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EXAMINATION OF ANNUAL REPORTS:

TOGOLAND UNDER BRITISH ADMINISTRATION, 1948

PART III

OBSERVATIONS OF MEMBERS OF THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL
REPRESENTING THEIR INDIVIDUAL OPINIONS ONLY

I. GENERAL

General Advancement

The representative of Iraq believed that the Council might well emphasize development of roads, health and education.

The representative of the Philippines believed that the Administering Authority should quicken the pace of the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants in accordance with the objectives of the International Trusteeship System.

/II. POLITICAL
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II. POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT

Administrative Integration of the Territory with the Gold Coast

The representative of Belgium was of the opinion that the association of a territory as small as Togoland with the more extended territory of the Gold Coast would prove advantageous to the development of Togoland. Nevertheless, he considered that the Administering Authority should take into account as much as possible the desirability of maintaining the individual character of Togoland. While being associated with the Gold Coast, Togoland should retain its own basic administration and administrative structure.

The representative of China believed that administrative integration of the Territory with the Gold Coast had hampered the exercise by the Council of its supervisory functions.

The representative of the Philippines was impressed with the statement made by the representative of Belgium to the effect that although he considered that the association of Togoland with the Gold Coast would prove advantageous to the Territory, account should be taken of the desirability of leaving to Togoland, as far as possible, its individual character and that Togoland should retain its own basic administrative structure. In that view, if that structure was to be a democratic one in which the inhabitants could play a full part, it had to be governed by legislative organs proper to the Territory itself and not dominated or controlled by organs outside the Territory. Self-government for the Territory, being an express directive of the Charter and the Trusteeship Agreement, should be given adequate emphasis within the framework of whatever plans might be evolved in the future regarding possible amalgamation of the Territory with the Gold Coast, on one hand, or possible amalgamation with Togoland under French administration on the other hand. Integration of the northern and southern sections of the Trust Territory under a single administrative structure, should be given top priority in any scheme for the amalgamation of the Trust Territory with adjoining colonies or Trust Territories.

The representative of the Philippines stated that at its Fourth Session the Council adopted a recommendation aimed at giving the inhabitants of the Territory an increasing degree of participation in the executive, legislative

/and judicial

and judicial organs of government preparatory to self-government or independence. For the implementation of this, the Administering Authority limited itself mainly to existing organs shared between the Gold Coast and Togoland. If he was prepared to regard the people of the Gold Coast and Togoland as one, he would, without reserve, welcome the changes in and the liberalization of representation proposed by the Coussey Committee. He could even note with pleasure that it was proposed to give the Togoland people greater representation on the Legislative Council; but he could but note with disappointment that no place was intended to be reserved for them on the Executive Council. The Trusteeship Council had still to decide, however, whether it was in the best interests of the Togoland people to be one with the people of the Gold Coast.

The representative of the United Kingdom stated that, with regard to the complicated question of budgetary autonomy, the Philippines representative had suggested that apart from and without prejudice to the general question of the integral part arrangements, the Council might well call upon the Administering Authority to introduce a separate budget for the Territory. That would seem hardly feasible. As had already been explained on a number of occasions, the Territory was administered as an integral part of the Gold Coast under article 5 (a) of the Trusteeship Agreement. The suggestion therefore, if carried to its logical conclusion, would mean the complete rupture of the connexion between Togoland and the Gold Coast. The result would be a narrow and landlocked strip of Territory surrounded by a new customs and fiscal frontier which would be faced with a sudden and considerable increase in its expenditure - as it would no longer share its administration with the Gold Coast - while the very substantial accretion to the revenue of the Territory from the Gold Coast would disappear. As a consequence, its political, social, educational and medical development would be arrested, and all the work done by the Administering Authority, the Visiting Mission and the Council itself would have been wasted.

In view of those considerations he felt that budgetary autonomy which would necessarily entail the dissolution of the integral part arrangement would be not only a breach of the Trusteeship Agreement, but also a virtual impossibility. That did not mean that the Administering Authority was not aware

of the special international status of the Territory; on the contrary, in the proposed new Consultative Commission the British representation would be representative of the whole Territory. The Administering Authority would also bear in mind the Belgian representative's remarks on that subject that Togoland should be left its individual character whenever possible.

