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T/787
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REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM ON TOGOLAND
UNDER BRITISH ADMINISTRATION FOR THE YEAR 1949

Note by the Secretary-General: The Secretary-General has the honour to transmit to each member of the Trusteeship Council two copies of the report of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on Togoland under British administration for the year 1949.

The report was received by the Secretary-General on 3 August 1950.

Attachment to: T/787

ISSUED BY THE COLONIAL OFFICE

REPORT

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

Togoland

under United Kingdom Trusteeship
for the Year 1949



LONDON: HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

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NOTE

In previous reports the numbers against the paragraphs referred to the numbers of the questions in the Trusteeship Council's Provisional Questionnaire. This year the paragraphs in each section are numbered consecutively and an index to the Provisional Questionnaire is provided as Appendix XVI

FOREWORD

1949 WITNESSED two events of great consequence for the Territory—the first visit of a Trusteeship Council Visiting Mission and the publication of the Coussey Report. The Mission arrived in December and its Reports were not presented until 1950 ; discussion on them and their significance for the Territory does not therefore fall within the scope of this Report. It can, however, be said that the visit of the Mission, brief though it was, has aroused the liveliest interest in all parts of the Territory and has greatly stimulated and encouraged both Administration and people.

Of great moment for the constitutional future of the Territory was the publication in October, 1949, of the report to the Governor of the Gold Coast of the Committee on Constitutional Reform under the Chairmanship of Mr. Justice Coussey, an African Judge of the Supreme Court. The main points of the scheme for constitutional advance, as accepted by the United Kingdom Government, are a greatly enlarged Legislature almost wholly elected directly or indirectly by popular vote, and an Executive Council no longer purely advisory, but responsible for the day to day administration of government and comprising the Governor as Chairman, three official members and eight African Ministers appointed by the Governor from and with the approval of the Legislature. Six of these Ministers, together with the three official members, will hold portfolios and will be answerable to the Legislature for the departments under their control. There are also important recommendations for the reform of local government on modern lines and for the building up of Regional Administrations.

All these proposals have since been accepted by the Legislative Council of the Gold Coast, which in December set up a number of Select Committees, on which the interests of the Territory are fully represented, to deal with the delimitation of constituencies, the electoral arrangements, the details of the organisation of local and regional government and the reform of local courts.

The Trust Territory by virtue of its position as an integral part of the Gold Coast will benefit directly from this widespread and unprecedented extension to Africans of political responsibility at every level of Government, and the participation of the people of Togoland in the detailed working out of the new constitution will be made easier by the presence, foreshadowed in 1949, of a representative of Southern Togoland on the existing Gold Coast Legislative Council. At the same time the Secretary of State for the Colonies made it clear in his despatch on the Coussey proposals that the special position of the Trust Territory would be fully safeguarded and that no changes in the existing arrangements for the local and regional government of the Territory would be made without full consultation with the people.

In the meantime there has been no slackening in the efforts to make local government in the Territory more efficient and representative. Advantage was taken of the introduction of the new Native Authority Ordinance in September to broaden the basis of representation of Native Authorities in the Southern Section, and whereas until then the Native Authority normally consisted of the same persons as the traditional State Council of Chiefs and Elders, now on the average approximately one-third of the members of each Native Authority are persons who have not held office by tradition and "stranger communities" are more widely represented. As a further step in the 20-year old process of consolidating local government in the South into larger units, a new Native Authority, Atando, was constituted from three Divisions, leaving only a further three Divisions yet to be amalgamated.

Progress on similar lines, if at a slower pace, can be reported from the North. Such developments as the introduction in Gonja of an elected assembly to supplement the Native Authority of Chiefs and Elders ; the reorganisation of Treasuries and Financial Committees ; the increased confidence shown by the Northern Territorial Councils and the District Councils, in which representatives of the Territory take part, are achievements which taken together constitute real progress by the people in the better management of their own affairs.

Further progress has been made with the programme of Anglo-French co-operation laid down in 1947 and two sessions of the Standing Consultative Commission for Togoland Affairs have been held. A series of practical steps have been taken to smooth out difficulties experienced by those crossing the frontier between the two Territories, in such matters as customs, exchange and traffic control ; there has been continued co-ordination between the two Governments over the development of frontier communications and over taxation policy ; a combined mass education scheme operating in both Territories was a notable success ; and a start has been made with a joint scheme for the award of scholarships for study in the universities of the two metropolitan countries. Towards the end of the year a joint Working Party of British and French experts visited Togoland to investigate the practicability of establishing a Conventional Zone in the area of the two Trust Territories.

Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship continued to benefit materially from its close association with the Gold Coast, approximate figures for the year being :

Revenue from the Territory	£489,569
Expenditure on the Territory	£614,443

Evidence of the same effect is provided by the analysis in this Report of the numbers of Civil Servants from Togoland, which shows that while there were on the 31st December, 1948, a total of 402 Civil Servants in Togoland, 58 of them being Togolanders, the total number of Togolanders in the whole Gold Coast Civil Service was no less than 940 (*i.e.*, more than twice the strength of the service in Togoland).

In the economic field, 1949 has, like 1948, been a prosperous year. The Territory has continued to benefit from the high cocoa price which, despite a fall in the world price, was paid to the producer under the stabilisation arrangements ; and from the continued improvement in the supply of imported goods. One of the more interesting developments in the North has been the establishment by local initiative of an Agricultural Development Committee in Mamprusi to purchase and sell surplus foodstuffs and through the funds so raised to assist farmers in buying ploughs and bullocks ; and thus to encourage mixed farming.

If due account is taken of the different stages of development reached by the Northern and Southern Sections, there has been a steady improvement in both areas in the provision of social services and the staff to man them. In the North the year has seen the opening of two senior primary schools for boys, the voting of £6,000 from Central funds to build a model Medical Centre at Bimbilla and great activity by the Water Supply Department (the piped supply for Yendi, almost complete by the end of the year, will supply the town with 120,000 gallons daily). In the South there has been the opening of the spacious Teacher Training College at Amedzofe, the permanent posting of a Medical Officer to Hohoe, the start of the work on a new hospital at Hohoe and the completion of the extension to Ho Hospital.

In the last resort, progress over a wide field must depend on local initiative, and it is the appreciation of this fact which has led the Gold Coast Government

to lay such stress on the importance of the work of community development (for fundamental education), which at once links and supplements the expansion of the social services and the economic development of the country. There had been a most interesting experiment in community development and leadership training in Southern Togoland during the past year. Short courses lasting about a fortnight were given by mobile teams, operating both in the Territory and later in association with French teams in Togoland under French Trusteeship, whose aim was the training of local leaders. The aim of these courses was to interest the educated elite in social service and to emphasise a sense of obligation to the community ; in addition there is a need to make life in the rural areas fuller, more vigorous and stimulating. Instruction on the courses was therefore devised not only to stress the obligation to undertake social service but to present opportunities for it in as interesting and dramatic a way as possible. The programme of a course comprised instruction in how to organise mass literacy, physical recreation, first aid, discussion groups, music, women's activities, hobbies and handicrafts. The demonstration team included a schoolmaster, a policeman, a medical assistant and welfare officers. In addition to these mobile teams, arrangements have been made for grants-in-aid from the Gold Coast Government, amounting to some £10,000 for Togoland, the purpose of which has been to stimulate the initiative of local bodies in undertaking minor development projects in collaboration with Government officers.

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TOGOLAND TERRITORY REPORT 1949

A. INTRODUCTORY DESCRIPTION

Area and Physical Characteristics

TOGOLAND under United Kingdom Trusteeship is a narrow strip of territory averaging about 40 miles wide and about 320 miles long, lying between latitude $6^{\circ} 20'$ N. and $11^{\circ} 10'$ N. and longitude $0^{\circ} 27'$ W. and $1^{\circ} 15'$ 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 13,040 square miles, of which 10,576 square miles form the Northern Section and the remaining 2,464 square miles the Southern Section.

2. The *Northern Section* lies between latitudes $7^{\circ} 22'$ N. and $11^{\circ} 10'$ N. and, except where the Gambaga Scarp cuts across it from east to west, consists in its northernmost parts of gently undulating savannah country between 500 feet and 850 feet above sea level, falling below 500 feet only in the valley of the river Oti. The Gambaga Scarp presents a steep cliff face to the north, rising some 800 feet above the course of the river Morago; some ridges on the scarp itself reach 1,700 feet above sea level. On the south side the scarp slopes away gently to merge with the lower lands of the Dagomba District, an area drained by the Oti river and its tributaries, the Mo and Basa. The Oti rises in Togoland under French Trusteeship and flows first south-westerly and then south till it meets the river Volta south of the town of Kete-Krachi.

3. At about $9^{\circ} 30'$ N. and below that line the character of the country begins to change. On the eastern side begin the hills which form the watershed boundary between the French and British Trust Territories, and which from here extend southwards throughout the Northern Section. The savannah country of the north, with light patches of scrub south of the Gambaga Scarp, gradually gives way to light forest. The hills 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 into the northern part of the *Southern Section*. The bush thins out gradually towards the south and the southern part of that Section is savannah land which continues to the coast. The southernmost quarter of the Section is flat plain with one conspicuous hill (Adaklu—1,965 feet) in the centre.

4. With the exception of the river Volta, which forms part of the western boundary of the Section, the chief rivers all rise in Togoland under French Trusteeship.

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

Climate

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, is the dry season. Annual rainfall totals vary from about 40" in the north to about 70" in the hilly part of the south.

8. The following tables contain statistics of average temperatures, humidity and rainfall recorded at Tamale in the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast, where conditions are comparable to those at Yendi, and at Ho during recent years :

NORTHERN SECTION OF TOGOLAND

as at Tamale

Month	Mean Maximum Shade Temperature °F	Mean Minimum Shade Temperature °F	Mean Relative Humidity % at		Mean Rainfall	
			0900 GMT	1500 GMT	Amount (ins.)	Rain Days
January ...	96.3	66.4	38	19	0.06	1
February ...	100.3	70.2	39	20	0.25	1
March ...	101.1	73.9	51	23	2.13	4
April ...	98.2	73.7	67	40	3.30	6
May ...	94.3	72.6	76	54	4.69	9
June ...	90.3	70.7	83	65	5.51	11
July ...	87.1	70.8	85	67	5.47	11
August ...	86.2	69.7	87	70	8.15	14
September	87.6	69.6	88	71	8.82	18
October ...	91.8	70.5	80	57	3.63	10
November	95.4	69.6	64	36	0.65	2
December...	93.2	69.5	42	21	0.17	1
Annual Mean	93.5	70.6	67	45	42.83	88

SOUTHERN SECTION OF TOGOLAND

as at Ho

January ...	94.0	70.8	68	35	1.48	2
February ...	95.2	73.1	77	47	2.86	4
March ...	94.2	73.4	82	56	5.46	8
April ...	94.1	73.1	77	56	5.53	9
May ...	93.1	73.5	73	57	6.75	11
June ...	91.8	72.0	77	65	7.25	14
July ...	86.6	70.7	84	69	4.75	10
August ...	84.9	70.6	89	77	3.34	9
September	88.1	70.5	83	63	6.08	12
October ...	88.9	70.9	81	65	7.22	14
November	91.1	72.1	75	57	3.70	8
December	92.0	71.6	75	49	1.84	4
Annual Mean	91.1	71.9	78	58	56.26	105

9. There is, however, considerable rainfall variation from year to year. At Kete-Krachi annual totals of below 40" as well as over 65" have been recorded. The rainfall distribution also varies and in some years there is a marked break in the wet season during July and August with dry periods of up to three weeks. 1949 was a year of heavy rain, as the following figures from Yendi show :

<i>Month</i>	<i>Mean Rainfall 1920-48</i>	<i>Rainfall 1949</i>
January	0·19	—
February	0·29	—
March	1·67	2·39
April	3·82	1·82
May	5·18	5·32
June	5·43	9·18
July	5·95	8·56
August	7·82	15·15
September	11·16	9·82
October	5·09	4·70
November	0·73	0·34
December	0·36	—
Totals	47·69	57·28

Boundaries

10. The Territory is bounded on the south and west by the Gold Coast, on the east by Togoland under French Trusteeship, and on the north by the French Upper Volta Territory. 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, 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 1927-1929 and are exactly described in the Boundary Protocol of 1929. They follow natural features for the greater part of their course.

Administrative Divisions and Towns

11. The Territory, as has been seen, is a very thin strip running roughly north and south, while climatic, economic, ethnographical and linguistic boundary lines in this part of West Africa run roughly east and west. As a result, the people of the Southern Section have many 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, with the exception of parts of the Krachi District near the boundary between the two Sections, the interests of the Northern Section lie with those of the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast. (This feature will be apparent in all parts of the report.) As a result, the administration of the Southern Section as part of the Gold Coast Colony and of the Northern Section as part of the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast is as much in the interests of the people as it is a matter of administrative convenience. In particular, it has been found possible to develop successful local government organisation only among people who have some important community of interests.

12. The *Northern Section* comprises, from north to south, parts of the Mamprusi, Dagomba and Gonja districts, and the whole of the Krachi district.

13. The Mamprusi District in the extreme north, is under the charge of a Senior District Commissioner with headquarters at Gambaga in the Northern

Territories, 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 at the 1948 census was 71,160.

14. The Dagomba area of the Trust Territory is about 6,000 square miles, with a population at the 1948 census of 100,455. A District Commissioner and an Assistant District Commissioner are 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 Dagomba living both in the Trust Territory and in the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast.

15. The area of the Gonja district in the Territory is small and the population is 6,975. The principal town is Kpandai, where lives the Kanankulaiwura, the Chief who represents this area in the Gonja Native Authority. The headquarters of the District Commissioner at Salaga and of the Gonja Native Authority at Damongo are both in the Northern Territories.

16. The whole of the Krachi district is included in the Trust Territory. The capital is Kete-Krachi, where the District Commissioner and the Native Authority under the Krachiwura have their headquarters. The area is approximately 4,000 square miles with a population of 31,603.

17. The *Southern Section* is sub-divided into two areas, separated by the natural boundary of the more northerly of the two ranges of hills running north-east to south-west. The northern half is administered from Kpandu, and the southern from Ho, where there is also stationed a Senior District Commissioner, who exercises supervision over the whole Section, as well as over the Keta District and the part of the Ada District covered by the Tongu Confederacy. The greater part of the population of the whole area speaks the Ewe language.

18. In the Southern Section there are four towns declared as such under the Towns Ordinance (Cap. 69 of the Laws of the Gold Coast): Ho, Kpandu, Hohoe and Kpeve. The main centres together with the population of each in 1948 are set out in Appendix I. It will be seen that there has been a considerable increase in population since the 1931 census in a number of towns, especially those in cocoa-growing areas. This increase is partly made up of immigrants who are not natives of the Territory who have come to work in connection with the production and evacuation of the cocoa crop.

Ethnic Composition of the Population

19. Non-Africans amount, as will be seen from Appendix I, to less than .03 per cent. of the population. All of these, except one Asiatic, were Europeans. 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.

Racial and Linguistic Structure

20. In the Mamprusi area of the *Northern Section* the people belong to the Mamprusi, B'moba, Kusasi, Moshi, Busanga, Yariga and Konkomba tribes. The Konkomba are believed to have inhabited all the area as far back as legend relates. The B'moba are a comparatively recent migration from the east, possibly a very local migration. The Mamprusi came from the north-east, and invaded and subjugated the area possibly about 300 years ago. There are also Hausa Zongos (colonies) in the villages of Pusiga and Kongo.

21. The people living in the Dagomba area are Dagomba and Nanumba, who are offshoots of the same tribe and who arrived as invaders ; Konkomba, Komba, Bodasu and Kukumbung, who were earlier inhabitants of the area ; Chakosi, who were originally southern mercenaries of the Na (chief) of Mamprusi ; and Hausa traders.

22. In the Gonja area, the Gonja are the ruling class in Kpandai. The Nawuru and Nchumuru are indigenous tribes, while the Basare, Kotokoli and Konkomba are fairly recent immigrants from the east and north.

23. The Krachi district 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. Not one of these tribes appears to be truly indigenous to its present area.

24. 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 Nawuru Hausa and Yoruba. The latter two are principally traders and live in the town of Kete and the remainder are agriculturists.

25. The Mamprusi are racially of Sudanese origin from the north-east and both the B'moba and Konkomba are believed also to be of Sudanese origin. The Dagomba tradition is that they come from Tonga between Lake Chad and Wadai, and migrated via Zamfari in Northern Nigeria ; but they also have an older tradition which relates the origin of the earlier inhabitants to the tribe of Ad from Hadhramaut in Southern Arabia. The Nanumba are of the same stock as the Dagomba. The Komba, Bokasu, Bukumbung and also the Konkomba appear to be related to the Grumah. The Chakosi came from more southerly forest country near the present Ivory Coast/Gold Coast frontier and are of Akan stock. The Gonja, Nawuru and Nchumuru are similar to each other, and it is supposed that they all came to the present Gonja area with the Gonja leader Jakpa about 300 years ago.

26. The tribes have their own languages, but they can be related to linguistic groups. For example, the languages spoken by the Mamprusi, Dagomba and Kusasi belong to the Mole group. The Konkomba and B'moba speak languages related to the Gur group, while the Chakosi and some of the Gonja tribes speak languages related to the Akan group.

27. In the *Southern Section* the majority of the people are Ewes. Local tradition places the cradle of the Ewe race in the Niger valley, in common with many of the tribes of the Gold Coast. It seems probable that a considerable migration south-westwards from this area did take place under pressure from the East some 500 or 600 years ago and it is not unlikely that the Ewe people formed one of the early waves of these migrations. In the northern part of the Section 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.

28. The lingua franca of the Section is Ewe, which has, with some minor exceptions, imposed itself on the more ancient dialects. In the extreme north of the Section, however, where the Buem State is predominantly of Akan rather than Ewe origin, the Twi language is spoken.

Religious and Social Structure

29. The general characteristics of the religious beliefs of the people of the *Northern Section* are acknowledgement of the existence of a sky god, Yini or Wene, 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 realization 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 a musical instrument, at which he must make his offerings to God.

30. The spirits of a man's ancestors must also be propitiated. When he dies his son is advised by a medium into what particular article, such as a pot, a hoe, a bangle, or an axe, the spirit of his father has entered. The article will then be treated with care, a house built for it and if the medium says that is necessary, food and drink offered to it. In return the spirit will look after the man. But 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.

31. Just as man has to propitiate the sky god through various shrines, so must he propitiate the earth goddess. But this is done through the Tendana, who is the trustee of the land and the servant of the earth goddess. As man's life in the bush is closely bound up with the earth there is hardly anything he can do in which the Tendana is not concerned, and the Tendana was therefore, and is still to some extent, a chief as well as a priest. If blood is shed, if there is war, if adultery or assault are committed, the land must be purified through the Tendana. If a stranger asks for a piece of land it must be allotted to him by the Tendana. It is the Tendana who asks the earth goddess to give good crops, and he conducts his relations with her at the land stones in the sacred groves which are her shrines. Sacrifices and prayers are offered for good farming, good hunting, fertility, avoidance of pain, and in thanksgiving. Anything found on the land which is not the property of the finder belongs to the Tendana and to him are given the first fruits, and, after the harvest, beer, which is offered to the land.

32. The bush also exercises a supreme influence, for there are living spirits in all its trees against which protection is necessary. The people divide trees into three categories: some of them near their homes are the shrines of human spirits, even of God; some of them are those under which they sit and which have already become friendly and to these they sacrifice; but all the trees in the bush are bad trees and offerings are not made to them, but there is special tree medicine for protection against them. Black crosses are painted on stones near crops to protect them against bad trees.

33. In the world of the bush, man's environment is earth and sky and trees. So it is in these that he finds his religion. His life is thus bound up with the unseen, the spirits living in the shrines of the sky god, of the earth goddess and of his ancestors and of the bad spirits of the trees. Some tribes have incorporated a debased form of Islam into their fundamental beliefs, a relic of the faith that was brought centuries ago across the Sahara and the Sudan.

34. The Hausa communities are all practising Muslims, and there are Christians to be found around the World-Wide Evangelisation Crusade at Kpandai, and the Assemblies of God Mission at Yendi.

35. 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.

36. 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.

37. 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 Nawuru, Nchumuru, Basari and Konkomba headmen of villages consisting of groups of compounds.

38. The Krachi district, however, presents somewhat different conditions from those described above. Here 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 district.

39. In language, mode of dress, social structure, and religion, all 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.

40. Religious practices are also according to Akan beliefs, and there are numerous fetishes; some of the latter, Dente (at Kete-Krachi), Brukung (at Shiare) and Fireko (at Adele Didiase) have reputations reaching far beyond the district itself and are visited by supplicants from many other parts of the Trust Territory and from the Gold Coast. Both the Roman Catholic Mission and the Ewe Presbyterian Church are active in the District, while Islam enjoys the adherence of the Hausa and Yoruba communities.

41. Land tenure is based on the Asasewura who performs, to some extent, 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 chiefs and the Native Authority.

42. The religion of the majority of the population 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.

43. The early organisation of the Ewes appears to have been a loose alliance of independent divisions under one of the divisional chiefs whose leadership of the alliance was traditionally accepted, and even during the course of numerous wars the organisation was little influenced by the highly military organisation of the Akan tribes. It is likely that in the past the loose alliance functioned only in times of stress, and that the Ewes, being a peaceful agricultural people had as their unit of government merely the small compact division, and this has survived till the present day. Within the division, the organisation is in sub-divisions; and within each sub-division in clans, the head of each of which is a member of the council of the sub-division. The sub-division corresponds to the village. The chief, who comes from the ruling family by patrilineal descent (although in cases where no surviving male of the direct line exists, matrilineal descent has been known to be accepted) does not, however, succeed to the stool by right of primogeniture. He is selected from all the

available candidates of his family by a committee of the stool elders, of whom the Stool Father has by far the greatest influence. After his selection, the sub-chiefs, and after them the assembly of the people, must indicate their acceptance of him as chief before his election becomes valid. A chief is not a despot in his division, but a strictly constitutional ruler. He can exercise no power and give no instructions 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.

Natural Resources

44. The only mineral deposits of any potential economic importance in the Northern Section are the iron ores in the hills on the Anglo-French frontier, between Shiene and Kubalem, about 40 miles south-east of Yendi. In the past, iron was smelted locally for hoes, arrow-heads, etc., but these products cannot now compete with their imported counterparts.

45. There are considerable resources of underground water in the granitic area of the north, accessible to shallow wells, and the upper Voltaian sandstones yield some spring water. The problem of obtaining water supplies in the relatively impervious shale and mudstone areas of the Lower Voltaian is much more difficult.

Flora and Fauna

46. 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 oliveriflora*) which is valuable for the food in its "pods" and becomes the main ingredient 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.

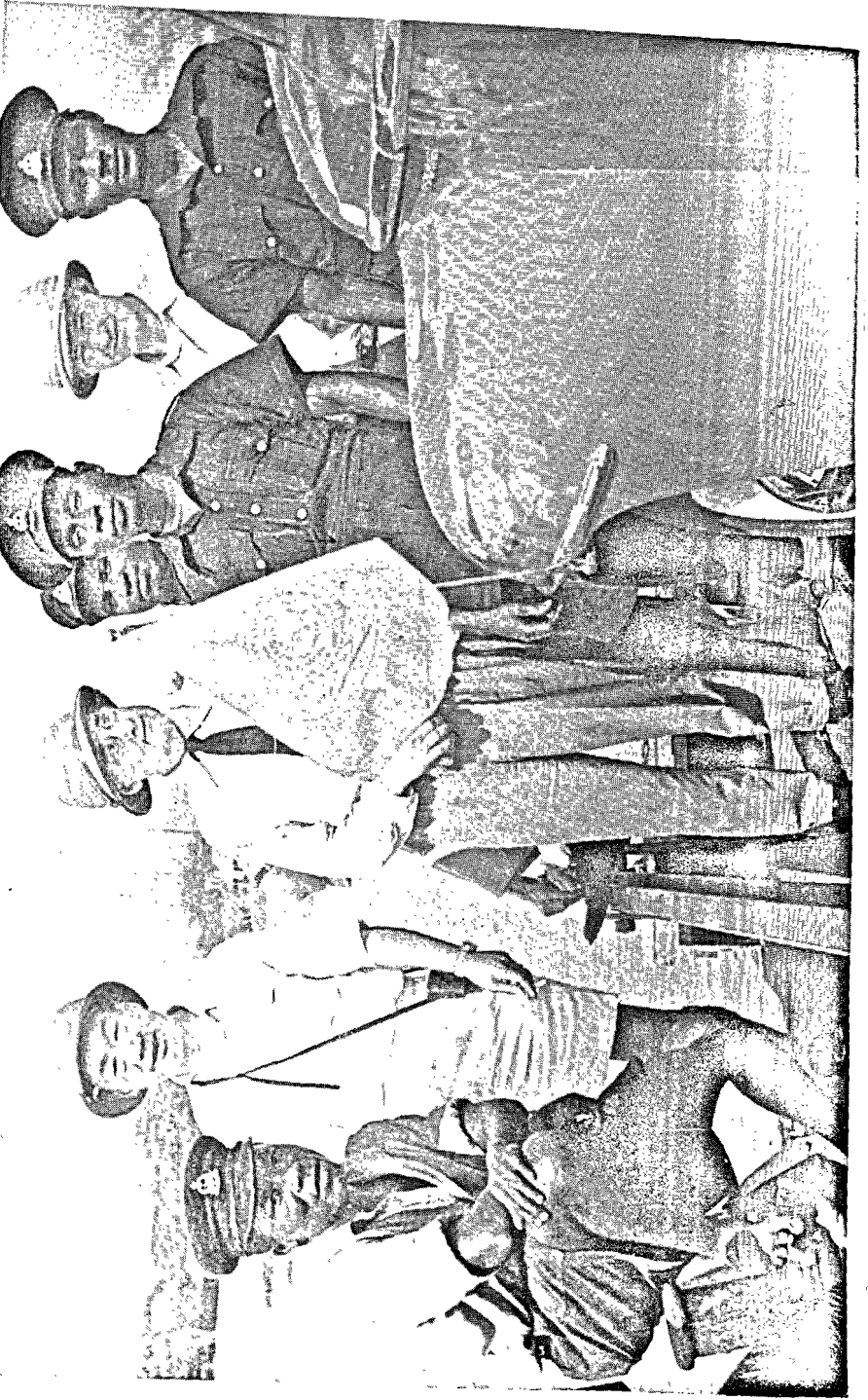
47. In the forest areas of the Krachi district are to be found odum, mahogany, wawa, and ebony, all important timber trees exploited to a limited extent by local sawyers.

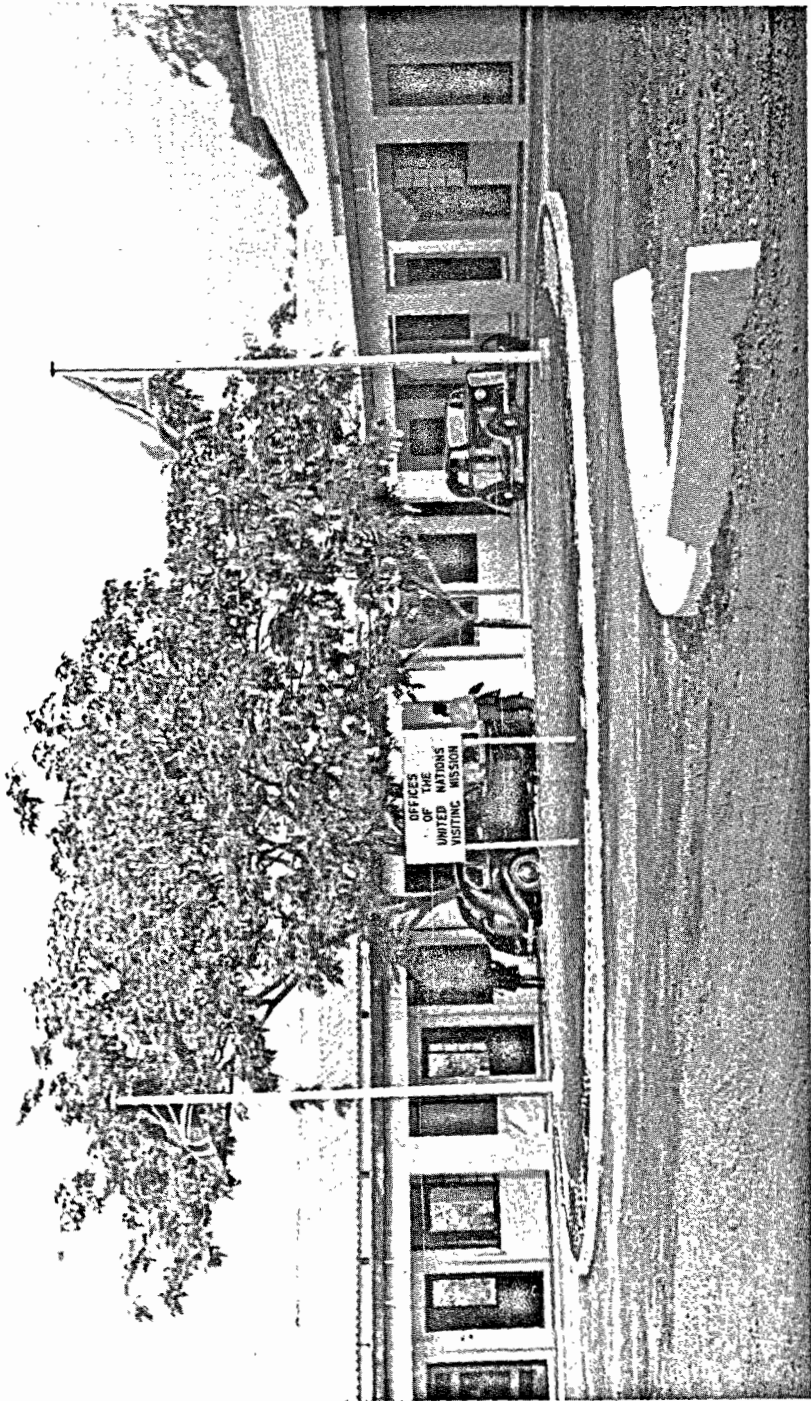
48. Much of the *Southern Section* falls into the category of Forest. The hill ranges are constituted as forest reserves and a variety of timber exists in the more level country.

49. There is a dearth of the larger animals throughout the Southern Section and this is due to the presence in the past of large numbers of hunters. Old records refer to all types of larger game in profusion. In the remoter areas one can still find antelope, bush buck, and kob. From time to time local hunters report the presence of "bush-cow," and in the area north of Kpandu, elephant. Considerable numbers of baboons are known to exist in the forests of the Kpetoe and Togo Plateau hills. Monkeys are fairly evenly distributed



AN ADDRESS OF WELCOME BEING READ TO THE VISITING MISSION,
BIMBILLA





VISITING MISSION'S OFFICES, ACCRA



throughout the area, but cannot be said to abound. A few manatees and hippopotami have been reported in the Volta, but are rarely seen. Smaller animals are present in much greater numbers. The "cutting-grass" (cane rat), squirrel, rat, porcupine, and tortoise are the best known. There are a great number of bats. Of the rare types of small animals, the short-tailed lemur, the spotted forest genet, and the tree-hyrax are worthy of mention as being occasionally seen.

50. Birds, especially the smaller varieties, exist in profusion throughout the area. Along the Volta there are numbers of kingfishers, herons, 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. Bustard and vultures are not so plentiful. Weavers, bee-eaters and swifts abound.

51. Lizards are to be found everywhere. Geckos are equally plentiful; iguanas occasionally seen. Large numbers of crocodiles are to be found in the Volta.

52. Snakes of many varieties exist in large numbers. Of these the commonest are the green mamba, the gaboon viper, the python (some of which reach great size), and the black cobra.

53. In the *Northern Section* lions and leopards roam in the uninhabited areas but the population of most villages is sufficient to prevent their becoming a menace to domestic livestock. It is noteworthy that in recent years the once common hyaena has almost disappeared: this frequently occurs when hunting with guns and trapping has much developed and the game on which the carnivores feed been consequently reduced. Thus lions have to a large extent disappeared and the hyaenas with them. Elephants "trek" through the country at times. Snakes, lizards, monkeys and dog baboons are numerous. There are hippopotami in the Oti river. Rivers, ponds and dams contain crocodiles. Antelopes and game-bird are hunted and trapped for food. Fish are netted by experts from the coast; they are also netted and trapped, on special occasions, by the local Konkombas, while an experimental seine net, working the Oti river, has produced samples of twenty-seven species of fish, the majority edible, and the most common being the Niger perch, carp, chrysichthys, and characin.

54. In general a primitive economy still obtains and probably 95 per cent. of the inhabitants are still peasant farmers. Commercial activities on any scale are confined to the cocoa-growing areas where, in addition to cocoa, yams, rice and groundnuts are cultivated as cash crops. The last two are becoming popular cash crops in the less advanced areas farther north also.

Historical Survey

55. Little is known of the pre-Ewe history of the Southern Section. Some Ewe divisions have traditions of meeting other peoples while other divisions relate that they found the country unoccupied. It is probable that the Akpafus and the Lolobis are descendants of the earliest known inhabitants. Nor is it possible to determine accurately the relative order of arrival of the Ewes who came from the east and the smaller groups—e.g., the Nkonyas, Bowiris and Akans—who came from the west. It is likely that the migrations from both the east and west covered a long period of time.

56. The traditional history of the Ewe people has it that after the migration from the Niger Valley, they settled down in Nuatje, in what is now Togoland under French Trusteeship, but that they left there some 300 years ago, and gradually became split up into their present divisions and settled down in their

present homes. Shortly after this it appears that the Akwamus, a neighbouring warlike Akan tribe in the Gold Coast, established an ascendancy over most of the inland Ewe tribes, which lasted roughly through the 100 years from 1734 to 1833. In the latter year, the Pekis, the best organised of the Ewes, rose against this dominion, and there followed a series of tribal wars, in which the Akwamus were assisted by the Awunas and Ashantis, while Peki led a loose agglomeration of the inland Ewe tribes.

The main event of this period of warfare was an invasion by the Ashantis between the years 1868 and 1871, in the course of which the German mission stations at Anum and Ho were destroyed, and the whole area occupied by the Ewes ravaged. As a result of this, the Pekis solicited the help of the British and after some campaigning, peace was restored and the independence of the Pekis assured within the Gold Coast Colony.

57. In 1884 Germany declared a Protectorate over Togoland, but the frontier between it and the Gold Coast was the subject of discussion for several years. In 1888 the frontier was settled as far as the confluence of the Daka and Volta rivers, while a neutral zone was left undivided to the north of this point. This boundary divided the Ewes and caused some disintegration of the organisation of the northern people since it placed part of the Dagomba, Mamprusi and Gonja Kingdoms under German protection, and part under British protection. Even when the Dagomba were divided by the Anglo-German frontier they maintained their unity as far as they were able and the election of Chiefs in the Gold Coast continued to be influenced by the Ya Na in German Yendi.

58. The Germans opened up a station at Krachi in 1894 and Dr. Gruner led expeditions farther northward in 1895 and 1897. In the latter year he violated the neutral zone and this led the British Government to denounce the agreement of 1888. In the negotiations that followed, the neutral zone was divided between the two governments by a treaty of 1899, the part lying to the west of the Daka river, and including Gambaga, being incorporated into the Gold Coast, while the eastern portion, including Yendi, became German. The boundary was defined in the Anglo-German Conventions of 1st July, 1890, and 16th February, 1900.

Each Power then proceeded to develop its sphere of influence in its own way. The German system was to develop an administration through the medium of the unit of the village and their policy, with one or two exceptions, was to disintegrate the states; and every division, whether consisting of one or of several villages, was treated as a separate unit. The German Government recognised chiefs in so far as they could be utilised and they were allowed tribunals with a limited jurisdiction.

59. On the outbreak of war in 1914, a small force from the Gold Coast marched into Togoland from the west while the French invaded from the north and east, and the country was divided into French and British spheres of administration. On 20th July, 1922, His Majesty's Government was given a Mandate over part of the territory of Togoland, which was then administered as an integral part of the Gold Coast. By the British Sphere of Togoland Order-in-Council, 1923, it was decreed that 10,576 square miles of the Mandated Territory should be administered as part of the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast. Investigations were made into tribal organisation and law, and were followed by a voluntary amalgamation of groups of independent divisions under chiefs. The present system of indirect rule took the place of the former German system.

60. In the *Southern Section* the 1890 Treaty had placed the Ewe speaking Pekis and Anlos under British rule while virtually all the rest of the Ewes came under German rule. When in 1920, the British took over the administration

of the mandated area of Togoland, two main questions immediately presented themselves in the Southern Section. The first was the Peki claim to suzerainty over all the Ewes. This claim dated back some 100 years, and substance was given to it by the undoubted acceptance by most of the Ewe tribes of Peki leadership during the Akwamu, Awuna and Ashanti wars. Meetings were held with all the chiefs of the section and practically all denied that they ever paid allegiance to Peki. They stated that they were only allies in warfare against Ashantis and the Akwamus.

61. The second question was the introduction of some form of local government. It was clear that this could not be done successfully on a basis of the multitude of divisional units—some consisting of only one small village—into which the country had been divided by the Germans, and that some amalgamation was essential. It was agreed that this should be entirely voluntary, and steps were therefore taken to preach the doctrine of amalgamation, and to persuade the people of the advantages which unity would bring. This policy bore its fruits in 1929, when ten of the divisional chiefs met in Kpandu, created the Akpini State, and elected the Fia of Kpandu as their Fia (Paramount Chief). By the end of 1931, three States (Akpini, Asogli and Awatime) had been so formed, and the constitution of Buem (a predominantly Akan state in the far north of the section, the organisation of which the Germans had broken up) had been revived. With the formation of the Atando Native Authority on 1st April, 1949, there remain only three Divisions, Anfoega, Nkonya and Santrokofi which have not joined a suitable local government unit.

Main Events of the Year

62. In December a Visiting Mission from the Trusteeship Council spent three days in the Northern Section, one in Tamale, the capital of the Northern Territories, and four days in the Southern Section. Their very full programme included meetings with Native Authorities and delegations representing various sections of the community, and visits to schools, hospitals and other institutions run by the Gold Coast Government and the Native Authorities of Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship.

63. In October, the Report of the Coussey Committee on Constitutional Reform which is summarised in Section E, was published. In view of the deliberations of the Committee which covered the whole field of Central, Regional and Local Government and the preparations now in hand to work out a practical scheme for the implementation of the Committee's recommendations, no major changes have been made during 1949 in the political and administrative organisation of the Territory, although there has been steady progress in the development of existing political institutions. The one exception was the setting up of the Southern Togoland Council, which is referred to in paragraph 70 below.

64. The Northern Territories Territorial Council met once in 1949, during June, and the three District Councils affecting the *Northern Section* each met three times. These Councils are advisory bodies, the former consisting of representatives of all Native Authorities in the Northern Territories and the Northern Section of Togoland, the latter of groups of Native Authorities chosen on a combination of tribal, territorial, and administrative factors.

The District Councils debate in advance all motions before the Territorial Council and also help to reduce that Council's agenda by disposing of more parochial problems. The future of these two types of Council will be reviewed in the light of the recommendations of the Select Committees appointed to consider the detailed application of the Coussey Committee's proposals but both have been of real value already. The Krachi Native Authority, for reasons outlined

in Section E, have not attended Territorial or District Council Meetings since March. Local development through Native Authorities has continued. One of the principal achievements was the universal acceptance, after detailed discussion at all levels, of the report of a committee of the Territorial Council, with additional co-opted members, on the long overdue revision and standardisation of the conditions of service of Native Administration Staff. The Treasuries of Dagomba and Krachi were reorganised and in all Native Authorities it was agreed that the members of the Finance Committees instituted last year, should become full members of the Native Authorities and not only advisory to them. As the Committees include nominees who are not Chiefs or recognised Elders this change represented a definite advance by broadening the representative basis of local government. The Finance Committees have proved to be of the greatest value.

65. The Gonja portion of the Territory was concerned in an important political experiment. Whereas Dagomba, as described in the 1948 Report, adopted a system for the election of Chiefs by a secret ballot of taxpayers, in order to introduce more democratic principles, Gonja, while encouraging the election of Chiefs, decided to supplement the existing Native Authority (which is composed solely of Chiefs and Elders) by an elected body of commoners. The District has been divided into twelve areas or constituencies, each of which by a ballot of all taxpayers elects one member to the new body called the Gonja Legislative Assembly. This examines all proposals put before it and can itself also initiate proposals. The Native Authority acts as a second chamber with powers of revision though still retaining the power to initiate proposals and, at present, keeping ultimate control. Literacy is not a condition of membership of the Assembly and non-Gonjas, provided they have three years' residence, are equally eligible with Gonjas for election. Kpandai and its neighbourhood in the Trust Territory elects one member to the Assembly. The first elections took place early in 1949 and two meetings were held during the year at different places. The third meeting, to consider the 1950-51 budget, will be held at Kpandai. This has been a successful experiment and one popular with both the Chiefs and the younger and more progressive elements.

66. 1949 was also notable for the opening of Senior boys Primary Schools at Nalerigu and Yendi, which all children from the Junior schools of their respective districts, including the schools in the Trust Territory, will be eligible to enter. Both schools are under the control of the Native Authorities concerned. The first boys to complete the four-year senior course at the Krachi Native Authority Senior School left the school at the end of 1949.

67. The sum of £6,000 has been voted by the Gold Coast Government for a Model Medical Centre to be built at Bimbilla, while two dispensaries have been reopened in Dagomba; one dispensary has been reopened in Krachi and another is almost ready to open. The Assemblies of God Mission is now operating a clinic at Saboba in the Dagomba District among the Konkomba people and the World-Wide Evangelical Crusade has a leper treatment centre in Kpandae.

68. In March, 1949, the Krachi State Council forwarded a petition to the United Nations Organisation asking that the Krachi District be transferred for administrative purposes to the Southern Section. This question has been brought up on different occasions over a long period of years, and is not simple to answer, the Krachi people themselves having frequently changed their minds. The truth is that the District has affinities with both sections from whatever aspect—race, religion, social custom, language, economics, climate—the matter is considered. The District Commissioner held a secret ballot of family heads on the issue in May and June, but, despite an overwhelming majority of votes in favour of a change of administration, it was clear that many voted in loyalty

to their chiefs and against their inclinations and that the great bulk of the population had little idea of the issues involved. The matter was still under consideration at the end of the year. In order to emphasise their wish to join the Southern Section, the Krachi Native Authority asked to participate in the election of members to the Anglo-French Standing Consultative Commission. They took part and put forward a candidate of their own, who was, however, not elected.

69. In the *Southern Section* at the end of 1948 only six Divisions remained unamalgamated, and during the year 1949 an important advance was made by the formation on the 1st April of the Atando Native Authority composed of the Gbi, Likpe and Ve Divisions, which were formerly independent. The new Native Authority is already functioning satisfactorily and shows prospects of becoming an efficient unit of local government.

70. An event of importance in the Southern Section has been the enactment and bringing into force on 1st September, 1949 of the Native Authority (Southern Section of Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship) Ordinance (No. 7 of 1949), and the Native Courts (Southern Section of Togoland under United Kingdom) Ordinance (No. 8 of 1949). These Ordinances bring the Native Authorities of the Southern Section of Togoland into line with those of the Colony. Ordinance No. 7 of 1949, in addition, made provision for a separate Southern Togoland Council which Council is to be composed of three members from each Native Authority, giving a total membership of fifteen. The Council is the body which will elect a representative for Southern Togoland to the Legislative Council of the Gold Coast and regulations have been framed to give effect to this intention. (A representative was elected early in 1950). At the same time as these ordinances came into operation the Native Authorities were reconstituted to give representation to persons who do not hold office by traditional authority. On the average about one third of the members of Native Authorities are now neither Chiefs nor traditional holders of office.

71. In the course of the year the Native Authorities have met regularly and a number of important Rules have been passed ; these have concerned markets, palm wine sellers, fishing tolls, cattle pounds, sanitation, slaughter houses, the registration of births, deaths, marriages and divorces. Orders to control grass-burning have also been made by some Native Authorities.

72. On the 1st September, Native Courts operating under the Native Courts (Southern Section of Togoland under British Mandate) Ordinance replaced the tribunals which were formerly constituted under the Native Administration (Southern Section of Togoland under British Mandate) Ordinance, Cap. 90. The signs are that the new system is working well.

73. The Government Audit Department has continued to check Native Authority Accounts and so has ensured a steady and general improvement in accounting practice which has enabled the treasuries to operate more efficiently.

74. The Maternity Clinic opened by the Buem Native Authority in 1948 has proved popular, and a new building which will be large enough for about twelve beds is nearing completion. Another example of local government enterprise is the demonstration pig farm which is run by the Asogli Native Authority.

75. A considerable amount of work has been carried out during the year by the Water Supply Department, which now has local headquarters at Ho. Wells have been sunk in many towns and villages in the Ho Sub-district and a start has been made in the area around Kpandu.

76. The posting of an Education Officer to Ho has enabled increased attention to be given to the inspection of schools.

77. The extension to the Ho hospital, which now has 36 beds, was completed during the year, and an ambulance and mobile maternity clinic have been stationed at Ho. The posting of a Medical Officer to Hohoe has substantially improved the medical facilities in that area, and work on the new hospital in Hohoe was started towards the end of the year.

78. Between July and December a trypanosomiasis and yaws campaign was carried out in the area north of Kpandu and in the vicinity of Hohoe and Worawora. Practically no cases of trypanosomiasis were found but many cases of yaws were treated and the campaign against this disease is continuing.

79. The Ewe Presbyterian Mission Teacher Training College at Amedzofe was formally opened by the Officer Administering the Government, Mr. Robert Scott, C.M.G., in March. Building is in progress at the St. Francis Roman Catholic Teacher Training College at Hohoe, where new classrooms and dormitories are being constructed. In addition four new senior schools have been opened.

80. Courses in Social Development (Mass Education) have been held at Kpedze in January, at Ve-Koloenu in July and August, at Ho in August, and at Kpandu in December. These have proved popular with the public and there has been a large attendance at each of them. Literates have been trained to train others in literacy; at the same time, classes for illiterates have been held. Other subjects taught have been music, physical training, first aid and various arts and crafts. Training has also been given in the organisation of discussion groups. A fuller description of the work will be found later in the report.

81. In September the Government introduced a new scheme to promote the more rapid development of the community by enlisting to a greater degree the energies and enthusiasms of the people. Funds were placed at the disposal of each Administrative Officer in charge of a district or sub-district, for use on projects in which the initiative of the community itself was employed to the full. Under this scheme the sum of £2,000 was made available to each district and sub-district except in the case of Ho sub-district which received £4,000. The Southern Section of the Territory thus received a total of £6,000 and the Northern Section received £2,000 for Krachi district and a proportion of the sums of £2,000 each allocated to the three other sub-districts which lie across the boundary with the Gold Coast. These allocations were additional to the money spent on Social Development (or Mass Education) teams and other developments directly financed by the Central Government. Each district or sub-district was required to set up some machinery whereby the community itself could share with the field officers of Government stationed in the district the responsibility for spending the funds on development works. Local development committees were therefore formed in each district, the exact composition varying from district to district according to local tasks and needs. Native Authorities and Government officials served on all these committees; persons representative of various local movements, opinions and interests were also selected as members.

82. Committees were free to spend the money as they wished provided only that the community made as substantial a contribution—in labour, materials or money—as could properly be expected of it in the circumstances of each case, and provided that the developments were consistent with the pattern of general development being undertaken by Native Authorities and the Central Government. Projects actually assisted or under investigation by local development committees include road construction and maintenance, various farming schemes including rice cultivation and pig rearing, the improvement of village lay-outs, drainage works, anti-erosion measures, fisheries, and the settlement of educated young men on the land.

83. In Mamprusi an Agricultural Development Committee has also been established by local initiative to give more substantial assistance to farmers than the existing Native Authority Agricultural Loan Scheme. Two chiefs from the Trust Territory, those of Worikambo and Buguri, as well as prominent progressive farmers, are members of the committee, the operations of which are financed partly by the Gold Coast Government and partly by the Mamprusi Native Authority. About £5,000 is to be spent in the coming season on the distribution of ploughs and bullocks and on the purchase of surplus foodstuffs. Furthermore, a scheme for planned land utilisation for the whole of North Mamprusi, where soil erosion is destroying the productivity of the land more rapidly than in any other part of the Gold Coast, has been devised by a body representative of the Departments of Agriculture and Forestry, the Political Administration, and the people. Experimental work on one area in the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast has begun and a general air survey has been carried out to assist preliminary planning. One of the areas covered by the scheme is inside the Trust Territory.

84. A considerable amount of work has been undertaken to improve and extend the main roads in the Southern Section, particularly those over which cocoa is carried to the rail head at Palime. The road from Golokwati to the French Frontier has been largely reconstructed and gravelling of the surface is the only major work remaining to be done on it. Work has been begun on the road from Kajebi to Ahamansu and Papase, and it is now possible to travel by road for about six miles to the North of Kajebi. New bridges have been built on the Kpandu—Krachi road and on the Ho-Keta road, and the road from Worawora to Abotoase has been improved by the building of new culverts. The maintenance of roads has remained in the hands of Administrative Officers, but it is hoped that, if adequate staff is available, some will be taken over by the Public Works Department in the near future.

85. As a result of a fall in the world price of cocoa, the price guaranteed to the farmers for cocoa beans was adjusted from 65/- per load of 60lbs. to 45/- per load. The Stabilisation Fund of the Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Board will ensure that this price is maintained throughout the 1949-50 season even if the world price were to fall again.

86. The Southern Section was visited by His Excellency the Governor in October, and meetings were held with all Native Authorities.

87. Another prominent visitor to the area has been the Chief Justice, who was particularly interested in the operation of Native Courts. The heads of the Forestry, Agriculture, Water Supply, Medical, Audit, Labour and Public Works Departments have all toured Southern Togoland during the year. The Anglo-French Standing Consultative Commission met twice during the year. A full report of its activities is to be found in Appendix III.

B. STATUS OF THE TERRITORY AND ITS INHABITANTS

Status of the Territory

1. The basis of the administration of the Territory in international law is the Trusteeship Agreement approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations at New York on the 13th December, 1946. The Togoland under British Mandate Order-in-Council of 1923, which was made in respect of the Mandate from the League of Nations, has been replaced by the Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship Order-in-Council, 1949, made under the

Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890 ; this provides for the Administration of the Territory in accordance with the Trusteeship Agreement. The Administration (Togoland under British Mandate) Ordinance (Cap. 96) still remains in force but by virtue of the Mandated and Trust Territories Ordinance (No. 19 of 1949) references to Togoland under British Mandate in this and other legislation, have effect as if there were substituted "Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship", wherever the former expression occurs.

2. In accordance with Article 5 (a) of the Trusteeship Agreement, the Territory is administered as an integral part of the Gold Coast, the chief administrative officer of which is the Governor who derives his powers from Imperial Orders-in-Council, Royal Instructions and Letters Patent. In 1949 amendments were made to the Letters Patent and Royal Instructions, substituting the term "United Kingdom Trusteeship" for "British Mandate."

3. The Gold Coast itself is divided for administrative purposes into three parts called the Colony, Ashanti and the Northern Territories. The first two of these are more advanced politically and enjoy a considerable measure of responsible Government. Their constitution comprises :

(a) an Executive Council composed of 7 *ex-officio* members and such other persons (styled Appointed Members) as may from time to time be appointed by the Governor. Appointed members of the Executive Council are chosen in an individual capacity and not as representatives of any area or interests. There are at present 4 such members, 3 of whom are African unofficials ;

(b) a Legislative Council of 31 members* including the Governor as President, 6 *ex-officio* members, 9 Provincial Members elected by the Joint Provincial Council from the Eastern Provinces of the Colony, 4 Ashanti Members elected by the Ashanti Confederacy Council, 5 Municipal Members elected by voters of the municipalities of Accra, Cape Coast, Sekondi-Takoradi and Kumasi, and 6 nominated Members appointed by the Governor. The Legislature has power to legislate for the Southern Section by virtue of the fact that the Southern Section is administered as part of the Colony, and all Ordinances of general application are enacted in this way. By the Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship Order-in-Council of 1949, however, the power of the Governor to legislate for the Trust Territory separately is preserved, and can be used if special legislation is required for either Section of the Territory.

4. The Constitution of the Gold Coast as a whole will be considerably amended in the near future following the proposals of the Coussey Committee on Constitutional Reform, but amendments have already been made to the Gold Coast Colony and Ashanti (Legislative Council) Order-in-Council, 1946, on which the present Constitution is based, in order to substitute the term "United Kingdom Trusteeship" for "British Mandate," and to make provision for a member from Southern Togoland to sit on the Legislative Council. The latter amendment was brought into force early in 1950.

5. With the appointment of a member for Southern Togoland to the Legislative Council, the position of the Southern Section of the Trusteeship Territory becomes particularly favourable, for this representative will receive a mandate from the Southern Togoland Council to put forward any representations that may be necessary on behalf of Southern Togoland, and, at the same time, the Governor will retain powers under which he can apply or decline

* Now 32 members as a result of the addition of one member to represent Southern Togoland.

to apply any particular legislation to Togoland, according to what he considers expedient or necessary under the Trusteeship Agreement. In making such decisions the Governor will find in the views of the Togoland member a valuable indication of the wishes of the people of the Southern Togoland.

6. For the Northern Section the Governor of the Gold Coast is the sole legislative authority but in practice some of his powers have been delegated to the Chief Commissioner of the Northern Territories. There is a Territorial Council for the Northern Territories, including the Northern Section of Togoland which is at present an advisory body but which is being developed as the body which will elect representatives of the Northern Territories in the Gold Coast Legislative Council. The Council discusses and advises on, *inter alia*, much of the draft legislation affecting the Northern Territories.

Status of the Inhabitants

7. 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, which came into force on the 1st January, 1949. The status of British protected persons has been in no way altered by the passage of the new Act and Order, which replaces the British Protected Persons Order, 1934.

8. In practice there is no difference in the Gold Coast between British subjects and British Protected Persons.

9. No specific types, rights or responsibilities of citizenship are conferred upon the inhabitants of either sex. Their rights and responsibilities are as those of the people of the Gold Coast.

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

11. In law, members of immigrant communities, by which are meant non-natives of Togoland, have the same status as the indigenous inhabitants, except that they are specifically prohibited by the provisions of the Administration (Togoland under British Mandate) Ordinance, Cap. 96, from acquiring land, unless the permission of the Governor of the Gold Coast has previously been obtained. There has been considerable reconstruction of Native Authorities during the year, as a result of which persons who are not chiefs and not members of the State Council have been appointed as members of the Native Authority Councils. It is worthy of note that this widening of the membership of Native Authorities has given more opportunity to immigrant communities to be represented. In addition, in accordance with customary practice, headmen who are not members of the Native Authorities still attend meetings of the Native Authorities and State Councils where they may be consulted as to the views of the people whom they represent.

12. The Registration of births and deaths is compulsory for persons who are not natives of Africa. At the end of the year it was compulsory for Africans only within the limits of the town of Ho, but some Native Authorities have made Rules for the registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages and Divorces which will be brought into force in 1950. Other Native Authorities are being encouraged to pass similar Rules. In the meantime all marriages in Christian and Mohammedan forms are registrable throughout the Territory.

C. INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL RELATIONS

1. A list of international treaties applying to the Territory is attached as Appendix XIV.

2. Numerous petitions were addressed to the Visiting Mission of the Trusteeship Council. They are all being carefully and conscientiously investigated, and reports are being prepared for transmission to the Trusteeship Council. The Administration has continued to co-operate with the organs of the United Nations and the Specialised Agencies in supplying such information as may be required.

3. A conference on the subject of the best methods for preventing the spread of trypanosomiasis and other diseases through the agency of migrant workers was held in Accra on the 26th of August, 1949, between French and British representatives of the Medical and Labour services in the Ivory Coast, the Upper Volta and the Gold Coast.

4. The following conclusions were reached :

- (a) That an Employment Office should be established at Bolgatanga by the 18th of September.
- (b) That immigrants from the Upper Volta Territory who are unable to produce identity cards issued by the French Authorities should be refused certificates of registration for employment and instructed to return to their own country.
- (c) That medical staff should be stationed at Bolgatanga to work in close collaboration with the staff of the Labour Department.
- (d) That medical staff should be posted at the ferry crossings of the Volta River in British Territory in order to check the condition of migrants returning to the north.

5. The African Regional Scientific Conference assembled in Johannesburg from 17th to 28th October, 1949. The Conference was international in character and the Gold Coast was represented in the persons of two Gold Coast Government officials on the West African delegation. The principal business of the Conference was concerned with the proposal to establish a Scientific Council for Africa South of the Sahara. The objects of this Council would include the establishment and maintenance of contacts between research workers working in the same or related scientific fields and generally to foster liaison and the exchange of information.

6. The Land Utilization Conference held at Jos in November, 1949, was inter-colonial. All British colonies in Africa sent delegates while other territories in Africa and the Food and Agricultural Organisation sent observers. The Gold Coast sent a delegation of four, three of whom were officials and one a non-official member of the Legislature. Two of the four delegates were Africans. The Conference issued a lengthy report in which it made a number of recommendations, the most important of which was the proposal that pilot schemes of agriculture on modern lines should be started in each of the principal agricultural land use zones.

7. The International Conference on Indigenous Rural Economy was held at Jos immediately after the Land Utilization Conference and the same Gold Coast delegation attended both Conferences. At the second of these two Conferences, recommendations were made for developing the economy of the African village on modern lines.

8. The only common services of an inter-territorial nature in which the Trust Territory participated are :

I. THE WEST AFRICAN COUNCIL

This is a regional body, consisting of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the four Governors of British West African Territories and the Chief Secretary, which normally meets twice a year. The Council is not established by statute, nor has it any statutory powers. It discusses matters of common interest and makes recommendations which have not, however, any binding legal effect. Its Secretariat under the Chief Secretary performs certain general supervisory work on a regional basis on behalf of the West African Territories. This consists of :

- (1) the supervision of the development of scientific research on a regional basis—in particular the regional research institutions mentioned in section J. This arrangement does not, however, affect the responsibility of each Government for research on matters of purely local interest.
- (2) the transaction of business concerning all the British West African Territories with other states, territories, and regional organisations in Africa, including the organisation of regional and international conferences.
- (3) the administration on behalf of the four territories of some of the common services listed below. Administration in this sense covers staffing, budgeting for, and the discipline of these services.

II. THE WEST AFRICAN COURT OF APPEAL

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

III. THE WEST AFRICAN AIR TRANSPORT AUTHORITY

This Authority, established by Royal Order-in-Council, consists of the four Governors and the Chief Secretary of the West African Council. It is empowered to control all aircraft flying for hire or reward in the West African Territories and supervises the West African Airways Corporation—a company financed by the four British West African Governments.

IV. THE WEST AFRICAN INCOME TAX DEPARTMENT

In each of the British West African Territories there is an Income Tax Department responsible to the Government of that Colony for the assessment and collection of Income Tax. In addition there is a separate department under the Commissioner of Income Tax for West Africa who is responsible to the four Governors. The functions of this department are as follows :

- (a) to advise the Government on all questions of general policy, to draft all legislation and to advise on the interpretation of legislation ;
- (b) the assessment of companies whose operations cover more than one Territory ;
- (c) the administration of senior staff of the local department, including appointment, promotions, discipline, etc. ; and
- (d) the general supervision of local departments, the co-ordination of general technical instructions and the investigation of major frauds.

V. THE WEST AFRICAN METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

Similarly there is a Gold Coast meteorological service, which is responsible to the Gold Coast Government, and a West African Meteorological Service.

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

9. The only activities carried on in the Territory by non-governmental bodies of an international character are those of the Roman Catholic Church, the World-Wide Evangelisation Crusade, the Assemblies of God Mission, and the Evangelical Reformed Church of America.

10. 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).

11. The Standing Consultative Commission for Togoland has continued to facilitate a planned system of co-operation with the Government of French Togoland, and an account of the work done by the Commission forms Appendix III. There are frequent informal contacts between officers of the Governments of French Togoland and the Gold Coast and the Territory.

12. Movements across the Anglo-French frontier are spontaneous, and unrestricted except where routine Customs matters are involved; even the restrictions imposed by the necessity for Customs control have been considerably reduced as a result of the work of the Standing Consultative Commission.

13. In Medical matters co-operation with the government of Togoland under French Trusteeship has been particularly effective, the joint anti-smallpox campaign which commenced in 1948 being brought to a successful conclusion early in the year. Co-operation too is close between the Departments of Animal Health and this applies also to the French Upper Volta Colony.

14. In accordance with Article 5 (a) of the 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 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.

15. Certain customs and fiscal arrangements have been made by the Governments of the Gold Coast and Togoland under French Trusteeship: these are dealt with in the report of the Standing Consultative Commission, which appears as Appendix III to this Report.

D. INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY

1. The Administering Authority has undertaken no obligations with respect to the Territory towards the Security Council.

2. 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 1 superior and 80 subordinate officers and Constables

are stationed in the Territory. These are administered as part of the Force as a whole and consequently no 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 1948-49 was £24,687.

3. In case of need Police stationed in the Territory could be reinforced by detachments of the Gold Coast Police Mobile Force stationed at Koforidua, Accra, Kumasi and Elmina.

4. 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 from the United Kingdom. The annual rates of pay, which have recently been increased for all ranks are given in Appendix 10. Conditions of service generally are similar to those of the Gold Coast Civil Service.

5. Detachments are stationed in the *Southern Section* at Ho, Kpandu, Hohoe and Kadjebi and number 48 N.C.Os. and Constables. They are commanded by an officer stationed at Ho, and this post was filled during part of the year by an African Officer.

6. In the *Northern Section* there are detachments at Yendi, Saboba, and Kete Krachi, totalling eight non-commissioned officers and 23 constables. This force is generally supplemented after the rains by a detachment of Mounted Police from Tamale which carried out a patrol in the Konkomba area. All these Police are under the control of a superior Police Officer stationed in Tamale.

7. The Native Authority forces in the Northern Section total eleven non-commissioned officers and 44 constables, maintained at an estimated cost for the financial year 1949-50 of £9,314.

These 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 are not normally armed but sometimes carry wooden staves or batons. Their conditions of service include free quarters and uniforms, 14 days leave on full pay annually, and a travelling allowance on duty. The rates of pay are given in Appendix 11.

8. Three of the Native Authorities in the *Southern Section* had at the end of the year made Orders constituting police forces. The Atando and Asogli Native Authorities are expected to make similar Orders in the near future. The powers and duties of the Native Authority Police have been defined by the Native Authority (Southern Section of Togoland under British Mandate) Ordinance, (No. 7 of 1949). The powers of Native Authority Police in connection with arrest with or without warrant and searching premises are now similar to those of the Gold Coast Police, whom it is their duty to assist, whenever required to do so. Expenditure on the Native Authority Police in the Southern Section in 1948-49 was £1,795, whilst that estimated for 1949-50 is £2,403.

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

10. 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.

11. During the year there has been no instance of collective violence or disorder requiring the use of the Police or the Military Forces. In the Northern Section there were a few petty cases of disorder among the Konkombas who are apt, after busy farming months, to frequent the markets in holiday mood and to recall old family feuds during hunting expeditions or the celebration of funeral customs.

E. POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT

Constitutional Developments

1. The event with the greatest significance for the political future of Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship has been the publication of the Report of the All-African Committee on Constitutional Reform (Chairman, Mr. Justice Coussey), copies of which have already been sent to the Trusteeship Council. The terms of reference of this Committee were :

To examine the proposals for Constitutional and political reform in paragraph 122 of the Report of the Commission of Enquiry into Disturbances in the Gold Coast, 1948, and, due regard being paid to the views expressed on them by His Majesty's Government, to consider the extent to which they should be implemented.

2. In his despatch on the Report the Secretary of State accepted the Report as a workable plan within the framework of which constitutional development in the Gold Coast (and Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship) can now proceed. The salient points of the constitution which will emerge from the proposals as agreed to by H.M.G. are :

- (a) There will be an enlarged single chamber Legislature composed almost entirely of members elected directly or indirectly by popular vote.
- (b) The Executive Council will consist of the Governor as Chairman, three *ex officio* members (the Chief Secretary, the Legal Secretary and the Financial Secretary) and eight members drawn from the Legislature, six of whom will be Ministers with portfolio and two Ministers without portfolio. The Ministers with portfolio will be answerable to the Legislature for the conduct of the departments under their charge.
- (c) Ministers will be appointed by the Governor, subject to a favourable resolution by the Legislature, and will be removable individually by a two-thirds vote of all members of the Legislature.
- (d) The Executive Council will cease to be a purely advisory body and will become the main instrument of policy. Decisions will normally be taken by a majority vote.
- (e) The Governor will retain his present reserve powers in relation to the Legislature and may also act against the majority decision of the Executive Council when the issue under discussion is one falling within the scope of his reserve powers and subject to the prior approval of the Secretary of State, except where urgency makes this impracticable.
- (f) Regional Administrations are to be established and a thorough reorganisation of Local Government is recommended.

3. An important recommendation of the Committee concerning Togoland has been reserved for further consideration ; this is that there should be one

Regional Council for the Trans-Volta Area of the Gold Coast. This would include the Southern Section of the Trusteeship Territory and possibly the Krachi District, with the Keta District and part of the Volta River District of the Gold Coast. As will be seen from the following extract from the Secretary of State's despatch the wishes of the people of the area are to be consulted further before a decision is made.

17. In paragraphs 299 to 303 of the Report the Committee proposes that a Regional Administration should be established for the area described as "Trans-Volta—Southern Togoland," consisting of certain areas of the Gold Coast Colony east of the River Volta and the southern section of Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship, with the possible addition of the Krachi District. The Committee itself records in paragraph 301 that this recommendation was opposed by representatives from certain parts of Southern Togoland, and, both for this reason and because of the special position of the Trust Territory, I must examine the proposal with particular attention. The decision to be taken on it must clearly depend on the interests of the people concerned, and in determining where these interests lie I have no doubt that you will consider, in consultation with the accredited representatives of the people, what arrangement is likely to be most effective in promoting the political, economic and social development of the area. I will go into the matter further when you are in a position to let me have your recommendations and when the considered views of the people of the area are known. Meanwhile I hope that it will be possible to arrange in the immediate future for the representation of the Southern Section of Togoland on the Legislative Council and that, as an interim arrangement pending the setting up of constituencies as the Committee recommend, an electoral body will be constituted for this purpose in the area. I shall also await any recommendations which you may wish to make on the question whether the Krachi District should be included in the Southern Section of Togoland.

4. The Coussey Committee themselves made it clear that a number of their important recommendations—such as the setting up of local authorities, the reorganisation of the Native Courts system, the establishment of Regional Administrations, the organisation of elections and the division of the country into constituencies are in general terms and need to be worked out in detail before they can be put into effect. To this end the Legislative Council in December, 1949, approved the establishment of Select Committees :

- (i) To give detailed examination to the recommendations for Local Government in so far as they relate to the Colony (including the Southern Section of Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship), and to make recommendations on the practical steps to be taken to set up local government within the framework provided by the Committee on Constitutional Reform ;
- (ii) To give detailed examination to the recommendations for Local Government in so far as they relate to Ashanti, and to make recommendations on the practical steps to be taken to set up local government within the framework provided by the Committee on Constitutional Reform.

The Legislative Council also passed motions requesting the Governor to take the following action :

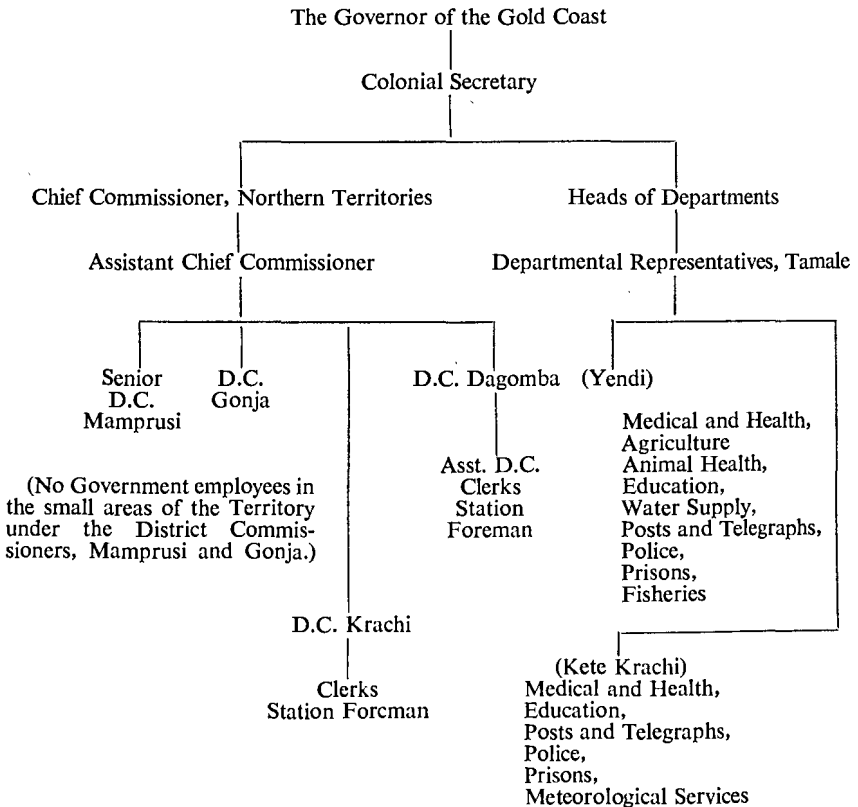
- (a) To invite the Territorial Council of the Northern Territories to appoint a Committee of the Territorial Council to give detailed examination to the recommendations in so far as they relate to the Northern Territories (including the Northern Section of Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship), and to make recommendations on the practical steps to be taken to set up local government within the framework provided by the Committee on Constitutional Reform ;
- (b) To appoint a Commission to make recommendations for the re-organisation of Native Courts ;
- (c) To appoint a Commission to make recommendations concerning the activities of Regional Councils and their relationship with the Central Government and with Local Authorities.

5. When the reports of the Committee of the Northern Territories Council and the Commission on Regional Administration are available they are to be considered by a further Select Committee, which will make recommendations on the practical steps to be taken for the setting up of Regional Administrations.

6. The interests of the Trust Territory are being fully represented on the Select Committees and any changes in local and regional government will be explained and discussed in detail and in advance at all levels.

General Administration and Local Government : Northern Section

7. The Governor of the Gold Coast is responsible for the administration of the whole of the Gold Coast and the Trust Territory. He is represented in the Northern Territories including the Northern Section of the Trust Territory by a Chief Commissioner. The Administrative Officers in charge of the Mamprusi, Dagomba, Gonja and Krachi 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, for the welfare of its inhabitants, and for the supervision of the Native Authorities. Administrative Officers also exercise limited judicial functions. There are representatives in the Northern Territories of all the principal Departments concerned but the only Senior Departmental Officers stationed inside the Northern Section are a Medical Officer of Health and an Inspector of Works, Water Supply Department. Consequently supervision over Junior Departmental Officers in the Territory is in general exercised jointly by the local Heads of Departments in Tamale and the District Commissioners. The following diagram explains the organisation :



8. Three new senior Government Officers have been posted to the Northern Section during the year—an Assistant District Commissioner to Yendi, a Medical Officer of Health to Yendi to supervise both the Medical and Health work in the Dagomba and the Krachi Districts, and an Inspector of Works who is in charge of the installation of a piped water supply in Yendi. The Junior Government Staff and the Native Authority Staffs in the Northern Section have remained generally steady in numbers and distribution, the main increase being in Native Authority Staff in the Mamprusi area. The Civil Service of the Territory forms part of the Civil Service of the Gold Coast and is indistinguishable therefrom. Natives of the Territory have exactly the same opportunities as natives of the Gold Coast to enter all grades of the Civil Service of the Gold Coast in both the Administration and the technical departments.

9. Many functions which are normally exercised by the Central Government have, in the Northern Section, already devolved upon the Native Authorities, and it is on the gradual acceptance and successful discharge of fresh responsibilities by the Native 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 draw up their own Estimates, which are subject only to disallowance by the Chief Commissioner. They provide staff for and are concerned with the administration of such branches of Government as Agriculture, Animal Health, Forestry, Water Supplies, Education (to a certain extent), Health Services, Dispensaries, Maintenance of roads and ferries, taxation, building, Native Authority police, and courts. In all these tasks the Native Authorities can obtain the advice and technical assistance of the staffs of the Government technical services.

10. That part of Mamprusi lying within the Northern Section is divided into two distinct units. First, there is the unit consisting of B'mobas and Konkombas, lying to the East of Nalerigu, the headquarters of the Mamprusi Native Authority. These tribes have their own Chiefs but are subordinate to the Nayiri of Mamprusi. The second unit consists of B'mobas and Kusasis living North of the Gambaga Scarp and forms a part of the Kusasi Subordinate Native Authority area which has its headquarters at Bawku. The Chiefs of Tempane, Kagburi, Bugri, Pusiga, and Worikambo lying within this unit take monthly turns of duty at Bawku. During the year the Mamprusi Native Authority has made conspicuous advances in furthering agricultural development and has continued to expand its work in other branches of administration. The total revenue and expenditure of the whole Native Authority for the year 1948-49 showed increases of 50 per cent. over the year 1947-48.

