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Item 5 of the agenda

## EXAMINATION OF PETITIONS

### Fourth report of the Ad Hoc Committee on Petitions

Chairman: Mr. Melchor P. AQUINO (Philippines)

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1. The Ad Hoc Committee on Petitions, established by the Trusteeship Council at the fourth meeting of its seventh session, and composed of the representatives of Belgium, China, the Dominican Republic, New Zealand, the Philippines and the United States of America, examined during its fourth, fifth, seventh and tenth meetings on 28 and 29 June and 7 and 12 July 1950 the following petitions concerning Togoland under British administration referred to it by the Council:

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|---|----------------------|
| (1) Petition from the State Council of the Krachi Native Authority  | T/PET.6/14 and Add.1 |
| (2) Petition from the Conference of Farmers of Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship                        | T/PET.6/15 and Add.1 |
| (3) Petition from five natural rulers of Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship (Southern Section)           | T/PET.6/18           |
| (4) Petition from Hodo VI, Fiaga of Anfoega Division  | T/PET.6/19           |
| (5) Petition from the chiefs, elders and people of Biakpa   | T/PET.6/20           |
| (6) Petition from the headmen of Nawuli   | T/PET.6/69           |
| (7) Petition from Nana Kojo Kuma of Nanjoro   | T/PET.6/70           |
| (8) Petition from the Education Commission of the Togoland Association of the United Nations                    | T/PET.6/75           |
| (9) Petition from the Communal Development Commission, Kpandu   | T/PET.6/76           |
| (10) Petition from the Liatl Literate Union   | T/PET.6/77           |
| (11) Petition from the Health, Food and Agricultural Commission of the Togoland United Nations Association      | T/PET.6/79           |
| (12) Petition from the traditional native herbalists, rulers and subjects of Togoland under British Trusteeship | T/PET.6/80           |
| (13) Petition from Togbui Gbogbolulu, Divisional Head Chief of Vakpo  | T/PET.6/84           |
| (14) Petition from the Togoland Students' Union   | T/PET.6/85           |
| (15) Petition from the youth of Kratsi, Buem, Atando, Akpini, Awatime, Asogli, Nkonya, Anfoega and Santrokofi   | T/PET.6/88           |
| (16) Petition from the chiefs, councillors, elders and people of Luvudo   | T/PLT.6/89           |

/(17) Petition



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|------|---|-------------|
| (17) | Petition from the Akropong Ewe Students' Union  | T/PET.6/105 |
| (18) | Petition from the Convention Peoples' Party - upper<br>trans-Volta region   | T/PET.6/115 |
| (19) | Petition from the Awatime Native Authority  | T/PET.6/117 |
| (20) | Petition from the Togoland United Nations Association   | T/PET.6/118 |
| (21) | Petition from the Togoland United Nations Association   | T/PET.6/119 |
| (22) | Petition from Mr. G. K. Noamesi   | T/PET.6/120 |
| (23) | Petition from the TUNA Youth Section  | T/PET.6/121 |
| (24) | Petition from Mr. T. W. Kwami (Avatime N. A.<br>Representative on the Rural Development Committee<br>for Southern Togoland) | T/PET.6/122 |
| (25) | Petition from the women teachers of Togoland  | T/PET.6/123 |
| (26) | Petition from the Reverend T. K. Anku   | T/PET.6/124 |
| (27) | Petition from Mr. Emmanuel K. Akotia  | T/PET.6/126 |
| (28) | Petition from the Boy Scouts' Association, West Togoland  | T/PET.6/127 |
| (29) | Petition from Mr. A. A. Abayo   | T/PET.6/128 |
| (30) | Petition from the weavers of Amedzofe, Avatime  | T/PET.6/130 |
| (31) | Petition from Mr. Lawrence K. B. Ameh   | T/PET.6/131 |
| (32) | Petition from the Togo Political Road Labourers' Union  | T/PET.6/136 |
| (33) | Petition from the Ex-Servicemen's Union   | T/PET.6/138 |
| (34) | Petition from the Queen Mother Doe Motte of Ho  | T/PET.6/139 |
| (35) | Petition from the C.P.P. Regional Conference, Hohoe   | T/PET.6/145 |
| (36) | Petition from the Nkonya State Council  | T/PET.6/147 |
| (37) | Petition from Mr. S. A. Azuma   | T/PET.6/148 |
| (38) | Petition from the Togoland Council  | T/PET.6/151 |
| (39) | Petition from Mr. V. O. Anku, President, Togoland<br>United Nations Association   | T/PET.6/154 |

- (40) Petition from Samuel Walter Ateridom IV, Divisional Chief of Kpedze T/PET.6/74-T/PET.7/71
- (41) Petition from the natural rulers and people of Western Togoland T/PET.6/78-T/PET.7/78
- (42) Petition from the Economic and Social Commission of the Togoland Association for the United Nations T/PET.6/81-T/PET.7/79
- (43) Petition from the Akpini Native Authority T/PET.6/83-T/PET.7/81
- (44) Petition from Nana Yao Buakah IV, Sub-Divisional Chief of Baglo, Buem State T/PET.6/86-T/PET.7/82
- (45) Petition from the Anfoega Duonenyo Working Committee T/PET.6/90-T/PET.7/83
- (46) Petition from Togbe Howusu XI, Paramount Chief, Asogli State T/PET.6/92-T/PET.7/85
- (47) Petition from Mr. E. O. Kofi Dumoga, General Secretary, Togoland Union T/PET.6/94-T/PET.7/87
- (48) Petition from the Ewe Youth Association T/PET.6/101-T/PET.7/93
- (49) Petition from Mr. E. A. Anthonio and nine others T/PET.6/103-T/PET.7/95
- (50) Petition from Mr. Doji Iartey Tyihs-Jawson T/PET.6/108-T/PET.7/99
- (51) Petition from the Akpini Youth Society T/PET.6/114-T/PET.7/106
- (52) Petition from the Buem Native Authority T/PET.6/116-T/PET.7/107
- (53) Petition from the women of Avatime T/PET.6/129-T/PET.7/109
- (54) Petition from Mr. William L. Akagbor T/PET.6/132-T/PET.7/110
- (55) Petition from Mr. Winifried K. Etsi Tettey, Togoland United Nations Association- (Avatime region) T/PET.6/133-T/PET.7/111
- (56) Petition from Mr. Lawrence K. Koku Dugboyele T/PET.6/135-T/PET.7/112
- (57) Petition from Mr. A. K. Odame T/PET.6/144-T/PET.7/117

2. Mr. Harrott and Mr. Sutherland participated in the examination as the special representatives of the Administering Authority.
3. The Ad Hoc Committee submits herewith to the Council its report on these petitions.
4. A great number of these petitions raised the questions of unification of Eweland or unification of the Togolands, which the Trusteeship Council had decided to examine in plenary session without referring these petitions to the Ad Hoc Committee. At the same time, all these petitions raised various other questions, usually of a general character, concerning Togoland under British administration and therefore were considered also by the Ad Hoc Committee.
5. The Ad Hoc Committee noted the fact that almost all the petitions had been received by the Visiting Mission to West Africa. It felt that many petitioners, in submitting their communications to the Visiting Mission, intended primarily to furnish the Mission with information on the conditions in the Territory rather than submit formal petitions requesting action by the Trusteeship Council. The Ad Hoc Committee appreciated the fact that the Visiting Mission had, to a certain extent, taken the points raised in these documents into account in drafting its report. It was, however, of the opinion that the Visiting Mission, presumably for lack of time, had not been able to make a study of these petitions in its report. Had it been possible for it to make specific comments on the communications received - indicating which were to be considered as mere memoranda and which outlined problems deserving special attention, making a preliminary study of some of them and singling out those which, in its opinion were to be given special consideration in the Trusteeship Council - it would have been much easier for the Council and its Ad Hoc Committee on Petitions at the sixth and seventh sessions to dispose of hundreds of petitions listed in the agenda.  
  
The Ad Hoc Committee was of the opinion that the Trusteeship Council should bear these considerations in mind in drafting the terms of reference and making the necessary arrangements for future Visiting Missions.
6. Instead of examining those parts of the petitions dealing with general questions, other than unification matters, petition by petition, the Ad Hoc Committee decided, at the suggestion of its Chairman, to follow the procedure already adopted during the sixth session and examine simultaneously identical or similar questions raised in all these petitions. To this end, the Ad Hoc

/Committee

Committee decided to follow as a general guide in its work the classification of petitions in document T/641.

7. The Ad Hoc Committee was of the opinion that not all the groups of questions listed in that document merited a special resolution as many of the questions had already been fully considered by the Council in the course of its examination of the annual reports for 1947 and 1948 on the administration of the Territory. It considered, however, that certain parts of document T/641, which were more or less specific, raised matters of special importance, or had elicited noteworthy observations by the Administering Authority, should be dealt with separately.

8. The Ad Hoc Committee therefore examined separately a number of petitions dealing with a limited number of questions and adopted a separate resolution on each of them.

9. The Ad Hoc Committee further examined separately a number of questions on which it considered that a certain course of action was required, and adopted a separate resolution on each of them.

10. On the remaining general questions, the Ad Hoc Committee decided to adopt one single comprehensive resolution. This resolution merely drew the attention of the petitioners to the fact that the various general questions raised in their petitions had been and would be examined by the Council in connexion with its consideration of annual reports on the administration of the Territory, and invited the Secretary-General to furnish the petitioners with the recommendations adopted by the Council in this respect and other relevant documents.

A. PETITIONS ON WHICH SEPARATE RESOLUTIONS WERE ADOPTED

Ten petitions dealing with a limited number of questions were singled out by the Ad Hoc Committee and separate resolutions on them were adopted.

I. PETITION FROM HODO VI, FIAGA OF ANFOEGA

DIVISION (T/PET.6/19)

(a) Summary of the petition

In the name of the people of Anfoega Division, Hodo VI, Fiaga of Anfoega Division (T/PET.6/19), states that since the introduction of the "amalgamation" scheme of local government in 1933, Anfoega Division has remained independent, finding this form of government unprogressive and the ordinance governing it undemocratic, unconstitutional and foreign to native tradition. He complains that because of this resolution of the Anfoega Division the Administering Authority has wilfully but indirectly retarded the progress of the Division by denying it local judicial authority, by refusing to give grants-in-aid to the two senior schools in the Division, and by denying it a postal agency until 1947. He offers general criticisms of the "amalgamation" scheme, stating that it denies the people of the Territory a joint council for chiefs, a legislative council, responsible government, trained magistrates, economic planning, social welfare, educational development and advancement in agriculture and industries. He requests that, with regard to Anfoega Division, the Division be granted the right of jurisdiction and be recognized as a state during the interim when the petition is under consideration. With regard to the general administration of the Territory, he asks that the Administering Authority take immediate action to implement the provisions of Article 73 of the United Nations Charter.

(b) Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

The written observations of the Administering Authority are contained in document T/478.

After having explained at length the background of the "amalgamation" scheme, the Administering Authority deals with the specific points raised in the petition from Hodo VI, Fiaga of Anfoega Division.

It recognized that the divisions remaining unamalgamated had not shared in the general development of local government institutions, but denies that steps had been taken to retard the progress of Anfoega. It points out

/(a) that



(a) that though Anfoega had no native court, its people were not denied legal rights since all cases could be heard in the Magistrate's Court; (b) that the infant-junior section of the two senior schools in Anfoega were assisted by grants from the Government; and (c) that there was now a postal agency at Anfoega.