With reference to the Philippines representative's statement that the Council still had to decide whether it was in the best interests of the people of Togoland to be associated with the Gold Coast, he pointed out that that decision had been taken after the First World War and reaffirmed in no uncertain terms by the General Assembly in 1946. Furthermore, West Africa was rapidly moving forward, and the Gold Coast would shortly have a constitution which would make the most enlightened and progressive Trusteeship seem antiquated. Budgetary autonomy and its necessary corollary, the dissolution of the integral part arrangement would prevent British Togoland from participating in that great advance against the desire of the vast majority of the inhabitants of that Territory and in disregard of Article 76 (b) of the Charter.

Constitutional Reform

The representative of the United States of America pointed out that in view of the difference in the composition of the Select Committee, made up exclusively of inhabitants of the Gold Coast, and of the Consultative Commission, consisting of representatives of the two Togolands, their recommendations might be very different. He therefore urged that such constitutional reforms as might be proposed by the former be either not applied to the Trust Territory until the latter had completed its report on the desires of the inhabitants of the Togolands, or be applied provisionally and in such a manner as not to prejudice the proposals of the Consultative Commission.

The representative of the United Kingdom suggested that the observation by the representative of the United States of America that the functions of the Select Committees and the proposed new Consultative Commission might overlap, was not wholly correct. The prime function of the Select Committees was to work out in detail the general principles propounded by the Coussey Committee and accepted by His Majesty's Government, which concern the whole proposed new structure of the Government of the Gold Coast and the Trust Territory, with its

important developments concerning both the executive and the legislature. It was the intention of the Administering Authority that Togoland should play its part in this new structure, but the extent to which it might be found possible to carry out in practice the specific recommendations of the Coussey Committee in respect to Togoland would be decided only after the wishes of the people of the whole of the Territory had been ascertained and considered.

One way in which this would be done would be through the Consultative Commission, upon which British representation, apart from the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, would consist solely of representatives of the people of Togoland. Therefore, although there would inevitably be a degree of overlapping in a complicated question of this kind, the prime functions of the Select Committee and of the Consultative Commission were essentially different and complementary. He could give assurance that full weight would be given to the wishes of all the people of Togoland before any decisions regarding the proposed regional arrangements for that Territory were taken.

Southern Togoland Council

The representative of China considered that it was necessary to give wider scope to the functions of the Southern Togoland Council in order to bring the people closer to the attainment of self-government. The Trusteeship Council might recommend the gradual extension of the functions of the Southern Togoland Council to include budgetary and other powers.

The representative of Belgium noted with approval the establishment of a Council for Southern Togoland which would lead to a more extensive representation of the indigenous population.

The representative of the Philippines had been encouraged to find that a step in the direction of self-government seemed to have been taken in the establishment of the new Southern Togoland Council; but he had since been informed that this was primarily an electoral body from which a handful of representatives were sent, one to each, to various organs in the Gold Coast, and that there was at present no prospect of it being developed from a purely deliberative body to a legislative organ for the Trust Territory. He believed that this situation warranted a recommendation by the Council embodying the principle propounded by the representative of Belgium and looking to the

development of the Southern Togoland Council as a responsible legislative organ. In other words, while welcoming the establishment of a separate territorial council for Southern Togoland, the Council should recommend that it be given real legislative power, and should express the hope that this Council would eventually form the nucleus of a separate legislature for the whole Trust Territory. The Council would be standing on firm ground, in this connexion, because the petitions from the Trust Territory, particularly those emanating from the Togoland Union and the Natural Rulers and People, seemed to indicate dissatisfaction with the present sharing by Togoland of the Gold Coast organs, and a demand for the establishment of responsible organs for the Trust Territory itself. He had noted also that the Visiting Mission observed that the Southern Togoland Council, in its present restricted form, had failed to satisfy the wishes and aspirations of the Natural Rulers and their People.

The representative of the United States of America commended the Administering Authority for the establishment of a Southern Togoland Council as a deliberative and advisory body on which Native Authorities were represented. He was pleased to note that this Council had begun its work, including the election of a representative of Southern Togoland to the Gold Coast Legislative Council and the selection of Togoland to represent Southern Togoland on other bodies affecting both the Gold Coast Colony and the Southern Section of the Trust Territory, such as the Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Board.

The special representative, in reply to observations that the Southern Togoland Council should have legislative and budgetary powers, stated that the Council was representative of the local Native Authorities who themselves had legislative, budgetary and executive functions. He was unable to comment more fully on the suggestion of increased powers, since this matter was related to the reforms advocated by the Coussey Committee, at present under examination by Select Committees of the Legislative Council which would include the machinery, powers and functions, of local authorities and regional councils. With regard to the fear expressed that the examination of these matters by a Select Committee would overlap the proposed terms of reference of the Consultative Commission, he stated that the matter would be uniformly considered in the light of all views which might be expressed by both bodies, which would each have clearly distinct and separate aspects to consider.

III. ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT

General

The representative of the United States of America noted that, although the Territory was very limited in natural resources, there had been progress in the economic field. He was pleased to note the steps taken to permit wider participation by the inhabitants in economic activities.

The representative of the Philippines had gained the impression from the Annual Report, the Visiting Mission's Report and the many petitions clamouring for greater progress that a primitive economy was more or less general throughout the Territory. To say that the North of the Territory was particularly backward obviously did not imply that the South was particularly advanced, from the economic point of view. When, for instance, the Administering Authority referred to mechanical methods of agricultural cultivation, it meant mechanical methods in the Biblical-Ages sense of bullock-drawn ploughs, as the Mission noted in its report. It seemed to him that the time was long overdue for at least a serious beginning to be made in experimenting with really modern methods of development; the use of genuine mechanization, not only in the cultivation of the land but also in the opening up and maintenance of roads.

The special representative, in reply to the statement by the representative of the Philippines that a primitive economy seemed prevalent throughout the Territory, and to his reference to "Biblical-age mechanical methods" of agricultural cultivation, stated that some such methods were still in use in many sovereign states and were very efficient. It was necessary to take into consideration local circumstances; the cocoa industry, for example, was not susceptible to mechanical cultivation. Furthermore, African peasant farmers did not individually possess the financial resources to employ very modern mechanical methods, nor were they, being conservative persons, easily convinced that such methods were more efficient. Any introduction of mechanical methods would have to be realized on a cooperative basis. Demonstrations of modern mechanical farming implements which might be of use in tropical country had been made in the Gold Coast to food farmers, who had not yet adopted them, however, in the sphere of road construction and maintenance.

Northern Section

The representative of the United States of America noted that the

/Administering

Administering Authority had various projects under way or planned to accelerate economic progress in the North. He considered particularly commendable the sinking of fifty-eight new wells in Mamprusi alone. He hoped that the soil fertility survey now in progress, which he also considered commendable, would reach the Northern section of the Trust Territory earlier than 1954, the date indicated in the report. Since well-planned agricultural development was the prerequisite of sound economic development in that area, he felt that the Administering Authority might consider the possibility of providing for the services of an agricultural officer for the Northern Section.

Lack of budgetary autonomy

The representative of the Philippines recalled that the Council expressed concern over the difficulty in performing its supervisory functions with respect to the Territory arising out of its integration into different administrative divisions and sub-divisions of the Gold Coast, and recommended that, pending a final solution of the question of these administrative arrangements, the Administering Authority should take steps and institute measures such as budgetary autonomy for the Territory which would enable the Council better to perform its duties. He noted that the Administering Authority had responded to this recommendation by promising to supply fuller and accurate information or, if not possible, reliable estimates. He was, however, well aware of the always limited extent to which this was possible so long as the Territory had no budgetary autonomy and its finances were completely integrated for all practical purposes with those of the Gold Coast. He had noted that it was inevitable that certain items of revenue and expenditure had had to be separated in a purely arbitrary and artificial fashion, and that, under those circumstances, it was difficult to draw valid conclusions from them. He had also noted that this artificial separation of statistics had no practical value in the actual administration of the Territory, and that in fact it was carried out only for the somewhat academic purpose of endeavouring to meet the wishes of the Trusteeship Council.

Even if financial statistics could be accurately separated, it would still be a far cry from the drafting of a separate budget for the Territory. It was one thing to add up, at the end of a financial year, the various sums of money earned and expended in the Territory or on its behalf; it was an entirely different thing to establish at the beginning of a financial year a budget setting out the needs

of the Territory in maintenance and new development, indicating the expenditure required to meet those needs and showing the sources of revenue. A separate budget which was a far different thing from a separate statement of public accounts, was what the Council had in mind when it recommended that the Administering Authority should take measures such as the establishment of budgetary autonomy.