11. The Dagomba Native Authority headquarters are at Yendi. The Authority consists of the Ya Na and thirteen sub-divisional Chiefs, seven of whom live in the Trust Territory. This full council is however called together only for budget and other really important meetings, the routine administration being conducted in Yendi by the Ya Na assisted by his Elders. The Dagomba constitution is elaborate and based on autocratic chieftainship. Certain chieftaincies are reserved for sons and grandsons of a former Ya Na while sub-divisional chieftaincies, which were formerly filled by appointment by the Ya Na, are now filled in accordance with the wishes of the inhabitants of the area concerned expressed by votes cast by compound owners in a secret ballot. During the year the Native Authority Treasury was reorganised and put on a sounder basis with an Accountant in charge. The Finance Committee also was changed in membership to make it more democratic. A great loss was sustained from the death of the first Dagomba State Secretary, R. A. Musah, Sanglana, but the Native Authority was fortunate to find a successor in Mr. J. H. Allassani, who resigned the headmastership of a school in the

Gold Coast in order to return to his own country and fill this post. Improvements have been made to the road communications with Togoland under French Trusteeship.

12. The Nanumba Native Authority has its headquarters at Bimbilla also within the Dagomba District. The Authority consists of the Chief of Bimbilla as President with three sub-divisional Chiefs as members, together with certain elders. This is a small Native Authority but its activities have grown in proportion with its revenue which has increased from £4,000 in 1947-48 to an estimated £7,000 in 1949-50.

13. The Gonja area of the Territory is administered as part of the Kpembe sub-division of the Gonja Native Authority. The chief event of the year was the formation of the Gonja Legislative Assembly. (Section A, paragraph 65)

14. The Krachi Native Authority consists of the Krachiwura as President, and his Council, which includes, at present, the Head Chiefs of the Adele and the Adjuati tribes, the two senior elders in Kete Krachi, seven chiefs representing the other tribal sub-divisions subordinate to the Krachiwura, and four members of the Finance Committee representing non-traditional elements. The full Council meets twice a year to decide on matters of policy and to approve the budget, routine administration being in the hands of the Krachiwura, his two senior Elders, and the Treasurer. Some reorganisation was planned to ensure better and more regular participation in the local government system by the Native Authority members resident outside Kete Krachi, especially as regards the independent divisions of Adele and Adjuati. Action was however postponed to await the report of the Committee on Constitutional Reform. Consisting, as it does, of a heterogeneous collection of small tribes federated in a single Authority, it is inevitable that sectional interests and petty jealousies should tend to hinder the progress of this Native Authority. Nevertheless, some advances have been made, notably a reorganisation of the Treasury and a large increase in the medical facilities provided by the Native Authority.

15. The Territorial Council of the Northern Territories decided at its meeting in June, 1949, to sit in future at six-monthly intervals. This Council, of which the Chief Commissioner is President, is advisory only but it is likely to become the basis of the Regional Administration of the Northern Territories proposed as part of the constitutional changes. It is representative of the whole of the Northern Territories and the Northern Section. The members for Krachi, Eastern Dagomba, and Nanumba represent areas entirely inside the Section; those for East Gonja, Kusasi, and South Mamprusi represent areas partly in the Section and partly in the Northern Territories. The total membership of the Council is seventeen, excluding the President who is the only official member.

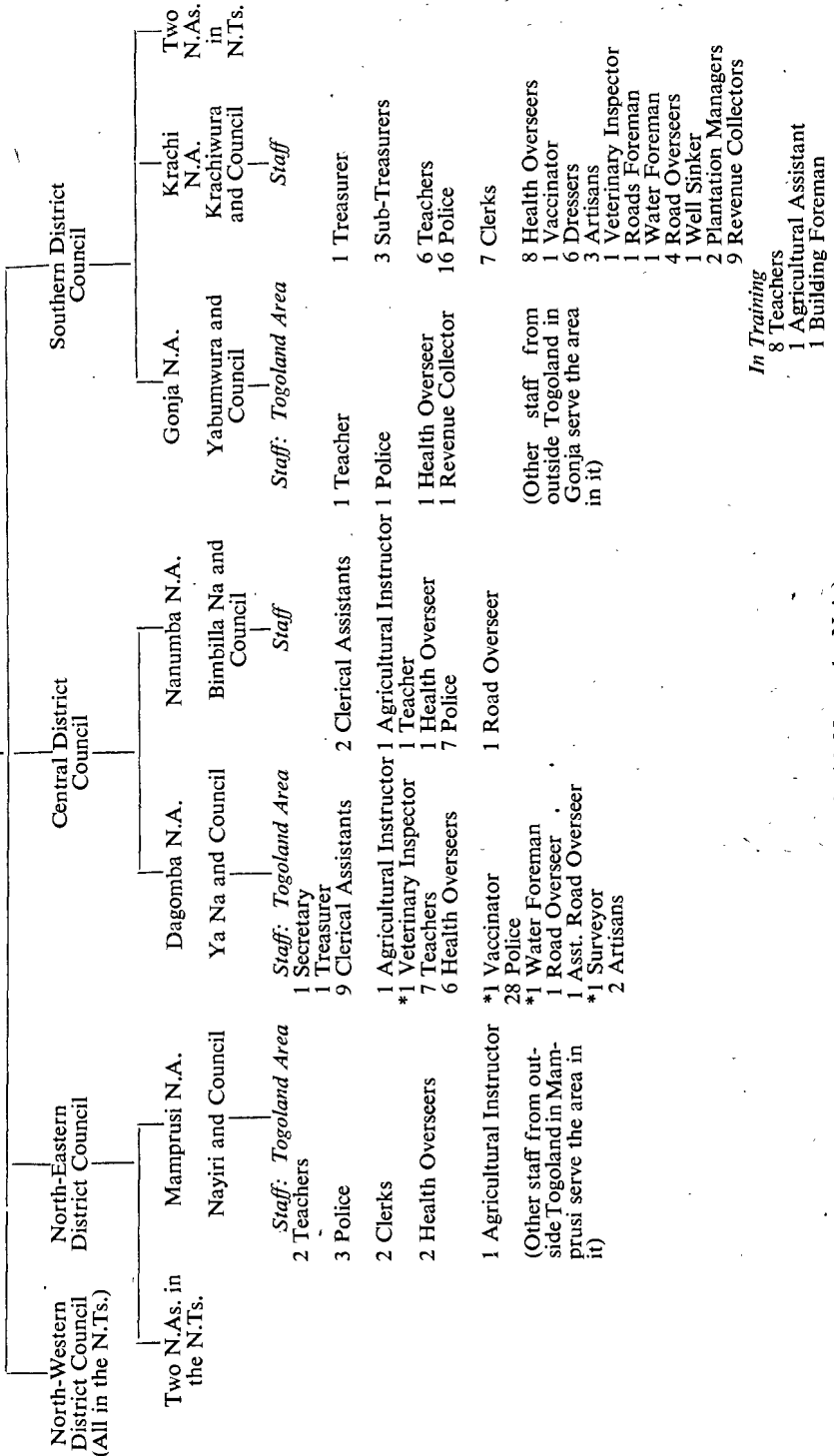
16. Between the Native Authorities with their executive, financial, and judicial powers, and the Territorial Council, which is advisory, there exist the District Councils formed in 1948, and which functioned throughout 1949. They form intermediate bodies for discussion of matters of more than local and less than Territorial importance and also for preliminary debate on the agenda of the Territorial Council. It is possible that they may evolve into a recognised tier in the local government system with executive and financial powers. Three Councils affect the Northern Section, the North-Eastern Council includes the whole of the Mamprusi Native Authority together with two others wholly within the Northern Territories; the Central Council consists of the whole of the Dagomba and the Nanumba Native Authorities; while the Southern Council is made up of the Gonja, Krachi, Brong, and Mo Native Authorities (the last two being in the Northern Territories). Each Council met three times during the year.

17. The following diagram explains the Native Authority Organisation in the Northern Section:

TERRITORIAL COUNCIL (Advising the Chief Commissioner)

Training and Technical advice from the Education, Water Supply, Animal Health and Agriculture Departments

Local representative of the Public Works, Medical, Police and Forestry Departments



18. The Native Authorities of the Northern Section, with the assistance of the Technical Departments of the Gold Coast, themselves educate and train prospective candidates for their administrations. The normal education 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 Departments of the Native Authorities. The standard of training has continued to improve in all services but is probably highest at present in the teaching profession, where a well-organised and intensive three-year course is provided. The majority of Native Administration Staff are natives of the Districts in which they serve.

19. The organisation described above is designed to encourage a steady development, politically, socially, and economically, in the lives of the indigenous peoples. The system is flexible and allows the best use to be made of modern technical and political experience on a background of indigenous custom and organisation. The customs of the people are recognised by the entire community as their rule of life and they are enforced in their Courts. An extract from the Gold Coast Courts Ordinance gives point to this :

Nothing in this Ordinance shall deprive the Courts of the right to observe and enforce the observance, or shall deprive any person of the benefit, of any native law or custom existing in the Gold Coast, such law or custom not being 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.

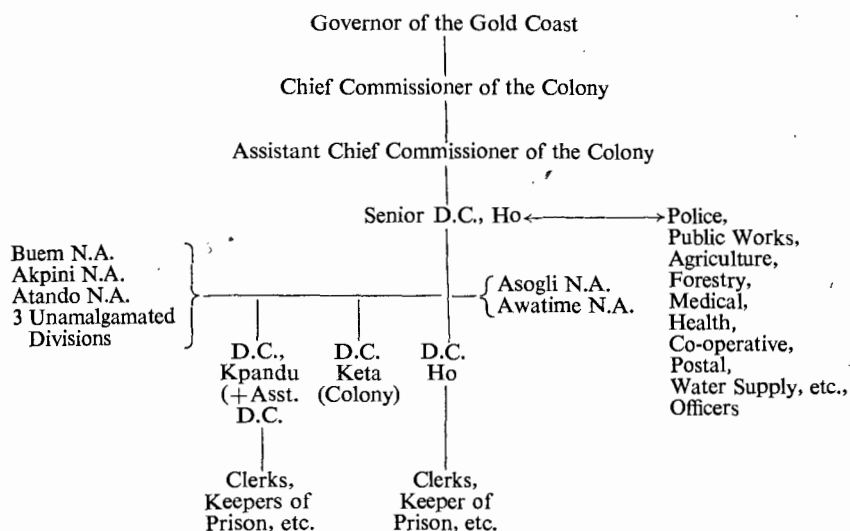
Nevertheless, native custom and law in the Northern Section should not be regarded as static, for in fact it is constantly developing and undergoing change. Many of the old ideas and conceptions are breaking up and the ties of the family and clan are also loosening. For example, the Konkombas, who still farm their old lands by the banks of the River Oti, live in isolated family compounds but many of those who have migrated southwards have adopted a village economy on the lines of the Dagombas. The changing position of women clearly demonstrates the changes that are taking place throughout the social order. A father still tries to maintain that it is his right to arrange his daughter's marriage but, since no compulsion is permitted by law, girls now insist on choosing their own husbands. The younger generation is beginning to voice the ideas acquired from travel and education and from the greater opportunities which now exist for public debate. A few years ago the election of Dagomba Chiefs or the setting up of the Gonja Legislative Assembly could never have been contemplated but to-day they are generally welcomed, even by the older generation. The law does not provide for suffrage on European lines but the two examples just given and the plebiscite held in the Krachi District regarding the petition to the United Nations show that the idea of a suffrage of compound owners at least is becoming recognised over a large area. In the Mamprusi District there is no direct popular representation of the kind achieved by the ballot box except in the case of the two Urban Subordinate Native Authorities at Bawku and Bolgatanga and the traditional leaders are still completely acceptable to the population. 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.

General Administration and Local Government : Southern Section

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

21. The District Commissioner and Assistant District Commissioner stationed at Kpandu 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.

22. The diagram of this senior organisation is as follows :



23. In the Southern Section, as in the Northern Section, the Administrative Officers exercise certain judicial functions. The Administrative Service is primarily responsible for the general administration of the Territory, 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.

24. Two Government Medical Officers are now stationed in the Southern Section, one being at Ho and the other at Hohoe. The Hospital at Ho has been extended. The small hospital at Hohoe is still in use, but work on a new hospital which is estimated to cost £37,000 has now been started.

25. The only other important change in staff in the Southern Section was the posting of an Education Officer to Ho.

26. A Government Agricultural Officer was stationed at Kpeve and a Government Forestry Officer at Ho, exercising general supervision over the Southern Section in their different branches. An Agricultural Survey Officer stationed at Kpeve began the inspection and plotting of all cocoa areas in the Southern Section.

27. An Inspector of Produce is stationed at Hohoe and is responsible for the inspection of all cocoa and coffee leaving the Southern Section.

28. An Inspector of Works, Water Supply Department, who is responsible to the Director of Water Supply at Tamale, is stationed at Ho. He has been responsible for a large amount of work in sinking wells in the areas around Ho and has now started work in the vicinity of Kpandu.

29. Most of the engineering work of the Southern 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 engineering work and visits the Southern 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 Colony.

30. A considerable amount of work has been done during the year in re-organising local government. The Native Administration (Southern Section of Togoland under British Mandate) Ordinance (Cap 90) has been repealed and in its place the Native Authority (Southern Section of Togoland under U.K. Trusteeship) Ordinance (No. 7 of 1949), and the Native Courts (Southern Section of Togoland under U.K. Trusteeship) Ordinance (No. 8 of 1949), have been brought into force. One of the major effects of this new legislation has been to emphasise the separation of executive and judicial functions. Whereas under the old Ordinance there were Divisional Tribunals, which tended to be constituted solely by the Chief and Elders of the Division, there are now Native Courts constituted for wider areas with a panel of persons, including Chiefs and non-Chiefs, who are considered suitable to sit as members.

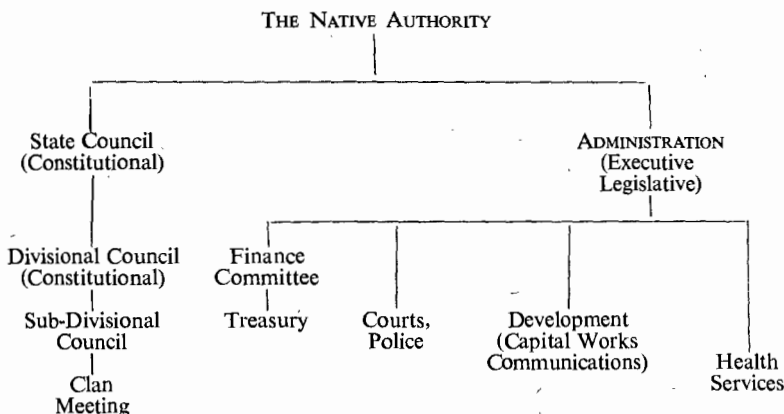
31. The Native Authority (Southern Section of Togoland under U.K. Trusteeship) Ordinance was brought into force on the 1st September. While retaining certain principles (formerly enacted in Cap. 90 which it repealed) required by circumstances peculiar to the Southern Section of Togoland, it anticipated further political advance by making provision for a Southern Togoland Council and by bringing the law governing local authorities into line with that in the Gold Coast. It was necessary when the new Ordinance was brought into force for Native Authorities to be reconstituted by Order of the Governor. When this was done, the opportunity was taken of broadening the former system under which the Native Authority normally consisted of the same persons as the State Council. The people had shown a wish for wider representation, and now on the average about one-third of the members of each Native Authority are persons who have not held office by tradition and "stranger communities" are more widely represented. The Awatime Native Authority, with two-thirds, has the highest proportion of members who are not Chiefs, and in no Native Authority is the proportion lower than one-sixth. Another important step forward has been made in the inclusion of two women on the Awatime Native Authority and one woman on each of the Atando, Akpini and Buem Native Authorities.

32. On the 1st April the new Atando Native Authority was set up consisting of representatives from the hitherto unamalgamated Divisions of Gbi, Likpe, and Ve. This Native Authority which was reconstituted in its original form under the new Ordinance, includes six persons who are not Chiefs or holders of traditional offices out of total of fifteen members.

33. 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 Treasurers has on the whole been good.

34. The Native Authority (Southern Section of Togoland under U.K. Trusteeship) Ordinance, 1949, confers powers on Native Authorities to legislate by means of orders and rules, and the purposes for which orders may be made are set out in Appendix II(C). Orders require the approval of the District Commissioner, and are made when it is intended that the legislation should only be temporary. Rules can be made for the same purposes as orders, and for any purpose providing for the peace, order, good government and welfare of persons within the area of the Native Authority. Whereas the approval of the District Commissioner only is necessary in the case of orders, rules require approval of the Governor who has, however, delegated his powers to the Chief Commissioner. Rules at present in force concern markets, slaughterhouses, lorry parks, the registration of births, deaths, marriages and divorces and the activities of herbalists and palm-wine sellers. Orders have been made by some Native Authorities to control grass burning during the 1949-50 dry season, whilst the approval of rules is being considered by the Chief Commissioner.

35. A diagram of a typical Native Authority Organisation in the Southern Section is given below :



Civil Service—Both Sections

36. The following statistics (which are the most recent available) show the number of natives of Togoland in the established grades of the Civil Service (both pensionable and non-pensionable) :

<i>Total number of Civil Servants stationed in Togoland at 31/12/48</i>	<i>Total number of natives of Togoland in the Gold Coast Civil Service at 31/12/48</i>	<i>Number of natives of Togoland stationed in Togoland at 31/12/48</i>
402	940	58

Analysis by Departments of the above figures is shown in the table on the following page.

	<i>Civil Servants stationed in Togoland</i>	<i>Togoland Natives in Civil Service</i>	<i>Togoland Natives actually stationed in Togoland</i>
Administration	30	36	22
Finance	1	8	—
Agriculture	26	107	14
Animal Health	7	17	—
Broadcasting	—	9	—
Customs	111	52	—
Education	9	6	—
Electricity	—	15	—
Forestry	27	15	1
Medical	39	58	7
Police	75	84	1
Posts and Telegraphs	12	53	1
*Public Works	—	109	—
Prisons	43	62	10
Railway	—	233	—
Supreme Court	6	3	—
Miscellaneous	16	73	2

* (Public works in the Territory are carried out partly by private contractors, partly by labour supervised by Administrative Officers, partly by labour supervised by Engineers and subordinate staff of the Public Works Department stationed in the Gold Coast who visit the Territory regularly and partly by Native Authorities.)

37. 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, Forest, Education, 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, Forest, and Education Services are also normally required to undergo a course of post-graduate study related to Colonial conditions. Officers appointed to the Administrative Service are not required to possess a University Degree but the normal intellectual standard demanded is that of a good Honours Degree at a University or experience showing comparable ability. Selected candidates normally undergo a 15-month course of training in the United Kingdom in Colonial subjects before taking up their appointments in the Gold Coast. Officers appointed to the Customs and Police Services are not required to hold a University Degree but are required to have a high general standard of education. All officers of the Unified Services (whether recruited locally or in the United Kingdom) are eligible to return to the United Kingdom for a nine month course of training at Oxford or Cambridge University in order to study a subject or subjects of special interest to them after they have spent a few years in the Gold Coast.

38. 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.

Electoral Methods in the Territory

39 At present the law does not provide for suffrage on European lines, but this is a matter which will be given consideration in the course of bringing the proposals of the Committee on Constitutional Reform into operation.

40. The Committee on Constitutional Reform has proposed that in the existing municipalities, elections should be direct in a single stage by ballot. In the other constituencies, comprising urban and rural districts, there would

be a primary election by universal adult suffrage, by a method appropriate to each constituency, of delegates to an electoral college of the constituency. Those delegates would, at a secondary election, elect by ballot a nominated candidate for membership of the House of Assembly. The electoral colleges would remain in being for bye-elections. The Committee suggested that the electoral college for a constituency should consist of not less than 200 delegates to ensure a fair election on the broadest practicable basis.

41. The Committee also recommended that Males and Females of the age of 25 years and over should have the vote. A voter should previously have registered, and, in addition, should either have paid or contributed to the payment of rates, or have paid his annual rate.

42. On these proposals they have commented :

There is a popular cry throughout the country for universal adult suffrage. Our recommendation is for universal suffrage but by indirect election. In taking this step, we are fully aware of possible dangers as the country embarks on the large-scale experiment of responsible government. We are convinced, however, that it is through experience alone that a people can learn the proper use of their rights as citizens and that they must, at the same time, bear the responsibility for the misuse of them. We feel that we can rely on the general good sense of the large majority of our people, who are by no means lacking in political understanding.

Nevertheless, we have weighed the risks involved most carefully and by recommending election in two stages, except in the cases of the existing municipalities of Accra, Cape Coast, Sekondi-Takoradi and Kumasi, we have provided a means for the exercise of responsible judgment, in two stages, in the election of members to the Assembly. This process of election should minimise the dangers inherent in the wide and rapid extension of the franchise before the development of that full political sense which is the true bulwark against the charlatan and demagogue.

43. Meanwhile, the Southern Togoland Council composed of three representatives from each Native Authority will elect one member from Southern Togoland for the Legislative Council as at present constituted.

44. Native Customary procedure for the selection of State Councils involves consultation with the adult members of the community at some stage, and the procedure in the case of Native Authorities is similar. The Committee on Constitutional Reform has proposed that the franchise for elections to Local Authorities should be given to adults who have been in residence in the locality for six months, have registered as voters, and have paid their local tax.

45. For the purpose of selecting two representatives to the Standing Consultative Commission for Togoland each Native Authority in the Southern Section and the Krachi Native Authority was given five votes and each unamalgamated Division was given one vote. The Native Authorities of the Northern Section apart from the Krachi Native Authority did not wish to be represented.

Customary Law and Land Tenure

46. 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

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47. 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.

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

The laws relating to succession are, like the laws of land tenure, 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.

49. 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 thirty years of a money economy in the Southern Section 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 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.

50. 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 in the Southern Section 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.

Judicial Organisation

Southern Section

51. The Supreme Court of the Gold Coast has jurisdiction over the Southern Section of Togoland which, for judicial purposes, is regarded as part of the Gold Coast Colony and, by an Order of the Governor the jurisdiction of the Lands Division has now been extended to the Southern Section. The function of the Supreme Court is in the main appellate. Initial jurisdiction is exercised by the Magistrate's Court in which the District Magistrate, who is a professional lawyer, and Administrative officers sitting as Magistrates have jurisdiction. In practice the jurisdiction is exercised by the District Magistrate whose headquarters are at Ho and who, while on circuit, disposes of criminal and civil cases at centres such as Kpandu and Hohoe. Administrative officers have concurrent jurisdiction in criminal and civil cases, but their criminal jurisdiction only extends to a fine of £50 or imprisonment for 6 months, or both, whereas that of the District Magistrate extends to a fine of £100 or imprisonment for one year. Civil jurisdiction of Administrative officers in personal suits is limited to cases in which the amount involved does not exceed £100, whereas the District Magistrate has powers to deal with cases involving sums of up to £150. In practice the work of Administrative officers is normally confined to remanding criminal cases for the District Magistrate to try on his next court sitting day, and to the issue of Court processes.

52. Although the Supreme Court and the Magistrate's Court have jurisdiction in criminal and civil cases, a large number of cases are disposed of by Native Courts which have been constituted under the Native Courts (Southern Section of Togoland under United Trusteeship) Ordinance, 1949. These Native Courts have replaced the Tribunals formerly constituted under the Native Administration (Southern Section of Togoland under British Mandate) Ordinance, Cap. 90. There are 24 Native Courts in the Southern Section. The only cases over which Native Courts have no jurisdiction are those coming from the Divisions of Anfoega, Nkonya and Santrokofi which have not been brought within the scope of the Native Authority Ordinance, and have no statutory administrative powers. In these areas the Magistrate's Court and the Supreme Court exercise jurisdiction, the Lands Division of the latter having exclusive jurisdiction in land cases.

53. 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.

54. The jurisdiction of Native Courts of each grade defined by the Native Courts (Southern Section of Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship) Ordinance in offences against Native Customary law and in civil and criminal cases, is set out in detail in Appendix IVD. In addition, the Ordinance gives powers to the Governor to make Orders conferring powers on Native Courts to administer the provisions of any Ordinance. So far jurisdiction has been conferred by Order on Native Courts to deal with a large number of the less serious crimes under the Criminal Code, Cap. 9, and to hear cases under a number of other Ordinances, such as those dealing with mosquito breeding, communal labour and control of prices and rents.

55. Appeals from Native Courts go first to the Native Appeal Court with jurisdiction, and then to the Magistrate's Court constituted by the District

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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.

47. 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.

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

The laws relating to succession are, like the laws of land tenure, 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.

49. 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 thirty years of a money economy in the Southern Section 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 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.

50. 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 in the Southern Section 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.

Judicial Organisation

Southern Section

51. The Supreme Court of the Gold Coast has jurisdiction over the Southern Section of Togoland which, for judicial purposes, is regarded as part of the Gold Coast Colony and, by an Order of the Governor the jurisdiction of the Lands Division has now been extended to the Southern Section. The function of the Supreme Court is in the main appellate. Initial jurisdiction is exercised by the Magistrate's Court in which the District Magistrate, who is a professional lawyer, and Administrative officers sitting as Magistrates have jurisdiction. In practice the jurisdiction is exercised by the District Magistrate whose headquarters are at Ho and who, while on circuit, disposes of criminal and civil cases at centres such as Kpandu and Hohoe. Administrative officers have concurrent jurisdiction in criminal and civil cases, but their criminal jurisdiction only extends to a fine of £50 or imprisonment for 6 months, or both, whereas that of the District Magistrate extends to a fine of £100 or imprisonment for one year. Civil jurisdiction of Administrative officers in personal suits is limited to cases in which the amount involved does not exceed £100, whereas the District Magistrate has powers to deal with cases involving sums of up to £150. In practice the work of Administrative officers is normally confined to remanding criminal cases for the District Magistrate to try on his next court sitting day, and to the issue of Court processes.

52. Although the Supreme Court and the Magistrate's Court have jurisdiction in criminal and civil cases, a large number of cases are disposed of by Native Courts which have been constituted under the Native Courts (Southern Section of Togoland under United Trusteeship) Ordinance, 1949. These Native Courts have replaced the Tribunals formerly constituted under the Native Administration (Southern Section of Togoland under British Mandate) Ordinance, Cap. 90. There are 24 Native Courts in the Southern Section. The only cases over which Native Courts have no jurisdiction are those coming from the Divisions of Anfoega, Nkonya and Santrokofi which have not been brought within the scope of the Native Authority Ordinance, and have no statutory administrative powers. In these areas the Magistrate's Court and the Supreme Court exercise jurisdiction, the Lands Division of the latter having exclusive jurisdiction in land cases.

53. 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.

54. The jurisdiction of Native Courts of each grade defined by the Native Courts (Southern Section of Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship) Ordinance in offences against Native Customary law and in civil and criminal cases, is set out in detail in Appendix IVD. In addition, the Ordinance gives powers to the Governor to make Orders conferring powers on Native Courts to administer the provisions of any Ordinance. So far jurisdiction has been conferred by Order on Native Courts to deal with a large number of the less serious crimes under the Criminal Code, Cap. 9, and to hear cases under a number of other Ordinances, such as those dealing with mosquito breeding, communal labour and control of prices and rents.

55. Appeals from Native Courts go first to the Native Appeal Court with jurisdiction, and then to the Magistrate's Court constituted by the District

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

56. Only persons " of African descent, provided that the mode of life of such person is that of the general community and that such person is in his country of origin subject to African Customary law " are subject to the jurisdiction of Native Courts. Non-Africans and a limited number of Africans are not subject to their jurisdiction. Native Courts hear cases in the native language but the Court records are written in English. In all other Courts proceedings are conducted in English, but any one has a right to speak in his own language, and have the proceedings interpreted to him; and this is the invariable practice, when one of the parties is not conversant with English.

57. The Native Courts in the Southern Section are constituted by an Order of the Governor setting up a panel of members for each Court. The number of persons on the panel is about thirty, 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.

58. Regulations made by Order of the Governor to govern procedure in the Native Courts of the Southern Section were brought into effect on the 1st September. In many respects these are similar to the Rules of Court for the Supreme Court and Magistrates' Courts but they have been made to suit the more limited jurisdiction of Native Courts.

Northern Section

59. 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 and Kete Krachi 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 Court of the Supreme Court and thence to the West African Court of Appeal. The powers of a District Commissioner sitting as a Magistrate are limited to cases where the debt, damage, or demand is not more than £100 and in criminal cases, to inflicting a fine of £50 or a sentence of imprisonment for six months, or both. The Magistrates at Kete Krachi, Yendi, Salaga, and Gambaga, have, by Order of the Chief Justice of the Gold Coast increased powers of a fine of £200 or imprisonment for two years, in criminal cases. All sentences are subject to review by the Judge of the Divisional Court, apart from the normal right of Appeal.

60. 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. English is the language of these Courts but any person appearing in Court has the right to speak in his own language and have the proceedings interpreted to him. The work of these Courts in the Northern Section is not heavy, and the greater proportion of litigation comes before the Native Courts.

61. Native Courts in the Northern Section are established under the Native Courts (Northern Territories) Ordinance (Cap. 85). They have specified criminal jurisdiction in respect of Rules and Orders made by Native Authorities ; and of certain of the simpler common law offences specified in the Laws ; and also of some offences, criminal only by virtue of customary law (such as adultery), as prescribed by Order of the Governor. Native Courts also have defined jurisdiction in civil actions. There are three grades of Native Court, "A", "B" and "C". "A" Courts may inflict fines up to £50 and imprisonment up to six months, "B" and "C" Courts may inflict fines up to £25 and £5 and imprisonment up to three months and one month respectively. All Courts can order corporal punishment of up to 12 strokes with a light cane for juvenile male delinquents. In civil cases Native Courts can try actions for debt, demand, and damages ; divorce and other matrimonial suits ; and causes 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.

63. Within the Northern Section, the Krachi Native Authority Area has one "A" Court, one "B" Court, and two "C" Courts. A third "C" Court is to be set up. 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 portions of the Territory although it is proposed to establish two shortly for the Konkomba and B'moba divisions of the Mamprusi District. Cases now arising in these areas are tried by Native Courts inside the Northern Territories. There are Native Courts of Appeal at Yendi, Bimbilla, and Kete Krachi within the Trust Territory. Appeals from Native Courts lie as follows : In criminal cases—from the Native Court of first instance to the Magistrate's Court thence to the Divisional Court. In civil cases—from the Native Court of first instance to the Native Court of Appeal, or, if none, direct to the Magistrate's Court, thence to the Chief Commissioner's Court. In land cases—from the Native Court of first instance to the Native Court of Appeal and thence direct to the Chief Commissioner's Court. There is a final appeal to the West African Court of Appeal in all types of cases. In addition to these systems of appeals, 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.

64. The official language of the Native Courts in the Northern Section is the language of the tribe dominant in the area in which the Court is situated, but proceedings are recorded in English. 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. The procedure of the Courts is not governed by precise rules, although the

English practice is followed broadly, as a result of supervision by District Commissioners and the dictates of the Courts to which appeals lie. The method of ascertainment of fact is the hearing of evidence on oath and cross-examination. No barrister, solicitor, proctor, or attorney may appear before a Native Court nor in any Court hearing an appeal from one. No non-African is subject to the jurisdiction of a Native Court but his evidence in writing may be used. Native Courts can inflict no punishment for which the written law makes no provision and sentences of imprisonment are subject to confirmation by the District Commissioner.

General

65. Apart from the fact that non-Africans are not normally subject to the Native Courts and cannot become members of them, the Courts of the Territory do not differentiate in any way according to race or sex, nor between persons on the grounds of nationality. Judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the Governor on the directions of the King; Magistrates are appointed by the Governor. Supreme Court Magistrates and Judges may be Africans or non-Africans and there is nothing to prevent suitably qualified women becoming members of Native Courts, Magistrates or Judges. Three out of the seven Puisne Judges of the Supreme Court are Africans at present.

66. 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 obligations to be governed exclusively by English law, the customary law is inapplicable.

67. 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.

68. With regard to Native Courts in the Southern Section by virtue of section 15 of the Native Courts (Southern Section of Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship) Ordinance the 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 offences only by native customary law limiting jurisdiction to seven offences set out in the first schedule to the Native Courts (Southern Section of Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship) Ordinance. These include offences such as "putting into fetish" and "recklessly or unlawfully swearing an oath". The maximum penalty which can be imposed depends upon the grade of the Court in which it is tried. In the case of a "B" Court it is a fine of £25, or in default imprisonment not exceeding three months. Jurisdiction of this nature is supplementary to that conferred upon Native Courts by Order of the Governor to which reference was made in answer to question 28.

69. 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.

70. 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.

71. 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.

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

F. ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT

(a) General Economic Situation

1. A reduction in the price of cocoa for the 1949-50 crop, the good prices obtaining for primary products, and the ample supply of consumer goods resulted in a general stabilisation of economic conditions and it seems clear that the dangers of inflation have lessened. Another encouraging fact is that there is a noticeable tendency for the people to appreciate the advantages of putting their money into projects such as house building, instead of spending it exclusively on consumer goods, thus raising their social standards. Capital works carried out by Government on projects such as road building and improved medical and educational facilities, have added to the real wealth of the Territory.

2. The economic situation of the *Southern Section* may be considered to be sound. It is self-sufficient in all the principal staple foodstuffs and sells large quantities of rice, beans, cocoyams and cassava (garri, kokonte etc.), maize and other foodstuffs to the Gold Coast. As there is no Customs frontier between the Territory and the Gold Coast no figures of this trade, which is all in the hands of African traders, are kept, although at the end of 1949, the Agricultural Department began to record the main commodities crossing the Senchi Ferry on the Accra-Ho road. Cocoa is the chief cash crop and one of the main sources of Government taxation revenue. It is estimated that 18,000 tons will be shipped overseas from Togoland during the 1949-50 main crop season: owing to climatic conditions the 1948 yield will not be reached. Other crops grown for export and providing minor sources of income are coffee and palm kernels.

3. The *Northern Section*, economically, presents a sharp contrast between the cocoa-growing areas of the Krachi District, where an advanced stage of economic development has been reached and the production of food and cash crops is nicely balanced, and the savannah areas of the rest of the section, in which the basic economy is still subsistence farming. In general, however, the whole of the Northern Section is also self-sufficient in all staple foodstuffs. In the Dagomba, Gonja, and Krachi Districts there is a surplus of exportable foodstuffs, but in the Mamprusi District there is seldom a surplus and sometimes a real shortage. In early 1949 there was a shortage in the Kusasi area of the far North but it was quickly relieved by the importing of grain from elsewhere. Prices reached unprecedented heights until the new harvests came in.

4. The harvests of 1949 were everywhere excellent as a result of good rains.

5. Although the price received by farmers for their cocoa was lower than in the previous year it was still very high by earlier standards and purchasing power consequently remained strong, sustained by the good prices obtained for other crops. The increase in the supply of consumer goods has been maintained, and inflation kept in check. Petrol rationing has been discontinued and supplies of it have been adequate. The condition of trade in the *Southern Section* is fast approaching that of a buyer's market.

6. In the *Northern Section* the effect of the high price for cocoa and an increase in wage rates was to maintain the high prices of previous years for imported goods and foodstuffs. There was in 1949 a considerable increase in the goods imported into the Gold Coast, and the people of the Trust Territory have obtained their share of the benefit of this increase. The lower purchasing power of the Northern Section combined with the additional transport charges means that fewer consumer goods reach the North than the South (the position is similar in the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast). In the Dagomba and Krachi Districts there is evidence that more money is in circulation: more and better clothes can be seen and imported goods are more plentiful than in recent years. Bicycles in particular are in great demand and purchasers are showing an interest in such expensive items as power-driven corn-mills and shotguns. Building materials are still scarce and expensive and prices for sawn timber have been high.

7. The table below shows the very considerable increase in the volume of imports into the Gold Coast as a whole for 1949 as compared with previous years:

	1946	1947	1948	Estimated 1949
Canned fish cwts	3,734	21,985	25,756	30,000
Sugar tons	4,084	4,167	5,945	9,500
Tinned Milk cwts.	11,876	16,162	36,201	40,000
Flour tons	5,053	6,565	7,376	18,000
Tobacco, unmanufactured lbs. (000 omitted)	1,278	1,212	1,446	1,800
Cigarettes Millions	441	668	373	700
Cotton Piece Goods sq. yds. (000 omitted)	36,921	42,851	62,135	95,000
Matchets ... Nos. (000 omitted)	343	604	990	1,200
Sewing Machines ... Nos.	496	2,870	7,495	15,500
Buckets, Pails and Basins ... tons	694	886	802	1,200
Other hardware Value £ (000 omitted)	140	285	309	600
Bicycles ... Nos.	7,923	12,526	25,380	40,000
Private Cars ... Nos.	468	1,261	1,513	1,750
Lorries and Chassis ... Nos.	492	1,183	2,818	2,500
Cement tons	65,237	73,341	112,687	150,000
Perfumery ... Value £ (000 omitted)	142	258	372	400
All foodstuffs, Tobacco and Spirits Value £ (000 omitted)	1,896	3,187	3,489	6,000
Raw Materials Value £ (000 omitted)	393	401	555	700
Textiles ... Value £ (000 omitted)	4,391	7,282	10,087	15,000
Metals ... Value £ (000 omitted)	3,080	5,970	9,016	10,000
Miscellaneous manufactures Value £ (000 omitted)	3,095	4,364	5,899	6,500

Imports of kerosene included in this table in previous years were misleading as imports vary according to tanker programmes, and include supplies to be packed in the Gold Coast for re-export. Releases for Gold Coast consumption are controlled and have been:

1946	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,199	tons
1947	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,453	"
1948	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,080	"
1949	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,780	"

The same remarks as to imports apply to Petrol, and releases have been :

1946	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,093	tons
1947	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,770	"
1948	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,141	"
1949	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44,000	"

8. The most important fisheries in the Territory are those of the Volta river and its tributary the Oti, the former bordering the Territory for about 140 miles from the entry of the Dakar river in the North to that of the Dayi river in the South.

9. The river fisheries have had a normal season, and the economic situation of the fisherman has not differed materially from that in 1948. The purchasing power of consumers has on the whole been maintained and ample gear has been available, so that the difficulties referred to in the 1947 Report have not been repeated.

10. The estimated production of forests in Togoland is given in Appendix IX (E). Building activity has continued at about the same level as in 1948 and, as local pitsawyers were unable to meet the demand for timber, it was necessary to import from the Gold Coast.

(b) Economic Policy of the Administering Authority

11. The policy of the Administering Authority is to give every encouragement to the indigenous inhabitants of the Territory to develop the natural resources of the Territory themselves and the law prohibits non-natives of the Territory from acquiring land without the previous consent of the Governor. This policy is furthered by the demonstration of improved methods of farming and fishing, by the provision and improvement of water supplies, the encouragement of co-operatives and assistance in the establishment of secondary industries. The work of the Local Development Committees in the Southern Section (see paras. 15-16 below) should also develop the policy of the Administering Authority.

12. 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 prospect. A prerequisite however is that food supplies must be assured which in turn depends on intensified soil conservation work and improved agricultural methods, both of which are receiving the closest and co-operative attention of the Departments of Agriculture and Forestry. Forest reserves to protect the headwaters of rivers and the soil on hillsides are being surveyed and increased, while Rules to prevent the annual burning of the grassland are in force throughout the section except in the Krachi District. Contour ploughing, the use of bullock-drawn ploughs and equipment, and the use of farmyard manure are practices which are gradually spreading throughout the Section. The Native Authorities of the Mamprusi and Dagomba Districts assist in this work with loan schemes for the provision of expensive equipment.

(c) Development Plans

13. There is a Ten-Year Plan for the Gold Coast as a whole of which development work in the Territory is an integral part. For example, the building of the hospital in Hohoe, which is now in progress, and the plans to

construct a pipe-borne water supply system in Hohoe and to install a re-diffusion station at Ho in the near future are all part of the Ten-Year Plan. This Plan is at present being revised by the Working Committee of the Economic Development Committee, which co-ordinates all activities under the plan.

14. During 1948 this Committee appointed a number of sub-committees to assist it in the revision of the Ten-Year Plan. Each of these sub-committees was representative of the departments of Government concerned and of local interests generally. Africans selected to serve on them were chosen for their knowledge of, and interest in, the subject being dealt with by any particular sub-committee, and for their ability to contribute to the deliberations of the sub-committee on that subject with the interests of the whole of the Gold Coast and the Territory in mind. By July, 1949, the work of the sub-committees was sufficiently far advanced for their proposals to be considered by the Working Committee of the Economic Development Committee. The Working Committee laid down the general principles upon which the reports of the sub-committees should be co-ordinated and a special officer was selected to carry out this complicated task. It was not expected that the revised plan would be ready until mid 1950, but by the end of 1949 an economic survey, which was to form the economic basis of the revised plan, was completed.

15. *Local Development* is the concern of the Southern Togoland Rural Development Committee, which was set up during the year and held its first meeting in May. It is not a statutory body and consists of Government officers working in Southern Togoland and representatives of the Native Authorities. Its purpose is to provide a means of combining the enthusiasms of local communities with the effort of Government officers, working in the closest collaboration with the Native Authorities, in the devising of schemes for improving the economic life of the Section.

16. The Committee has wide terms of reference and considerable financial discretion. It is granted each year some £6,000 for use at its discretion on schemes of local development, the only condition of receiving a share of this grant being that the local community must show its real interest in each scheme by making a substantial contribution in labour, money or materials. The following subjects among others have come up for discussion before the Committee; the potato industry; agricultural education; farm settlement for educated young men; ex-enemy farm land; the Awatime weaving industry; the brick and tile industry; community self help; water supplies for pig farmers; local iron industries; saw mills; rural water supplies; hill-side farming; carpentry school; housing estates; demonstration farms; pig farming; canneries; and cotton spinning.

17. During the year the Gold Coast Government decided that the *Volta River* should be surveyed for its suitability for the production of hydro-electric power, irrigation and navigation. The survey is being carried out by a team of experts, some from a firm of Consulting Engineers and some from the Gold Coast Government, and including experts on dam and harbour construction, river navigation, hydro-electric power generation, irrigation, geology, soil science and land tenure.

(d) Agriculture during 1949

18. The chief of the existing sources of wealth is the *cocoa industry* in the development of which several departments of government are engaged. The Agricultural Department, apart from its special interest in the development of the industry, strives, by applying the results of the researches of the West African Cacao Research Institute, to keep the Territory's cocoa free of disease.

The Department of Co-operation encourages the formation of co-operative societies to undertake for members collectively the marketing of their crop. The Forestry Department assists by the reservation of forests necessary for the maintainance of climatic conditions suitable for the growing of the cocoa trees and by its advice and propagands on forest protection. All cocoa farms are owned privately by Africans and the present high prices encourage the development of both old and new farms.

19. *The conservation of the soil* is an important part of Government policy and both the Forestry and Agricultural Departments are continually advising the people on methods of cultivation which avoid the exposure of the soil to erosion. Demonstration contouring continues in the Southern Section and improved farming methods using animal drawn implements, farmyard manure and contour ploughing as well as improved animal husbandry are being demonstrated in the Northern Section. As has already been described in Section A, an Agricultural Development Committee has been established in Mamprusi to help farmers through a loan scheme to buy implements and bullocks. The forest reserves established by the Forestry Department are designed to protect the headwaters of rivers and the soil on the hill-tops and serve to protect the agricultural areas in regard to water supplies, excessive changes of climate and conservation of the soil.

20. *A cocoa survey* is being carried out in the Southern Section of the Territory by the Department of Agriculture and an Agricultural Survey Officer has been stationed in the area for this purpose. The main objects of the survey are to assess the incidence of swollen shoot disease, which at present appears to be very small, and to estimate the extent and age groups of cocoa areas within the Territory. Swollen shoot disease is being kept under control throughout the Territory by cutting out the diseased trees. A detailed survey of the cocoa areas of the Krachi District has been in progress to assess the incidence of disease and the extent of cocoa cultivation.

An aerial survey of 1,500 square miles was begun over the North Mamprusi District including part of the Northern Section to assist research into the rehabilitation of eroded areas by protection and afforestation.

(e) Forests

21. *The forests* of the Territory are at present mainly of the indirect value referred to above, 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 Department's Ten-Year Development Plan. Owing to its situation, the nature of the ground and the distance to ports, there is little immediate prospect of the development of exports of timber from the Territory. In fact, while there is no shortage of timber for fuel, local demands for sawn timber are not being fully met within the Territory and there has again been a small import from the Gold Coast. A rising standard of living will directly increase the demand for an increased output of forest produce.

(f) Water Supplies

22. *The Department of Water Supply* is occupied with the construction and installation of water supplies and trains and supervises Native Authorities' workmen.

23. In the *Southern Section* the Inspector of Works stationed at Ho completed the construction of his quarters and the department's yards early in the year and a new catchment was constructed for the pipe-borne supply there which now provides 26,000 gallons daily. The pipe line was also improved.

Surveys for an extension at Ho and for a pipe-borne supply at Kpeve were carried out. Three catchments have been constructed to improve village supplies and another is under construction. Seventy wells have been completed in various towns and villages and over thirty were under construction at the end of the year. So far most of the work has been carried out in the area around Ho, but it is gradually being extended into the Kpandu Sub-District. Wells are now being constructed in Kpandu town, where there has been water shortage in the past. The type of well normally being constructed is three feet in diameter, and is sunk to a depth between 30 and 60 feet.

24. The Water Supply Department continued to construct new supplies and to advise Native Authorities in the *Northern Section*. A piped supply for Yendi was almost complete at the end of the year: the supply is about 120,000 gallons per day. 38 wells have been dug in the South Mamprusi part of the Territory, with 23 more wells and two weirs planned.

25. Work has been carried out by the *Geological Survey Department* in connection with the improvement of water supplies and valuable advice has been given to the Water Supply Department. Officers of the Department have now completed the examination of an area North of Yendi in the Dagomba District for the siting of village water supplies.

(g) Fisheries

26. The fisheries survey was continued, having as its object such a utilisation of the river stocks as would obtain the maximum yield consistent with maintenance. It formed part of the survey which has been in progress on the lower reaches of the Volta since 1943 and which has more recently been extended to the rest of the river's course within the Gold Coast. It has been chiefly concerned with the seine net and set net fisheries. Under the Fisheries (Amendment) Regulations a limited number of seine nets may be used in suitable stretches of the river under permits issued by the District Commissioner and granted only for nets having wings not more than 80 yards in length and a mesh in the bag of not less than 2 inches. Fisheries Assistants recorded the number and weight of the fish of the principal species in every catch of certain typical nets. A comparison of the results with those of preceding years reveals any trends towards increase or decrease that may have occurred, and thus gives warning if fishing becomes too intense. Records have been compiled in the Kpandu District since 1945, and have indicated that the Volta River is well stocked with fish of good average size.

27. Set nets may work freely, provided their depth is not greater than 12 feet and their mesh not less than 2 inches. They are widely used in the Volta River particularly in rocky stretches where seines cannot be worked. The catch of a single fleet of set nets is smaller than that of a seine net, but the fleets are so numerous that their contribution to the total river catch is probably greater than that of any other method of fishing.

(h) Protection of indigenous inhabitants

(See also paras. 11 and 12 above)

28. No distinction as regards economic or commercial matters is made in the laws on grounds of race or nationality.

29. The only economic activities carried out by nationals of Members of the United Nations other than the Administering Authority are by general trading firms in the Southern Section, viz., La Compagnie Française de

l'Afrique Occidentale (French), La Societe Commerciale de L'Ouest Africain (French), and the Union Trading Company (Swiss).

30. No non-indigenous group enjoys by law a special position in any branch of the economy of the Territory. In practice the main trading firms are registered in Europe. Other functions undertaken by non-indigenous persons include transport to and from the Northern Section, fishing which is undertaken almost entirely by the Ada from Gold Coast Colony, petty trading by Yorubas from Nigeria in the Northern Section and cocoa growing in Krachi district which is mainly undertaken by Africans from outside the district. 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.

31. No concessions have been granted in the Territory by the Administering Authority.

32. The following enterprises which are publicly-owned or British-owned affect the Territory :

The Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Board (see paras. 88-92) the legal status of which is determined by Ordinance No. 16 of 1947 ;

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

The Gold Coast Agricultural Development Corporation Limited of which the legal status is determined by Ordinance No. 27 of 1948 ;

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

Four trading companies which are registered in the United Kingdom and which, like the trading companies of other nationals, 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).

33. No estimates of national income are yet available.

Public Finance, Money and Banking

(a) Revenue and Expenditure

34. The following is the estimated revenue and expenditure of the Territory (excluding Native Authority budgets) for the financial year ending 31st March, 1949 :

TOGOLAND REVENUE 1948-49

<i>Head</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
	£	
1. Import Duties	306,936	62.1
2. Export Duties	70,251	14.1
3. Excise	3,447	0.8
4. Harbour Dues	5,695	1.2
5. Income Tax and Company Tax	35,000	7.1
6. Licences, Fees of Court, Fines, Stamp Duties... ..	13,000	2.7
7. Other fees and sales	8,000	1.7
8. Motor Licences	10,430	2.2
9. Posts and Telegraphs	8,940	1.9
10. Share of Profits of West African Currency Board	10,806	2.5
11. Miscellaneous	1,295	0.3
12. Grants under Colonial Development and Welfare Act	15,769	3.3
Total	£489,569	

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<i>Head</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
	£	
1. The Governor... ..	1,586	0·3
2. Accountant-General	3,050	0·5
3. Agriculture	25,400	4·0
4. Air Services	1,230	0·2
5. Animal Health	9,947	1·6
6. Audit	2,719	0·4
7. Commerce and Industry	1,038	0·2
8. Co-operation	2,174	0·4
9. Customs and Excise	18,176	3·0
10. Education	113,363	18·4
11. Fisheries	1,038	0·2
12. Forestry	8,051	1·3
13. Geological Survey	1,805	0·3
14. Grants to Native Administrations*	28,257	4·6
15. Income Tax	1,715	0·3
16. Labour... ..	1,657	0·3
17. Lands	2,287	0·4
18. Law Officers	1,280	0·2
19. Legislature*	949	0·2
20. Medical	46,141	7·5
21. Military	50,000	8·1
22. Miscellaneous	26,898	4·4
23. Pensions and Gratuities	35,000	5·7
24. Police	24,687	4·0
25. Political Administration	12,396	2·0
26. Posts and Telegraphs	23,820	3·9
27. Printing	14,741	2·4
28. Prisons	10,839	1·8
29. Public Relations	3,278	0·5
30. Public Works	77,000	12·3
31. Secretariat	7,700	1·2
32. Social Welfare and Housing	6,578	1·1
33. Subventions†	4,112	0·7
34. Supreme Court	7,764	1·3
35. Surveys	8,121	1·3
36. Transport	12,699	2·1
37. Water Supplies	16,947	2·8
	£614,443	

* Previously quoted under Miscellaneous Services.

† 1948 figures represented excess of expenditure over revenue. Revenue is now included under Revenue Head 7.

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

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

over the various parts of the Gold Coast. Many services for the Northern Section are provided at Tamale or elsewhere in the Northern Territories, while certain services provided in the Southern Section are of benefit to parts of the Gold Coast. Again roads in the Gold Coast leading from the ports to the Territory and over which the trade of the Territory passes serve the Territory as much as roads within the Territory itself.

37. There can, however, be no doubt that the expenditure on the administration and social services of the Territory greatly exceeds the revenue derived from it and the resources of the Territory alone would be quite unable to support the standard of organisation and development already achieved there as a result of the close association with the Gold Coast.

38. An undertaking was given to the Trusteeship Council (Document No. T/L 61, page 19 (i)), when compilation of this Report was almost completed, that in future and as far as practicable a breakdown of expenditure and details of actual expenditure in the Territory would be given. This will be done in the Report for 1950, but it is regretted that it has not proved possible to supply these figures for 1949 at such short notice.

39. Copies of the Gold Coast Estimates for the financial year 1949-50 and the Report on the Finance and Accounts for the year 1948-49 have been forwarded to the Library of the United Nations. Comparative tables of Revenue and Expenditure will be found at pages 2 to 5 of the Estimates. A statement of the Assets and Liabilities of the Gold Coast as at 31st March, 1948, forms Table 4 of the Financial Report.

(b) Budgetary System

40. The public budget for the Gold Coast (including the Territory) is prepared by the Financial Secretary and is submitted to the Legislative Council for approval, detailed consideration of it being undertaken by a Select Committee of the Council, the majority of whose members are Africans. An Appropriation Ordinance is passed by the Legislative Council and consented to by the Governor, who then issues his warrant authorising expenditure in accordance with the approved estimates. Supplementary provision for items of unforeseen expenditure is authorised by the Governor during the course of the year, with the consent of a Standing Committee of the Legislative Council.

41. Ordinary and extraordinary expenditure is normally covered by budgetary revenue. The Ten-Year Development Plan for the Gold Coast will be financed from Gold Coast surplus funds, grants-in-aid under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act from His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and public loans. The development work so far carried out has been paid for from surplus funds and grants from His Majesty's Government, but no loans for the purpose have yet been raised. Grants from the Administering Authority are given for specific projects proposed by the Territorial Government and no conditions are attached other than that they should be expended on the projects for which they have been made.

42. These grants are for the Gold Coast generally and no amounts have been specifically earmarked for the Territory; those which were of particular benefit to the Territory were for teacher training colleges, scholarships for higher education, the educational building programme and water supply schemes. The total amount to be made available over a period of ten years by His Majesty's Government to the Gold Coast as a whole is £3,500,000 and when the revision of the Ten-Year Plan is completed it will be possible to provide an estimate of the proportion of this which will be spent in the Trust Territory.

(c) Grants to Native Authorities

43. The grants made by the Gold Coast Government to Native Authorities in the Territory were as follows :

SOUTHERN SECTION		
Local Government Grants-in-aid		£14,278
Special Assistance to Native Authorities to meet Temporary Allowances		796
		£15,074
NORTHERN SECTION		
Krachi Native Authority		£5,516
*Nanumba Native Authority		1,423
*Dagomba Native Authority		15,213
*Mamprusi Native Authority		33,778
*Gonja Native Authority		6,858
		£62,788

* Includes portions of Native Authorities outside the Territory.

44. In the *Southern Section* the amount of the grant is partly dependent upon the amount the Native Authority collected in direct taxation during the financial year two before that for which the grant is made. Thus grants for the financial year 1949-50 have been dependent upon the direct taxation collected for the year 1947-48, except in the case of the Atando Native Authority for which special allowance was made, since it did not exist during the financial year 1947-48. Other factors taken into account are the expenditure of the Native Authority on Personal Emoluments during the same year and the population of the area according to the last published census figures. For the year 1949-50 a grant of 17s. 6d. has been made to each Native Authority for every £1 collected in direct taxation during the year 1947-48, with a grant equal to twenty per cent. of the expenditure in that year on Personal Emoluments and a grant based on population equal to 30s. per hundred 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.

45. Grants-in-aid from the Gold Coast Government take three principal forms : First, a general development grant which may be spent on any development projects for either capital or recurrent expenditure, including expenditure on education, medical and health services, agriculture, forestry, animal health, and water supplies. The development grant given in any year is equal to the amount spent on development two years before from the Native Authority's own revenue apart from any grants-in-aid. It is limited to an amount equal to that raised by the Native Authority in direct taxation in that year. Secondly, there is a specific education grant which covers the salaries of all Native Authority teachers and teachers-in-training and the building costs of senior primary schools and village day schools. Thirdly, the Government of the Gold Coast reimburses Native Authorities for work undertaken directly on its behalf in the maintenance of all roads other than those maintained by the Public Works Department.

46. As a temporary measure a grant has been made for the financial year 1949-50 to assist Native Authorities to pay temporary allowances to their

staff, similar to those paid by Government to its staff. Government salary scales were fixed in 1947 but temporary allowances were introduced on the 1st September, 1949, in view of a rise in the cost of living.

(d) Currency and Banking

47. 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.

48. 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 Order, 1920.
- 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.

49. 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 1948-49 is £10,806.

50. The estimated amount of West African Currency in circulation in the Territory on the 31st March, 1949, was :

20s. and 10s. notes	... ..	£1,462,724
Florins, shillings and sixpence	... ..	724,832
Threepences, pence, half-pence and tenth-pence	... ..	24,609
		£2,212,165

51. 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 and, to a limited extent, by the main firms. Money on deposit is normally placed in the Post Office Savings Bank (which pays interest of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.—free of income tax) or invested in Savings Certificates.

52. Savings Bank business was transacted at all head offices and at 10 postal agencies and facilities were extended to one agency in 1949. Full use was made

of all these facilities and there was an appreciable increase in the total of deposits in 1949. In the Southern Section deposits exceeded withdrawals by £8,119. Details of the transactions of the Bank during 1948 will be found in Appendix IV.

53. The total paid up capital of the Co-operatives in the Territory increased from £3,188 to £7,289 during the year. They accept deposits from members at 3-4 per cent. and issue loans at rates which cannot by law exceed 10 per cent., the present normal charge being between 4 and 6 per cent. During 1949 £8,367 has been issued out in loans to individual members for purposes such as redeeming, extending or improving farm properties. Applications for large amounts are collated at primary level, backed by mutual liability, and endorsed to the local Co-operative Union. When necessary that Union applies for funds to the Gold Coast Co-operative Bank.

54. Loans at 5 per cent. interest can be obtained from the Industrial Development Corporation for the purpose of developing secondary industries (see paragraph 162).

55. 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 inconsiderable.

56. Plans have been made for the establishment of an Agricultural Loans Board, and the sum of £750,000 has been made available for this purpose by the Cocoa Marketing Board. Some delay has occurred in bringing this Board into operation owing to the complex legal problems involved. In the light of comments by a banking expert on the matter some re-casting of the draft Bill has been undertaken, and it is hoped that it will soon be possible to introduce the necessary legislation. Under the Bill an Agricultural Loans Board will be set up to assist private persons or bodies in the development of agriculture, horticulture, dairy farming, animal husbandry, fruit and vegetable growing, or any undertaking directly related to these activities.

57. Foreign exchange control 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 Defence (Finance) (No. 2) Regulations, 1939, as from time to time amended.

58. Exchange restrictions on the free transfer of currency and fluctuations in exchange rates during the fiscal year under review were substantially the same as those laid down by the United Kingdom Exchange Control for the sterling area generally. The inhabitants of Togoland under British and French Trusteeship continued to benefit from local modifications in exchange control made by the Standing Consultative Commission in 1949.

(e) Taxation

59. There is in the Gold Coast a dual tax system with taxes, direct and indirect, payable to both the Government and the Native Authorities. The rates of the former are determined by the legislature, the rates of the latter by the Native Authorities themselves with the approval of the appropriate Chief Commissioner. Government direct taxation is in the form of income tax payable by companies and individuals in the higher income groups. Government indirect taxes include :

- Import and export duties.
- Stamp duties.

Excise on locally produced beer.

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

These are paid by natives and non-natives alike without discrimination, although in practice very few natives have sufficient income to be liable to income tax.

60. The policy is primarily to collect sufficient revenue to meet current expenditure and to set aside each year a sum to provide for long-term development.

61. The bulk of the revenue comes from import and export duties which are collected by His Majesty's Customs chiefly at the ports but also on the land frontiers of the Gold Coast. An appeal against an assessment by the Customs lies to the Governor-in-Council. The collection of income tax is administered by the Gold Coast Income Tax Department. A right of appeal exists to the Supreme Court against an assessment by the Department; and the Department can also sue in the Supreme Court for payment of income tax.

62. There is no discrimination in taxation against foreign individuals or companies.

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

Rates of tax per annum are as follows :

SOUTHERN SECTION

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Akpini Native Authority	6/-	3/-
Asogli Native Authority	4/-	2/-
Atando Native Authority	6/-	2/-
Awatime Native Authority	6/-	2/-
Buam Native Authority	6/-	3/-

NORTHERN SECTION

<i>Native Authority</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Krachi	10/-	2/-
Nanumba	6/-	—
Dagomba	5/-	—
Mamprusi	4/-	—
Gonja*	6/-	—

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

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

64. In the Southern Section rates of Native Authority taxes are determined by the Native Authorities of each area in the light of what they consider to be the capacity of the people to pay while in the Northern Section they are fixed by the Chief Commissioner on the advice of the Native Authority. Exemptions cover persons attending schools, known paupers, old people and permanent invalids. Refusal to pay results in a prosecution in the Native Court which awards penalties appropriate to the circumstances of each case. The maximum penalties are a fine (of three times the tax owed in the Southern Section ; of £10 in the Northern Section) and/or imprisonment of 3 months.

65. In the Northern Section the direct taxes are collected through the 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 monies or who withholds any legally collected monies for himself. In the Southern Section Native Authority taxes are collected by salaried collectors. No Government tax is handed over to the Native Authorities and no Native Authority tax is handed over to Government, financial assistance taking the form of grants-in-aid for specific purposes.

66. 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.

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

68. 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.

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

70. The only property tax is a tax imposed and collected by the Native Authorities on cattle in the Mamprusi, Dagomba and Gonja districts of the Northern Section. In the Gonja area the tax is 3s. per beast and elsewhere 1s. per beast.

71. Chiefs are not remunerated by Government, but in many cases Native Authorities pay salaries to their principal chiefs. The table below shows expenditure on salaries for chiefs, Elders and Councillors under the Administration Heads of the Estimates of the various Native Authorities in the Southern Section :

<i>Native Authority</i>	<i>Total paid to Chiefs, Elders and Councillors, 1948-49</i>	<i>Total Expenditure under Administration Head 1948-49</i>	<i>Total Expenditure of Native Authority, 1948-49</i>	<i>PERCENTAGE of Total Expenditure paid to Chiefs, Elders and Councillors</i>
	£	£	£	
Akpini	323	515	5,138	6%
Asogli	674	1,397	8,590	8%
Atando	—	—	—	—
Awatime	564	877	3,653	15%
Buem	1,675	2,760	17,141	10%

The most important chiefs living in the Northern Section are the Ya-Na (Paramount Chief) of Dagomba and the Krachiwura who received £250 and £192 respectively.

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

Commerce and Trade

(a) Structure of Trade

73. No international agreements with respect to trade applying to the Territory have been entered into by the Administering Authority during the year.

74. The Territory and the Gold Coast are treated as a single entity for customs purposes and no division of customs revenue or expenditure is made between them. They both enjoy their position inside the British Commonwealth so far as preferential import duties on their exports are concerned, but no reduced duties are granted on imported British goods.

75. There is an agreement with Togoland under French Trusteeship by which the cocoa and coffee produced in the Territory may be exported via Lome without being liable for duty in Togoland under French Trusteeship but there are no other customs agreements with neighbouring territories. Goods which originate or are produced in Togoland under French Trusteeship and all West African raw foodstuffs are admitted into the Territory free of duty. Drawback of duty is not granted on goods exported overland.

76. The economy of the *Southern Section* is based on agriculture which provides the livelihood of the vast majority of the people.

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

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

79. Co-operative Societies play an increasingly important part in the economy of the Southern Section as described in paras. 97-99.

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

81. There is a very considerable trade in foodstuffs between the Northern Section and the rest of the Gold Coast. Yams are the principal export—chiefly to South Togoland and the Gold Coast Colony, and other important items are

groundnuts, cowpeas and beans, smoked meat and fish, cattle, sheep and goats, rice, shea butter, and kapok floss. The following are some of the main imports from the South: salt, palm oil, fruit, imported cloth, kerosene, and kola (much of which is re-exported into the adjoining French Territories). This trade is entirely in African hands but is handled more by non-indigenous middlemen than by natives of the Trust Territory, except in the Southern Section where local women have the principal part. Apart from a small quantity of cocoa grown in the Krachi District, the Northern Section has no commodity to export overseas.

82. 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.

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

84. Increasing local demand resulting from the steadily rising standard of living provides sufficient financial incentive for the maximum production of local foodstuffs which could be increased further only by the introduction of mechanised methods, experiments in which are proceeding in the Gold Coast. Timber is not exported since local supplies are insufficient for the Territory's needs. The secondary industries in the Territory provide merely for local requirements. The Agricultural Department has continued its experiments with alternative crops with a view to diversifying the Territory's economy to provide some measure of protection against the danger of a catastrophic fall in the world price of the Territory's principal cash crops.

85. As has already been stated cocoa is by far the most important of those exports which leave West Africa. Apart from the natural incentive to development provided by the high price, the steps taken to promote the industry are the special marketing arrangements and the campaign against swollen shoot disease. So far only very small outbreaks of swollen shoot have been discovered in the Territory and in each of the areas affected all infected trees have been cut out. The farmers are paid a first rehabilitation grant when the trees are cut out and a further grant on replanting.

86. The other products exported outside West Africa are coffee and a negligible quantity of palm kernels, but without the special marketing arrangements which exist for each of these crops they would in all probability rapidly cease to be produced for export.

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

(b) Marketing of Produce for Export

88. The main publicly-owned trading agency which affects the Territory's foreign trade is the Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Board which organises the purchase and sale of the cocoa crop of the Gold Coast and the Territory. The history, composition and functions of the Board and the industry were described in detail in answer to question 73 (pages 81-86) of the Report for 1948.

89. The Board fixes at the beginning of each crop season (main and mid) the price payable to the farmer throughout the season regardless of the fluctuations in the world prices. It pays the same price at a large number of buying centres, thereby going some way to level out the prices paid to farmers near the Coast and those in remote areas, a policy which has the effect of encouraging production.

90. The following comparative table shows the mean annual prices, both c.i.f. Liverpool and to the producers in the Territory, with comparative figures of production for recent years :

<i>Crop year (October to September)</i>	<i>Mean price to nearest £ per ton c.i.f. New York</i>	<i>Mean price to producer at Ho to nearest £ per ton</i>	<i>Total Gold Coast production in tons</i>	<i>Total Togoland production in tons</i>
1938/39 ...	21	no record	298,000	16,451*
1939/40 ...	21	14	241,743	16,539
1940/41 ...	26	11	236,991	15,643
1941/42 ...	45	13	250,720	16,010
1942/43 ...	45	10	207,349	15,494
1943/44 ...	45	11	196,075	13,137
1944/45 ...	45	21	228,729	17,748
1945/46 ...	45	26	209,295	14,005
1946/47 ...	115	50	192,108	15,553
1947/48 ...	207	73	207,559	19,073
1948/49 ...	146	120	278,372	20,625
1949/50 ...	168†	83	255,000†	18,900†

* Calendar year.

† Estimate.

During the year 1948-49, the price received by the Board varied from £211 to £89 a ton and the Board made a small loss on the year, since the price paid to the producer remained fixed at £120 a ton.

91. Legal provision was made early in 1950 for the addition to the Board of a representative of the Trust Territory, as a result of which there is now a majority of African members on the Board.

92. The report of the Chairman of the Board for the year ended 30th September, 1949, is at Appendix VIII.

93. During 1949 the Agricultural Produce Marketing Board was constituted by Ordinance No. 9 of 1949 as follows :

- (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 unofficial members of the Legislative Council.

Legislation was passed early in 1950 to provide for the addition of a representative of Togoland to the Board.

94. Details of the functions of the Board are given in Appendix VIII(C). Briefly, it controls and fixes the prices paid to producers and licensed buying agents, and purchases scheduled agricultural produce for export and arranges for the marketing, cleaning, storing for export, exporting, shipping and sale of its purchases. At present it is concerned with :

Palm oil, palm kernels, and palm kernel oil ; Copra and coconut oil ; Shea nuts and shea butter ; and Coffee.

95. While in practice certain trade lines are imported only by certain firms, the practice has no Government authorisation and no private monopolies in the strict sense of the word exist. The bulk of the imported goods sold in the Territory is imported by the large firms though smaller African firms are importing more goods themselves direct from Europe or America each year. The import licensing system has recently been operated in such a way as to provide to African importers and consumers' co-operatives an annually increasing share of import licences for controlled goods.

96. No separate figures are available of the number of import licences issued to inhabitants of Togoland, whether indigenous or non-indigenous, but even if they were available, they would be misleading as most of the importers trading in Togoland have head offices established in Accra. These importers obtain import licences for their requirements (in such quantities as import restrictions permit) for the whole Gold Coast including Togoland, and distribute the goods imported throughout the area in which they operate according to their trading connections and the extent of the demand. The importers do not maintain separately figures of the quantities actually sold in Togoland, and even if they did, the quantities transferred by importers would not reflect the real quantities sold in the Territory, in that internal movement by petty traders, both large and small, is unrecorded because of the absence of frontier control between the Gold Coast proper and Togoland.

(c) *Co-operation*

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

98. 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, Government 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. There were, at the end of December, 1949, 15 registered primary co-operative societies, an increase of three over the number at the end of the preceding year. Of these, 12 are agricultural produce marketing societies with the additional functions of issuing credit, encouraging savings and, in a small way, serving as a forum for the exchange of opinions on co-operative and other matters. The membership of the produce marketing societies at the end of December, 1949, was 2,779, an increase of 654 over the previous year's figure and their subscribed share capital was £7,289, an increase of about 130 per cent. over their previous holdings. During the 1949-50 season they marketed over 3,000 tons of cocoa and a small quantity of coffee. At present

prices this represents a payment of £280,000 to producers, and the figure represents about 20 per cent. of the total production of the Territory. The societies are now relinquishing their former limited functions in the distribution of commodities since a proper consumer society has been opened experimentally.

99. All these societies are members of the Trans-Volta Co-operative Union, which in turn is a member of the Central Co-operative Bank and the Central Co-operative Marketing Association of the Gold Coast ; the consumer society is in addition a direct member of the Central Co-operative Wholesale Society of the Gold Coast. The degree of progress which is shown in this report in the fields of produce marketing, credit and the distribution of goods has only been possible as the result of the services given to the Territory by these 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.

(d) *Import and Export Duties*

100. A new Customs tariff under the Customs Ordinance, 1947, was introduced on the 8th March, 1949. The principal changes from that previously in force were in the duties imposed on potable spirits and tobacco, on which *ad valorem* rate of duty was raised to 20 per cent. Subsequent amendments have been made by Order of the Governor reducing the duty on petrol, kerosene and flour in order to prevent a rise in prices after the devaluation of sterling. The rates of duty now prevailing are shown in Appendix VII.

101. Control of imports and exports was maintained during the year and is designed to encourage, having regard to the principles of non-discrimination, imports from soft currency sources wherever practicable and to prevent the re-export of commodities essential to the economy of the Territory. A considerable relaxation of control on imports from and exports to Togoland under French Trusteeship has been made following recommendations by the Standing Consultative Commission (see Appendix III).

102. The only companies which have registered offices situated in the Territory are the Mandated Togoland Farmers' Association, Ltd. (Kadjebi), and Joseph Nayo and Company, Ltd. (Kpandu). Branches of the following trading firms operate in the Territory : The United Africa Company, John Holt, G. B. Ollivant, La Compagnie Française de l'Afrique Occidentale, La Societe Commerciale de L'Ouest Africain, The English and Scottish Joint Co-operative Wholesale Society and the Union Trading Company. All pay the standard rate of Gold Coast income tax and other taxes, e.g., wine and beer licences, where applicable. The only trading organisations exempted from tax are the Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Board and the Gold Coast Agricultural Development Corporation (but not their subsidiary companies).

Land and Natural Resources

(a) *Geological Surveys*

103. 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.

(b) *Minerals*

104. 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 due south-east of Yendi), and which have been described in the annual reports of the Gold Coast Geological Survey for 1928-29 and 1936-37. 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 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.

(c) *Conservation by Forestry*

105. Forest Reserves, all on hill areas, benefit the people by assisting in the conservation of water supplies by the protection of catchment areas from clearing and burning, and in the maintenance of climatic conditions : by protecting the cocoa areas and food farms in the vicinity : and indirectly by the protection of wild animals and birds. They will also provide a permanent supply of building timber and minor forest products for the surrounding population. In the Southern Section the area of Forest Reserves had to be reduced from 230 to 223 square miles on account of cultivation prior to reservation. The possible reclamation, by afforestation and fire protection, of areas which have been ruined by annual burning is being studied.

106. 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 Ten-Year Plan covers some 250 square miles of proposed forest reserves and 77 square miles of land planning areas. Already 25 square miles of forest reserves have been demarcated in the Bawku sub-district. In the south of the Krachi District two reserves were demarcated with the object of preventing a wholesale destruction of forest for cocoa cultivation, which, in this hilly country, could only have resulted in serious erosion and water shortage. The proposed extension of one of these reserves has had to be postponed on account of lack of staff and the inaccessibility of the area. Re-afforestation by the taungya system is encouraged.

107. The Mamprusi area of the Northern Section is cared for by a Forest Officer at Bawku and the Krachi District is the responsibility of another stationed at Kpeve in the Southern Section. 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, and also the Krachi Native Authority, have forbidden the felling without licence of certain specified and valuable trees. The Mamprusi, Dagomba and Krachi Native Authorities maintain junior forestry staffs and at Yendi and Kete Krachi there are experimental Native Authority plantations and nurseries.

(d) *Land Tenure*

108. Land in the *Southern Section* was originally occupied either by conquest or by priority of arrival. Over such land generally a tribe had communal rights such as the right to hunt. Within the area, any member of the community, with the consent of the Chief, might cultivate what land he required,

and the rights in that land were his until he abandoned it, whereupon the land reverted to the community. With the introduction of permanent crops, such as cocoa, occupation began to run into long periods, and the conception of individual ownership has thereby arisen.