The Administering Authority also makes detailed comments on the general criticisms of the "amalgamation" scheme in the following matters: joint council for chiefs, legislative council, responsible government, district commissioners cum magistrates, economic planning, social welfare, educational development, agriculture and industries.

The special representative submitted supplementary observations in the form of an oral statement at the seventh meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee.

He pointed out that the District Commissioners had been making constant efforts, during the past thirty years, to educate the inhabitants to the advantages of amalgamation. There were, however, always two opposing factions in the area, one desiring that the three unamalgamated divisions join with each other, and the other desiring amalgamation with existing authorities; and no clear majority opinion had yet been expressed. Under the new reforms an unlimited choice would no longer be given, and the inhabitants would be incorporated under some local authority.

(c) Action taken by the Ad Hoc Committee

This petition was first examined on 1 March 1950 during the ninth meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee on petitions established by the Trusteeship Council at its sixth session, and action on it was deferred. It was then examined and discussed at the fourth and seventh meetings of the Ad Hoc Committee on 28 June and 7 July 1950. The relevant discussion is contained in documents T/AC.20/SR.9 and T/AC.24/SR.4 and SR.7.

At its tenth meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution which is reproduced below as resolution 1.

(2) PETITION FROM TOGBUI GBOGBOLULU, DIVISIONAL HEAD CHIEF  
OF VAKPO (T/PET.6/84)

(a) Summary of the petition

The petitioner submits a number of complaints about the medical facilities, economic development, water supply, town planning, and postal, telephonic and telegraphic services in the Division of Vakpo.

The medical facilities in the Division are allegedly inadequate and the nearest hospital is thirty-two miles away. It is requested that a well-equipped dispensary be established in Vakpo.

It is charged that the Division is neglected in economic development schemes, and it is requested that the growing of groundnuts, the only economic product of the Territory, be assisted and encouraged.

The present water supply in the Division is considered poor, and its improvement is requested.

The petitioner states that the Senior District Officer at Ho in 1945 instructed the chiefs to collect sand and stones for improving the lay-out of towns along the main road. The chiefs and people played their role, but up to the present time, he charges, the central government has taken no action.

The petitioner objects to the policy of the administration governing the installation of postal agencies in the Territory and complains of the inadequate postal, telephone and telegraph services. He charges that the Vakpo postal agency has no savings facilities, and requests improvements in these matters.

(b) Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

The written observations of the Administering Authority are contained in document T/688. The Administering Authority points out that if the Vakpo people are impatient for development they can either pay a higher tax rate and arrange with the Akpini Native Authority to build a dispensary for them, or they can build it themselves. In the latter case they would probably obtain assistance from the Government funds at the disposal of the local development committee.

The advice and assistance of Government agricultural staff is always available to those farmers desiring it. Vakpo has been surveyed for wells which will be constructed.

With regard to the request for a postal agency the Administering Authority states that it is not prepared to erect a full-scale post office in every village

until other more pressing developments have been carried out. It is stated that postal agencies are normally run as a part-time occupation by a shop-keeper or other suitable person, who is paid an allowance by the Native Authority concerned.

It is stated that, although there is insufficient savings bank business at Vakpo to justify the extension of savings bank facilities to the division, there is a mobile savings bank unit which tours the area and visits Vakpo regularly.

A supplementary statement was also made by the special representative at the seventh meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee. With regard to the collection of sand and stones for improving the towns along the main road he stated that he had no information regarding that particular case. He observed, however, that the people themselves had requested improvements in the roads but such renovations had proved impracticable. One hundred thousand pounds had been voted by the Gold Coast Government in 1949 for local development schemes in the Gold Coast and Trust Territory. Six thousand pounds of this had been allocated to southern Togoland. That was, in fact, the highest individual allocation made to any district. The petitioners as could apply to the Rural Development Committee which was empowered to give financial assistance in accordance with the conditions laid down by the Committee.

(c) Action taken by the Ad Hoc Committee

This petition was examined and discussed at the fifth and seventh meetings of the Ad Hoc Committee on 29 June and 7 July 1950. The relevant discussion is contained in documents T/AC.24/SR.5 and 7.

At its tenth meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution which is reproduced below as resolution 2.

(3) PETITION FROM THE WEAVERS OF AMEDZOFE (T/PET.6/130)

(a) Summary of the petition

The weavers of Amedzofe state that they would be grateful if they were helped with weaving machines, looms, dyes and other material connected with weaving. They also ask for the introduction of mechanized agriculture so that the area may grow its own cotton to meet the needs of the weaving industry for cotton yarn.

(b) Summary

(b) Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

The written observations of the Administering Authority are contained in document T/661. It is stated that the Avatime weaving industry, started in 1943 by the West African Institute of Arts and Crafts, introduced two innovations, the spinning wheel and the broad loom. During the war, with the object of achieving a maximum output, the industry was heavily subsidized by the Gold Coast Government, but at the end of the war, when imports of cotton prints increased, the subsidies were considered no longer justified and were discontinued, and the looms and spinning wheels handed over to the spinners and weavers. It is stated that the industry rapidly became moribund, but with the inauguration of the Southern Togoland Rural Development Committee in 1949 attempts were made to revive it, and the aid of the Gold Coast Industrial Development Corporation was obtained. Though the weavers in a number of areas succeed in making a fair profit on hand-woven cloths of traditional patterns, the Administering Authority points out that locally-grown cotton is too limited in quantity and too high in price to compete with imported yarns. A supplementary statement to the same effect was also made by the special representative at the seventh meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee.

(c) Action taken by the Ad Hoc Committee

This petition was examined and discussed at the fifth and seventh meetings of the Ad Hoc Committee on 29 June and 7 July 1950. The relevant discussion is contained in documents T/AC.24/SR.5 and SR.7.

At its tenth meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution which is reproduced below as resolution 3.

(4) PETITION FROM THE LIATI LITERATE UNION (T/PET.6/77)

(a) Summary of the petition

The petitioners state that their Division lacks sanitary and medical facilities. They request that a dispensary and sanitary officers be provided.

They maintain that postal services are inadequate and not easily accessible to the inhabitants, who have to travel from eight to twenty-four miles to reach the nearest post office. They request that a post office be established in Agbonyra.

(b) Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

The written observations of the Administering Authority are contained

in document T/642. It is stated that extension of the public services depends upon the availability of funds. The people could, if they wished, pay a higher tax in order to obtain better facilities for their villages; they should apply to the Akpini Native Authority.

It is pointed out that in 1948 the Government spent £59,860 on medical services in Togoland, in addition to which the Akpini Native Authority spent £141. A Red Cross travelling maternity clinic operated in the Territory in 1948.

With regard to the request for a post office, the Administering Authority states that nearly every village in the Territory asks for a postal agency on the grounds of prestige but with little reference to the volume of mail or the cost of the service. Agbonyra is on a main motor road on which there are frequent lorries connecting with a town four miles away which has a postal agency.

A supplementary statement was also made by the special representative at the fifth meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee. He pointed out that the question of the establishment of a post office at Liatl would depend on the volume of traffic in that district; the Postmaster-General was the deciding authority in such matters. He did not consider that there was any prospect of establishing a postal agency at Liatl.

(c) Action taken by the Ad Hoc Committee

This petition was examined and discussed at the fifth and seventh meetings of the Ad Hoc Committee on 29 June and 7 July 1950. The relevant discussion is contained in documents T/AC.24/SR.5 and SR.7.

At its tenth meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution which is reproduced below as resolution 4.

(5) PETITION FROM THE WOMEN TEACHERS OF TOGOLAND (T/PET.6/123)

(a) Summary of the petition

The petitioners complain of the lack of secondary schools and institutions of higher learning in the Territory and state that the many girls who complete their primary education have no chance either to continue their education or to learn a trade. They request that colleges, secondary schools and training centres with low tuition fees be established in the Territory.

/They also



They also complain that medical care for pregnant women, nursing mothers and infants is inadequate and request that scholarships be given to girls with primary education in order that they may study and train abroad in the fields of nursing and midwifery.

(b) Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

The written observations of the Administering Authority are contained in document T/653. The Administering Authority points out that though there is no secondary school for girls in the Territory there are four in the Gold Coast which pupils from Togoland may enter on the same terms as pupils from the Gold Coast. There are two teacher-training colleges in the Territory.

Training for nurses is provided at the Nurses' Training Centre at Korle Bu Hospital in Accra. Further facilities will be available when the new hospital at Kumasi in Ashanti is completed.

A supplementary statement was also made by the special representative at the fifth meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee. He noted that the Visiting Mission had seen the mobile ambulance service which had been set up in the southern section. The service was available to maternity patients. Although the Administering Authority was not completely satisfied with the medical care provided, great progress had nevertheless been made in that direction during the last ten years.

With regard to the request that "scholarships be given to girls with primary education", the qualifications required before a person could be trained as a nurse were higher than those provided by primary education.

Nursing careers in Government service had been made very attractive and in addition midwifery services were provided by some indigenous authorities. Everything possible was being done in that field.

(c) Action taken by the Ad Hoc Committee

This petition was examined and discussed at the fifth and seventh meetings of the Ad Hoc Committee on 29 June and 7 July 1950. The relevant discussion is contained in documents T/AC.24/SR.5 and SR.7.

At its tenth meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution which is reproduced below as resolution 5.

(6) PETITION FROM MR. S. A. AZUMA (T/PET.6/148)

(a) Summary of the petition

Mr. S. A. Azuma, an inmate of the leper settlement at Ho, complains of harsh and arbitrary treatment accorded the inmates of the settlement by the officer in charge. He claims that lepers are forced to do heavy work every day despite bi-weekly injections with their resulting pains and discomfort, and that as a result of these conditions many lepers are leaving the settlement. He requests that the conditions for the lepers be improved.

(b) Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

The written observations of the Administering Authority are contained in document T/698. Reference is invited to the comments of the Visiting Mission on the Ho Leper Settlement, on pages 43-44 of document T/465 which reads as follows:

"The Mission was impressed not only with the aspect of the actual treatment of this disease, but with the devotion shown by the Director and his staff to their work, and by the success of their efforts to create for the patients an atmosphere of normal village life, with many facilities including a school for the leper children. The Mission felt that this was an example of human as well as medical achievement worthy of the highest commendation."

The Administering Authority states that while in the past the policy at this leper settlement was to provide only accommodation, foodstuffs and treatment for the inhabitants of the settlement, recently this policy has been revised and, through the construction of various amenities in which the co-operation of all patients who were physically fit was needed and employed, the settlement has been reconstituted into a self-supporting and vigorous community living on lines as nearly normal as possible. This programme was undertaken with the approval of the majority of the inhabitants of the settlement, and most patients have benefited both physically and mentally from the community effort. A small proportion of the inmates, however, did not agree with the new policy. Of these seventy-two have left voluntarily and three were expelled for not co-operating with the treatment and for persistent disobedience of the settlement's rules. The petitioner, the Administering Authority states, was among the seventy-two who left voluntarily, but before leaving he had made no complaint to the lay worker or to the medical officer in charge. A letter from the Settlement Improvement Committee is attached to the Administering Authority's observations; the committee, composed of elders and members of the leper colony, indignantly protests the petitioner's allegations.