The Council had been informed of the extent to which the Administering Authority had sought to give effect to that recommendation. He noted that careful consideration had been given to the possibility of granting budgetary autonomy, but it had been found that this could be achieved only at the expense of instituting a customs and fiscal frontier between the Gold Coast and the Territory. The Administering Authority added that "Clearly this would be so greatly to the Territory's disadvantage that it is not considered advisable to pursue this suggestion." He considered that this statement introduced a new argument or at least placed new emphasis on one particular aspect of the question as to whether the Trust Territory should have a separate budget. In fact, it would almost appear that the Administering Authority had discarded all previous arguments in favour of that one. He did not feel inclined to accept it as a final obstacle to budgetary autonomy without knowing a good deal more about the need for such a customs and fiscal frontier and the expense involved, and without knowing how far this matter might in reality outweigh all the arguments in favour of budgetary autonomy in some form. In its statement, the Administering Authority mentioned, as an alternative, that the financial devolution to regional and local authorities which had been recommended by the Coussey Committee should go some way toward meeting the Council's wishes. However, he believed that it could not go very far because, as he understood the Coussey proposals, the present integration of Togoland with the Gold Coast would be maintained, if not strengthened, and the two sections of Togoland, Northern and Southern, would constitute indistinguishable parts of two regions of the Gold Coast. It might have been a different matter if Togoland as a whole were to be constituted as a separate region, having regional financial autonomy, but this was far from what the Coussey Committee proposed. Under those circumstances, he believed that the Council would feel obliged, while taking note of the Administering Authority's efforts to provide more detailed and accurate accounts for the Trust Territory, and while also taking note of the argument regarding a fiscal frontier, which had been raised against

/the establishment

the establishment of budgetary autonomy, to reiterate its previous recommendation that measures such as budgetary autonomy should be introduced; to ask for more detailed information as to the difficulties involved in establishing a customs and fiscal frontier; and to express the opinion that the Coussey proposals did not meet the Council's desire that the Trust Territory should have budgetary autonomy.

The representative of China referred to the fact that budget figures were only estimates as an example of how the Council was hampered in the exercise of its supervisory functions by the administrative integration of the Territory with the Gold Coast.

The special representative, in reply to the statement made by the representative of the Philippines that there was a complete difference between establishing at the beginning of each financial year a budget indicating expenditure required and sources of revenue, and adding up, at the end of a financial year, the various sums of money earned and expended in the Territory, assured him that the Gold Coast Government had no peculiar system of making estimates. Sums of expenditure required for Togoland were not arbitrary figures, but carefully calculated and known at the beginning of the financial year. However, budgetary autonomy for Togoland would be quite impossible; it could not have a separate system of revenue production to meet the deficit in relation to expenditure, nor could it have separate government services. It was administered as an integral part of the Gold Coast, which mainly subsidized it, and it was difficult, if not impossible, to conceive that budgetary autonomy would be of the slightest advantage or in the interests of the inhabitants.

Taxation

The representative of the Philippines drew attention to the observation of the Visiting Mission that, in spite of the relatively large incomes which they enjoyed, the cocoa farmers were subject to no more direct taxation than the community as a whole. He considered that this was an example of the inequity of the system of fixed head taxes, of which the Council had expressed disapproval in the case of other Trust Territories. In his opinion, it warranted a recommendation favouring a revision of the system of taxation, to allow for an equitable distribution of the burden, based on the ability of the taxpayer to pay.

The special representative, in reply to the statement by the representative of the Philippines concerning the desirability of increasing the tax contribution

of cocoa farmers, stated that he was sure that proposal would not be very popular with the farmers. Local taxation was administered solely by the local Native Authorities, which had their own budgetary and fiscal functions. However, principles to be followed in this respect, which would be established under the reforms recommended by the Coussey Committee, had been under examination by a Select Committee appointed by the Legislative Council. It was possible that a more intensive system of taxation would emerge which would ensure that higher-income recipients would contribute in larger measure to local revenue.

Cocoa Marketing Board

The representative of Iraq stated that, while realizing the difficulties in the question of cocoa production created by price fluctuation, the Council could recommend that more benefits might be diverted to the Trust Territory from the profits on cocoa sales, which were at present quite high. This might be done by giving the Territory hospitals, by building better roads, and through other direct improvements; details of the method could be left to the local authorities.

The representative of China stated that in view of the small tax paid by the cocoa farmers, he felt that a fair income tax levied on the profits of the Cocoa Marketing Board would alleviate the financial burden now resting on the Gold Coast Government as a result of its assuming responsibility for the administration of the Trust Territory.

The special representative, in reply to various remarks made by representatives, stated that the Cocoa Marketing Board was empowered by statute to contribute, with the prior approval of the Governor in Council, from the funds at its disposal such sums as it thought fit to any purpose or purposes likely, in the opinion of the Board, to benefit cocoa producers, and this matter was under periodic review by the Board. He would bring the views of Council members to the attention of the Board, and assured them that in any projects which might be approved, the interests of the Togoland cocoa producers would certainly not be overlooked.