109. The following are the chief system of land tenure :

- (i) *Stool lands*, which are lands belonging to the Stool of any particular Chief, and of which the use is free to indigenous subjects of that Stool.
- (ii) *Family or clan lands* which are lands belonging to a particular family or clan : no one, other than members of that family, has any rights over such land.
- (iii) *Alienated lands*, which are lands, either Stool or family, sold to a native or non-native. The purchaser has full rights over them, and pays no tribute in any form to the Chief within whose jurisdiction the land is situated.
- (iv) *Abusa lands*, which are either Stool, family or alienated lands granted to a native of the Stool or African non-native, who farms the land and maintains it until the crops reach maturity, when the land (farm or farms) is divided into three parts, of which two-thirds go to the farmer and one-third to the landowner. The farmer, during his life, pays tribute to the landowner, and, after his death, his heirs may succeed to his portion and continue to pay tribute. This and the two preceding systems are by far the commonest methods of land tenure in the area.
- (v) *Gratis lands*, which are lands given to people free from charge. The grantee works for the grantor, and after death his heirs have no rights over the land. In some cases, however, they may succeed, if they satisfy the overlord as to their character or service. Lands in this category are not found in forest country, as, in practice, owing to the introduction of permanent crops such as cocoa, land would either be given outright for all time, or on the Abusa system.

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

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

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

and guinea-corn harvests. In Krachi something of the same sort has occurred; the Asasewura, whose traditional functions are similar to those of the Tendana, now confines himself to religious observances, and effective control of the land is in the hands of the Native Authority. But there is also, in Krachi, another and more significant development; the planting of permanent crops (cocoa)—the introduction, in other words, of a system of fixed agriculture—has led to a new conception of individual and family ownership, and alienation of land, by sale and otherwise, commonly occurs.

112. There is no evidence that the traditional systems of land tenure such as those described in Mamprusi, Gonja and Dagomba, necessarily impede agricultural improvement; indeed the inhabitants of these areas show themselves far readier to appreciate the need for methods of soil-conservation than the people of areas further south where more modern conceptions of land tenure have developed; and socially the traditional system has the effect that no man need lack land on which to grow his food. Limitations to progress are imposed in the Northern Section not by archaic land systems but by the poverty of the soil. Nevertheless it is a fact that a conception of something like freehold ownership inevitably appears wherever permanent cash crops are grown.

(e) Alienation of Land

113. By virtue of the Administration (Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship) Ordinance, 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. Such transactions are rarely authorised. In 1948 the consent of the Governor was given in the case of two applications, the total area of the land involved being 11.91 acres, while in 1949 consent was given in three cases involving a total of 0.759 acres.

114. Non-natives of Togoland are also restricted in their acquisition of rights to land in Togoland by the Concessions Ordinance 1939 (No. 23 of 1939), 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 5 acres in the case of a grant to a non-native and 25 acres in the case of a grant to a native. It is the duty of the Court at the enquiry to ensure that a just bargain has been made and that the essential rights of natives living in the area are protected. The Ordinance limits the grant to a term of 99 years. There are no extant Concessions under this Ordinance in the *Southern Section*. The Land and Native Rights Ordinance (Cap. 121), which applies to the *Northern Section* only, provides that, subject to the preservation of all rights to land existing before the date of application of the Ordinance, all land is native land and is placed under the control of and subject to the disposition of the Governor and shall be held and administered for the use and common benefit of the natives. The Governor may, however, issue Certificates of Occupancy to natives or non-natives for terms not exceeding 99 years. If a rent is demanded on the granting of such a Certificate one-sixth is paid into the Benefit Trust Fund established under the Benefit Trust Fund Ordinance (Cap. 88), and the balance may be remitted to the Native Authority within whose jurisdiction the land lies. Leases over more than 5,000 acres to a non-native and leases of more than 5 acres where a reduced or nominal rent is proposed, must be approved by the Secretary of State. No natives have applied for certificates of occupancy but they may do so in the future if long-term cash crops create a need for greater security of tenure than exists under

customary law. Non-natives who have obtained Certificates fall into three classes : first, cocoa cultivators in the Krachi District, all of whom are Africans and principally natives of the Gold Coast Colony and both British and French Togoland, for whom leases over 6,992 acres have already been approved and by whom applications covering a further 8,169 acres have been submitted for consideration. Secondly, there are a few traders (three in Yendi and one in Kete-Krachi), all Africans, who lease small plots for their stores. Thirdly, certain Missions have been granted leases. The Roman Catholic Mission (Dutch) has 23 acres in Kete-Krachi for a school and church and 22 acres at Bimbilla. The Assembly of God Mission (American) has 4 acres in Yendi and the World-wide Evangelisation Crusade (British) 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 to land.

115. A native is not permitted to alienate to a non-native without the consent of the Governor land over which a native had a good title prior to the Land and Native Rights Ordinance. This provision has been of value particularly in the south of the Krachi District, where the pressure from the economically more developed natives of the south of the Gold Coast and Togoland for land for cocoa cultivation has been strong. The control has allowed the natives themselves to develop the greater part of the land suitable for cocoa.

116. 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). If compulsory powers are used, compensation is payable. On 31st December, 1949, the Gold Coast Government held 1.329 square miles of which 0.038 square miles were acquired in 1949. In the *Northern Section* land is acquired under the terms of the Administration (Northern Territories) Ordinance (Cap. 95). Notice of the intention to acquire must be given and compensation claims are settled by the District Commissioner with an appeal to the Chief Commissioner. Compensation is paid in respect of growing crops and disturbance or interference with any building works or improvements on or near land taken.

117. 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.

118. The area of land held by the Gold Coast Government is :

	<i>Sq. miles</i>
(i) Southern Section :	
Under certificate of title	1.329
On lease ... ..	.208
(ii) Northern Section	3.970
Total	<u>5.507</u>

119. Certificates of occupancy have been issued in the Northern Section in respect of a total area of 22,613 square miles. During 1949 the Governor consented to the acquisition by Africans non-indigenous to the Territory of interests over land in the Territory amounting to .643 acres. In addition to the amount of land held under certificates of occupancy in the Northern Section, 5,753 acres in the Krachi district were alienated before the present procedure came into force and are now regarded as freehold.

120. 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 British Trust Territory, although nationals of other tribes from the Gold Coast also hold land on a tenancy basis, e.g., Akwapims. In addition to the above, all of whom hold their land as tenants of the customary indigenous owners, and all of whose land is being put to productive use, a certain amount of land is held by the Missions. Both the Roman Catholic and the Ewe Presbyterian (one time Basel Mission, now operating under the control of the Scottish Presbyterian Mission of the Gold Coast) Missions have schools and stations at various places throughout the Southern Section. At some of these, particularly those existing prior to the Mandate of the League of Nations, land has been acquired absolutely by the Missions concerned. At other sites the usufruct has been given to the Missions by the chiefs concerned, usually gratis. The amount of land occupied by the Missions is, however, very small. An unspecified area in the Krachi district is held under the Abusa system (see paragraph 109). 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 district 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.

(f) Availability of Land

121. There is no population pressure on the land in any part of the Territory. With the exception of the unsurveyed area mentioned below, nearly the whole of the territory (13,041 square miles) is arable, but lack of water in some areas restricts the growing of crops. There are some 9,896 square miles of closed forest and savannah woodlands, all of which lie south of parallel $8^{\circ} 20'$ 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 $8^{\circ} 50'$ 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 $8^{\circ} 45'$ and $8^{\circ} 25'$ 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 $8^{\circ} 20'$ and $8^{\circ} 05'$ N. It is impossible, however, to classify them definitely as wasteland, because the whole of the area in which they lie is unsurveyed.

(g) Rural Indebtedness

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

(h) Forests

123. 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 Togoland is wood in the form of firewood or charcoal and minor forest products of importance are edible fruits, medicinal barks, dyestuffs, native rope, shea butter and leaves and canes for mat and basket making.

(i) *Mines*

124. No mineral deposits other than those described in paragraph 104 are known in the Territory.

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

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

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

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

127. 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.

The question of restoring land damaged by mining operations does not arise.

128. 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.

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

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

131. 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.

Agriculture, Fisheries and Animal Husbandry

(a) *Organisation of Departments*

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

133. Three Officers of the Senior Staff are at present stationed in the *Southern Section*: an Agricultural Officer at Kpeve, an Inspector of Produce at Hohoe and an Agricultural Survey Officer at Jasikan.

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

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

The Agricultural Survey Officer is directly responsible to the Agricultural Officer. He supervises the work of the Cocoa Disease Control and Rehabilitation Scheme.

134. 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.

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

136. The services of specialist officers of the Department of Agriculture are available to the Trust Territory and also all information gained from research and experiments. As stated above, the cocoa areas of the Krachi District are at present being surveyed to assess the incidence, if any, of the swollen shoot disease and to map the extent and age-groups of the cocoa.

137. There is a Fisheries Department with headquarters in Accra. The Department is carrying out a survey of the River Volta Fisheries and has started instruction in the Northern Territories under the aegis of the Native Authorities.

138. The administration of animal husbandry is carried out by the Animal Health Department of the Gold Coast Government. No Veterinary Officers have been stationed in the Territory during the year under review, owing to an acute shortage of staff. Several African Veterinary Assistants are posted to the Northern Section, however, and are supervised from Pong-Tamale in the Northern Territories.

(b) *Agriculture*

139. No significant changes have taken place during the year in the acreage devoted to, or in the volume of, the principal agricultural products.

140. No figures are available of land devoted to non-export crops, but with the exception of a very small proportion of the total cultivated area devoted to cocoa and coffee, all cultivated land is devoted to food crops for local consumption and export to the Gold Coast.

(i) *NORTHERN SECTION*

141. With the exception of the comparatively small area of the *Northern Section* devoted to cocoa cultivation for export (that is the south of the Krachi District), generally subsistence crops are grown. The staple foods are—in the far north—millet and guineacorn; in South Mamprusi, Dagomba, and Gonja—yams, guineacorn, and maize; and in the Krachi District—yams,

maize and cassava. Groundnuts and rice are also widely grown, chiefly as a cash crop for export to the Gold Coast, although in lean years they are available to supplement the normal food crops. Surpluses of other crops where they occur, particularly of yams, are also exported outside the section. There is everywhere a deficiency in the diet of meat and fish, in terms of food factors the deficiencies being protein, calcium and riboflavine. Invaluable additions to the people's diets are provided by dry season gardens, especially in the Bugri canton of Kusasi, where large crops of onions, tomatoes and bananas are raised in months in which production of any sort was once thought impossible. Although, particularly in the North, the majority of the people in the Section are living at subsistence level with no reserves to tide them over bad periods, severe famine has never been known since the Mandate was assumed. After any year of low rainfall and consequent thin harvests, there will follow a shortage of staple foods until the new crops are harvested. The year 1948 was such a year for the Kusasis and there was a shortage in the dry season of 1949. Prices rose considerably and many people went short of food, but imports of grain from other parts of the Section and the Gold Coast quickly forestalled any threat of famine. The good rains of 1949 resulted in excellent harvests everywhere. It is within the powers of Native Authorities under Cap. 84 to compel the growing of food crops in their areas if famine threatens or exists, but these powers have never in fact been invoked.

142. The people are nearly all subsistence farmers and very conservative, with a reluctance, strengthened by their social custom, to adopt new methods. New crops are viewed with suspicion but when established tend to spread remarkably quickly, and the cultivation of maize and cassava, though a comparatively recent innovation, is now practised wherever conditions are suitable. The most noticeable increase in any crop is that of rice, and the amount of land under the crop is being increased annually, although it is not possible to give detailed figures for acreage or production. In most of the Section, for instance in the Dagomba and Krachi areas, the absence of pressure on the land means that there is no encouragement to give up shifting cultivation and adopt improved farming methods. In the Dagomba District there are, for this reason, only five farmers using the bullock-drawn plough and few more who make proper use of farmyard manure. Although the Dagomba and Nanumba Native Authorities are ready to grant loans for the purchase of bullocks and equipment, no demand has yet arisen. In the Konkomba areas where land is exhausted the people prefer to migrate southwards to better lands rather than change their farming practice.

143. Of the northernmost parts of the Section a different story has to be told. This area of the Kusasi, with a low rainfall, is virtually denuded of trees and carries a high density of population. For many years it has been the subject of special attention by the Department of Agriculture whose efforts have been aimed, firstly at checking erosion by stopping the annual burning of the grassland and by encouraging contour farming on slopes, and secondly, at introducing ploughing with bullocks and the use of farmyard manure to increase the acreage farmed and maintain the soil's fertility. The first is to-day well in hand and has the whole-hearted support of the Native Authorities and the people, while results in the second can be definitely seen. Within the Section there are now 79 plough-farmers, a small number in comparison with the population and certainly not enough to turn scarcity into plenty, but enough to prove that ten years of patient propaganda and encouragement have succeeded and that a most conservative people are ready to abandon primitive agricultural methods provided the implements are made available to them. The significant fact is that not one of the farmers who has, however reluctantly at first, adopted the plough has reverted to his former practices.

All, though living in widely scattered and often remote settlements, have received individual guidance from Agricultural Officers of the Central Government and the Native Authorities. The achievement is far more noteworthy than the figures suggest; it offers at last a sure hope of economic progress in a backward area, and is greatly to the credit of those who have taken part in it. The principal limitation to a widespread extension of mixed farming is now the capital investment required before a poor people can acquire bullocks and ploughs—a difficulty more easily overcome than the traditional conservatism of the farmers. The new Agricultural Development Committee described earlier will provide farmers with the capital they either do not possess or (for customary reasons) are unprepared to risk. The Committee hopes to increase the number of plough-farmers by at least a hundred a year. In South Mamprusi the local Development Committee proposes to distribute free of charge essential farm equipment, such as bullock carts, wherever an existing mixed farmer persuades and helps two of his neighbours to follow his example.

(ii) SOUTHERN SECTION

144. In the *Southern Section* methods of cultivation are generally of a simple and traditional kind. The use of small-scale processing machinery such as corn grinders and rice hullers is becoming more widespread and plans were drawn up during the year for employing the services of an agricultural irrigation engineer to prepare a detailed scheme for large-scale rice cultivation by modern methods.

145. There are no serious deficiencies in food supplies but an abnormally low rainfall might bring about a temporary shortage in the north, though this has not occurred since the Mandate was assumed. Meat and fish are the main deficiencies throughout the whole of the Territory. Smoked fish and salt fish are imported from the coastal towns Keta, Ada and Accra, and meat supplies are obtained chiefly from local sources of cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, poultry and various wild animals and birds. Fish is also obtained from the river Volta and its tributaries and from various other rivers and streams within the Territory. In the south, onions and shallots are imported from the Keta region.

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

(c) *Plant Diseases*

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

(d) *Fisheries*

148. The most productive fisheries in the Northern Section are those of the rivers Volta and Oti. The Oti flows through the Section for some 200 miles, whereas the Volta serves as a boundary only. No distinction, however, is possible between catches made on the left bank and those on the right bank of the Volta as the fishermen work impartially on either side. The Fisheries Department Survey has continued through the year on both these rivers,

concerning itself chiefly with seine and set net fishing. (See paragraphs 26 and 27). The average catch of three recorded seine nets in the 1949 season was 5.4 tons. Twelve such nets were fishing in the Territory and their total catch is estimated at about 65 tons. Records were taken of the catches of two fleets of set nets, and the average catch per fleet was 2.8 tons. There were 148 fleets working in the Volta which probably caught at least 200 tons of fish. There is no shell fishery apart from small quantities of prawns caught in basket traps. There is no fishing at all done in the Mamprusi portion of the Trust Territory.

149. Almost all the fishermen are non-indigenous natives who come north from the lower Volta, and the local inhabitants take little advantage of their rivers, thus losing a valuable source of protein food as well as a profitable income. Efforts are being made to encourage the indigenous people to fish and one Fisheries Assistant was stationed for six months at Kpaliba, on the river Oti near Yendi, to instruct the local Konkomba in the making and use of canoes and nets. Fourteen pupils attended regularly and the experiment has so far been successful. It is to be continued next year.

150. Fisheries constitute an important source of protein supply. Almost the whole of the catch is preserved by smoking. Much of the smoked fish is exported to Ashanti, while most of the rest is sold within the Territory. The catch is smoked by the women of the fishing camps and river villages, and is distributed by small traders. These activities have not been subject to official control.

151. The fisheries could be further developed within the limits at which the stocks would be depleted. A somewhat larger number of seine nets could safely work in the Volta and fishing by set nets, cast nets and lines could with advantage be pursued more extensively. Hitherto such activities have been carried on only by immigrant fishermen from the lower Volta.

(e) *Animal Husbandry*

152. A rough estimate of the numbers of animals raised in the Territory is as follows :

Cattle	...	...	...	...	...	...	48,000
Sheep	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,000
Goats	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,000
Horses	...	...	...	...	...	...	550
Pigs	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,000
Donkeys	...	...	...	...	...	...	750
Poultry	...	...	...	...	...	...	450,000

Very few cattle are to be seen south of Kete Krachi owing to the incidence of trypanosomiasis. Water supplies are also a limiting factor on the cattle population in certain areas. Pigs are raised almost exclusively by the Konkomba. Sheep, pigs and goats are raised chiefly for local consumption, but cattle are sold for export from the Mamprusi area to the south of the Gold Coast and the Trust Territory. Fortunately cattle owners readily dispose of surplus bullocks to traders dealing in the markets of the south, but owing to high prices based on the lively demands of these markets many farmers are tempted to sell their bullocks before they are mature, although the export of immature cattle is prohibited. Cattle are exported on the hoof and there are no facilities for the processing of meat or cold storage in the Territory.

153. The Department of Animal Health is still seriously handicapped by shortage of senior officers and there are none stationed in the Section. The work of Veterinary Assistants stationed in the Territory is controlled from Pong Tamale in Northern Territories. The first aim of the Department since 1931 has been the control of disease, in particular the epidemic diseases of bovine pleuro-pneumonia and rinderpest. All cattle are inoculated annually against pleuro-pneumonia and each year mass immunisation camps for young cattle are held to give them a lifelong protection against rinderpest. Compulsion is not used but this immunisation is universally popular with cattle owners and the proportion of cattle so treated is very high. All Native Authorities have organised an Insurance Scheme whereby a premium of one shilling per beast secures compensation of up to £4 for the death of a beast undergoing treatment. Profits from these schemes are used to improve water supplies for cattle. Occasional outbreaks of rinderpest do, however, occur and there was one in the Kusasi area in 1949, where casualties were mostly among young un-immunised cattle. It was less severe in the Territory than in the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast. Trade cattle entering the section are quarantined at Pusiga in the Mamprusi, and Kubani in the Dagomba District. By arrangements with the French Authorities, only cattle which have been immunised against rinderpest are allowed to enter the Section. The services of the Animal Health Department are also available for the control of other animal diseases, such as trypanosomiasis, red water, gall sickness, heartwater and African coast fever.

154. The second aim of the Department is the improvement in the quality of stock which is generally very poor. The emphasis has been on improving local stock which has acquired a high degree of resistance to disease. A large breeding farm is maintained at Pong Tamale from which bulls of improved standards are issued out to serve village herds. During 1949 it was decided to close down some of the Native Authority farms which were instituted to improve the quality of cattle as they were not producing results to justify the expenditure on them and shortage of staff made supervision difficult. The proceeds of the sale of these farms is to be put to agricultural development.

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

(f) *Industry*

156. 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 if the project for producing electric power from it proves feasible, it will have a considerable effect on the possibilities of future industrial development and a large aluminium factory is planned. Although this would probably be sited outside the Territory it would give employment to inhabitants of the Territory and would have a profound effect on its economy.

157. The Brick and Tile works at Ho is now operated by the Leper Colony ; that at Dzokpe has had to be abandoned owing to failure to produce durable tiles, attributed to unsuitable clay. The works at Gbefi, operated by the Roman Catholic Mission continue to produce tiles of a satisfactory quality.

158. Pottery manufacture exists as a cottage industry throughout the Territory, but has not been developed on a commercial scale.

159. At many places in the Southern Section weaving is carried on as a village industry. Supplies of cotton and dyes are now more readily available. A group of weavers at Awatime is being advised by the Industrial Development Corporation and it is hoped that it will be possible to organise the industry on a better commercial basis, particularly with regard to the purchasing of cotton yarn, and the marketing of the finished products. The industry is being given close attention by the Rural Development Committee.

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

161. Sufficient capital is available for the development of the industries mentioned.

162. The possibilities of further small-scale industrial development are extremely limited, but it is the policy of the Gold Coast Government to give all reasonable encouragement to the development of secondary industries, and the Industrial Development Corporation has been established by Ordinance No. 38 of 1947 for that purpose. Full particulars of the statutory functions of the Corporation were given in the 1948 Report.

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

164. The climate of the Territory makes it unsuitable for tourist traffic from overseas: nor are there any possibilities of local tourist traffic.

(g) *Investment*

165. 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.

Transport and Communications

(a) *Postal Services*

166. The following Head Offices and agencies were open in the *Southern Section* during 1949: Ho, Hohoe, Kpandu. Twenty Postal Agencies were open—at Agotime Kpetoe, Akpafu, Mempeasem, Amedzofe, Anfoega, Akukome, Borada, Dodi Papase, Dzolo Kpuita, Golokwati, Have Etoe,

Jasikan, Kadjebi, Kpedze Awlime, Kpeve, Kwamikrom, Likpe Mate, Nkonya Ahenkro, Nkonya Wurupong, Vakpo Afeyi, Worawora. The agency at Kwamikrom was opened during the year.

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

168. The issue and payment of Money Orders is conducted at all head offices and at Kpeve, Jasikan and Kadjebi.

169. The Department of Posts and Telegraphs has maintained head Post Offices at Kete Krachi and Yendi in the *Northern Section*. There is a thrice weekly motor mail service between Yendi and Tamale and a twice weekly bicycle-carrier service between Kete Krachi and Salaga. From Salaga the mail connects by motor service with both Tamale and Kumasi which are linked to each other and to Accra and Tamale by the Air Mail Service.

(b) *Telephones*

170. Ho, Hohoe, Kpandu, Golokwati, Jasikan, Kadjebi and Kpeve are connected to the main telephone trunk services of the Gold Coast. There is a telephone route mileage of 90.25 miles and a wire mileage of 245 miles. Ten miles of additional trunk line was completed between Ho and Chito. There is no telephone system in the Northern Section.

(c) *Telegraphs*

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

(d) *Radio*

172. There is no radio broadcasting station in the Territory, but there is a Government-owned station (ZOY) at Accra which broadcasts news and programmes both in English, and in two of the native languages spoken in the Southern Section. Radio rediffusion stations are planned for Ho and Hohoe during the financial year 1950-51.

(e) *Roads, etc*

173. The main roads in the Territory are shown in the maps at rear cover.

SOUTHERN SECTION

174. A total of 314 miles of road is now maintained by the Gold Coast Government. For the financial year 1949-50 £39,329 has been allocated for expenditure on roads apart from new construction by the Public Works Department. The maintenance of roads has continued to be a responsibility of

Administrative Officers but certain heavy construction work has been undertaken by the Public Works Department.

175. Twelve miles of road from Jasikan to Teteman have been taken over by Government and it is now motorable all the year round. In addition, three new bridges—one, five miles north of Kpandu on the road from Kpandu to Krachi, two on the Ho-Aferingba Road—have been built. A number of wooden-decked culverts have been replaced by concrete culverts. Considerable work has been done on drainage and concrete retaining walls have been built in some of the villages.

176. The remaking of the road from Golokwati to the French Frontier has been carried out by a contractor under Public Works Department supervision, and, apart from gravelling, it is now nearly completed. Work on the improvement of the Golokwati-Hohoe road is expected to start as soon as this section is finished. Good progress has been made by the Public Works Department on the Kadjebi-Papase road and vehicles can now travel to a point six miles north of Kadjebi. About a further ten miles of road remains to be completed. It is intended that as soon as the staff situation permits maintenance work will gradually be taken over by the Public Works Department.

177. Native Authorities have continued to maintain about 150 miles of minor roads which are motorable during the dry season, which coincides with the main crop cocoa season. Work has been begun under community development schemes to make tracks, with a total length of about twenty miles, into motor roads. On other roads, two bridges (one with a span of seventy feet and the other a span of sixty feet) are being constructed by voluntary community labour with materials and technical advice supplied by the Rural Development Committee. Funds have been allocated for other road projects to be undertaken by voluntary community labour.

178. Traffic on the roads has continued at about the same level as in 1948. Natives of the Territory are taking an increasing interest in running transport services. Government lorries carry mail and certain other stores, while most firms have some transport of their own.

NORTHERN SECTION

179. 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 the financial assistance of the Gold Coast Government :

A. All-weather Trunk Roads

1.	Southern Section Boundary-Yendi	...	...	170 miles
2.	Abotoaso-Tapa Amanya	...	...	4 "
3.	Kete Krachi-Kpetsu	...	...	15 "
4.	Chinderi Grube	...	...	8 "
5.	Yendi-Tamale (part)	...	...	14 "
6.	Yendi-Zabzugu	...	...	30 "
7.	Yendi-Demon	...	...	16 "
8.	Yendi-Yawgu	...	...	78 "
9.	Yendi-Gushiago	...	...	39 "
10.	Nakpanduri-Gambaga (part)	...	...	6 "
11.	Pusiga-Bawku (part)	...	...	1 mile

381 miles

B. *Dry-weather Roads*

1.	Okomfokrom-Tapa Breniase	...	...	...	4 miles
2.	Dadiase-Atafie	...	...	...	15 "
3.	Kpetsu-Krowasi	...	...	...	51 "
4.	Nkwanta-Obanda	...	...	...	26 "
5.	Buafori-Bejamsu	...	...	...	4 "
6.	Bimbilla-Gjoe	...	...	...	35 "
7.	Zabzugu-Nakpali	...	...	...	35 "
8.	Demon-Chereponi	...	...	...	54 "
9.	Wapuli-Saboba	...	...	...	16 "
10.	Gushiago-Nakunduku	...	...	...	16 "
11.	Sisi-Guru (part)	...	...	...	6 "
12.	Worikambo-Garu (part)	...	...	...	9 "
13.	Wurimyanga-Garu (part)	...	...	...	9 "
14.	Wurimyanga-Bugri	...	...	...	11 "
15.	Wurimyanga-Kongo	...	...	...	11 "
16.	Bugri-Kongo	...	...	...	11 "
17.	Kongo-Kamsori	...	...	...	8 "
18.	Pusiga-Pulimakon	...	...	...	17 "
19.	Bongpulugu-Jimbale	...	...	...	30 "
20.	Nakpanduri-Bimbago	...	...	...	7 "
21.	Bunkpurugu-Nalerigu (part)	...	...	...	55 "
					430 miles

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-stuffs to the markets. New roads constructed in 1949 include the Nakpanduri-Bimbago road and a further 11 miles of the Nkwanta road towards Dain. Money has also been voted for many road improvements and for the extension of the Yendi-Zabzugu road as far as Tataley on the French Togoland frontier. All villages not on motor roads are linked by footpaths kept clean by communal labour.

(f) Railways

180. There are no railways in the Territory.

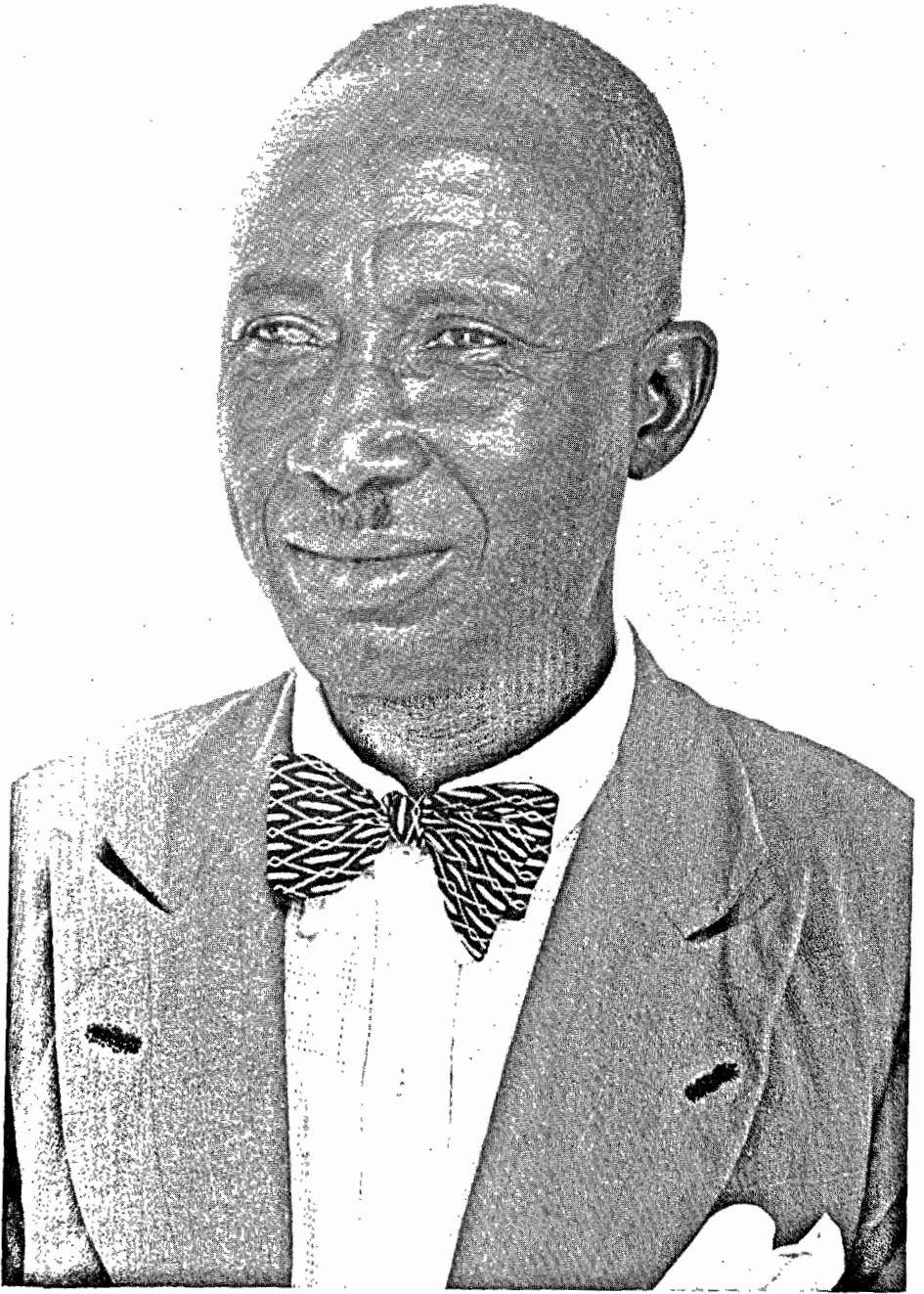
(g) Air Services

181. There are no regular air-services to or from places in the Northern Section, but in 1948 a twice-weekly air-service was opened between Accra (Gold Coast) and Tamale (Northern Territories) 60 miles from Yendi. There are emergency landing strips at Yendi and Kete-Krachi. A second landing strip at the latter place is not regularly maintained but could easily be brought into service if required.

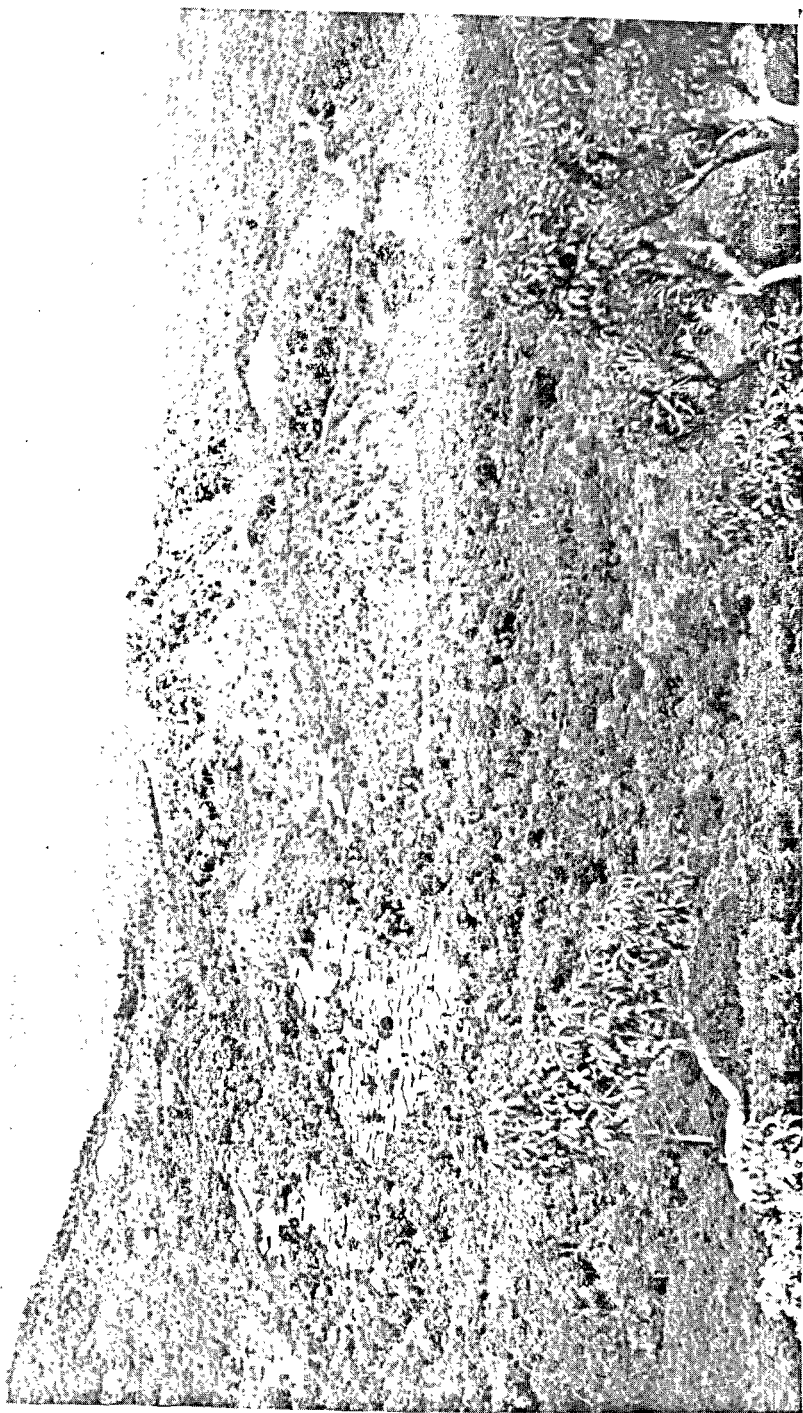
(h) Meteorology

182. The following meteorological stations were operated during the year:

- South* : 1 synoptic station at Ho, reporting continuously throughout the 24 hours daily.
- 1 climatological station, Kpeve, making daily observations of rainfall, temperature and humidity.
- 11 rainfall stations at Akpafu, Amedzofe, Botoe-Kpetoe, Dafo-Leklebi, Fenyi-Akanu, Hohoe, Honuta, Jasikan, Kpandu, Peki, Blengo, Worawora.



MR. W. HONU, ELECTED MEMBER OF THE STANDING
CONSULTATIVE COMMISSION

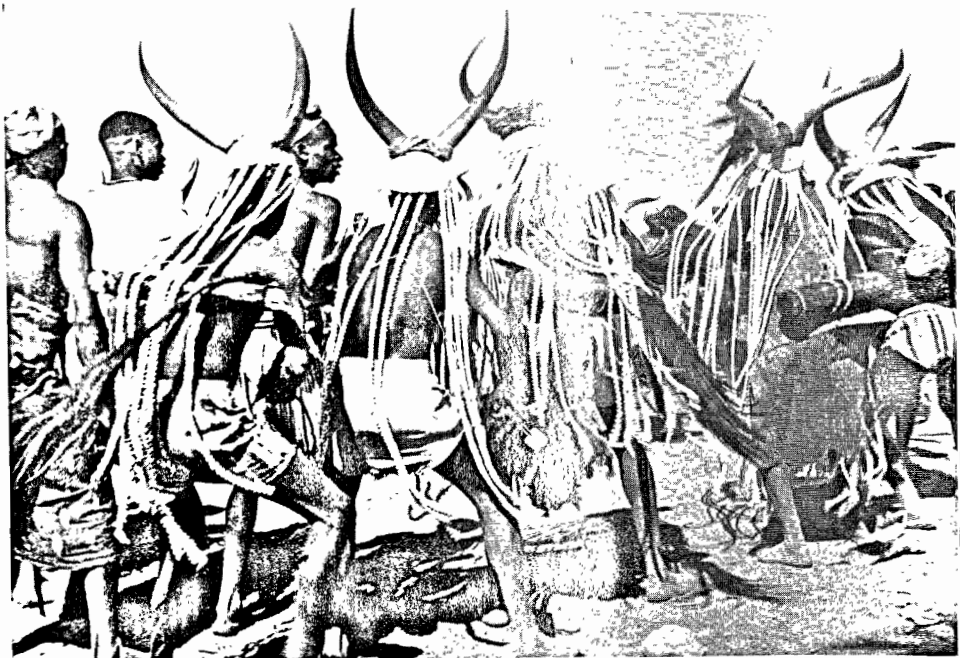




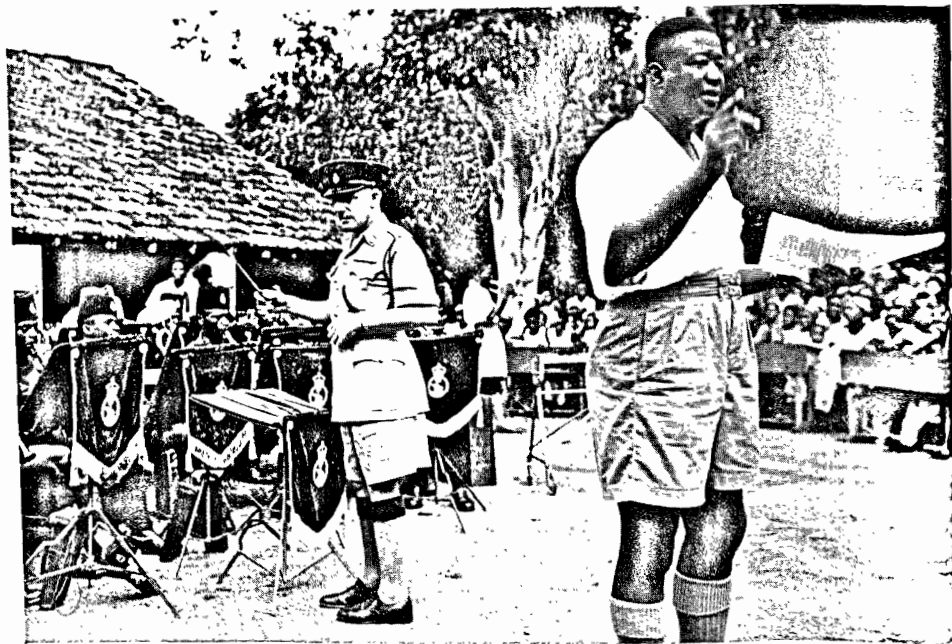
NURSES TRAINING SCHOOL, KORLE BU



SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT EXPERIMENT : FIRST AID



KONKOMBA DANCE



SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT EXPERIMENT: THE POLICE BAND
ACCOMPANIES COMMUNITY SINGING

North: 1 synoptic station at Kete Krachi; making upper wind measurements during daylight.

1 climatological station at Yendi.

1 rainfall station at Mbeyo.

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

184. The Territory has no sea-board; the Volta river, as far north as Krachi, carries a considerable canoe-borne trade, mainly in yams and salt.

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

186. A map showing the road links between the Territory and the Gold Coast on the one hand and the Territory and Togoland under French Trusteeship on the other was published in the Report for 1948.

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

Public Works

188. The road construction programme carried out in the Territory during the year has been described in paras. 175-176.

189. Other public works carried out in the *Southern Section* and their cost were:

	<i>Total Cost</i>
	£
(a) 1. Office, store and garage for Forestry Department, Ho	1,568
2. Health Office Improvements, Ho	137
3. Hospital extension and improvements, Ho	4,896
4. Agricultural Experimental Station, Kpeve, two Water tanks	400
5. Two Bungalows, Ho	9,724
6. Produce Office, Hohoe	—
7. Re-roofing Prison, Kpandu	—
8. Additional Improvements to Ho Hospital	—
9. Meteorological Office, Ho....	Work still proceeding
10. Hohoe District Hospital	" " "
11. Road Kadjebi-Papase	" " "
12. Road Palime-Hohoe	} Improvements and realignment
13. Road Kpeve-Golokwati	

REPORT TO UNITED NATIONS ON

Works Planned but not yet Started

	<i>Estimated Cost</i>
	£
1. Education Department, New Offices, Ho	1,000
2. Model Health Centre, Kpandu	6,000
3. New Rest House, Hohoe	1,500
4. Road Palime-Hohoe—Second part Golokwati-Hohoe...	
5. Hohoe—District Labour Office	
6. Hohoe—New P.W.D. district office	
7. 1 Bungalow—Hohoe	
8. Tarspraying—Kpeve-Papase Road	

190. Capital works of importance completed or nearing completion in the *Northern Section* during the year were :

1. Pipe-borne Water Supply at Yendi, constructed by the Water Supply Department.
2. A Senior Primary Boys' Boarding School at Yendi at a cost of £14,647.
3. Village Day Schools at Bunkpungu, Nakpanduri and Bimbilla.
4. Additional classrooms to Day Schools at Worikambo, Chereponi, Tapa Breniase, Bejamsu, and Kete Krachi.
5. Courthouses and Offices at Bunkpungu, Yunyoo, Bimbilla and Wulesi.
6. Junior Government Staff quarters and Prison Warders' Quarters at Yendi, five sets of each.

In addition to carrying out the school and Court house buildings shown above, the Native Authorities have executed a large number of other minor works, as has also the Yendi Development Committee.

G. SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT

Social Structure

THE GENERAL SOCIAL GROUPINGS of the indigenous people and the privileges and restrictions obtaining in normal society are described in detail in Section A.

2. The number of Christians in the Southern Section 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 is considerable and in fact every small village or even clan within a village may have its own fetish with characteristic custom relevant to its worship. The law permits the various types of fetishes and the practices attached to them, provided that they are not opposed to public morals or the dictates of humanity, but does not recognise any privileges or restrictions in connection with them.

3. 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 usually, though not invariably, are members of one tribe. At the level of the village, men have obligations not only to the village headman or sub-chief but also to the Tendana or priest-in charge of the particular area of land they occupy ; and above that level, whole regions are administered by chiefs and head chiefs who may not always be of the same tribe as the majority of the inhabitants. In this way, a great many different

tribes in Mamprusi, Dagomba, and Gonja nowadays all recognise obligations to the Na-Yiri, the Ya-Na and the Yabumwura respectively. While these obligations at various levels will in general be punctiliously discharged it is nevertheless true to say that it is his own particular family that has the first call upon a man's natural loyalty ; as regards his own blood his sense of duty never falters.

4. 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.

5. The people of the Krachi district alone in the Northern Section fail to conform to this pattern. While 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 head chief of Krachi) is only paramount in the sense that he has been appointed president of a Native Authority which embraces the whole district. The Adele and Adjuati do not afford him any political recognition at all, while such obligations as the other tribes of the district owe him rest entirely upon the ownership by Krachi of the fetish Dente and the allegiance to the latter which they all admitted. There are, moreover, in the south of the Krachi district stated to be considerable numbers of Christian converts.

6. 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 owners 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.

7. Slavery is not practised in the Territory and there is no problem of freed slaves and their descendants.

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

9. No restrictions are placed by the Gold Coast Government 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. The only movement of population during the year has been a consolidation of the effects of the movements mentioned in the Report for 1947 (page 52).

10. There is still a small but steady immigration from neighbouring territory under French Administration into the north of the Northern Section, while 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. There is no illegal immigration since the immigration laws are not enforced against natives of West Africa. The Native Authorities would be quick to make representations on the subject if they felt this immigration to be detrimental to the interests of the indigenous inhabitants.

11. 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.

12. Problems created by the return of ex-Servicemen in the Territory have not been serious. A Resettlement Advice Centre is still in existence at Kpandu, but in the Northern Section it has not been necessary to set up any special organisation. Most ex-Servicemen were farmers prior to enlistment and have returned to the land. Many men who learned skilled trades such as Motor Mechanics have found new employment in Government service and with private firms throughout the Gold Coast.

13. Vagrancy is not a penal offence.

Standard of Living

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

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

16. There is no information available on which to base an exact statement of changes in the consumption of the population of the Territory. In the *Southern Section* market prices of local produce continued to rise slightly, but a fair degree of stability has been reached with regard to the prices of imported goods. In some cases quite considerable reductions in prices have occurred,

particularly in those of the less essential commodities, and supplies of imported goods have continued to increase (see the table on page 40). In Dagomba and elsewhere in the *Northern Section* the subsistence economy of the family farm is no longer looked upon as the *summum optimum*, and interest in cash crops is steadily growing. In the Mamprusi District a class of mixed farmers which stands out from the general population as a class of men of wealth and substance, is emerging. Improvements in housing standards are unlikely to precede a general improvement in the economic situation, but already in the richer areas of Dagomba and Krachi semi-permanent foundations and floors are in greater evidence and corrugated iron roofs are common in the south of the Krachi District. Better ventilation is being allowed for in building and many villages are taking an interest in their layouts. Details of average market prices in Yendi and Kete Krachi are given in Appendix XI.

Status of Women

17. 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, Atando and Buem 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.

18. In the Dagomba District, where the Islamic tradition in its local debased form has been strongest, there is a growing dissatisfaction among the women with the inferior status to which they have been subjected. They are refusing to be household drudges any longer and are asserting themselves more and more in questions of marriage. They commonly object if given in marriage to an old man and will take steps to get a divorce from an unsatisfactory husband. Their position as the principal petty traders gives them money for better clothes and often allows them to pay for firewood, and even water, instead of walking to get it themselves. Their emancipation is becoming a fact and if they feel that their wishes are not being sufficiently considered they do not hesitate to come forward at once to complain. Every encouragement is given to increasing the still small proportion of girls in the schools as a means of advancing the status of women.

19. In the *Southern Section* 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.

20. In the *Northern Section* a woman, until married, is under the authority of her father or guardian, and after marriage under that of her husband. Only in the Krachi District has there so far been a marked response to the encouragement given to girls to attend school but throughout the Section girls are in a considerable minority in the schools.

21. Women do play a most important part in the economic life of both Sections, having a virtual monopoly of all petty trade in local produce and a large share in the trade in imported goods.

22. Prostitution is not common within the Territory, and is negligible as a social evil.

23. In both Sections the legal capacity of women in civil law is equal with that of men in that they have the same right as men to appear before the Tribunals or Courts for the hearing of their claims to recognised rights and the enforcement of their substantiated claims. The rights of women in native 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.

24. In the *Southern Section* 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.

25. In the Mamprusi district and in Krachi in the *Northern Section* 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.

26. In the *Southern Section* it is not customary for women to take employment as wage earners in any occupation but they are not debarred from doing so. Their prominent part in the economic life of the Territory as buyers and sellers of produce and goods, both local and imported, has already been mentioned.

27. 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 foodstuffs and certain imported goods in the local markets is very largely in their hands.

28. 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 typesetters, binders, and proof-readers in the Printing Department. In the past the women of the Southern Section 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. The same handicap applies to an even greater extent to the Northern Section and it is doubtful if any women from the Northern Section are as yet in training. It is certain that girls who obtain the necessary qualifications will be offered employment either by the Government or Native Authorities. This should begin within the next few years as pupils at the Senior Girls' School at Tamale, which serves the Northern Section, can now obtain their Leaving Certificate.

Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms

(See also paras. 47 to 52 below)

29. All elements of the population of the Territory are secured in the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms without any discrimination. Full freedom of thought and conscience and free exercise of religious worship are ensured to all inhabitants.

30. No newspapers are published in the Territory but newspapers published in the Gold Coast are circulated without restrictions and in increasing numbers : "The Gold Coast Bulletin" (an official publication in English to which the public is invited to contribute articles), and an unofficial Nigerian newspaper in the Hausa language, "Gaskiya Ta Fi Kwabo" ("Truth is worth more than a penny") and a number of journals published in the United Kingdom and elsewhere are circulated free of charge by the Public Relations Department. Figures of the circulation in the Territory of newspapers are not available, but they are thought to be small, their influence varying according to the prominence they give to the affairs of the Territory. "The Gold Coast Bulletin," an eight-page illustrated weekly, of which about 1,400 copies are distributed free in the Territory, has as its policy good citizenship. It helps to keep the Territory's people in touch with developments of local and international significance, while the Gold Coast Press deals at length with most events of significance to the Gold Coast generally. The Government Broadcasting Station at Accra brings the news in English and the vernaculars to those inhabitants of the Territory who are in reach of a wireless. Apart from these media, news travels surprisingly fast (and often very accurately) by word of mouth. Another important means by which the people of the Territory obtain information on world affairs is the Public Relations Department travelling cinema vans. In addition to the normal touring of the area, a cinema van accompanied the Mass Education Team on its three courses undertaken during the year. A list of the films shown is given in Appendix XIV.

Organisation for Social Welfare

31. The social advancement of the people of the Territory is a task in which all Departments of Government, and the people themselves, participate. The organisation of social welfare activities is, however, the responsibility of the Department of Social Welfare and Housing which began work on a limited scale five years ago and during that time has had to recruit and train its staff. Much of its work is therefore still experimental. It carries out social welfare work direct and also indirectly through Native Authorities. The aim of all Social Welfare activities sponsored by the Gold Coast Government is to encourage a sense of civic responsibility in the people and to help them to lead a fuller and more satisfying daily life. The Department's most urgent task has lain in the large urban and mining centres of the Gold Coast but the Territory will benefit from the experience acquired and techniques developed in this pioneering stage.

32. No member of the staff of the Department was stationed permanently in Togoland during 1949, but courses in Social Development (Mass Education) were conducted there by the Social Development Officer and a Senior Welfare Officer assisted by junior members of the staff of the Department (see paras. 54-75 below). It is proposed that in 1950 two Assistant Mass Education Officers should be stationed in Togoland. A Civic Development Officer, who also performs the duties of Public Relations Officer, has now been appointed and posted to Tamale. He operates throughout the Northern Territories including the Northern Section of Togoland.

33. The holding of courses in Social Development in the Southern Section has developed an interest in adult education. As a result of this night schools

have been started in, amongst other places, Ho, Hohoe and Kpandu. In the *Northern Section* the Department's work is limited to the provision of annual grants to Community Centres at Yendi and Kete Krachi (the latter having also a branch at Dain) where debates and discussions are organised and recreational facilities, including small libraries, are provided. There are eight night schools for adult illiterates in the Northern Section, sponsored by Community Centres and generally staffed by Native Authority teachers. Those in the Mamprusi and Dagomba Districts are the most successful but there is not yet a large demand for adult education. The Community Centres and Night Schools are financed by subscriptions and helped by grants for equipment from public funds including those of the Local Development Committees.

34. Other Welfare Organisations concerned with the Territory are the British Council, which provides books on loan for libraries and has a cinema van ; the Assembly of God Mission and the Worldwide Evangelisation Crusade, whose work is medical as well as religious ; the Extra-Mural Studies Department of the University College which has been investigating the possibility of opening Study Groups in Kete Krachi and Yendi ; and the Boy Scouts' Association of the Gold Coast. The new Local Development Committees, particularly in the Dagomba District, are interested in Social Welfare as well as economics, and have done a great deal in awakening in the population an awareness of the deficiencies in their social conditions.

35. No details of expenditure on social welfare by private bodies is available but, as will be seen from Appendix V(A) it is estimated that public expenditure under the Heads of Medical, Social Welfare and Water Supplies amounted to 14.2 per cent. of total revenue. It will be appreciated that this expenditure was for the benefit of all the inhabitants of the Territory whether indigenous or not. No social legislation other than that specifically discussed elsewhere has been enacted during the year.

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

Orphaned and Delinquent Children

37. 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 in the Gold Coast under the administration of the Department of Social Welfare. 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.

38. 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.

39. Only boys are admitted to the School ; juvenile delinquency among girls—who are more closely controlled in the family—is non-existent.

Voluntary Organisations

40. The main voluntary organisations operating in the Territory are the Missions, which are described below. The British Empire Leprosy Relief Association assists in the management of a large leper settlement near Ho, which is paid for by Gold Coast funds ; the average number of patients in the settlement is 450, many of whom come from outside the Territory.

41. A mobile maternity clinic provided by the Gold Coast Branch of the British Red Cross Society has been based on Ho since shortly before the end of the year.

42. The British Council has established a large library at Accra to which country members or societies can subscribe and receive parcels of books by post, or by travelling van. This library is now run by the Gold Coast Library Board, on which it is intended that Southern Togoland should have a representative. The Board is concerned with the expansion of Library services, and the British Council will for the time being continue to be associated with this work. The British Council has its own cinema van which visited the Territory during the year, giving shows in the Northern Section and in the Southern Section. It also distributes periodicals, publications and photographs widely throughout the Territory.

43. There are no restrictions of any kind on the activities of the missions already established and there is no discrimination between the various bodies. New missionary societies which desire to establish themselves in the Territory would have to satisfy the Gold Coast Government that they were suitably equipped for the particular missionary field (*e.g.*, medical or educational) which they wished to enter before any Government assistance would be considered.

44. The Missions play a very important part in the sphere of education, since they manage the entire educational system of the Southern Section on behalf of Government and receive large Government grants-in-aid for the purpose. Provision has been made for financial assistance to be given also to medical missions. It has not yet proved possible to obtain a mission doctor for a mission hospital at Worawora, but attempts are still being made to do this and, if they are successful, it is intended that Government shall give financial assistance.

45. A considerable number of African pastors are now employed by the missions. In addition the following missionaries from overseas were working in the *Southern Section* at the end of the year :

Roman Catholic Mission

Ho	Men ...	4	All Dutch
	Women ...	2	Both Dutch
Kpandu	Men ...	6	All Dutch
	Women ...	4	All Dutch
Liati	Men ...	1	Dutch
Hohoe	Men ...	2	Both Dutch
	Women ...	3	2 Dutch 1 Italian
Likpe Mate ...	Men ...	1	Dutch
Papase	Men ...	1	Dutch
Jasikan	Men ...	2	Dutch

Presbyterian Church

Ho	Men ...	1	(with wife and children) U.S.A.
Amedzofe	Men ...	1	(with wife) British

46. There are four Missions working in the *Northern Section* :

- (1) The Roman Catholic Trans-Volta Mission maintains a Dutch Priest at Kete Krachi and runs a Government-assisted Infant/Junior School in Kete Krachi and a Native Authority assisted Infant School at Shiare. There are also numerous catechist classes organised in the villages.
- (2) The World-wide Evangelisation Crusade has a medical mission at Kpandai, principally engaged in leprosy treatment, which it is planning to enlarge next year. It maintains no schools and is represented by one English Missionary and his wife.
- (3) The Assemblies of God Mission has two stations, at Yendi and Saboba in the Dagomba District, each run by two American ladies. No educational work is undertaken by this Mission but an infant welfare and maternity clinic is now well established at Saboba.
- (4) The Ewe Presbyterian Mission has a number of chapels in the Krachi District. There are no resident pastors but there are a number of Catechists who hold services and give religious instruction. The Mission hopes to open infant schools for secular education in the near future.

47. The total number of Christian converts is not known but is not yet thought to be large. None of the Missions claim any specific numbers of converts.

48. 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 fetish cults has been necessary from time to time, especially in relation to the Kunde cult, in the practice of which malignant and anti-social manifestations have been apparent. No spontaneous religious movements have been observed as having arisen in the Territory during the period under review, though belief in the Tigari fetish is of recent origin as far as the Territory is concerned.

49. In the ordinary course 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 U.K. Trusteeship) Ordinance provide for this.

50. There is no restriction on the exercise of the right of petition, provided the petitioner follows the simple procedure that is laid down.

51. All elements of the population are subject to the same laws with regard to the safety of their person and property.

52. No new restrictions have been placed on the personal freedom of the inhabitants of the Territory in the interests of public order during the year.

53. No restrictions have been imposed by the Administering Authority during the year on the rights of nationals, corporations and associations of members of the United Nations to engage in writing, reporting, gathering and transmitting of information for dissemination abroad, and to publish material on the same terms as nationals, corporations and associations of the Administering Authority. Visiting journalists are welcomed and given every assistance.

Community Development

54. An experimental Social Development Team was formed in October, 1948, with a view to introducing a technique of Mass Education suitable for West Africa. The Team aimed at presenting Social Service as something which could be attempted by all—by clerks, junior Government Officials, storemen, Native Authority employees, as well as teachers and not as the exclusive responsibility of the full-time employees of the Social Welfare Department.

55. Short, intensive courses of training, presenting Social Service in as interesting a manner as possible, and designed for the ordinary educated man and woman who might be induced to volunteer their services had to be organised and in order that this training might be available to those who would otherwise never have such an opportunity, it was necessary for the courses to be held in outlying centres. Accordingly a mobile team of instructors, trained to work as a unit, was formed.

56. The activities which were chosen for presentation were Mass Literacy Campaigns in the Vernacular ; First Aid and Hygiene ; Music ; Discussion Group Work ; Village Drama ; Physical Recreation ; Civics and Women's activities. In a word, the object of the Courses has been the training of potential community leaders. Throughout the emphasis has been not on bringing knowledge to the ignorant, but on inspiring a sense of service amongst the educated few.

57. The courses have lasted 12-14 days and in general have achieved their objective. It may be enquired why so short a period as a fortnight has been chosen to give instruction in so varied a programme. If a longer period had been taken, it would have been impossible for clerks, storemen, educated farmers, Native Authority employees, Junior Government Officers, etc., to attend. If the value of such a short course of instruction is questioned, it may be stated that those who enrol for these courses are generally those who are already interested in one or more of those activities. The object is to open eyes to new possibilities, to demonstrate new methods of popular presentation, and to evoke interest and enthusiasm in the community where the trained voluntary leader will commence or develop his work.

58. At each of these courses some scores or hundreds even of illiterates have presented themselves, under the misunderstanding that the object of the scheme was to teach illiterates to read. They have never been turned away. Those of the Team's instructors who are not engaged in lecturing or demonstrating to those attending the proper course have been turned on to teaching these illiterates how to read by the Laubach method. The advantages of retaining the interest of local illiterates during these courses have been great. When it has come to getting the "students" to practise the Laubach method, the human material has been there at hand ; the illiterates have joined with enthusiasm in the games and singing ; and a general atmosphere of optimism and good feeling has been engendered in the local community.

59. Preliminary training of the Teams was carried out at the School of Social Welfare. In the Discussion Group work a modified form of the Army Bureau of Current Affairs technique was employed, emphasis being placed on clear thinking rather than upon subject content. In village drama the Teams were instructed how to take a simple theme of social import and to dramatise it. In physical recreation the conception was to present physical training as something essentially enjoyable, spectacular and stimulating ; games were also demonstrated such as could be played with locally improvised equipment in any village. In First Aid the accent was on positive health measures allied to simple remedial treatment for common-place accidents in the bush.

60. In music it was the intention to build upon existing institutions such as the Church Choir, and the potential value of the "Singing Bands" as a social institution cannot be over-estimated. Many of the exceptionally beautiful songs of Mr. Amu, the distinguished Ewe musician and representative of his people, were specifically featured. The Police bandsmen, apart from accompanying the community singing, visited on request the numerous village and school bands, which are a characteristic of life in Togoland, helping them not only with the technique of instrument playing but also offering advice on the composition of a Band, care of instruments, and practice technique.

61. In literacy the latest method of Dr. Laubach was employed. Here much of the preliminary work had been done by a small group of Ewe students at Achimota. The primer used was an exercise in co-operation, an African artist designing the illustrations, the Survey Department producing the blocks, and the Achimota Press printing the pamphlet; the finished result was as effective a primer as could be produced anywhere in any vernacular; with its aid women have been taught to read simple sentences within 12 days.

62. One point was stressed in the training, no less than in the actual work in the field, namely, that whilst each member of the team had been selected for his or her technical expertise, corporate participation in each and every activity was demanded: all took part in the physical training, in the singing, in the literacy work, and in the drama. Only thereby could the team build within itself the idea of community effort. A tradition of craftsmanship, a love of music, a propensity for hard work and a growing sense of tribal cohesion were amongst the reasons that persuaded the Social Development Officer to select the Trustee Territory for this work.

63. Amongst those who inspected the work of the team was Monsieur G. Bonnet, Director of Education, French Togoland. As a direct result of what he had seen, Monsieur Bonnet recommended to the Government of French Togoland that a similar experiment in mass education should be conducted in French Togoland. At a meeting in Accra on April 12th, attended by the Director of Education, the Director of Social Welfare and the Social Development Officer for the Gold Coast, and by the Director of Education for French Togoland, it was agreed that a joint experimental scheme of mass education should be carried out by an Anglo-French Team. This decision was confirmed by the Governors of the two Territories at a meeting in Lome of the Standing Consultative Commission on April 23rd.

64. Accordingly, on June 20th, there assembled in Accra the representatives selected by the two Governments. As before, those selected on the Gold Coast side were chosen from various Government Departments and Missions. The joint Team went into training on similar lines to the first experimental Team at the School of Social Welfare.

65. The first course conducted by the joint team was at Palime, in French Togoland, from July 11th until July 23rd. It was an unqualified success. Over 200 educated men and women came from all parts of French Togoland (and some from Dahomey) to attend: they comprised many men in responsible positions, including headmasters and one député to the Assemblée Représentative.

66. The second course of the joint scheme followed immediately after the Palime course. The village of Ve Koloenu, near Hohoe, was the site and the Ewe Presbyterian Senior School in particular proved to be eminently suitable for a social development course. A spirit of co-operation and a notable atmosphere of friendliness permeated the course from beginning to end. One hundred and seventy-five educated men and women attended the main course and in addition 250 women registered for the women's class of handicrafts and 83 took the literacy course.

67. While at Koloenu, members of the team visited a large night class for illiterates in Kpandu and introduced the technique of the Laubach system to their teachers and gave the initial lecture to the members of the classes.

68. The third course was held at the Ewe Presbyterian Mission in Ho. One hundred and ninety-nine educated men and women registered for the main course; many women took instruction in knitting, sewing and crochet. This class was too big for the Assistant Welfare Officer and her assistants to handle and extra help was obtained from the Mother Superior of the Roman Catholic Girls' School, Ho, who gave full-time help for eight days of the course. The third group, the illiterates, consisted of 108 youths, men and women.

69. At the Ho Leper Settlement the Laubach literacy technique was introduced to literates capable of teaching, and a literacy class started. Another literacy class was started in Kpetoe.

70. The last course of the four agreed by the Consultative Commission was held at Blitta in Togoland under French Trusteeship. A total of 239, mainly Cabrais, but including Bassaris, Ewes, Kotokolis and others attended.

71. At the conclusion of the courses held in conjunction with the French Authorities it was decided to organise further courses designed to follow up the work begun by the Mass Education Team operating in Togoland under U.K. Trusteeship. A series of pamphlets produced to take the student from the primer stage to full literacy were written and published. In addition, a scheme for producing readers at a reasonable cost was worked out in conjunction with the Presbyterian Churches Literacy Committee. Arts and crafts were stressed and a series of exhibitions organised to demonstrate the value of the local craftsmen and to produce a sense of pride in craftsmanship. The results have been encouraging and two Assistant Welfare Officers are being posted to the Territory in 1950 with a directive to develop the work commenced.

72. There have not been wanting signs of a distinctly encouraging nature that a reasonably high percentage of those who attended the courses are now taking an active part in developing community activities. Some concrete examples may be given. At Kpandu, the Akpini Youth Society have inaugurated night classes for illiterates. At Amedzofe first-aid and needlecraft work for women have been added to literacy in the activities started by a small group who attended the Kpedze course.

73. At present there are over a hundred literacy classes established and though they vary greatly in membership they do represent a new outlook of service to the community.

74. To keep in touch with people who have been trained on Mass Education Courses a newsletter service has been established carrying news of mass education activities in Togoland and giving in detail the work of the most forward groups.

75. No very dramatic results are expected, as the work is being carried on within existing social institutions. The aim has been not to create a new organisation but to invigorate and broaden the base of the existing activities. A school may endeavour to extend the scope of its physical recreation to include ex-schoolboys and illiterates, or to relate the teaching of civics to some project of mass education. A Women's Guild, organised by the Church, may include child care and needlework: a singing band may extend its activities beyond that of providing limited assistance for a funeral: a literary society—or even a new political group—may strive to think objectively on the lines of a discussion group. These results are modest and probably unspectacular, but they do reflect a new attitude of mind without which no community can effectively help itself.

Labour Conditions and Regulations in the Territory

76. The labour organisation is part of the Labour Department of the Gold Coast. This is organised as a headquarters office with regional labour offices. There is a staff of one Commissioner of Labour, one Assistant Commissioner of Labour, two Senior Labour Officers, eight Labour Officers, four Resettlement Officers, and one Administrative Assistant. None of these are stationed in the Territory, but both Sections are visited regularly by Labour Officers and at the end of 1949 a survey of labour conditions in the cocoa growing areas was begun by a Labour Officer. It is intended to open a Labour Office at Hohoe in the course of the next few years. There is a Labour and Resettlement Advice Assistant at Kpandu. His office is attached to that of the District Commissioner, who exercises a general supervision over his work, and is available to deal with any questions relating to relationship between employer and employee, which may arise.

77. The Native Authorities, the District Administrative Officers and the Labour and Resettlement Clerk at Kpandu help manual and non-manual workers in obtaining employment when necessary. The District Commissioners in the absence of Labour Officers, are always willing to hear, and as far as possible adjust, any complaints, where this is necessary. The Department has the following functions :

- (a) To inspect places of employment and to secure the enforcement of all legal provisions regarding conditions of work and the protection of workers.
- (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 classes of employees.
- (e) To investigate industrial accidents and diseases and to examine claims under the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance and to assist in their settlement.
- (f) To look after and repatriate to their homes destitute and incapacitated workers.
- (g) To assist the resettlement of ex-Servicemen.
- (h) To supervise the conditions under which labour is employed under public contracts.
- (i) To afford technical information and advice to employers and workers.
- (j) To encourage and assist the development of responsible trade unions.
- (k) To adjust differences and foster good relations between employers and employees.
- (l) To keep under review the local application of international conventions regarding labour.
- (m) To undertake the registration and identification of industrial workers.
- (n) To compile and afford statistical information regarding employment, the fluctuations of wage rates, etc.

The Territory's share of the cost of this organisation during 1948-49 was estimated at £1,657.

78. Government policy regarding the establishment of accepted labour standards is implemented through the Political Administration and through the Labour Department during the periodical visits to the Territory of its officers. There are as yet scarcely any labour problems in the Territory and the legislation regarding labour and forced labour is effective.

79. Apart from labour seasonally engaged on cocoa farms, Government and the Native Authorities are the principal employers. Both pay fair and reasonable daily wage rates and have provided satisfactory wages and salaries for their artisans and established staff. From 1st September, 1949, the Gold Coast Government have granted a temporary allowance of 15 per cent. of all wages and salaries below £750 per annum to all employees to offset a further rise since 1947 in the cost of living. The Native Authorities received

a grant-in-aid from the Gold Coast Government to enable them to award a similar allowance, and commercial firms have also paid increased rates of wages. Workers in the Territory are better off than those in the towns of the Gold Coast Colony, owing to the lower rents and lower food prices. There appears to be no shortage of accommodation for the seasonal workers in the cocoa areas, for, although most of the labourers come from French territories, they appear to settle down and live peaceably in their own communities amongst the local inhabitants.

80. Relationships between employers and employees during the year have been good. There have been no industrial disputes and no charge was preferred in the Territory during 1949 against any employer or other person for an offence against the labour laws. There are no Trade Unions registered in the Territory and only one Union—the Eastern Province Motor Drivers' Union—has organised a branch there. There are, however, in the Territory members of some or all the following Gold Coast Trade Unions and similar bodies :

- The Public Works Department Employees Union ;
- The Posts and Telegraphs Department Employees Union ;
- The United Africa Company Employees Union ;
- The Union Trading Company Employees Union ;
- The Junior and Senior Civil Servants Associations ;
- The Goldsmiths Union ;
- The Gold Coast S.C.O.A. Employees Union ;
- The Gold Coast C.F.A.O. Employees Union ;
- G. B. Ollivants Employees Union ;
- The Gold Coast Meteorological Staff Union ;
- The Gold Coast Co-operative Employees Union.

81. The local demand for labour is normally satisfied, particularly as the cocoa season in the Southern Section coincides with the off-season for farming in the north and other neighbouring areas. No recruiting of labour by either public or private organisations is carried out. The absence of labourers from the villages is neither extensive nor for very long periods, and no ill-effects have so far been experienced.

82. The exaction or employment of forced labour is prohibited under penalties by Part X of the Labour Ordinance (No. 16 of 1948), but the term "forced labour" is not, in accordance with the International Labour Organisation Convention, deemed to cover work or services exacted in emergencies likely to threaten the well-being of the population such as fire, famine and invasion of animal pests, or the minor communal services which are regarded as normal civic obligations incumbent upon the members of a community ; such services include works of sanitation, emergency measures to prevent the spread of disease, the clearing of local roads and paths and the maintenance of local cemeteries. It is provided, however, that no such services shall be exacted unless there has been prior consultation between the chief and the inhabitants of the area concerned or their representatives respecting the need for such services. An absolute maximum of 24 days within 12 months is laid down by law. No labour was exacted during the year for the purpose of dealing with an emergency.

83. Owing to the absence of industrial and technical works of any importance, there is little opportunity for the absorption of skilled labour. But it has to be remembered that there are in the Territory, especially in the Southern Section, many locally-trained artisans operating on their own account. These include :

Carpenters or furniture makers, tinsmiths, masons, silver and goldsmiths, fitters and motor repairers, brick and tile workers, blacksmiths, ivory-workers, tailors, cloth weavers, leather workers, and pottery and statue moulders.

A fairly large proportion of the craftsmen in the first four categories who have no means of establishing workshops of their own, and who are not frequently employed locally find it necessary to seek work outside the Territory, particularly in the Gold Coast mining industry.

84. Within the Northern Section unskilled labour presents itself freely for employment when required and no measures to encourage it are necessary. The supply generally exceeds demand in the dry season and there is a small annual migration to industrial and agricultural employment in the South of the Gold Coast and Togoland. There is no control of this voluntary movement from or through the Northern Section and it is largely of a seasonal nature.

85. There are still by no means enough applicants for employment as artisans to satisfy the demand in the Northern Section and every artisan now in the Section is assured continuous and well-paid work with the Native Authorities. Some improvement has occurred in the Dagomba District during 1949 as the very large Native Authority building programme has attracted contractors and artisans from the Gold Coast. While working there they help in the training of the indigenous young men. The Kusasi Development Committee is in the process of establishing a small Trades Training Centre in Bawku. All qualified artisans have apprentices and in the Mamprusi Native Authority area the latter pay no fees and are in fact maintained at the expense of local Government funds during their periods of training. The shortage of artisans should be further materially reduced when the Government Trades School at Tamale is opened in the near future. Boys from the Trust Territory will be offered the same facilities for training there as those from the Protectorate.

86. The Gold Coast Government provides scholarship facilities for the training overseas of any promising aspirants for higher professional or technical training amongst the youth of the Territory on the same basis as in the Gold Coast. Courses for Native Authority teachers, dressers, agricultural instructors, veterinary assistants, and sanitary overseers are provided in the Gold Coast by the appropriate Government departments. There are also in the Territory two mission teacher training colleges at Amedzofe and Hohoe run by the Presbyterian and Roman Catholic Missions respectively and a Presbyterian theological seminary at Ho. These institutions play their part in the social advancement of the area.

87. 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. There is a growing tendency for mines labour to become static and for men employed in the mines to send for their families; this is due to an improvement of conditions and it does not impose a heavy drain on any area. 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.

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

89. 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.

90. 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.

91. The place of co-operatives in the field of produce marketing has already been described in Section F (paragraphs 97-99).

92. 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, which is applicable to the Territory. This Ordinance has been amended by the Labour (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 43 of 1949), which corrected one or two minor errors in the principal Ordinance, and has incorporated articles 12 and 13 of the International Labour Organisation Convention No. 81 in section 81, giving Labour Officers increased powers in connection with conditions in buildings and over materials used in any industry. The main effect of the Labour Ordinance, 1948, as thus amended, is to bring Gold Coast labour legislation into line with the conventions of the International Labour Organisation which have been accepted by His Majesty's Government, especially those concerned with the contractual relationship between the employer and employee, the recruiting of employees, forced labour and the maternity protection of women workers. It also requires the notification of all industrial accidents.

93. 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.

Public Health

(a) Organisation

94. The Medical Department of the Gold Coast is divided into two branches—a Medical branch (engaged largely on curative medicine) and a Health branch (engaged largely on preventive medicine)—both under the direction of the Director of Medical Services. Shortage of staff still makes it impossible completely to maintain the distinction between the branches, and Medical Officers in outstations are frequently called upon to perform as well the tasks of Medical Officers of Health. The main functions of the Health branch include routine house-to-house inspection, vaccination, health education and propaganda and malaria control. These house-to-house inspections are carried

out continuously, and in the town of Ho, for example, each house is visited twice every week.

95. The Territory receives the same treatment as other parts of the Gold Coast in the provision of Medical Officers from the Colonial Medical Service, but general shortages of staff in the Department have continued. Towards the end of the year, however, it was found possible once again to post a Medical Officer to Hohoe, bringing the establishment of the Department in the Territory to three.