(c) Action taken by the Ad Hoc Committee

This petition was examined and discussed at the fifth and seventh meetings of the Ad Hoc Committee on 29 June and 7 July 1950. The relevant discussion is contained in documents T/AC.24/SR.5 and SR.7.

At its tenth meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution which is reproduced below as resolution 6.

(7) PETITION FROM THE TOGO POLITICAL ROAD LABOURERS' UNION

(T/PET.6/136)

(a) Summary of the petition

The petitioners complain that, despite the high cost of living, their present wages (2s. 6d. per working day) are low, and request that the "future government for the whole Togoland" consider their cause.

(b) Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

The written observations of the Administering Authority are contained in document T/665.

It is stated that all Government road labourers are paid at approved rates, the average monthly wage being £3.5.0. Wages and living and working conditions of such employees are under constant review by the Labour Department and there is ample machinery for dealing with labour problems.

A supplementary statement was also made by the special representative at the seventh meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee. He pointed out that, in addition to the basic wage, a 15 per cent cost-of-living allowance had been paid in 1949. The cost-of-living allowance had recently been raised and was now about 20 per cent. The increased cost-of-living allowances had come into force on 1 April 1950 and, to the best of his knowledge, there had since been no further representations on the subject.

(c) Action taken by the Ad Hoc Committee

This petition was examined and discussed at the fifth and seventh meetings of the Ad Hoc Committee on 29 June and 7 July 1950. The relevant discussion is contained in documents T/AC.24/SR.5 and SR.7.

At its tenth meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution which is reproduced below as resolution 7.

(8) PETITION FROM THE EX-SERVICEMEN'S UNION  
(T/PET.6/138)

(a) Summary of the petition

The Ex-Servicemen's Union, comprising veterans of the last World War, complains that the promises made to them during the war have not been fulfilled and that their needs and welfare are at present ignored by the Administering Authority. The petitioners request that the "permanent future government" take into consideration the part they played in the war.

(b) Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

The written observations of the Administering Authority are contained in document T/655.

The Administering Authority states that most ex-servicemen have been resettled without difficulties. The relatively small number of applicants for employment for whom posts were not found have either left the Territory or found employment themselves. The Labour Department continues to watch over the needs of ex-servicemen.

(c) Action taken by the Ad Hoc Committee

This petition was examined and discussed at the fifth and seventh meetings of the Ad Hoc Committee on 29 June and 7 July 1950. The relevant discussion is contained in documents T/AC.24/SR.5 and SR.7.

At its tenth meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution which is reproduced below as resolution 8.

(9) PETITION FROM THE CHIEF, ELDERS AND PEOPLE OF BIAKPA  
(T/PET.6/20)

(a) Summary of the petition

The petitioners state that in their village of Biakpa, with a population of only about 400, there are two infant-junior schools, an Ewe Presbyterian vernacular school established in 1912 and a Roman Catholic school established in 1943. Maintaining that the village is not large enough to support two schools and that the presence of the second school is creating dissidence in the village and retarding the political, educational and social progress of the people, the petitioners appeal to the United Nations stating that "by January 1950.... (they) want to see only one education institution in..... (their) village, the Ewe Presbyterian I/J School".

/(b) Summary



(b) Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

The written observations of the Administering Authority are contained in document T/480.

The Administering Authority explained at length the background of the Ewe Presbyterian Infant Junior School and the Roman Catholic Infant Junior School. The former which was opened in 1912 and was "designated" in 1946, had an enrolment of seventy-two and had expanded to standard 2 in 1949. The latter, which was opened in 1941, and is still "undesignated", had an enrolment of seventy-nine and had expanded to standard 3 in the same year.

It added that in 1946, an Education Department Survey Team visited Biakpa and recommended that both schools should be extended to include Junior classes and that the steady increase in the enrolment of both schools between 1931 and 1948 proved that this recommendation was fully justified.

The Administering Authority further stated that the Ho/Kpandu District Education Committee, whose functions were purely advisory, received a request from the petitioners for the closure of the Biakpa Roman Catholic School and in 1948 "decided" that the school should be closed, but that Bishop Holland, the Roman Catholic Bishop of the Lower Volta Vicariate, declined to concur to the amalgamation of the two schools in Biakpa under a Joint Board of Management.

The Administering Authority concluded that in view of its obligations under article 12 of the Trusteeship Agreement, it was not the policy of the Gold Coast Government to close down schools to suit denominational convenience.

The Administering Authority also made detailed comments on the minor points raised in the petitions.

In further information transmitted to the members of the ad hoc Committee on Petitions established by the Trusteeship Council at its sixth session (T/AC.20/L.4 and Corr.1) the Administering Authority stated that neither school normally received assistance from the Government. The teachers at the Ewe Presbyterian School, however, had received a temporary allowance from the Government, and part of a Government education grant to the Avatime Native Authority had been allocated to the school, whereas the teachers of the "undesignated" Roman Catholic School had not received any temporary allowance, nor had funds been allocated to the school by the Avatime Native Authority.

In the view of the Administering Authority, however, the receipt of

/financial



financial assistance was irrelevant, as both schools were necessary to satisfy the educational needs of the area.

A supplementary statement to the same effect was also made by the special representative at the seventh meeting of the present ad hoc Committee.

(c) Action taken by the Ad Hoc Committee.

This petition was first examined, during its ninth meeting on 1 March 1950, by the Ad Hoc Committee on Petitions established by the Trusteeship Council at its sixth session, and action on this petition was deferred. It was then examined and discussed at the fifth and seventh meetings of the Ad Hoc Committee on 29 June and 7 July 1950. The relevant discussion is contained in documents T/AC.20/SR.9 and T/AC.24/SR.5.

At its tenth meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution which is reproduced below as resolution 9.

(10) PETITION FROM THE BOY SCOUTS' ASSOCIATION OF TOGOLAND  
(T/PET.6/127)

(a) Summary of the petition

The petitioners, in a memorandum to UNESCO submitted through the Visiting Mission, request the Government to protect and enforce the legal status of the Boy Scouts' Association in Togoland and suggest that the educational authorities should give more attention to scouting as part of their educational work. The petitioners also request financial help from the United Nations to assist them in their various scouting activities and suggest that a scout headquarters with trained staff be established for Togoland under United Kingdom trusteeship.

(b) Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

The written observations of the Administering Authority are contained in document T/650. It is stated that the practical interest of the Gold Coast Government in the Boy Scouts Association is demonstrated by its provision of grants of L4,650 and L2,650 to the association in the last two years.

(c) Action taken by the Ad Hoc Committee

This petition was examined and discussed at the fifth and seventh meetings of the Ad Hoc Committee on 29 June and 7 July 1950. The relevant discussion is contained in documents T/AC.24/SR.5 and SR.7.

At its tenth meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution which is reproduced below as resolution 10.

B. QUESTIONS ON WHICH SEPARATE RESOLUTIONS WERE ADOPTED

Twelve questions were singled out by the Ad Hoc Committee for treatment in separate resolutions containing specific recommendations.

(1) QUESTION OF THE POWERS OF DISTRICT COMMISSIONERS

(a) Summary of the complaint

1. The Convention People's Party (T/PET.6/115) charges that the district commissioners exercise judicial as well as executive powers, have more power over a native state than the chief himself, and can override any decision taken by a state council. Maintaining that the Gold Coast laws are enforced in the Territory and that Togoland is not represented on the law making body of the colony, the petitioners claim that their chiefs are reduced to the level of mere servants.

(b) Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

The written observations of the Administering Authority are contained in document T/679. The Administering Authority states that the powers of the district commissioners are statutory and are not abused. It is further stated that a representative of Southern Togoland now sits in the Gold Coast Legislative Council.

A supplementary statement was also made by the special representative at the seventh meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee. He stated that there was no interference by the district commissioners in the traditional and statutory powers of chiefs. The emphasis of the system of indirect rule lay in building up Native Authorities into bodies of local government. The powers of the district commissioners were thus becoming more and more advisory and would be almost entirely so under the constitutional reforms envisaged in the Coussey proposals.

(c) Action taken by the Ad Hoc Committee

This question was examined and discussed at the fourth and seventh meetings of the Ad Hoc Committee on 28 June and 7 July 1950. The relevant discussion is contained in documents T/AC.24/SR.4 and SR.7.

At its tenth meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution which is reproduced below as resolution 11.

(2) QUESTION OF THE STATUS OF CHIEFS

(a) Summary of the complaint

1. Claiming that the Nkonyas were the dominant people in the area before the advent of the Europeans and that the British Government had on different occasions signed trade treaties with their kings, the Nkonya State Council (T/PET.6/147)

/charges

charges that the Native Administration Ordinance of 1933 deprived the petitioners of their titles and their jurisdiction.

(b) Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

The written observations of the Administering Authority are contained in document T/689. The Administering Authority states that Nkonya is not a "state" but an unamalgamated division and has not so far chosen to join any other unit to form a Native Authority.

A supplementary statement was also made by the special representative at the fourth meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee. He explained that the Nkonyas represented a very small division having a population of some 8,000. When the United Kingdom had been granted the mandate, after the end of the first World War, it had discovered a whole series of separate divisions. The Governments of the United Kingdom and the Gold Coast had tried to amalgamate the various related territories according to the will of the people. Certain kindred areas had been merged into workable units and in 1933 a Native Administration Ordinance had been drawn up. Some divisions, however, had refused to amalgamate. There was no question of having deprived individuals of their titles; persons who held traditional titles (that of "king", among others) had been allowed to retain them. With reference to the complaint regarding jurisdiction, the inhabitants had refused to accept the "amalgamation" scheme of local government; if, however, they changed their minds, they would enjoy the rights of legislation and jurisdiction vested in Native Authorities.

(c) Action taken by the Ad Hoc Committee

This question was examined and discussed at the fourth and seventh meetings of the Ad Hoc Committee on 28 June and 7 July 1950. The relevant discussion is contained in documents T/AC.24/SR.4 and SR.7.

At its tenth meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution which is reproduced below as resolution 12.

(3) QUESTION OF NATIVE AUTHORITY COUNCILS

(a) Summary of the complaints

1. The Youth of Kratsi, Buem, etc., (T/PET.6/88) state that the system of nomination of non-chiefs to Native Authority Councils is undemocratic and inimical to the wishes of the youth.
2. The Tuna Youth Section (T/PET.6/121) declares that the Native Authority (Southern Section of Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship) Ordinance, 1949, /is dictatorial,

is dictatorial, undemocratic and inimical to the inhabitants of the Territory and that the composition of the present Native Authority Council is unconstitutional. The petitioners request that members of the Southern Togoland Council be elected by public vote.

(b) Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

The written observations of the Administering Authority are contained in documents T/685 and T/693. The Administering Authority states that until recently the Native Authority normally consisted of the same persons as the traditional State Council, but in accordance with the wishes of the people for wider representation the membership was expanded by the Native Authority (Southern Section of Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship) Ordinance, which came into effect in September 1949. Now, it is stated, 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. These non-chiefs are at present appointed by nomination in consultation with the people, but will in future be elected. The Native Authority Ordinance empowers "natural rulers" and other representatives of the people to perform acts as members of Native Authorities which they were not entitled to do by custom. Their administrative powers have thus been increased and the modifications in the composition of the Authorities have made them more rather than less democratic.