IV. SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT

Wages and Standard of Living

The representative of China noted with satisfaction that wages were increased by 15 per cent in 1949, but he would welcome further studies on the standard of living.

Corporal Punishment

The representative of Belgium stated that his misgivings regarding corporal punishment had not been allayed by the 1948 Report which listed delinquents of rather young ages such as twelve and fourteen as having received corporal punishment. However, he would wish to have additional light on this point before passing judgment.

The representative of China stated that the existence of corporal punishment in Togoland was clearly contrary to the obligations undertaken by the Administering Authority under the Charter, the Trusteeship Agreement and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. He could not regard as satisfactory the observations of the Administering Authority on the status of corporal punishment in Togoland; no explanation was given as to why it deemed it undesirable to abolish corporal punishment. Taking into consideration the fact that whipping was decreasing as the result of the establishment of probation services in various localities and the Boys Industrial School at Agona Swedru, he was convinced that remedial measures could be taken which might result in the reduction of juvenile delinquency so as to make the award of whipping unnecessary. There was no clear evidence that it was absolutely impossible to replace corporal punishment with some other form of punishment having respect for human rights. He was concerned also regarding the punishment of whipping being meted out to young children. It was the total and formal abolition of corporal punishment, and not merely its humane administration, if there was such a thing, that the Administering Authority was called upon to carry out.

The representative of the United Kingdom, reiterated the statement of the Administering Authority's policy with regard to corporal punishment, which was to secure the progressive reduction of corporal punishment as a court sentence with the object of complete abolition as soon as practicable. Experience led it to believe that the wisest way of setting about to achieve this objective was the progressive removal of this sanction, and the provision of alternative methods of

methods of treatment. He could not accept the suggestion by the representative of China that the continuation of this punishment after the resolutions on the subject by the General Assembly and the Council was perhaps a breach of the Trusteeship Agreement or even of the Charter, since under Article 4 of the Agreement, the Administering Authority was responsible for the maintenance of peace, order and government of the Territory. He trusted that members of the Council would not feel that his Government had ignored the resolutions passed on this question, because they had been given the most earnest consideration; however, mindful of the responsibility set out in Article 4, it had come to the conclusion that it could not as yet proceed to complete abolition of corporal punishment although that remained its ultimate objective. He could offer the Council no hope that it would be found possible to modify that policy even if the Council should pass another resolution on the subject. The fact that no sentences of flogging had been awarded in the Territory for a number of years could hardly be used as an argument for removing the provision from the Statute Book since such reasoning would overlook the deterrent effect which the continuation of this provision undoubtedly had.

Water Supplies

The representative of Iraq was impressed by the grave problems created by the serious lack of water in many districts in the Territory. Although the Administering Authority might be commended for its achievement in digging wells he believed that, while aware of the difficulties involved, the Trusteeship Council should recommend to the Administering Authority the desirability of an overall pumping scheme making large-scale use of the Volta River and the bringing of water to the Northern District, which suffered especially from lack of water, before 1954 which was the date set in the present plan of the Administering Authority. He considered that the Council should impress upon the Administering Authority the great desirability of doing everything in its power to bring water to the north and south sooner than had been planned by the Administering Authority if possible.

The special representative, in reply to remarks concerning the question of water supplies, reiterated that both the Gold Coast Government and the Administering Authority, as evidenced in its observations on the Visiting Mission's Report, attached the greatest importance to this problem. The shortage of water existed in general throughout the Gold Coast, but the Trust
/ Territory was

Territory was in no way being neglected in favour of the Gold Coast, in fact, there had been a greater concentration of improvement there than in any other part, and the work begun would be intensified, subject to considerations of staff and materials. The place of the Volta River and other waterways had not been overlooked in the plan being drawn up, which concerned water for human consumption, irrigation and industrial purposes. The Gold Coast Government would lose no opportunity of putting into operation any practical and feasible measures which could be devised.

V. EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT

General

The representative of Iraq stated that the Council could ask the Administering Authority to bear in mind that particularly in Togoland there was a special need for spreading more education, within the limits of practicability.