(i) SOUTHERN SECTION

96. The Government medical organisation which serves the Southern Section consists of the exceptionally well equipped Korle Bu Central Hospital at Accra in the Gold Coast, where the services of a number of specialists, including pathologists, are available to the people of the Territory, and district hospitals at Ho and Hohoe in the Territory. The Medical Officer, Ho, and the Medical Officer, Hohoe, act as Medical Officers of Health for their respective areas. Sanitary Inspectors, Vaccinators, Village Overseers, subsidised Midwives and Native Authority sanitary staff under the supervision of Medical Officers of Health are stationed in a number of towns and villages. The Buem, Akpini and Atando Native Authorities assist in health work by employing Native Authority Village Overseers in various towns and villages, including Jasikan, Kadjebi, Worawora, Ahamansu, Borada and Papase. These overseers are under the supervision of the Medical Officer at Hohoe.

(ii) NORTHERN SECTION

97. A Medical Officer, as expected in the 1948 Report, has been stationed in Yendi since the beginning of 1949. He also acts as Medical Officer of Health in charge of all the Northern Section except the Mamprusi area, which is supervised by the Medical Officer at Bawku. The work of these Medical Officers is controlled by an Assistant Director of Medical Services at Tamale. There is a 36-bed hospital at Yendi and the hospitals at Bawku and Tamale are also available to the inhabitants of the Northern Section. The Gold Coast Medical Department maintains a dispenser and a Sanitary Inspector at both Yendi and Kete Krachi and also a Field Assistant at Yendi. In the Dagomba District there are six nurses—four in the Yendi hospital and two seconded to staff the Native Authority dispensaries at Bimbilla and Zabzugu until the Native Authority dressers can be trained to take them over. The Native Authority medical and health staff consists of seven dressers (six in the Krachi and one in the Mamprusi Districts), two vaccinators (one in the Krachi and one in the Dagomba Districts), and eighteen health overseers (six in the Krachi, one each in the Gonja and Nanumba, eight in Dagomba, and two in the Mamprusi areas of the Section).

98. Hospital facilities are, or will be, supplemented by :

- (1) Government and Native Authority dispensaries ;
- (2) Mission dispensaries ;
- (3) mobile clinics ; and
- (4) special treatment teams.

Medical officers pay weekly visits to Kpandu, Kadjebi, Kpedze, Vane and Jasikan and fortnightly visits to Vakpo, Wurupong and Worawora.

99. In the Northern Section it is intended to have at least enough Native Authority Dispensaries to ensure that no one should have to go more than ten miles to receive treatment. These Dispensaries have a great effect in giving the people confidence in scientific medicine. In the Krachi District in 1948-49 five dispensaries treated a total of 17,000 new cases and there were

altogether over 60,000 attendances. This figure has increased in 1949 with the opening of another dispensary. Plans are going forward for the construction of a Model Medical Centre at Bimbilla, where the emphasis will be on Health Work and in particular on maternity and child welfare.

100. There are Native Authority Dispensaries at Abotoase, Dain, Nkwanta, Grube and Banda in the Krachi, at Bimbilla in the Nanumba, at Zabzugu in the Dagomba, and at Nakpanduri in the Mamprusi, Native Authority areas. A further Dagomba dispensary has this year been built at Chereponi. In addition, there are Native Authority dispensaries at Garu and Karaga and the hospital at Bawku which are all within the Northern Territories but serve a considerable population from the Trust Territory. There are also the Mission Clinics at Kpandae and Saboba.

(b) Finance

101. The estimate of Government expenditure during 1948-49, which it has been found possible to calculate more exactly in the greater time available than the estimates in the 1948-49 Report, is made up as follows :

	£
Share of administrative expenses	3,555
Share of specialist services, including mental, laboratory, dental limb fitting, X-ray and tryps/yaws campaign	7,947
Personal emoluments including wages	11,351
Travelling and transport	1,005
Hospital equipment and drugs	6,678
Fuel and diet	351
Leper settlements	4,351
Sanitation in Government areas	292
Miscellaneous items, including nurses' training, upkeep of motor vehicles, prevention of infectious diseases, vaccination expenses, etc.	4,964
Capital and Development Expenditure	5,647
	£46,141

In addition the following expenditure was incurred by Native Authorities :

	£
<i>Southern Section.</i> Akpini	331
Asogli	520
Awatime	194
Buem	1,261
	£2,306
	£
<i>Northern Section.</i> Krachi	1,937
Gonja	290
Nanumba	497
Dagomba	3,114
Mamprusi	1,361
	£7,199

(c) General Health during 1949

102. There was no outbreak of smallpox in Togoland during the year. 67,325 vaccinations and re-vaccinations were carried out. Particular attention is paid to the vaccination of labour migrating through the Northern Section along the main roads and tracks.

103. The mass treatment of Yaws, which was undertaken with funds provided under the Colonial Welfare Development Act is one of the chief features of health advancement in the area. In the Southern Section a combined team

for the treatment of Yaws and trypanosomiasis operated in the divisions of Kpandu, Nkonya, Bowiri, Ve and Gbi. Although trypanosomiasis was found to be practically non-existent, many people received treatment for yaws, and the condition of most was markedly improved in consequence. Of 15,729 persons examined 4 were found to be suffering from trypanosomiasis; 4,989 had yaws.

104. The following are the principal diseases in the Territory and the number of cases treated in each group. These figures are in respect of 1948 :

Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	87 cases
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	60 "
Gonorrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,229 "
Yaws	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,776 "
Malaria (all forms)	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,980 "
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,720 "
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	...	...	236 "
Trypanosomiasis	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 "
Diseases of the Eye	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,947 "
Diseases of the Skin	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,315 "
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,004 "

Of these the following are endemic—Bronchitis, Trypanosomiasis, Malaria, Yaws, Conjunctivitis, Guinea Worm and Tropical Ulcer.

105. While tuberculosis constitutes a serious problem in parts of the Gold Coast, hospital figures show that it is not so serious in the Territory.

106. Tropical and venereal diseases are treated at all hospitals and some dispensaries in the Territory and the Gold Coast. Some, in particular, yaws and trypanosomiasis, have been the subject of the special treatment campaigns already described.

107. There are two Leper Settlements in the Territory, one at Ho, the other at Yendi. Admission to these settlements (from the Territory and the Gold Coast) is voluntary, and free treatment and food is provided. The settlement at Ho has accommodation for 450 patients, that at Yendi for 50. The total number of cases treated at Ho was 735. Out of these 28 died, 8 were discharged and 61 decamped. At Yendi throughout 1949 the accommodation for in-patients was fully occupied and out-patients were also treated. Improvements and additions have been made to the buildings of the settlement.

(d) Nutrition

108. Lectures and talks on nutrition are being given to social welfare workers, pupil nurses and others and this work will be gradually expanded. It is planned to hold an annual school of nutrition, the students of which will be able to spread a knowledge of what is necessary for good feeding in all parts of the country; it is also proposed to establish a system of mobile nutrition units to give demonstrations and talks on feeding in the markets of towns and villages with particular reference to infants.

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

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

(e) Progress

111. Sanitary Inspectors, Vaccinators and Village Overseers in their visits of inspection educate the people in health matters and practical examples are given by the construction of model sanitary structures and water supplies in the larger villages. The teaching of hygiene figured prominently among the subjects of the Mass Education Courses described on pages 83-85. The construction of wells by the Water Supply Department is beneficial in providing improved water supplies in the towns and villages of the Southern Section. Campaigns such as that of the combined trypanosomiasis and yaws team have been helpful in increasing the confidence of the people in the Medical Department. This is a good method of eradicating the tendency of the inhabitants to seek cures by ineffective native medicines, and of reducing the activities of unauthorised persons. Nevertheless a very considerable number of unqualified native "doctors" practise in the Territory, and claim to effect cures partly by magic and partly by the application of herbal remedies. Their activities are not regulated by either the Government of the Gold Coast or by the Native Authorities, except in so far as an occasional prosecution takes place of someone whose treatment is based only on imitating medical practice, especially the giving of injections, and is considered to be dangerous. It is impossible to make any exact comparison between the influence of the two systems of medicine.

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

113. Dispensaries have been planned by the Awatime and Asogli Native Authorities for Kpedze and Matse and will be opened in 1950.

114. The Buem Native Authority has continued to run a maternity clinic, which was started at the end of 1948. The Medical Officer from Hohoe pays it periodic visits and advises the qualified midwife employed by the Native Authority. A new twelve-bed clinic is far advanced, and it is hoped that it will be completed early in 1950.

115. Work on the Model Health Centre at Kpandu, which is estimated to cost some £6,000, has unfortunately been delayed, but it is hoped that it will be started early in 1950.

116. The Mobile Red Cross Maternity Clinic, which arrived at Ho shortly before the end of the year, will begin to visit the villages around Ho and elsewhere early in 1950.

117. A Government Ambulance has also been allocated to Ho Hospital and is available to fetch serious cases.

118. During the year the World-wide Evangelisation Crusade Mission at Kpandae decided to expand its present clinic for leper out-patients into a self-supporting settlement. A suitable area is now being chosen and meanwhile the number of patients is growing steadily.

(f) International Co-operation

119. There is a regular interchange of information on the epidemiological situation of the area between the Gold Coast and the neighbouring French Territories and other Governments on the one hand and the World Health Organisation on the other. There is also a constant pooling of knowledge, ideas, information and technique on anti-trypanosomiasis measures between the Gold Coast officers and their French colleagues. All reasonable sanitary precautions in accordance with the International Sanitary Conventions of 1944 are taken on the occurrence of any of the diseases scheduled under that agree-

ment. These include telegraphic notification of the disease to the adjoining territories, the World Health Organisation and all interested organisations.

120. The vigorous Anglo-French Vaccination Campaign which was started in 1948 continued in January and February, 1949 ; it covered the Southern frontier area.

(g) *Vital Statistics*

121. During 1948 statistics of births and deaths continued to be registered at Ho. It has been found that the figures obtained there are not of much value, since many people who are gravely ill and prospective mothers come in from outlying areas to attend the hospital thereby vitiating the accuracy of the figures for a town with a small population like Ho. Some Native Authorities have now passed rules requiring the registration of births, deaths, marriages and divorces. Government provides registers, and training and allowances for the registrars.

(h) *Training*

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

(i) *Maternity and Child Welfare*

123. There are Government ante-natal and child welfare clinics at Ho, Hohoe, Kpandu, Kete Krachi, Yendi and Bawku and there is a well equipped maternity clinic run by the Buem Native Authority at Jasikan under the supervision of the Medical Department. At Ho new buildings have recently been opened, and part of these is used for maternity work. At Saboba, among the primitive Konkomba, two ladies of the American Assembly of God Mission (one a trained midwife) have during the year opened a clinic which has already become very popular. Maternity cases are accepted at all hospitals, but few of the indigenous women go to Yendi hospital for child-birth. The people of the Northern Section are, however, showing steadily growing confidence in the work of the clinics.

124. A Midwives' Ordinance (Cap. 64) exists to control the practice of midwifery. 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 are in the Territory, since the number of private midwives is insufficient though more are being trained each year. It is proposed to extend gradually the areas scheduled under the ordinance. There are no registered African midwives practising in the Northern Section as yet but there is a growing demand for them. The Krachi Native Authority is paying for the training as a midwife of one of its scholarship holders. The number of non-registered indigenous midwives is not known, nor is the proportion of the population treated by them.

125. No information is available as to the extent to which pregnant women are attended by doctors and other qualified personnel, but 1,486 pregnant women attended hospitals in the Territory.

126. Stocks of simple drugs are maintained for school-children in many village schools, and are administered by teachers who have some training in first-aid. Elsewhere children of all ages are able to take advantage of the ordinary services provided by Government and Native Authority dispensaries.

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

128. A system of supplementary feeding is in operation in the Native Authority day schools in the Northern Section; parents are called upon to contribute 1d. a day, which with the eggs and vegetables supplied from school gardens makes it possible to ensure that each pupil has a good mid-day meal.

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

(j) *Consumption of flora and fauna as food*

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

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

As a result of the International Convention of 19th May, 1900, concerning the preservation of wild animals, birds and fish in Africa, the Wild Animal Preservation Ordinance (Cap. 100) was enacted. Under this ordinance the Governor in Council has power to make regulations for the prohibition and restriction of hunting and destruction of wild animals and birds, the establishment of game reserves, close seasons, the issuing of hunting licences, and generally for the protection and preservation of wild animals. In the Northern Section, *Parkia oliveri* and *butyrospermum parkii* are protected by law. (The administrative measures to protect and promote local supplies of fish are described in Section F.)

(k) Sanitation

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

132. The town of Ho has a simple pipe-borne water supply from which water is drawn at central points in the town. Elsewhere water is obtained from streams and wells. In the course of the year 61 wells were sunk by the Water Supply Department. Wells are wholly, or partially, lined with concrete according to ground conditions to prevent the access of surface water which would otherwise contaminate the supply. Many large buildings have attached to them water tanks in which rain water from the roofs is collected. No statistics are available of the number of tanks in use or of total number of wells of all sorts.

133. Throughout the *Northern Section* the normal source of water supply is the dug well lined with concrete and covered to prevent pollution by surface water. The Department of Water Supply and the Native Authority well-digging teams carry out programmes of new construction each year and about 25 per cent. of the population is served in this way. To supplement this the villages themselves construct wells but these are as a rule shallower and less efficient.

134. 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 Dakar so as to be assured of enough water. During the year a pipe-borne supply at Yendi has been practically completed by the Water Supply Department. The water is being pumped from the Kulkpini River some miles from the town, and will fill a great need. There are also a number of small dams and reservoirs in the Section but the geological formation is not in general suited to them.

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

136. Slaughter houses or slabs are available at Yendi, Kete-Krachi, Pusiga, Bimbilla, Gushiago, Chereponi, Wulesi, Ho, Kpandu, Hohoe and Kadjebi where cattle are slaughtered for sale; all cattle are inspected by health staff before and after slaughter. Markets exist in towns and villages and these are regularly inspected and kept in good sanitary condition by the Government and Native Authority sanitary staff. In some markets there are fly-proof meat stalls at which all meat must be sold.

(l) Drugs

137. The following legislation covers the importation and sale of drugs and pharmaceuticals:

The Customs Ordinance (No. 40 of 1947);

The Dangerous Drugs Ordinance (Cap. 160); and

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

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

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

140. The following types and quantities of dangerous drugs were consumed during the year :

	<i>lbs.</i>	<i>oz.</i>	<i>dr.</i>	<i>gr.</i>
Opium	—	—	—	—
Tinct. Opii Conc.	—	8	—	—
Liq. Opii Sed	—	8	—	—
Nepenthae	1	9	—	—
Liq. Morphine Hcl.	3	—	—	—
Tinct. Camph. Co. Conc.	11	—	—	—
Tinct. Chlorof et Morph. Co.	4	—	—	—
Inj. Morph. Hcl.	1	1	—	—
Morphine Hcl.	—	—	—	3.33
Cocaine Hcl.	—	1	2	20
Codenine phosph.	—	1	—	—

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

- (a) Exports and imports controlled by Government ;
- (b) Rendition of returns by medical practitioners, dental surgeons, dentists, veterinary surgeons and registered pharmacists showing annual consumption and stocks of dangerous drugs ;
- (c) Surprise inspection of stocks and records.

142. The following conventions relating to narcotic drugs have been applied to the Territory :

- (i) The Opium Convention and subsequent relative papers. (The Hague, 1912).
- (ii) Convention relating to Dangerous Drugs, with Protocol. (Geneva, 1925.)
- (iii) Convention for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs. (Geneva, 1931.)

Housing and Town Planning

143. 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.

144. The Towns Ordinance contains provisions regarding methods of building, thickness of walls, types of roofing, spaces between houses, etc., and these are generally observed in the scheduled towns (Ho, Kpeve, 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.

145. 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 results obtained appear highly successful.

146. There has been no legislation affecting town planning during the year.

147. The Department of Social Welfare and 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.

148. Preliminary investigations have been made regarding possible planning schemes for towns of Hohoe, Dodi-Papase and Ahamansu. The first of these is the commercial centre of the Southern Section and the other two towns are expected to develop when the road to the North from Kadjebi, which will go to each of these towns, is completed.

Alcohol and Spirits

149. 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 1949 is as follows :

	<i>On hand</i> 1/1/49	<i>Imports</i> gallons	<i>Sales</i> gallons	<i>On hand</i> 31/12/49
Gin	22	1,923	1,914	31
Whisky	4	282	285	1
Rum	140	489	599	30
Brandy	155	731	839	47
Total 1949	321	3,425	3,637	109
Wine	768	34,811	35,126	453
Beer	10,580	202,335	211,938	977

There were current 12 spirit licences and 384 wine and beer licences.

150. The entry of spirituous beverages and wines into the Northern Section is prohibited under the Liquor (Northern Territories) Ordinance (Cap. 170).

151. Licences may be issued to both natives and non-natives for the sale of beer ; eight such licences were held in Yendi and eight in Kete-Krachi. 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, whose beer of lager type may be purchased in all parts of the Southern Section of the Territory. In the Krachi District and 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.

152. The regulations governing the issue 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.

153. 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 (the second schedule to the Customs Ordinance).

154. Import duties are set out in Appendix VII(B).

Population

155. Normally a census is carried out every ten years. Censuses were held in 1921 and 1931, but owing to the war the census due to have been held in 1941 had to be deferred to 1948. These censuses covered the entire population of the Territory and the Gold Coast, and the results of the 1948 census which have so far been tabulated are shown in Appendix I.

156. Any estimates of population are based on the previous census return.

Penal Organisation

157. There are four prisons in the Territory—at Ho, Kpandu, Kete Krachi and Yendi. These prisons are treated as an integral part of the prison system of the Gold Coast and methods of recruitment and training of staff are the same.

158. There are 30 prisons under the Gold Coast Prisons Department, classified as follows :

Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Local Prisons	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Female Prisons	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Contagious Diseases Prison	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Industrial Institution	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Prison Camps	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

Central Prisons receive all classes of prisoners irrespective of the length of sentence. Local prisons receive all classes of prisoners sentenced in the district but retain only those awarded imprisonment under two years. The Industrial Institution receives youths between the ages of 14 and 21 years, whether sentenced to imprisonment or ordered to be detained at the Institution. In addition to the main female prisons, parts of certain local prisons are set aside for the accommodation of short-term female prisoners.

159. The staff of the Department and their occupations are as follows :

- 1 Director.
- 1 Deputy Director.
- 1 Senior Prison Superintendent.
- 12 Prison Superintendents.
- 2 Cadets.
- 2 Instructors of Industries.
- 2 Assistant Instructors of Industries.
- 14 Civil Service Clerks.
- 6 Teachers.
- 6 Agents for Discharged Prisoners Aid Society.
- 857 Warders.
- 17 Matrons.

Superior officers are either trained prison 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.

160. 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.

161. 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 conclusion of the course,

recruits are posted to the type of prison for which by character, language and tribe they appear most suitable.

162. The warder staff is divided into 66 staff warders and 791 first to fourth class warders. Staff warders undertake reception duties, gate duties, act as officers-in-charge of halls and take part in the general administrative work of the prisons. From their ranks are drawn Chief Warders, Principal Warders and Keepers of Prisons. Suitable Escort Warders are selected to fill vacancies in the staff ranks when they occur. Escort Warders perform general supervisory duties.

163. The prisons in the Territory are staffed by warders of the Department with a warder as Keeper of Prison. The District Commissioner of the district concerned is the Officer-in-Charge of each prison and supervises its general administration. Regular visits of inspection are made by the Director or Deputy Director, and prisons are visited regularly by Prison Visiting Committees appointed annually for the purpose in the case of each prison.

164. During the year 1949 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. 12 Warders	41·81
Kpandu	1 K.O.P. 14 Warders	47·38
Yendi	1 K.O.P. 8 Warders	21·04
Kete Krachi	1 K.O.P. 4 Warders	6·41

165. The following is a general description of each prison :

Kpandu.—This prison is the largest in the Territory. It is well built and planned. Prisoners are employed on a large prison farm, and there is also 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 building during the year has included a ration room, an office for the Keeper and a Gate Keeper's office. A new roof has been put on three cells, and a number of minor improvements have been made to other existing buildings. Improvements are still continuing.

Ho.—A new kitchen has been built and the security walls surrounding the prison have been increased in height to conform to the normal standards of prisons throughout the Colony. The improvements scheduled to be carried out in 1949, *i.e.*, new bath house and latrines have been completed. The prisoners are normally employed on farming and building.

Yendi.—Warders' quarters are in the course of erection 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 domestic work.

Kete Krachi.—Extensive repairs have been carried out to the kitchen, the Keeper of Prison's office and the remand cells. The small lock-up of prisoners are employed on farming and general domestic duties.

166. Structural alterations have made classification of prisoners possible in all the Togoland prisons.

167. Female prisoners are not kept at the prisons in the Territory, except whilst awaiting transfer to larger prisons where more suitable accommodation

is available. When it is necessary to keep a female prisoner for one or two days, special arrangements are made.

168. The average amount of space available for each prisoner at the prisons concerned is as follows :

<i>Ho</i>	<i>Kpandu</i>
200 cub. ft.	328 cub. ft.
<i>Yendi</i>	<i>Kete Krachi</i>
356 cub. ft.	1,369 cub. ft.

Prisoners occupy cells at night only.

169. The dietary scale is the same for all prisons. It was drawn up by the Government Nutrition Officer and has been approved by the Director of Medical Services. The diet is ample and sufficient and prisoners generally show increase in weight soon after admission.

170. 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.

171. 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.

172. Travelling boxes of library books are supplied to all prisons. No restrictions are placed upon the books which a prisoner may read. An Agent for the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society visits the prisons and interviews prisoners. He gives assistance and advice and endeavours to arrange future employment. Subsistence, clothing and tools are granted on the recommendations of the Agent. Free transport to their homes or the places of conviction, is given to prisoners on release.

173. There are special laws applying to juvenile offenders. No juvenile under 14 is imprisoned and young offenders under 16 years of age can be committed to the Industrial School at Agona Swedru in the Colony. Those under the age of 21 years can be ordered to be detained at the Industrial Institution in Accra. The former is under the control of the Director of Social Welfare and Housing ; the latter is under the control of the Prisons Department. When any young offender is sentenced to imprisonment he is automatically transferred to the Industrial Institution and is treated in the same way as others who are serving a period of training and detention. Special types of training, both industrial and educational, are in force. At the Industrial Institution the maximum period of detention is normally three years. No such offender may be detained beyond the age of 23 years. After a period of six months, or at any time thereafter, an inmate may be released on licence. In addition to receiving general elementary education, offenders are taught farming, carpentry, building, shoe-making, tailoring, and brick and tile making ; adequate facilities are provided for recreation, and they take part in football, cricket, hockey and volley ball. Instruction is also given in physical training and gymnastics.

174. An After-Care Officer is on the staff of the Institution and looks after welfare and rehabilitation.

175. 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 IV(C).

176. Although an offender may be sentenced to hard labour or simple imprisonment, there is, in practice, no distinction between classes of labour, where the prisoner is not prevented from working by sickness or disability. 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.

177. 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 $1\frac{1}{2}$ 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.

178. Prisoners serving sentences of two years and over are generally transferred from the Southern Section to the Central Prison of the Gold Coast where adequate arrangements for industrial and education training are in force. Prisoners from Kete Krachi, whose sentences exceed six months, and those at Yendi, whose sentences exceed 12 months, are normally sent to the Central Prison at Tamale. Prisoners found on conviction to be suffering from leprosy or tuberculosis are sent to the Contagious Diseases Prison. Females are transferred to prisons where separate accommodation is available. All transferred prisoners are provided on discharge with free transport to their homes or place of conviction. Arrangements are also in force whereby the relatives of prisoners serving long sentences at Central Prisons may visit them at Government expense. Alternatively, the prisoners may be transferred for two weeks to the prison nearest their homes to enable their relatives to visit them.

179. The following penalties, other than fine or imprisonment, may be enforced.

- (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.

180. Sentences of imprisonment are imposed for specified periods. The Courts may order corporal punishment for adults only for rape, robbery with violence and a strictly limited number of kindred offences. Corporal punishment is applicable by the Courts to indigenous and non-indigenous inhabitants alike, but no such sentence was imposed during the year. The whipping, with a light cane, of boys under 16 may be ordered for any serious crime and a list of all such sentences carried out during the year will be found in Appendix IV. The law does not permit penalties of forced residence in respect of the indigenous inhabitants of the Territory. Aliens convicted of serious crimes may, however, be deported.

181. The only fresh legislation passed during the year was an Ordinance which precluded warders from being members of a Trade Union and their

position is thus similar to that of the Police and Customs Officers. The warders for some years have been represented by a Warders' Welfare Board, which meets twice annually and places matters concerning the welfare of staff before the Administration. The Board has been responsible for many minor and some major improvements in the service of the staff. It works in complete accord with the Administration in safeguarding, and improving where possible the conditions of staff employment.

182. The following developments have taken place in prisons in the Gold Coast and the Territory during recent years :

Extension of classification of prisoners.

Establishment of an additional minimum security camp for first offenders.

Extension of industrial and educational training.

Establishment of Reception and Discharged Boards to interview prisoners individually and assist in rehabilitation.

Establishment of hostels for discharged prisoners.

Evening handicraft classes.

Lectures and talks by voluntary workers.

Extension of the payment scheme.

Classification of certain prisons.

Increase in the number of letters and visits.

The abolition of the mark system.

A restriction on the infliction of corporal punishment.

General improvements and extensions in classification, earnings scheme, industrial and educational training and mechanised farming.

183. The following experiments have been carried out at a number of prisons, and are continuing :

Placing selected second offenders with first offenders at prison camps.

Classification of " non-criminal " and " criminal " offenders.

These reforms apply principally to Central Prisons and so affect only prisoners with long sentences transferred from the Territory.

184. Prison discipline is on the whole satisfactory and prison offences and punishments are specified in Prison Regulations. Minor offences are dealt with by the officer in charge and major offences may be remanded to the Director of Prisons or the Visiting Committee. Punishment is restricted to cellular confinement, forfeiture or remission, reduced diet, loss of privileges (e.g., by fining earnings). The Visiting Committee has the power to award corporal punishment with a light cane up to a maximum of 24 strokes. Cellular confinement is not often used, while ordering of reduced diets is decreasing. Forfeiture of remission of sentences, loss of privileges, such as earnings, attendance at concerts and lectures, are the more usual punishments. The policy now followed is to grant a prisoner privileges on admission. By this means the onus is placed upon the prisoner of retaining or losing privileges by his work and conduct. There is also in existence a special system of grades, each of which carries a small additional privilege such as a gratuity.

185. 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	5	2	Nil	2
Ho	1	14	Nil	7
Yendi	Nil	Nil	Nil	4
Kete Krachi	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	6	16	Nil	13

186. Prisoners sentenced to a term, or terms, of imprisonment exceeding one month can, by good conduct and industry, earn remission up to one-quarter of their sentence. The remission of sentence is absolute except in the case of prisoners who have been convicted of certain offences involving fraud and who have been sentenced to a term of imprisonment of two years or over. Prisoners who have earned remission are released on licence for the remainder of their sentences.

187. The provision of industrial and educational training will, it is hoped, assist prisoners in after life. Evening handicraft classes are encouraged to foster creative ability. Prisoners are obliged to save at least half their earnings and are encouraged to save more. This money is paid to them in cash on the day of release.

188. 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.

189. 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.

190. No formal system of probation has been established for the Territory, but experiments are being carried out in urban centres in the Gold Coast. If these prove suitable for adoption in the Territory, they will be applied there.

H. EDUCATION

(a) General

IT IS IMPORTANT that at all stages of its development, the educational system of a territory should be as far as possible a balanced whole : that is to say, it must provide a sufficient foundation of primary education, a sufficient supply of secondary education of all kinds both academic and technical, and the necessary facilities for higher or post-secondary education. Though at any given moment in the development of education one or other of these elements may outstrip the others in its expansion, as a matter of general policy each element as far as possible expands proportionately to the others.

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

3. In the Northern Territories (which did not come under British Protection until 1902) and in that part of the Territory which is administered with it, facilities for education were introduced many decades later than in the South and it was not until after the 1914-18 war that a development scheme was formulated. In consequence of the economic crisis of 1931, development was much slowed down, but in the period 1942-44 the original plan was reviewed and development was re-initiated in 1944 by the establishment of a Government Teacher-Training College at Tamale. The Education Department's Ten-Year

Plan provides for the maximum expansion feasible on the very modest foundations which the existing educational system provides. By the end of the ten-year period of the Plan it should be possible to accelerate the extension of facilities for education and to make each year substantial headway in overtaking the South.

4. Education in the Northern part of the Territory can, however, even now, be described as "backward" only in a *quantitative* sense. It is by no means "backward" qualitatively, compared with education in the Southern part and in the Colony and Ashanti. But development can only be built upon present attainment and is a cumulative process, so that a more advanced area can develop quantitatively more rapidly than a more "backward" one, which needs time in which to gather momentum. In the Northern Section advance must depend, *inter alia*, on the employment of teachers born in that area, because incomers are not able to speak the local vernaculars. Even if a plentiful supply of non-indigenous teachers were available in spite of the great demand for education in the Colony and Ashanti, it would not be of any genuine value to inject them into the Northern Territories educational system, because of vernacular difficulties. Further, life in the Northern Territories is not acceptable to the generality of Southerners.

5. The limited facilities which have hitherto existed in the North are being energetically increased. There are, as yet, special difficulties over girls' education, but the policy is to open, as fast as teachers become available, additional co-educational infant-junior day schools and senior primary boarding schools for boys. Senior education is available for children of the Section at the Government Girls' School at Tamale, the Government Boys' School at Tamale and three Native Authority Boys' Schools at Yendi, Kete Krachi and Nalerigu, all of which are boarding establishments. Nalerigu is in the Northern Territories Protectorate; but it is within a few miles of the boundary of the Trust Territory. The schools at Nalerigu and Yendi were opened in January, 1949, and a new infant-junior day school at Bankpurugu in 1949.

6. Although the enrolment in the schools in the Northern Section is as yet small, it compares satisfactorily with that in the schools of the Northern Territories Protectorate. In the Northern Section .35 per cent. of the total population is enrolled in infant-junior schools and, in the Protectorate, .38. In the case of senior primary education the percentages are .048 and .52.

7. The enrolment of children in infant-junior assisted and designated schools in the Southern part of the Territory is 9.7 per cent. of the total population as compared with 4.5 per cent. in the Colony and Ashanti. The percentages for senior primary education are respectively 2.7 and 1.6.

8. Separate maps of the Northern and Southern Sections showing all the educational institutions were included at the end of the 1948 Report. Information as to the number of pupils in the various types of schools is fully set out in Appendix VIII of this Report.

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

9. The educational system of Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship is the same in structure as that of the Gold Coast. It is being developed in accordance with a Ten-Year Plan which came into operation four years ago and which is now being improved in the light of the experience which has been gained.

10. There is a six-year basic course of primary education (the *infant-junior course*). A principal objective of policy is to provide as soon as may be possible sound facilities for this course for every child of school-going age and

- (5) Courses in institutional management, cookery, dressmaking and embroidery, millinery and laundry work, etc., and also general courses in housecraft designed to improve living conditions in the community.

Mobile Training Units.—The Technical Institutes will be located in the main centres of industries. But it is proposed that provision should be made, by means of Mobile Training Units, for the improvement of artisan standards in the “landward” areas and that it should be based on Technical Institutes and should provide short courses in building, motor fitting, blacksmithing and other common and essential trades. Training would be designed to be given as far as possible in the actual course of trainees’ work.

19. *Advanced technical and technological education* will be provided at a new type of college which is to be established near Kumasi on a very extensive site granted by the Asantehene. This proposed college has been known, hitherto, as a Regional College—a designation of no descriptive value. It will be known in future as the Gold Coast College of Arts, Science and Technology. The functions of the college will be numerous and, as time goes on, they will change with the changing needs of the country. The essential purpose is to train a diversity of personnel required for the economic, educational and social development of the country; and, by training this personnel in a single institution, to develop an appreciation of a common purpose and to build up a common spirit of service to the country. The Achimota Teacher-Training College will be expanded and will become a department of the new institution. Its long established administrative organisation and its traditions will be of great value in the new enterprise. It is intended that the work of the college should be at a post-secondary level. Specialist teacher-training courses will include: arts and crafts, domestic science, music, physical education, technical subjects such as are to be taught in Technical Institutes and Trade Training Centres, and agriculture. There will be courses to prepare students who have completed a secondary school education for entry to the University College and to the more advanced courses in the College of Arts, Science and Technology itself. Other courses will include community development, commercial subjects and accountancy, mechanical engineering and building construction. A few courses, including some in engineering, will be at university degree course level and will be conducted jointly with the University College of the Gold Coast.

20. Facilities for *university education* are provided at the University College of the Gold Coast which was formally opened in October, 1948. It is a natural development from the tradition of secondary and higher education which has grown up in the Gold Coast. The college prepares students for external degrees of the University of London and it will continue to do so until it becomes qualified to award its own degrees. Students from the Territory are admitted to it on the same terms as are students from the Gold Coast. They will also be admitted to the University College at Ibadan in Nigeria and they are, of course, eligible on the same terms as are students from other parts of West Africa for admission to universities in the United Kingdom.

21. At the beginning of the new academic year in October, 1949, the College had 108 students, of whom 20 were reading for final degree examinations in arts or science and the remainder for the Intermediate Examinations. The number of the senior staff had risen to 60. Plans have now been made to allow of a rapid increase in student numbers. Departments of Sociology, Philosophy, Economics and Theology have been added and a Director of the Institute of Education for West Africa appointed. The Institute will be opened in October, 1950. A grant of £1,000,000 was made by the Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Board (in addition to the £900,000 already given by it) to found a large teaching and research department of agriculture with the associated sciences. The

Gold Coast Government has earmarked a further £1,000,000 towards the capital cost of certain of the College's permanent buildings. Plans for these are well advanced and the architects' preliminary diagrammatic lay-out of the site has been approved by the College Council.

22. Many minor extensions to schools are undertaken mainly by the Native Authorities in collaboration with the educational units. As a rule they are not carried out in accordance with the provisions of a master plan but are decided upon at the annual Estimates Session of each Native Authority. Account is taken of the recommendations of the District Education Committee as modified by the finances available and the competing claims of other capital works.

(c) Organisation

23. 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.

24. In Togoland 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* part of the Territory the principal organisations engaged in educational work are the Ewe Presbyterian Church and the Roman Catholic Mission. The latter has also a small group of schools in the Krachi District, but, in the *Northern* part of the Territory, the most important schools are under the management of the Native Authorities and the number is being systematically increased in accordance with the Ten-Year Plan. The central Gold Coast Government manages only a few primary schools of its own and it does not propose to increase the number under its direct management. The standard of work achieved in the schools grant-aided by the Central Government is equal to that of schools directly managed by the Central Government.

25. 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 Education Ordinance and Rules. None may be conducted for private gain. All must admit pupils irrespective of religion and race and the Education Rules provide that children shall not receive religious education other than such as is approved for them by their parents.

26. The Missions and Churches are not required to finance schools. Schools are supported by Central Government grants, by grants from local authorities and by fees. There is a very close co-operation between the Missions, the Churches, the Native Authorities which manage schools and the Education Department; and the latter has control in all relevant spheres—administrative, financial and professional.

27. The educational work of Missions and Churches is appreciated by the great majority in the communities which they serve. This work has grown very rapidly in the last decade and the strain imposed on the Missions and Churches is severe. It is recognised that local authorities must be trained to come to their aid to an increasing extent and this matter is receiving the attention of Government. It is not intended that the central Government should assume the management of schools but that local governments should be trained (as, for example, through District Education Committees) to participate to an increasing extent in the work of managing schools and

controlling education. With their long experience, the Missions and Churches have developed administrative organisations and achieved a skill in management which are very important assets of educational system. Their experience is particularly helpful in District Education Committees in which they and local governments are represented.

28. Legislation enacted a few years ago for the Colony, Ashanti and the Southern Section provides for the ultimate registration of schools by the Education Department and for six months' notice being given to it of an intention to open a school.

29. As a preliminary to the application of this legislation the Education Department conducted a series of surveys of the Colony, Ashanti and the Southern Section with a view to providing information for use in drawing up programmes for the development of existing, and the opening of new schools.

30. The information thus provided has been placed before the District Education Committees, and they are called upon each year to make recommendations as to proposals for the opening of new schools. By advising on the designation of schools the Committees have given very valuable assistance in the task of organising the extension of facilities for primary education.

31. 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.

32. The main conditions on which grant-in-aid from the Gold Coast Government is payable to assisted schools (see below) are as follows :

- (1) Control and management of the school must be vested in one or more persons who are responsible for its finance and in particular for the punctual payment of teachers' salaries in accordance with prescribed salary scales. The management is also responsible for the rendering of all prescribed statistics and other returns to the Education Department, for maintaining the school premises in a satisfactory state of repair and sanitation and for providing adequate equipment.
- (2) School premises must be healthy, properly constructed, light, clean and ventilated and must be provided with suitable sanitary accommodation and a sufficiently large playground to enable each pupil to take part in organised games and sports.
- (3) The school must be open to all children without prejudice to religion or race and no child may receive any religious instruction that is objected to by his or her parent or guardian.
- (4) A prescribed proportion of the staff must have been trained as teachers. Not more than 36 pupils may be enrolled in each of the first three years of the primary course and not more than 40 in each of the remaining classes. (With special permission the figure of 40 may be raised to 45 ; these figures refer to enrolment, not to pupils in average attendance.)
- (5) The school must meet for not less than 350 sessions in the year, each session being of half a day.
- (6) The curriculum is to be according to that prescribed in the Education Rules. (This is not intended to imply that the curriculum in all schools must be the same. It is recognised that the curriculum must be adapted to suit local conditions, and one of the main objects of educational policy is to provide a staff capable of the necessary flexibility in the interpretation of the prescribed curriculum.)

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

33. Schools are classified as "assisted," "designated" and "non-designated." Assisted schools receive a grant-in-aid from the Gold Coast Government. 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 Government's aim is of course not to reduce but to increase the number of efficient schools. If an assisted school is reported on by the inspector as falling below the standard, the management is warned, and only after a long warning and persistent failure to recover its ground is the extreme step taken of removing the school from the assisted list. Assisted schools have their grant paid to the voluntary agency controlling them; the grants cover approximately 80 per cent. of the cost of teachers' salaries.

34. Until recently, the assisted schools were the only primary schools in which the Government took any active financial interest; other schools which sprang up all over the country in response to a natural desire for education were open to inspection but received no financial assistance and little advice. Recently, however, the Government, even if unable to grant financial assistance to all, has taken all schools to an increasing extent under its care. Thus unassisted schools which were of the best quality or standard in the most important strategic positions were classed as "designated" schools. They were selected chiefly according to the varying density of population throughout the country, and it is the Government's intention to give them every help short of direct financial assistance, so that they may supplement the work of the assisted schools. At present designated schools are of lower quality than the assisted schools, but it is the policy of the Government to improve the quality of their work by posting to them trained teachers as they become available. Although at present the majority of the teachers employed in the designated schools are still untrained, the average is being steadily raised by the replacement of untrained teachers by trained. Although the designated schools receive no direct financial assistance from Government funds they do receive financial assistance from the education funds of Native Authorities. Native Authority funds are raised partly by local taxation and partly from grants received from the central Government. 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.

35. 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 do not yet permit of universal education, either in finance or in the supply of teachers. Many of these non-designated schools receive small grants from Native Authority funds, and in the course of time they will be considered for designation. Designated schools similarly may in the course of time be considered for admission to the assisted list.

36. All assisted schools and many designated schools are normally well equipped with furniture, teaching apparatus and stationery.

37. There was no new education legislation during the year.

(d) Administration

38. The development of education within the Territory is the responsibility of the Education Department of the Gold Coast Government. Education in

the Southern Section of the territory is governed by the Education Ordinance (Cap. 97), which applies to the Colony, Ashanti and Southern Togoland ; in the Northern Section it is governed by the Education Ordinance (Cap. 98) which applies to the Northern Territories as well as the Northern Section of Togoland.

39. The total approved establishment of senior staff for the Education Department consists of a Director of Education, a Deputy Director of Education, 5 Assistant Directors of Education, 2 Principals of Teacher-Training Colleges, 9 Senior Education Officers and 43 Education Officers. For technical education there is an approved senior establishment which consists of a Principal of the Government Technical School, Takoradi, 13 Masters and Mistresses and 6 Senior Masters and Mistresses. In addition, there is an approved establishment of 12 Assistant Education Officers and there are 364 teachers. There is also a cadre of office Assistants and Clerks.

40. The staff continues to be below strength, deficiencies being particularly embarrassing in the case of agricultural and technical education.

41. Of the five posts of Assistant Directors of Education one is for the development of technical education and a second is for the education of women and girls. Of the three remaining posts, two were created in April, 1949. The holders will be stationed at Cape Coast and Kumasi respectively, in pursuance of a policy for the decentralisation of administration. One Assistant Director of Education is stationed at the headquarters office in Accra.

42. One of the Principals is in charge of the Government Teacher-Training College at Winneba to which reference has been made above. The other is responsible for the Government Training College at Tamale and also for education administration in the Northern Territories Protectorate. This arrangement has been found to be very effective at the present stage of development, when the training of teachers and the care of them in the early stages of their careers are of peculiar importance.

43. 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 house-craft and agriculture), the training of teachers and teaching in the Government Technical School. An Education Officer is permanently stationed at Ho and the Territory is regularly visited by other officers of the Education Department stationed at Accra, Koforidua and Tamale. The attention given to the Territory is in no way less than that given to the Gold Coast.

44. The existing system of general administration of education in the Trust Territory under the Director of Education, Gold Coast, ensures experienced guidance and the maintenance of a proper balance in regard to the provision of facilities.

(e) Education Committees

45. There is a Central Advisory Committee on Education which sits to advise the Education Department and through it the Gold Coast Government, on educational matters in the Colony, Ashanti and Southern Togoland. Membership of the Committee is representative of the Native Authorities, the principal educational units (that is the missions and churches which conduct schools grant-aided by the Gold Coast Government), the Education Department and the Gold Coast Teachers' Union. One member represents the interests of women and girls' education. In addition, the Committee includes outstanding members of the community who have made a study of educational affairs. Members during the year were :

The Director of Education.

The Reverend Father Culligan (Roman Catholic Mission).

Mr. L. B. Greaves (Methodist Church).

Mr. W. M. Beveridge (Ewe Presbyterian Church).

The Hon. Nana Sir Tsibu Darku IX, Kt., O.B.E., Omanhene of Asin Atadasu.

His Honour Mr. Justice K. A. Korsah, C.B.E., D.C.L.

The Hon. Rev. Christian Baeta.

The Hon. Nene Azzu Mate Kole, Konor of Many Krobo.

The Hon. C. W. Tachie-Menson, O.B.E.

The Hon. B. D. Addai.

Mr. J. W. K. Appiah, M.B.E.

Mr. J. T. N. Yankah, M.B.E.

The Deputy Director of Education.

The Assistant Director of Education for Education of Women and Girls.

The Social Development Officer.

46. The Reverend Christian Baeta is an Ewe who until recently resided at Ho in the Trusteeship Territory and who has been closely concerned with the management of the schools of the Ewe Presbyterian Church. He is an authority on Togoland educational affairs. Mr. Beveridge, Principal of the Ewe Presbyterian Teacher-Training College at Amedzofe, though not indigenous to the Trust Territory, has a detailed knowledge of its educational affairs. Mr. Baeta and Mr. Beveridge very effectively represent the interests of Togoland.

47. This Central Advisory Committee was established in 1942 and has proved a notable success in achieving co-operation among the various organisations which are responsible for the management of the educational system and for its development. It is a valuable means of keeping educational administration in touch with public opinion on educational affairs, and in explaining to the people educational policy and the reasons that lie behind it. The Committee meets quarterly at Accra and each session is of two or three days duration.

48. This Central Advisory Committee is supplemented to an increasing extent by a system of District Education Committees. These are advisory bodies which have been growing up in the last few years in the Colony and Ashanti and also in the Southern Section of the Territory. They advise on the local application of educational policy. They consider schools for grants-in-aid from funds administered by the Native Authorities. It is also the duty of the District Education Committee to make recommendations on the opening of new schools, when applications are made by Native Authorities and Mission bodies. In carrying this out the Committee has regard to the needs of the areas concerned, and the availability of teaching staff and funds for the payment of the staff; care is taken to avoid uneconomic duplication of schools. In 1948 applications were made for the opening of twelve new senior schools, and it was recommended that four should be opened in 1949. A further twelve senior schools were applied for in 1949, and on the recommendation of the District Education Committee approval has been given for the opening of nine of these. When the system of "designating" schools was introduced in 1947, the District Education Committee advised on the selection of those to be designated. They advise also on scales of fees and on such matters as the organisation of school meals and in detail on annual grants to designated schools. The Committees are an essential means of basing educational policy on a broad, sympathetic understanding among the people and of bringing local education policy under local control. Of all departments of Government activity, education is the one in which it is most essential to carry the support of public opinion and District Education Committees are performing vital services in educating local public opinion on educational matters, and in educating the

educational administrator and helping him to keep in touch with public opinion. As the Territory advances, education must come more and more under direct popular control, and must cease to be regarded as an activity imposed by the Government. The Education Committees are the principal means by which leading members are brought together for the common study of educational affairs, and by which Africans themselves are enabled to take an increasing share in the formulation of educational policy.

49. There are twenty District Education Committees and of these one, the Ho-Kpandu Committee, serves the Southern part of the Territory. Its membership during the year was :

The Senior District Commissioner, Ho, Chairman.

Provincial Education Officer, Eastern Province.

Mr. W. K. Addo, Supervisor of Ewe Presbyterian Church Schools.

Mr. P. C. Ayivor, Supervisor of Roman Catholic Mission Schools.

Mr. B. F. Newell, Representative of the Awatime Native Authority.

Mr. B. G. Kwami, Representative of the Asogli Native Authority.

Mr. C. C. Tamakloe, Second Representative of Asogli Native Authority.

Fia J. K. Akoto, Representative of the Akpini Native Authority.

Nana Owusu IV, Kyidomhene of Buem.

Mr. S. J. D. Ayivor, Second Representative of Buem Native Authority.

Mrs. I. S. Beveridge, Representative of the interests of Female Education.

Mr. W. Tsama-Kofi, Representative of the Gold Coast Teachers' Union.

The Medical Officer, Ho.

The Senior Agricultural Officer, Kpeve.

The Ho-Kpandu District Education Committee met twice during 1949.

(f) Curricula

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

51. English is taught as a subject in the basic Infant-Junior Course, and the transition from the mother tongue to English as a medium of instruction is made in the first year of the Senior Primary Course, that is in Standard IV. All Senior Primary and Secondary education is given in the medium of English with the object of ensuring that pupils taking secondary school leaving examinations should be able to enter British Universities on equal terms with British-born students. In the case of Konkombas of Eastern Dagomba and of the few Twi speaking children who attend schools in the Ewe areas of the Southern part of the Territory, pupils are obliged to acquire a second vernacular. Elsewhere in the Territory the mother tongue and English are the only languages used ; Ewe is prominent in the South, while Dagomba and Twi are the main languages of the Northern Section of the Territory.

52. In response to an invitation originally made by the Central Advisory Committee on Education, the University College of the Gold Coast began research into the teaching of English in October, 1948. The work is under the direction of Professor P. Gurrey, formerly of the University of London, and it is financed by grants from the Gold Coast Government and by grants made by the United Kingdom Government under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act. Professor Gurrey is accorded the full co-operation of the teacher training colleges, the secondary schools and the Education Department and the work will continue for seven years. The purpose of the scheme 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 means at present employed in the teaching of English are being reviewed. The first stage of the scheme, now completed, was pilot work designed to determine the work of the main stage. (A fuller account of this research work will be found in Section J, Research.)

53. Physical education and hygiene are compulsory subjects in the curriculum of all education institutions.

54. The curriculum of the *Infant School* in the Territory includes the speaking, reading and writing of the mother tongue ; simple spoken English, taught by the direct method and designed to prepare for the transition to the use of English as a medium of instruction ; arithmetic, singing, games and physical exercises, nature study ; informal and general studies approached by story telling and expression work, including drawing, handwork, drama and music. The inculcation of healthy habits is given daily attention.

55. In the *standard classes* the curriculum includes further study of the mother tongue ; arithmetic ; nature study and gardening ; hygiene ; games and physical education ; music ; handwork and for girls, housecraft ; and civics. The civics course includes elementary instruction regarding the United Nations Organisation. Constant effort is made throughout the curriculum to ensure that the methods of teaching are in line with up-to-date educational thought and that the teaching methods are adapted as far as may be necessary to African conditions.

56. Housecraft is taught by women teachers in all senior girls' schools and in an increasing number of co-educational schools. It includes hygiene ; cookery (with special reference to the dietetic value of local foodstuffs) ; needlework, including specially the making of simple hygienic garments ; child-welfare ; household management and marketing in relation to income ; and as the result of negotiations with the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate the Gold Coast secondary school examination syllabus in the subject is to be further adapted to local needs and a new emphasis is to be given to the scientific foundations of housecraft the teaching of which, begun about twenty-five years ago, has had a very considerable influence on the way of life of the school-educated sections of the community and through them on the community at large.

57. The Education Department has organised a group of committees of the leading educationists in the Gold Coast and the Territory with a view to devising and introducing a greater variety into the *senior primary school* curriculum. At present it provides for a general education which is a sound foundation for further training of a specialised kind for those who wish to become artisans, teachers, clerks in government departments, commercial, banking and other organisations, produce buyers and distributors, nurses, dispensers, policemen or mosquito headmen or to take up one of the many other occupations essential to the development of a well ordered modern country. With the great increase in the production of the senior primary schools which has been so

notable a feature of the last few years, a stage has been reached when a new emphasis should be put on education for those who seek a satisfying rural life based on the principal industry of the country—agriculture. The new emphasis on rural life will necessitate the production of specialist teachers of a variety of subjects. They will be trained at the Gold Coast College of Arts, Science and Technology, to which reference has already been made above.

58. The content of the *Teacher-Training Course* is designed not merely to give the students professional training but to extend their general education. Most trained teachers are given their professional training on the foundation of the Primary Course, and their 4-year Teacher-Training Course takes into account the necessity of broadening their general education.

(g) Secondary School Leaving Examinations

59. The new secondary school which will be established at Ho will be the first secondary school to be set up in the Territory. The secondary schools in which pupils of the Territory are enrolled prepare pupils for the annual School Certificate Examination of the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate. By this examination, exemption may be obtained from the Matriculation examination of the University of London and from the Entrance Examinations of other British Universities. Close relations are maintained between the Cambridge Examinations Syndicate on the one hand and the West African Secondary Schools and Education Departments on the other, so that the syllabus for the examination is kept under review and related to West African standards and needs. Ewe, the mother tongue of the larger area of the Southern Section of the Territory, is among the West African languages for which candidates may be presented, and it is included in the subjects by means of which exemption may be secured from the London Matriculation. The Syndicate is responsible as a Matriculation Examination body which maintains in the Territory a uniform standard identical with that set for the United Kingdom. At the same time the future of the Cambridge School Certificate examinations is being reconsidered in the United Kingdom, and steps are being considered in the Gold Coast to keep the Gold Coast Examination in line with new developments which are planned in the United Kingdom. African public opinion and the policy of the Gold Coast Government are agreed that the standard of education and of examinations in the Gold Coast must not be allowed to fall below that in the United Kingdom, and if standards are raised in the United Kingdom they must be raised also in the Gold Coast. There is now a proposal for the establishment of a School Examinations Council for West Africa on which would be represented the Gold Coast University College and Ibadan University College, the Education Departments of the British territories in West Africa, the secondary schools in these territories, the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate and the University of London. At the end of 1949 Dr. Jeffery, Director of the Institute of Education, University of London, began a visit to West Africa on the invitation of the Colonial Office and the British West African Governments to discuss the proposal and to report on it.

(h) Finance

60. The total financial provision made by Government for education and the construction and equipment of schools during the year was £1,639,480. This included £79,670 in respect of the senior staff and £93,800 in respect of the junior.

61. The total financial provision made by Government for education in or on behalf of the Territory in 1948-49 was estimated at £113,363. This sum does not include a share of the cost of the University College of the Gold Coast.

62. In April, 1949, Mr. C. J. Guthrie, Senior Auditor, Audit Department, was appointed to conduct an enquiry into the present sources of finance for education and the grant-in-aid systems, with the following terms of reference :

“ To record the present sources of finance for the maintenance and development of education ; to state the systems whereby grants-in-aid are made by the central Government and the Native Authorities, and to review these systems so as to provide data for discussions aimed at their simplification and improvement and the development of education on a secure financial basis, through local authorities, particularly as to primary education and through Government and other appropriate authorities as to post-primary and with the continued co-operation in educational work of the Educational Units conducted by Missions, Churches and other bodies.

“ In recording the sources of finance for education it should be stated what proportions of the total present cost of the educational system, capital and recurrent, are met by the central Government, by the Native Authorities, by the Municipal Authorities and the Missions, Churches and other bodies which conduct Educational Units and what proportion is met from fees and what from other sources. Regard should be given to expenditure on scholarships schemes, and statements of cost should include particulars in respect of each branch of education and, in the case of primary education, particulars in respect of Government, Government-assisted, Designated and, as far as can be ascertained without undue labour, other schools.

“ Particulars of enrolment should be provided in respect of all branches of education.

“ In describing the present grant-in-aid systems an account should be given of the circumstances which led to the establishment of each and of the administrative work they involve.

“ In general the reporting officer should keep in mind that the information which he is to collate will be of major importance in formal discussions to be arranged by Government of such subjects as the present distribution of responsibility for meeting the cost of education, the extent and nature of the demand for education and the task of financing securely, throughout the next decade, the development of a balanced and integrated educational system in keeping with the country's needs and in keeping also with such expansion of Central Government and other revenues as the country may reasonably hope to achieve in that period.”

63. 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. Mr. Guthrie's report, a very valuable document, is a factual statement of existing legislation, of administrative practice, of the cost of education and of the sources from which it is financed. This report is being referred to a committee appointed by the Governor, to make recommendations as to (1) the sources from which funds for education should be derived ; (2) the introduction of a consolidated and simplified grants-in-aid system ; (3) the consequent reorganisation in the management of the educational system ; and (4) the necessary legislation.

(i) School Fees

64. School fees are normally payable 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.

65. The present scales were established in 1948 and are as follows :

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

Infant classes, 18s. per annum.
Junior standard classes I-III, 36s. per annum.
Senior standard classes IV-VII, 48s. per annum.

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

Infant classes, 15s. to 18s. per annum.
Junior standard classes I-III, 30s. per annum.
Senior standard classes IV-VII, 42s. per annum.

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

Infant classes I-III, 12s. per annum.
Junior standard classes, 18s. to 24s. per annum.
Senior standard classes IV-VII, 24s. to 30s. per annum.

66. These scales remain in force, but in the case of category (a), Senior standard rates have in some instances been raised to 60s.

67. 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. Fees are charged in all schools in the Colony, Ashanti and the Southern Section of the Territory. The practice is a long established one and there is very little genuine dislike of it. There has, however, been some demand for "free" primary education, stimulated by people who ignore the fact that in countries in which "free" facilities are provided there is such an income from taxation as can carry the burden. As yet the Central Government of the Gold Coast is bearing by far the greater part of the cost of maintaining the educational system and its increasing commitments for development are heavy in comparison with its present and foreseeable revenue. Although there has been a very marked increase in the proceeds of local government taxation in recent years, local governments, like the central, already have heavy commitments. The aim of educational development is to provide universal and free education in so far as this is possible within the available financial resources : but the present and foreseeable resources of the local and central governments are such that income from school fees must continue for a long time to come to be a source of funds for the maintenance of education.

68. Fees for Government-assisted secondary schools, all of which (with one exception) are boarding institutions, are £39-£43 10s. for boys and £36-£40 for girls. The fees for the Achimota School are £45 for boys and £40 for girls.

69. The Accra Academy, at which are enrolled a number of boys from the Territory, is a day institution and its fees are £9-£12 per annum.

70. The fee at the Gold Coast Government Technical School is £18 per annum, and at the Trade Training Centres £9 per annum. In each case the fee covers full board and tuition. In 1949 twenty-three scholarships for technical education were awarded. Of these, two were gained by boys from the Territory.

71. The fees in teacher-training institutions, which are described below, are as follows :

(1) Two-year post-primary (Certificate B), £10 to £13 10s.

(2) Government-assisted four-year post-primary or two-year post-secondary (Certificate A), £18 to £25 for men and £13 for women.

(3) Achimota Training College, £25 for men and £15 for women.

72. In general, fees for secondary schools and teacher-training colleges are less for women than for men. This is in accordance with the policy of

encouraging the community to increase the enrolment of girls and women in educational institutions and it has met with substantial success in the last few years.

73. Variations in fees in secondary schools and teacher-training colleges are due largely to variations in the cost of foodstuffs from area to area.

74. In the case of assisted secondary schools, the Gold Coast Government awards grants which provide for 80 per cent. of the African teachers' salaries. In addition, grants are paid in respect of non-African personnel.

75. The Gold Coast Government pays a grant of £20 in respect of each man student, and of £25 in respect of each woman student, in Certificate A colleges, and £25 in respect of each student in Certificate B colleges. In addition, the Gold Coast Government pays 100 per cent. of the salaries of African teachers and, also, grants in respect of non-African personnel.

76. In the case of students at Achimota Training College the grant is £30 for the Certificate A course, £54 for Arts and Crafts, £40 for Domestic Science.

77. The fee income of assisted and designated schools covers 15-20 per cent. of the recurrent cost.

78. In the Northern Section no fees are charged in respect of indigenous children in local government day schools, the Native Authorities meeting all expenditure with the assistance of grants-in-aid from the Gold Coast Government. The Northern Section is as yet much poorer than the Southern, and education is at an early stage of development. In the Krachi Native Authority boarding school indigenous children pay fees amounting to 30s. a year and non-indigenous children 40s. a year.

79. Yendi Native Authority Boarding Schools at Yendi have the following scale of fees :

	£	s.	d.
A. Children of Northern Territories parents (including the Northern Section of the Trust Territory) not in Government or commercial employment...	1	10	0
B. Children of Government and commercial employees (teachers included) who are natives of the Northern Territories (including the Northern Section of the Trust Territory) :			
(a) Earning between £30 and £60 p.a.	1	10	0
(b) Earning between £60 and £90 p.a.	2	10	0
(c) Earning between £90 and £150 p.a.	3	10	0
(d) Earning between £150 and over ...	5	0	0
<i>Note.</i> —Deductions : Second child of same father, 40 per cent. Third child of same father, 60 per cent.			
C. Children of teachers from the Colony serving in the Northern Territories	2	10	0
D. Children of other non-natives of the Protectorate (including the Northern Section of the Trust Territory) ...	5	0	0
E. Non-boarders (girls) ...	10	0	0
Domestic science fees ...	10	0	0

80. In the two schools managed by the Roman Catholic Mission in the Krachi District the following scale of fees applies :

Infant classes I-III, 12s. per annum.
Junior standard classes, 18s. to 24s. per annum.
Senior standard classes IV-VIII, 24s. to 30s. per annum.

81. The Government senior boarding school at Tamale includes in its enrolment a high proportion of pupils who are Native Authority scholarship-holders. The balance of expenditure over and above the value of the scholarships is met by the Gold Coast Government.

82. 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 Gold Coast Government.

83. In the Northern Section, all travelling expenses of pupils at boarding institutions are paid by the Native Authorities. In the Southern Section there is no provision for free transportation.

(j) Scholarships

84. The Gold Coast Government has numerous scholarships schemes for university education and advanced professional training in the United Kingdom and at the University College of the Gold Coast, with a view to qualifying men and women for posts in the senior branches of the Civil Service and to providing the country with an increased cadre of medical and dental practitioners of African birth. Other scholarships to the United Kingdom are awarded with a view to increasing, by practical training, the efficiency of members of the Junior Civil Service and to enhancing their suitability for consideration for promotion to the senior branches. All scholarships are open to men and women from the Territory, a total of twelve of whom have been granted scholarships for the following: Arts and Science Degrees (5), Medicine (2), Physiotherapy (1), Journalism (1), Practical Training (1). Scholarships for higher education and professional training for teachers are described below.

85. Approximately 120 scholarships for secondary education are awarded from public funds each year. Thirteen such scholarships were held by pupils from the Territory in 1949. In addition, all secondary schools award scholarships from their own resources.

(k) School Health and Dietary

86. All school children may attend Government hospitals and dispensaries for small, almost nominal, fees. All teachers-in-training receive instruction in hygiene, first-aid and the treatment of simple ailments. At many schools teachers conduct "dispensaries" in the interest of their pupils. A considerable number of schools have Junior Links of the Gold Coast Branch of the British Red Cross Society. Their aim is to spread a knowledge of habits of healthy living among their members and among the people in the vicinity of the school.

87. On completing an enquiry into nutrition in the Gold Coast, which included investigation in day and boarding schools, the Government Nutrition Officer prepared a booklet entitled "Advice and Suggestions for the Feeding of School Children." She worked in close co-operation with the Education Department and the booklet has been distributed free to managers and to schools. It contains advice on the improvement of dietary, the preparation of food and the organising and serving of full and supplementary meals in day and boarding institutions. Many children need to be served at school with both a morning and a mid-day meal, as the traditional organisation of work in rural life preoccupies their parents from dawn until very late in the morning. There is an increasing consciousness among school-educated people of the importance of an adequate, balanced dietary and of the need for more frequent meals for children. The subject of nutrition and meals is one to which the Central Advisory Committee on Education, District Education Committees, Native Authorities, managers of schools and teachers are giving attention with a growing interest, which has been stimulated by the Education and Medical Departments. The financial aspect of the subject is obviously of importance, for the school population of the Gold Coast is steadily growing and is already large. It is generally agreed that the cost of meals should not be a charge on the community but that local authorities should assist with

capital expenditure to be supplemented by community labour for the construction of simple buildings such as kitchens and dining shelters. The idea of school meals appeals to many parents and the difficulties in extending a school meals system are chiefly organisational. It is considered that teachers should not become deeply involved, because the time spent by them would inevitably reduce that for their normal duties. On the other hand, not all experiments with local committees have been successful and there is much further training work to be done.

88. The dietary of boarding schools in the Northern Section is supervised by the Education Department with the advice of the Medical Department.

(1) Teachers

89. Teachers in the Territory are certificated by the Education Department under the authority of the Gold Coast Board of Education. For trained teachers (men and women alike) there are two principal certificates :

Certificate A awarded to teachers who have completed the full primary course and have undergone a subsequent four-year course of training, or who have completed a secondary course and have undergone a subsequent two-year course of training. The training must be given in an approved boarding institution. Certificate A qualifies teachers for employment either in Infant-Junior or in Senior Schools.

Certificate B awarded to teachers who have completed the primary course and have undergone a subsequent two-year course of training in an approved boarding institution. This certificate qualifies teachers for employment in Infant-Junior Schools only. They are not qualified to teach in Senior Primary Schools.

90. Students may be selected for training as teachers immediately after the completion of their Senior Primary or Secondary School Course, or after serving for one or more years as pupil teachers. Certificate A teachers for the Territory are trained at Achimota Training College, at Akropong in Akwapim, at St. Augustine's Roman Catholic Mission College at Cape Coast and at other colleges enumerated in the statistical appendix. A Certificate A Course was introduced at Tamale in 1947. Certificate B teachers for the Southern part of the Territory are trained at the new Training Colleges at Amedzofe and Gbi Bla and, for the Northern Section of the Territory, at Tamale. A considerable number are at other colleges enumerated in the statistical appendix.

91. Teachers who have completed a general Certificate "A" course of training may undertake a specialist course in the Training College at Achimota. The following courses are available : A 3-year course in arts and crafts designed for teachers of these subjects in secondary schools and in teacher-training colleges ; a course in housecraft ; a 1-year course for teachers in Senior Primary Schools ; and a 2-year course for teachers in Secondary Schools : there is also a 2-year course in music. Special certificates are awarded to teachers satisfactorily completing these courses. In addition to the above specialist courses there is a specialist 4-year course in handicrafts which is provided for the time being by the Government Technical School at Takoradi. The course will be transferred in due course to the College of Arts, Science and Technology. The whole system of specialist courses is comparatively new, and its adoption marks the beginning of a new era in education in the Gold Coast and in the Territory. In the early stages of educational development every effort has to be concentrated on providing qualified teachers of general subjects ; there is no room for training specialists when the demand for general teachers is so great. The provision of specialist courses is only possible when

the first intensity of demand for general teachers has been satisfied. As African education becomes richer and more diversified, the system of specialist courses may be expected to develop more and more.

92. Since 1945 scholarships for specialist teacher-training courses at Achimota have been awarded to natives of British Togoland as follows : Housecraft, 5 ; Arts and Crafts, 1 ; Music, 1 ; Physical Education, 2.

93. The teachers who have not undergone courses of training in a Training College are able to obtain a certificate under certain conditions. They must have served in a school for three years and they must have passed an external examination, both practical and written, which is conducted by the Education Department. Those who have satisfied these conditions may be awarded an External Teachers Certificate, which entitles the holder to teach either in Infant-Junior or in Senior Schools. In the examination for the certificate, candidates are permitted to choose between Infant-Junior and Senior Primary work according to their experience, but they are expected to abide by their choice in their subsequent career.

94. An untrained person is permitted to teach provided he is required in a particular school for lack of trained staff and provided he is, on that account, enrolled in a Provisional List kept by the Education Department. Much of the progress in the immediate future in schools will be made by the progressive replacement of untrained teachers by trained. In the Northern Section of the Territory there is as yet an inadequate supply of teachers. Standard VII pupils in the Senior Primary School at Tamale however are encouraged to become teachers and a high proportion of them do in fact choose teaching as a career. All who do so are guaranteed employment by their Native Authorities.

95. There is a scholarship scheme for higher education and professional training for teachers and for persons who wish to take up teaching as a career. This scheme was initiated in 1944, by the grant of £96,000 by the United Kingdom Government under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act. Since its inception 268 scholarships have been awarded and of these 17 were to natives of the Territory. In addition, 28 scholarships have been awarded to persons of Ewe birth, a large number of whom have family connections with the Territory or are employed by the educational organisations working in it. In addition, in 1949 there was an exchange of scholarships between the British and French Trust Territories : two students were sent to the University of London and three to Paris.

96. The salary scales of teachers in the Government-Assisted and Designated Schools were revised in 1947. In effect the salary scales of Government and non-Government teachers of like qualifications have been assimilated. There are now seven classifications of non-Government teachers for salary purposes.

I. The untrained teacher—a flat rate of £42 per annum.

II. Holders of "Honorary Certificates." These teachers are a small group of untrained or partially trained men who are not likely to pass the External Examination for certificates but who have achieved an acceptable standard of efficiency and who have distinguished themselves by long service and devotion to their profession. They are placed on an incremental scale with a maximum of £136 per annum.

III. Untrained teachers who pass the Education Department's External Certificate Examination. These are placed on an incremental salary scale as follows :

£60, £60, £60, £63, £66, £69, £72, £75, £78, £84, £90, £96, £102, £108, £114, £120, £126, £132, £138, £144, £150.

IV. "Certificate B" teachers for Infant-Junior schools who undergo the two-year post-primary training course. Their incremental salary scale is as follows :

£60, £60, £60, £63, £66, £78, £84, £90, £96, £102, £108, £114, £120, £126, £132, £138, £144, £150, £156, £162, £168.

V. "Certificate A" teachers. For this certificate the qualification is a four-year post-primary or a two-year post-secondary course. Included in this classification are teachers who have undergone a specialist course in addition to a general course. The salary scale is the standard scale for Second Division Government Teachers, almost all of whom hold Certificate A. It is known as scale F.1, 2 (see Appendix II). This scale is in fact two overlapping scales. Outstanding teachers may have accelerated promotion from one to the other.

VI. This classification contains two main categories of teachers : (a) Teachers who have professional qualifications as for classification V, and (b) teachers who have higher qualifications than those for classification V but lower than those of a graduate who has completed a degree course in attendance at a university or a college for university education.

Category (a) consists of a cadre of teachers who have shown themselves outstanding in classification V (scale F.1, 2). The cadre consists of approximately 5 per cent. of the certificated teachers in infant-junior and senior schools. Teachers selected for inclusion in classification VI (a), after reaching the maximum of the above scales, proceed to scales F.3 (see Appendix II) which is that for a limited number of Government teachers in the first division of the junior civil service.

Teachers in classification VI (b) are normally graded in salary scale D.1, 2 (see Appendix II).

VII. This classification includes graduates who have completed a degree course at a university or a college for university education, and also teachers who are not graduates but who are in positions of responsibility such as that of principal or vice-principal of a secondary school or of a teacher-training college or that of a supervisor of schools for the whole, or for a large section, of the primary educational system conducted by a major educational unit.

The salary scale is the Government scale known as C.1, 2 (see Appendix II).

97. 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.

98. In all local government schools in the Northern Section classifications IV and V apply. In the few Mission Schools in the Krachi District there are also teachers in classification I-III.

99. There is a Gold Coast Teachers' Union which is affiliated to the National Union of Teachers in the United Kingdom. Its membership is open to all certificated teachers and it includes a substantial proportion of them.

100. Under the leadership of a central committee of management, the Union has come to be a respected and valuable support to the educational system. It is by no means subservient in disposition but it has adopted an attitude of co-operation with those responsible for the management of the educational system and it has distinguished itself by sound judgment and by a sense of the responsibility and dignity of the profession. In the discussions which led to the revision of salaries, to which reference is made above, the representatives of the Union much enhanced its reputation.

101. The Gold Coast Teachers' Union issues newsletters to its members. Up to 1940 the Gold Coast Education Department issued quarterly a Teachers'

Journal, the content of which was of professional and general interest to teachers and was designed to assist them in the correlation of their teaching with the country's needs. It is proposed that the publication of this periodical should be resumed when the staff situation permits.

(m) Adult and Community Education

102. A mobile social development team was formed in October, 1948, consisting of two teachers from the schools of the Territory, two ex-Servicemen as physical training instructors and personnel from the Medical Department, the Department of Social Welfare and Housing and the Police Band. Its work in 1949 is fully described in Section G.

103. It is as yet early to assess the full effect of the courses arranged. They provided much valuable experience which is being taken into account in developing policy. There is evidence, also, that a substantial number of those who attended courses are actively applying the training they received. As "follow-up" work and pending the formation of a permanent community development organisation in the Territory, a series of refresher courses is being arranged for those who attended the original courses. Two of these refresher courses were held in 1949, one at Kpandu in the Territory and one at Peki, a short distance from the Territory boundary.

104. Financial provision was made in 1949 for the establishment of an independent body corporate to produce and distribute Laubach literacy material and community development literature. Provision was also made for a large increase in the central Government personnel so that a community development system may be built up throughout the country. Also, a very widely representative Central Advisory Committee on community development was established and it has had several valuable sessions. Committees designated "local development committees" were also established. Their work has already been described.

105. Evening classes for adults are held at eight centres in the Northern Section, but interest varies and some are more vigorous than others. Many of the people are too tired after the day's agricultural labour to attend in the farming season. At Yendi there is a school club with some library facilities. There is also a small library at Krachi.

106. In 1947, an experiment was conducted in several of the larger centres of the Colony by a tutor seconded by the Oxford University Delegacy for Extra-Mural Studies. The experiment attracted very considerable interest and arrangements were made for the work to be continued for two years by the Oxford Delegacy, as a first step in building up an Extra-Mural system for the whole country, and a resident tutor arrived in the Gold Coast in April, 1948. Early in 1949, a People's Educational Association was established on a voluntary basis with the object of stimulating the already considerable demand for adult education, particularly in courses of Extra-Mural standard. In April, 1949, the tutor was seconded to the University College of the Gold Coast as the Director of a new Department of Extra-Mural Studies established under the College's control. The Department is maintained by an annually recurrent grant from the Government of the Gold Coast. Four African local organisers were posted, after an initial training in the United Kingdom, to Accra, Sekondi, Kumasi and Tamale respectively. In October, 1949, two resident tutors arrived in the Gold Coast, one being allocated to Ashanti and the other to the Eastern part of the Colony and the Territory. By the end of 1949, with the aid of part-time tutors, including senior members of the University College staff, there were weekly classes at a total of 23 centres, including four in the Territory (Ho, Kpandu, Amedzofe and Hohoe). The subjects studied include

economics, political theory and institutions, literature, science and every-day life, music and social history. An Extra-Mural Library has been rapidly built up and class book-boxes are circulated. Arrangements were made with the Bureau of Current Affairs, London, for the production of a series of discussion pamphlets, written and edited in the Gold Coast by Gold Coast residents and entitled "Western African Affairs."

(n) Literacy

107. There are no reliable figures of adult literacy or illiteracy. In addition, however, to the many thousands of Gold Coast people who are literate both in the vernacular and in English, as a result of formal schooling, there are also many thousands who have not received a formal school education, but are literate through such means as catechist classes and other church work. Some have become literate through their own endeavours, either starting with no school education or with a few years of it below Standard Class III. Many are literate in the vernacular who are not literate in English and can, for example, write very adequate letters in the vernacular but not in English. The number of adult literates is being increased steadily and progressively as the school and college educational system is expanded. There are 286,721 pupils in the primary schools of the Gold Coast and the Territory at present and the number is increasing year by year. The majority of these pupils are already literate in the vernacular or in English or in both.

(o) Literature and Cultural Activities

108. The Education Department and the Educational Units co-operate in the production of school literature by means of a Text-Books Sub-Committee of the Central Advisory Committee on Education and an embryo literature bureau at the Education Department's Headquarters Office. Numerous teachers of Ewe birth have produced useful material for school use and have been found publishers by the Education Department and the Educational Units. The Scottish Mission Book Depot at Accra and Ho and a small Roman Catholic Depot at Keta act as distributing agents. In general, the variety of Ewe literature is fairly satisfactory for immediate school needs, but lack of funds and of expert staff and also difficulties as to printing and publication, have retarded the production of literature in general. The production and distribution of educational literature were given special attention by the British West African Governments in 1949. At their invitation, a survey of the existing facilities was begun by Mr. Lewis, the recently appointed head of the Institute of Education which the University College of the Gold Coast is about to establish.