With regard to the election of members to the Southern Togoland Council, the Administering Authority states that members of the Council are chosen freely by the Native Authorities from among their own members.

A supplementary statement was also made by the special representative at the seventh meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee. He pointed out that the changes in the membership of Native Authority councils had been discussed with all the Native Authorities concerned before the changes had been made.

(c) Action taken by the Ad Hoc Committee

This question was examined and discussed at the fourth and seventh meetings of the Ad Hoc Committee on 28 June and 7 July 1950. The relevant discussion is contained in documents T/AC.24/SR.4 and SR.7.

At its tenth meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution which is reproduced below as resolution 13.

(4) QUESTION OF LAND

(a) Summary of the complaints

1. Mr. W. K. E. Tettey (T/PET.6/133-7/111) states that in spite of existing laws, large fractions of land have been purchased by foreigners mostly from the Gold Coast.

(b) Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

The written observations of the Administering Authority are contained in document T/690. Reference is invited to paragraphs 83-88 of the 1948 Report on the Territory. Paragraph 83 states that an ordinance of 1924 renders it unlawful for any native in the Territory, without the previous consent of the Governor, to alienate any estate right or interest in, or with respect to, land, to any person who is not a native of the Territory. It is further stated that full publicity was given to the Administration (Togoland under British Mandate) Ordinance 1924 referred to above when it came into force and on many occasions since.

The special representative also made supplementary statements at the fifth and seventh meetings of the Ad Hoc Committee. He refuted the statement contained in that petition and, referring to paragraph 87 of the Annual Report for 1948, explained that the existing laws governed only transfer by purchase, but did not prohibit the leasing of land to foreigners. Some land in the Territory might consequently be held on lease by foreigners, but no sales of land had been permitted. He pointed out that no specific instances of purchase of land by foreigners were cited in the petition.

He further indicated that the enforcement of the observance of the land tenure system was left to the people themselves, and it was for the chiefs to ensure that the land was preserved for the benefit of the people.

(c) Action taken by the Ad Hoc Committee

This question was examined and discussed at the fifth and seventh meetings of the Ad Hoc Committee on 29 June and 7 July 1950. The relevant discussion is contained in documents T/AC.24/SR.5 and SR.7.

At its tenth meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution which is reproduced below as resolution 14.



(5) QUESTION OF COMMUNAL DEVELOPMENT

(a) Summary of the complaints

1. The youth of Kratsi, Buem etc., (T/PET.6/88) state that there is much room for the Administering Authority to co-operate and give concrete help in the establishment of community centres.
2. The Communal Development Commission, Kpandu (T/PET.6/76) asks that secretaries of commissions for communal development be given more training and be engaged as free full-time officers, and that the commission be given financial help for the maintenance of night schools, reading materials, knitting and needlework materials, and agricultural tools.
3. The Conference of Farmers of Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship (T/PET.6/15) states that sanitation is negligible and that in the towns of Hohoe, Kpandu and Kadjebi there is no system of drainage.

(b) Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

The written observations of the Administering Authority are contained in document T/693.

The Administering Authority states that in spite of increased provision made in the past year in mass education and communal development schemes, ultimately the success of the community development drive must depend on local initiative.

A supplementary statement was also made by the special representative at the seventh meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee. He pointed out that facilities were provided for the training of full-time officers. With regard to the question of the maintenance of night schools and financial help for the purchase of reading materials and knitting and needlework materials, the Rural Development Committee which had been set up in the area was in a position to deal with such matters. It was, however, expected that the people would also do their share, that they would take an active interest and would not waste the materials and facilities provided by the Committee. Native authorities could also co-operate in such projects.

The Rural Development Committee's approval of any given scheme depended upon whether the proposal really merited support. There was also the proviso that the people who requested facilities would make good use of them. The Rural Development Commission was composed of selected members of the Native Authorities and other representatives of the people; it was quite definitely prepared to assist in meritorious cases. With regard to the Rural Development Scheme, however,

/it was

it was important to avoid undermining any functions which properly belonged to the Native Authorities. Therefore any scheme requiring financial assistance was considered by the Committee, which first of all decided whether it should be dealt with by the Native Authority. If the Committee decided that the problem should be dealt with by the Committee, it took appropriate action.

With regard to community centres, the Rural Development Committee based its decisions upon the requirements of the area and the costs involved; when satisfied on those points, financial assistance was given.

(c) Action taken by the Ad Hoc Committee

This question was examined and discussed at the fifth and seventh meetings of the Ad Hoc Committee on 29 June and 7 July 1950. The relevant discussion is contained in documents T/AC.24/SR.5 and SR.7.

At its tenth meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution which is reproduced below as resolution 15.

(6) QUESTION OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

(a) Summary of the complaints and requests

1. Mr. T.W. Kwami (T/PET.6/122), points out that, although the people of his state are willing and able to apply their labour toward the development of their land, there is a great deal which they cannot do by themselves. He accordingly requests scientific, technical and financial assistance in the over-all improvement and modernization of farming in the Territory.
2. The raising and stabilization of the economic resources by mechanized agriculture is requested by the State Council of the Krachi Native Authority (T/PET.6/14).
3. The Conference of Farmers of Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship (T/PET.6/15) requests improvement of the methods of farming.
4. Mr. Lawrence K.B. Ameh (T/PET.6/131) states that crops are poor because of the lack of farm machinery.
5. The Akpini Youth Society (T/PET.6/114-7/106) declares that unless mechanized agriculture and scientific methods are introduced and the inhabitants trained in the application of these methods, the inevitable result will be starvation.
6. Mr. E.A. Anthonio and nine others (T/PET.6/103-7/95) request that machinery for farming be introduced.

7. The Nkonya State Council (T/PET.6/147) claims that the Administering Authority has neglected the development of agriculture and has failed to attend to the general welfare of the farming population.
8. Charging that no effort has so far been made by the Agricultural Department to teach the farmers better ways of cocoa cultivation, Mr. Winfried K. Etsi Tetso (T/PET.6/133-7/111) states that, due to the prevailing ignorance of the farmers and to poor road transportation, the farmer is not able to market his cocoa at a suitable price.
9. It is stated by the Buem Native Authority (T/PET.6/116-7/107) that although Togoland is administered as an integral part of the Gold Coast Colony the agricultural services of the Territory are far behind those of the Gold Coast.
10. The Health, Food and Agricultural Commission of the Togoland United Nations Association (T/PET.6/79) recommends that an Agricultural Department be established for Togoland separate from the Gold Coast Agricultural Department, that some co-operation be established between the Agricultural Department and local farmers, that the Department of Agriculture should teach the farmers the best ways of growing local crops, that agriculture be mechanized and that the soils be analysed.
11. The Economic and Social Commission of the Togoland Association for the United Nations (T/PET.6/81-7/79) requests that agriculture be mechanized; that intensive agricultural instruction in the elementary schools be instituted, with a full course in agriculture for interested students; that a special grant be made by the Government to the new Ho Secondary School for the extension of its programme and equipment; that a separate Board of Agriculture for Togoland be established in order that the Government may be directly interested in Togoland; and that the Togoland natives be accorded full participation in the control of their marketing products.
12. The Ewe Youth Association (T/PET.6/101-7/93) submits that progress in agriculture has been abominable and ridiculous during the last thirty years of British administration, and that consequently thousands of Togolandians have been forced to emigrate into the Gold Coast to find their means of living. (See T/640, paragraph 85)

(b) Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

The written observations of the Administering Authority are contained in documents T/365, T/648, T/656, T/677, T/684, T/689, T/690 and T/692. It is stated that every encouragement is given to farmers in the development of their farms and that efforts are made to instruct farmers in improved agricultural methods. Advice and assistance from Government agricultural staff is always available, and the agricultural officer stationed at Kpeve on the borders of the Territory spends most of his time touring the Southern Section and is glad to assist farmers with advice and demonstration of machinery.

Experiments and demonstrations in mechanized agriculture and artificial fertilizers are being carried out by the Department of Agriculture. Apart from natural difficulties of terrain and the danger of soil erosion, the main obstacle to mechanized agriculture is the reluctance of the people to amalgamate their scattered land holdings which are often held under precarious conditions of tenure.

The Gold Coast Government by a system of bulk purchase of essential foodstuffs at guaranteed prices is endeavouring to stimulate production and reduce the cost of living.

With regard to the complaints of the Krachi State Council it is stated that farming, as practised in the Krachi district, is not unsatisfactory from the point of view of adequate food production. It is under investigation whether scientific methods would prove economic; but little interest has been shown in a demonstration farm in Krachi.

A supplementary statement was also made by the special representative at the fifth meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee. He drew attention to the difficulties involved in mechanized agriculture; in particular, soil erosion had to be considered. It had been found that the introduction of improved agricultural methods was more likely to meet the situation in the Territory than mechanization; thus, in the mountain areas the possibilities of terrace farming were being explored. The Administering Authority was carrying out constant research on new and existing crops with a view to agricultural improvement. However, it was for the people themselves to co-operate over these improvements. African demonstrators were sent out by the Administration to teach new methods to indigenous farmers.

/With regard

With regard to the contention that thousands of Togolanders were forced to emigrate to the Gold Coast to find a living, he said that the statement was a gross exaggeration. It was true that many Togolanders emigrated to the Gold Coast; however, they did not do so under compulsion but only because they were attracted by life in a wealthier Territory. The flow of emigrants was counterbalanced by a large number of immigrants to Togoland from the East. Those who remained in the Territory were by no means exposed to starvation; indeed, the Visiting Mission had been impressed by the well-being of the people.

(c) Observations of the Visiting Mission

The observations of the Visiting Mission are contained in document T/465, pages 30-32.

(d) Action taken by the Ad Hoc Committee

This question was examined and discussed at the fifth and seventh meetings of the ad hoc Committee on 29 June and 7 July 1950. The relevant discussion is contained in documents T/AC.24/SR.5 and SR.7.

At its tenth meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution which is reproduced below as resolution 16.

(7) QUESTION OF AID FROM UNITED NATIONS  
SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

(a) Summary of the complaints and requests

1. The Economic and Social Commission of the Togoland Association of the United Nations (T/PET.6/81-7/79) requests that agriculture be mechanized and that a United Nations agency be invited to furnish experts and materials, which the Government now lacks, for larger projects designed to counteract the alleged extensive wastage of land and to rationalize the food economy and increased production for export.

2. Mr. V. O. Anku (T/PET.6/154) states that the Rural Development Committee was invited to send a representative to Accra to discuss Togoland agricultural problems with the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and his staff during their recent tour in West Africa. Maintaining that such consultation outside the Territory can be of little help in understanding the problems of the Territory, he requests the United Nations to make arrangements for the Food and Agriculture Organization to go into Togoland and study its needs "on the spot".

/3. The Health,



3. The Health, Food and Agricultural Commission of the Togoland Association for the United Nations (T/PET.6/79) requests that a food specialist be sent by the United Nations to analyse Togoland foods and make recommendations for improvement.
4. The Akpini Youth Society (T/PET.6/114-7/106) suggests that the United Nations World Health Organization should arrange to send a commission on food and nutrition to Togoland to study the vital needs of health.
5. Since the Administering Authority always complains of lack of doctors, Mr. E. K. Akotia (T/PET.6/126) asks the United Nations to send international doctors who can train indigenous people to be in charge of dispensaries and can improve the local medicinal herbs.
6. Togbe Howusu XI (T/PET.6/92-7/85) appeals to the United Nations World Health Organization to give financial and technical aid to the Administering Authority in order to improve conditions in the leper colony of his division.

