473	206	614, 617
145	474	207	618
146	471	208	624
147	474	209	535-539, 629
148	475	210	631
149	495	211	632
150	508	212	633
151	509	213	634
152	491, 494	214	636
		215	637
		216	638
		217	640
		218	643

REPORT TO THE UNITED NATIONS ON
ADMINISTRATION OF TOGOLAND 1951

<i>Question No.</i>	<i>Paragraph Nos. of Answer</i>	<i>Question No.</i>	<i>Paragraph Nos. of Answer</i>
SECTION H			
<i>(Educational Advancement)</i>			
219	644-648	237	770
220	650-652-660, 684	238	771
221	668-671, 686	239	781
222	685	240	783
223	653-667, 683	241	772
224	672-677	242	791
225	678	243	792
226	698	SECTION I	
227	699	<i>(Publications)</i>	
228	661	244	791
229	649	SECTION J	
230	712-737	<i>(Research)</i>	
231	738	245	797-823
232	744	SECTION K	
233	748	<i>(Suggestions and recommendations)</i>	
234	751	246	824-850
235	752-763		
236	764		



TOGOLAND

UNDER U. K. TRUSTEESHIP

SCALE: 1:100,000 IN THIS EDITION - 1:50,000

- CONVENTIONAL SIGNS**
- International Boundaries.....
 - Colonial.....
 - Provincial.....
 - District.....
 - Trusteeship.....
 - Post Office and Post House.....
 - Telegraph Office.....
 - Major Roads in Class.....
 - Minor Roads 2nd Class.....
 - Power Roads.....
 - Roads under construction.....
 - Path.....
 - Forest Reserves.....
 - Land Planning Areas.....
 - Height in feet.....

UPPER VOLTA

30° NIGERIA

FA-110009/102

Survey 665 Acres, Geol. Dept., 1952.