109. Mention has been made at para. 102 of plans for the establishment of a body corporate for the production of community development literature.

110. 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.

111. There is a substantial Christian religious literature in both Ewe and Twi, the Churches having devoted much effort to its production.

112. The production of vernacular literature for the schools in the Northern Section is less advanced; but, subject to the limitations arising from acute shortage of personnel expert in the appropriate languages, progress is being made under the leadership of the Teacher-Training College at Tamale. Government and Native Authority teachers are encouraged to write in their own vernaculars.

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113. It is recognised as a principle of policy to use all the major vernaculars and dialects for all educational purposes, with English as the second and the common language.

114. Twi, Ewe and Dagomba have been standardised in the Africa script. The Education Department maintains close contact with the School of African and Oriental Studies and its advice on linguistic subjects in general is frequently sought. In the course of a visit made a few years ago to the Gold Coast, Professor Ida Ward advised in detail on matters connected with the writing of Ewe and Twi. It is hoped that it will be possible to secure in the field in the course of the next few years the expert advice of the School on the Northern Territories languages, including Dagomba and others spoken in the Territory.

115. In the past the development of intellectual and cultural activities has been mainly through the educational system and the churches. To these powerful influences there have recently been added those of the British Council and the Extra-Mural Department of the University College of the Gold Coast. The main object of the British Council is the development of intellectual and cultural activities throughout the country, including the Territory, and to this end it has established a circulating library system, a travelling cinema and the free distribution of periodicals and other publications to schools, missions and social centres. The Council maintains a library of gramophone records and sheet music, and in general its services to the Territory are given in the same measure as to the Gold Coast.

116. The people of the Territory, like those of the Gold Coast, have shown great natural gifts for rhythm, dramatisation, miming, pungent corrective burlesque and robust art. They have also gifts of corresponding vitality in the social and political aspects of their culture. These gifts are great assets in the schools and are fully recognised as such. Every effort is made to cherish and develop them, so that each may be employed as a medium for education as well as providing content for it.

117. The teaching of African drumming, dancing, music and folk-lore is encouraged in all schools and teacher-training colleges. The special arts and crafts course for teachers provided at Achimota Training College is designed to develop an African art in sympathy with the tradition of the country. As yet the number of teachers who have undertaken this course is small, but their work has had marked effect and it is the intention that their number should be appreciably increased. Much art and craft instruction of outstanding quality is given in the educational establishments at Tamale.

118. All teachers who take the general courses of training are given some instruction in arts and crafts, and in the last decade there has been a great improvement in the teaching of the subjects in the primary schools.

119. 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, woodcarving, pottery and basket-making.

120. The present Cambridge School Certificate overseas syllabus in Arts and Crafts was originally drawn up for the Gold Coast by the late Mr. H. V. Meyerowitz, Art Master at Achimota College. It is designed to foster and develop African arts and crafts and it has now been widely adopted.

121. Much of the vernacular literature produced for school use contains folklore and tribal history.

122. A specialist teachers' course in music has been established at Achimota Training College. It is designed to encourage the study and performance of African music and the recording of folk songs, and also to foster new composition and to develop the indigenous musical instruments. The course is

directed by Mr. E. Amu, an enthusiastic and distinguished musician of Ewe birth who has studied in the United Kingdom. He himself has composed songs which are already part of the cultural life of the country and he has made a very valuable study of African rhythm.

123. Apart from the mobile cinema vans already mentioned there are no theatres or cinemas in the Territory. Concerts and plays are, however, performed by some schools at the end of terms. Drama is also encouraged by the Social Development teams.

124. The University College of the Gold Coast is establishing a department of African studies which 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.

125. Legislative provision was made during the year for the establishment of a Gold Coast Library Board (Ordinance No. 1 of 1949). The Board has been constituted. It is an independent body corporate charged with the duty to establish and equip, manage and maintain libraries throughout the country. It is grant-aided by the Gold Coast Government. 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 (Gold Coast) Library at Accra which has a stock of 30,000 volumes. This library has a system whereby schools, social centres, etc., may, for a subscription of £2 a year, receive a box of 50 books every three months. Subscribers can either come to Accra or indicate by letter the types of books they prefer. There is also a travelling branch of this library. The circulating and travelling library services are accorded to the Territory in the same measure as they are to the Gold Coast.

126. There are libraries in teacher-training colleges and the Education Department gives grants for their maintenance. There are also class libraries in the larger schools.

(p) Use of Ex-Servicemen

127. 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 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.

128. Other ex-servicemen have been engaged in connection with the experiment in community development.

129. In the Northern Section the numbers of literate ex-servicemen capable of rendering educational services are negligible. The Dagomba District for instance has only five; of these, one is employed as a teacher at the Yendi Infant-Junior School and another assists occasionally in the night-school at Yendi; two others are employed as clerks by the Dagomba Native Authority.

130. Women were not enlisted locally.

(q) Other Educational Media

131. The Public Relations Department's mobile cinema vans tour the entire Gold Coast and the Territory. They display films of general adult educational value. Experiments have been conducted in various parts of the country to decide whether a net-work of revenue-earning Native Authority cinema circuits should be established, but the project appears to be premature and the present

policy is to increase throughout the country the number of visits made by the cinema vans. The fleet of vans is being increased accordingly.

132. The Public Relations Department has established a Unit to produce locally educational films on subjects of importance to the well-being of the country. During 1949 parts of two films were made in Togoland, one on nutrition and the other on education.

133. The *Gold Coast Bulletin*, issued free each week by the Public Relations Department, is widely distributed in the Territory, all schools receiving copies. As the year closed a summary of the 1948 Report with an introductory note on the United Nations Organisation and the Trusteeship system went to press. This pamphlet will be widely distributed in the Trust Territory and on a more modest scale in the Gold Coast early in 1950. It is proposed to issue similar summaries of each Annual Report on the Trust Territory. The British Council has also greatly assisted with the supply of periodicals and publications to the Territory.

134. A large amount of factual information is also issued to the Gold Coast press in the form of press releases. Of the releases in 1949, 98 per cent. were published.

135. There is a daily transmission from the Government Broadcasting Station at Accra. It includes a relay of selected programmes broadcast from London by the British Broadcasting Corporation and, in addition, Gold Coast programmes in English and in Gold Coast vernaculars of news, music, talks and entertainment. There are regular broadcasts in the Ewe and Twi languages. It is planned that radio rediffusion stations should be erected at Ho and Hohoe in the year 1950-51 and arrangements are being made for the stationing of a Government broadcast engineer at Ho. These stations will enable the British Broadcasting Corporation and local transmissions to be relayed to the local people at a monthly cost of 5s. per receiver. A similar service is planned for Yendi.

136. There are no archaeological expeditions at work in the Territory, nor have any finds of archaeological interest been made there.

137. Under the Monuments and Relics Ordinance (No. 34 of 1945) a Commission has been established to provide for the preservation and protection of "monuments, relics and objects of archaeological, ethnographical or historical interest."

138. 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 92 of which lay down penalties for damage and destruction. Further protection for trees is provided under the Forests 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 plans of scientific and aesthetic significance and experiments of this nature are continually being made.

139. The Wild Animals Preservation Ordinance (Cap. 203) protects certain rare species of birds and animals and limits, under licence, the number of others which may be destroyed.

140. There are no museums or parks in the Territory.

I. PUBLICATIONS

THE VOLUME of legislation issued during the year is being sent to the Library of the United Nations.

J. RESEARCH

THE FOLLOWING regional research institutions which are already functioning serve the Gold Coast and Togoland as well as other West African Territories.

The West African Cocoa Research Institute at Tafo in the Gold Coast ;
 The West African Trypanosomiasis Research Institute at Vom in Nigeria ;
 The West African Virus Research Institute at Yaba in Nigeria ;
 The Palm Oil Research Station at Benin in Nigeria ; and
 The West African Fisheries Research Institute at Freetown.

2. Unfortunately, owing to difficulty in recruiting senior staff of the appropriate calibre, the plans for the establishment of new institutions mentioned in para. 245 of the 1948 Report have not yet been put into effect.

3. Research was continued in each Colony into matters of local and not regional concern. The main local research in the Gold Coast was as follows :

Topographical Survey by the Gold Coast Survey Department continues to be carried out in the North and South of the Territory.

A reconnaissance survey of the Territory has been made, and the geological map and reports have been published. Recently special surveys have been made in connection with the improvement of water supplies and the results obtained have already facilitated the siting of supplies in difficult or unpromising country.

With the assistance of the Colonial Development Fund the staff of the Geological Survey is being increased, and it is planned in future years to extend more detailed geological mapping into the Territory.

So far no research has been undertaken by the Meteorological Service owing to lack of data apart from rainfall figures, but records have been supplied when requested to individuals who have been undertaking investigations for which such information is required. Local Medical Research is carried out in the Gold Coast Government laboratories and hospitals in Accra and the results are applied to the Territory in common with the Gold Coast.

4. The Agricultural Station at Yendi has continued to serve the Northern Section. Research is as yet, owing to staffing difficulties, being undertaken on a modest scale only, the main activity being artificial fertiliser trials which were carried out under the supervision of the Department of Agriculture Chemist. A new central Agricultural Research Station is in course of establishment at Nyankpala near Tamale. Results achieved at this station will be in large measure applicable to the Northern Section.

5. The Agricultural Station at Kpeve serves the needs of the Southern Section. Experiments carried out at this station include rice-growing, improving fertility, cattle-rearing and the growing of citrus fruits. The results of research carried out by the West African Cocoa Research Institute at Tafo and the Department of Agriculture experimental station at Pokoase (here problems connected with mixed and mechanised farming and related questions, such as the maintenance of soil fertility and the conservation of water supplies are investigated) are available for application in the Territory.

6. The Veterinary Laboratory and Research Station at Pong-Tamale in the Northern Territories serves the Trust Territory also, and sera and vaccines produced by the laboratory are used in the Territory.

7. Fisheries research was limited to the survey referred to in Section F.

8. The Silvicultural research areas established in 1947 have been maintained ; but no conclusions are likely to result from these investigations for some years.

9. No research projects have been undertaken by the Department of Water Supply during the year, since the entire staff of the Department is engaged in construction.

10. The courses in mass Education described in Section G have been to some extent experimental, and valuable lessons have been learned with regard to the techniques to be adopted in adult education in predominantly rural communities in West Africa.

11. The Gold Coast does not maintain a Department of Anthropology or a Government Anthropologist. Administrative Officers are expected to note the traditional and the changing social, political, religious, and economic life of the indigenous inhabitants.

12. The following is a brief report of the research undertaken by the scientific departments of the University College of the Gold Coast during the year 1949.

Chemistry

It is the intention of the Chemistry Department to examine the medicinal and poisonous plants of the Gold Coast with a view to isolating and characterising their active constituents. No doubt the results will ultimately be of practical value, but the interests of the Department are purely theoretical. Owing to lack of apparatus and materials during the greater part of 1949, the activities of the Department were restricted to rough exploratory work on a few selected plants. It is intended to carry out more detailed investigations on those plants which preliminary tests showed to be promising and to continue the exploratory work.

Geography

At the present time research is being carried on in the Department of Geography on the distribution and density of population in the Gold Coast proper and the Trusteeship area based on census returns and field work, as a preliminary to further detailed demographic study of the areas concerned.

Economics

No research was undertaken in 1949. There are no definite research plans for Togoland as such, but a preliminary visit has been paid to the Lower Volta and Southern Togoland regions to investigate (i) the local patterns of trade and (ii) the possibility of intensive field studies of the economics of agriculture.

Market surveys in the Keta region and a survey of the fishery industry—to be carried out in 1950 and 1951 (Gold Coast as a whole, probably including Togoland if necessary)—will produce results applicable to the Territory.

Botany

A survey of the wild species and varieties of the Genus *Dioscorea* occurring in the Gold Coast has been carried out with special reference to their taxonomy, cytology and distribution. A considerable number of these wild yams occur in Central Togoland, and their study has provided information on the constitution of the cultivated yams which is vital for their scientific improvement by plant breeding.

Research plans include :

- (i) Production of a vegetation map of the Gold Coast. Work is already in progress on this map in so far as the delimitation of the various

vegetation types is concerned. The plotting of the distribution of these types on a map will await the appointment of a whole-time Ecologist. The vegetation map is essential for land utilisation work in the Trust Territory.

- (ii) The Gold Coast flora, which is already partially known, is now being re-examined with a view to the accurate determination of all species present, and in conjunction with these plant illustrations are being published. It is hoped that as a result of this work a greater accuracy will be achieved in identification work on plants, and the work undertaken in particular by the agriculturists and foresters greatly facilitated.
- (iii) The fungal flora of the Gold Coast is being systematically examined, not only in the plant pathological field, but also in regard to species encountered as saprophytes, as soil fungi, and as human pathogens. This systematic work is an essential preliminary to experimental investigations on the use or the control of fungi.

No research specifically restricted to the Trust Territory is being undertaken, but all botanical research work undertaken in the Gold Coast proper will have some application to the Trust Territory.

Zoology

All the research undertaken by the Department of Zoology is to some degree applicable to Togoland.

(1) *Studies upon Sand Flies (Simulidae) as Vectors in Transmission of Diseases in Man*

The results of the preliminary survey already carried out in Togoland, and in the Gold Coast proper, fully confirm the various medical reports that *Onchocerca volvulus*, responsible for blindness in man and transmitted by *Simulium*, is a serious malady and widely spread in both these areas. Incidence of blindness due to this parasite is phenomenally high in villages along the Volta river and its tributaries, causing a great deal of human misery, economic loss of manpower and even depopulation in some localities. An enormous amount of fundamental research remains to be accomplished both on the parasite and its vectors before general recommendations regarding control of a permanent nature can be made. It is hoped to intensify the studies already started by the Department of Zoology of the Gold Coast in the near future, but the extent will largely depend on availability of finances and suitable personnel for the purpose. (Investigator : E. E. Edwards, D.Sc., Professor of Zoology.)

(2) *Investigations on Parasites responsible for Diseases in Domestic Animals and to Cultivated Crops*

At the outset a rapid survey was started in 1949 in the Gold Coast proper as well as in Togoland with a view to ascertaining the relative economic significance of the various parasites. It is evident that protozoa and helminths of various kinds constitute a serious menace and heavy financial losses to owners of cattle, sheep and poultry. Equally severe are the ravages of parasitic insects and nematodes on different crops grown on an extensive scale, especially in the case of plant species which are not indigenous to West Africa. Little is known of a fundamental nature concerning many of the parasites, but it is hoped as soon as the intensive survey is completed to make some of the most important species from the economic standpoint the subject of research and experiment. In this field of investigation, availability of financial resources and suitable qualified personnel will determine the rate of future progress. (Investigator : E. E. Edwards, D.Sc., Professor of Zoology.)

(3) *Studies on the Volta Oyster with Special Reference to its Life History, Distribution and Feeding Habits*

It has already been found that this oyster is very restricted in its distribution in the Volta river despite the energetic efforts made by fishermen and others to get it established by repeated introductions into apparently suitable areas. Investigations on its life history, distribution and feeding habits have been commenced in an attempt to render assistance in connection with this practical problem and at the same time elucidate certain aspects of scientific interest. (Investigator : Miss Mary Tazelaar, M.Sc., Lecturer in Zoology.)

(4) *Investigations of the Shore and Deep Water Marine Fauna of the Gold Coast*

These investigations which are under way will be extended into Togoland waters as opportunity permits. In any case, the determination of the Gold Coast marine and river fauna will prove valuable to Togoland as much of the fauna is undoubtedly the same. Further, an appreciable amount of the information will prove of a fundamental significance to the work already undertaken by the Government Fisheries at Keta. (Investigator : Mr. R. Bassindale, M.Sc., Marine Zoologist.)

In addition, the Department of English did some experimental work on the teaching of English literature in West Africa. The purpose of the investigation was 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 was to try to find out what encouraged an appreciation of literature. For these purposes a course of teaching English literature on limited and specified lines was carried out between October, 1948, and April, 1949. It was given to students of the new University College of the Gold Coast, but it formed part of an enquiry into the abilities and standards of achievement in English of school-children and college students of the Gold Coast. The conclusions reached can be summarised as follows : Much more intensive training in reading for comprehension is needed at an earlier 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.

K. ACTION TAKEN ON SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

THE MOST IMPORTANT of the Trusteeship Council's suggestions and recommendations concerning the territory are contained in documents A/933, T/328 (resolution 83 (IV)), T/411 (resolutions 109 (V) and 110 (V)), T/437 and T/438. Most of these documents cover ground very similar to the Conclusions and Recommendations on Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship in A/933. It will therefore be convenient to deal with the various points in the same order as they are dealt with in A/933. The question of Administrative Unions (Resolution 109 (V)) was dealt with in the memorandum furnished by His Majesty's Government to the Trusteeship Council (published as document T/AC 14/30) which has been reproduced as Appendix II(D).

1. Political Advancement

General

The difficulty experienced by the Trusteeship Council in performing its supervisory functions is partly due to the fact that the 1947 Report on the

Territory was written solely in response to the Provisional Questionnaire and without a knowledge of the Council's particular interests. Every endeavour is being made to supply the fuller and accurate information which the Council desires and, where this is not possible, to supply reliable estimates. In some cases (e.g., figures of scholarships awarded) it has not been possible to obtain this information for past years but steps have been taken to revise the basis on which records are kept so that the information desired by the Council can be supplied in future.

Budgetary autonomy for the Territory could only be instituted by establishing a customs and fiscal frontier between the Gold Coast and the Territory. This would clearly be so greatly to the Territory's disadvantage that it is not considered advisable to pursue the suggestion. The report of the Coussey Committee, it will be noted, recommends a considerable degree of financial devolution to regional and local authorities which should go some way to meeting the Council's wishes.

All services provided by the Gold Coast Government are common to the Gold Coast and Togoland and are fully described in the Annual Reports. The limited number of services common to other West African Territories as well are now described, in response to the request contained in document T/293, in Section B above.

Difference between Northern and Southern Sections

The Northern Section of the Trust Territory is relatively undeveloped because it suffers from a number of natural handicaps. Principal amongst these are (a) climate, (b) soil, (c) water shortage, and (d) transport problems (distance from markets and natural features). To overcome these and other handicaps a considerable amount of basic data is required. Techniques for assembling such data in a feasible and economic manner have now been worked out and the training of staff to carry out these techniques is proceeding satisfactorily.

A survey of soil types in particular is an essential preliminary to the comprehensive economic development of the Northern Section. It has recently been possible to develop a form of reconnaissance soil survey which will provide the results required with the minimum of expenditure and delay; the Gold Coast is fortunate in having the services of a scientist of international repute in this field, but it is proving a matter of great difficulty to build up a staff to carry out all the surveys required and there is no immediate prospect of a full reconnaissance soil survey in the Northern Section. Attention is invited to the more detailed statement on this subject at page 158 of the Report on the Territory for the year 1948.

The urgent need to overcome these handicaps is fully realised and it will be necessary to take some risks—in the sense of proceeding with certain types of development without fully adequate basic data—in order that the Northern Section may be able to advance economically at a speed sufficient to enable it to take its place alongside the south in the advance now being made towards fully responsible government. In order to minimise the risks and to ensure that the planning and execution of economic development follows a reasonable pattern, a preliminary economic survey of the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast, including the northern section of the Trust Territory, is being conducted. More detailed surveys into particular subjects or areas may thereafter be necessary. To develop the Northern Section economically, it is important to bear in mind that it is linked, economically, politically and socially, with the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast.

Before there can be any large-scale development, the soil must be conserved. Erosion is advancing into the Gold Coast from the north at the eastern end

of its boundary with the Upper Volta (French territory). Conservation in this area is vital to the Northern Section as well as to the Northern Territories as a whole. A successful small scale experiment has been conducted and an aerial survey is in progress with the object of providing the data on which to plan more extensive conservation measures. Some forest reservation is proceeding without awaiting the results of the aerial survey but more comprehensive measures will be possible when those results have been made available, when plans have been drawn up on the basis of the survey, and when the necessary funds, staff and equipment have been secured. So far as can be foreseen, the aerial survey results will be available in 1950 but the initiation of field measures, in accordance with plans based on the survey, is unlikely to prove possible before 1951 at the earliest.

Plans have been completed for a large-scale scheme of mechanised farming on a co-operative basis elsewhere in the Northern Territories and steps are being taken to assemble the staff and equipment for the inception of the scheme. Results available after about the first five years of its operation may provide data for the inception of a similar scheme in the Northern Section if suitable soils can be found. In any event, the scheme in the Northern Territories involves the settlement of homogeneous groups on uninhabited land and some of these groups may be drawn from the Northern Section of the Trust Territory.

The problem of providing adequate water supplies continues to receive active attention and a full programme of development has been drawn up and is being executed as fast as considerations of finance, staff and equipment permit.

The problems of transport and marketing are also being tackled. The emergence of co-operative marketing societies is being encouraged as this would bring greater benefits to the inhabitants of the Trust Territory than does the existing system of marketing by middlemen who are not natives of the territory. The natural conservatism of the local inhabitants tends to make the process of co-operative development a tedious one with many set-backs. Road communications are being improved by both construction of new roads and improvement of existing roads but no adequate solution to the transportation problems of the Northern Section can be achieved until a cheaper form of transport is provided to link the Northern Section to its markets on the coast and its potential markets overseas. If the Volta were navigable as far north as Yeji, part of the Northern Section would be provided with cheap transport to markets. The hydro-electric project at Ajena at present under examination by consulting engineers would achieve this and would involve a scheme of river transportation. Even if the consulting engineers recommend such a scheme and their recommendation is carried into effect with the maximum despatch, it would not be possible (so far as can at present be estimated) to operate any scheme of river transportation before 1955.

No reliable cash crop has yet been developed to counteract the people's preoccupation with subsistence farming. Bearing in mind the lack of basic data already referred to, it is thought that groundnuts and rice are possibilities but, apart from encouragement to the farmers to grow more crops, no effort is being made to develop these on a large scale in the Trust Territory nor is any such effort contemplated until the results of the mechanised agricultural scheme, already referred to, are available. Encouragement to the farmers to grow cash crops is, however, being increased by the provision of a new incentive in the form of a Government bulk-purchase scheme involving the guaranteed purchase, at a guaranteed price, of crops susceptible to long-term storage.

As was said in the 1948 report, it is necessary to face the possibility that the utmost potential economic development in the Northern Section may still

prove to be extremely limited. At present the stress must be laid on the provision of the essential rather than of the desirable. The essential needs of the Section are the provision of an uncontaminated and regular water supply in proximity to every village and agricultural area, the eradication of debilitating diseases, the improvement of nutritional standards, and the replacement of the present apathy with a genuine enthusiasm for education and advance in all fields.

As regards public works and communications, provision has been made in the Draft Ten-Year Development Plan of the Gold Coast, including the Trust Territory, for improvements. This plan is at present under revision and the needs of the Northern Section of the Trust Territory are being borne in mind.

Suffrage and participation in organs of Government

A complete reconstitution of the Executive and Legislative Councils of the Gold Coast is in view as a result of the Coussey Committee Report and His Majesty's Government's statement thereon.

The Executive Council has never been a body on which regional interests as such are specifically represented, the African members being chosen for their individual worth. Nor is it in accordance with the constitutional practice of most democratic countries for seats on the principal policy-making body to be allocated on a regional basis. For this reason the Coussey Committee report, in a section which has received the general approval of His Majesty's Government, has not envisaged that any number of seats on the Executive Council would be reserved for inhabitants of Togoland or for inhabitants of any given geographical area.

A considerable enlargement of the Central Legislature is included in the report of the Committee of Constitutional reform and, if the detailed recommendations of this Committee are accepted, Togoland would receive a greater number of seats than its population would strictly justify. As an interim measure while the new constitution is being worked out, one seat has been added to the present Legislative Council to enable the Southern Section of Togoland to be represented on the same scale of members to population as the other parts of the Colony and Ashanti. This has been made possible by the formation, at the express wish of the chiefs and people of the Southern Section, of the Southern Togoland Council which, in addition to other functions, constitutes an electoral body.

The Committee has recommended the setting up of three tiers of government—local authorities, regional administrations and a central legislature. In each tier the majority of members would be elected by a wide franchise—the qualifications differing slightly in each case, but for the central legislature primary and secondary elections would be the normal practice. The details of these recommendations remain to be worked out locally.

It is not British constitutional practice that any part of the judiciary should be chosen by popular election. The appointments of magistrate and judge in the Gold Coast are made through the Governor by the Secretary of State and H.M. the King respectively and are removable by them alone, and only in exceptional circumstances. No obstacle lies in the way of suitably qualified natives of the Territory being appointed to these posts : in fact nearly half of the judiciary and magistracy of the Gold Coast are Africans. The Governor appoints the panels of Native Courts from the inhabitants of the area, and the recent reorganisation of these panels in the Southern Section has resulted in their members being drawn from a wider range of the population.

2. Social Advancement

General Conditions

Provision is already made in the laws of the Gold Coast by which the Governor in Council may prohibit the celebration, cultivation, or practice of any custom or rite which is considered harmful (cap. 77 in the Southern section, cap. 87 in the Northern Section) and certain fetish practices have in the past been prohibited under these provisions.

The position regarding child betrothal is set out in the answer to question 123 of the 1948 report ; there it is explained that while a form of child betrothal which is not generally harmful takes place in certain parts of the Territory, child marriage in the strict sense of the word does not exist. There is no evidence of " forced marriage " in the case of girls or of the pawning of children for debt, which has for many years been prohibited under the Criminal Code (section 445 (3)).

It is the view of the Administering Authority, that in general prohibition does little to hasten the extinction of social practices which are not repudiated by a large proportion of the community and that the most effective means of eliminating practices which may not be consonant with civilised thought lies in the spread of education and civilised morality.

Standard of Living

The Territorial Government is fully aware of the desirability of obtaining detailed information regarding the cost-of-living in the Trust Territory, and it is the intention of the Government to carry out cost-of-living studies in the next few years not only in Togoland but in the Gold Coast as a whole.

A fully qualified Statistician was appointed to the Gold Coast Government Service in February, 1948, with a view to the establishment of a Statistical Branch of the Secretariat on the most modern lines. Provision was made in the Gold Coast 1949-50 Estimates for the expansion of this branch by the appointment of nine additional senior officers, including four Statistical Officers. Some difficulty exists in securing qualified persons to fill these posts, but as soon as staff is available (recruitment improved at the end of the year), an extensive statistical survey of the territory, including cost-of-living studies, will be undertaken.

In addition there are special problems attendant upon all sociological research in an area with a social structure as complex and at the same time as fluid as that existing in West Africa to-day. A typical example is the problem of obtaining reliable figures for the cost of any particular goods to an average family in view of the elaborate system of petty trading through which most goods pass before reaching the final consumer and in which a very large proportion of the population take part. In order to obtain reliable information on such matters, it may be necessary to employ regional field staff under the supervision of the statistical officers.

Wages

The levels at which wages are established in Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship as in the Gold Coast are conditioned by a number of factors, the chief of which are :

- (a) The supply of and demand for workers in industrial, commercial and agricultural undertakings.
- (b) The process of collective bargaining between workers' organisations and employers.

- (c) The rates prescribed for employees of Government.
- (d) The minimum wage legislation embodied in Chapter IX of the Labour Ordinance (No. 16 of 1948).

Intervention by the Government for the purpose of fixing minimum rates of remuneration of non-Government employees is provided for under the terms of the Labour Ordinance which enables the Governor-in-Council to appoint a Wages Board when he is satisfied that the remuneration paid to any class of workers renders it necessary.

The majority of wage earners in Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship are employees of Government, of Native Authorities or of the cocoa farmers. Rates of wages paid to Government workers and employees of Native Authorities are at the same level as those in the adjacent rural areas of the Gold Coast and generally the remuneration of workers on the cocoa farms is at the same level as that paid in the neighbouring areas of the Colony. These levels are considered to be fair and reasonable having regard to the needs of the workers and the economic position of the territory.

Corporal Punishment

The laws in force in the Gold Coast and the Territory permit the award of corporal punishment for adults only for rape, robbery with violence and a strictly limited number of kindred offences.

Where corporal punishment is awarded for the prison offences of mutiny, incitement to mutiny or gross personal violence, elaborate safeguards exist. Like all other prison punishments, it may be awarded only by a Visiting Committee after a prisoner has been tried for and found guilty of the offence in question. No prison officer has power to award corporal punishment. No sentence of flogging can be carried out without the sanction of the Governor. The prisoner must be passed as medically fit by a medical officer and his punishment must be inflicted in the presence of a medical officer. Similarly, where corporal punishment is awarded by the Supreme Court, it cannot be carried out unless the prisoner is declared medically fit: a medical officer must be present when it is inflicted.

In practice the provisions relating to corporal punishment are seldom resorted to, and no sentences of flogging have been awarded or carried out in the Territory for many years. Nevertheless although the use of corporal punishment is and always will be curtailed to a minimum it is not yet considered desirable to remove from the statute book the power to award flogging in the very serious cases listed above as its award is deemed a most necessary deterrent to the committal of such crimes.

The whipping with a light cane of boys under 16 may be ordered for all serious crimes but this punishment is decreasing as a result of the establishment of probation services at Accra, Sekondi and Kumasi and the Boys' Industrial School at Swedru. In 1946, 80 per cent. of Juveniles appearing before the Magistrate's Courts were sentenced to whipping with a light cane but the figure was reduced to 20 per cent. in 1947 and 9 per cent. in 1948, when 28 juveniles were so sentenced. It is hoped that the number of sentences of whipping will continue to be reduced as the Probation and Industrial School systems develop; and every effort will be made to curtail this form of punishment to a minimum. Nevertheless it is not considered desirable at present to abolish the power to award such sentences.

Health

The provision of adequate Hospital facilities has received much attention and the committee which is undertaking a revision of the Ten-Year Development

Plan for the Gold Coast and Togoland has before it a recommendation that hospital beds should in future be provided on a minimum scale of one for every 2,000 of the population as against the present provision of one bed for every 3,000. To achieve this aim in the Southern Section, an extension capable of taking 20 beds is being made to the Ho Hospital and it is hoped that a hospital containing 40 beds will shortly have been built at Hohoe. As a result of these two projects there will, in the Southern Section, be one hospital bed for every 2,100 of the population ; this does not include a Mission Hospital that is likely to be built at Worawora.

It would not be practical to consider separately the provision of hospital facilities in the Northern Section without taking into account those in neighbouring parts of the Northern Territories, since hospitals must clearly be sited at places conveniently situated from the point of view of communications. It is obviously more convenient for patients from the northernmost section of the Territory to attend the existing hospital at Bawku just inside the Gold Coast than to travel to the nearest hospital in Trust Territory which is at Yendi. Similarly, the most convenient place to construct the proposed new hospital for the southern parts of the Mamprusi district (both the portion in Trust Territory and that outside it) is at Gambaga. The construction of a hospital at Gambaga and an extension of Bawku hospital are therefore planned in preference to the construction of a hospital in the northernmost part of the Territory. In the Dagomba District there already exists a hospital at Yendi and it is planned to expand this to provide 60 beds. When the work on these hospitals is complete the provision of one hospital bed for 2,000 of the population should have been attained, as against the present provision of one hospital bed to about 5,000 of the population. In the Krachi District where there are only 30,000 people, scattered over a large area, no hospital is at present planned, but the proposed Mission Hospital at Worawora on the border of the Krachi District will, when completed, serve the Southern and Eastern part of the district, while the existing Government hospital at Salaga will continue to serve the north-western part of the district together with the small portion of the Gonja District in Trust Territory.

In addition to the Medical Officers at Bawku and Salaga, there are now three Medical Officers stationed in the Territory.

Nurses are being trained by the Gold Coast Government as rapidly as possible. The Nursing Staff in the Territory has recently been increased to 18 and will be increased further when Hohoe Hospital is completed. Facilities for training nursing staff are provided at the training college at Accra, and a second college will be provided when the new central hospital at Kumasi is built. In the meantime training on apprenticeship lines continues to be provided in hospitals designated for the purpose.

It is the policy of the Gold Coast Government that the maintenance and staffing of dispensaries other than those attached to hospitals shall be the responsibility of Native Authorities, with assistance from the central Government in the matter of training facilities and grants-in-aid for building. A Government dispensary, however, still continues at Kete Krachi. Native Authority dispensaries exist at Kajebi, Jasikan, Vakpo, Wurupong, Worawora, Banda, Abotoase, Grubi, Nakpanduri, Garu, Dain and Nkwanta, and Mission dispensaries exist at Dsodje (which is just outside the Territory), Kpandu, Kpandai and Saboba. A model health centre is to be established at Kpandu in the Southern Section and a second at Bimbilla in the Northern Section ; these will be built at Government expense and managed by the Native Authorities. The Gold Coast Branch of the British Red Cross Society proposes to operate from Hohoe as a centre a mobile clinic for maternity and child welfare

cases in the area ; at Kpandu the Roman Catholic Mission has an ante-natal and child welfare clinic.

The Trypanosomiasis and Yaws teams referred to in the answer to question 181 of the Annual Report for 1948 have now dealt with practically the whole of the Northern Section including Kete Krachi, and the mass treatment of trypanosomiasis and yaws was started in the Ho District in 1949.

Health and Education

Every effort will be made by the Administering Authority and the Gold Coast Government to increase budgetary allocations for educational requirements and other cultural needs as well as for the public health services, but such increases must take into consideration the economic resources, capital and recurrent, of the Territory and expenditure on development of other essential services.

Educational Advancement

(a) NORTHERN SECTION

In the Northern Section advance must depend, *inter alia*, on the employment of teachers born in that area, because incomers are not able to speak the local vernaculars. Even if a plentiful supply of non-indigenous teachers were to become available, in spite of the great demand for education in the Gold Coast Colony and Ashanti, it would not be of much value to employ them in the Northern Territories' educational system because of vernacular difficulties.

It can be true in a quantitative sense only that education is still "backward," the important point being that progress is being made according to a plan which provides for the maximum feasible progress. Also, educational development is commensurate with the general, and especially with the economic, development of the area.

Education in the Northern Section is almost entirely in the hands of Local Government (Native Authorities), assisted financially and administratively by the Gold Coast Government. The Native Authority day schools charge no fees and nearly all children in the Native Authority boarding institutions have free education on a scholarship basis.

Progress made in the last twenty years is set out in Table D below. In 1929 there was one Infant-Junior School with 37 pupils. In 1939 there were two Infant-Junior Schools with a total of 174 pupils. In 1949, there were fourteen Infant-Junior Schools with a total of 779 pupils and two Senior Schools with a total of 98 pupils. The rate of quantitative progress is thus in advance of the rate of progress in the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast. The controlling factor is the rate of production of teachers, which is limited by the fact that, up to the present, all teachers for the whole of the Northern Territories Protectorate, including the Trust Territory, have had to be recruited for training from the Senior Primary School at Tamale. Now that Krachi Senior School has reached Standard VII, the output of teachers should increase, and the first fruits of this will show in 1952-3.

Plans for Advancement

In 1950, the staffs of existing schools will be increased by five teachers from the Training College at Tamale and two day schools will be opened. In 1951 it would be possible to open as many as six day schools ; but this could only be done at the expense of the Northern Territories Protectorate as a whole.

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Health

The provision of adequate Hospital facilities has received much attention and the committee which is undertaking a revision of the Ten-Year Development

Plan for the Gold Coast and Togoland has before it a recommendation that hospital beds should in future be provided on a minimum scale of one for every 2,000 of the population as against the present provision of one bed for every 3,000. To achieve this aim in the Southern Section, an extension capable of taking 20 beds is being made to the Ho Hospital and it is hoped that a hospital containing 40 beds will shortly have been built at Hohoe. As a result of these two projects there will, in the Southern Section, be one hospital bed for every 2,100 of the population ; this does not include a Mission Hospital that is likely to be built at Worawora.

It would not be practical to consider separately the provision of hospital facilities in the Northern Section without taking into account those in neighbouring parts of the Northern Territories, since hospitals must clearly be sited at places conveniently situated from the point of view of communications. It is obviously more convenient for patients from the northernmost section of the Territory to attend the existing hospital at Bawku just inside the Gold Coast than to travel to the nearest hospital in Trust Territory which is at Yendi. Similarly, the most convenient place to construct the proposed new hospital for the southern parts of the Mamprusi district (both the portion in Trust Territory and that outside it) is at Gambaga. The construction of a hospital at Gambaga and an extension of Bawku hospital are therefore planned in preference to the construction of a hospital in the northernmost part of the Territory. In the Dagomba District there already exists a hospital at Yendi and it is planned to expand this to provide 60 beds. When the work on these hospitals is complete the provision of one hospital bed for 2,000 of the population should have been attained, as against the present provision of one hospital bed to about 5,000 of the population. In the Krachi District where there are only 30,000 people, scattered over a large area, no hospital is at present planned, but the proposed Mission Hospital at Worawora on the border of the Krachi District will, when completed, serve the Southern and Eastern part of the district, while the existing Government hospital at Salaga will continue to serve the north-western part of the district together with the small portion of the Gonja District in Trust Territory.

In addition to the Medical Officers at Bawku and Salaga, there are now three Medical Officers stationed in the Territory.

Nurses are being trained by the Gold Coast Government as rapidly as possible. The Nursing Staff in the Territory has recently been increased to 18 and will be increased further when Hohoe Hospital is completed. Facilities for training nursing staff are provided at the training college at Accra, and a second college will be provided when the new central hospital at Kumasi is built. In the meantime training on apprenticeship lines continues to be provided in hospitals designated for the purpose.

It is the policy of the Gold Coast Government that the maintenance and staffing of dispensaries other than those attached to hospitals shall be the responsibility of Native Authorities, with assistance from the central Government in the matter of training facilities and grants-in-aid for building. A Government dispensary, however, still continues at Kete Krachi. Native Authority dispensaries exist at Kajebi, Jasikan, Vakpo, Wurupong, Worawora, Banda, Abotoase, Grubi, Nakpanduri, Garu, Dain and Nkwanta, and Mission dispensaries exist at Dsodje (which is just outside the Territory), Kpandu, Kpandai and Saboba. A model health centre is to be established at Kpandu in the Southern Section and a second at Bimbilla in the Northern Section ; these will be built at Government expense and managed by the Native Authorities. The Gold Coast Branch of the British Red Cross Society proposes to operate from Hohoe as a centre a mobile clinic for maternity and child welfare

cases in the area ; at Kpandu the Roman Catholic Mission has an ante-natal and child welfare clinic.

The Trypanosomiasis and Yaws teams referred to in the answer to question 181 of the Annual Report for 1948 have now dealt with practically the whole of the Northern Section including Kete Krachi, and the mass treatment of trypanosomiasis and yaws was started in the Ho District in 1949.

Health and Education

Every effort will be made by the Administering Authority and the Gold Coast Government to increase budgetary allocations for educational requirements and other cultural needs as well as for the public health services, but such increases must take into consideration the economic resources, capital and recurrent, of the Territory and expenditure on development of other essential services.

Educational Advancement

(a) NORTHERN SECTION

In the Northern Section advance must depend, *inter alia*, on the employment of teachers born in that area, because incomers are not able to speak the local vernaculars. Even if a plentiful supply of non-indigenous teachers were to become available, in spite of the great demand for education in the Gold Coast Colony and Ashanti, it would not be of much value to employ them in the Northern Territories' educational system because of vernacular difficulties.

It can be true in a quantitative sense only that education is still "backward," the important point being that progress is being made according to a plan which provides for the maximum feasible progress. Also, educational development is commensurate with the general, and especially with the economic, development of the area.

Education in the Northern Section is almost entirely in the hands of Local Government (Native Authorities), assisted financially and administratively by the Gold Coast Government. The Native Authority day schools charge no fees and nearly all children in the Native Authority boarding institutions have free education on a scholarship basis.

Progress made in the last twenty years is set out in Table D below. In 1929 there was one Infant-Junior School with 37 pupils. In 1939 there were two Infant-Junior Schools with a total of 174 pupils. In 1949, there were fourteen Infant-Junior Schools with a total of 779 pupils and two Senior Schools with a total of 98 pupils. The rate of quantitative progress is thus in advance of the rate of progress in the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast. The controlling factor is the rate of production of teachers, which is limited by the fact that, up to the present, all teachers for the whole of the Northern Territories Protectorate, including the Trust Territory, have had to be recruited for training from the Senior Primary School at Tamale. Now that Krachi Senior School has reached Standard VII, the output of teachers should increase, and the first fruits of this will show in 1952-3.

Plans for Advancement

In 1950, the staffs of existing schools will be increased by five teachers from the Training College at Tamale and two day schools will be opened. In 1951 it would be possible to open as many as six day schools ; but this could only be done at the expense of the Northern Territories Protectorate as a whole.

Three or four is the more probable and equitable number. In 1953 it is proposed to open a two-year post-primary teacher-training college at Yendi or Nakpanduri. The first teachers from this new college will be available for teaching in 1955, and from that year onwards the rate of expansion of infant-junior education should be approximately doubled.

At present pupils from the Krachi and Tamale Senior Schools compete yearly for two Northern Territories Protectorate Territorial Scholarships for secondary education at Achimota. In 1951 secondary education will be available for pupils from the Northern Section of the Trust Territory in the large educational establishment conducted by the Education Department at Tamale.

A Trade Training Centre is in course of erection at Tamale and it is the intention that it should be opened in 1951. These facilities will, of course, be available to pupils from the Trust Territory.

Senior Education for suitable girls from the Northern Section of the Trust Territory will continue to be available at the Senior Girls' School at Tamale.

It is important to mention that, in addition to the schools in the Northern Section of the Trust Territory, there are other schools in the Protectorate which have a large proportion of pupils from that territory, as, for instance, the new Senior School at Nalerigu.

Government Scholarships Abroad

There is already a generous scholarships scheme, but it will not be possible to award scholarships for university education to natives of the Northern Section until some of them have successfully passed through the preceding stage of secondary education. Policies already in operation were drawn up with this objective in view.

(b) SOUTHERN SECTION

It is misleading to say that education is backward in this area. "Backward" is a relative term and can only have meaning when it is related to some standard. A study of the enrolment figures for the Southern Section reveals the following interesting facts :

- (a) A little over 21,000 pupils were enrolled in Assisted and Designated Schools in 1949. This figure represents 11 per cent. of the total population of the Territory. The comparative figure for the Gold Coast Colony and Ashanti (excluding Togoland) is 5.8 per cent.
- (b) In 1949, of all children of school-going age in the Southern Section who could have been attending infant-junior schools, had there been sufficient number of these, the percentage of enrolment was 76 per cent. Similarly the percentage for senior-primary schools was 24 per cent.

Thus, in every respect the Southern Section of the Trust Territory is in a substantially better position than the Gold Coast Colony and Ashanti. The achievement in Southern Togoland is in fact very considerable and compares very favourably with that in other parts of the world, not excluding a considerable number of sovereign states.

The great majority of the schools are managed by the Educational Units of the various Churches and Missions. All are subject to inspection by officers of the Education Department. None are profit-making. The policy of the Educational Units conforms to that approved by the Gold Coast Government on the advice of the Central Advisory Committee on Education, which is a statutory body. The application in detail of approved developmental policy is guided by the District Education Committees, which are statutory advisory

bodies. It is thus incorrect to call these schools "private," even though they are not managed by the Gold Coast Government.

The schools are very largely financed by public funds. At the present time about 80 per cent. of the salary charges in Assisted Schools fall direct on Central Gold Coast Government Funds. Further, all salaries in Assisted and Designated Schools are guaranteed by the Gold Coast Government.

In the Gold Coast schooling cannot as yet be made available to every child ; but the whole population through direct and indirect taxation, contributes to the support of the schools. It would be manifestly unfair if those children who attend schools were to do so entirely at the community's expense. Only when universal primary education becomes possible from the financial point of view will it be just and fair to make it free of charge. Until then, those who receive the privilege of education ought to pay a supplementary contribution to its cost. The school fees collected amount to about one-third of a total expenditure on the schools of about £77,400. As for the statement that fees are, in general, too high, the actual rates in the Ho District—a typical one—are as follows :

Infant classes	...	...	...	...	15s. per annum.
Junior standard classes	...	...	...	...	30s. per annum.
Senior standard classes	...	...	...	...	42s. per annum.

An assessment of the income of the people would be a difficult task. The fact that the majority of schools have waiting-lists for admission affords *prima facie* evidence that the parents concerned do not consider the school fees to be beyond their means.

Each Educational Unit was requested by the Education Department, before the end of the war, to state its programme of development for a ten-year period and to estimate its cost, on the understanding that the requisite finance for approved schemes would be provided. The training colleges at Amedzofe and Hohoe are among the results of the Education Department's requests for development programmes and of its offer of finance for them. The Amedzofe Training College cost £45,900, while that at Hohoe is estimated to cost £80,000. In both cases the entire amount has been or will be provided by grants made under the United Kingdom Colonial Development and Welfare Acts.

It is wrong to imply that secondary education is entirely dependent on means. Pupils from the Territory are eligible for Education Department scholarships for secondary education and 100 scholarships are provided each year for candidates from the whole of the Gold Coast including the Trust Territory. They are of the value of £30 per annum for the duration of the course and they may be supplemented in cases of need by bursaries up to a value of £20 per annum. Further, part of the funds at the disposal of the King Edward VII Memorial Fund Committee is devoted to supplementing the resources of secondary school pupils.

The fees in the assisted secondary boarding schools range from £37 10s. to £47 10s. per annum.

As regards mass and adult education, a Social Development Team has been working in the Southern Section with the object of training leaders who will be able to stimulate village life generally. Instruction in the teaching of mass literacy by the Laubach system forms an important part of each social development course given by the team and, as a result, adult education classes have been started in a number of towns and villages. To follow up the work done at each social development course, and in order to ensure that the enthusiasm so engendered does not subside or take a wrong course, Assistant Mass Education Officers are being posted to the Southern Section.

The Social Development Team has so far concentrated its mass education work in the Trust Territory. In this respect the Trust Territory has therefore fared much better than the Gold Coast Colony and Ashanti.

Post-Primary Classes : Secondary and Teacher Training

In 1949 there were 266 persons from the Southern Section of the Trust Territory attending post-primary institutions (184 in Teacher-Training Colleges and 82 in Assisted Secondary Schools) : the population of that area is 172,262, so this represents 1 in 650 of the population. Comparable figures for the Gold Coast Colony and Ashanti are : Population, 2,839,312 ; post-primary pupils 3,972 (1,512 in Teacher Training Colleges and 2,460 in Assisted Secondary Schools), *i.e.*, 1 in 710 of the population.

Facilities for post-primary education are open to persons from the Trust Territory equally with those from the Gold Coast Colony and Ashanti. The figures quoted above prove that approximately the same proportion of the population of both areas is at present receiving post-primary education. It follows also that the quality of the senior primary schools in the two areas must be about the same since about the same proportion of their pupils gain places in post-primary institutions. Entry to these institutions is by competitive examination, the same papers being set for the whole country.

As regards the provision of facilities for post-primary education at institutions situated within the Trust Territory, there are already in existence two Teacher-Training Colleges, at Hohoe and at Amedzofe. The former is conducted by the Roman Catholic Mission ; its enrolment in 1949 was 51. The latter is conducted by the Ewe Presbyterian Church ; the 1949 enrolment was 120. Both Colleges provide the Two-Year Course, training teachers for Infant-Junior Schools in rural areas. A secondary school will be opened in temporary buildings at Ho in January, 1950. There will be 30 pupils, with a staff of three—a graduate Principal (European-American) and two African undergraduates. The fees will be £43 per annum, including board and tuition. The temporary accommodation is being prepared and initial equipment provided at a cost to the Gold Coast Government of some £4,000. The site for permanent buildings is being surveyed. These buildings are expected to cost between £200,000 and £240,000, and the money for the construction of all of them will be found from Gold Coast Government funds. There are eight Ewes at present undergoing training as graduates for the staff of this school and they should become available for teaching during the next 4-5 years, *pari passu* with the development of the school to its full enrolment of 350.

Government Scholarships abroad.—There is a generous scholarship scheme for studies in the University Colleges of West Africa and in the United Kingdom. Candidates from the Trust Territory are admitted to these scholarships on exactly the same terms as those from the Gold Coast Colony and Ashanti.

Tables are annexed to the report as follows :

- Table A. Percentage enrolments in Primary Schools, 1948. Comparison of Trust Territory (Southern) with corresponding Gold Coast areas.
- Table B. Enrolments in Primary Schools in 1948 : comparison of Trust Territory areas with corresponding Gold Coast areas.
- Table C. Enrolments in Table B shown as percentages of the population of the corresponding areas : 1948 census.
- Table D. Enrolments in Primary Schools in the Trust Territory (Northern Section) : comparative figures for 1929, 1939 and 1949.

TABLE A

<i>Area</i>	<i>Population, 1948</i>	<i>Enrolment in Primary Schools, 1948</i>		<i>Percentage</i>
G.C. Colony and Ashanti, excluding Trust Territory	2,839,312	Assisted	76,723	2·81
		Designated	85,016	3·0
			<u>164,739</u>	<u>5·81</u>
Trust Territory (Southern)	172,262	Assisted	12,893	7·5
		Designated	6,159	3·6
			<u>19,052</u>	<u>11·1</u>

TABLE B

Enrolment in December, 1948 : comparison of Trust Territory Areas with corresponding Gold Coast Areas.

	<i>Gold Coast Colony and Ashanti, excluding Trust Territory</i>	<i>Trust Territory: Southern Section</i>	<i>Gold Coast Northern Territories Protectorate</i>	<i>Trust Territory: Northern Section</i>
Population	2,839,312	172,262	870,575	206,354
<i>Enrolments</i>				
Infant-Junior (Assisted and Designated)	120,581	15,692	2,832	654
Senior Primary (Assisted and Designated)	44,158	3,360	364*	55
Infant-Junior (Other)	92,982	5,978	—	47
Total : all kinds	257,721	25,030	3,196	756
Total Infant-Junior—Senior (Assisted and Designated)	164,739	19,052	3,196	709

* Includes 23 pupils from the Northern and 3 from the Southern part of the Trust Territory. N.B.—Figures in this table are based on revised figures.

TABLE C

Enrolments shown in Table B expressed as a percentage of the population of the corresponding Areas 1948 Census.

	<i>Gold Coast Colony and Ashanti, excluding Trusteeship Territory</i>	<i>Trusteeship Territory: Southern</i>	<i>Gold Coast Northern Territories Protectorate</i>	<i>Trusteeship Territory: Northern</i>
Infant-Junior (Assisted and Designated)	4·25	9·1	0·33	0·32
Senior Primary	1·55	1·95	0·042	0·027
Infant-Junior (Other)	3·3	3·5	—	0·023
Total : all kinds	9·1	14·5	0·37	0·37
Total Infant-Junior—Senior (Assisted and Designated) ...	5·8	11·0	0·37	0·34

REPORT TO UNITED NATIONS ON

TABLE D

<i>Kinds of School</i>	<i>No.</i>	1929			<i>No.</i>	1939			<i>No.</i>	1949		
		ROLL				ROLL				ROLL		
		<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>
Infant-Junior — Government and Government-As- sisted	1	33	4	37	2	167	7	174	12	616	166	732
Designated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Assisted Non- Designated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	38	9	47
	1	33	4	37	2	167	7	174	13	654	125	779
Senior — Govern- ment and Govern- ment-Assisted Designated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	98	—	98
Non-Assisted and Non-Designated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	98	—	98
Grand Total	1	33	4	37	2	167	7	174	15	752	125	877

APPENDIX I

Population

A. No annual figures of population are kept. Normally a census is taken every 10 years but, owing to the war, the census due to have taken place in 1941 was postponed until the early months of 1948. The revised population figures available are set out below :

				<i>Total Population</i>		
<i>Males</i>				1921	1931	1948
Northern Section	...	...	...	—	88,166	106,662
Southern Section...	...	...	...	—	62,331	87,270
Total	...	...	...	—	150,497	193,932
<i>Females</i>				1921	1931	1948
Northern Section	...	...	...	—	79,982	103,531
Southern Section...	...	...	...	—	63,235	85,305
Total	...	...	...	—	143,217	188,836
<i>Both Sexes</i>				1921	1931	1948
Northern Section	...	...	...	100,784	168,148	210,193
Southern Section...	...	...	...	87,155	125,566	172,575
Total	...	...	...	187,939*	293,714	382,768

Non-African Population

		1931	1948
Males		33	35
Females		10	16
Total		43	51

Towns

		1931	1948
<i>Northern Section</i>			
Yendi		4,621	7,691
Akaratesi		1,737	2,299
Sambu		1,027	2,145
Bimbilla		1,051	2,126
Kete Krachi		1,218	2,020
<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

Note : In some cases, especially those of Ziofe and Wurupong, the 1948 figures include the populations of certain neighbouring hamlets absorbed since 1931 into the larger units.

* African only. There were 20 Non-Africans in the whole of British Mandated Togoland in 1921.

REPORT TO UNITED NATIONS ON
1948—POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE

	<i>Under 1 year</i>	<i>1 year but less than 16</i>	<i>16 years but less than 45</i>	<i>45 years or more</i>	<i>Total</i>
Males ...	15,594	72,473	79,380	26,485	193,932
Females ...	15,211	65,068	84,905	23,652	188,836

AFRICAN POPULATION ACCORDING TO TRIBAL DIVISIONS

	<i>Togoland under U.K. Trusteeship</i>	<i>Dagomba (part)</i>	<i>Gonja (part)</i>	<i>Krachi District</i>	<i>Mamprusi (part)</i>	<i>Ho District</i>
TOTAL ...	382,717	100,452	6,974	31,601	71,160	172,530
Adangme ...	2,520	62	—	13	—	2,445
Ahanta ...	24	—	—	—	—	24
Akim ...	126	1	—	16	—	109
Akwamu ...	115	—	—	10	—	105
Akwapim ...	3,709	1	—	30	—	3,678
Aowin ...	7	—	—	—	—	7
Asante ...	26,672	107	28	13,831	9	12,697
Banda ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bawule ...	6	—	—	1	—	5
Brong ...	24	5	—	17	—	2
Cherepon ...	6	—	—	—	—	6
Effutu ...	7	4	—	—	—	3
Evalue ...	2	—	—	2	—	—
Ewe ...	138,996	159	144	1,600	—	137,093
Fanti ...	253	20	5	30	10	188
Ga ...	476	21	—	19	1	435
Guan ...	451	—	—	64	—	387
Gwira ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jaman ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Krobo ...	141	—	—	13	—	128
Kwahu ...	352	5	—	16	—	331
Mo ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nzima ...	28	1	—	1	—	26
Sefwi ...	2	—	—	—	—	2
Wasaw ...	1	—	—	—	—	1
Adeli ...	1,714	—	—	1,628	—	86
Adjuati ...	1,479	—	—	1,472	—	7
Basare ...	6,881	3,535	1,363	711	—	1,272
B'Moba ...	29,209	1,055	—	—	28,154	—
Builsa ...	17	6	—	3	4	4
Busanga ...	7,478	3	9	5	7,452	9
Chokosi ...	10,216	9,494	211	13	488	10
Dagarti ...	60	7	—	18	—	35
Dagomba ...	41,748	38,960	232	748	83	1,725
Frafra ...	489	111	1	108	77	192
Fulani ...	2,189	90	35	10	2,015	39
Gao ...	10	—	—	—	—	10
Gonja ...	603	52	436	93	—	22
Gruma ...	604	54	21	58	116	355
Hausa ...	3,026	491	89	950	224	1,272
Kado ...	13	—	—	—	—	13
Kassena ...	26	5	—	12	1	8
Konkomba ...	53,381	43,946	2,281	3,034	4,036	84
Kotokoli ...	6,952	273	510	1,439	4	4,726
Kusasi ...	22,387	33	9	72	22,224	49
Lobi ...	37	3	—	2	5	27

African Population according to Tribal Divisions (continued)

	<i>Togoland under U.K. Trusteeship</i>	<i>Dagomba (part)</i>	<i>Gonja (part)</i>	<i>Krachi District</i>	<i>Mamprusi (part)</i>	<i>Ho District</i>
Mamprusi ...	1,300	15	—	3	1,261	21
Moshi ...	5,596	897	97	268	3,723	611
Nankanni ...	6	—	—	—	1	5
Nawura ...	1,818	—	1,195	623	—	—
N'Chumuru ...	3,824	—	13	3,807	—	4
Sissala ...	17	7	5	2	—	3
Wala ...	92	19	2	29	10	32
Wongara ...	376	67	—	15	117	177
Zabarima ...	497	89	16	37	32	323
Zugu ...	848	62	—	81	—	705
Liberian ...	19	—	—	—	—	19
Mandingo ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nigerian :						
Northern ...	33	—	—	2	—	31
Southern ...	2,452	623	171	13	26	1,619
Sierra Leone	2	1	—	—	—	1
OTHERS AND ILL- DEFINED						
Denkyera ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grunshi ...	289	51	—	149	76	13
Colony ...	13	—	—	—	—	13
Northern Terri- tories ...	54	—	—	5	—	49
Togoland ...	158	—	—	—	—	158
Nigerian ...	524	2	—	522	—	—
Foreign ...	55	—	—	—	—	55
French ...	1,127	4	—	6	972	145
Others ...	38	—	—	—	—	38
Not Stated ...	1,142	111	101	—	39	891

MALE AFRICAN POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER, IN FOUR MAIN OCCUPATION GROUPS AND THE REMAINDER

	<i>Cultiva- tion of Cocoa</i>	<i>Artisans, Craftsmen and Skilled Workmen</i>	<i>Shop- keepers Traders and Sellers</i>	<i>Unskilled Workmen</i>	<i>Remainder</i>	<i>Estimated Total aged 15 years and over</i>
TOGOLAND UNDER UNITED KINGDOM TRUSTEESHIP ...	9,618	9,984	4,016	7,992	86,790	118,400
Ho ...	8,710	8,101	3,018	6,597	25,774	52,200
Dagomba (part)	62	948	436	327	29,327	31,100
Gonja (part) ...	—	138	78	68	1,916	2,200
Krachi ...	793	417	236	901	8,053	10,400
Mamprusi (part)	53	380	248	99	21,720	22,500

REPORT TO UNITED NATIONS ON
MALE AFRICAN POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER
ENUMERATED ACCORDING TO STATED OCCUPATION

<i>Occupation Groups</i>	<i>Ho</i>	<i>Hohoe</i>	<i>Kpandu</i>
Total Occupied	1,396	1,416	884
Total Out of work	4	6	1
Total Retired	6	16	1
Total Unoccupied or no stated occupation	420	399	379
Total Population aged 15 years and over	1,826	1,837	1,265
A. Farming—Cocoa	53	180	35
Other	338	285	254
Forestry, Timber, etc.	6	20	18
Fishing	—	—	—
B. Mining and Quarrying—Underground	—	—	—
Surface and not stated	—	—	—
C. Working in Wood	59	86	37
Making and Working in Textiles	71	100	48
Working in Metals—Gold and Silver	16	32	20
Other	79	42	47
Other manufacturing industries	57	89	56
D. Building and other construction	136	66	41
E. Transport—Rail	—	1	—
Road	57	95	48
Other transport and communications	—	1	1
F. Engaged in Commerce—Other than clerical	221	192	102
Clerical	14	37	6
G. Personal service	42	43	25
H. Public, etc., services—Civil Service	25	1	6
Teaching	40	38	32
Police and Prisons	27	9	40
Other	59	31	27
J. Clerks not otherwise defined	3	6	8
General Labourers not otherwise defined	94	53	28
Other occupations not adequately described	3	15	6

FEMALE AFRICAN POPULATION ENUMERATED ACCORDING TO
STATED OCCUPATION

<i>Occupation Groups</i>	<i>Ho</i>	<i>Hohoe</i>	<i>Kpandu</i>
A. Farming—Cocoa	8	44	3
Other	142	262	108
C. Manufacture—Food	6	26	7
Manufacture and working in Textiles	34	72	25
Manufacture and working in other	—	14	426
E. Communication (including P.O. Clerical)	—	1	—
F. Shopkeepers and Assistants	—	3	—
Hawkers and Sellers of Food and Drink	226	243	134
Hawkers and Sellers of Clothing	78	111	70
Hawkers and Sellers of Other and N.O.D.... ..	89	141	132
G. Personal Service and Entertainment	—	14	2
H. Teachers	9	12	10
Doctors, Nurses, etc.	3	11	3
Other definite occupations	2	1	—
J. Clerks, Typists... ..	1	—	—
Other indefinite occupations	10	20	6

BIRTHS AND DEATHS RATES

Only in the town of Ho in the Southern Section is the registration of births and deaths compulsory. This does not provide reliable figures of the birth rate even for the town of Ho since the hospital there attracts considerable numbers of maternity cases from outlying villages, and a number of other factors prevent the figure for deaths occurring in Ho being regarded as the true death rate for that town.

The figures compiled show :

	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Birth rate	34·0	36·7	40·3	50·9	38·6	30·5	26·0
Death rate	24·1	22·7	25·5	27·7	30·4	28·9	19·7
Infant Mortality	73	112	82	124	156	143	146

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

Department	Area	Position	Salary Scale	Race	Sex
Administration	Dagomba	1 District Commissioner	A	European	Male
		1 Assistant District Commissioner	A	European	Male
	Krachi	2 Clerks	F1, 2	African	Male
		1 Station Foreman	L1	African	Male
		1 Messenger	K1	African	Male
		1 District Commissioner	A	European	Male
		2 Clerks	F1, 2	African	Male
		1 Station Foreman	L1	African	Male
	1 Messenger	K1	African	Male	
	Agriculture	Dagomba	1 Overseer	G1, 2	African	Male
Animal Health	Dagomba	2 Veterinary Assistants	G1, 2	African	Male
		3 3rd Class Cattle Patrols	2/9 per diem	African	Male
Customs Preventive Service	Krachi	1 Superintendent	J5-7	African	Male
		1 Corporal	J3	African	Male
		4 Constables	J1, 2	African	Male
Education	Dagomba Krachi	4 2nd Division Teachers*	F1, 2	African	Male
		6 2nd Division Teachers**	F1, 2, 3	African	Male
Fisheries	Dagomba Krachi	1 Fisheries Assistant	L1, 2, 3	African	Male
		2 Fisheries Assistants	L1, 2, 3	African	Male

* Seconded for teaching in Native Authority Boarding Schools.

(A) GOLD COAST GOVERNMENT 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>
Medical and Health	Dagomba	1 Senior Medical Officer 1 Dispenser 6 Nurses	A G1, 2 N3, 4, 5	European African African	Male Male Male
	Krachi	1 Sanitary Inspector 1 Field Assistant 1 Dispenser 1 Sanitary Inspector	G1, 2 G1, 2 G1, 2 G1, 2	African African African African	Male Male Male Male
Police	Dagomba	3 Sergeants 3 Corporals 2 Constables (Class I) 4 Constables (Class II) 8 Constables (Class III)	H8 H7 H6 H5	African African African African	Male Male Male Male
	Krachi	2 Corporals 9 Constables (Classes I-IV)	H7 H3, 4, 5, 6	African African	Male Male
Posts and Telegraphs	Dagomba	1 1st Division Postmaster 2 2nd Division Postmasters	F3 F1, 2	African African	Male Male
	Krachi	1 2nd Class Staff Warden 9 Warders (Classes II-IV) 6 Warders (Classes II-IV)	J5 J1, 3, 4 J1, 3, 4	African African African	Male Male Male
Supreme Court	Dagomba	1 Bailiff	F1	African	Male
	Krachi	1 Bailiff (Grade II)	K2, 3	African	Male
Water Supply	Dagomba	1 Inspector of Works 3 Artisans 3 Artisans	C1 L1-2 K3, 4	European African African	Male Male Male

(A) GOLD COAST GOVERNMENT STAFF—(continued)
(2) Southern Section

Department	Area	Position	Salary Scale	Race	Sex		
Administration	Ho	1 Senior District Commissioner	£1,200+£400 expatriation pay	European	Male		
		1 District Commissioner	A	European	Male		
	Kpandu	1 District Commissioner	A	European	Male		
		1 Assistant District Commissioner	A	European	Male		
		1 Chief Clerk	F3	African	Male		
		9 Clerks	F1, 2	African	Male		
		Medical and Health	Ho and Hohoe	1 Medical Officer	A	European	Male
				1 Medical Officer	A	African	Male
	1 Clerk			F1, 2	African	Male	
	2 Dispensers			G1, 2	African	Male	
2 Midwives	N3B			African	Female		
2 First Division Nurses	N5			African	Female		
1 First Division Nurse	N5			African	Female		
8 Second Division Nurses	N3B			African	Female		
5 Second Division Nurses	N3B			African	Female		
1 Pupil Nurse	N3			African	Female		
Police	Southern Section	1 Ward Attendant	N3	African	Male		
		2 Microscopists	G1	African	Male		
		1 Superintendent of Leper Settlement	£60 per annum	African	Male		
		2 Sanitary Inspectors	G	African	Male		
		2 Vaccinators	G	African	Male		
		3 Village Overseers	L	African	Male		
		1 Superintendent	B	European	Male		
		1 Sub-Inspector	H10	African	Male		
		4 Sergeants	H8	African	Male		
		8 Corporals	H7	African	Male		
36 Constables	H5	African	Male				

(A) GOLD COAST GOVERNMENT STAFF—(continued)
(2) Southern Section (continued)

Department	Area	Position	Salary Scale	Race	Sex
Posts and Telegraphs	Southern Section	3 Postmasters	F1, 2, 3	African	Male
		6 Clerks 4 Telephonists 20 Postal Agents	F1, 2 F1 on contract	African African African	Male Male Male
Treasury	Ho	1 Treasury Officer 1 Clerk	F1, 2, 3 F1, 2	African African	Male Male
Supreme Court	Ho	1 Magistrate	A	African	Male
		1 1st Division Clerk 2 Clerks	F3 F1, 2	African African	Male Male
Prisons	Ho and Kpandu	2 Keepers of Prison 26 Warders	J5, 6 J1, 2, 3, 4	African African	Male Male
		1 Assistant Conservator of Forests 4 Forest Rangers 1 2nd Division Clerk 2 Learner Rangers	A G1, 2 F1 £60 per annum non-incremental	European African African African	Male Male Male Male
Forestry	Ho	5 1st Grade Forest Guards 11 2nd Grade Forest Guards 7 Learner Forest Guards	K3 K2 non-incremental £48 per annum non-incremental	African African African	Male Male Male
		1 Senior Inspector 4 Junior Inspectors	£295 £84-£120	African African	Male Male
Co-operation	Southern Section	1 Fisheries Assistant	L1	African	Male
Fisheries	Southern Section	1 Resettlement Assistant	F1, 2	African	Male
Labour	Southern Section				

(A) GOLD COAST GOVERNMENT STAFF—(continued)
(2) Southern Section—(continued)

Department	Area	Position	Salary Scale	Race	Sex	
Meteorological	Southern Section	4 Observers	G1, 2	African	Male	
		1 Messenger	K1	African	Male	
Agriculture	Kpeve	1 Agricultural Officer	A	European	Male	
		1 1st Division Officer	G3	African	Male	
	Ho	2 2nd Division Officers	G1, 2	African	Male	
		2 Supervisors	K3	African	Male	
	Kpandu	1 1st Division Officer	G3	African	Male	
		1 1st Division Officer	G3	African	Male	
	Kadjebe	1 1st Division Officer	G3	African	Male	
		1 2nd Division Officer	F1, 2	African	Male	
	Agriculture	Inspectorate Division	1 Inspector of Produce	C1, 2	European	Male
			1 2nd Division Clerk	F1, 2	African	Male
1 2nd 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 Produce Examiner			L1	African	Male	
1 2nd Division Officer			G1, 2	African	Male	
1 Produce Examiner			L1	African	Male	
1 Produce Examiner			L1	African	Male	

(A) GOLD COAST GOVERNMENT STAFF—(continued)
(2) Southern Section (continued)

Department	Area	Position	Salary Scale	Race	Sex
Agriculture	Jasikan	COCOA DISEASE CONTROL			
		1 Agricultural Survey Officer	B	European	Male
		1 2nd Division Clerk	F1, 2	African	Male
	Kpedze	1 2nd Division Draughtsman and Com- putor	G1, 2	African	Male
		7 Field Assistants	L1, 2, 3	African	Male
		1 Gang Leader			
		5 Field Assistants	L1, 2, 3	African	Male
		1 Gang Leader			
		7 Field Assistants	L1, 2, 3	African	Male
		1 Principal Field Assistant	L1, 2, 3	African	Male
Kpandu	1 Principal Field Assistant	L1, 2, 3	African	Male	
	1 Field Assistant	L1, 2, 3	African	Male	
Kpeve	1 Principal Field Assistant	L1, 2, 3	African	Male	
	1 Field Assistant	L1, 2, 3	African	Male	
Matse	1 Principal Field Assistant	L1, 2, 3	African	Male	
Customs Preventive Service		1 Collector	B	European	Male
		18 Superintendents	J5-7	African	Male
		8 Chief Preventive Officers	J4	African	Male
		5 Preventive Officers	J3	African	Male
		75 Assistant Preventive Officers	J1, 2	African	Male
Water Supply	Ho	1 Inspector of Works	C1	European	Male
		1 Clerk	L1, 2	African	Male
		2 Overseers	K3, 4	African	Male
		4 Artisans	K2, 3, 4	African	Male

REPORT TO UNITED NATIONS ON
GOVERNMENT SALARY SCALES

Scale A

Basic Salary ... £450 ; £510 × £30—£660 ; £720 × £30—£960—£1,000.

Scale B

Basic Salary ... £450 ; £510 × £20—£610 ; £660 × £30—£900.

Scale C

	<i>Section 1</i>	<i>Section 2</i>	<i>Section 3</i>
Basic Salary ...	£450 ; £510 × £15—£600.	£660 × £20—£720.	£735 × £30—£825.

Section 1A

£650.

Scale D

<i>Section 1</i>	<i>Section 2</i>
£170 ; £200 × £10—£270 × £15—£300.	£320 × £20—£400 × £25—£450.

Section 3

£500 × £25—£600.

Scale F

<i>Section 1</i>	<i>Section 2A</i>
£84 × £6—96 ; £112 × £8—£168.	£120 × £10—£190.

Section 2B

£200 × £10—£250.

Section 3

£265 × £15—£325—£350.

Section 4

£360 × £15—£450.

Section 5

£375 × £15—£480 ; £500 × £25—£550.

Scale G

<i>Section 1A</i>	<i>Section 1B</i>
£96 ; £112 × £8—£136.	£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

<i>Section 1</i>	<i>Section 2</i>	<i>Section 3</i>	<i>Section 4</i>
£50.	£60.	£72 × £3—£84.	£87 × £3—£102.

<i>Section 5</i>	<i>Section 6</i>	<i>Section 7</i>	<i>Section 8</i>
£105, £108 × £4—£124.	£128 × £4—£144.	£150 × £6—£180.	£188 × £8—£220.

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

<i>Section 1</i> £72, £75 × £3—£87.	<i>Section 2</i> £90 × £3—£105.	<i>Section 3</i> £108 × £4—£128.	<i>Section 4</i> £132 × £4—£150, £156.
<i>Section 5</i> £162 × £6—£180, £188 × £8—£212	<i>Section 6</i> £220 × £10—£250, £265, £280.		<i>Section 7</i> £295 × £10—£370.
<i>Section 4A</i> £132 × £8—£188.	<i>Section 5A</i> £196 × £10—£236.	<i>Section 6A</i> £240, £250 × £15—£310	<i>Cadets</i> £400.

Scale K

<i>Section 1</i> £42 × £3—£48.	<i>Section 2</i> £52 × £4—£64.	<i>Section 3</i> £72 × £4—£84.	<i>Section 4</i> £88 × £4—£108.
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Section 5
£112 × £4—£120.

Scale L

<i>Section 2</i> £72 × £6—£102.	<i>Section 2</i> £108 × £6—120.	<i>Section 3</i> £126 × £6—£150.
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Scale M2

Basic Salary ... £690 ; £720 × £30—£960—£1,000 ; £1,080 × £30—£1,200.

Scale N

<i>Section 1</i> £350 ; £390 × £15—£435—£445.	<i>Section 2</i> £500 × £15—£600.	
<i>Section 3A</i> £84 × £6—£96—£112	<i>Section 3B</i> £120 × £8—£160.	<i>Section 4A</i> £170 × £10—£210.
<i>Section 4B</i> £220 × £10—£250.	<i>Section 5</i> £265 × £15—£325 ; £350.	<i>Section 6</i> £360 × £15—£450.