(b) Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

The written observations of the Administering Authority on Mr. Anku's petition are contained in document T/659. The Administering Authority states that with regard to the visit of Director-General of FAO to the Gold Coast during his tour of West Africa, the petitioner seems to be unaware of the fact that Mr. Dodd spent only two days in the Gold Coast and that he was not exclusively or even primarily interested in the agricultural problems of the Trust Territory. The persons from the Trust Territory who were invited to meet Mr. Dodd were carefully chosen as being a representative cross-section of persons engaged in, or having experience of, the agricultural industry in Togoland under British administration. One was a Government agricultural officer; the others were all prominent personalities in the Territory.

A supplementary statement was also made by the special representative at the fifth meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee. He explained that the Administering Authority and the Government of the Gold Coast were already considering possible schemes for assistance to be submitted to the Food and Agriculture Organization, with special reference to nutrition projects.

(c) Action taken by the Ad Hoc Committee

This question was examined and discussed at the fifth and seventh meetings of the Ad Hoc Committee on 29 June and 7 July 1950. The relevant discussion is contained in documents T/AC.24/SR.5 and SR.7.

At its tenth meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution which is reproduced below as resolution 17.

#### (8) QUESTION OF FOREST RESERVES

##### (a) Summary of the complaint

1. The chiefs etc., of Iuvudo (T/PET.6/89) ask that the law regarding the forest reserve in Dodome district be modified in order to allow the inhabitants to earn their living.

##### (b) Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

The written observations of the Administering Authority are contained in document T/647.

The Administering Authority states that all land taken for forest reserves is essential to the well-being of the people. Reference is made to paragraph 82 of the 1948 annual report on Togoland.

A supplementary statement was also made by the special representative at the seventh meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee. He pointed out that the question of forest reserves was very important since such reserves served as a protection to the cocoa farms and were of benefit to farmers. The minimum area required was always selected for the reserve, and it would be quite impossible, in the case under consideration, to reduce the area. He further emphasized that the ownership of the land forming the reserve did not change.

##### (c) Action taken by the Ad Hoc Committee

This question was examined and discussed at the fifth and seventh meetings of the Ad Hoc Committee on 29 June and 7 July 1950. The relevant discussion is contained in documents T/AC.24/SR.5 and SR.7.

At its tenth meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution which is reproduced below as resolution 18.

#### (9) QUESTION OF LIQUOR RESTRICTIONS

##### (a) Summary of the request

The State Council of the Krachi Native Authority (T/PET.6/14 and Add.1) requests that by 1 April 1949 all laws and ordinances restricting the importation and the sale of spirituous liquor in Krachi be repealed.

##### (b) Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

The written observations of the Administering Authority are contained in document T/365. It is stated that with regard to trade in liquor, the Government's

policy is determined by the Convention relating to the Liquor Traffic in Africa signed at St. Germain-en-Laye in 1919, the object of which is to prevent the spread of the trade in liquor. It is further stated that the transfer of Krachi to the Southern Section could not entail any relaxation of these restrictions. The special representative also made a statement to the same effect at the fifth meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee.

(c) Action taken by the Ad Hoc Committee

This question was examined and discussed at the fifth meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee on 29 June 1950. The relevant discussion is contained in document T/AC.24/SR.5.

At its tenth meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution which is reproduced below as resolution 19.

(10) QUESTION OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

(a) Summary of the requests

1. The Convention Peoples' Party (T/PET.6/115) requests that in order to secure higher prices for their products the farmers of the Territory should have a native-controlled farmers' co-operative society and direct contact with world markets.
2. The establishment of consumer stores is desired by the Conference of Farmers of Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship (T/PET.6/15 and Add.1).

(b) Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

The Administering Authority submitted its observations on this petition in the form of an oral statement by its representative to the Ad Hoc Committee on Petitions at its fifth meeting on 29 June 1950. He said there was nothing to prevent the inhabitants of the Territory from forming co-operative societies, but it was for them to take steps in that direction. A number of co-operative societies were already in existence in Togoland, particularly in the Southern Section, and their creation had for the past twenty or thirty years been encouraged, both officially and unofficially, by the Administrations of Togoland and the Gold Coast.

(c) Action taken by the Ad Hoc Committee

This question was examined and discussed at the fifth and seventh meetings of the Ad Hoc Committee on 29 June and 7 July 1950. The relevant discussion is contained in documents T/AC.24/SR.5 and SR.7.

At its tenth meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution which is reproduced below as resolution 20.

(11) QUESTION OF NATIVE HERBAL MEDICINE

(a) Summary of the complaints

1. The traditional native herbalists, rulers and subjects of Togoland under British Administration (T/PET.6/80), following a review of the history, development and uses of herbal medicine, request that in view of the inadequate medical facilities in the territory, the Administering Authority should allow the establishment of native herbal medicine dispensaries, with grants-in-aid for their maintenance.
2. The Awatime Native Authority (T/PET.6/117) states that a comprehensive health scheme is needed and that the training of the best of the native herbalists would be of benefit to the country.

(b) Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

The written observations of the Administering Authority are contained in document T/646. The Administering Authority states that it is the policy of the Gold Coast Government that the maintenance and staffing of dispensaries shall be the responsibility of the local authorities, with Government assistance in training facilities and buildings. There is a Government dispensary at Kete Krachi and at least twelve Native Authority dispensaries, as well as those run by missions.

The native herbalists the Administering Authority states are unqualified native "doctors" who claim to effect cures partly by magic and partly by the application of herbal remedies. Their activities are not regulated by either the Central Government or the local authorities; an occasional prosecution takes place, however, when treatment is based only on the imitation of medical practice and is considered dangerous.

A supplementary statement was also made by the special representative at the fifth meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee. He pointed out that there was nothing to prevent the establishment of native herbal medicine dispensaries in the Territory, but the Central Government was not prepared to make any grants or to assist in the maintenance of such dispensaries. It should, however, be noted that the Administering Authority in no way prohibited the operation of such dispensaries, but it did not allow the practice of certain services which might give the impression that the practitioners concerned were qualified medical men.

(c) Action taken by the Ad Hoc Committee

This question was examined and discussed at the fifth and seventh meetings of the Ad Hoc Committee on 29 June and 7 July 1950. The relevant discussion is /contained



contained in documents T/AC.24/SR.5 and SR.7.

At its tenth meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution which is reproduced below as resolution 21.

(12) QUESTION OF AWARD OF SCHOLARSHIPS TO TOGOLANDERS

(a) Summary of the complaint

1. Mr. G. K. Noamesi (T/PET.6/120) states that the majority of the most highly educated Togolanders are teachers, but that out of twenty scholarships said to have been granted to teachers working in the Southern Section of Togoland only one was awarded to an indigenous teacher (see Togoland report for 1948, page 145). It is further stated that the transfer of Gold Coast Ewe teachers to Togoland for scholarships makes people suspect that such scholarships might not be intended for Togolanders but are taken by Gold Coast Ewes who have Togoland addresses, and it is requested that Togoland scholarships should be awarded through the Togoland Union and that the Administering Authority should exercise the strictest check to see that scholarships designed for Togoland are awarded to indigenous Togolanders.

(b) Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

The written observations of the Administering Authority are contained in document T/672. It is stated that two scholarships were unfortunately erroneously awarded to persons who were not natives of the Trust Territory. The circumstances are fully explained in a letter from the Acting Colonial Secretary to Mr. W. S. Honu, a copy of which is included in document T/672.

A supplementary statement was also made at the seventh meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee by the special representative. He said that in the case in question scholarships had been awarded to Ewes. Members of the Scholarship Committee would be instructed to base their awards on a more accurate interpretation of the nationality of applicants, and there was no danger of a similar mistake being repeated in the future.

He stated that the Administering Authority could not, under any circumstances, accept the petitioners' suggestion that scholarships should be awarded through the Togoland Union. The latter was a political party, and scholarships were awarded irrespective of party or creed.

(c) Action taken by the Ad Hoc Committee

This question was examined and discussed at the fifth and seventh meetings of the Ad Hoc Committee on 29 June and 7 July 1950. The relevant discussion is contained in documents T/AC.24/SR.5 and SR.7.

At its tenth meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution which is reproduced below as resolution 22.



## C. QUESTIONS TREATED IN A COMPREHENSIVE RESOLUTION

The remaining general questions were dealt with by the Ad Hoc Committee in one comprehensive resolution which is reproduced as resolution 23.

### (1) QUESTION OF THE OPERATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM

#### (a) Summary of complaints

Two petitions raise the question of the operation of the International Trusteeship System.

1. The Togoland Association of the United Nations (T/PET.6/118) feels that the recommendations of the Trusteeship Council, namely, resolution 36 (III) on the provision of information concerning the United Nations to the peoples of the Trust Territories, and the resolution on political advancement in the Trust Territories, are not being implemented.
2. The Buem Native Authority (T/PET.6/116-7/107) expresses the hope that although the Trusteeship Agreement was silent as to the criteria or procedure of termination of trusteeship, such "terminal would be early considered for a change into self-government".

### (2) QUESTION OF THE STATUS OF THE TERRITORY

#### (a) Summary of complaints

Three petitions raise the question of the status of the Territory.

1. Maintaining that the Gold Coast laws are enforced in the Territory and that Togoland is not represented on the law making body of the colony, the Convention Peoples' Party, upper trans-Volta region, (T/PET.6/115) claims that Togoland chiefs are reduced to the level of mere servants.
2. The natural rulers and people of western Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship (T/PET.6/78-7/78), registering their appreciation of the recent steps taken towards the development of the Territory, nevertheless make the submission that so long as Togoland under British administration is administered as a part of the Gold Coast Colony, it should be governed as an administrative unit having a Northern Territorial Council, Southern Territorial Council, and a Legislative Assembly constituted by representatives of both Territorial Councils.
3. Maintaining that Togoland should have its own administration and legislative Council separate from those of the Gold Coast, Mr. A. K. Odame (T/PET.6/144-7/117) requests that Togoland as a whole be unified.

/(b) Summary

(b) Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

The written observations of the Administering Authority are contained in document T/679. The Administering Authority states that a representative of Southern Togoland now sits on the Gold Coast Legislative Council.

(3) QUESTION OF ADMINISTRATIVE INTEGRATION WITH THE GOLD COAST

(a) Summary of the complaints

Five petitions raise the question of administrative integration with the Gold Coast.