The representative of Belgium noted that progress had been achieved in education. The training of teachers had been increased and a new college opened at Amedzofe. He emphasized that the State was responsible for public education, and that the State must ensure a situation in which the children under its administration were given the opportunity to receive an education. He expressed doubts that the Administering Authority's policy of leaving, in principle, the responsibility for primary education in the North in the hands of the Native Authorities would answer the needs of the people in view of the fact that it was impossible to compel the Native Authorities to open schools if they did not wish to. He believed that in such cases where Native Authorities did not attach interest to the field of education, or where they did not have sufficient resources in order to devote enough funds to achieve a satisfactory system of education, it was up to the Administering Authority to assume the responsibility of supervising education and organizing educational facilities; perhaps, with the help of private initiative, including missions, the necessary goal would then be achieved. To leave primary education to the Native Authorities was a solution which could be accepted only at the end of such a course of action, and not at its beginning.

The representative of Australia noted the advances in the Northern Section through the opening of new village day schools and night schools for illiterates.

The special representative stated that no fees were charged in respect of indigenous children in Native Authority day-schools of the Northern Section, expenses being met by the Native Authorities with the assistance of grants-in-aid from the Gold Coast Government. In boarding schools, the fees were sometimes as low as thirty shillings per annum and the travelling expenses of students living at some distance were paid by Native Authorities. He recalled that members of the Visiting Mission had been impressed by the high quality of buildings, equipment, training and pupils at the Native Authority boarding-schools at Yendi and Kete-Krachi. The Native Authorities, whose management of the schools had proved not detrimental but efficient, also were gaining valuable experience. The problem of spreading education more quickly in the Northern Section would not be

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solved by having the Central Government build and run schools; education required the support of public opinion more than any other department of Government activity, and it must be increasingly under direct popular local control. Furthermore, the general shortage of teachers throughout the Gold Coast precluded any increasing transfer of teachers from the South to the North, which was in any case made very difficult by vernacular language considerations, since it was the policy in the Gold Coast to teach children in the lower standards in their own vernacular. The Northern Section lacked the urge and impetus of educational demand which existed in the Southern Section, the reasons for this being economic, geographical and lack of interest, but it was felt that increasing participation of the North in the political, social and economic activities of Government might act as an incentive to an early appreciation of and demand for educational facilities, which would certainly be met within the limits of an ordered and balanced policy.

Teacher Training

The representative of the United States of America considered it important that, in view of the fact that an increased number of primary schools must be directly dependent upon the number of indigenous teachers trained, the Administering Authority should give serious consideration to the possibility of further expanding teacher-training facilities, particularly in the Northern Section. He noted that the 1948 Report indicated there were only 10 students from that entire section being trained as teachers and that only 732 children were enrolled in schools out of an estimated school-age population of 42,000. He understood the difficulties of pursuing a vigorous educational programme in this Section, but considered that this problem deserved the very serious attention and vigorous efforts of the Administering Authority.

The representative of Iraq observed that no more than ten students were engaged in teacher training in the Northern Section. He pointed out that primary education in the North could not spread without increasing the number of teachers. When one considered the Territory's history even the number of ten such student teachers was appreciative. Nevertheless, a recommendation to increase this number as rapidly as possible would be desirable.

The special representative stated that the Gold Coast Government did everything possible to encourage the flow of men and women to the teaching

profession. Although there was no Training College in the Northern Section, the Government College at Tamale, in the Protectorate, offered, free of charge, facilities which could be easily taken advantage of by students from the Northern Section.

Higher Education

The representative of Iraq believed that the presence of only one Togoland student at the University College of the Gold Coast, was much too small a number. The Council might recommend that more opportunities be afforded to the people of Togoland for making use of the College.

The special representative stated that, with reference to the Southern Section, the existing modern colleges were equipped for any increased demands and were readily capable of expansion. They had been built from funds provided by the Gold Coast Government from United Kingdom Colonial Welfare and Development grants; the fees were reasonable, and the teachers' salaries were met by the Central Government which also paid to the educational unit concerned a general annual capitation grant. The new secondary school at Ho, now opened, would undoubtedly benefit the Trust Territory; its enrollment, some thirty students in the first few months, would increase to 350, when the buildings were finished at a cost of almost a quarter of a million pounds to the Gold Coast Government. The University College of the Gold Coast, which would cost several million pounds, would undoubtedly benefit the Trust Territory. Four students from the Territory were now enrolled there, each of them held a Gold Coast Government scholarship of an average total value of £717. There were also seven students from the Territory taking courses of study in the United Kingdom, holding Gold Coast Government scholarships of a total value ranging from £650 to £2,000, according to their duration.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS

Form of the Annual Report

The representative of the United States of America considered the 1948 Report an improvement over the 1947 Report, particularly in that it included estimates of revenue and expenditures for the Trust Territory as distinct from the Gold Coast.