(B) LOCAL GOVERNMENT (NATIVE AUTHORITIES) STAFF
(1) Northern Section

<i>Department</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Salary Scale</i>	<i>Race</i>	<i>Sex</i>
Administration (including Treasury and Courts)	Dagomba	1 Secretary	£240	African	Male
		1 Treasurer	£66	African	Male
	Nanumba	3 Divisional Clerical Assistants	£42-£168	African	Male
		6 Sub-divisional Clerical Assistants	£36-£168	African	Male
	Krachi	2 Messengers	£27-£45	African	Male
		2 Divisional Clerical Assistants	£42-£168	African	Male
	Part of Mamprusi	2 Messengers	£27-£45	African	Male
		1 Treasurer	£120	African	Male
	Part of Mamprusi	7 Clerical Assistants	£42-£160	African	Male
		1 Messenger	£27-£45	African	Male
Part of Gonja	9 Revenue Collectors	£27-£84	African	Male	
	2 Clerical Assistants	£54-£154	African	Male	
Agriculture	Part of Mamprusi	1 Revenue Collector	£30	African	Male
	Dagomba	1 Instructor	£42-£168	African	Male
	Nanumba	1 Instructor	£42-£168	African	Male
	Krachi	1 Assistant (in Training)	£42-£168	African	Male
	Part of Mamprusi	1 Instructor	£42	African	Male
	Dagomba	1 Veterinary Inspector*	£42-£168	African	Male
Animal Health	Dagomba	1 Veterinary Inspector	£45-£160	African	Male
	Krachi	1 Veterinary Inspector		African	Male

(B) LOCAL GOVERNMENT (NATIVE AUTHORITIES) STAFF—(continued)
(1) Northern Section (continued)

Department	Area	Position	Salary Scale	Race	Sex
Education	Dagomba	7 Teachers	£42-£168	African	Male
	Nanumba	1 Teacher	£42-£168	African	Male
	Krachi	5 Teachers	£60-£168	African	Male
		1 Arts and Crafts Teacher 8 Teachers (in Training)	£45-£168 £42	African	Male
	Part of Mamprusi	2 Teachers	£42-£168	African	Male
	Part of Gonja	1 Teacher	£42-£168	African	Male
Forestry	Krachi	2 Plantation Managers	£45-£160	African	Male
Medical and Health	Dagomba	6 Health Overseers	£36-£168	African	Male
		1 Vaccinator*	£36-£168	African	Male
	Nanumba	1 Health Overseer	£36-£168	African	Male
	Krachi	6 Dressers	£45-£160	African	Male
		8 Health Overseers	£45-£160	African	Male
	Part of Mamprusi	1 Vaccinator	£45-£160	African	Male
		1 Dresser	£36-£168	African	Male
	Part of Gonja	1 Health Overseer	£36-£168	African	Male

* Services shared with Nanumba Native Authority

(B) LOCAL GOVERNMENT (NATIVE AUTHORITIES) STAFF—(continued)
 (1) Northern Section (continued)

Department	Area	Position	Salary Scale	Race	Sex
Police	Dagomba	1 Sergeant	£48-£90	African	Male
		4 Corporals	£36-£48	African	Male
		23 Constables	1/6, 1/9 per diem	African	Male
	Nanumba	1 Sergeant	£48-£90	African	Male
		1 Corporal	£46-£48	African	Male
		5 Constables	1/6, 1/9 per diem	African	Male
	Krachi	1 Sergeant	£72	African	Male
		3 Corporals	£54	African	Male
		12 Constables	£27-£36	African	Male
	Part of Mamprusi	Part of Gonja	3 Constables	1/6, 1/9 per diem	African	Male
1 Constable			£27-£36	African	Male
Water Supply	Dagomba	1 Water Foreman*	£90-£136	African	Male
	Krachi	1 Water Foreman	£36-£160 £48	African	Male
		1 Mason		African	Male

* Services shared with Nanumba Native Authority.

(B) LOCAL GOVERNMENT (NATIVE AUTHORITIES) STAFF—(continued)
(2) Southern Section

Department	Area	Position	Salary Scale	Race	Sex
Administration	Awatime	1 Secretary	£72	African	Male
		2 Clerks	£48	African	Male
		1 Stool Clerk	£18	African	Male
		2 Court Registrars	£60	African	Male
		1 Market Clerk	£48	African	Male
	Asogli	1 Secretary	£130	African	Male
		1 Ag. Secretary	£84	African	Male
		1 Clerk	£54	African	Male
		2 Registrars	£84	African	Male
		6 Messengers	£24-£48	African	Male
	Akpini	1 Secretary	£96	African	Male
		4 Registrars	£54	African	Male
		1 Registrar	£42	African	Male
		1 Market Clerk	£42	African	Male
		1 Market Clerk	£24	African	Male
		3 Market Clerks	£12	African	Male
	Buem	1 Secretary	£130	African	Male
		1 Messenger	£42	African	Male
		2 Registrars	£120	African	Male
1 Registrar		£96	African	Male	
1 Registrar		£88	African	Male	
1 Registrar		£66	African	Male	
4 Market Clerks		£48	African	Male	
1 Market Clerk		£42	African	Male	
Atando	1 Secretary	£132	African	Male	
	1 Messenger	£36	African	Male	
	1 Registrar	£78	African	Male	
	1 Registrar	£66	African	Male	
	1 Market Clerk	£48	African	Male	
	1 Market Clerk	£36	African	Male	
	1 Bailiff	£48	African	Male	

(B) LOCAL GOVERNMENT (NATIVE AUTHORITIES) STAFF—(continued)
 (2) Southern Section (continued)

Department	Area	Position	Salary Scale	Race	Sex
Treasury	Awatime	1 Treasurer	£90	African	Male
		1 Tax Collector	£48	African	Male
		2 Tax Collectors	£42	African	Male
	Asogli	1 Treasurer	£90	African	Male
		1 Assistant Treasurer	£60	African	Male
		8 Tax Collectors	£48	African	Male
	Akpini	1 Treasurer	£84	African	Male
		1 Assistant Treasurer	£48	African	Male
		4 Tax Collectors	£42	African	Male
	Buem	1 Treasurer	£170	African	Male
		1 Assistant Treasurer	£72	African	Male
		1 Tax Collector	£72	African	Male
		3 Tax Collectors	£70	African	Male
		1 Tax Collector	£66	African	Male
		6 Tax Collectors	£54	African	Male
		4 Tax Collectors	£48	African	Male
	Atando	1 Treasurer	£84	African	Male
		1 Treasurer Clerk	£48	African	Male
		3 Tax Collectors	£48	African	Male

(B) LOCAL GOVERNMENT (NATIVE AUTHORITIES) STAFF—(continued)
(2) Southern Section (continued)

Department	Area	Position	Salary Scale	Race	Sex
Police	Awatime	1 Sergeant	£48	African	Male
		5 1 c/c Constables	£36	African	Male
		1 2 c/c Constables	£30	African	Male
	Asogli	2 Sergeants	£54	African	Male
		1 Corporal	£48	African	Male
		3 1 c/c Constables	£48	African	Male
	Akpini	9 2 c/c Constables	£36	African	Male
		1 Sergeant	£42	African	Male
		1 Corporal	£39	African	Male
	Buem	8 Constables	£42	African	Male
		1 Inspector	£72	African	Male
		1 Sergeant	£54	African	Male
	Buem	1 Corporal	£48	African	Male
		10 1 c/c Constables	£42	African	Male
		8 2 c/c Constables	£36	African	Male
Medical and Health	Buem	1 Midwife	£168	African	Female
		1 Sanitary Overseer	£86	African	Male
		1 Sanitary Overseer	£66	African	Male
	Atando	2 Sanitary Overseers	£48	African	Male
		2 Sanitary Overseers	£45	African	Male
		1 Sanitary Overseer	£39	African	Male
		1 Village Overseer	£48	African	Male
	Akpini	1 Village Overseer	£48	African	Male
		1 Assistant Village Overseer	£44	African	Male
		1 1 c/c Constable	£42	African	Male
Police	Atando	3 2 c/c Constables	£36	African	Male

(C) LEGISLATIVE POWERS OF NATIVE AUTHORITIES

Native Authorities in the Southern Section have powers to make Orders for any of the following purposes :

- (a) prohibiting the manufacture or distillation of intoxicating liquors and for restricting or regulating the sale, transport, distribution, supply, possession and consumption of intoxicating liquors ;
- (b) prohibiting or restricting gambling ;
- (c) prohibiting, restricting or regulating the carrying and possession of weapons ;
- (d) prohibiting, restricting or regulating hunting or fishing ;
- (e) prohibiting any act or conduct which in the opinion of the Native Authority might cause a riot or other breach of the peace ;
- (f) preventing the pollution of water and preventing the obstruction of any stream or water-course ;
- (g) prohibiting, restricting or regulating the felling or destruction of trees ;
- (h) requiring such persons to report cases of infectious or contagious disease, whether of human beings or animals, and generally for the prevention of such disease, and for the care of the sick ;
- (i) requiring such persons to report the presence within the area of its authority of any native who has committed an offence for which he may be arrested without a warrant or of whose arrest a warrant has been issued, or of any property stolen or believed to have been stolen whether within or without such area ;
- (j) requiring the birth, death, marriage or divorce of any person subject to its authority to be reported to it or to such person as it may direct ;
- (k) prohibiting, restricting or regulating the movement in or through the area of its authority of live-stock of any description ;
- (l) prohibiting, restricting or regulating the burning of grass or bush, and the use of fire or lights in any manner likely to ignite any grass or bush ;
- (m) exterminating or preventing the spread of tsetse-fly or locusts ;
- (n) prohibiting, restricting, regulating or requiring to be done any matter or thing which a native authority, by virtue of native customary law for the time being in force and not repugnant to morality or justice, has power to prohibit, restrict, regulate or require to be done ;
- (o) prohibiting, restricting, or regulating the construction of buildings ;
- (p) requiring the removal of dangerous or ruinous buildings or of buildings constructed in contravention of any order issued under paragraph (o) of this section ;
- (q) generally for the improvement of sanitation and for the better preservation of health ;
- (r) for any other purpose approved by the Governor by notice published in the Gazette either generally or for any specified area.

The rule-making powers of Native Authorities in the Northern Section are set out in Section 17 of Cap. 84 of the Laws of the Gold Coast (The Native Authority (Northern Territories) Ordinance) which reads as follows :

- “(a) prohibiting, restricting or regulating the manufacture, distillation, sale, transport, distribution, supply, possession and consumption of intoxicating liquors ;
- “(b) prohibiting, restricting or regulating gambling ;
- “(c) prohibiting, restricting or regulating the carrying and possession of weapons ;
- “(d) prohibiting, restricting or regulating hunting and fishing ;
- “(e) prohibiting any act or conduct which in the opinion of the native authority might cause a riot or a disturbance or a breach of the peace ;
- “(f) preventing the pollution of the water in any stream, water-course, or water-hole, and preventing the obstruction of any stream or water-course ;
- “(g) prohibiting, restricting or regulating the cutting or destruction of trees ;
- “(h) requiring natives to report cases of infectious or contagious disease, whether of human beings or animals, and generally for the prevention of such disease and for the care of the sick ;
- “(i) requiring natives to report the presence within the area of its authority of any native who has committed an offence for which he may be arrested without a warrant or

for whose arrest a warrant has been issued, or of any property stolen or believed to have been stolen whether within or without such area ;

- “(j) requiring the birth, death, marriage or divorce of any native subject to its jurisdiction to be reported to it or to such person as it may direct ;
- “(k) prohibiting, restricting or regulating the movement in or through the area of its authority of live-stock of any description ;
- “(l) prohibiting, restricting or regulating the burning of grass or bush and the use of fire or lights in any manner likely to ignite any grass or bush in contravention of any law or regulation ;
- “(m) for the purpose of exterminating or preventing the spread of tsetse-fly and locusts ;
- “(n) prohibiting the holding of any dance or custom which is obscene, degrading or immoral ;
- “(o) prohibiting, restricting, regulating or requiring to be done any matter or thing which the native authority, by virtue of any native law or custom for the time being in force and not repugnant to morality or justice, has power to prohibit, restrict, regulate or require to be done ;
- “(p) prohibiting or restricting the cultivation of poisonous or noxious plants, and the manufacture of noxious drugs or poisons ;
- “(q) preventing the evasion of any tax, service or other obligation imposed by or under any Ordinance ; and
- “(r) for any other purpose, whether similar to those hereinbefore enumerated or, not, which may, by notice published in the *Gazette*, be sanctioned by the Governor, either generally or for any particular area.”

(D) MEMORANDUM ON ADMINISTRATIVE UNIONS

Committee on Administrative Unions

Replies of the United Kingdom Government to the Questions on the Administrative Union of Togoland under British Administration with the adjacent British Territory of the Gold Coast

Note by the Secretariat : The Committee on Administrative Unions drew up a list of questions on the administrative union between Togoland under British administration and the Gold Coast and appended them as Annex III of its interim report to the Trusteeship Council.* The replies of the United Kingdom Government to these questions were transmitted to the Secretariat by a note dated 15th June, 1949, from the United Kingdom delegation to the United Nations, and are communicated herewith to members of the Committee.

Replies to Questions on the Administrative Union of Togoland under British Administration with the adjacent British Territory of the Gold Coast

(Annex III to document T/263)

(Further to T/AC. 14/23 and /24)

I. Organic laws applied to the administrative union

1. The reasons for the union between Togoland under United Kingdom trusteeship and the Gold Coast can be traced back to the time of the first fixing of the frontier between the two Togolands by the Milner-Simon Agreement of 1919. Under this Agreement the larger portion of the ex-German Colony of Togoland, consisting of roughly 61 per cent. of its area and containing the bulk of its communications system and its developed resources, was placed under French administration. There were placed under British administration only those parts of the old German Misahöhe, Kratschi, and Sansanne Mango districts which were inhabited in the main by people whose strongest ties, tribal, linguistic, economic and administrative were with peoples of the Gold Coast. Indeed, had it not been for many requests from these people to be placed under British administration so that they would no longer be separated from their kin in the Gold Coast, the whole of former German Togoland might well have been placed under French administration. The portion placed under British administration was thinly populated, for the most part poor in natural resources, deficient in communications, without any national sentiment, and an inconvenient shape to administer. Its width nowhere exceeds 65 miles and it has no access to the sea.

From a geographical point of view the main feature of this part of West Africa is a series of belts running roughly east to west, in each of which the climate and vegetation differ sharply from those in the neighbouring belts. The southernmost belt consists of a dry coastal

* T/263.

plain. In the centre there is hilly country covered by tropical rain forest. In the north there is undulating savannah country. Since Togoland is a narrow strip of country running from north to south, it crosses each of these belts. Consequently the vegetation and climate of each part of Togoland correspond with those of adjoining parts of the Gold Coast and Togoland under French trusteeship rather than with the other parts of Togoland under British trusteeship. The peoples of British Togoland are by no means homogeneous and as has already been indicated, their affinities, both ethnically and historically, run east and west over the Gold Coast frontier rather than north and south through the Trust Territory.

A combination of ethnical, geographical and economic considerations therefore led to the decision to administer the peoples of British Togoland in close association with those of the Gold Coast. Accordingly, the League of Nations approved a Mandate for the Territory, Article 8 of which provided that "the area shall be administered in accordance with the laws of the Mandatory as an integral part of his Territory." Similar provision has been made in Article 5 (a) of the Trusteeship Agreement. Over twenty-five years of union between Togoland under United Kingdom trusteeship and its politically more advanced and economically more developed neighbour have amply demonstrated the advantages it confers on the Trust Territory, and have made the original reasons which led to the union more valid to-day than ever before. The Trust Territory is not a viable unit, and it is the considered opinion of the Administering Authority that the only practical means to self-government for the peoples of British Togoland is to remain closely associated with the Gold Coast, which is generally acknowledged to be politically one of the most advanced territories in tropical Africa.

II. Data pertaining to the compatibility of the administrative union with the provisions of the Charter and with the Trusteeship Agreement

2. When considering this question it is necessary to bear in mind that the people of Gold Coast Colony (*i.e.*, the coastal area of the Gold Coast) have been in contact with Europeans since the advent of the Portuguese in the fifteenth century; consequently it was possible to develop democratic forms of government in the part known as the Colony earlier than elsewhere in the Gold Coast and there has been since 1925 a Legislative Council for the Colony, containing elected members. Ashanti, which was the next part of the Gold Coast to come under British administration, had a long tradition of political and military cohesion. Under the 1946 Constitution the Ashantis became associated with the Legislative Council on which there was, for the first time in a tropical African Colony, a majority of elected African members. On the other hand, at the time of the award of the Mandate, Togoland was, after some years of German rule and semi-military administration, very backward by contrast with the Colony and Ashanti—backward economically, educationally and in the development of local government institutions. Indeed, the Southern Section was fragmented into some hundreds of small divisions each of which looked no higher than its divisional chief and had little interest in the affairs of any other. While the development of the Territory since the assumption of the Mandate has been appreciable, and stable local government organisations and a sense of common citizenship have gradually and with difficulty been established, progress in the Colony and Ashanti has been remarkably rapid. The result is that the Southern Section has only recently caught up sufficiently with them to be able to share in the provision of members to the Central Legislature. It is only now, therefore, that the people are desirous and capable of coming together to form a council on the pattern of the Provincial Councils in the Colony and the Confederacy Council in Ashanti so that the right to elect a representative to the Central Legislature can be exercised. While this must inevitably serve to tie closer the bond of union between the Territory and the Gold Coast, the Administering Authority is confident that this step meets not only with the wishes of the people of the Southern Section but also with the wishes of the Trusteeship Council; the former being shown by the resolution attached as Annex "A," the latter by the resolution of the Trusteeship Council on the 1947 Report* on Togoland. In fact, on this assumption, the widely representative and all-African Committee formed in the Gold Coast to make recommendations for constitutional change has recently visited the Southern Section to ascertain the wishes of the people for further constitutional developments.

The Northern Section, in common with the neighbouring part of the Gold Coast (the Northern Territories), has not hitherto shown itself ready for, or desirous of, participation in the election of members of the Central Legislature. However, it shares in the membership of the Northern Territories Council, which as explained in paragraph 21 of the 1947 Report on the Territory, is intended to become an electoral college for the Central Legislature. On this Council all the Native Authorities of the Northern Section of the Trust Territory and of the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast are represented. Meanwhile the local government organisations in the Northern Section are being progressively developed, as can be seen from a study of the annual reports.

In the Northern Section, as in the Southern Section, the findings of the Committee on Constitutional Reform which is now sitting (referred to above) are likely to have far-reaching effects, both in relation to central and to local government.

* The draft of which was published as document T/287.

3. The union, as has already been stated, is formally sanctioned by Article 5 (a) of the Trusteeship Agreement. It in no way prevents Article 76 (c) of the Charter and Articles 13 and 14 of the Trusteeship Agreement being fully effective in the Territory.

4. No difficulty has been experienced in ensuring the principle of equal treatment in social, economic and commercial matters as well as in the administration of justice for all nationals of States which are Members of the United Nations, and indeed of other States as well, since this has long been the accepted policy of the Gold Coast Government. Moreover, while the Gold Coast Government is not bound to ensure "equal treatment" by virtue of the Charter or a Trusteeship Agreement, it is pledged to this object by virtue of other international obligations and no preferential treatment of any kind is given to the nationals of any State.

III. Effect of the administrative union on the exercise of functions of supervision by the United Nations

5. The administrative union functions in accordance with the principles and objectives contained in Chapter XII of the Charter and in the Trusteeship Agreement in so far as matters relating to the Trust Territory are concerned. These principles and objectives were indeed originally formulated very largely on the basis of British colonial aims and practice and on the long experience of the Administering Authority in working towards these objectives in the Non-Self-Governing Territories under its care.

In the Annual Reports to the Trusteeship Council, full information is provided about the progress achieved in surmounting the problems which face the Territory to assist the Council in carrying out its supervisory duties, and an estimate is given of the revenue and expenditure attributable to Togoland under United Kingdom trusteeship.

IV. Implications of the common services of the administrative union upon the development of Togoland

6. Throughout its close association with the Gold Coast, over a period of more than twenty-five years, the Territory has been able to enjoy the benefits of organised public services at a level which would not have been possible without an administrative union, and it has obtained these benefits without having to bear the expense of maintaining a separate administration.

The amount of the subsidy from Gold Coast revenues will be seen from the fact that the revenue attributable to the Trust Territory in 1948 was £363,000 while expenditure on the Territory was estimated at £625,000.

As a result of the union, the Territory can afford expert and technical staff and advisers on a scale which would be beyond its means if it were a separate entity. To cite only the example of agriculture, the Territory obtains, at only a small proportion of the cost, the benefit of all the agricultural research services of the Gold Coast and is thus saved not only the cost of separate research services but also the heavy overhead expenditure of a separate Department of Agriculture charged with applying the results of research and providing other general agricultural services to the Territory. The West African Cocoa Research Institute, at Tafo in the Gold Coast, has been established under Gold Coast legislation and serves the research needs of the cocoa industry as a whole. Togoland makes no direct financial contribution to this Institute, but enjoys the services of the Gold Coast Department of Agriculture in treating cocoa diseases in accordance with principles derived from research at the Institute and in otherwise applying the results of the research conducted there. In regard to other crops, the Trust Territory has the benefit of the research officers and laboratories and of the experimental stations of the Gold Coast Departments of Agriculture and Animal Health. The same is to a greater or less extent true of other departments. In the economic sphere the Trust Territory is, by union with the Gold Coast, saved the considerable expense of providing separate departments dealing with accounts, audit, animal health, commerce and industry, co-operation, customs and excise, forestry, geological survey, labour, lands, meteorological services, mines, police, posts and telegraphs, roads, buildings, supplies and controls, survey, water supply and so on. The departments of the Gold Coast Government dealing with these subjects all serve the Trust Territory; it is unnecessary to set out in detail the many services which they render, and which would not be available to the Trust Territory, except at very great expense, if there were no administrative union. Europeans derive no benefits apart from those enjoyed by all inhabitants of the Territory from the present administrative organisation, except for the fact that complete economic equality is observed in the Territory. The total number of non-Africans in the Territory in 1948 was 74, of whom only 47 were adult males. Under paragraph 14 below, the occupations and origin of these Europeans are given in detail.

V. Effect of the administrative union on the status and political integrity of Togoland under British administration and on its separate development as a distinct entity

7. For the reasons set out above the Administering Authority does not consider that it would be economically possible or politically desirable at the present stage of development

for the portion of Togoland under United Kingdom trusteeship to be administered as a separate political entity.

VI. Consultation of the indigenous population

8. The inhabitants of Togoland, like those of all Territories under British administration, are always at liberty to express their opinions regarding the political development of their Territory. While no "poll" of public opinion has been taken on this point it is certain that the people of the Gonja, Dagomba and Mamprusi districts who in 1918 were reunited with their kin living in the Gold Coast have no desire whatever to alter their present status. Moreover the representatives of the Dagomba Native Authority have placed the following resolution on the agenda of the Northern Territory Council: "That this Council considers that the Dagomba Native Authority Area is an entity and that it should not be divided by the arbitrary boundary between the Protectorate and Togoland under British trusteeship." Various shades of opinion have been expressed in the remainder of the Territory. In the extreme South there is a desire among the Ewes to be brought under a single Administration with other neighbouring Ewe people, including people in the Gold Coast proper (who number nearly twice the Ewes in Togoland). In the centre there is a small political group recently established called Togo Union which advocates intensive political and economic development in the Territory. It is likely that the establishment of a council for the Southern Section which would also be an electoral college for the Legislature would meet the present political demands of this group. Of some interest in this connexion is the editorial attached as Annex B which appeared on 26th April in the "Daily Echo," an independent Gold Coast paper.

9. The answers to the first two questions under this head have been given in the answer to Question 8. It is difficult to give a categorical answer to the third and hypothetical question but it may nevertheless be stated that if there was substantial agreement on the part of the inhabitants that some modification of the union or some other arrangement was desirable, careful consideration would be given by the Administering Authority to the wishes of the people. At the same time, however, the views of those other peoples living outside the Territory who would be affected by any such reorganisation, e.g., the Dagombas in the Northern Territories,—would also have to be taken into account.

VII. Economic: Effect of the economic policy under the administrative union on the development of Togoland

10. The Territory obtains considerable economic advantages from the union. The large urban centres of the Gold Coast have long provided an important market for foodstuffs of all kinds which are exported from the Territory. The absence of a customs frontier means not only that trade is unrestricted but also that there is no duty which would increase the difference in the price paid by the consumer and that received by the producer.

The Territory also enjoys very real benefits through its participation in Gold Coast marketing arrangements. The Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Board was, as has been explained in detail in the Report on the Territory for 1948, established under Gold Coast legislation mainly for the purpose of providing the producer with protection against the wide variations in world cocoa prices. This policy has met with signal success over the past season. Whilst world prices have fallen from £211 to £90 a ton, the producer has received a uniform price of £121 a ton without having to bear marketing and shipment costs. Unless the price increases materially before the balance of the season's crop is sold by the Cocoa Marketing Board, which has built up considerable reserves with which to cushion price fluctuations, the Board will suffer a net loss on the year's working which will be met from the stabilisation fund built up in previous years. The Board provides the producer with a sure market and with a steady price. Similar arrangements affect the less important crop of palm kernels. The Co-operative Societies developed in the Territory are only able to thrive because they depend on the Central Co-operatives in the Gold Coast. And the important economic developments such as the Agricultural Bank now being planned for the Gold Coast will also serve the inhabitants of the Territory.

The coastal and forest areas of the Gold Coast depend for their meat supplies largely on cattle brought on the hoof from the Northern Territories (including the Northern Section of the Territory) and from French Territory. One of the old cattle routes from the north, and others from the east, run through the Trust Territory. Cattle pass across the boundary between the Gold Coast and the Territory, in both directions, without the formalities of inoculations, quarantines, etc., which often delay international cattle movements. The large trading firms of the Gold Coast serve the Trust Territory also. Imported merchandise moves freely into the latter. The most important item in this trade is cloth.

Future economic development will almost certainly depend on the proper development of the resources of the Volta river basin. This river for much of its length forms the boundary between the Gold Coast and the Territory: consequently the two have a common interest in its development. Certainly the resources of the Territory would be insufficient for work of this magnitude: at the same time the river constitutes the only known potential source

REPORT TO UNITED NATIONS ON

SWISS

Males	...	...	...	...	...	2 Commercial
Females	...	...	...	...	...	1 Missionary 1 Wife

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Males	...	...	...	...	...	2 Missionaries
Females	3 Missionaries 2 Wives
Children	3 Males 3 Females

SYRIAN AND LEBANESE

Males	3 Commercial
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Summary

Civil Servants	15
Commercial	11
Missionaries	34
Wives	8
Children	6
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	74

The social structure of the Territory is based upon agriculture which provides the livelihood of the vast majority of the people. No European holds land privately for agricultural purposes.

In both Sections the internal trade consists of local marketing of agricultural produce, petty trading and retail trading by large business concerns. There are a large number of flourishing Native markets in which the trade is almost entirely in the hands of African women. External trade consists of the exports of agricultural produce, of which the chief is cocoa. The special marketing arrangements for export crops are described in the answer to Question 10. The export of other produce, which consists mainly of foodstuffs exported to the Gold Coast, is handled by local African traders.

African co-operative societies are playing an increasingly important part in the economy of the Southern Section.

No companies have registered offices situated in the Territory. Branches of the following trading firms operate in the Territory: The United Africa Company, John Holt, G. B. Ollivant, The *Compagnie Française de l'Afrique Occidentale*, The English and Scottish Joint Co-operative Wholesale Society and The Union Trading Company. These firms import the bulk of the imported goods sold in the Territory, though smaller African firms are importing more goods themselves direct from Europe or America each year. The import licensing system has recently been operated in such a way as to provide an annually increasing share of import licences for controlled goods to African importers and consumer co-operatives.

15. As has been stated in the answer to Question 1, the part of Togoland placed under British Mandate in 1922 consisted of the areas inhabited by peoples with the strongest ethnical affiliations with peoples of the Gold Coast.

The position of the inhabitants in the German districts concerned at the end of the 1914-1918 war was as follows:

(a) *The Misahöhe District.* The Ewe people of the Ho and Kpandu sub-districts had long been associated with the Pekis (sometimes called Krepis) for the defence of their country against Ashanti invaders and, as recently as 1874, had suffered with them the ravages of an Ashanti invasion. In fact, the Pekis contended (and still contend to this day) that this association was more than a defensive alliance and that many of the divisions in Togoland swore allegiance to the Fiaga (Paramount Chief) of Peki. These Ewes also share traditions of common origin with the Ewe people of the Keta District of the Gold Coast Colony which lies between the Territory and the sea.

The non-Ewe tribes to the north of this district also had affinities with peoples in the Gold Coast, the Buems being off-shoots of the Ashantis and other peoples such as the Nkonyas, the Lefanas having migrated to their present homes from the west and having more distant connexions with peoples of the Gold Coast.

- (b) *The Kratschi (now Krachi) District.* In this district the people were more mixed from a tribal point of view, being associated together largely as the result of common devotion to two important fetishes. The Krachis themselves held the position of chief importance partly on account of their having the custody of the fetish Dente and partly because they lived around the German headquarters town. The Krachis themselves are closely akin to the peoples living on the other side of the Volta in Ashanti. Some of the other peoples in this district admit no near racial and linguistic neighbours, while a small minority were associated with people in that part of Togoland placed under French trusteeship. In order to avoid dividing up these last peoples two readjustments to the international frontier were made in the southern part of the Krachi and the northern part of the Misahöhe District. In the northern part of the Krachi District, geographical features largely determined where the frontier should run.
- (c) *The Sansanne Mango District.* The affiliations of some of the people living in this district with people in the Gold Coast were even closer than in the South. In addition to being racially and linguistically identical they had shared with Gold Coast peoples a long tradition of unified administration under paramount chiefs and pan-Dagomba and pan-Gonja sentiments continued to survive during the period of German rule. From the part of the Sansanne Mango district placed under British administration have been formed the parts of the present Gonja, Dagomba and Mamprusi districts. In the case of Gonja and Mamprusi, the paramount chiefs reside at Damongo and Gambaga in the Gold Coast while the Paramount Chief of all the Dagombas, of whom more than half live in the Gold Coast, resides at Yendi in the Territory. The demand of all these peoples to be reunited after the occupation of Togoland by British and French forces in 1914 was spontaneous and insistent.

The position of these people has not materially altered since that time. While tabulation of the ethnological figures collected in the 1948 census is not yet complete, the following rough estimates will give some idea of the present numbers of these peoples :

	<i>In Togoland under United Kingdom trusteeship</i>	<i>In the Gold Coast</i>
Ewes	130,000	250,000
Ashantis	25,000	750,000
Gonjas and allied peoples	6,000	40,000
Dagombas and allied peoples	75,000	100,000
Mamprusis and allied peoples	65,000	100,000

16. The Territory, as has been seen, is a very thin strip running roughly north and south, while climatic, economic, ethnographical and linguistic boundary lines in this part of West Africa run east and west. As a result, the people of the Southern Section have many 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, with the exception of parts of the Krachi District near the boundary between the two Sections, the interests of the Northern Section lie with those of the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast. As a result, the administration of the Southern Section as part of the Gold Coast Colony and of the Northern Section as part of the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast is as much in the interests of the people as it is a matter of administrative convenience. In particular, it has been found possible to develop successful local government organisation only among people who have some important community of interests.

The Northern Section comprises, from north to south, parts of the Mamprusi, Dagomba and Gonja districts, and the whole of the Krachi district. As has been explained in the answer to Question 15, the majority of the peoples inhabiting the first three districts live in the Gold Coast, and these administrative units thus accord with the ethnical composition of the area.

The Southern Section is divided into two areas, separated by the natural boundary of the more northerly of the two ranges of hills running north-east to south-west. The northern half is administered from Kpandu and the southern from Ho, where there is also stationed a Senior District Commissioner who exercises supervision over the whole Section (as well as over the Keta/Ada District of the Gold Coast Colony), the greater part of the population of which, in common with neighbouring parts of the Colony, speaks Ewe.

IX. Opinion of the inhabitants

This question is answered in the replies to Questions 8 and 9.

ANNEX A

Resolution

Resolution of the Natural Rulers comprising of the Paramount Chiefs of the four amalgamated States and the Head Chiefs of all the Independent Divisions in the Southern Section of Togoland under United Kingdom trusteeship in respect of the proposals of the Chief Commissioner of the Colony regarding :

- (1) Application of Native Authority (Colony) Ordinance and Native Courts (Colony) Ordinance to Southern Section of Togoland ;
- (2) Representation on the Joint Provincial Council at Dodowa ;
- (3) Representation at the Legislative Council through the Joint Provincial Council.

At a mass meeting of the above-mentioned Natural Rulers held at Sovie in the Akpini State on Friday, 7th January, 1949, it was unanimously resolved that :

- (1) The Native Authority (Colony) and the Native Courts (Colony) Ordinances be applied to the Southern Section of Togoland ; but the title "Colony Ordinances" be deleted and substituted by : "Southern Section of Togoland Ordinances."
- (2) The proposal to send a representation to the Joint Provincial Council at Dodowa be rejected and instead a Council for Togoland be formed under the title "Southern Section of Togoland Council."
- (3) Representatives to the Legislative Council be elected from this "Southern Section of Togoland Council."
- (4) Copies of this resolution be forwarded to :
 - (a) The District Commissioner Kpandu,
 - (b) The Senior District Commissioner Ho,
 - (c) His Honour the Chief Commissioner of the Colony Cape Coast through the Senior District Commissioner Ho,
 - (d) The Gold Coast Press.

Yawo Nyaku V his X mark
Ag : PARAMOUNT CHIEF, AKPINI STATE

(Sgd.) ADJA TEKPO V
PARAMOUNT CHIEF, AWATIME STATE

TOGBUI K. GUBUSU IV his X mark
HEAD CHIEF, GBI DIVISION

TOGBUI AKOKOTSE III his X mark
HEAD CHIEF, LIKPE DIVISION

NANA KWASI KORTOTY his X mark
Ag : HEAD CHIEF, NKONYA DIVISION

W/W to sigs. and marks :

(Sgd.) A. W. Simpson,
Akpini State Secretary.

(Sgd.) ? ? Kofi II
PARAMOUNT CHIEF, ASOGLI STATE

NANA AKUAMOA IV his X mark
FOR PARAMOUNT CHIEF, BUEM STATE

(Sgd.) HODO VI
HEAD CHIEF, ANFOEGA DIVISION

HEAD CHIEF, SANTROKOVI DIVISION

(Sgd.) V. K. DELUME VI
HEAD CHIEF, VE DIVISION

ANNEX B

Extract from the "Daily Echo" dated 26th April, 1949, Editorial

TOGOLAND

The recent debates in the United Nations concerning Togoland, a summary of which is published in to-day's issue, show that the mandatory power is going to be put in an extremely difficult position to carry out the wishes of the United Nations Trusteeship Council to institute a budgetary autonomy.

Justified

Let it be said that the British statement is justifiable that there can be no question of "unscrambling the eggs"—that is, separating Togoland from the Gold Coast economically, politically and administratively, without doing much harm and unbalancing present progress. If at all this must be done to fulfil the aim of indigenous rule in the future, it will take some time to cause a complete separation.

But as things are presently, it is becoming very difficult for even progressive states to run their business independently except they are backed by bigger and far more financially powerful entities.

Except the United Nations is prepared to pour money, men and materials to develop Togoland on a very large scale, it does not seem possible that under present economic conditions separation can be done with success.

It is even doubtful that such a suggestion will meet with approval of any responsible Togoland leader who is acquainted with the problems and conditions of the country.

While no apology is being made for integrating the mandated territory administration with the Gold Coast, there is no doubt that it was the best approach to the problem of administration. Otherwise, how could the mandated territory have achieved even that small degree of organisation and development it now enjoys in association with the Gold Coast, without any economic foundations of its own when the mandate was made?

Unjustified

The expenditure on administration of the mandated territory is to a large extent being borne by the Gold Coast taxpayer. To make a total separation administratively will demand more revenue from taxation which it is doubtful the territory is able to bear.

It would be in the best interests of both the people concerned, the administering power and the Gold Coast public for the authorities here to issue as soon as possible statistics as to how far is the integration, and what separation would mean in terms of L.S.D., staff and other public facilities which are being jointly enjoyed.

The government itself is aware of the backwardness of certain parts of the territory. But with growing spirit of nationalism and increasing demands for facilities, the problem ought to be stated concisely to the public to gain sympathy and co-operation.

Without this, the people will continue to live an illusory life, entertaining false hopes and putting blames where, if the facts were known, they wouldn't put them.

The Trusteeship Council too, we are sure, would view the problem more realistically if all the facts are known. Let official red tape and apathy be swept away now on the matter.

APPENDIX III

Annual Report

on the work of the Anglo-French Standing Consultative Commission for Togoland during 1949

The reports for the year 1948 of the two Administering Authorities to the General Assembly of the United Nations on the Administration of the parts of Togoland under their Trusteeship contained, as an appendix, the special report on the work of the Anglo-French Standing Consultative Commission for Togoland during 1948.

This report opened with an historical account of the Commission and reference to this may be made if it is desired to recall the facts and circumstances which led to its establishment. It seems sufficient to recall here that this report dealt chiefly with the results of the work of the Commission during the course of the two sessions held during 1948 and the carrying into effect of the recommendations made by the Commission as a result of its consideration of the matters laid before it which was the responsibility of the Joint Secretariat.

The Third Session of the Commission, held in Lome on the 22nd April, 1949, therefore provides the starting point of the present report which continues the account of the activities of the Commission.

THIRD SESSION OF THE COMMISSION

(Lome—22nd April, 1949)

There were present : His Excellency Mr. T. R. O. (now Sir Thorleif) Mangin, C.M.G., Officer Administering the Government of the Gold Coast (as a result of the illness of Sir Gerald Creasy) and M. le Gouverneur Cedile, Commissaire de la Republique au Togo, as co-Chairmen ; as at the two previous sessions the African members were Messrs. E. Amu and W. S. Honu, representing the

people of Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship, and Messrs. Sylvanus Olympio and Fare Djato, representing the people of Togoland under French Trusteeship ; the Joint Secretariat, consisting, as before, of M. L. Doz on the French side and Mr. M. de N. Ensor on the British side.

After brief opening speeches by the two co-Chairmen, the Commission proceeded with an examination of the questions on the agenda.

The copy of the minutes of this Session, attached as Appendix I, provides an account of the matters discussed at the two meetings. It will be sufficient therefore to describe below the measures taken in the different fields in consequence of the recommendations of the Commission and the results of carrying these measures into effect.

FRONTIER AND CUSTOMS MATTERS

1. *Moving together of the Aflao Customs Posts*

Immediately after the end of the Session the two Secretaries, each on his own side, got into touch with two Customs Departments with a view to expediting the moving together of the two Aflao Customs Posts which had been planned since the second session. As a result, in spite of certain administrative difficulties, it was possible to publish the following communiqué at the end of August :

“ In accordance with the wish expressed by the Anglo-French Standing Consultative Commission for Togoland, the two Customs posts at Aflao were moved together on the 20th August.

“ Henceforth there will be only one customs barrier on the Lome/Denu road. Until the Government of the Gold Coast has been able to construct new offices on the line of the frontier, part of the building of the French Customs post has been placed at the disposal of the Gold Coast Customs Department.

“ The setting up of a single post for the two Departments does not in any way alter the relaxations of frontier control already in effect.

“ This measure, which simplifies the procedure and reduces the delay involved in crossing the frontier, will surely be greatly appreciated by travellers who have been requesting it for some months.”

2. *Publicity regarding the new relaxations of frontier controls*

In order to carry out the wishes of the Commission the necessary meetings were arranged between representatives of the Customs Departments of the two Territories with the assistance and interpretation of the two Secretaries, with a view to drawing up a public notice setting out the relaxations of frontier control introduced. It was considered necessary, in order to avoid misunderstanding and ignorance of the relaxations, to set up in all customs posts a large notice setting out clearly in two languages (French and English) all the new arrangements introduced as a result of the work of the Commission during its three sessions and, in particular, reminding travellers of the need to declare in full the currency which they carried with them.

Copies of this notice were posted up at the end of September at all frontier posts as well as at the most generally used of the other official buildings open to the public in the two Togolands.

Account was of course taken, in the drafting of this notice, of the new list of imported articles which might be exported from the Gold Coast to Togoland under French Trusteeship with effect from the 1st March, including goods such as tyres and tubes, certain made-up garments, tinned milk, etc., etc.

3. *Remittances of money*

In view of the difficulties which still served to prevent the carrying into effect of the procedure proposed by which direct transfers between the two Territories through post office channels might be authorised, the assistance of the two Exchange Controls and Departments of Posts in the two Territories was sought by the Secretariat so that this matter should be pursued and definite proposals would be ready by the next session of the Commission.

EDUCATION

1. *Mass Education* (also called Social Development or Community Development)

Since the Commission had given its approval to the proposal for the formation of a joint Anglo-French team which would carry out experiments on both sides of the frontier, the drawing up of a programme to this end was put in hand without delay. From May onwards meetings were held between the Education Department of Togoland under French Trusteeship and the Department of Social Welfare and Housing in the Gold Coast in order to complete the detailed organisation. After a number of discussions between officers of the two Departments, assisted by the Joint Secretaries of the Commission, the members of the team selected by the two Governments formed up in Accra under the joint direction of Messrs. A. G. Dickson and O. Barton, Social Development Officers in the Gold Coast, and of M. and Mme. Dardaillon, Education Officers in Togoland under French Trusteeship.

When the period of training was completed the first course opened for volunteers at Palime in Togoland under French Trusteeship on the 11th July. To it came 314 students from all parts of Togoland. The second course was held in Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship in the village of Ve Koluenu and about 300 students took part. The team continued its work with a third course at Ho in Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship which was equally successful and finished up at Blitta in Togoland under French Trusteeship with 240 students most of whom came this time from the Northern part of the Territory. It may be stated that the initiative and activity of the organisers, the valuable assistance given by the two Administrations and the magnificent spirit of co-operation which served to unite the members of the Joint Team brought about successful and encouraging results. The local Press in the two Territories did not fail to give to each of the courses the publicity which such important experiments deserved.

As a result of this the Government of Togoland under French Trusteeship plans that in the near future all the voluntary students who took part in the courses will be grouped into an Association designed to guide their efforts and control their work in the countryside. It may be said that if these voluntary instructors keep up the enthusiasm which was shown throughout the courses at Palime and Blitta appreciable progress in the social evolution of the Territory may be expected in the future. Furthermore, the Government of Togoland under French Trusteeship proposes, as a result of the experiments conducted so far, to organise mass education on a new basis and to merge this new organisation into a special branch of the Education Department.

For its part the Government of the Gold Coast has decided to continue in Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship, as elsewhere, with the mass education team method which has proved so successful in the past year. As the scheme expands, an association of the voluntary organisations engaged in mass education and voluntary social service will be founded which will work in liaison with District Development and Rural Development Committees.

2. *Exchange Scholarship Scheme*

As stated in its minutes, the Commission considered and approved the note laid before it which set out the outcome of the discussions held between the two Directors of Education and the conclusions which it had been possible to reach on the organisation of a joint scholarship scheme and the method of making awards.

This note explained that it would not be possible during 1949 to send scholars from Togoland under French Trusteeship to university courses in the United Kingdom since all vacancies in universities had already been allocated but that it was hoped that it would be possible to send a number of students to the London University Institute of Education. On the other hand scholarships could be awarded to candidates from Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship to follow full courses in universities in France.

In conformity with these conclusions an Anglo-French board specially appointed to award scholarships met at Lome on the 1st July under the chairmanship of M. Bonnet, Inspecteur d'Academie, Director of Education in Togoland under French Trusteeship. Three of the nine candidates from Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship were awarded scholarships to French universities. Towards the end of August two out of five candidates from Togoland under French Trusteeship were selected to follow the course at the London University Institute of Education. These last set off during the second half of September so as to arrive in London for the start of the course in October and the first three scholars left Lome at the end of October so as to be admitted into the Faculté des Lettres of the University of Paris for the scholastic year commencing in November.

The two Departments of Education laid it down that the students sent to London and Paris would be trained with a view to teaching French in British schools and English in the French schools and before their departure they were bonded to work for five years after their return in an educational establishment in the Territory of their origin, thus contributing a valuable addition to the teaching staff of the two Territories. It was noted that it was the desire of the Commission that in future years scholarships should be available for a much wider range of subjects, and the Departments of Education were able to give an assurance to this effect.

3. *Exchange of Teachers*

The Departments of Education re-examined the possibility of effecting the exchange of teachers which had been under consideration since the first session. This re-examination encountered the serious obstacles and numerous difficulties which had up till then prevented this proposal being put into effect. It was clear that the most useful field for such an exchange would be that of secondary education. As regards Togoland under French Trusteeship the establishment of secondary schools provided for the appointment, in addition to masters, of readers in foreign languages, and these could, when the opportunity arose, more easily take part in such an exchange. As regards Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship, however, it was necessary to take into account the fact that the Secondary School at Ho would not be opened before January, 1950. Moreover, in both Territories the very rapid expansion of schools compelled the Directors of Education to make the best possible use of the available personnel. Other difficulties were encountered such as their conditions of employment (including salaries) and those raise delicate problems. Nevertheless the Education Departments have not lost sight of this matter.

4. *Education in vernacular languages*

Following the first experiments in the increased use of vernacular languages, which did not achieve the results hoped for, and as a result of the recom-

mendations of the Commission, the Commissaire de la Republique in Togoland under French Trusteeship decided that instruction in the Ewe language should start in October with the beginning of the new scholastic year. The time-table for the course has been drawn up so that all who desire to do so may attend this course and improve their knowledge of the language. All the requisite books have been purchased and the assistance has been sought, to provide this instruction of Mr. R. P. Kwakume, than whom no one is better qualified by his knowledge of the language, literature and history of the Ewe people. It is also planned to institute a diploma for vernacular languages and to extend this instruction to other regions of Togoland under French Trusteeship as soon as the training of the necessary teachers will allow.

All these measures were, it was clear, greatly appreciated by the Members of the Commission, who attached great importance to this whole question, for M. Sylvanus Olympio, at the Commission's fourth session, congratulated the Department of Education on the steps taken in this matter, though he did not conceal the fact that he had hoped for an even greater extension of the use of vernacular languages.

TAXATION

1. *Direct Taxes*

In May the French Secretary of the Commission made representations to the departments in Togoland under French Trusteeship concerned asking them to study the possibility of complying with the request of the Commission for the suppression of the tax called "patente" in so far as it concerns small tradesmen. The study of the problem of taxation made by the members of the Commission with the aid of the summary of information provided, had led them to consider this tax as being the chief source of dissimilarity in the tax liability of the inhabitants of the two Territories.

It was therefore with general satisfaction that there was laid before the Assemblé Representative of Togoland under French Trusteeship, at its budget session in October, a draft resolution designed to remove, from the 1st January, 1950, most categories of tradesmen from the list of occupations on which the patente is payable. At the fourth session of the Standing Consultative Commission this step was to be the subject of a motion to congratulate the Administration of Togoland under French Trusteeship.

2. *Postal; Telegraph and Telephone rates*

The report on the Commission for 1948 announced the conclusion of an agreement between the two local Governments by which from the 1st January, 1950, the internal rates applicable in each Territory to all types of postal matter would be applied to postal matter of the same type addressed to the neighbouring Territory.

As a result of the request made by the African members of the Commission during the second session which sought to obtain similar reductions in the telephone and telegraph rates, the Joint Secretariat took up the question with the Departments of Posts and Telegraphs in the Gold Coast and Togoland under French Trusteeship. It was found possible to remove the difficulties which had up till then stood in the way of the extension of this measure and to announce officially that from the 1st March, 1949, the telephone and telegraph rates for communications between the two Territories would be reduced to the rates in force in each Territory for internal communication.

COMMUNICATIONS

1. *Road links*

As a result of the recommendations of the Commission during the course of the first three sessions, and especially between the beginning of 1949 and

the fourth session in October, it was possible to take important decisions and to achieve some definite progress regarding the road links between the two Territories. A summary of these is given below:

Djodje-Noepe road: An agreement was made by which the Government of Togoland under French Trusteeship undertook to construct on behalf of the two Governments the bridge required at the frontier. The requisite funds have been provided by the Gold Coast Government for the reconstruction of the road between Djodje and the frontier and for half the cost of this bridge, and it is hoped to begin the work in January, 1950.

Hohoe-Palime road: Complete reconstruction between Palime and the French customs post at Klouto and considerable improvements over 5 miles of the section between Dafo and Golokwati have already been carried out. It is considered desirable to provide for the extension of the reconstruction from Golokwati to Hohoe in 1950 with the probable extension of this work later as far as Kadjebi.

Badou-Kadjebi road: Work has started on the portion of this road lying in Togoland under French Trusteeship and work will commence in Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship as soon as the supervisory staff now engaged on the Kadjebi-Ahamansu-Papase road can be made available.

Yendi-Bassari road: In Togoland under French Trusteeship construction of this road as far as the frontier is complete. On the British side an all-weather road exists from Yendi as far as the river Oti, and a dry-season road from the Oti to Zabzugu. From there to Natchamba the road remains to be made.

2. Telephone Communications

The recommendation of the Commission that the telephone line should be constructed from Hohoe to Palime was forwarded without delay to the heads of the two Departments of Post and Telegraphs so that all the measures necessary for the completion of this direct telephone link between the two frontier districts could be put in hand.

Investigations made in each Territory show that for a number of reasons—restriction of work to the dry season, need to accumulate on the spot the requisite materials, etc.—work cannot be started on either side of the frontier much before February, 1950.

CONVENTIONAL ZONE

An interim report drawn up jointly by the Ministère de la France d'Outremer and the Colonial Office was read: this explained the position regarding the problem of the establishment of a Conventional Zone affecting the two Territories. This document, which was distributed to the Members of the Commission, and attached to the minutes of the session, was intended to provide the Members with more information on this matter and to give them an opportunity of studying the question in the light of an account of the difficulties encountered and of providing to the two Governments their views and suggestions as to how a reasonable solution of the problem might be found.

COMPETENCE OF THE COMMISSION

The various points concerning this question were submitted to the metropolitan Governments for a ruling as recommended by the Commission during its second session. The statement included in the third session's minutes sets out the results of the joint study of this whole question made by these Governments.

MOTOR TRAFFIC BETWEEN THE TWO TERRITORIES

A draft note explaining the regulations in force on this subject and the relaxations authorised had been submitted for approval to the Commission, which asked for the inclusion of one modification which would allow, in special cases, the crossing of the frontier after 6 p.m. by excursion parties or others authorised to do so by local administrations or customs officers.

After the Joint Secretaries had consulted the various Departments which had been concerned in the drafting of the note, this was modified as desired, taking into account the recommendations of the co-Chairman which required first that the appropriate customs officers should be given advance notice of where the frontier would be crossed and, secondly, that excursion parties should not be accompanied by baggage.

It was possible to give full publicity in May to the final approved version of the notice (attached as an appendix). This enabled the many owners of lorries and cars who travel between the two Territories to know exactly the extent of the concessions which had been made as generous as was possible in view of the requirements of the two customs on the one hand and of road safety on the other.

In accordance with the suggestion made by Mr. Honu, a member of the Commission for Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship, the two co-Chairmen had agreed that signposts in French and English should be erected near the frontier stations on all trans-frontier roads showing on which side of the road, right or left according to the Territory, traffic should proceed after crossing the frontier. The necessary instructions were issued without delay to the appropriate departments and by July all the signposts had been erected.

AGRICULTURAL AND VETERINARY CO-OPERATION

In accordance with the recommendations made by the Commission, arrangements were made in May for the Head of the Office for Economic Affairs in Togoland under French Trusteeship to go to Accra to contact the Registrar of Co-operative Societies of the Gold Coast, who was able to study the actual working of these societies and give him all necessary information concerning the organisation of co-operative societies. This enabled the various Departments in Togoland under French Trusteeship to undertake a very useful comparative study at a period when plans to encourage agricultural co-operation are being drawn up.

The meeting between the two Heads of the Veterinary Departments which was planned on the suggestion of M. Fare Djato has not been forgotten but had to be postponed owing to the lengthy indisposition of the Acting Director of Animal Health in the Gold Coast.

FOURTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION

(Accra—7th October, 1949)

Between the third and fourth sessions two changes took place in the membership of the Commission. First, Sir Charles Arden-Clarke, K.C.M.G., was appointed Governor of the Gold Coast in place of Sir Gerald Creasy and, consequently, co-Chairman of the Commission. Secondly, elections were held in Hohoe in August to choose the two representatives of Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship on the Commission. At these Mr. W. S. Honu was re-elected and Mr. F. Y. Asare was elected in place of Mr. E. Amu who did not stand for re-election.

It should perhaps also be mentioned that for most of the period between the two sessions M. Sylvanus Olympio was on leave in Europe and his adviser, Mr. Sam Klu, was appointed to carry out his duties during his absence.

A copy of the minutes of the fourth session, attached as Appendix II, provides an account of the matters discussed at the single meeting. From this it will be seen that this was a shorter session than the previous ones and few conclusions of importance were reached.

REMITTANCES OF MONEY

A draft agreement to provide for the remittance of money direct between the two Territories through post office channels has now been received and it is hoped that it will be possible to complete this early in 1950. The Government of the Gold Coast desires that if possible the scope of this agreement should include the whole of the Gold Coast.

EDUCATION

Joint Scholarship Scheme

Mr. Asare suggested during the fourth session that two of the scholars to whom awards of scholarships to study at French universities had been made under the joint scholarship scheme were not natives of Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship. A full investigation has since been made which showed that the persons in question had been sponsored by their educational unit in response to a request for the nomination of "French-speaking British Togoland-ers" and had been awarded scholarships by a duly constituted Board including two African elected members, but that their descent in each case was partly from Togoland under French Trusteeship and partly from the Keta District of the Gold Coast Colony. These awards were nevertheless not cancelled or suspended since, had this been done at this late date, the vacancies would have been lost and great hardship caused to the two scholars. Moreover the two scholars have been bonded to teach on their return in schools where their services will be of direct benefit to Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship. At the same time an assurance has been given by the Government of the Gold Coast that only natives of Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship will be considered for awards in future.

It is expected that next year's awards will be made early in 1950.

Exchange of Teachers

During the first holidays of the school year 1950 it is hoped to put into effect the suggestion put forward by the African members that visits by teachers of one Territory to the neighbouring Territory, to give lectures on subjects not included in the normal curriculum, should be organised.

Communications

Yendi-Bassari road : By the end of the year a surveyor had cut a provisional line for the stretch of road which will connect the British section to the road already constructed as far as the frontier by the French authorities. Graveling is due to begin early in 1950.

Conventional Zone

At the fourth session of the Commission it was announced that an Anglo-French Working Party would shortly be appointed to enquire into the practicability of establishing a Conventional Zone or, alternatively, to ascertain what other economic measures might be taken to remove the outstanding difficulties arising from the customs frontier. The members of this Working Party first met in Accra on the 27th October and the remaining days of that month and the month of November were spent in visits to frontier areas and in meetings in Accra and Lome, at which representatives of the inhabitants

were interviewed and the various problems involved were considered on the spot. The drafting of the report started in December and towards the end of the month the versions of this in English and French were despatched to the Administering Authorities. At the end of the year detailed consideration was being given to the Working Party's findings by the Governments concerned. Discussion of them, however, does not fall within the scope of this report.

Motor Traffic between the Territories

With effect from January, 1950, the customs authorities of Togoland under French Trusteeship will take all necessary steps to carry out the wish expressed by Mr. Sylvanus Olympio that special facilities should be granted to private cars from Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship. These vehicles will be able to remain in Togoland under French Trusteeship for several days without special formalities and, in particular, without a permit and to travel on the same conditions on the Lome-Palime road.

Veterinary Co-operation

The meeting between the Heads of the two Veterinary Departments has been arranged to take place early in 1950.

CONCLUSION

Although it was only found necessary to hold two sessions of the Commission during the year, a very wide range of subjects was covered by the Commission and its Secretariat and a considerable measure of progress was achieved. The close co-operation between the two Territorial Governments which started in 1948 was continued and developed during the year, and is now a permanent feature of the policies of the two Governments.

Minutes of the Third Session of the Standing Consultative Commission for Togoland, held at Government House, Lome, 22nd April, 1949

Present :

M. le Gouverneur Cedile, Commissaire de la République au Togo.

M. Sylvanus Olympio.

M. Fare Djato.

His Excellency Mr. T. R. O. Mangin, C.M.G., Officer Administering the Government of the Gold Coast.

Mr. E. Amu.

Mr. W. S. Honu.

Secretaries : M. L. Doz.

Mr. M. de N. Ensor.

I. After brief opening speeches by the co-Chairmen, the Commission considered the items on the agenda.

II. PROPOSAL TO ENABLE EACH CO-CHAIRMAN TO BRING AN ADDITIONAL ADVISER

2. The Commission approved the proposal by which each co-Chairman would be permitted to bring an additional adviser, who would be an expert in whatever was the main matter under discussion at any session, and that, in the case of the third session, the advisers should be representatives of the two Customs Departments.

III. MATTERS ARISING OUT OF THE MINUTES OF THE SECOND SESSION

A. *Frontier and Customs matters*

3. The Commission noted statements made by the co-Chairmen on the following matters :

(1) *Raw cotton and coffee.*—There was no restriction in either Territory to the import or export of raw cotton, but the export overland of raw coffee from Togoland under French Trusteeship was prohibited.

(2) *Customs posts at Aflao.*—The moving together of the two Customs posts at Aflao had been delayed owing to certain administrative difficulties, but it was now expected that this would be carried into effect by the 1st June.

(3) *Medicines.*—It was confirmed that persons receiving medical attention in Togoland under French Trusteeship could bring back across the frontier without restriction or payment of duty the medicines which had been prescribed for them.

(4) *Imported articles.*—The number of imported articles which could be exported from the Gold Coast into Togoland under French Trusteeship had been increased with effect from the 1st March and the full list had been sent to members.

4. The Commission considered various complaints made by the African members. As a result the Officer Administering the Government of the Gold Coast stated that :

(1) He greatly regretted the inconvenience caused to Mr. Honu and his adviser by the Gold Coast Customs, when they were crossing the frontier. This appeared to have been caused by the non-receipt of the instructions relating to the amount of currency which a person was allowed to take across the frontier with him. He would have the matter looked into on his return to Accra.

(2) Normally such Customs barriers as were set up on roads away from the frontier were established only for surprise checks for short periods and only on the instructions of the Collector-in-Charge. The seizures made at such barriers had fully justified their existence. For a long time there had been police barriers at all the principal ferries in the Gold Coast set up primarily for statistical purposes. He would nevertheless endeavour to arrange that the minimum of inconvenience was caused to travellers at all these customs and police barriers.

(3) He would ask the Comptroller of Customs to consider the possibility of restricting the activities of the Preventive Service to within a specific distance of the frontier on the lines of the limit in force in Togoland under French Trusteeship which, as stated by Mr. Olympio, was 25 kilometres.

(4) It had been hoped that it would be possible to announce at this session the completion of a plan which would enable money to be transferred more easily from Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship to Togoland under French Trusteeship through post office channels, but certain difficulties in this regard remained to be overcome.

5. The Commission agreed that it was necessary, in order to avoid misunderstanding and to ensure that Customs officers and the public were fully informed, to put up at all customs posts large notices in French and English which set out clearly all the new arrangements introduced as the result of the work of the Commission during its three sessions, and in particular reminding travellers of the necessity of declaring in full the currency which they carried with them.

6. The African Members asked the co-Chairmen to be good enough to cause an explanation to be sent to the Central Exchange Controls of the particular circumstances of the two Togolands so that, wherever possible, instructions of general application could be modified to suit these circumstances.

B. Education

7. The records of the two meetings recently held in Accra between the Director of Education of the Gold Coast and the Director of Education of Togoland under French Trusteeship were read and circulated to members.

8. As regards Mass Education, designated in the Gold Coast as Social Development, the Commission approved in principle the proposal for the organisation of a joint team which would assemble at Accra and which would carry out experimental schemes on both sides of the frontier in four different areas, starting in Togoland under French Trusteeship.

9. The Commission also approved the plans for the various exchanges proposed in the cultural field and noted with satisfaction that it was hoped to award the first scholarships during 1949 and to arrange an experimental exchange of teachers between secondary schools in the two Territories. The African Members expressed the hope that in future years scholarships would be available for a wider range of higher education.

10. The African Members were invited to provide to the secretariat as soon as possible any observations or suggestions which they might wish to make regarding the proposals, so that these observations and suggestions could be taken into consideration before the proposals were carried into effect.

11. The Commission noted that the conclusion of the report made by the Director of Education in Togoland under French Trusteeship on the subject of the extended use of vernacular languages, which had been recommended by certain members at the last session, was to the effect that the results of the experiments made in this direction had been disappointing. It was nevertheless planned to continue all possible experiments in order in the hope of achieving this objective.

C. Taxation

12. The Commission considered the table of comparative rates of direct taxation, etc., which had previously been circulated to members, and noted that, apart from the patente, the total amounts payable by persons in similar circumstances on either side of the frontier were not markedly dissimilar. It was agreed that Assemblée Representative at its budget session should be invited to consider proposals for replacing the patente paid by certain tradesmen by other forms of taxation, and that the rates of direct taxation in the two Territories should be kept under review with the object of avoiding, if possible, any great disparity in the future.

13. The Commission noted with satisfaction that the rates charged with effect from the 1st March for telephone and telegraph communications between the two Territories had been reduced to the level of those in force for internal communications.

14. Mr. Honu complained that medical fees in the Hohoe area, especially those charged by private practitioners, were too high. The Officer Administering the Government of the Gold Coast, explained that this was not a matter for the Commission, but that if Mr. Honu provided details in support of his complaint they would be referred to the Director of Medical Services for his consideration.

*D. Communications**(i) Roads*

15. The Commission noted that the position regarding the trans-frontier road links was as follows :

- (a) Kadjebi-Badou : the two Governments had agreed to the construction of this road, but that owing to the difficulty of obtaining the necessary labour and the preoccupation of departmental staff on the Kadjebi-Ahamansu-Papaase road it would not be possible to make much progress with the Kadjebi-Badou road until the Papaase-Ahamansu road was nearing completion.
- (b) Yendi-Mango : the two Governments were agreed that present traffic did not justify the considerable expenditure involved in the construction of an all-weather road between Yendi and Mango but that repairs would be undertaken with a view to making it a good quality dry season road.
- (c) Yendi-Bassari : this new road had already been constructed on the French side as far as the frontier and funds had been provided on the British side for the completion of the road from the river Oti at Sabari to the frontier. Further consideration was being given to the problem of the crossing of the Oti.
- (d) Kpedze-Palime : this road was now useable.
- (e) Ho-Palime via Shia : the Senior District Commissioner, Ho, had arranged that the District Engineer would inspect and report on the frontier bridge on this road.
- (f) Dsodje-Noepe : work had already started on the French side, while on the British side it was not yet known whether funds for the construction of the frontier bridge would be obtainable under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act. The Officer Administering the Government of the Gold Coast agreed that if no such funds were available the Gold Coast Finance Committee would be approached for the requisite amount to complete an all-weather road link. It was agreed that, providing the cost was shared between the two Governments, the French Togoland Public Works Department should undertake the construction of the bridge.
- (g) Hohoe-Palime : on the French side the extensive repairs being undertaken had already covered the section from Palime to the top of the Misahohoe Pass and some distance beyond : on the British side a contract for the reconstruction of the section between Golokwati and Dafo had been entered into.

(ii) Telephone and Telegraphs

16. It was explained to the Commission that the difficulty of obtaining materials and the demands of other areas in the Gold Coast made it impossible at present to construct more than one new line between the two Territories. It was agreed to recommend that the new line should connect Hohoe and Palime.

E. Conventional Zone

17. A joint memorandum (attached as an annex "A") which had just been received from the Ministère de la France d'Outremer and the Colonial Office was read and circulated to members.

18. The African members expressed their disappointment at learning that no hope was extended in the memorandum of the early establishment of a conventional zone between the two Territories. After a brief discussion, it

was agreed that the two Territorial Governments and the African members should study the matter with their advisers and any constructive suggestions which it was possible to make would be forwarded for the consideration of the Joint Working Party which, it was stated in the memorandum, had been set up.

F. Competence of the Commission

19. The two co-Chairmen stated that they had been authorised by their respective Governments to make the following statement on the two aspects of this matter which had been raised at the last meeting :

- (1) Competence of the Standing Consultative Commission. The conclusions of the joint study of this matter were to the effect that
 - (a) the Commission's terms of reference strictly limit its activities to the Trust Territories ;
 - (b) the African members will no doubt have noted that out of consideration for the feelings of the Ewe members all the measures already taken concerning the frontier between the two Trust Territories have been extended and applied to the frontier between the district of Keta and the Territory of Togoland under French Trusteeship. The Government of the Gold Coast will continue to examine sympathetically the application to the frontier between that Colony and Togoland under French Trusteeship of all new economic and fiscal measures which might be applied to the frontier between the two Trust Territories.
- (2) Political status of the two Territories under British and French Trusteeship.

The two Governments having studied this matter, agreed that it should be made clear to the Commission that no readjustment of the political status affecting other peoples of Togoland and based solely on the claims of the Ewes could be considered. Furthermore, any readjustment in respect of the Ewe territories alone would imply the creation of a small political unit on its own which is contrary to the policy that the French and British Governments are pursuing and, in the view of the British and French Governments, to the true interests of the African populations concerned. The two Governments are moreover of opinion that the greater part of the grievances of the Ewe people can be satisfied by economic, fiscal and cultural measures ; and the two Governments will do their utmost to see that all the necessary measures are taken.

G. Motor traffic between the two Territories

20. The Commission considered the draft note which had been prepared on this subject and approved it for publication, on the understanding that it was amended to allow the passage of the frontier by night in special circumstances by excursion parties who were authorised to do so by administrative or customs officers. The co-Chairmen made it clear that this was acceptable provided that

- (i) advance notice was given to the Customs officers at the place where it was intended to cross, and
- (ii) the passengers were not accompanied by baggage.

21. At the suggestion of Mr. Honu, the two co-Chairmen agreed that notice boards should be placed on all roads which crossed the frontier indicating in French and English on which side of the road vehicles should be driven after crossing the frontier.

H. Agricultural and Veterinary co-operation

22. The Commission took notes of statements by

- (i) the Officer Administering the Government of the Gold Coast that he had recently approved the establishment of a Development Committee for the Ho District, which would consider, among other matters, the agricultural development of that part of Togoland ;
- (ii) the Commissaire de la Republique that he expected that the first two farm schools would be opened at the beginning of October at Tove and Glidji which would specialise in cocoa and coffee growing and corn, maize and coconut farming respectively. He confirmed that students from Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship who had completed primary education would be welcomed at both schools.

23. Mr. Amu said he considered that the development of such agricultural education should prove of great assistance in encouraging young men to taking up farming with modern methods as a career. The Officer Administering the Government of the Gold Coast entirely agreed and added that he would consult his advisers on the further development in Togoland of agricultural education.

24. It was agreed that consultations between the officers in each Territory concerned with the development of Co-operative Societies should be expedited.

25. M. Fare Djato suggested that there should be closer co-operation between the two Departments of Animal Health regarding the vaccination of cattle against rinderpest so that there could be no possibility of herds being moved across the frontier to avoid vaccination.

IV. PLACE AND DATE OF FOURTH SESSION

26. The place and date of the next session of the Commission were provisionally fixed for Accra about the 22nd August.

Interim Report on the Question of the Establishment of a "Conventional Zone" in British and French Togoland

JOINT MEMORANDUM BY THE MINISTERE DE LA FRANCE D'OUTRE MER AND THE COLONIAL OFFICE

1. In December, 1947, a memorandum was prepared jointly by the British and French Governments which set out the measures proposed to meet the grievances set out in petitions laid before the United Nations by the representatives of the Ewe peoples under British and French Trusteeship. Amongst these was an undertaking that the two Governments would "consult together in order to establish within a fixed period of time a conventional zone designed to remove all the disabilities resulting from the customs frontier," taking into consideration "the necessity to ensure that the establishment of this zone would not prejudice the principle of exchange control between French and British territories in Africa."

2. In the course of the second session the Anglo-French Standing Commission for Togoland held in December, 1948, note was taken of two difficulties in particular which arose in connection with the proposal for a conventional zone :

- (a) the fact that both Trust Territories formed part of larger economic and fiscal units . . . and
- (b) the fact that it remained necessary at present to retain the existing exchange controls."

The co-Chairmen stated that, while preliminary consideration had been given to these difficulties by the local Governments, the Anglo-French memorandum referred to in paragraph 1 above made it clear that the matter was one for the two Metropolitan Governments to pursue and agreed to report to these Governments the importance and urgency which the African members of the Commission attached to reaching an early decision.

3. The question has been under close study by experts in London and Paris and, while it is not yet possible to formulate definite conclusions, the following paragraphs will acquaint the Commission with the progress made to date, with the various points on which further study is required and with the method by which it is proposed to pursue this study.

4. As was envisaged at the time when the joint memorandum was drawn up, any arrangement for a conventional zone would necessarily have to safeguard the exchange controls exercised by the two Governments concerned. Exchange control in the last resort implies an absolute refusal by the control authority to allow within its jurisdiction the purchase or sale of foreign currency except for value received in the form of goods or services. Thus, if a conventional zone were established in the two Trust Territories it would not be possible for sterling and franc currencies to circulate freely side by side because this would involve the purchase and sale of one foreign currency otherwise than for value received in the form of goods or services. Further difficulties are referred to in paragraph 6 (b) below. It would therefore be found that the conventional zone would be unable to acquire the foreign currency it required for purchases from the sterling and franc areas unless it earned an equivalent amount of each currency by export of goods or performance of services to British and French territories. This would inevitably lead to a disturbance of the present pattern of trade and might bring very real hardship to the inhabitants of the conventional zone.

5. As a matter of general policy, no Government could run the risk of inflicting this hardship upon the peoples concerned without appropriate safeguards. It is the opinion of the French and British experts that the first necessity is to consider what these safeguards should be. No easy solution appears likely but the Joint Working Party to which reference is made in paragraph 7 below has been instructed to investigate this aspect of the problem and to advise upon the safeguards which might be adopted.

6. In the course of the examination of these problems, ancillary difficulties have come to light which perhaps have not hitherto been given sufficient attention.

(a) The establishment of a Conventional Zone would necessitate the setting up of a customs barrier to separate it from neighbouring territories. The nature of the terrain and the absence of natural frontiers would make it difficult to maintain an adequate control. It would therefore be essential to employ considerably more staff than that employed at the moment. The cost of such an increase would be all the more inconvenient because the two budgets concerned would at the same time lose the revenue realised at present through the existence of the frontier between the two Trust territories. The financial consequences of the establishment of a Conventional Zone must, therefore, be given more thorough examination to ensure that the resultant increase in import and export duties and of taxation in general, did not rise above a reasonable level, and that it did not involve an increase in the cost of living harmful to the interests of the peoples of Togoland and likely to impede the economic development of the territories.

(b) On the other hand, as long as there is exchange control in the sterling and franc areas the establishment of a Conventional Zone would require special monetary arrangements which might take the form either of the convertibility of the two currencies limited to the Zone, or the introduction of a special currency. Even assuming that the difficulty of control at the frontiers of the Zone could be overcome, the small area of the Zone would raise other problems. Whatever the eventual solution of these problems, it is feared that the currency would lack stability. The circulation of sterling and francs side by side would inevitably introduce an element of competition influenced by factors which, though temporary and secondary, might within the narrow framework of the economy of the two Togolands, have considerable repercussions. On the other hand a single currency would not find in this economy a sufficiently solid basis to avoid substantial fluctuations. It would in any case be necessary to ensure that the budgetary expenditure was covered by adequate resources, and that the balance of payments of the Zone was kept steady, and this might have the effect of slowing down economic and social development. An insufficiently stable currency would in turn result in an uncertainty which could only have an adverse effect on trade and might make it practically impossible. For all these reasons it is, therefore, essential to try to estimate the consequences that would be introduced by special monetary arrangements, through studying in greater detail the economic structure of the two Trust Territories, and the nature, direction, importance and fluctuations of internal and external trade.

7. In the light of these difficulties which, in the view of the two Governments render it impossible, at this stage, to set any fixed period of time within which a conventional zone could be introduced without involving grave dangers for the economies of the areas affected and for the standard of living of the populations, the experts consider that further careful and detailed study must be given to the problem; and in fact a Joint Working Party has been set up for this purpose. The Working Party is composed of representatives of the two Metropolitan Governments and of financial experts from both countries. Its terms of reference include the investigation of the economic and other effects of the establishment of a conventional zone, of the measures that would be necessary to safeguard the economic interests of the populations and of the means by which the exchange control and other problems referred to in the preceding paragraphs could be solved.

8. Meanwhile, during the period when the Working Party is conducting its studies, it might be useful for the Commission, through its Secretariat, to consider whether it can recommend any further practical measures, on the lines of those already taken in accordance with Section IV (1)A of the joint memorandum of December, 1947, for improving existing arrangements for frontier traffic between the two Trust Territories.

Standing Consultative Commission for Togoland

MOTOR TRAFFIC BETWEEN THE GOLD COAST AND TOGOLAND UNDER FRENCH TRUSTEESHIP

Normally vehicles travelling between one territory and another require to be equipped with international vehicle permits and their drivers with international driving licences. In the case of vehicles crossing the frontier between Togoland under French Trusteeship and the Gold Coast these requirements are waived in the circumstances set out below. They do not affect the present arrangements for vehicles travelling through to Nigeria.

2. *French Togoland vehicles in the Gold Coast.*—Vehicles duly licensed in Togoland under French Trusteeship, driven by drivers licensed either in Togoland under French Trusteeship or in the Gold Coast, may travel and carry goods and passengers along the following roads only in the Gold Coast :

	<i>Place of entry to the Gold Coast</i>
Lome—Keta	(via Aflao)
Batome—Ho	(via Kpetoe)
Kpadafe—Ho	(via Shia)
Kpadafe—Kpedze	(via Honuta)
Palime—Kpandu	(via Dafo)
Palime—Hohoe	(via Dafo)
Mango—Yendi	(via Yawgu)

3. *Gold Coast vehicles in French Togoland.*—Vehicles duly licensed in the Gold Coast, driven by drivers licensed either in the Gold Coast or in Togoland under French Trusteeship may travel and carry goods and passengers along the following roads only in Togoland under French Trusteeship :

	<i>Place of entry into French Togoland</i>
Aflao—Lome	(via Aflao)
Kpetoe—Assahoun	(via Batome)
Shia } —Palime	(via Kpadafe)
Honuta }	
Dafo—Palime	(via Misahohoe)
Yendi—Sansanne Mango	(via Yawgu)

Such lorries may not remain more than 24 hours in Togoland under French Trusteeship.