1. The Conference of Farmers of Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship (T/PET.6/15/Add.1) draws attention to the fact that Togoland under "British Mandate" is administered by the Gold Coast Government and that laws for the administration of Togoland are made by the Governor of the Gold Coast without representation and consultation with the Chiefs and their people, and that no steps are being taken to prepare the people for self-government.
2. The Economic and Social Commission of the Togoland Association for the United Nations (T/PET.6/81-7/79) states that the framework of Togoland commerce lies in the Gold Coast by effect of its administrative union.
3. Togbui Howusu XI, Paramount Chief, Asogli State (T/PET.6/92-7/85) declares, with reference to the Coussey report, that in order to maintain peace and attain progress Togoland should have an independent regional administration, and that an administrative union with the Gold Coast will be economically disadvantageous to Togoland and will bring political unrest.
4. The Convention Peoples' Party (T/PET.6/115) states that the Gold Coast Government enforces laws and that the people of Togoland have no representatives on the body that makes the laws. It is stated that since the Administering Authority has failed to act in accordance with Article 73 b of the United Nations Charter, British domination over Togoland should be put to an end forthwith. The chiefs and people of Togoland are prepared to achieve their self-government now in unity with the Gold Coast, with a separate region for Togoland.
5. Mr. William L. Akagbor (T/PET.6/132-7/110) declares that there should be a Legislative Council for Togoland.

(b) Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

The written observations of the Administering Authority are contained in documents T/679 and T/706. It is stated that southern Togoland is now represented on the Gold Coast Legislative Council.

/(c) Observations

(c) Observations of the Visiting Mission

The observations of the Visiting Mission are contained in document T/465, pages 14-27.

(4) QUESTION OF REGIONAL COUNCILS

(a) Summary of the complaints

Two petitions raise the question of regional councils.

1. Five natural rulers of Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship (Southern Section) (T/PET.6/18) accept in principle the formation of regional councils, but object to any Council not formed entirely for Togoland. They also suggest that a regional council for southern Togoland including Kete Krachi State be formed.
2. The Togoland Council (T/PET.6/151) protests against the Coussey Committee's recommendations for the establishment of a trans-Volta - southern regional council and asserts that the implementation of the recommendations of the Coussey Subcommittee on Regional Administration will be prejudicial to the best interests of the Territory.

(5) QUESTION OF AMALGAMATED DIVISIONS

(a) Summary of the complaint

One petition raises the question of amalgamated divisions.

1. Samuel Walter Ateridom IV, Divisional Chief of Kpedze (T/PET.6/74-7/77), states that amalgamation of divisions into states under one paramount ruler has created inconveniences among various divisions, as in the case of Asogli State. It is stated that it is preferable to have a federation of divisions under which the presidency is not permanent, and that, until such a system is introduced, the territory will not be at peace.

(6) QUESTION OF EXECUTIVE ORGANS

(a) Summary of the complaints

The question of executive organs is raised in one petition.

1. The C.P.P. Regional Conference, Hohoe (T/PET.6/145), in a resolution passed on 6 November 1949 at Hohoe, objects to a number of recommendations in the Coussey Committee report which allegedly give the Governor the power of veto and place the financial and the foreign affairs of the Territory in the hands of the "imperialist Ministers".

/(b) Summary of

(b) Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

The written observations of the Administering Authority are contained in document T/666. The Administering Authority states that the recommendations concerning the Governor's power of veto over legislation and the retention in Executive Council of a small number of ex-officio ministers were made by the Coussey Committee themselves. The proposals of this committee, it is pointed out, have been accepted by the United Kingdom Government as the basis for constitutional change in the Gold Coast including the Trust Territory, and have also been accepted by both the Gold Coast Legislative Council, which has a strong African majority including a representative of Togoland, and by African representative bodies throughout the Territory.

(7) QUESTION OF GENERAL ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT

(a) Summary of the complaints

Four petitions raise questions of general economic advancement in the Territory.

1. Maintaining that the economic policy of the Administering Authority is to preserve the tribal system at the expense of the inhabitants of the Territory, the Convention Peoples' Party, upper trans-Volta region (T/PET.6/115), charges that the economic development of Togoland is artificially retarded and remains at a backward, primitive-farming and stock-raising level.
2. Mr. Emmanuel K. Akotia (T/PET.6/126) charges that, although the natives are promised that returns from the poll tax collected in the Territory will be used for general improvements and development schemes, these projects, with the exception of small improvements attempted before the arrival of the Visiting Mission, have not materialized.
3. Mr. A. A. Abaye (T/PET.6/128) compares the conditions of the Territory as they existed during the German administration with those existing at present and concludes that the people of Togoland were better off economically, socially and educationally under the Germans than they are under the present Administration.
4. The Togoland Council (T/PET.6/151) requests that research studies be undertaken for developing the Territory toward economic self-sufficiency.

(b) Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

The written observations of the Administering Authority are contained in document T/663. With regard to the contentions that the people of Togoland were

/better off



better off economically, socially and educationally under the Germans, the Administering Authority points out that the petitioner appears to think that services can be provided without any effort from the community concerned and that the Gold Coast Government has been shown to be active in each of these spheres so far as funds, staff and supplies of materials permit.

A supplementary statement was made by the special representative at the fifth meeting at the Ad Hoc Committee. He pointed out that the economic advancement of the Territory was dealt with in section F of the annual report for 1948. The Territory had no outstanding industry; however, in the Southern Section there was large-scale and increasingly productive cocoa-farming, which accounted for most of the prosperity in the Territory. In the north, owing to the poor quality of the soil and the absence of water, only as much food could be grown as the population needed for its subsistence. Every effort was being made to further the production of foodstuffs suitable for export, such as rice, vegetable oils, yams and beans. Such foodstuffs, however, as could be produced and exported, mainly to the Gold Coast, were not very valuable. The Administering Authority was also endeavouring to promote secondary industries, but prospects for the future were not promising.

In the South there was a network of trade routes, so that communications were comparatively easy; in the Northern Section the number of roads was far smaller, but the need for communications was less great because the population was sparse and the main centres widely scattered.

In conclusion, he stressed that while the Administering Authority would pursue its efforts to foster the economic advancement of the Territory, there was little hope of economic progress apart from cocoa growing.

#### (8) QUESTION OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

##### (a) Summary of the complaints

The question of industrial development is raised in seven petitions.

1. The Awatime Native Authority (T/PET.6/117) states that the need for industrial development is urgent and that a development of local industries should be initiated by the Government in full consultation and free association with the people.

2. The youth of Kratsi, Buem etc. (T/PET.6/88) declare that people will support any industry started on a sound economic basis and that industries like cotton-growing, weaving and ceramics can be developed to the best advantage of the country.

/Mr. E. A. Anthonio



3. Mr. E.A. Anthonio (T/PET.6/103-7/95) states that plans and machinery should be introduced in Eweland to replace human labour, that the central government should subsidize such industries and that the money for development should be obtained by co-operative means.
4. S.W. Ateridom IV, Divisional Chief of Kpedze (T/PET.6/74-7/77) observes that there is no improvement regarding local industries, and that the weaving industry established at Awatime and the brick and tile works established at Dzokpe were abandoned by government. He requests encouragement of the establishment of local industries.
5. The Nkonya State Council (T/PET.6/147) considers that local industries, which were flourishing during the war, have now declined.
6. The request that industries "be removed from the subject of industrial corporations and a national bank be established in lieu..." is made by the Economic and Social Commission of the Togoland Association for the United Nations, (T/PET.6/81-7/79).
7. The question of reopening the Awatime weaving industry is raised by Mr. W.K.E. Tetley (T/PET.6/133-7/111), as well as the question of establishing pottery, brick and tile industries.

(b) Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

The written observations of the Administering Authority are contained in documents T/649, T/669, T/684, T/689, T/690 and T/693. Reference is invited to paragraphs 107 to 109 of the 1948 annual report for the Territory. It is stated that the Government is willing to assist local industrial enterprise wherever it shows itself; with regard to Kpedze, however, it is pointed out that the town has so far neither developed local industries nor applied for assistance to do so.

(9) QUESTION OF MINING

(a) Summary of the complaint

One petition raises the question of mining.

1. Mr. W.K.E. Tetley (T/PET.6/133-7/111) asks whether the iron ore mines cannot be developed.

(b) Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

The written observations of the Administering Authority are contained in document T/690. It is stated that the whole of Togoland under United Kingdom

/Trusteeship

Trusteeship has been geologically surveyed. The economic importance of the Akpafu iron ore deposits is declared to be negligible.

A supplementary statement was also made by the special representative at the fifth meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee. He pointed out that constant surveys were being carried out by the Geological Survey Department as part of its regular functions, but there was no prospect of economic utilization of the Territory's mineral resources, which indeed were practically non-existent.

(10) QUESTION OF TRADE

(a) Summary of the complaints

Three petitions raise questions of trade.

1. The Conference of Farmers of Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship (T/PET.6/15 and Add.1) requests the Council to investigate the conditions now prevailing in the Territory with a view to securing the removal of all import restrictions in order to eliminate black-marketing and free marketing of their various raw products by farmers.
2. The Economic and Social Commission of the Togoland Association for the United Nations (T/PET.6/81-7/79) requests that trade be stimulated through the opening of roads and the improving of the two main existing highways; that serious attention be given to the question of the unification of the two Togolands, without which Togoland economy cannot play a full role and will remain "mutilated" in the Gold Coast framework; that in the meantime a larger proportion of imports be released to the Territory and that Togoland cocoa be marketed and sold separately from that of the Gold Coast.
3. Nana Yao Buakah IV (T/PET.6/86-7/82) considers that the scheme of permits for local arms and ammunition should be discontinued.

(b) Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

The written observations of the Administering Authority are contained in documents T/358 and T/365. The Administering Authority states that the import licensing system is the same as in most parts of the sterling area and is being progressively relaxed, and that there are no restrictions on the marketing of produce except those dictated by health reasons and the laws restricting the time period for selling the cocoa crops.

(11) QUESTION OF BANKING FACILITIES

(a) Summary of the complaints

The question of banking facilities is raised in two petitions.

1. The Conference of Farmers of Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship (T/PET.6/15/Add.1) considers it desirable to establish a credit society for Togoland, such credit society to act as a medium for the sale of the agricultural produce of Togoland.
2. The Economic and Social Commission of Togoland Association of the United Nations (T/PET.6/81-7/79) requests that a national bank be established.

(12) QUESTION OF WATER SUPPLY AND ELECTRICITY

(a) Summary of the complaints

Ten petitions raise questions of water supply and electricity.

1. It is pointed out by the Conference of Farmers of Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship (T/PET.6/15 and Add.1) that Kadjebi, the largest cocoa marketing centre of Togoland suffers from a serious shortage of water.
2. The Akpini Native Authority (T/PET.6/83-7/81) states that although the western borders of the Akpini state are only four miles from the River Volta, there is no pipe-borne water supply in the state, that along the western border of the state there is an acute water shortage for seven months annually, and that by providing shallow wells only temporary and unsuccessful measures have been undertaken. They request that pipe-borne water be supplied in their capital, Kpandu.
3. Inadequate housing accommodation, poor water supply and serious unemployment are said by The Convention Peoples' Party (T/PET.6/115) to be some of the social problems facing the Territory.
4. It is requested by the Anfoega Duonenyo Working Committee (T/PET.6/90-7/83) that provision be made as soon as possible for a pipe-borne water supply to serve all villages in the Dayi-Volta valley.
5. The Akpini Youth Society (T/PET.6/114-7/106) observes that large portions of the people of western Togoland drink muddy water and that during the Marmataan season the inhabitants of hundreds of villages have to travel over long distances to fetch muddy water. It is maintained that the only way of solving this problem is to provide the area of Kpandu with pipe-borne water.