4. Vehicles are not allowed to pass through frontier Customs barriers between the hours of 6 p.m. and 6 a.m. In special circumstances, however, private cars may be allowed to pass at the discretion of the customs officers in charge and excursion parties in lorries consisting of passengers unaccompanied by baggage may be allowed to pass with the prior authority of the local administrative or customs officer, provided advance notice is given.

5. At present third-party insurance is not compulsory in Togoland under French Trusteeship, but it is proposed that legislation should be made before long, as the result of which lorries licensed in that territory which travel over the routes listed above will be required to be covered by third-party insurance policy valid in both Territories.

6. In Lome special parking regulations apply and a new lorry park has recently been established for lorries engaged in trans-frontier traffic which may be used by day and at night. Parking for more than 10 minutes outside the lorry park is prohibited. Lorry drivers proceeding from the Gold Coast to Lome should pay the Lome lorry park fees to the French Authorities at the French Customs barrier.

7. The foregoing arrangements in no way remove the liability of drivers to comply with Customs laws and the laws relating to safety (*e.g.*, those dealing with rear lights and brakes, the attachment of trailers, overloading, etc.). Nor do they affect the one-way traffic arrangements in force on the Misahohoe Pass, or the special regulations for traffic in towns (in particular as regards speed limits and one-way streets).

8. Drivers are reminded that in Togoland under French Trusteeship they must drive on the right-hand side of the road and in the Gold Coast on the left-hand side of the road.

Minutes of the Fourth Session of the Standing Consultative Commission for Togoland, held at Government House, Accra, 7th October, 1949

Present:

M. le Gouverneur Cedile, Commissaire de la Republique au Togo.

M. Sylvanus Olympio.

M. Fare Djato.

His Excellency Sir Charles Arden-Clarke, K.C.M.G., Governor of the Gold Coast.

Mr. W. S. Honu.

Mr. F. Y. Asare.

Secretaries: M. L. Doz.

Mr. M. de N. Ensor.

1. In their opening speeches the co-Chairmen paid tribute to the work done in the Commission by Mr. E. Amu, the retiring member for Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship, and welcomed Mr. F. Y. Asare who had taken his place.

II. MATTERS ARISING OUT OF THE MINUTES OF THE THIRD SESSION

A. Frontier and Customs matters

(1) It was noted that the two Customs posts at Aflao had now been moved together.

(2) The Governor of the Gold Coast explained that it was extremely unusual for Preventive Service patrols to operate as far back as 25 kilometres from the frontier and they would only do so as the result of good information and on the instructions of a senior officer. He regretted that he could not at present agree to restricting the activities of the Preventive Service to within any specific distance of the frontier since it was an offence to be in possession of uncustomed articles anywhere in the Gold Coast. He was, however, prepared to reconsider the matter if any recommendation to this effect formed part of the report of the Working Party on the Conventional Zone. (see item IE below).

(3) It was noted that large notices in English and French, which set out clearly all the new arrangements as a result of the work of the Commission, had now been put up at Customs posts.

(4) It was also noted that agreement had been reached in principle regarding the remittance of money through post office channels direct between the Gold Coast and Togoland under French Trusteeship and that the details would be discussed as soon as a draft agreement had been obtained from London. When this had been completed it was planned to make some delegation of Exchange Control powers.

B. Education

(i) Mass Education.

An account of the four joint mass education experiments held in the two Togolands was circulated. The African members expressed the hope that adequate measures would be taken to ensure that the work started on these courses would be followed up. As regards Togoland under French Trusteeship the Commissaire de la Republique gave an assurance to this effect and stated that he intended soon to organise a system of mass education on a new basis and to integrate this new organisation into the Department of Education as far as this was compatible with the French education system. He also announced that all the instructors would be formed into an association which, under the direction of the Education Department, would enable guidance to be given to their efforts and their work to be kept on the right lines.

Mr. Honu asked that consideration should be given to the possibility of granting assistance in the form of materials to the voluntary instructors who were already working in the countryside for the welfare of the community. The Governor of the Gold Coast stated that this suggestion would be noted for consideration when the plans for the development of mass education were being drawn up.

(ii) Joint Scholarship Scheme.

The paper on this subject which had been circulated was noted. Mr. Asare asked for confirmation that the three candidates selected for scholarships for courses in France did, in fact, come from Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship. It was agreed that information on this point should be obtained from the Gold Coast Education Department.

(iii) Exchange of Teachers.

In view of the difficulties set out in the note on this subject which had been circulated the African members suggested that it might be possible to arrange :

- (i) short visits from teachers in one Territory to give a short series of lectures in the other Territory outside the normal courses, and
- (ii) scholarships valid for six months or so to enable young teachers who had just completed their training in Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship to go to Togoland under French Trusteeship to learn French, and *vice versa*.

It was agreed that these suggestions should be considered by the two Departments of Education but it was thought unlikely that there would be any difficulty in the way of the first suggestion.

(iv) Use of Vernaculars.

After considering the note on this subject which was circulated, M. Olympio stated that great importance was attached to the use of vernaculars and that he was particularly in favour of this. At the same time as congratulating the Education Department in Togoland under French Trusteeship on the steps taken as regards education in Ewe which would start next term at the Lome College he explained his personal views which were to the effect that it was much more important that vernaculars should be used as the basic languages in primary school.

The Commissaire de la Republique stated that there was no objection to M. Olympio's views being placed on record but he asked that the progress in this matter achieved by the Government should be borne in mind and he recalled that Togoland under French Trusteeship was the only overseas French Territory where up till now such a step had been taken.

C. Taxation

The Commission noted with gratification that in Togoland under French Trusteeship a draft law was being introduced into the Assemblée Representative proposing that the "patente" should not, from the beginning of next financial year, be payable by most of the categories of tradesmen now liable to pay this tax.

D. Communications

The paper which had been circulated to members was noted. It was learned, in addition, that the Government of the Gold Coast had provided £2,000 for the section of the Bassari-Yendi road link between the river Oti and the frontier but that no decision had yet been taken regarding the Oti crossing. Mr. Fare Djato stressed the desirability of completing the road as soon as possible.

E. Conventional Zone

The co-Chairmen made, on behalf of the two Metropolitan Governments, the following statement :

“ In December, 1947, a memorandum was prepared jointly by the British and French Governments setting out the measures proposed to meet the grievances referred in the petition laid before the United Nations by the representatives of the Ewe peoples under British and French Trusteeship. Amongst these was an undertaking that the two Governments would ‘ consult together in order to establish within a fixed period of time a conventional zone designed to remove all the disabilities resulting from the customs frontier,’ taking into consideration ‘ the necessity to ensure that the establishment of this zone would not prejudice the principle of exchange control between French and British territories in Africa ’.”

In pursuance of this undertaking the two Governments have given careful study to the problem, which is one of particular difficulty, and in an interim report dated April, 1949, the African members were informed that a Joint Working Party of British and French experts had been constituted.

It is now intended that the Working Party shall visit Togoland with the following terms of reference, and that, after the fullest possible consultation with local opinion and with the Government of the Gold Coast and French Togoland, it shall make recommendations to the two Metropolitan Governments :

- “ (1) To enquire into the practical inconveniences caused to the people of the two Trust Territories by the existence of the customs frontier.
- (2) To review the effect of the measures which have already been taken to remove such inconveniences, and to establish the extent to which those measures have been successful in this respect.
- (3) To investigate the practicability of establishing a conventional zone affecting the two Trust Territories without prejudice to the principle of exchange control between the French and British territories in Africa.
- (4) To consider what other economic measures might be taken to remove the difficulties outstanding as a result of the existence of the customs frontier.”

It was announced that the members of the Working Party would be :

For the French Government	... M. L'Inspecteur General des Colonies Cauet.
For the United Kingdom Government.	Mr. A. Muchmore (formerly Financial Secretary, Aden).
For the Government of Togoland under French Trusteeship.	M. L. Toque, Chef de Service des Douames.
For the Government of the Gold Coast.	Mr. C. M. Bayfield, Deputy Comptroller of Customs and Excise.

The co-Chairmen added that the Working Party would welcome any memoranda or other documents which the members of the Commission might have been able to prepare and hoped that the Working Party would have the opportunity of meeting all the members in person.

G. Motor traffic between the two Territories

The Commission noted that all the measures agreed at the previous session had been carried into effect.

M. Olympio suggested that special facilities should be granted in Togoland under French Trusteeship for passenger cars coming from Togoland under

United Kingdom Trusteeship so that they might remain a few days without the necessity of complying with difficult formalities and, in particular, of entering into bonds. He also asked that such cars should be allowed to use the road from Palime to Lome.

The co-Chairmen agreed to this proposal and recommended that the two representatives of the Customs Departments who were present at the session should agree between them the issue of Customs instructions which would enable the proposals made by M. Olympio to be carried into effect.

H. Agricultural and Veterinary co-operation

The Commission was informed that M. Giard, Chef du Bureau des Affaires Economiques, had visited the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and had seen Gold Coast Co-operative Societies in action. He had been provided with copies of the legislation and other documents dealing with the establishment of Co-operative Societies and these were now being studied in Lome.

The meeting between the two Directors of Veterinary Services, on the other hand, had had to be postponed owing to the illness of the Acting Director in the Gold Coast, but it was now expected to take place shortly.

III. MODIFICATION OF THE TERMS OF REFERENCE AND MEMBERSHIP OF THE STANDING CONSULTATIVE COMMISSION AND OF THE TERMS OF OFFICE OF THE MEMBERS

It was noted that M. Olympio had asked for three matters to be placed on the agenda :

- (i) The reconsideration of the question whether the Commission was set up primarily to discuss Ewe or Togoland affairs ;
- (ii) an increase in the number of African members from each Territory ; and
- (iii) an extension beyond a year of the term of office of the representative of Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship.

As regards (i), after M. Olympio had elaborated his case and had particularly asked for the representation in the Commission of the Ewes living in the Keta District, the Governor of the Gold Coast reiterated the statement made on this subject during the third session, and explained that although the recommendations of the Commission were normally applied to the frontier between the Gold Coast Colony and Togoland under French Trusteeship, it was not within the power of the Commission to recommend that it should deal with the affairs of Ewes living outside Togoland. The Commission noted that representations on this matter would probably be made either to the Working Party on the Conventional Zone or the Visiting Mission of the Trusteeship Council. M. Olympio thereupon agreed that this question and that of increasing the Commission's membership should be deferred until the next session. As regards (iii), it was noted that although the Senior District Commissioner, Ho, had endeavoured to persuade the electors in Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship to fix a longer term of membership this proposal had been defeated by 16 votes to 15. It was agreed that so short a term was not in the best interests of the Commission and it was desirable that at the next elections that the Senior District Commissioner should try once more to persuade the electors to fix a longer term.

IV. DATE AND PLACE OF FIFTH SESSION

The place and date of the next session were provisionally fixed for Lome in February, 1950.

APPENDIX IV

Justice and Penal Administration

A. NO. OF PERSONS CONVICTED AND DISCHARGED FOR PRINCIPAL OFFENCES FOR THE YEAR ENDING 1949.

Offences	Northern Section		Southern Section	
	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons discharged	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons discharged
1. Murder	1	1	1	2
2. Manslaughter	1	1	9	3
3. Slave dealing and Coinage ...	—	—	—	—
4. Riot	—	—	34	1
5. Abduction and Threatening	2	—	8	2
6. Rape and Indecent Assault ...	—	—	3	—
7. Assault and Assault on Police	48	—	61	11
8. Attempted Suicide	—	—	3	—
9. Perjury	—	—	4	—
10. Criminal Harm to Person ...	19	1	21	1
11. Robbery	—	—	—	—
12. Burglary	—	—	—	—
13. Arson and damage to property	1	—	7	5
14. Housebreaking	—	—	—	—
15. Stealing	39	1	95	12
16. Fraud by false pretences ...	5	—	4	3
17. Receiving and Unlawful possession	4	—	6	2
18. Arms and Ammunition Ordinance	16	1	35	1
19. Liquor Laws	2	2	21	2
20. Practising Medicine without licence	—	—	—	—
21. Drunkenness and Breach of Peace	—	—	3	1
22. Illiterates Protection Ordinance	—	—	6	1

The average penalties imposed for principal offences :

Manslaughter	8 months' imprisonment with hard labour
Larceny and Embezzlement	5 " " " "
Wounding	4 " " " "
Assault	3 " " " "
Receiving	6 " " " "

B. CASES HEARD BY NATIVE COURTS AND TRIBUNALS

Southern Section

Cause of Action	Name of Native Authority					Totals
	Asogli	Awatime	Akpini	Atando	Buem	
<i>Civil :</i>						
(a) Recovery of money owing	21	12	45	11	60	149
(b) Other personal suits ...	92	24	54	20	55	245
(c) Divorce and matrimonial...	30	6	42	4	37	119
(d) Custody and paternity of children ...	—	—	3	—	6	9
(e) Administration of Estates	—	—	—	—	—	—
(f) Land ...	74	28	7	1	51	161
<i>Criminal Offences against Gold Coast Statutes :</i>						
(g) Assault or Threatening ...	57	24	37	7	186	311
(h) Stealing and kindred offences	63	29	32	5	60	189
(i) Sanitation Laws ...	50	19	15	—	63	147
(j) Morality ...	—	—	7	—	—	7
(k) Other offences against Statutes ...	65	33	37	33	284	452
<i>Offences against Local rules, orders and bye-laws :</i>						
(l) Sanitation Laws ...	—	2	—	—	—	2
(m) Other offences against local laws ...	52	—	1	14	15	82
<i>Offences against Customary laws :</i>						
(n) Defamation... ..	21	8	—	1	4	34
(o) Morality	24	6	3	—	4	37
(p) Other customary offences...	21	50	11	2	25	109
Totals	570	241	294	98	850	2,053

B. CASES HEARD BY NATIVE COURTS AND TRIBUNALS

Northern Section

Cause of Action	Name of Native Authority				Totals
	Dagomba	Nanumba	Krachi	Mamprusi	
1. Assault or Threatening ...	26	30	56	10	122
2. Slander	4	—	20	—	24
3. Stealing	9	—	19	13	41
4. Sanitation	580	171	215	—	966
5. Morality	43	20	5	—	68
6. Infringement of Native Authority Rules ...	11	4	36	23	74
7. Custom	11	—	1	—	12
8. Other offences	8	4	9	2	23
9. Personal suits	41	8	74	4	127
10. Divorce and Matrimonial	65	5	2	19	91
11. Custody and Paternity of children	—	4	—	1	5
12. Administration of Estates	—	—	—	1	1
13. Land	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	798	246	437	73	1,554

C. RETURN OF OFFENCES COMMITTED BY JUVENILES

Year ending December, 1949

Station : Togoland

Date	Serial	Age	Sex	Offence in Full	Court (before whom tried)	Sentence
9. 2.49	1	12 years	Male	Stealing, Sec. 270 (1) of Cap. 9	D.M's Hohoe	6 Strokes with a light cane
9. 2.49	2	12 years	Male	Stealing, Sec. 270 (1) of Cap. 9	D.M's Hohoe	6 Strokes with a light cane
9. 2.49	3	15 years	Male	(i) Conspiracy, Sec. 47 (1) and 271 (2) Cap. 9 (ii) Stealing, Sec. 271 (2) of Cap. 9	D.M's Hohoe	6 Strokes with a light cane on each to run concurrently
27. 2.49	4	13 years	Male	Assault on Police, Sec. 170 (1) Cap. 9	D.M's Kpandu	6 Strokes with a light cane (Sentence not carried out following M.O.'s recommendation)
30. 3.49	5	15 years	Male	Stealing, Sec. 270 (1) of Cap. 9	D.M's Yendi	6 Strokes with a light cane
18. 5.49	6	12 years	Male	Stealing, Sec. 271 (2) of Cap. 9	D.M's Hohoe	6 Strokes with a light cane
18. 5.49	7	14 years	Male	Stealing, Sec. 271 (2) of Cap. 9	D.M's Hohoe	12 Strokes with a light cane
18. 5.49	8	16 years	Male	Receiving, Sec. 284 (1) of Cap. 9	D.M's Hohoe	12 Strokes with a light cane
3. 6.49	9	12 years	Male	Careless Riding, Sec. 135 (18) Cap. 9	D.M's Ho	Cautioned
27. 7.49	10	12 years	Male	(i) Conspiracy, Sec. 49 (1) and 271 (2) Cap. 9 (ii) Stealing, Sec. 271 (2) Cap. 9	D.M's Hohoe	12 Strokes with a light cane
27. 7.49	11	14 years	Male	Stealing, Sec. 271 (2) Cap. 9	D.M's Hohoe	12 Strokes with a light cane
8. 9.49	12	15 years	Male	Stealing, Sec. 100 of Cap. 9	D.M's Kpandu	6 Strokes with a light cane
11. 9.49	13	9 years	Female	Clearing Range of Forest Reserve, Sec. 6 (c) and (e) (1) Cap. 122	D.M's Kpandu	Cautioned
22. 9.49	14	15 years	Male	Stealing, Sec. 271 (2) of Cap. 9	D.M's Kpandu	12 Strokes with a light cane
30. 9.49	15	12 years	Male	Assault, Sec. 84 of Cap. 9	D.M's Yendi	6 Strokes with a light cane
30. 9.49	16	13 years	Male	Assault, Sec. 84 of Cap. 9	D.M's Yendi	6 Strokes with a light cane
10.10.49	17	14 years	Male	Conspiracy, Sec. 49 (1) and 271 of Cap. 9 Stealing, Sec. 271 (2) of Cap. 9	D.M's Kpandu	6 Strokes with a light cane
Total ...	17	Cases				

D. The Civil and Criminal powers of Native Courts of the various grades in the Southern Section and Criminal offences against Native Custom are set out at the 1st and 2nd Schedule to the Native Courts (Southern Section of Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship) Ordinance, No. 8 of 1949, and also Order No. 63 of 1949 which read as follows :

Putting any person into fetish.

Sexual connection with a Chief's wife or with any woman in an open place.

Recklessly, unlawfully or frivolously swearing an oath.

Knowingly using disrespectful or insulting language or offering any insult whether by word or conduct to a Chief.

Withdrawal of allegiance owing to Chief by a subordinate Chief.

Withdrawal by a Chief of the allegiance owed by his Stool to another Stool.

Possessing any poisonous, noxious, or offensive thing with intent to use such thing to endanger or destroy human life or to hurt, aggrieve, or annoy any person.

Suits relating to the ownership, possession or occupation of land.

Suits to establish the paternity of children other than suits in which some question affecting rights arising out of any Christian marriage is or may be involved.

Suits relating to the custody of children other than such suits arising in or as a result of divorce or matrimonial causes before the Supreme Court.

Suits for divorce and other matrimonial causes between persons married under native customary law.

Suits and matters relating to the succession to property of any deceased native who had at the time of his death a fixed place of abode within the area of jurisdiction of the Native Court.

Personal suits.

Book 2 of the Criminal Code other than those provisions therein which are shewn in the Schedule hereto, and the provisions of Book 2 shall for the purposes of this Order be deemed to include all such provisions of Book 1 of the Criminal Code as are applicable to and are deemed to form part of Book 2 by virtue of Section 7 of the Criminal Code and which are not inconsistent with the Native Courts (Southern Section of Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship) Ordinance, 1949, or with this Order.

Sections 106, 109 and 110 of the Labour Ordinance, 1948.

Sections 7 and 8 of the Mosquitoes Ordinance.

Section 5 of the Native Customs (Colony) Ordinance :

Provided that such jurisdiction shall only be exercised by Native Courts of Grade A or Grade B.

All the provisions of any order made under regulation 41 of the Defence Regulations, 1939, providing for the controlled price at which articles may be bought and sold in respect of which the Competent Authority has fixed maximum prices or authorised specified persons to do so.

NATIVE COURTS IN SOUTHERN TOGOLAND

<i>Asogli</i> ...	...	...	...	7 (includes one Appeal Court).
<i>Awatime</i> ...	...	...	...	3 (includes one Appeal Court).
<i>Atando</i> ...	...	...	...	1 Grade " B " Court.
<i>Buem</i> ...	...	...	...	8 (includes one Appeal Court).
<i>Akpini</i> ...	...	...	...	5 (includes one Appeal Court).
<i>Total</i> ...	...	...	...	<u>24</u>

The Civil and Criminal powers of Native Courts of the various grades in the Northern Section are set out in the Schedule to Section 7(2) of the Native Courts (Northern Territories) Ordinance (Cap. 85 of the Laws of the Gold Coast) which reads as follows :

Suits relating to the ownership, possession, or occupation of land within the area of its jurisdiction.

Civil actions in which the debt, demand, or damages do not exceed fifty pounds.

Suits for divorces and other matrimonial causes between natives married under native law and custom.

Suits to establish the paternity of children other than suits in which some question affecting rights arising out of any Christian marriage is or may be involved.

Suits and matters relating to the succession to property of any deceased native who had at the time of his death a fixed place of abode within the area of jurisdiction of the Native Court.

Criminal causes in respect of any offence which in the opinion of the Native Court can be adequately punished by a fine of fifty pounds or six months imprisonment, or by both such punishments, or, in the case of male persons under sixteen years of age, by whipping not exceeding twelve strokes whether with or without such term of imprisonment as aforesaid.

Suits relating to the ownership, possession, or occupation of land within the area of its jurisdiction.

Civil actions in which the debts, demand, or damages do not exceed twenty-five pounds.

Suits for divorces and other matrimonial causes between natives married under native law and custom.

Suits to establish the paternity of children other than suits in which some question affecting rights arising out of any Christian marriage is or may be involved.

Suits and matters relating to the succession to property of any deceased native who had at the time of his death a fixed place of abode within the area of jurisdiction of the Native Court where the whole value of the property of such deceased native does not exceed one hundred pounds.

Criminal causes in respect of any offence which in the opinion of the Native Court can be adequately punished by a fine of twenty-five pounds or three months imprisonment, or by both such punishments, or, in the case of male persons under sixteen years of age, by whipping not exceeding twelve strokes whether with or without such term of imprisonment as aforesaid.

Civil actions in which the debt, demand, or damages do not exceed ten pounds.

Suits for divorces and other matrimonial causes between natives married under native law and custom.

Suits to establish the paternity of children other than suits in which some question affecting rights arising out of any Christian marriage is or may be involved.

Criminal causes in respect of any offence which in the opinion of the Native Court can be adequately punished by a fine of five pounds or one month imprisonment, or by both such punishments, or, in the case of male persons under sixteen years of age, by whipping not exceeding twelve strokes whether with or without such term of imprisonment as aforesaid.

E. PRISONS—PERIOD JANUARY—DECEMBER, 1949

COMMITTALS

	Total number of prisoners committed from 1st Jan. 1949 to 31st Dec. 1949	Number committed for debt, on remand and for penal punishment			Daily average number in prison for the year
		For Debt	Remand and Trials	For Penal Imprisonment	
	1	2	3	4	
Ho	87	1	31	55	41·31
Kpandu	224	1	94	129	47·38
Yendi	102	—	12	90	21·04
Kete-Krachi	50	—	14	36	6·41
Total	463	2	151	310	116·64
Men... ..	457	2	150	305	116·24
Women	6	—	1	5	0·40

Ratio of Convicted Prisoners per 10,000 of population (Whole Territory) = 8

Ratio of Convicted Prisoners per 10,000 of population (Southern Section) = 11

	Ho	Kpandu	Yendi	Lete-Krachi
Wards	—	4	—	—
Cells	7	10	3	4
Taking the average number of prisoners in gaol, cubic feet of space for each prisoner during the hours of sleep	200	328	356	1,369
Cubic capacity of the cells and wards	8,615	15,560	7,816	9,582

REPORT TO UNITED NATIONS ON

NATIONALITIES OF CONVICTED PRISONERS

	Ga	Twi	Fanti	Ewe	Ashanti	Other Inhabitants of the Gold Coast	N.T.s Inhabitants	Moshie	Hausa	Nigeria	Kroo	West Indian	European (British Nationality)	European (Foreign Nationality)	Asiatics	Others Unclassified	Total
Ho ...	—	—	—	49	—	1	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	55
Kpandu ...	2	2	1	90	—	5	12	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	9	129
Yendi ...	1	—	1	—	4	—	61	8	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	90
Kete-Krachi ...	1	4	3	5	—	1	14	2	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	36
Grand Total	4	6	5	139	4	7	89	11	12	7	—	—	—	—	—	21	310

PENALTIES IMPOSED FOR PRINCIPAL OFFENCES

	Mar-slaughter	Larceny	Wounding	Assault	Receiving	Other Offences
Ho ...	} 8 months					
Kpandu ...						
Yendi ...		5 months	4 months	3 months	6 months	3 weeks to 2 months
Kete-Krachi ...						

F. DIETARY SCALES IN GOLD COAST PRISONS (INCLUDING H.M. PRISONS IN TOGOLAND UNDER UNITED KINGDOM TRUSTEESHIP)

Ordinary Diet		Punishment Diet	European Diet		Infirmary Diet
5 days a week	2 days a week		Weekly	Daily	
Kenki ... Fish, fresh, cooked	Boiled cassava ... 2½ lbs. Fish, fresh, cooked	Kenki ... 1½ lbs. Salt ... ¼ oz.	Tea ... ½ lb. or Cocoa ... ½ lb.	Bread ... 1½ lbs. Eggs ... 2 Ground-nuts, roasted ... 2 ozs.	Kenki cooked 2 lbs. or Rice cooked ... 3 lbs.
Beef, fresh, cooked	Fish, salt, cooked		Coffee ... 1 lb. Sugar ... 1 lb. Butter ... ¼ lb.	Rice, cooked 1½ lbs. Yam, cooked 1½ lbs. Potatoes, cooked ... 1 lb.	Cassada, cooked 3 lbs. Fish, fresh, cooked ... 8 ozs.
Beef, salt, cooked	Beef, fresh, cooked		Milk (con- densed) ... 7 tins Standard size	Fresh fruit : 2 oranges or 2 grape fruit or 2 bananas	Beef, fresh, or cooked ... 8 ozs. Akassa ... 1 pt. Fresh Vege- tables, cooked 8 ozs.
Pepper ... Salt ... Salt ...	Pepper ... Salt ... Palm Oil ... Vegetables ...		Onions ... 2 lbs. Salt and Pepper ... q.a.	1 pawpaw or 1 pineapple Fresh vege- tables, cooked 1 lb. or Mixed vege- table salad ... 1 lb. Fresh meat without bone 1 lb. or Fresh fish ... 1 lb. or Fowl, dressed 1 lb.	Groundnuts ... 2 ozs. 2 oranges 2 bananas Salt and Pepper q.a.
	The above articles of diet excepting boiled cassava are to be made into soup				

1. All African prisoners are allowed 10 ozs. of boiled Akassa every morning, except when on punishment diet, to be taken before the day's work is begun.

2. In the case of K'roo-men rice may be substituted for Kenki at the following rates : ordinary diet 1 lb., punishment diet, ¾ lb., infirmary diet 1 lb.

3. Any article of diet may with the authority of the prison Medical Officer, be replaced by another article provided the food value and vitamin content of the substituted article is not less than that of the original article.

APPENDIX V

Public Finance

A. GOVERNMENT REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

TOGOLAND REVENUE 1948-49

	Head	Amount	Percentage
		£	
1. Import Duty	...	306,936	62.1
2. Export Duty	...	70,251	14.1
3. Excise	...	3,447	.8
4. Harbour Dues	...	5,695	1.2
5. Income Tax and Company Tax	...	35,000	7.1
6. Licences, Fees of Court, Fines, Stamp Duties	...	13,000	2.7
7. Other fees and sales	...	8,000	1.7
8. Motor Licences	...	10,430	2.2
9. Posts and Telegraphs	...	8,940	1.9
10. Share of Profits of West African Currency Board	...	10,806	2.5
11. Miscellaneous	...	1,295	.3
12. Grants under Colonial Development and Welfare Act	...	15,769	3.3
Total	...	£489,569	

TOGOLAND EXPENDITURE 1948-49

	Head	Amount	Percentage
		£	
1. The Governor	...	1,586	.3
2. Accountant-General	...	3,050	.5
3. Agriculture	...	25,400	4.0
4. Air Services	...	1,230	.2
5. Animal Health	...	9,947	1.6
6. Audit	...	2,179	.4
7. Commerce and Industry	...	1,038	.2
8. Co-operation	...	2,174	.4
9. Customs and Excise	...	18,176	3.0
10. Education	...	113,363	18.4
11. Fisheries	...	1,038	.2
12. Forestry	...	8,051	1.3
13. Geological Survey	...	1,805	.3
14. Grants to Native Administrations	...	28,247	4.6
15. Income Tax	...	1,715	.3
16. Labour	...	1,657	.3
17. Lands	...	2,287	.4
18. Law Officers	...	1,280	.2
19. Legislature*	...	949	.2
20. Medical	...	46,141	7.5
21. Military	...	50,000	8.1
22. Miscellaneous	...	26,898	4.4
23. Pensions and Gratuities	...	35,000	5.7
24. Police	...	24,687	4.0
25. Political Administration	...	12,396	2.0
26. Posts and Telegraphs	...	23,820	3.9
27. Printing	...	14,741	2.4
28. Prisons	...	10,839	1.8
29. Public Relations	...	3,278	.5
30. Public Works	...	77,000	12.3
31. Secretariat	...	7,700	1.2
32. Social Welfare and Housing	...	6,578	1.1
33. Subventions	...	4,112	.7
34. Supreme Court	...	7,764	1.3
35. Surveys	...	8,121	1.3
36. Transport†	...	12,699	2.1
37. Water Supplies	...	16,947	2.8
Total	...	£614,443	

* Previously quoted under Miscellaneous Services.

† 1948 Figures represented excess of expenditure over Revenue. Revenue is now included under Revenue Head 7.

REPORT TO UNITED NATIONS ON

B. NATIVE AUTHORITY FINANCE

Southern Section

I. ACTUAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1948-1949

Native Authority						Revenue	Expenditure
						£	£
Akpini	...	...	...	...	...	5,385	5,038
Asogli	...	...	...	...	...	9,578	8,590
Awatime	...	...	...	...	...	3,907	3,653
Buem	...	...	...	...	...	19,111	17,141
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	£37,981	£34,422

II. REVENUE (Actual 1948-49)

	Akpini	Asogli	Awatime	Buem	Totals	Percentage of Total
	£	£	£	£	£	
(a) Annual Rate	1,477	3,097	1,850	6,431	12,855	33.85
(b) Native Courts	790	2,020	545	3,029	6,384	16.77
(c) Lands	51	7	7	97	162	.44
(d) Fees and Tolls	491	1,682	339	1,984	4,496	11.58
(e) Licences	51	196	64	292	603	1.59
(f) Government Grants	2,426	2,433	200	4,447	9,506	25.30
Other...	99	143	902	2,831	3,975	10.47
TOTAL	5,385	9,578	3,907	19,111	37,981	100

III. EXPENDITURE

	Akpini	Asogli	Awatime	Buem	Totals	Percentage of Total
	£	£	£	£	£	
(a) Administration	515	1,397	877	2,721	5,510	15.97
(b) Treasury	639	496	217	1,254	2,606	7.56
(c) Native Courts	499	1,048	452	583	2,582	7.50
(d) Police	620	411	257	800	2,088	6.07
(e) Health	332	520	194	1,402	2,448	7.12
(f) Education	1,324	2,049	1,010	4,522	8,905	25.90
(g) Recurrent Works	453	811	216	1,474	2,954	8.58
(h) Extraordinary	108	724	184	3,345	4,361	12.67
(i) Miscellaneous	548	1,134	246	1,040	2,968	8.63
TOTAL	5,038	8,590	3,653	17,141	34,422	100

NORTHERN TERRITORIES NATIVE AUTHORITIES
ACTUAL EXPENDITURE 1948-49

No.	Native Authorities	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	Total
		Divi- sional	Sub- Divi- sional	Trea- sury	Judi- cial	Police	Works Recur- rent	Works Staff	Miscel- laneous Ser- vices	Educa- tion	Medical	Health	Agri- culture	Animal Health	Fores- try	Water Sup- plies	Special Deve- lopment	Capital Works	£
1	Mamprusi ...	1,677	7,448	1,702	172	3,257	13,569	918	203	8,155	775	6,033	2,703	1,496	899	6,420	—	24,368	77,795
2	Gonja ...	1,303	3,363	471	160	1,202	4,989	327	2,371	2,773	568	2,339	146	333	55	1,039	—	2,124	23,563
3	Dagomba ...	1,343	3,694	1,757	469	2,073	5,563	507	4,582	4,087	563	5,666	1,758	1,364	781	1,454	—	11,746	47,407
4	Nanumba ...	457	215	140	23	252	1,513	106	11	218	89	408	85	294	127	180	—	242	4,360
5	Krachi ...	838	—	851	753	754	4,353	464	37	2,526	585	1,352	111	217	261	595	—	2,891	16,588

Note: The figures for Mamprusi, Gonja, Dagomba and Nanumba relate to the whole Native Authorities, including those portions outside the Northern Section.

ACTUAL REVENUE 1948-49

No.	Native Authorities	Head 1	Head 2	Head 3	Head 4	Head 5	Head 6	Head 7	Head 8	Head 9	Head 10	Head 11	Total
		Direct Taxation	Native Courts	Fees prescribed by Rules	Ferries	Land and Native Rights	Minerals	Govern- ment Reimburse- ments	Grants- in-Aid	Benefits Trust Fund	Interest on Invest- ment	Miscel- laneous	£
1	Mamprusi...	21,952	853	12,298	727	55	—	22,942	33,778	—	161	2,020	94,786
2	Gonja ...	6,593	314	5,355	576	—	36	5,242	6,858	150	—	1,711	26,835
3	Dagomba ...	13,862	967	10,960	647	365	—	5,190	15,213	—	181	9,063	65,448
4	Nanumba ...	1,547	230	1,177	—	—	—	1,510	1,423	—	—	135	6,022
5	Krachi ...	4,599	309	2,339	334	124	—	5,516	5,900	700	24	616	20,461

Note: The figures for Mamprusi, Gonja, Dagomba and Nanumba relate to the whole Native Authorities, including those portions outside the Northern Section.

C. STATEMENT OF POSTAL BUSINESS TRANSACTED IN TOGOLAND
UNDER UNITED KINGDOM TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL DURING THE
CALENDAR YEAR 1949

Northern Section

											£
Stamp Sales	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	253
Money Orders Issued	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,784
Money Orders Paid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,091
Postal Orders Issued	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,068
Postal Orders Paid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,169
Savings Bank Deposits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,728
Savings Bank Withdrawals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,498
Telegraph Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	458
Telephone Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Parcel Post Trade Charges collected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	156
Parcel Post Customs Duty collected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
Parcel Post Other Charges collected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

Southern Section

Stamp Sales	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,553
Money Orders Issued	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36,788
Money Orders Paid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,733
Postal Orders Issued	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36,496
Postal Orders Paid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,600
Savings Bank Deposits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44,905
Savings Bank Withdrawals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36,726
Telegraph Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,857
Telephone Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,295
Parcel Post Trade Charges collected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,553
Parcel Post Customs Duty collected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,409
Parcel Post Other Charges collected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100

MAIL MATTER 1949

Northern Section :

Posted	...	{	Letters, etc., including registered articles	...	...	...	...	30,756
			Book packets, newspapers, etc.	...	...	...	540	
Delivered	...	{	Letters, etc., including registered articles	...	...	...	...	29,184
			Book packets, newspapers, etc.	...	...	...	12,342	

Southern Section :

Posted	...	{	Letters, etc., including registered articles	...	...	...	...	43,851
			Book packets, newspapers, etc.	...	...	...	1,210	
Delivered	...	{	Letters, etc., including registered articles	...	...	...	...	32,763
			Book packets, newspapers, etc.	...	...	...	5,011	

APPENDIX VI

Taxation

A. RATES OF DIRECT TAXATION 1949-50

Northern Section

<i>Native Authority</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Krachi	10/-	2/-
Nanumba	6/-	—
Dagomba	5/-	—
Mamprusi	4/-	—
Gonja*	6/-	—

* Tax assessed collectively—average incidence quoted.

Southern Section

<i>Native Authority</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Asogli	4/-	2/-
Akpini	6/-	3/-
Atando	6/-	2/-
Awatime	6/-	2/-
Buem	6/-	3/-
Unamalgamated Divisions	—	—

B. MEMORANDUM ON GOLD COAST INCOME TAX

Income tax was first imposed in the Gold Coast (including Togoland) by the Income Tax Ordinance No. 27 of 1943, taking effect as from 1st April, 1944. Prior to that date a tax of 1s. in £ on income derived from mining operations was in force. This tax was repealed as from 1st April, 1944, and incorporated in the Income Tax Ordinance, 1943. The Commissioner of Income Tax is responsible for the assessment and collection of Gold Coast income tax and for the payment of all amounts collected in respect thereof into the general revenue of the Gold Coast.

Income tax is payable for each year of assessment, ending 31st March, on income accruing in, derived from, or received in, the Gold Coast in respect of—

- (a) gains or profits from any trade, business, profession or vocation ;
- (b) gains or profits from any employment ;
- (c) dividends, interest or discounts ;
- (d) any pension, charge or annuity ;
- (e) rents, royalties, premiums and any other profits arising from property.

The deductions allowed for the purpose of ascertaining the income from any chargeable source cover all outgoings and expenses wholly incurred in the production of that income. Special provisions are made for ascertaining the chargeable income of insurance companies, shipowners and charterers, air transport business and cable undertakings carried on in the Gold Coast by non-residents.

Ascertainment of Assessable Income.

Normally the assessable income of any person for each year of assessment, commencing on the 1st April, is the full income derived from all sources of income during the year ending on the 31st March immediately preceding the year of assessment. Where the annual accounts of a trade, business or profession are made up to a date other than the 31st March then the income of

the accounts year ending within the year ended on the 31st March is taken as being the income of the year to the 31st March. The following special provisions apply to the computation of the assessable income in the case of new trades and occupations :

- (a) For the first year the assessable income is the actual income of that year.
- (b) For the second year the assessable income for one year from the date of the commencement of the trade or occupation.
- (c) For the third year the normal basis applies.

Relief can be obtained where the income falls during the first three years of the business. Special provisions also apply in the event of the cessation of a trade or occupation as follows :

- (a) For the final year the assessable income is the actual income of that year.
- (b) For the penultimate year the assessable income is either the income of that year, or the income of the preceding year, whichever is the greater.

In the case of partnerships the individual partners are assessed on their share of the partnership income as though they were carrying on the business or profession on their own.

In ascertaining the amount of income which is chargeable to income tax, the following allowances are given to individuals resident in the Gold Coast during the year of assessment. The rates of allowances shown are those in force for the year of assessment in 1949-50, ended on 31st March, 1950 :

- (1) To every individual £200.
- (2) If during the year immediately preceding the year of assessment
 - (a) he had a wife living with or maintained by him £150, or
 - (b) he paid alimony or maintained a former wife under a divorce order or a deed of separation, the amount payable under the Court order up to £150,
 - (c) he maintained an unmarried child who was under the age of sixteen years at any time within that year, or who was receiving full time educational instruction or serving under articles or indentures with a view to qualifying in a trade or profession ;
 - (d) he contributed towards the maintenance of his widowed mother or mother-in-law or of any other incapacitated relative of his or of his wife, amount contributed up to £100. If more than one person contributes, the allowance is apportioned *pro rata* to the contributions ;
 - (e) he paid premiums for life insurance, the amount of the premium, limited to
 - (i) one-fifth of his total income,
 - (ii) ten per cent. of the capital sum assured on death, and
 - (iii) £1,000, including any contributions made to a provident or pensions fund ;
 - (f) his wife was in receipt income, deemed to be his, the amount of such income up to a maximum of £150.

Relief is also given for contributions to an approved provident or pension fund, subject to the limitation mentioned above, and in certain circumstances for the amounts expended on travel to and from the Gold Coast.

These allowances are also admissible to non-resident British subjects or protected persons, but are considered in relation to the taxpayer's total world income and limited proportionately.

Provision is made for giving relief in those cases where a person has paid or is liable to pay tax on the same income in both the Gold Coast and any other part of the British Commonwealth. Collection of tax at source applies only to dividends paid by companies resident in the Gold Coast and to mortgage and debenture interest paid to persons resident outside the Gold Coast.

Assessments made by the Commissioner are subject to appeal to the Supreme Court, or where the tax in dispute does not exceed £50 to the Board of Commissioners, comprising three persons who are not public officers, appointed by the Governor. Appeal from the Board lies to the Supreme Court and from the Supreme Court to the West African Court of Appeal.

Payment of tax.

- (a) Where a notice of assessment is issued for any year before 1st February in that year, tax is payable as to one half within two months of the date of service of the notice of assessment and as to one half by the next following 31st March.
- (b) Where a notice is issued on or after 1st February the whole tax is payable within two months of the date of issue of the notice of assessment.
- (c) Where in case (a) one-half of the tax and in case (b) the whole of the tax is not paid within the two months specified the whole tax plus a penalty of 5 per cent. becomes payable forthwith.
- (d) With effect from the year of assessment 1949-50, companies incorporated and controlled in the Gold Coast on or after 1st April, 1944, are entitled to relief at a diminishing rate for the first six years of assessment where the total income is less than £3,000.

Tax may be collected by deduction from official pay, and, at the option of the taxpayer, from non-official pay. Neither of these courses has yet been adopted in the Gold Coast.

Tax is payable on chargeable income, arrived at after all deductions and allowances have been taken off the gross income at the following rates :

(a) upon individuals and bodies of persons :

<i>Chargeable Income</i>				<i>Rate of Tax</i>		
				£	s.	d.
For every pound of the first	£200	...	...	-	-	3
" " " next	£200	...	...	-	-	6
" " " "	£200	...	...	-	-	9
" " " "	£200	...	...	-	1	-
" " " "	£400	...	...	-	2	-
" " " "	£800	...	...	-	3	-
" " " "	£1,000	...	...	-	4	-
" " " "	£1,000	...	...	-	5	-
" " " "	£1,000	...	...	-	6	-
" " " "	£5,000	...	...	-	7	6
" " exceeding	£10,000	...	...	-	10	-

(b) upon companies at 5s. in £ for the years of assessment 1944-45 and 1945-46 and 7s. 6d. in £ for 1946-47 and onward ;

(c) in the case of individuals, bodies of persons and companies holding a concession under the Concession Ordinance or owning land on which mining operations are carried on by the owner, a charge of 1s. in the pound on all income derived from mining is made in addition to the charge under (a) or (b).

(1) TABLE SHOWING INCIDENCE OF TAX ON INDIVIDUALS FOR THE YEAR OF ASSESSMENT 1949-50
(Gold Coast, including Trusteeship Territory)

Assess- able Income	MARRIED MAN												
	Single Man		No Children		One Child		Two Children		Three Children		Four or more Children		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
200	—	—	1 17 6	1 11 3	—	1 5 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
500	5 0 0	1 17 6	6 5 0	5 12 6	12 6	5 0 0	—	—	18 9	12 6	12 6	12 6	—
700	11 5 0	6 5 0	17 10 0	16 5 0	3 15 0	5 0 0	1 17 6	—	4 7 6	—	—	—	—
1,000	25 0 0	17 10 0	60 0 0	57 10 0	13 2 6	15 0 0	9 7 6	6 5 0	14 1 3	6 5 0	13 2 6	3 15 0	—
1,500	80 0 0	60 0 0	132 10 0	128 15 0	50 0 0	55 0 0	40 0 0	30 0 0	52 10 0	30 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	—
2,000	155 0 0	80 0 0	330 0 0	322 10 0	117 10 0	125 0 0	102 10 0	87 10 0	121 5 0	87 10 0	117 10 0	117 10 0	—
5,000	875 0 0	830 0 0	2,678 15 0	2,669 7 6	800 0 0	815 0 0	770 0 0	740 0 0	807 10 0	740 0 0	800 0 0	800 0 0	—
10,000	2,735 0 0	2,678 15 0	2,678 15 0	2,669 7 6	2,641 5 0	2,660 0 0	2,603 15 0	2,566 5 0	2,650 12 6	2,566 5 0	2,641 5 0	2,641 5 0	—

(2) TABLE SHOWING THE INCIDENCE OF TAX ON COMPANIES FOR THE YEAR OF ASSESSMENT 1948-49
(Gold Coast, including Trusteeship Territory)

Chargeable Income	Non-Mining Companies at 7/6 in £	Mining Companies at 8/6 in £
£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
200	75 0 0	85 0 0
500	187 10 0	212 10 0
700	262 10 0	297 10 0
1,000	375 0 0	425 0 0
1,500	562 10 0	637 10 0
2,000	750 0 0	850 0 0
5,000	1,875 0 0	2,125 0 0
10,000	3,750 0 0	4,250 0 0

APPENDIX VII

Trade

A. GENERAL

There are no sea or air ports in the Territory. With the exception of goods imported overland, all goods were imported through Gold Coast ports. A Trade Return containing the import and export figures for the Gold Coast is being sent to the Secretary-General.

B. CUSTOMS TARIFF

The schedules to the Customs Ordinance, amended to include 1949, which apply to the Gold Coast and the Territory are as follows :

FIRST SCHEDULE

PART I. IMPORT DUTIES OF CUSTOMS

Item No.	Goods	Rate of Duty
1	Accumulators (electric storage batteries)	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
2	Ale, Beer, Cider, Perry, Porter and Stout	2/6 per gallon.
3	Apparel :	
	(1) Cardigans, Jerseys, Pullovers and similar garments.	6d. each or 15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> whichever is the higher.
	(2) Shirts	6d. each or 15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> whichever is the higher.
	(3) Singlets, Chemises, Undervests and similar garments.	2d. each or 15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> whichever is the higher.
	(4) Socks and Stockings	3d. per pair or 15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> whichever is the higher.
4	Arms, Ammunition and Explosives :	
	(1) Arms, including firearms :	
	(a) Swords, Bayonets and similar weapons ...	£1 each.
	(b) Rifles and Guns, including air, other than flint-lock.	£2 each.
	(c) Revolvers and Pistols	£1 each.
	(d) Flint-lock Guns	£1 each.

Item No.	Goods	Rate of Duty
4	Arms, Ammunition and Explosives— <i>contd.</i>	
	(2) Ammunition :	
	(a) Cartridges, loaded :	
	(i) .22 inch calibre or less	5/- per hundred.
	(ii) Exceeding .22 inch calibre	7/6 per hundred.
	(b) Cartridges, unloaded	1/- per hundred.
	(c) Percussion Caps	1/- per hundred.
	(d) Shots, Slugs and Pellets	½d. per lb.
	(3) Explosives :	
	(a) Dynamite and cognate substances ...	2d. per lb.
	(b) Gunpowder :	
	(i) Which the Comptroller is satisfied will be used solely in mining operations.	1/6 per lb.
	(ii) Other	2/6 per lb.
	(c) Fireworks	1/6 per lb. gross.
5	Bags and Sacks measuring not less than thirty-six inches by sixteen inches ordinarily imported for the packing and transport of produce.	2d. each.
6	Calcium Carbide	½d. per lb.
7	Cinematograph Films containing pictures for exhibition, whether developed or not.	6d. per hundred linear feet.
8	Clay Pipes	6d. per gross.
9	Cotton Manufactures :	
	(1) Piece Goods :	
	(a) Interlock Fabric :	
	(i) Unbleached	2½ per lb.
	(ii) Bleached	3½d. per lb.
	(iii) Dyed in the piece	4½d. per lb.
	(b) Other :	
	(i) Grey, unbleached	1½d. per square yard.
	(ii) White, bleached	2½d. per square yard.
	(iii) Printed	3d. per square yard or 10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> whichever is the higher.
	(iv) Dyed in the piece	2½d. per square yard or 10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> whichever is the higher.
	(v) Coloured	2½d. per square yard or 10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> whichever is the higher.
	(vi) Velvets, velveteens, plushes and other pile fabrics.	9d. per square yard or 10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> whichever is the higher.
	(vii) Fents	9d. per lb. or 10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> whichever is the higher.
	(2) Handkerchiefs, not in the piece, but excluding pocket handkerchiefs.	3d. per square yard or 10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> whichever is the higher.
	(3) Towels	4d. per square yard or 10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> whichever is the higher.
	(4) Yarn	6d. per lb.
10	Grease, Lubricating	6/- per 100 lbs.
11	Lime, all kinds	5/- per ton gross
12	Machinery :	
	(1) Sewing Machines	£2 each.
	(2) Typewriters	£3 each.
13	Matches :	
	In boxes containing 80 matches or less (Matches in boxes containing a greater quantity than 80 matches each to be charged in proportion).	6/6 per gross boxes.

Item No.	Goods	Rate of Duty
14	Motor Vehicles, mechanically propelled : Motor cars, kitcars, pick-ups, shooting brakes, utility cars and vans, delivery vans, station wagons and other similar motor vehicles, whether imported assembled or unassembled, and chassis for such vehicles when imported separately :	£15 each. £25 each.
	Where the wheelbase is less than 9 feet 3 inches Where the wheelbase is, or is greater than, 9 feet 3 inches.	
	For the purpose of this item, the term "wheelbase" shall be deemed to mean the shortest distance between two imaginary straight lines drawn vertically through the centre of the front and rear axles of the vehicle.	
15	Newsprint, admitted as such by the Comptroller...	7½ per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
16	Oils :	
	(1) Illuminating, including kerosene, power paraffin and other refined burning oils.	7d. per gallon.
	(2) Lubricating	5d. per gallon.
	(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.	8½d. per gallon.
17	Painters' Colours and Materials :	
	(1) Paints, colours, paint oils, polishes, lacquers, liquid driers and varnishes.	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
	(2) Turpentine and turpentine substitutes ...	1/- per gallon.
18	Perfumery (except fancy soap)	50 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
19	Pitch	½d. per lb.
20	Provisions :	
	(1) Biscuits, Bread and Cakes, other kinds ...	4d. per lb.
	(2) Coffee :	
	(a) Raw	2d. per lb.
	(b) Roasted, ground or otherwise prepared, including coffee substitutes, extracts, essences and other preparations of coffee.	4d. per lb.
	(3) Confectionery	33½ per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
	(4) Fruit, dried	2d. per lb.
	(5) Oils, edible	10d. per gallon or 15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> whichever is the higher.
	(6) Saccharine (including substances of a like nature or use).	2/- per oz.
	(7) Salt, table	5/- per 100 lbs.
	(8) Tea and Preparations of Tea	4d. per lb.
	(9) Vegetables :	
	(a) Dried, canned or preserved	1½d. per lb.
	(b) Fresh—onions	½d. per lb.
	(c) Fresh—potatoes	3/6 per 100 lbs.
	(10) Vinegar	1/- per gallon.
21	Silk (artificial or artificial textile fibres) manufactures :	
	(1) Piece Goods :	
	(a) Plushes, velvets and other pile tissues ...	1/3 per square yard or 10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> whichever is the higher.
	(b) Fents	1/6 per lb. or 10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> whichever is the higher.
	(c) Other kinds	4d. per square yard or 10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> whichever is the higher.

Item No.	Goods	Rate of Duty
21	Silk (artificial or artificial textile fibres) manufacturers: <i>cont.</i> (2) Handkerchiefs, not in one piece, but excluding pocket handkerchiefs.	4d. per square yard or 10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> whichever is the higher.
22	Soap, common, including laundry, polishing and soft soap.	5/4 per 100 lbs.
23	Spirits :	
	(1) Brandy	£3 10s. per gallon.
	(2) Gin	£3 4s. per gallon.
	(3) Rum	£2 19s. per gallon.
	(4) Whisky	£3 10s. per gallon.
	(5) Spirituous medicinal preparations other than those specifically exempted from duty under Part III of this Schedule :	
	(a) Where the alcoholic strength does not exceed 20 per cent. of pure alcohol.	20 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
	(b) Where the alcoholic strength exceeds 20 per cent. of pure alcohol.	£2 11s. 6d. per gallon.
	(6) Other potable spirits	£3 12s. per gallon.
	(7) Brandy, gin, rum and whisky imported otherwise than in bottles. In addition to the duty imposed respectively under sub-item (1), (2), (3) or (4) of this item, for every degree or part thereof in excess of 43 per cent. of pure alcohol.	2/- per gallon.
	Not Potable :	
	(8) Methylated :	
	(a) Which the Comptroller is satisfied are imported solely for industrial, medical or scientific purposes and are not intended for sale.	2/- per gallon.
	(b) Other	£2 11s. 6d. per gallon.
	(9) Perfumed, including dentrifices, toilet preparations and washes.	£3 4s. per gallon or 50 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> whichever is the higher.
	(10) Other	10/- per gallon or 20 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> whichever is the higher.
24	Tar	3d. per gallon.
25	Tobacco :	
	(1) Unmanufactured	4/3 per lb.
	Manufactured :	
	(2) Cigars	£1 2s. 6d. per lb.
	(3) Cigarettes :	
	(a) Not exceeding 3 lb. net the thousand	6/- per hundred.
	(b) Exceeding 3 lb. net the thousand	£1 6s. per lb.
	(4) Other manufactured tobacco and snuff	15/- per lb.
26	Toys and Games :	
	(1) Playing Cards	4d. per pack not exceeding 54 cards.
	(2) Other Kinds, including all accessories and apparatus used in playing games, not in this Part of this Schedule particularly charged with some different rate of duty and not particularly exempted in Part III of this Schedule.	20 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
27	Umbrellas and Parasols	2/- each or 20 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> whichever is the higher.
28	Wine :	
	(1) Sparkling	£1 4s. per gallon.
	(2) Still (in bottles) :	
	(a) Where the alcoholic strength does not exceed 14·2 per cent. of pure alcohol.	6/- per gallon.
	(b) Where the alcoholic strength exceeds 14·2 per cent. of pure alcohol but does not exceed 24·5 per cent. of pure alcohol.	14/- per gallon.

Item No.	Goods	Rate of Duty
	(3) Still (otherwise than in bottles) : (a) Where the alcoholic strength does not exceed 14·2 per cent. of pure alcohol.	6/- per gallon.
	(b) Where the alcoholic strength exceeds 14·2 per cent. of pure alcohol but does not exceed 20 per cent. of pure alcohol.	10/- per gallon.
	(c) Where the alcoholic strength exceeds 20 per cent. of pure alcohol but does not exceed 24·5 per cent. of pure alcohol.	14/- per gallon.
29	Wood and Timber : Unmanufactured : Lumber, sawn or hewn, dressed or undressed...	£2 10s. per 1,000 superficial feet.
30	All other goods not in this Part of this Schedule particularly enumerated or particularly exempted in Part III of this Schedule.	20 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .

PART II. EXPORT DUTIES OF CUSTOMS

Item No.	Goods	Rate of Duty
1	Cocoa For the purpose of this item, duty shall be charged on the value which the Comptroller is satisfied is the value f.o.b. excluding any export duty payable under this Part, at which the Gold Coast Marketing Board has contracted to sell the cocoa to a purchaser outside the Gold Coast.	8½ per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
2	Diamonds (rough and uncut diamonds which have been or shall be won from the earth within the Gold Coast). Where diamonds are lost in transit the rate of duty shall be 5½ per cent. of the average value of the three last preceding consignments which arrived safely.	6¼ per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
2A	Kola Nuts	6d. for every 20 lb. weight or part thereof.
3	Manganese Ore	4/- per ton.
4	Timber : (1) African Mahogany (<i>Khaya spp.</i>), Gedu Nohor (<i>Entandrophragma macrophyllum</i>), Makore (<i>Mimusops heckelii</i>), Guarea (<i>Guarea spp.</i>), Sapele (<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>) and Cedar (<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>) ; (a) Logs (round or square) (b) Swan (2) All species : Curls	£2 per log. 2d. per cubic foot. 10/- per curl.

FIRST SCHEDULE

PART III. EXEMPTIONS FROM IMPORT DUTIES OF CUSTOMS

Item No.

- Advertisements, patterns and samples.*
Aircraft and spares.
- 1 Advertising material, patterns and samples, of no commercial value, admitted as such by the Comptroller.
- 2 (1) Aircraft and their component parts, all accessories and instruments necessary for the proper navigation of the aircraft, and tools, machinery and equipment necessary for the repair and maintenance of such aircraft, admitted as such by the Comptroller.
- (2) Fuel and lubricants proved to the satisfaction of the Comptroller to be imported solely for use in aircraft.
Provided that these exemptions shall apply only to air services of countries approved by the Governor in Council.
- 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 that Force ;
- (4) The Quartermaster of the Legion of Frontiersmen for the use of members of that Legion.
- Articles of equipment and uniform.*
Girl Guides.
Cap. 216.
Boy Scouts.
- 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 Red Cross.*
- 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.
- British Council.*
- 6 All goods imported by the Inspector-General of the Royal West African Frontier Force and his staff officers for their private use on inspection duty within the Gold Coast.
- Inspector-General R.W.A.F.F.*
- 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.
- (2) For the purpose of paragraph (b) of this item " Consular Officer " means a Consular Officer de Carriere who is
- (i) recognised as a Consular Officer of the country he represents,
- Consular officers.*

Item No.

- (ii) a permanent and pensionable employee and a national of that country,
- (iii) not engaged on any private occupation for gain in the Colony.

The provisions of this item shall have and be deemed to have had effect from the date upon which any reciprocal agreement is entered into between His Majesty's Government and the foreign Government concerned.

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| <i>H.E. the Governor.</i> | 8 | All goods imported or purchased locally by or for the use of His Excellency the Governor. |
| <i>Official importations.</i> | 9 | All goods officially imported by, or for the service of : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) His Majesty's Air Force ; (2) His Majesty's ships or for any officer or member of the crew serving on any of His Majesty's ships ; (3) His Majesty's troops ; or (4) The Government of the Gold Coast. |
| <i>H.M. Air Force.</i> | | |
| <i>H.M. Ships.</i> | | |
| <i>H.M. troops.</i> | | |
| <i>Gold Coast Government.</i> | | |
| <i>Equipment for Institutes and Societies.</i> | 10 | All non-consumable articles of equipment, admitted as such by the Comptroller, imported by : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Navy, Army and Air Force Institutes ; (2) The Seamen's Hostel under the aegis of the British Sailors Society ; (3) The Young Men's Christian Association ; (4) Such other institutes, societies or associations as may be approved by the Governor in Council. |
| <i>N.A.A.F.I.</i> | | |
| <i>Seamen's Hostel.</i> | | |
| <i>Y.M.C.A.</i> | | |
| <i>Other institutes.</i> | | |
| <i>Animals and birds.</i> | 11 | Animals and birds, living. |
| <i>Apparatus for telephones and electric lighting.</i> | 12 | Apparatus and structural materials for telephones, etc. |
| <i>Appliances and materials for separation of metals from ores.</i> | 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. |
| <i>Arms and uniform required by regulations.</i> | 14 | Arms, accoutrements, equipment, uniforms, and professional attire, the property of officers of His Majesty's Navy, Army, Air Force, or the Civil Service, or of any Colonial force of volunteers or police, imported by such officers for their personal use as required by the regulations of their respective services. |
| <i>Arms and goods for Rifle Association.</i> | 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 |

Item No.

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.

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| <i>Bank and currency notes, coins and stamps.</i> | 16 | Bank and currency notes, coins and postage stamps. |
| <i>Educational matter.</i> | 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. |
| <i>Boots and shoes.</i> | 18 | Boots and shoes of all kinds. |
| <i>Building and bridging materials.</i> | 19 | Building and bridging materials, admitted as such by the Comptroller, cement and corrugated iron sheets. |
| <i>Candles.</i> | 20 | Candles, nightlights and tapers. |
| <i>Church furniture.</i> | 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. |
| <i>Clothing for wear outside the tropics.</i> | 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. |
| <i>Coal.</i> | 23 | Coal, coke, charcoal and patent fuel. |
| <i>Cordage.</i> | 24 | Cordage and twine. |
| <i>Corkwood.</i> | 25 | Corkwood. |
| <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 or sent by donors resident abroad. Provided that no advertisement shall be inscribed on or attached to any such article, and that this exemption shall not be extended to such goods when imported for purposes of trade. |
| <i>Cutch.</i> | 27 | Cutch. |
| <i>Educational films.
Cap. 218.</i> | 28 | Educational films and educational slides certified as such under section 6A of the Cinematograph Exhibitions 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. |

Item No.

- Fishing hooks and nets.* 31 Fishing hooks, fishing nets and netting.
- Gold.* 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.
- Implements and tools. Agricultural and horticultural. Artisans'. Labourers' shovels.* 34 Implements and tools of the following kinds :
 (1) Agricultural and horticultural ;
 (2) Artisans' ;
 (3) Labourers' shovels, admitted as such by the Comptroller.
- Instruments and appliances. Scientific. Surveying. Professional.* 35 Instruments and appliances for :
 (1) Scientific purposes and research ;
 (2) Surveying and prospecting ;
 (3) The professional use of registered pharmacists, oculists, qualified veterinary surgeons, registered medical practitioners, registered dentists and registered midwives.
- Lamps.* 36 Lamps and lanterns, and parts thereof.
- Lead.* 37 Lead in sheets or bars, printers' type and type metal.
- Leather.* 38 Leather, undressed.
- Lightning conductors.* 39 Lightning conductors and arrestors.
- Machinery.* 40 (1) Machinery, including parts, of the following kinds :
 (a) Agricultural and horticultural ;
 (b) For use in generating electric current either for electric lighting or for power for industrial purposes ;
 (c) Marine ;
 (d) Mining and dredging ;
 (e) Other industrial and manufacturing ;
 (f) Railway and tramway ;
 (g) Water boring and pumping ;
 (h) For use in connection with the preparation of, or prospecting for, any natural product of West Africa, or the development of any industry in connection with such product.
- Definition of "Machinery."* The term "machinery" in this item shall mean machines consisting of a combination of moving parts and mechanical elements which may be put in motion by physical or mechanical force, admitted as such by the Comptroller.
- Machinery accessories.* (2) Machinery accessories, appliances, and plant, which the Comptroller is satisfied is or are for use exclusively in connection with any machinery detailed above in this item.

Item No.

- 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.
- Empty drums.* (2) Empty drums to contain petroleum, imported by or on behalf of companies owning bulk storage installations in the Gold Coast.
- Retreading tyres.* 44 Materials which the Comptroller is satisfied are imported exclusively for the purpose of retreading tyres.
- Medicinal preparations.* 45 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.
- Memorials.* 46 Memorial tablets and tombstones, together with the necessary accessories, and ornaments and wreaths for graves.
- Mines' rescue apparatus, miners' lamps, hats and first aid apparatus.* 47 (1) Mines' rescue apparatus and appliances, including oxygen-breathing apparatus, gas masks, respirators, smoke helmets, asbestos and other protective clothing, safety belts, and necessary spare parts for such apparatus and appliances.
- (2) Miners' lamps and miners' hats of a type approved by the Chief Inspector of Mines.
- (3) Ambulance stretchers, fitted first aid boxes, dressings, splints, bandages, tourniquets, other surgical accessories, and antidotes for the treatment of cases of "gassing", certified by the Chief Inspector of Mines as imported solely for any of the purposes stated in Part 14 of the Mining Regulations, and admitted as such by the Comptroller.
- Cap. 128.*
- Mosquito nets.* 48 Mosquito nets, mosquito netting, admitted as such by the Comptroller, and mosquito-proof gauze.
- Oils.* 49 Oils :
Diesel, furnace and gas.
- Outer packages.* 50 Outer packages, containers, and packing materials, not elsewhere specified, in which goods not being goods liable to *ad valorem* import duties, are packed and imported and such inner packages, containers and packing as in the opinion of the Comptroller may be necessary for the preservation of the goods imported, unless duty is charged on the gross weight.
- Packages and packing materials for produce.* 51 Packages, excluding bags and sacks, ordinarily imported for the packing and transport of West African produce and packing materials which the Comptroller is satisfied are imported

Item No.

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 articles as arms, ammunition, beverages, cigarettes, cigars, tobacco, perfumed spirits, carriages, motor vehicles, bicycles, gramophones, wireless apparatus, musical instruments or provisions, but shall be deemed to include—

- (1) necessary and appropriate wearing apparel, articles of personal adornment, toilet requisites, sports requisites, cameras, portable typewriters and any portable articles imported in a passenger's baggage or on his person, which he might reasonably be expected to carry with him for his own regular and private use, and which are passed as such by the Comptroller.
- (2) Household effects, admitted as such by the Comptroller, which are proved to the satisfaction of the Comptroller to have been bona fide in the personal or household use of the passenger for a reasonable period.
- (3) Camp and travelling equipment admitted as such by the Comptroller.

Personal effects of deceased natives.

- 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.

(2) Blank forms prescribed by the Customs laws.

Customs forms.

Provisoins.

- 56 Provisions of the following kinds :

(1) Biscuits, cabin or ship's ;

(2) Butter and butter substitutes ;

(3) Cheese ;

(4) Fish of all kinds ;

Cheese.

Fish.

Infants' foods.

(5) Infants' foods, admitted as such by the Comptroller ;

Lard.

(6) Lard and lard substitutes ;

Item No.

- Meat.* (7) Meat of all kinds ;
- Milk.* (8) Milk and cream ;
- Provisions, not specified.* (9) Provisions, other than hops and malt, classified under provisions not elsewhere specified in Group I of the Official Import List ;
- Rice.* (10) Rice ;
- Salt.* (11) Salt, other than table salt ;
- Sugar.* (12) Sugar ;
- West African raw food-stuffs.* (13) West African raw foodstuffs, admitted as such by the Comptroller ;
- (14) Flour, wheaten.
- Refrigerating plant.* 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.
- Seeds and plants.* 58 Seeds, bulbs, plants, root shrubs and trees imported for agricultural or horticultural purposes.
- Specimens of natural history.* 59 Specimens of natural history, mineralogy or botany.
- Stereotypes and printing blocks.* 60 Stereotypes or other blocks for printing trade marks.
- 61 Structural materials for electric power and lighting admitted as such by the Comptroller but not including accumulators suitable for use in motor vehicles.
- Tarpaulins.* 62 Tarpaulins imported solely for the purpose of protecting merchandise or produce and not being for sale or commercial exchange and admitted as such by the Comptroller.
- Telecommunication materials Cable and Wireless.* 63 Telecommunication materials imported for the use of Cable and Wireless, Limited.
- Vehicles.* 64 (1) Vehicles of all descriptions, but not including motor cars, kitcars, pickups, shooting brakes, utility cars and vans, station wagons and other similar motor vehicles whether imported assembled or unassembled and chassis for such vehicles when imported separately.
- (2) Integral spare parts and accessories for vehicles, admitted as such by the Comptroller, but not including accumulators (electric storage batteries).
- 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.
- (2) Anchors, buoys, chains and sinkers for mooring vessels.
- Anchors, buoys, chains and sinkers.*

Item No.

- Water tanks. 66 Water tanks and vats, and ready-made spare parts therefor.
- Works of art. 67 Works of art, drawings, engraving, photographs, philosophical and scientific apparatus and appliances brought by professional persons for their use exclusively and not for sale, gift, or exchange.

SECOND SCHEDULE

LIST OF PROHIBITED IMPORTS

Item No.

- Goods reported contrary to customs laws. 1 All goods not imported in an aircraft or in a steamship except such as may be imported in accordance with any regulations relating to the control of boats or to the importation of goods overland or by inland waters.
- Goods bearing design in imitation of money. 2 All goods which bear a design in imitation of any currency or bank note or coin in current use in the Gold Coast or elsewhere, except under licence of the Governor.
- Goods prohibited by any law. 3 All goods the importation of which is prohibited by any law in the Gold Coast.
- Goods restricted by any law. 4 All goods the importation of which is regulated by any law in the Gold Coast except in accordance with such law.
- Animals and carcasses infected with disease. 5 Animals or carcasses infected with disease within the meaning of the Disease of Animals Ordinance or any part of such animals or carcasses.
- Base or counterfeit money. 6 Base or counterfeit coin or counterfeit notes of any country.
- Inflammable celluloid beads. 7 Beads composed of inflammable celluloid or other similar substances.
- Scandalous literature. 8 Books, newspapers, and printed matter which in the opinion of the Comptroller (subject to any directions of the Governor in Council) are defamatory, scandalous, or demoralising.
- Cinematograph films. 9 Cinematograph films, except at the port of Accra.
Provided that this prohibition shall not apply in the case of films which the Comptroller is satisfied are intended solely for exhibition in private premises to which the public are not admitted on payment or otherwise.
- Coin not up to standard. 10 Coin current in the United Kingdom or British West Africa, or any money purporting to be such, not being of the established standard in weight and fineness.
- Gold coins. 11 Gold coins current in the United Kingdom, except under licence of the Governor.
- Handcuffs. 12 Handcuffs, except under licence of the Governor.
- Indecent or obscene articles. 13 Indecent or obscene prints, paintings, photographs, books, cards, lithographic or other engravings, or any other indecent or obscene articles.

Item No.

- Knuckle-dusters and life preservers* 14 Knuckle-dusters and life preservers.
- Lamps for dazzling animals or birds.* 15 Lamps which in the opinion of the Comptroller are specially designed for the purposes of dazzling animals or birds or otherwise rendering them more easily killed or captured, including spare parts and accessories of such lamps or of any other lamp the spare parts and accessories of which are similar in design to the spare parts and accessories of the first-mentioned lamps :
 Provided that if the Comptroller is satisfied that the importation of such latter spare parts and accessories is for a lawful purpose he may permit their importation.
- Left-hand drive motor vehicles.* 16 Left-hand drive motor vehicles, except under licence of the Governor.
- Machine for duplicating keys.* 17 Machines for duplicating keys, except under licence of the Governor.
- Contaminated food.* 18 Meat, vegetables, and other provisions declared by a health officer unfit for human food.
- Milk deficient in milk fat.* 19 Milk, condensed or evaporated, containing less than eight per centum by weight of milk fat, and dried milk or milk powder containing less than twenty-six per centum by weight of milk fat :
 Provided that this prohibition shall not apply to skimmed milk imported in containers clearly marked in such a manner as to be easily distinguishable from container of full cream milk, and admitted as such by the Comptroller :
 Provided further that the Comptroller may admit any particular consignment of condensed or evaporated milk having a lower fat content than eight per centum by weight of milk fat which he is satisfied is a consignment of full cream condensed or evaporated milk.
- Nets and traps for animals.* 20 Nets, gins, traps, snares, spring-guns, missiles containing explosives, apparatus for setting guns and all similar or other mechanical engines or appliances including any parts thereof or intended to be used or capable of being used to capture, injure or destroy any animals :
 Provided that no gin or trap or similar articles shall be deemed hereby to be prohibited to be imported solely by reason of the fact that it has jaws, if such are not capable of being opened to a greater width than four inches measured at the widest part :
 Provided further that such articles may be imported with the approval of the Comptroller on specific occasions if required for scientific purposes on condition that they are either destroyed or exported from the Gold Coast after they have been used for the scientific purposes aforesaid :
 Provided finally that the decision of the Comptroller shall be conclusive in any dispute which may arise as to what is to be considered a prohibited import within the meaning of this item.
- Rotary ticket printing press.* 21 Reel-fed rotary ticket printing presses, except under licence of the Governor.

Item No.

- diamonds.
- Spirits of certain kinds and strengths. Cap. 166.
- Cap. 166.
- Spirits and tobacco.
- Weapons for discharge of noxious liquids.
- 22 Rough or uncut diamonds, except under licence of the Governor.
 - 23 Spirits, namely :
 - (a) trade spirits as defined in the Liquor Traffic Ordinance ;
 - (b) spirits (other than denatured, medicated and perfumed spirits and spirits for scientific purposes) containing more than forty-eight point five per centum of alcohol, notwithstanding anything contained in the Liquor Traffic Ordinance ;
 - (c) spirits otherwise than in bottles except under licence by the Comptroller.
 - 24 Spirits and tobacco by inland waters or overland other than by air or in ships not exceeding 100 tons burden.
 - 25 Weapons of any description which in the opinion of the Comptroller are designed for the discharge of any noxious liquids, gas or other similar substance and any ammunition containing or in the opinion of the Comptroller designed or adapted to contain any noxious liquid, gas or other similar substance, except under licence of the Governor.

THIRD SCHEDULE

LIST OF PROHIBITED EXPORTS

Item No.

- Goods exported contrary to customs laws.
- Goods prohibited by any law.
- Goods regulated by any law.
- Spirits and tobacco.
- 1 All goods not exported in an aircraft or in a steamship except such as may be exported in accordance with any regulations relating to the control of boats or to the exportation of goods overland or by inland waters.
 - 2 All goods the exportation of which is prohibited by any law in the Gold Coast.
 - 3 All goods the exportation of which is regulated by any law in the Gold Coast except in accordance with such law.
 - 4 Spirits and tobacco by inland waters or overland other than by air or in ships not exceeding 100 tons burden.

APPENDIX VIII

Enterprises and Business Organisations

A. TRADING FIRMS

The following Companies have registered offices in the Territory :

The Mandated Togoland Farmers Association, Ltd. (Kadjebi).

Joseph Nayo & Co., Ltd. (Kpandu).

Companies are not required to be specifically registered within the Territory as such. A number of incorporated Trading Establishments whose main offices lie within the Gold Coast operate in the Territory. Among these the most prominent are :

John Holt, Limited (Liverpool).