6. A request for ample water supply is made by the Queen Mother Doe Motte of Ho (T/PET.6/139).
7. The Ewe Youth Association (T/PET.6/101-7/93) claims that, although the River Volta is within easy reach there is no pipe-borne water supply anywhere and people have to drink liquid mud during most of the year. It is also stated that there is no electric supply.
8. Togbe Howusu XI (T/PET.6/92-7/85) complains of the acute water shortage in his division, and the lack of wireless sets and electric installations for home and other uses.
9. Mr. William L. Akagbor (T/PET.6/132-7/110) states that there is no electric lighting in Togoland under British administration and that only Ho has a good water supply.
10. Mr. Lawrence Koku Dugboyele (T/PET.6/135-7/112) maintains that the Territory is lacking in electric power.

(b) Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

The written observations of the Administering Authority are contained in documents T/657, T/664, T/670, T/677, T/678 and T/679. Reference is invited to the observations of the Administering Authority on the report of the Visiting Mission. With regard to specific grievances it is stated that deep wells are being constructed at Kpandu. A deep well has been constructed at Adaklu, and while there might have been a shortage of water there two years ago, there is now normally an adequate supply. Pipe-borne supplies of water are also being increased, and owing to recent improvements Ho now has an adequate pipe-borne supply which will be extended in due course. It is further stated that the contention that there is a seven-months water shortage annually is a gross exaggeration; there is an acute shortage in some places at the height of the dry season, but this is being remedied as soon as possible.

With regard to electricity the Administering Authority states that plans for such a supply must necessarily take their place with other capital projects of more immediate importance and more immediately justifying the financial outlay. Although there is no electricity, there is no lack of kerosene or petrol as fuel.

(c) Observations of the Visiting Mission

The observations of the Visiting Mission are contained in document T/465, pages 44-45.

(13) QUESTION OF ROADS AND RAILWAYS

(a) Summary of the complaints

The question of roads and railways is raised in fifteen petitions.

1. More and better roads and communications are demanded by the State Council of the Krachi Native Authority (T/PET.6/14 and Add.1).
2. It is pointed out by the Conference of Farmers of Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship (T/PET.6/15 and Add.1) that such roads as exist are in a very bad state of repair.
3. The Togoland Students' Union (T/PET.6/85) states that the Public Works Department should take up the maintenance of roads, that all the main roads should be macadamized and tarred, that more roads should be brought under Government maintenance and that Government should speed up schemes to link by good roads all sections of the Trust Territory.
4. Nana Yao Buakah IV (T/PET.6/86-7/82) states that annual taxes which have been collected for three or four years for motor roads and schools have been without purpose.
5. The chiefs etc., of Luvudo (T/PET.6/89) ask that motorable roads linking Luvudo to the main commercial centres be constructed in order to facilitate transport of agricultural products to the outside world.
6. Regarding communications, the Akpini Native Authority (T/PET.6/83-7/81) maintains that the poor condition of the roads in the Territory is due to the fact that political officers and not road experts are in charge of road supervision.
7. Admitting that the Administering Authority is making efforts to improve the means of communication by building and maintaining roads, Togbe Howusu XI (T/PET.6/92-7/85) claims that these roads are of little commercial value because of the short distances they cover. He requests the United Nations to assist the Administering Authority in furnishing advice and aid in road construction.
8. The Buem Native Authority (T/PET.6/115-7/107) states that there are no all-weather roads and that during the rainy season the mud roads become impassable.
9. S.W. Atsridom IV, Divisional Chief of Kpedze (T/PET.6/74-7/77) observes that road communications are poor and that roads are left in deplorable condition for long periods with the exception of the one road linking administrative stations.
10. The Economic and Social Commission of Togoland Association of the United Nations (T/PET.6/81-7/79) requests that many roads be opened and that the two main existing lines be macadamized.

/11. It is



11. It is stated by the Ewe Youth Association (T/PET.6/101-7/93) that the system of communication is one of abject neglect.
12. Mr. William L. Akagbor (T/PET.6/132-7/110) states that lack of roads has been the cause of starvation, death and poverty, that sick people cannot go to the only medical officer for lack of transportation, and that they die in thousands.
13. Mr. Lawrence K.B. Ameh (T/PET.6/131) states that there are no railways.
14. The statement that the Territory has no railway lines is made by Mr. Lawrence Koku Dugboyele (T/PET.6/135-7/112).
15. Mr. E.A. Anthonio and nine others (T/PET.6/103-7/95) request that railroads be constructed and linked with motorable roads to all important centres; that the River Volta be bridged to connect Eweiland with the Gold Coast; and that post and telegraph communications be improved.

(b) Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

The written observations of the Administering Authority are contained in documents T/358, T/365, T/647, T/656, T/664, T/669, T/683 and T/684. The Administering Authority invites attention to its observations on the Report of the Visiting Mission, and to the annual report on the Territory for 1948. It is stated that the amount of money available for the maintenance of roads was greatly increased during the financial year 1948-49, the results of which should soon become apparent. In 1949 there were 297 miles of all-weather roads, but hold-ups may and are bound to occur after torrential rain until the roads are tarmetted. Road schemes calculated to open up food-producing areas are given priority in the allocation of community development funds, but until the people understand that a greater contribution from themselves either in taxes or personal effort is essential to the extension of roads, progress will be limited.

It is stated that there is no economic justification for a railway.

(c) Observations of the Visiting Mission

The observations of the Visiting Mission are contained in document T/465, pages 32-34.

(14) QUESTION OF POSTAL SERVICES, TELEGRAPH, TELEPHONE AND RADIO

(a) Summary of the complaints

Ten petitions raise the question of postal services, telephone, telegraph and radio.

1. Extension of postal facilities is asked for by the chiefs etc., of Luvudö (T/PET.6/89).
2. The lack of telephone and telegraph facilities is felt by the Awatime Native Authority (T/PET.6/117) as a disability which affects the whole system of communication, and it is pointed out that as long as the Awatime State is excluded from the telephone and telegraph system this system cannot be said to be satisfactory.
3. The Togoland United Nations Association (T/PET.6/119) points out that among twenty postal agencies, the annual report on Togoland under British administration for 1948 (page 98) shows one at Wegbe which is located in the Gold Coast Colony, not in the Trust Territory.
4. Togbe Howusu XI (T/PET.6/92-7/85) complains of the lack of wireless sets, and of inadequate postal and telephonic facilities.
5. The Akpini Youth Society (T/PET.6/114-7/106) states that telephone communications and postal services are very inadequate and that no radio service exists.
6. The Buem Native Authority (T/PET.6/116-7/107) maintains that telegraph and postal facilities are extremely limited and contacts with the outside world few.
7. It is stated by the Ewe Youth Association (T/PET.6/101-7/93) that with the exception of the broadcasting station opened at Keta last September, there is no broadcasting station in the Territory.
8. The Conference of Farmers of Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship (T/PET.6/15 and Add.1) points out that postal and telegraphic communications are scanty and that a large area is inaccessible by postal and telegraphic communications.
9. S.W. Atridom IV, Divisional Chief of Kpedze (T/PET.6/74-7/77) observes that in spite of repeated petitions to the authorities, telegraph facilities have not been extended to Kpedze.
10. The Akpini Native Authority (T/PET.6/83-7/81) states that important points on the trunk road from Yendi to Kpandu are not connected by telephone.

(b) Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

The written observations of the Administering Authority are contained in documents T/647, T/649, T/669, T/683 and T/709. It is stated that development in these fields is proceeding in accordance with a comprehensive ten-year plan and the services are extended to the different areas as priorities and shortages of materials permit, consideration being given to the relation of the needs of the Gold Coast and the Trust Territory.

(15) QUESTION OF TAXATION AND FINANCE

(a) Summary of the complaints

Questions of taxation and finance are raised in four petitions.

1. It is stated by Mr. E. A. Anthonio and nine others (T/PET.6/103-7/95) that taxation should be progressive.
2. Mr. E. K. Akotia (T/PET.6/126) states that the flat-rate poll tax should be replaced by a progressive income tax based on the means of the individual.
3. The Togoland United Nations Association (T/PET.6/119) suggests that figures on revenue and expenditure (report, 1948, pages 73-74) based on estimation should not be taken seriously. No serious attempt has been made to find out the actual revenue and expenditure of the Territory, and the estimated figures are given to press the point that the Territory is too poor to maintain a separate administration.
4. The Economic Commission of the Togoland Association for the United Nations (T/PET.6/81-7/79) requests that the total revenue of Togoland be separately determined.

(b) Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

The written observations of the Administering Authority are contained in documents T/651 and T/709.

The Administering Authority states that taxes paid vary from four to six shillings per year for men and half those amounts for women, payments which every one in the Territory can afford. Native Authorities are permitted by law to prosecute those who fail to pay. The payment of rates and prosecution for non-payment is considered fully justified if local government is to be successfully established.

With regard to the revenue and expenditure of the Territory, it is stated that the figures given in the 1948 report were a provisional estimate and that it is expected that the 1949 report will contain more accurate estimates. The Administering Authority states, however, that there is no doubt that the expenditure on the Territory greatly exceeds the revenue from it.

(16) QUESTION OF GENERAL SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT

(a) Summary of the complaints

Three petitions raise questions of general social advancement.

1. The Economic and Social Commission of the Togoland Association for the United Nations (T/PET.6/81 - 7/79) requests that social life in the Territory be "preoccupied by the provision of salient economic amenities, viz., electricity, water supplies, public buses and broadcast rediffusion centres".
2. Motivated by the welfare of the people of Togoland, Mr. E. O. Kofi Dumoga (T/PET.6/94 - 7/87) submits the following recommendations: (a) The Administering Authority should aim at forming a "social welfare state" out of the existing multitude of states, with public common services as the centres of cohesion, and, at the same time, should strengthen the existing states by protecting them from "evil outside influences". (b) The advice of local talents should be sought and "healthy co-operation between them and the Administering Authority" should be established. This state of affairs does not at present exist since "most of the officers of the Administration choose to work only with the illiterate chiefs and promote ill-feeling between them and their literate subjects". (c) The present untapped resources of Togoland should be explored and developed in order that the territory may gain economic independence.
3. It is charged by the Nkonya State Council (T/PET.6/147) that theft and other social evils have been encouraged by the Administering Authority's deliberate neglect of the Territory.

(b) Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

The Administering Authority submitted its observations on this question in the form of an oral statement by its representative to the Ad Hoc Committee on Petitions at its fifth meeting on 29 June 1950. He said that there were only five local authorities in the Southern Section and he was therefore unable to understand what was meant by the term "multitude of states", used by the petitioner. A South Togoland Council had recently been set up to advise on the various matters affecting the interests and welfare of the people in that area. There was, in addition, a Rural Development Committee. All kinds of services, including social welfare, were dealt with by those bodies and the corresponding



Government subsidy amounted to some £6,000. A proviso had however been made to the effect that the people should also play their part, either by financial contributions or by assistance in the form of labour, in order to carry out the social welfare programme for which they had asked.

He was at a loss to understand the reference to "evil outside influences" in paragraph 129 and thought that it was merely an expression of personal prejudice.

#### (17) QUESTION OF MEDICAL AND HEALTH FACILITIES

##### (a) Summary of the complaints

The question of medical and health facilities is raised in eighteen petitions.

1. Up-to-date medical facilities to cater for the population of over 31,000 inhabitants are demanded by the State Council of the Krachi Native Authority (T/PET.6/14 and Add.1).