United Africa Company.

Union Trading Company (Swiss).

Compagnie Francaise de l'Afrique Occidentale (French).

Societe Commercial de L'Ouest Africain (French).

Commonwealth Trust, Ltd.

English & Scottish Joint Co-operative Wholesale Society.

A number of small private trading firms exist in the Territory but these are not registrable as companies.

B. CO-OPERATIVES

There were at the end of December, 1949, fifteen registered primary co-operative societies, an increase of three over those in existence at the end of last year. Of these, twelve are agricultural produce marketing societies with the additional functions of issue of credit, encouragement of savings and in a small way serving as a forum for the exchange of opinions on co-operative and other matters. They are now relinquishing their former limited functions in the distribution of commodities since a proper consumer society has been opened as an initial experiment.

The membership of the produce marketing societies at the end of December, 1949, was 2,779, their subscribed share capital was £7,289, an unprecedented increase of about 130 per cent. over their previous holdings; during the year under review £8,367 has been issued out in loans. Two of the other societies are associations of salary earners (membership: 69 teachers), while the last is the retail consumer society. This may prove the forerunner of other such societies and so far, although it started operations very late in the year, it has attracted 255 members with share investment of £571; the sales during a period of just over two months amounted to £1,743. All the above societies are members of the Trans-Volta Co-operative Union, which in turn is a member of the Central Co-operative Bank, and the Central Co-operative Marketing Association of the Gold Coast; the consumer society is in addition a direct member of the Central Co-operative Wholesale Society of the Gold Coast.

The Gold Coast Government has four junior and one senior officers (part-time) employed in stimulating and supervising co-operatives in the area.

The increase in the membership and activities of these societies since 1938 is shown in the following figures:

	1938	1949
Total membership	727	4,103
Paid-up capital	£965	£7,860
Loans granted	£212	£8,367
Loans repaid	£202	£2,619
Tons of cocoa handled	269	3,000
Value of consumer goods distributed (approximate)	Nil	£4,000

C. GOLD COAST COCOA MARKETING BOARD

CHAIRMAN'S REPORT FOR THE CROP YEAR 1948-49

GENTLEMEN,

In presenting the Second Annual Report of the Marketing Board I draw attention to the satisfactory results of the year's trading. I say satisfactory even though a net loss was incurred because, in a year where the Board, in advance of the season, fixed the extraordinarily high price of 65s. per load of 60 lbs. as the return to the producer, and the prices obtained by the Board ranged from £211 to £89 per ton f.o.b., the resultant loss was remarkably small. The increase in export duty during the year (a matter outside the control of the Board) resulted in an extra expense of £728,991 and the year's trading closed with a deficit of £650,384; the income from investments, bank interest, etc., was £603,219 and, after taking into account the finance and administrative expenses, the overall result was a net loss of £134,440, which is the equivalent of 3d. per load.

The Board has not been unmindful of its obligations to assist the cocoa industry otherwise than by the establishment of a stabilisation fund to meet uneconomic prices in the future. Before embarking on any major schemes of development, however, the Board adopted the

conservative policy of making sure of its financial position, and also decided that any schemes it might promote should be supplementary to, rather than in place of, any scheme of improvement to be initiated by Government under the Ten-Year Plan.

Towards the end of the year the Board, after consulting leading farmers and their representatives in the Joint Provincial and Ashanti Confederacy Councils, decided to make a grant of £1 million to the Gold Coast University College to assist that body in establishing a School of Agriculture and its ancillary sciences. The establishment of such a school should assist the cocoa industry in the future to a large extent and enable it to find ways and means of increasing output and retaining and improving the Gold Coast's position as the major supplier of the world's cocoa.

The Swollen Shoot disease continued to give concern because remedial measures were not overtaking the incidence of the disease except in Ashanti. An amount of £356,980 was paid out by the Office of Cocoa Rehabilitation for rehabilitation grants and compensation; a large proportion of this was in respect of claims outstanding from the previous year, £180,000 being for new claims.

It is likely that the increase in production during the year may give the impression that the danger to the crop has been over-emphasised but with improved climatic conditions, after a long period of drought, increased return from old trees was to be expected and new areas were coming into bearing. Add to this the incentive of a record high price throughout the season which induced producers to pluck every pod and to go to farms which had been abandoned, and it is readily understood that an addition of some 70,000 tons may mask the threat of the swollen shoot disease to the industry.

INCIDENCE OF PURCHASES

The rate of purchase at the beginning of the season was unduly heavy and threw a great strain on all concerned. The supply of currency soon ran short and supplies had to be obtained by air.

Within the first month 99,977 tons had been purchased and by the 9th of December, two months after the opening of the season, 183,619 tons had been purchased, *i.e.*, two-thirds of the total annual crop.

The month to month figures for main crop purchases were :

<i>To week ended</i>	<i>Tons</i>
11/11/48	99,977
9/12/48	183,619
6/1/49	236,779
10/2/49	266,720

The total quantities shipped were :

	<i>Tons</i>
Main Crop	268,405
Mid Crop	6,261
	<hr/>
	274,666

The sources of supply as reported by Licensed Buying Agents were :

<i>Area</i>	<i>Main Crop</i>	<i>Mid Crop</i>	<i>Total</i>
Ashanti	124,956	910	125,866
Eastern Province	74,594	5,133	79,727
Western Province	43,914	2,407	46,321
Trans-Volta	25,587	871	26,458
Totals	<hr/> 269,051	<hr/> 9,321	<hr/> 278,372

The percentage increases of the main crop over the main crop for 1947-48 were :

	<i>Per cent.</i>
Ashanti	18.52
Eastern Province	42.85
Western Province	65.61
Trans-Volta	30.21
Total increase	32.01

Purchases by the Co-operative Societies increased by nearly 7,000 tons.

MARKET TRENDS

Main crop sales opened in October at an average of £199 15s. per ton *f.o.b.* and there was keen competition to obtain early supplies. When the size of the crop became known

prices weakened and there was a marked decline in December which continued until early in the year with a slight improvement towards the end of the year.

The average prices (f.o.b.) obtained throughout the year were :

		<i>Tons</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Main Crop	268,454	136	11	0	
Mid Crop	8,773	123	11	6	

PRICE TO PRODUCER

This was fixed in September, 1948, at 65s. per load of 60 lbs. (i.e., £121 6s. 8d. per ton) for naked beans ex scale at buying points on the railway and at Senchi Ferry, the Board paying for transport to the ports. As it later transpired the price was too high for the economy of the country since consumer goods were not in sufficient supply and exorbitant prices were demanded accordingly. There was also an adverse effect on food production. In my view, writing after the event, it would have been better to have paid a lower price of say 55s. per load and maintained that price for a year or two longer, rather than have had such a large increase over the 40s. per load of the previous season. Sharp fluctuations in cocoa prices, whether up or down, have serious effects by creating unstable conditions. The price was kept at 65s. throughout the year in accordance with the declared policy of the Board though commercial considerations indicated that a lower price was desirable for the mid crop.

QUALITY

The quality of the season's cocoa caused the Board considerable concern because of the many reports that the cocoa was being poorly fermented. The percentage of Grade I cocoa to the total exported was 14·4 but, as the same price was paid for Grade I and Grade II, licensed graders marked a considerable amount of Grade I cocoa as Grade II.

Sales to the Ministry of Food are on the basis of a premium being paid for quality above the average, and premia obtained amounted to £82,201 after deductions of penalties for inferior cocoas. During the year the Board decided to introduce a price differential in 1949-50 for its payments to producers in order to induce better preparation of cocoa but, as it soon became apparent that the farmers did not fully understand the proposals and the reasons for their introduction, the Board reluctantly abandoned its scheme in order to obtain time in which to explain the objects to the farmers. At the same time the Board approached the Government and asked that all grading should be done by the Inspection Division of the Agricultural Department so that disputes regarding quality between buyers and sellers could be avoided as far as possible. Messrs. Brobby and Gambrah, two members of the Board, toured the cocoa areas in Ashanti and explained the need for improvement of quality if the Gold Coast were to retain its pre-eminent position as a supplier of cocoa, as well as other policies of the Board, and the tour was so successful that similar tours in the Colony are being undertaken by other members of the Board—Dr. Danquah, Mr. Dadzie and Nana Amanfi III.

SHORT WEIGHTS AND OUT-TURNS AT DESTINATION

In accordance with the proposals mentioned in the report for the last year the Board introduced its own check-weighing scheme and the results have fully justified that step.

FINANCE

During the year the Board received a sum of £874,545 in respect of profits made by the West African Produce Control Board.

The buying season opened with the Board having in hand some £18 million liquid funds, which it was estimated would be ample to finance the purchasing of the 1948-49 Main Crop; the velocity of the incoming crop, however, was exceptionally high and during the period up to and including the week ended 5th February, 1949, funds were disbursed at an average rate of over £2 million per week, and it need not be stressed that the magnitude of these payments, made in so short a time, had a most unhealthy effect on the country's economy as a whole and placed a heavy strain on the liquid resources of the Board and its bankers. In the event, by the 19th February over £32 million had been paid away and it was not until towards the end of that month that the influx of sale proceeds overtook the purchasing outlay. From that time, however, with the falling off of the incoming main crop, the Board's working capital gradually returned and enabled attention to be given to the implementing of the general investment policy.

INVESTMENTS

As surplus funds became available small parcels of selected investments were purchased during the early part of the year until a further £4½ million (nominal) had been obtained, making a total of £21½ million (nominal) gilt-edged investments held by the Board, producing an overall running yield of approximately 2½ per cent. At this point investing operations

were curtailed, and surplus funds then diverted to short term deposit with the Board's bankers in order to build up the liquid capital needed for the buying season 1949-50 to an estimated requirement of £13 million; the financial year ended with a close approximation to that amount in hand. It was not found possible during the year to increase the sums held on investment account in the Colony, although every possible outlet was explored, and the basic policy was followed of investing in United Kingdom gilt-edged securities, selected from issues the income from which is not liable to taxation when held by non-residents of the United Kingdom; in addition, selective buying of securities was influenced by the overall consideration of maintaining a high degree of capital security and a carefully arranged spread of maturity dates.

RESERVES

The Reserve for Riot and Civil Commotion Insurance has been increased by £500,000 and it is proposed eventually to build up this reserve to a figure allied to the value of 10,000 tons of cocoa.

The General Trading Reserve created this year is a setting aside of unallocated surplus in order to provide for the purely commercial requirements of the Board; its creation will ensure the preservation of the Board's funds, for eventual trading use, from other calls which might be made upon them, and the amount has been fixed with reference to an estimated minimum figure of liquid funds which would enable the Board to continue its normal activities at a time when other reserves will have been used.

COSTS OF OPERATION

The following abstract of costs per ton shipped may be of interest.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Price paid to Producers	121	6	8			
Allowance to Buying Agents	8	13	4			
Storage-time allowance to Buying Agents	2	4				
	<hr/>			130	2	4
Railway and Road Transport	2	6	1			
Export Duty	6	2	7			
Lighterage, etc.	13	11				
	<hr/>			9	2	7
Finance and Bank charges					4	10
Administration (salaries, office expenditure, Board meetings, etc.)					1	6
				<hr/>		
				£139	11	3

It will be noted that Bank interest on short deposit account (£32,552) more than covers the cost of administration.

AUDITORS

Messrs. Cassleton Elliott & Co. having completed their term of appointment with the audit of the 1947-48 Accounts, Messrs. Midgley, Snelling, Barnes & Co., were appointed as auditors for the year 1948-49.

THE BOARD

It was with regret that the Board lost the services of the Hon. B. D. Addaj on his resignation in October, 1948, as a member of the Board and as a Director of the Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Company. Mr. J. H. Gambah was appointed in his place on the Board and Mr. J. W. Brobbey as a Director of the Marketing Company.

The term of office of the members expired in May, 1949, and the same members were subsequently re-appointed or re-nominated.

The Board held eight full meetings during the year. At the last meeting it was decided to appoint a Publicity Sub-Committee to go into the question of putting producers more in touch with the work and policy of the Board.

The Hon. R. H. Saloway, C.I.E., O.B.E., acted as Chairman from the 27th of August to the 3rd of September during my absence when attending the Annual Conference of the Cocoa, Chocolate and Confectionery Alliance, Ltd., in London.

MISCELLANEOUS

In August we had the pleasure of a visit by Mr. E. C. Tansley, C.M.G., Managing Director of the Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Company, and the opportunity was taken of discussing marketing policy with him.

Dr. J. C. de Graft-Johnson, a Marketing Officer of the Company, paid a visit to the Gold Coast under the auspices of the Board so that he could get first hand knowledge of present-day conditions in the producing areas.

Mr. E. C. Quist was appointed as Legal Adviser to the Board.

The large cocoa crop placed a great strain on storage facilities and the Board decided to inquire into the possibility of building more stores in Kumasi.

The Board decided to ask the subsidiary company in London to participate in the 1950 British Industries Fair in order that the cocoa industry should be represented on the Gold Coast stand.

STAFF

It is with deep regret that I record the death of Mr. C. E. Sagoe, Accountant, in June, 1949. He was a man of excellent character and proved ability and the Board has lost the services of a valued and trustworthy officer.

Mr. A. C. Miles, General Manager, retired at the end of the year and Mr. A. E. Hampson, formerly a senior official under the Government of India and who controlled a large trading concern under that Government, was appointed in his place. Our best wishes for many happy years of well-earned retirement go to Mr. Miles as well as our thanks for his part in introducing the operations of the Board so smoothly and efficiently.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Our thanks are due once again to the members of the staff for their loyalty and effort. The tonnage dealt with was approximately 35 per cent. greater than in the preceding year and in spite of the abnormal rate of purchase ruling early in the season operations proceeded smoothly throughout. The incidence of purchase also threw a great strain on the resources of the Licensed Buying Agents who had considerable difficulties in respect of storage and currency and our thanks for their ready co-operation are now recorded.

I have also to thank the inspection division of the Department of Agriculture, the shipping and lighterage companies and the banks (the Bank of British West Africa and Messrs. Barclays) for their assistance in all matters relating to the work of the Board. In particular I express gratitude to the London Managers of the banks for their assistance in connection with our investment policy which has stood the test of many violent reactions during the year.

Finally, I place on record the appreciation of the Board for the opportunity given to the Chairman to attend the Annual Conference of the Cocoa, Chocolate and Confectionery Alliance, Ltd., held in London at the end of August.

(Sgd.) F. LEACH,

Chairman,

Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Board.

ACCRA,

23rd November, 1949.

**STATEMENT OF FUNDS AND ASSETS AS AT
30th SEPTEMBER, 1949, TOGETHER WITH SUMMARY
OF OPERATIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30th SEPTEMBER, 1949,
AND AUDITORS' REPORT THEREON**

MIDGLEY, SNELLING, BARNES & COMPANY

Chartered Accountants,

LEBASTAR HOUSE,
STATION ROAD,
(P.O. Box 453),
ACCRA.

Gold Coast Colony.

7th December, 1949.

The Chairman and Members,
The Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Board,
P.O. Box 933,
Accra.

GENTLEMEN,

We beg to report that, in accordance with our appointment under Section 14 of the Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Board Ordinance of 1947, we have audited the accounts of the Board

for the year ended 30th September, 1949. The undernoted statements relating to the accounts for that year are attached.

- (a) Statement of Funds and Assets as at 30th September, 1949.
- (b) Summary of Operations for the year ended 30th September, 1949.
- (c) Appropriations of Surpluses.
- (d) Schedule of United Kingdom Government Securities.

We further report as follows :

Statement of Funds and Assets

RESERVES AND UNALLOCATED SURPLUS

ALLOCATED—TOTAL £36,153,750. This represents the unexpired balances of the various reserves set up at 30th September, 1948, together with the additional reserves set up at 30th September, 1949, as detailed hereunder :

	At 30/9/48	Allocated at 30/9/49	Payments during the year	At 30/9/49
	£	£	£	£
Stabilization Reserve	20,000,000	—	—	20,000,000
Rehabilitation Scheme	8,703,750	—	350,000	8,353,750
Soil Survey	112,500	—	37,500	75,000
Riot and Civil Commotion In- surance	225,000	500,000	—	725,000
U.K. Taxation on Bank Interest...	22,278	—	22,278	(written back)
University College Grant	—	1,000,000	—	1,000,000
General Trading Reserve	—	5,000,000	—	5,000,000
General Reserve	—	1,000,000	—	1,000,000
	£29,063,528	£7,500,000	£409,778	£36,153,750

J.K. TAXATION ON BANK INTEREST, £22,278

This reserve made at 30th September, 1948, has now been written back to Unallocated surplus, the position being that, although a liability to tax on Bank interest received may exist, there is at present no machinery whereby the U.K. tax authorities can effect collection.

NET UNALLOCATED SURPLUS, £189,900

Refer Schedule C.

CURRENT LIABILITIES AND CREDIT BALANCES

COCOA AFLOAT AND IN STOCK, £450,408. This is a liability for cocoa shipped together with grade III and Sub-grade taken over by the Board up to 30th September, 1949, for which claims for payments had not been submitted before the close of the financial year.

ACCRUED EXPENSES AND UNEXPIRED RENTS RECEIVED, £79,896. This mainly represents estimated charges on shipments made, for which the Board were not debited within the financial year. We have verified from subsequent charges that adequate provision has been made in the accounts to cover.

STAFF SAVINGS SCHEME, £1,778. This liability is contra to the Post Office Savings Bank Deposit shown under Liquid Balances.

CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

STOCKS IN THE HANDS OF LICENSED BUYING AGENTS. The Board has a liability, which is not disclosed in the Accounts, to purchase stocks in the hands of Licensed Buying Agents, subject to such stocks being available as per declarations and subsequently disposed of to the Board's instructions.

According to the last declarations made by Licensed Buying Agents within the financial year, viz., 29th September, 1949, and as adjusted by movements up to the close of business 30th September, 1949, the stocks so held were 4,796 tons.

THE GOLD COAST COCOA MARKETING COMPANY, LIMITED

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.

ASSETS

INVESTMENTS, £21,919,125. We have verified these as follows :

U.K. Government Securities from certificates supplied by the Crown Agents for Colonies, Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.), and the Bank of British West Africa, Limited, so that such securities are held by them on behalf of the Board.

Post Office Savings Bank Deposit from a certificate signed by the Controller.

Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Company, Limited, from an inspection of the share certificates, and we have verified that, where the shares are held in the names of nominees, declarations of trust have been executed in favour of the Board.

The following U.K. Government Securities were purchased during the year and have been written down to their nominal value as shown below.

<i>Security</i>	<i>Nominal Value</i>	<i>Cost</i>
	£	£
3½% War Loan 1952	1,000,000	1,042,262
2½% National War Bonds 1952/54	1,000,000	1,026,852
3% War Loans 1955/59	250,000	262,193
3% Savings Bonds 1955/65	2,000,000	2,070,647
		<u>4,401,954</u>
Less Amount written off. Schedule C		151,954
	<u>£4,250,000</u>	<u>£4,250,000</u>

Details of the Board's holdings of U.K. Government Securities are as per Schedule D.

FIXED ASSETS £100

All Fixed Assets, including payments on account of Work in Progress on the Board's housing projects of £7,129 (contract price £12,605), together with Development Charges of £2,030 on the Kaneshie scheme (no contract at date of accounts), have been written down to a nominal sum of £100.

CURRENT ASSETS AND DEBIT BALANCES

STOCKS OF COCOA BAGS, £129,930. A certificate signed by the General Manager, showing quantity and value of bags in stock at the close of the financial year, was in agreement with the books and in our opinion adequate provision has been made for deterioration.

ADVANCES RECOVERABLE FROM LICENSED BUYING AGENTS, £911,352. Confirmation of these Advances for shipments to be made after the close of the season has been received direct from the buyers and, in the majority of cases they have been recovered at the date of this report.

GOLD COAST COCOA MARKETING COMPANY, LIMITED, CURRENT ACCOUNT, £421,775. This balance has been reconciled with a certificate received from the Accountant of the Marketing Company in London.

COCOA STOCKS HELD BY THE BOARD, £58,035. A certificate signed by the General Manager showing quantity and value of stocks at the close of the financial year of Grade III and Sub-grade cocoa, was produced to us and at the date of this report a considerable proportion of this stock had either been shipped or sold locally. In our opinion adequate reserve has been made for claims for quality and short weight.

INTEREST ACCRUED ON INVESTMENTS, £123,517. This is interest accrued from the last date of payment to the 30th September, 1949.

STAFF ADVANCES, £1,509. These advances are for the purchase of means of transport in accordance with Board regulations, and are repayable by fixed monthly instalments.

LIQUID BALANCES

All bank balances have been verified by certificates from the respective banks.

Generally

We acknowledge the co-operation of the staff in producing to our satisfaction all books, vouchers and explanations required by us.

We are, Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) MIDGLEY, SNELLING, BARNES & Co.

SCHEDULE A

THE GOLD COAST COCOA MARKETING BOARD
STATEMENT OF FUNDS AS AT 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1949

					<i>Reserves and Unallocated Surplus</i>		1948
					£	£	£
<i>Allocated:</i>							
Stabilization Reserve	...	...	...	...	20,000,000		
Rehabilitation Scheme	...	...	...	...	8,353,750		
Soil Survey	...	...	...	...	75,000		
Riot and Civil Commotion Insurance	...	...	...	...	725,000		
University College Grant	...	...	...	...	1,000,000		
General Trading Reserve	...	...	...	...	5,000,000		
General Reserve	...	...	...	...	1,000,000		
U.K. Taxation on Bank Interest	...	...	...	...	—
						36,153,750	29,063,528
<i>Net Unallocated Surplus</i>	...	...	...	...		189,900	7,107,600
<i>Current Liabilities and Credit Balances:</i>							
For Cocoa Afloat and in Stock	...	...	...	...	450,408		
Accrued Expenses and Unexpired Income	...	...	...	...	79,896		
Cocoa Bags Purchased	...	...	...	...	13,965		
Staff Savings Scheme	...	...	...	...	1,778		
						546,047	65,758

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 Co., Ltd.

£36,889,697 £36,236,886

The above Funds are represented by the following Assets

<i>Investments:</i>							
U.K. Government Securities (at par)	...	...	...	...	21,750,000		
Post Office Savings Bank, Accra	...	...	...	...	106,625		
Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Co., Ltd. (250,000 shares of £1 each 5s. paid up)	...	...	...	...	62,500		
						21,919,125	17,667,500
<i>Fixed Assets:</i>							
Housing Projects and Cocoa Sheds	...	...	...	...	10,116		
Less: Charged against Current Surplus	...	...	...	...	10,016		
						100	—
<i>Current Assets:</i>							
Stock of Cocoa Bags	...	...	...	...	129,930		
Advances recoverable from L.B.A.s	...	...	...	...	911,352		
Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Company, Limited, Current Account	...	...	...	...	421,775		
Cocoa Stocks held by Board (at Market Value)	...	...	...	...	58,035		
Interest Accrued on Investments	...	...	...	...	123,517		
Staff Advances	...	...	...	...	1,509		
Sundry Debtors (for Bags Sales)	...	...	...	...	105		
Suspense Account	...	...	...	...	70		
						1,646,293	623,234
<i>Liquid Balances:</i>							
On Short Deposit Accounts	...	...	...	...	12,960,000		
On Current Accounts	...	...	...	...	362,176		
On Sundry Imprest Accounts	...	...	...	...	225		
Post Office Savings Bank—Staff Savings Scheme	...	...	...	...	1,778		
						13,324,179	17,946,152
						£36,889,697	£36,236,886

F. Leach, *Chairman*

A. E. Hampson, *General Manager.*

J. C. Breakell, *Chief Accountant.*

We have examined the books and accounts and vouchers of The Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Board and have obtained all the information and explanations we have required. Proper books and accounts have been kept. In our opinion the above Statement of Funds and Assets as at the 30th September, 1949, 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.

Midgley, Snelling, Barnes & Co.
(Chartered Accountants),

Accra, 7th December, 1949.

Auditors.

SCHEDULE B
THE GOLD COAST COCOA MARKETING BOARD
SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1949

	Tonnage Shipped :				1948	
	Main Crop	Mid Crop	£	£	£	£
1948/49 :	268,405	1947/48 :	203,942			
..	6,261	"	2,375			
			<u>274,666</u>		<u>206,317</u>	
<i>Cost of Cocoa Purchased:</i>						
Grades I and II	35,611,327				37,399,881	
Grades III and Sub-Grade	134,559				53,799	
				35,745,886	8,262	
<i>Shipping and Transport Expenses:</i>						
Railway Freight	612,593				37,461,942	
Export Duty	1,683,436					
Lighterage	75,530				82,201	
Harbour Dues	34,515					
Home Shipment Expenses	73,925				37,544,143	
Road Transport	20,226					
Checkweighing	5,405				1,036	
Miscellaneous Expenses	2,082					
				2,507,712		37,545,179
<i>Gross Surplus on Operations</i>				—		58,035
						650,384
						<u>41,519,517</u>
						<u>4,235</u>
						<u>£38,253,598</u>
						<u>£41,523,752</u>

Proceeds of Sale of Cocoa:
 Grades I and II 37,399,881
 Grades III and Sub-Grade 53,799
 Sweepings 8,262
 Add: Quality Premiums less Allowances 82,201
 Add: Allowances for Short Weight Claims 1,036
 Cocoa Stocks held by Board 37,545,179
 Gross Deficit on Operations 58,035
 650,384
£38,253,598 £41,523,752

SCHEDULE B (continued)

THE GOLD COAST COCOA MARKETING BOARD

SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1949

	1948		1948	
	£	£	£	£
Gross Deficit as above		650,384		23,857,888
Finance:				
Transfer Charges	61,385			
Other Bank Charges	4,963			
		66,348	31,551	
Administrative:				
Staff Salaries and Bonus	12,280			
Staff Savings Scheme Contributions	1,068			
Medical Attention	314			
Travelling Expenses and Passages	2,640			
Miscellaneous Expenses	2,732			
Office Organisation Expenses	718			
Audit Fees	1,175			
		20,927	15,095	
Net Surplus on Operations		24,069,380		6,639
		<u>£737,659</u>	<u>£24,116,026</u>	<u>£737,659</u>
Gross Surplus as above				23,857,888
Interest on Investments:				
Government Securities	565,095			
Post Office Savings Bank	2,957			
Crown Agents for the Colonies	135			
Bank Short Deposits	32,552			
				600,739
Other Income:				
Rent of Storage Sheds	6,110			
Less: Maintenance of Sheds	5,368			
				742
Surplus on Sale of Bags	1,738			2,480
Net Deficit on Operations				134,440
				<u>£737,659</u>
				<u>£24,116,026</u>

SCHEDULE C
THE GOLD COAST COCOA MARKETING BOARD
APPROPRIATIONS OF SURPLUSES AS AT 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1949

	£	£	1948 £	£	1948 £
<i>Expenditure charged against Current Surplus:</i>					
Premiums paid on Investments ...	151,954				
Housing Projects ...	10,016				
<i>Grants made during the Year:</i>		161,970	433,823		
Aerial Survey ...		18,113	1,027,500		
<i>Amounts now set aside as Reserves:</i>					
University College Grant...	1,000,000				
Riot and Civil Commotion Insurance ...	500,000				
General Trading Reserve ...	5,000,000				
General Reserve ...	1,000,000				
Net Unallocated Surplus ...		7,500,000	29,063,528		
		189,900	7,107,600		
		£7,869,983	£37,632,451		
<i>Balance from 1947/48</i>				7,107,600	1948 £
<i>Add: Reserve Written Back U.K. Taxation on Bank Interest ...</i>				22,278	
<i>Less: Net Deficit on Operations 1948/49 ...</i>				7,129,878	
<i>Net Surplus 1947/48</i>				134,440	6,995,438
<i>Profits prior to Board's Inception:</i>					
West African Cocoa Marketing Arrangements 1946/47 ...					24,069,380
					874,545
					13,563,071
					£7,869,983
					£37,632,451

SCHEDULE D

THE GOLD COAST COCOA MARKETING BOARD
 SCHEDULE OF UNITED KINGDOM GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
 AS AT 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1949

<i>Stock</i>	<i>Nominal Value</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Current Market Value</i>
	£	£	£
2½% National War Bonds, 1949/51	6,500,000	6,589,656	6,556,875
2½% National War Bonds, 1951/53	500,000	510,705	505,000
3½% War Loan, 1952	1,000,000	1,042,262	960,000
2½% National War Bonds, 1952/54	4,000,000	4,080,306	4,040,000
3% War Loan, 1955/59	3,750,000	3,913,221	3,843,750
3% Savings Bonds, 1955/65	6,000,000	6,157,911	6,000,000
	£21,750,000	£22,294,061	£21,905,625

SCHEDULE E

STATEMENT OF SALES OF 1948-49 CROP OF GOLD COAST COCOA
 MADE BY THE GOLD COAST COCOA MARKETING CO., LTD.

<i>Country</i>	<i>Tons</i>	
	<i>Main Crop</i>	<i>Mid Crop</i>
United Kingdom	81,200	—
U.S.A.	85,250	5,650
Holland	15,505	500
Germany	13,835	—
Australia	11,667	—
Canada	10,715	300
U.S.S.R.	10,500	—
New Zealand	4,009	—
Switzerland	4,000	150
Sweden	3,880	—
Belgium	3,735	340
Denmark	3,000	—
South Africa	2,715	130
Poland	2,650	—
Norway	2,500	—
Czechoslovakia	2,480	—
Italy	2,175	400
Eire	1,750	—
West Africa	1,350	250
Palestine	881	—
Turkey	607	—
Greece	590	50
Indonesia	580	—
Austria	550	125
Egypt	520	—
U.K. in Transit	450	878
Yugoslavia	400	—
Trieste	320	—
Hungary	200	—
Finland	200	—
India	100	—
Siam	90	—
Irak	50	—
Total	268,454	8,773

D. COCOA: SOUTHERN TOGOLAND

The figures for Trans-Volta Cocoa purchases for the years 1947-48 and 1948-49 are given below. As these figures include purchases from a small area outside Southern Togoland, the best guide for purchases in Southern Togoland are the figures of shipments from Lome: these are also given below. The figures of purchases and shipments from the Gold Coast for the crop years 1947-48 and 1948-49 are given for purposes of comparison:

	1947-48	1948-49
(a) Total purchases: Gold Coast (including (b))	207,712 tons	278,555 tons
(b) Purchases: Trans-Volta	19,860 „	26,515 „
(c) Shipments: Lome	18,242 „	24,270 „
(d) Total shipments: Gold Coast (including (c))	207,712 „	278,555 „
(e) Price per ton paid to producers	£74 13s. 4d.	£121 6s. 8d.
(f) Estimated total paid to producers, Southern Togoland ((c) and (e))	£1,362,069	£2,944,760
(g) Price per ton paid to licensed buying agent	£81 0s. 3d.	£130 0s. 0d.
(h) Total cost per ton to the Board (average)	£85 2s. 7d.	£139 8s. 1d.
(i) Estimated total cost to the Board of cocoa purchased in Southern Togoland ((c) and (h))	£1,552,926	£3,383,339
(j) Average price per ton received by Board	£210 4s. 9d.	£136 4s. 5d.
(k) Estimated total amount received by the Board on a/c all of Southern Togoland cocoa (including (c) and (j))	£3,670,974	£3,306,079

No specific proportion of the stabilisation fund, created for the purpose of subsidising the price to the farmer during those years when the world price of cocoa drops to an uneconomic level, is allocated for Southern Togoland: the fund, when occasion arises, will be applied to all cocoa purchased by the Board. Assuming the Trans-Volta crop continues to be of the order of 10 per cent. of the cocoa bought by the Board, farmers in Togoland will receive benefits, in regard to price, in that proportion.

E. THE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE MARKETING BOARD

Sections 13, 21, 22 and 23 of the Agricultural Produce Marketing Board Ordinance, 1949, are set out below to give an indication of the functions of the Board:

“ 13. (i) 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.

“ (ii) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, the Board shall have power:

- (a) to control and fix the prices to be paid from time to time to producers for produce which is to be exported, or sold under the provisions of section 23, or for any grade of such produce at any place or within any specified area, and notify such prices in such manner as the Board may deem requisite;

- (b) to purchase directly or through an agent, produce for export and for sale under section 23, and to do all things necessary for and in connection with the purchase of such produce ;
- (c) to appoint licensed buying agents for the purchase of produce for export and for sale under section 23, on behalf of the Board ;
- (d) to appoint agents for the bulk storage of produce at ports ;
- (e) to control and fix the prices to be paid from time to time to licensed buying agents for the produce which they purchase on behalf of the Board ;
- (f) to grant, renew or withhold licences for each crop year in respect of licensed buying agents, to impose conditions upon the grant or renewal of such licences, and to cancel or suspend any such licences for breach of any such conditions or other good cause ;
- (g) to grant, withhold or cancel in its absolute discretion any written authority given under section 21 or 22 and to impose conditions upon the grant of such authority ;
- (h) to sell produce and to all things necessary for and in connection with marketing, cleaning, storing for export, exporting, shipping and sale of produce ;
- (i) for and in connection with any of the purposes of this Ordinance and with the prior approval of the Governor in Council to buy, underwrite, subscribe for or acquire and to hold, deal with, sell or otherwise turn to account any stocks, shares or securities of any company established under the Companies Acts in Great Britain or in the United States of America the activities of which company are limited by its constitution to the operations necessary for the importing, storage, exporting, shipping, selling or dealing in produce ;
- (j) to apply its funds for the purposes prescribed by this Ordinance.

“ 21. (i) From and after the commencement of this Ordinance no person shall export produce except :

- (a) a licensed buying agent acting on behalf of the Board ;
- (b) any other person duly authorised in writing by the Board ;

Provided that the Board may issue a general licence for the export of small quantities of produce, not exceeding the amount specified in the licence, as accompanied or unaccompanied personal effects or by parcel post.

“ (ii) Any person who contravenes the provisions of sub-section (i) shall be guilty of an offence.

“ 22. (i) From and after the commencement of this Ordinance, no produce shall be exported other than :

- (a) produce which is the property of the Board ; or
- (b) produce the export of which has been duly authorised in writing by the Board.

“ (ii) Any person who contravenes the provisions of sub-section (i) shall be guilty of an offence.

“ 23. (i) The Board may direct that any produce which is required for use in a manufacturing process, the produce of which is intended for export, shall be purchased from the Board ;

“ Provided that in giving any such direction the Board shall have regard to the interests of the Gold Coast industries.

“ (ii) Any person who fails to comply with any directions of the Board given under sub-section (i) shall be guilty of an offence.”

APPENDIX IX

Production

A. AGRICULTURE

TABLE SHOWING ESTIMATED ACREAGE DEVOTED TO PRINCIPAL CROPS AND TOTAL PRODUCTION OF EACH CROP BY QUANTITY AND VALUE

Crop	Acreage	Production	Value
Cocoa	100,000	24,000 tons at £121	£2,904,000
Coffee	1,000	200 tons at £56	11,200
Rice	9,000	1,500 tons at £75	112,500
Maize	8,000	2,000 tons at £18	36,000
Yams	1,000	3,000 tons at £15	45,000
Cassava	6,000	24,000 tons at £4	96,000

TABLE SHOWING ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF LIVESTOCK BY PRINCIPAL CATEGORIES

Cattle	48,000
Sheep	42,000
Goats	34,000
Horses	550
Pigs	9,000
Donkeys	750
Poultry	450,000

N.B.—The above figures must be considered as very rough estimates only. In the absence of agricultural and veterinary surveys it is impossible to compute acreages and production or livestock population with any degree of accuracy. The figures provided are only the carefully considered but inevitably rough guesses of the offices in the field.

B. MINES. There are no mines in the Territory.

C. INDUSTRIES. No major industries function in the Territory.

D. FISHERIES. Fisheries constitute an important source of protein supply. The average of the catches of the three recorded seines in the 1949 season was 5.4 tons. Twelve such nets were fishing in the Territory and their total catch thus probably amounted to some 65 tons, worth about £2,400. Records were taken of two fleets of set nets and the average catch per fleet was 2.8 tons. The 148 fleets of set nets working in the Volta probably caught at least 200 tons, worth over £7,000.

The principal species caught by the three recorded seines were the following:

Mormyrus sp.	23.0 per cent. of the catch.
Labeo sp.	19.7 " " "
Lates niloticus	19.1 " " "
Chrysiethys sp.	7.6 " " "
Distichodus sp.	7.4 " " "

The principal species caught by the two recorded fleets of set nets were the following:

Labeo sp.	29.7 per cent. of the catch.
Mormyrus sp.	15.5 " " "
Distichodus sp.	9.3 " " "
Lates niloticus	8.4 " " "
Chrysiethys sp.	3.8 " " "

E. FORESTS

Major Produce

Estimated outturn

4,000 cu. ft. sawn timber	} Estimated value £32,250.
2,000 cu. ft. shingles	...	...
1,700 cu. ft. other hewn and split timber	...	...
20,000 cu. ft. roundwood	...	...
6,000,000 cu. ft. firewood	...	...
20,000 cu. ft. charcoal	

It is estimated that 30 persons were employed as pitsawyers on a part-time basis for 3,500 man-days.

Minor Produce

The following are the estimated values of minor produce in 1949 :

Bamboos £100. Thatch £500. Vegetable oils and seeds £60,000. Palm wine £200,000. Gums and resins £30. Chewsticks £100. Native ropes and sponge £75. Game £10,000. Total : £270,805.

APPENDIX X

Labour

There is no industry in either the Northern or Southern Sections of the Territory and the principal employments in the Northern Section are subsistence farming and in the Southern Section subsistence and cocoa farming. A rough estimate of the numbers employed in cocoa farming each year is 20,000 to 25,000. The labour thus employed normally works under one of the following systems :

(a) The Caretaker of Abusa System

Under this system the caretaker is required to look after and cultivate the whole farm and is given as his reward one-third share of the produce of the whole farm.

(b) Annual Contract System

Labour is engaged to work the farm for one year at a rate which varies between £12 and £20. Contracts are normally verbal : 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, women, boys and girls from other areas, particularly Togoland under French Trusteeship.

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.

1. Other agricultural work is carried on in family units and not by daily paid labour. Apart from Government and the Native Authorities who employ about 2,000 between them the amount of daily paid labour is negligible.

2. A considerable proportion of the labour engaged in cocoa farming is employed at a distance from home. In view of the duration of the cocoa season the period of absence is usually from October to March each year.

3. Standards for wages in the territory are set by Government. Examples of the monthly wages earned by Government daily rated employees since the introduction of a 15 per cent. allowance in September, 1949, are :

<i>Designation</i>	<i>Southern Section</i>	<i>Northern Section</i>
Unskilled Labourers	£3 14 9	£2 19 10
Masons	£7 3 9	£4 12 0
Carpenters	£5 3 6 rising to £11 5 4	£2 17 6 rising to £10 16 8
Messengers	£4 0 6	£4 0 6
Road Overseers	£3 14 9 rising to £11 18 10	£3 14 9 rising to £11 6 7

4. Labour employed by Government and Native Authorities 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.

5. See (3) above.

6. Rations are provided for certain employees in the cocoa farming areas (see (1) above). Where rations are provided no definite scales are in force.

7. No industrial accidents were reported in the Territory during the year.

8. No cases of illness or death due to occupational disease in industry have been reported.

9. No industrial disputes were reported in the Territory.

B. 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 XI

Local Market Prices

Southern Section

Station—Ho

Produce	Unit	1939	1948	1949
Ananas	Fingers for 3d.	40 100	12 333	8 500
Ambarra nuts	Cig. tins „ 3d.	3 100	2 150	1 300
Cassava (fresh)	Tubers „ 3d.	23 100	5 460	3 767
Cassava (garri)	Cig. tins „ 3d.	7 100	5 140	3 233
Cassava (kokonte)	Cig. tins „ 3d.	— 100	111 —	89 121
Cassava (starch)	Cig. tins „ 3d.	— —	— —	— —
Coconuts	No. „ 3d.	6 100	4 150	3 200
Coconut Oil	Pence per bottle	— 100	25 —	26 104
Cocoyams	Tubers for 3d.	20 100	5 400	3 667
Cola	Nuts „ 3d.	60 100	14 429	11 545
Cola (white)	Nuts „ 3d.	6 100	10 60	9 67
Corn (green)	Cobs „ 3d.	23 100	10 230	6 383
Corn (shelled)	Cig. tins „ 3d.	17 100	4 425	3 567
Corn (ground)	Cig. tins „ 3d.	9 100	3 300	2 450
Cow-peas	Cig. tins „ 3d.	7 100	2 350	1 700
Garden Eggs	Fruits „ 3d.	87 100	27 322	16 544
Ginger	Roots „ 3d.	13 100	6 217	6 217
Groundnuts (shelled)	Cig. tins „ 3d.	6 100	2 300	1 600
Groundnut Oil	Pence per bottle	— —	— —	— —
Limes	Fruits for 3d.	— 100	42 —	— —
Mangos	Fruits „ 3d.	30 100	38 79	24 125
Okros	Fruits „ 3d.	101 100	30 337	25 404
Onions	Balls „ 3d.	96 100	19 505	20 480
Oranges	Fruits „ 3d.	23 100	10 230	10 230
Palm-fruit	Cig. tins „ 3d.	22 100	8 275	7 314
Palm Oil	Pence per bottle	4 100	13 325	15 375
Palm-kernel Oil	Pence per bottle	4 100	13 325	16 400
Pawpaws... ..	Fruits for 3d.	6 100	4 150	3 200
Peas (avocado)	Fruits „ 3d.	20 100	10 200	4 500
Pepper (dried chillies)	Cig. tins „ 3d.	6 100	2 300	2 300
Pineapples	Fruits „ 3d.	4 100	3 131	1 400
Plantains	Fingers „ 3d.	33 100	6 550	4 825
Sweet Potatoes	Tubers „ 3d.	20 100	5 400	5 400
Tiger-nuts	Cig. tins „ 3d.	7 100	3 233	1 700
Tomatoes	Fruits „ 3d.	42 100	6 700	4 1050
Water yams	Pence per tuber	4 100	8 200	17 425
Yams	Pence per tuber	5 100	12 240	17 340
Eggs, Fowl	Per doz.	12 100	16 133	23 192
Rice (local)	Cig. tin for 3d.	— 100	1 —	— —
Rice (imported)... ..	Cig. tin „ 3d.	— 100	— —	— —
Beef	Pence per lb.	12 100	25 208	24 200
Fowls, Large	Each	— 100	47 —	72 153
Firewood	Per bundle (40 lbs.)	— 100	— —	24 —
Charcoal	Per lb.	— —	— —	— —
Salt	Cig. tins for 3d.	— 100	6 —	6 100
Mutton	Per lb.	15 100	25 167	24 160

APPENDIX XII

Public Health

A. MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS, ETC.

Table showing	European		African		Remarks
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Number of Official Registered Physicians and Surgeons ...	2	—	1	—	Includes 1 subsidised by Government
Number of Non-Official Registered Physicians and Surgeons ...	—	—	2	—	
Number of Registered Dentists ...	—	—	—	—	
Number of Government Midwives	—	—	—	2	
Number of Licensed Midwives (Non-Officials)	—	—	—	7	
Number of Qualified Nurses ...	—	—	16	6	
Number of Medical Assistants ...	—	—	—	—	
Number of Sanitary Inspectors ...	—	—	4	—	
Number of Laboratory Workers	—	—	—	—	
Number of Qualified Dispensers	—	—	4	—	
Number of Ward Attendants ...	—	—	1	—	
Number of Village Overseers ...	—	—	3	—	
Number of Vaccinators ...	—	—	—	—	
Number of Field Assistants ...	—	—	1	—	

B. NUMBER OF GOVERNMENT, PRIVATE AND MISSION HOSPITALS, MOBILE CLINICS AND OTHER MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO TYPE

	Mobile	Burnt Brick Building	Swish Building	Stone Building
Number of Government hospitals ...	—	1	3*	—
Number of private hospitals ...	—	—	—	—
Number of Mission Hospitals ...	—	—	—	—
Number of Mission Dispensaries ...	—	—	—	3
Number of Mobile Clinics ...	1†	—	—	—
Number of Native Authority Medical Insts. ...	—	—	4‡	1‡
Number of private dispensaries ...	—	—	2	—
Number of Leper Settlements ...	—	—	2	—

* One of these is at Kete Krachi and is now used as a dispensary.

† One cement Native Authority Administration dispensary at Kadjebi under construction. One swish Native Administration Maternity Home at Jasikan also under construction.

‡ Maternity Clinic.

C. FOR EACH HOSPITAL, THE NUMBER OF WARDS AND BEDS INCLUDING BEDS FOR SURGICAL CASES, THE NUMBER OF QUALIFIED MEDICAL PERSONNEL, THE NUMBER OF IN-PATIENTS AND OUT-PATIENTS AND THE NUMBER OF VISITS OF INSPECTION BY THE ADMINISTRATION

Hospital	No. of Wards	No. of Bed Accommodation			No. of Qualified Medical Practitioners		In-Patients	Out-Patients
		Beds	Cots		European	African		
Yendi ...	4	36	—	1	—	425	13,689	
Ho ...	3	32	4	1	—	707	5,577	
Hohoe ...	8	12	—	—	1	261	7,237	

D. FOR EACH CLINIC OR MEDICAL CENTRE, THE NUMBER OF MEDICAL ATTENDANTS AND THE NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1949

Clinic or Medical Centre	Number of Medical Attendants					No. of In- and Out-Patients	Remarks
	Dispensers	Nurses	Ward Attendants	Field Assistants			
Yendi ...	1	6	—	1	14,114	Excluding one pupil nurse	
Ho ...	1	10	—	—	6,284		
Hohoe ...	1	6	1	—	7,498		
Kete Krachi ...	1	—	—	—	6,057	Periodic visits by dispenser Opened in October, 1949, and one 2nd Division Nurse posted to that station	
Akroso and Tapa ...	—	—	—	—	2,345	Periodic visits by Medical Officer from Ho to Kpandou Prisons	
Bimbilla ...	—	—	—	—	—	Periodic visits by dispensers from Kete Krachi Periodic visits by dispenser from Kete Krachi	
Kpandou ...	—	—	—	—	—		
Banda (Kete Krachi) ...	—	—	—	—	6,234		
Cirabi ...	—	—	—	—	1,207		

F. MISSIONARIES ENGAGED IN MEDICAL WORK IN THE TERRITORY

<i>Missionary</i>	<i>Number engaged in Missionary Work</i>	<i>Nationality</i>
Roman Catholics	2	Dutch
Assemblies of God Mission	1	European
World-Wide Evangelisation Crusade ...	2	American

GOVERNMENT SUBSIDIES FOR MISSIONS ENGAGED IN MEDICAL WORK

<i>Mission</i>	<i>Station</i>	<i>Amount of Subsidy</i>
Roman Catholics	Kpandu	£100
Assemblies of God Mission	—	—
World-Wide Evangelisation Crusades ...	—	—

APPENDIX XIII

Education

A. SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

I. Infant-Junior (Basic Course) and Senior Primary Schools.

Management	State Assisted			Designated			Non-Assisted Non-Designated			Total		
	Infant-Junior	Senior	Total	Infant-Junior	Senior	Total	Infant-Junior	Senior	Total	Infant-Junior	Senior	Total
	<i>Southern Section:</i>											
Ewe Presbyterian Church ...	52	9	61	25	11	36	89	—	89	166	20	186
Roman Catholic Mission ...	21	7	28	15	13	28	88	—	88	124	20	144
English Church Mission ...	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
First Century Gospel Church ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1
Salvation Army ...	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Total (Southern Section) ...	73	16	89	42	24	66	178	—	178	293	40	333
<i>Northern Section:</i>												
Native Authority ...	11	2	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	2	13
Roman Catholic Mission ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	2
Total (Northern Section) ...	12	2	14	—	—	—	1	—	1	13	2	15
Total for Territory ...	85	18	103	42	24	66	179	—	179	306	42	348

Note: During 1949 there was a change in the policy of administering Infant and Junior Schools, as a result of which an Infant and a Junior School in the same locality are under the same management has been classified as a single Infant-Junior School (see note (9) on page 220 of the 1948 Report). For this reason the above table appears to indicate that a decrease in the number of Infant, Junior and Infant-Junior Schools has occurred in the Territory since the figures for 1948 were published. In practice, however, there was at the end of 1949 no change in the number of these schools, the entire expansion of 7 schools having been allocated to Senior Primary education.

Notes :

- (a) All schools in the Southern Section are Mission and Church Schools.
- (b) Assisted schools are schools in receipt of grant direct from the Gold Coast Government.
- (c) Designated schools are schools selected for improvement by the replacement of untrained teachers by trained, as they become available. Designated schools are grant-aided by Native Authorities, from funds for education which are administered by them and which are derived partly from their own resources and partly from subventions from the Gold Coast Government.
- (d) Many non-assisted, non-designated schools receive small grants from Native Authorities.
- (e) 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, opened in 1949 ; the Native Authority Infant-Junior co-educational boarding schools at Bawku and Gambaga.

- (f) There are twelve boarding schools in the Southern Section.

II. Secondary Schools

There is no secondary school in the Territory but one is to be opened at Ho in January, 1950. Pupils from the Territory are enrolled at Achimota Schools, which is a co-educational institution, and at the Gold Coast 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, Eastern Province of the Colony ; Accra Academy, Accra ; Prempeh College, Kumasi.

For girls : Scottish Mission Girls' Secondary School, Aburi, Eastern Province of the Colony ; Holy Child College (Roman Catholic Mission), Cape Coast ; Wesley Girls' Secondary School, Cape Coast ; Convent of St. Monica (Order of the Holy Paraclete), Mampong-Ashanti.

III. Teacher-Training Colleges

The following two-year post-primary colleges for men are in the Territory (Southern Section). They are grant-aided by the Gold Coast Government :

- (a) Ewe Presbyterian Training College, Amedzofe.
- (b) St. Francis College (Roman Catholic Mission), Gbi-Hohoe.

In addition, students from the Territory were in attendance at the following two-year post-primary colleges during the year in the Colony and Ashanti :

For Men

Mount Mary College (Roman Catholic Mission), Somanya.
Seventh Day Adventist College, Bekwai.

For Women

Krobo Training College (Scottish Mission), Odumase.

There are no four-year post-primary or two-year post-secondary colleges in the Territory. Students from the Territory are enrolled at the following colleges in the Gold Coast Colony and Ashanti :

For Men

Presbyterian Training College, Akropong.
St. Augustine's College (Roman Catholic Mission), Cape Coast.
Wesley College (Methodist Church), Kumasi.

For Women

Scottish Mission Training College, Aburi.
Holy Child College (Roman Catholic Mission), Cape Coast.
St. Monica's College (Order of the Holy Paraclete), Mampong-Ashanti.
Basel Mission Training College, Agogo.

For Men and Women

Achimota Training College.

IV. Technical Schools

There are no institutions of this kind in the Territory. There are the Gold Coast Government Technical School at Takoradi and Trade-Training Centres at Asuansi in the Colony and at Mampong in Ashanti. A third Trade-Training Centre is to be opened at Tamale in 1951. These institutions provide four-year post-primary courses and they admit pupils from the Territory on the same terms as students from the Gold Coast.

V. Institutions of Higher Learning

There is none in the Territory but students from the Territory are admitted to the University College of the Gold Coast. They also benefit, on terms of equality with other students, from the numerous scholarships schemes for higher education in the United Kingdom.

It is the intention to establish in the near future a College of Arts, Science and Technology at Kumasi, Ashanti. Students from the Territory will be admitted to this College, as to the University College, on the same terms as other students.

B. PUPILS
I. Infant-Junior (Basic Course) and Senior Primary Schools
(i) Enrolment according to kinds of Schools

Management	State-Assisted			Designated			Non-Assisted Non-Designated			Totals		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
<i>Southern Section :</i>												
Ewe Presbyterian Church	6,167	3,519	9,686	3,268	1,125	4,393	2,514	734	3,248	11,949	5,378	17,327
Roman Catholic Mission	2,882	1,337	4,219	2,522	397	2,919	2,781	1,138	3,919	8,185	2,872	11,057
English Church Mission	—	—	—	41	18	59	—	—	—	41	18	59
First Century Gospel Church	—	—	—	—	—	—	56	19	75	56	19	75
Salvation Army ...	—	—	—	50	16	66	—	—	—	50	16	66
Total (Southern Section)	9,049	4,856	13,905	5,881	1,556	7,437	5,351	1,891	7,242	20,281	8,303	28,584
<i>Northern Section :</i>												
Native Authority...	538	92	630	—	—	—	—	—	—	538	92	630
Roman Catholic Mission	176	24	200	—	—	—	38	9	47	214	33	247
Total (Northern Section)	714	116	830	—	—	—	38	9	47	752	125	877
Total (Territory) ...	9,763	4,972	14,735	5,881	1,556	7,437	5,389	1,900	7,289	21,033	8,428	29,461

(ii) Enrolment according to Age Groups

Management	Infant 5-8 years			Junior 9-11 years			Senior 12-15 years			Total		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
<i>Southern Section :</i>												
Ewe Presbyterian Church	5,569	3,410	8,979	4,074	1,650	5,724	2,306	318	2,634	11,949	5,378	17,327
Roman Catholic Mission	3,758	1,856	5,614	2,651	740	3,391	1,776	276	2,052	8,185	2,872	11,057
English Church Mission	29	16	45	12	2	14	—	—	—	41	18	59
First Century Gospel Church	37	14	51	19	5	24	—	—	—	56	19	75
Salvation Army ...	41	9	50	9	7	16	—	—	—	50	16	66
Total (Southern Section)	9,434	5,305	14,739	6,765	2,404	9,169	4,082	594	4,676	20,281	8,303	28,584
<i>Northern Section :</i>												
Native Authority...	296	66	362	144	26	170	98	—	98	538	92	630
Roman Catholic Mission	119	26	145	95	7	102	—	—	—	214	33	247
Total (Northern Section)	415	92	507	239	33	272	98	—	98	752	125	877
Total (Territory) ...	9,849	5,397	15,246	6,765	2,437	9,441	4,180	594	4,774	21,033	8,428	29,461

Notes:

(a) The number of children attending primary schools shown as a percentage of the total population was as follows :

	1948	1949
Southern Section... ..	14.5	16.6
Northern Section ... ..	.37	.425
Territory	6.6	7.8

(b) The foregoing tables do not include children from the Territory enrolled at boarding schools at Tamale and in the non-Trust Territory portions of the Mamprusi District in the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast (*vide* Note (e) in Section "A" of this Appendix).

(c) No statistics showing the distribution of pupils by religion are available. Christian religious instruction is given in all schools managed by Mission and Church Educational Units according to the tenets of their denominations, with the proviso that no child shall receive any religious instruction objected to by the parent or guardian. There are simple undenominational religious observances in non-Mission schools, where the situation is complicated by the presence in the same school of Mohammedan and Christian adherents and animists.

II. Secondary Schools

The total number of children from the Territory enrolled in the Gold Coast Government-assisted secondary schools was 112, made up of 101 boys and 11 girls.

III. Teacher-Training Colleges

There were 171 men in training at Amedzofe and Hohoe Teacher-Training Colleges. A further 106 students (63 men and 43 women) were enrolled at Teacher-Training Colleges in the Gold Coast Colony and Ashanti and 7 at the Government Training College, Tamale.

IV. Technical Schools

The number of pupils from the Territory at the Gold Coast Government institutions for technical education was 10, of whom 5 were at the trade training centres. Of the total number, 2 were enjoying Gold Coast Government scholarships.

V. Higher Education

A total of 23 students from the Territory were undergoing higher education during the year, as follows :

At the University College of the Gold Coast

Four men, all of whom held scholarships provided by the Gold Coast Government, tenable for four years and of an average total value of £717, to study for Arts degrees.

In the United Kingdom

Seventeen men and 2 women, of whom 6 men and 1 woman were Gold Coast Government scholars taking the following courses (in each case the total value of the scholarship is indicated in parentheses) :

- Arts Degree and Teacher's Diploma (4 years), 3 men and 1 woman (£2,000) ;
- Engineering (Water Supply) (2 years), 1 man (£1,100) ;

Journalism (1 year), 1 man (£650) ;
Physiotherapy (3 years), 1 man (£1,550) ;
Economics (3 years), 1 man (£1,550) ;

and 10 men and 1 woman were private students undergoing courses as follows :

Girl Guiding (6 months), 1 woman ;
Law (4 years), 2 men ;
Law (3 years), 1 man ;
Engineering (4 years), 1 man ;
Medicine (6 years), 3 men ;
Medicine (7 years), 1 man ;
Optics (3 years), 1 man ;
Agriculture and Poultry Farming (2 years), 1 man.

(2) *Teacher-Training Colleges*

<i>Management</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Total</i>
Ewe Presbyterian Church	8	1	9
Roman Catholic Mission	2	1	3
TOTAL	10	2	12

Notes :

- (a) This table refers to the Southern Section. There are no teacher-training colleges in the Northern Section.
- (b) It does not include Non-Africans.
- (c) All the teachers included are men as there are no women African teachers in these colleges.

Notes to Tables I and II of this Section :

- (a) The total number of African teachers in the Territory is 1,007, of whom 948 are men and 59 are women. There are 584 indigenous teachers—546 men and 38 women.
- (b) Almost all teachers teach all subjects of the primary school curriculum.

D. EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION

The total provision made by the Gold Coast Government for education in the Territory in 1948-49 was £113,363. Details are as follows :

	£
(i) Share of administrative expenses	4,520
(ii) Share of inspection expenses	1,800
(iii) Grants to schools—Southern Section	42,660
(iv) Grants to schools—Northern Section	9,220
(v) Building grants	17,901
(vi) Share of recurrent expenditure at Tamale	4,995
(vii) Share of development expenditure at Tamale	3,440
*(viii) Share of cost of Achimota School and College	5,970
(ix) Share of grants in respect of Cert. "A" Training Colleges and Secondary Schools	13,590
(x) Share of the cost of the Government Technical School, Takoradi, and Trade Training Centres	1,705
(xi) District Education Committee Expenses	300
(xii) Scholarships	5,900
(xiii) Miscellaneous	1,362
Total ...	£113,363

* Does not include University.

E. MISSIONARIES ENGAGED IN EDUCATIONAL WORK

<i>Nationality</i>	<i>Roman Catholic Mission</i>	<i>Ewe Presbyterian Church</i>	<i>Total</i>
United Kingdom	1	1	2
Eire	2	—	2
Netherlands	32	—	32
United States of America ...	—	3	3
Total	35	4	39

Notes :

(a) The 39 Missionaries are non-Africans. Twenty were engaged in secular teaching—Two from Southern Ireland at the Roman Catholic Mission Training College at Hohoe; one from the United Kingdom and one from the United States of America at the Ewe Presbyterian Church Training College at Amedzofe; one from the United States of America as Principal Designate of the Ewe Presbyterian Church Secondary School at Ho; and 15 in the Roman Catholic Mission senior primary girls' schools at Ho, Kpandu and Hohoe.

One, from the United States of America, was at the Ewe Presbyterian Church Theological Seminary at Ho.

(b) Three Roman Catholic Mission priests, two from the Netherlands and one from the United Kingdom, were engaged in full-time education administration—two, of whom one was from the United Kingdom, as Supervisors of Schools and one as an Accountant.

(c) The remaining missionary personnel was 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, 1949

<i>Society</i>	<i>Primary Schools</i>	<i>Supervisors and Visiting Teachers</i>	<i>Training Courses and Secondary Schools</i>	<i>Total</i>
	£	£	£	£
Roman Catholic Mission	12,083	1,380	3,606	17,069
Ewe Presbyterian Church	25,473	1,672	6,378	33,523
Total... ..	37,556	3,052	9,984	50,592

Notes :

(a) This table includes capital grants for buildings. It does not include a sum of £20,677 paid direct to the architects and contractors in respect of the partial erection of permanent buildings for St. Francis Roman Catholic Mission Teacher-Training College at Hohoe.

(b) The figure for the Roman Catholic Mission includes £329 paid in respect of primary schools in the Northern Section. All other figures are in respect of the Southern Section. Gold Coast Government grants-in-aid for schools in the Northern Section are paid mainly to Native Authorities.

G. COMPARATIVE TABLES SHOWING THE DEVELOPMENT OF PRIMARY EDUCATION
(1) 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	672
1947	117	208	325	8,333	3,393	11,726	7,804	2,439	10,243	21,969	779
1948	177(88)	242(240)	359(328)	8,798	4,095	12,893	9,046	3,091	12,137	25,030	862
1949	118(89)	246(244)	364(333)	9,049	4,956	13,905	11,232	3,447	14,679	28,584	990

* Not known.

† Returns incomplete.

Note: For ease of comparison, schools have been reckoned according to the former method, figures in parentheses showing them by the new method where available. (Vide Note (c) in Section B of this Appendix.)

(2) Northern Section

Kind of School	1929			1939			1949								
	Schools	Enrolment		Schools	Enrolment		Schools	Enrolment							
		Teachers	Boys		Girls	Total		Teachers	Boys	Girls	Total				
Government and Government-assisted	1	2	33	4	37	2	7	167	7	174	14	27	714	116	830
Non-assisted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	38	9	47

H. LIST OF NEWSPAPERS IN CIRCULATION IN THE GOLD COAST

	Average circulation per each issue
<i>Daily except Sunday</i>	
The <i>Spectator Daily</i> , Accra	7,500
The <i>African Morning Post</i> , Accra	6,500
The <i>Daily Echo</i> , Accra	3,500
The <i>Accra Evening News</i> , Accra	12,000
The <i>Gold Coast Express</i> , Accra	4,000
*The <i>African National Times</i> , Accra	9,000
The <i>Talking Drums</i> , Accra	—
The <i>Ashanti Pioneer</i> , Kumasi	4,600
*The <i>Gold Coast Daily News</i> , Accra	—
The <i>Cape Coast Daily Mail</i> , Cape Coast	—
The <i>Morning Telegraph</i> , Sekondi... ..	—
<i>Indays only</i>	
The <i>Gold Coast Outlook</i> , Accra	—
<i>Twice weekly</i>	
The <i>Ashanti Times</i> , Obuasi	8,000
*The <i>Ghana Statesman</i> , Accra	5,000
*The <i>Star of West Africa</i> , Cape Coast	—
*The <i>Ghana Voice</i> , Sekondi	—
<i>Published thrice weekly</i>	
The <i>West African Monitor</i> , Cape Coast	5,000
<i>Weekly</i>	
The <i>Gold Coast Independent</i> , Accra	2,600
The <i>Gold Coast Observer</i> , Cape Coast	2,625
The <i>Standard</i> , Cape Coast	1,200
The <i>Amansuon</i> , Cape Coast	3,000
The <i>Akan Kyerema</i> , Cape Coast	1,000
The <i>Gold Coast Bulletin</i> , (published by the Public Relations Department, Accra)	27,000
<i>Monthly</i>	
The <i>Businessman</i> , Accra	6,000
The <i>Catholic Voice</i> , Cape Coast	1,900
The <i>Gold Coast Market</i> , Accra (purely a trade journal carrying only advertisements)	—

* = paper or periodical produced intermittently. — = circulation figures not known.

I. LIST OF FILMS SHOWN IN TOGOLAND UNDER UNITED KINGDOM
TRUSTEESHIP BY THE GOLD COAST PUBLIC RELATIONS
DEPARTMENT

Mr. English at Home.	The Three A's.
Self Help in Food.	Royal Tour (Zulu).
Victory Parade.	Taxi Barons.
Charlie Chaplin (in the Man Hunt and the Rascal).	Rider.
Boy Scouts.	Postcard to Devon.
Spring-time in an English Village.	Village Development.
Pottery in the Gold Coast.	Country Policeman.
Sam the Cyclist.	Land and Water.
Village School.	British News No. 484.
Down to the Sea.	Colonial Cinemagazines Nos. 9, 11 and 20.
Gold Coast Builders.	Myra Hess.
Blacksmiths.	Wake Up and Feed.
Kenya Village Dam.	We of the West Riding.
Fight T.B. in the Home.	British News No. 489.
Cossack Horsemen.	Dog Family.
Young Farmers.	Mixed Farming in Nigeria.
Good Neighbours.	British News No. 486.
Co-operative Fishing.	Better Pottery.
Good Business.	Queen of the Border.
Fishermen Service—Accra.	Colour in Clay.
North and South of the Niger.	An African in England.
Cyprus is an Island.	Boy Scouts Rally (1947).
Weaving in Togoland.	Marangu.
Plainsmen of Barotseland.	Modern Secondary School.
Royal Tour.	Colonial Cinemagazine No. 25, Accra, Durbar.
Kano.	Departure of Sir Alan Burns.
British News Reel No. 447.	Charlie's Elopement.
British News Reel No. 461.	Smashing Job.
Water, Friend or Enemy.	Building a House.
All the King's Men.	Children on Trial.
Your Children's Teeth.	African Conference.
House of Windsor.	Laurel and Hardy (Taxi Barons).
Your Children's Ears.	Empire Day Celebration.
Machi Gaba.	Saving of Bill Blewitt.
Killing the Killer.	Bassein Village.
Instruments of the Orchestra.	

APPENDIX XIV

List of International Conventions, Treaties, etc., applied to Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship

(A) 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	21.6.46
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 British Mandate by the Air Navigation (Mandated Territories) Order-in-Council, 1927.	13.10.19 Paris	20.7.22
Convention and Statute on Freedom of Transit... ..	20.4.21 Barcelona	2.8.22
Convention and Statute on the Regime of Navigable Waterways of International Concern.	20.4.21 Barcelona	2.8.22
Additional Protocol to the Convention on the Regime of Navigable Waterways of International Concern.	20.4.21 Barcelona	2.8.22
Declaration recognising the Right to a Flag of States having no Sea-Coast.	20.4.21 Barcelona	9.10.22
Convention for the Suppression of Traffic in Women and Children. (Applies to Southern Section only.)	30.9.21 Geneva	3.7.24
Declaration regarding the Convention relating to the Regulation of Aerial Navigation of 13.10.19.	1.6.22 Paris	20.7.22
Protocol regarding ditto	27.10.22 London	14.12.26
Protocol regarding ditto	30.6.23 London	14.12.26
Convention for the Suppression of the Circulation of Traffic in Obscene Publications.	12.9.23 Geneva	3.11.26
Protocol on Arbitration Clauses	24.9.23 Geneva	12.3.26

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of application</i>
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	23.8.35
Sanitary Convention for Aerial Navigation	12.4.33 The Hague	3.4.35
Convention for the Protection of the Fauna and Flora of Africa.	8.11.33 London	14.1.36
Universal Postal Convention	20.3.34 Cairo	30.3.35
Agreement concerning Insured Letters and Boxes	20.3.34 Cairo	30.3.35
Agreement Dispensing with Bills of Health	22.12.34 Paris	31.3.38
Agreement Dispensing with Consular Visas on Bills of Health	22.12.34 Paris	31.3.38
Convention concerning the use of Broadcasting in the Cause of Peace.	23.9.36 Geneva	14.7.39
Convention relating to the International Status of Refugees ...	28.10.33 Geneva	30.5.40

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of application</i>
Convention relating to the Status of Refugees from Germany...	10.2.38 Geneva	30.5.40
International Sanitary Convention for Aerial Navigation 1944...	5-15.1.45 Washington	21.2.45
International Sanitary Convention 1944	5-15.1.45 Washington	21.2.45

Note.—Article 8 of the Mandate in respect of Togoland under British Mandate stipulates that adherence to any general International Convention on behalf of the Gold Coast implies 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 (the 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	1.8.28
Belgian Congo	5.3.07	
Ruanda-Urundi	3.3.11	
	8.8.23	
Bolivia	2.7.28	18.2.28
Chile	22.2.92	
Colombia	26.1.97	13.1.28
Cuba	27.10.88	
	2.12.29	5.12.30
Czechoslovakia	3.10.04	
	17.4.30	12.12.31
	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	13.11.23
	17.10.08	
Germany	14.5.72	17.8.30
Greece	24.9.10	19.4.28
Guatemala	4.7.85	11.9.29
	30.5.14	
Haiti	7.12.74	13.1.28
Hungary	3.12.73	25.4.28
	26.6.01	
	18.9.36	
Iceland	31.3.73	13.10.37
Iraq	2.5.32	25.11.37
Latvia	16.7.24	5.5.33
Liberia	16.12.92	7.6.26
Lithuania	18.5.26	16.10.28
Luxemburg	24.11.80	11.6.27
	23.1.37	28.1.28
Monaco	17.12.91	1.8.38
	27.11.30	5.7.31
	26.9.98	
Netherlands	19.4.05	27.1.28
Nicaragua	26.6.73	12.1.28
Norway	18.2.07	13.12.29

Country	Date of signature	Date of application (effective)
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	
Salvador	13.3.94	8.8.30
San Marino	23.6.81	19.7.34
Siam	16.10.99	27.2.28
Spain	4.3.11	13.2.28
	4.6.78	
Switzerland	19.2.89	19.9.29
	26.11.80	
	29.6.04	6.9.35
United States of America	19.12.34	24.6.35
Yugoslavia	22.12.31	1.11.28
	6.12.00	

(C) COMMERCIAL TREATIES BETWEEN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES WHICH HAVE BEEN APPLIED TO TOGOLAND UNDER UNITED KINGDOM TRUSTEESHIP

Country	Name	Date of application (effective)
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 <i>modus vivendi</i> 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 19.3.38.	28.3.38
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.	12.8.34
	Notes 6.2.35.	
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

<i>Country</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of application (effective)</i>
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) CONVENTION 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
Czechoslovakia	4.11.32	27.6.35
Supplementary	11.11.24	17.2.27
Denmark	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
France	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

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>
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France	10.2.31
Germany	1.1.29
Netherland	1.12.29
Norway	21.11.31
Spain	1.1.26
Sweden	21.11.31
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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

REPORT TO UNITED NATIONS ON

(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

(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 Exchange of Notes 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 Zanizbar, 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

APPENDIX XV

A full bibliography of the Territory will be found in (Sir) A. W. Cardinall's work, "A Bibliography of the Gold Coast" (Government Press, Accra). The following short list of the more important works regarding the Territory has been extracted from that work for ease of reference :

- Endler, J.* Das Ewheland mit dem deutschen Togo-gebiet. *Stuttgart*, 1893.
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- Lang* Seine Reisen im Togoland. IX and X, Jahresbericht der Wurtembergische Verein fur Handelsgeographie. *Stuttgart*, 1892.
A collection of his voyages.
- Riese, H.* Togo unter deutscher Flagge *Berlin*, 1899.
The most important general work on Togo, and concerns chiefly that part of the country now under British Trusteeship.
- Scheller, H.* Das Togoland und die Sklavenkuste : Leben und Sitten der Eingeborenen, Natur, Klima, etc. *Berlin and Stuttgart*, 1885.
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- Partsch, J.* Togoland *Berlin*, 1893.
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- Dave, K.* Die deutschen Kolonien : Togo und Kamerun, Vol. I. *Leipzig*, 1909.
- Fisch, R.* Nord-Togo und seine westliche Nachbarschaft. *Basle*, 1911.
- The author gives a very full account of his travels through the Northern Territories and Northern Togo.
- Gartner, K.* Togo *Darmstadt*, 1924.
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A most elaborate publication. Vol. I contains Togoland. The illustrations are very numerous and beautifully produced.
- Muller, C.* Geschichte der Ewe-Mission *Bremen*, 1904.
- Schlunk, M.* Die Norddeutsche Mission in Togo *Bremen*, 1910 and 1912.
- Cardinall, A. W.* Tales told in Togoland *Oxford*, 1931.
- Crowther, F. C.* The Ewe-Speaking People *Gold Coast Review*, Vol. III, No. 1, 1927.
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- Erprith, J.* Die religion der Eweer in Sud-Togo *Leipzig*, 1911.
- Vestermann, D.* Grammatik der Ewe-Sprache *Berlin*, 1907.
- Vestermann, D.* A Study of the Ewe Language *Oxford*, 1930.
- Katray, R. S.* Tribes of the Ashanti Hinterland, 2 Vols.... *Oxford*, 1929.
- Armitage, C. H.* The Tribal Markings and Marks of Adornment of the Natives of the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast Colony. *London*, 1924.
- Duncan-Johnstone, A., & Blair, H. A.* Enquiry into the Constitution and Organisation of the Dagbon Kingdom. *Government Printer*, 1932.
- Annual Reports on Togoland to the League of Nations, 1922-1939, 1947-1948. *H.M. Stationery Office*.

APPENDIX XVI

Cross Reference to questions in Trusteeship Council's Provisional Questionnaire

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APPENDIX XVII

Relationships between English Units with Metric Equivalents

LENGTH

1 inch	= 2.540 centimetres
12 inches = 1 foot	= .3048 metres
3 feet = 1 yard	= .9144 metres
1,760 yards = 1 mile	= 1.609 kilometres

AREA

1 sq. foot	= .0929 sq. metres
9 sq. feet = 1 sq. yard	= .8361 sq. metres
4,840 sq. yards = 1 acre	= .4047 hectares
640 acres = 1 sq. mile	= 2.590 sq. kilometres

VOLUME

1 cubic foot	= .0283 cubic metres
--------------	----------------------

CAPACITY

1 pint	= .5682 litres
8 pints = 1 imperial gallon	= 4.546 litres

WEIGHT

1 ounce troy	= 31.10 grammes
1 ounce avoirdupois	= 28.35 grammes
16 ounces avoirdupois = 1 pound (lb.)	= .4536 kilogrammes
100 lbs. = 1 cental	= 45.36 kilogrammes
112 lbs. = 1 cwt.	= 50.80 kilogrammes
20 cwts. = 1 ton or long ton	= 1.016 tonnes

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