2. The Conference of Farmers of Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship (T/PET.6/15 and Add.1) requests establishment of first-aid dispensaries.

It is pointed out that there are only two Government medical officers looking after the health of the entire population and that the mortality rate amongst adults and infants is very high.

3. The chiefs etc. of Luvudo (T/PET.6/89) ask that medical facilities be extended.

4. Maintaining that Awatime is lacking in medical facilities and personnel, the Awatime Native Authority (T/PET.6/117) requests a comprehensive health scheme calling for the establishment of hospitals and the training of doctors and nurses, and is of the opinion that some of the native herbalists, if given the opportunity, could be of benefit to the Territory.

5. Mr. Emmanuel K. Akotia (T/PET.6/126) requests United Nations assistance in the improvement of medical services in the Territory.

6. Mr. Lawrence K. B. Ameh (T/PET.6/131) states that the Territory has no hospitals.

7. The Queen Mother Doe Motte of Ho (T/PET.6/139) states that the building of a maternity hospital with a mobile clinic is a real need of the people. It is requested that the fees charged at the hospitals be brought down so that the average person can pay for his or her treatment. It is further asked that quinine should not be denied to the people.

8. The poor health conditions in Nkonya, which has a supposedly high death rate, are said by the Nkonya State Council (T/PET.6/147) to be due to inadequate medical services, poor drinking water and unsatisfactory housing conditions.
9. It is stated by the Buem Native Authority (T/PET.6/116 - 7/107) that in view of the prevalence of yaws, syphilis, tropical ulcers, malarial fever and other endemic diseases the need for medical practitioners and medical assistants is urgent. It is stated that only two months ago southern Togoland had only two medical officers and a poorly equipped dispensary and that it is obvious that these services are entirely inadequate. It is further stated that, in the absence of statistics, infant and maternal mortality can only be guessed and that the need for research laboratories and a well-organized statistical service for health is apparent.
10. The women of Awatime (T/PET.6/129 - 7/109) present a brief description of the status and conditions of life of native women before and during the German rule and at the present time. They allege that whereas before and following the First World War German missionaries were active in educating the women and looking after their medical needs, the situation has now changed, and, not having a hospital, the sick people of Awatime remain without care unless they are taken to Ho, Hohoe or to the French Zone.
11. Mr. William L. Akagbor (T/PET.6/132 - 7/110) states that there is only one medical officer to attend the whole country.
12. Mr. Lawrence Koku Dugboyele (T/PET.6/135 - 7/112) states that the Territory is lacking in medical facilities.
13. It is stated by the Ewe Youth Association (T/PET.6/101 - 7/93) that there is only one hospital at Keta and two dispensaries at Ho and Hohoe and that patients have to traverse in most cases distances of thirty to sixty miles before reaching the nearest place offering medical facilities.
14. The chief cause of ill health is said by the Akpini Youth Society (T/PET.6/114 - 7/106) to be malnutrition resulting from poverty and ignorance of dietary science. In this connexion it is requested that government grants-in-aid be given to schools to facilitate the establishment of school canteens, and that the Administering Authority undertake to educate the population in nutritional methods. It is further requested that the United Nations World

Health Organization arrange to send a commission to the Territory to study the food and nutrition situation. The Territory is also disease-stricken due to lack of good water supply and lack of medical personnel and facilities. It is requested that the Administering Authority provide pipe-borne water from the River Volta, and that a hospital at Kpandu be established with feeding dispensaries.

15. The Convention Peoples' Party (T/PET.6/115) states that high rates of infant and prenatal mortality are the results of inadequate medical care.

16. Mr. A. A. Abaye (T/PET.6/128) requests that the health needs of the Territory be considered.

17. The Akpini Native Authority (T/PET.6/83 - 7/81) maintains that Kpandu, the capital of the Akpini state, should be provided with an up-to-date hospital and that appropriate feeding dispensaries should be scattered over the district.

18. It is observed by S. W. Atridom IV, Division Chief of Kpedze (T/PET.6/74 - 7/77) that the nearest hospital and dispensary is in Ho, twenty-one miles away, and that the medical facilities at Kpadape, about six miles from Kpedze, in Togo under French administration are on account of frontier restrictions, inaccessible during nights. It is also stated that the inhabitants of Kpedze decided in 1948 to build a dispensary of their own, but that owing to financial hardships progress has been slow. It is further pointed out that apart from travelling expenses, high medical fees are charged.

(b) Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

The written observations of the Administering Authority are contained in documents T/358, T/365, T/649, T/651, T/656, T/657, T/664, T/669, T/670, T/677, T/679, T/683, T/689, and T/691. Reference is invited to the observations of the Administering Authority on the report of the Visiting Mission and to paragraphs 169 to 186 of the 1948 annual report. Medical facilities are admittedly inadequate, but the Administering Authority is doing its best to recruit the staff necessary to improve them.

It is stated that there are hospitals at Ho, Yendi and Hohoe; the hospital at Ho is being expanded and that at Hohoe replaced by a much larger one with more modern equipment. Hospitals in the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast are also conveniently situated for the needs of the people of the northern part of the Trust Territory. A model health centre which will provide midwifery services

is being constructed at Kpandu. Moreover, there are over a dozen dispensaries throughout the Territory in addition to medical institutions maintained by missions and weekly clinics are held in many towns. In any thinly populated rural area, however, people have to travel considerable distances on foot and by lorry to receive medical aid.

Hospital fees are adjusted to the patient's capacity to pay and are remitted entirely in the case of paupers, of which there are very few.

In 1949 there were two Government medical officers and one private practitioner in the Territory.

There is a mobile midwifery unit and ambulance at Ho which is available for use in the surrounding area. Quinine is available at the drug store in Ho and is also sold at the post office.

Contrary to claims of certain petitioners, the population is steadily increasing. Vital statistics are being built up with the development of the Territory and the expansion of the Statistics Department.

(c) Observations of the Visiting Mission

The observations of the Visiting Mission are contained in document T/465, pages 43-44.

(18) QUESTION OF HOUSING

(a) Summary of the complaint

The question of housing is raised in one petition.

1. The Convention Peoples' Party (T/PEP.6/115) states that inadequate housing accommodation is one of the social problems facing the Territory.

(b) Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

The written observations of the Administering Authority are contained in document T/679.

It is stated that there is a Government Department of housing which is responsible for housing policy. Its activities are related to the urgency of the tasks before it, and priority has had to be given to the large urban and mining centres of the Gold Coast. The Department's work is also limited by staff and material shortages.

(19) QUESTION OF EMPLOYMENT OF NATIVES

(a) Summary of the complaints

Two petitions raise the question of the employment of natives.

1. Maintaining that literate Africans in their search for employment should receive serious attention from the Government and from commercial firms, the youth of Kratsi etc. (T/PET.6/88) state that the youth of Togoland are industrious and are willing to support any industry started on a sound economic basis with Government financial aid.

2. Serious unemployment is said by the Convention Peoples' Party (T/PET.6/115) to be one of the social problems facing the Territory.

(b) Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

The written observations of the Administering Authority are contained in documents T/679 and T/693.

The Administering Authority states that, with regard to Government posts, there are more than twice the number of natives of the Territory employed in the Gold Coast civil service as there are civil service posts in the Territory itself. Actual posting, however, is a matter for the local authorities. With regard to private firms it is stated that the Government has no influence over their employment policies.

The Administering Authority, in answer to charges concerning unemployment, declares that there are few unemployed in the Territory.

(20) QUESTION OF WAGES

(a) Summary of the complaint

One petition raises questions of wages.

Mr. W.K.E. Tettey (T/PET.6/133 - 7/111) charges that persons from the Gold Coast Colony are occupying most of the important positions in the Territory while native Togolanderns are paid low salaries and wages.

(b) Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

The written observations of the Administering Authority are contained in document T/690. It is stated that wages and salaries have risen steadily since 1939 and a further cost-of-living allowance has been granted to Government servants and teachers this year.

(c) Observations of the Visiting Mission

The observations of the Visiting Mission are contained in document T/465, page 42.



(21) QUESTION OF EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT

(a) Summary of the complaints

The question of educational advancement is raised in thirty-two petitions.

General

1 A country-wide educational facility with government subsidy is demanded by the State Council of the Krachi Native Authority (T/PET.6/14 and Add.1), and it is stated that these facilities must be left entirely in the hands of the local population.

2 The Conference of Farmers of Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship (T/PET.6/15 and Add.1) points out that there are no public schools of any description and that no steps are being taken to meet the growing needs of education.

3 The few mission-operated schools in the Territory are stated by the Convention Peoples' Party (T/PET.6/115) to be not enough for the number of children of school age. Charging that education is neither compulsory nor free, the petitioners state that the Ghana National Secondary Schools of Dr. Kwame Nkrumah are the only institutions of secondary education in the Territory.

4 The Togoland United Nations Association (T/PET.6/119) suggests asking for technical help from the United Nations if the United Kingdom cannot provide it. It is also stated that the educational map of the Annual Report is misleading. They indicate that some sixty-five places shown on the map have either infant schools only or no schools at all.

5 The Reverend T. K. Anku (T/PET.6/124) reviews the educational activities of the missions in the Territory under the German and under the present administrations and states that under the former, education was practically free, while under the present administration the natives are burdened with the high cost of education. Following a discussion of the existing categories of schools in the Territory, the petitioner points out the inadequacies of the educational facilities and makes certain specific requests outlined below.

6 The Nkonya State Council (T/PET.6/147) maintains that, as there is allegedly no government primary or secondary school in Togoland, the educational needs of the Territory are dependent on a few missionary schools; furthermore, that the school curriculum is such that, at the end of his elementary school period,

/a child is only

a child is only fit for work as a domestic servant or office boy.

9 Samuel Walter Atsridom IV, Divisional Chief of Kpedze (T/PET.6/74-7/77) observes that education "is costing us very dear", that there not a single government-established school, that missionary bodies decided to finance schools no longer despite the Church taxes collected, and that missionary bodies only manage schools built and maintained by natives. It is further stated that school fees are raised without regard to the payer, and it is asked why primary education should not be free.

8 It is requested by the Anfoega Duonenyo Working Committee (T/PET.6/90-7/83) that provision be made to put the present designated schools on the Assisted List without delay.

9 The Akpini Youth Society (T/PET.6/114-7/106) states that the primary schools were built by the people and run by the missionary bodies and that although government pays grants to the few assisted and designated schools, the poor inhabitants, who are already overburdened with heavy church dues, native authority taxes and government direct and indirect taxes, should not be asked to pay exorbitant school fees.

10 Maintaining that the educational facilities in Togoland under British Administration are inadequate, the Buem Native Authority (T/PET.6/116-7/107) states that mass illiteracy prevails in the Territory, where there are no government schools and no technical institutions, and that school fees are high.

11 Mr. William L. Akagbor (T/PET.6/132-7/110) states that there are no secondary schools, no technical schools and no education to train Africans for better conditions.

12 The Ewe Youth Association (T/PET.6/101-7/93) states that in the whole of Eweland there are only mission elementary schools.

13 Mr. E. A. Anthonio and nine others (T/PET.6/103-7/95) maintain that educational facilities should be fairly spread and not concentrated at only one point, particularly the Gold Coast, west of the River Volta.

14 Nana Yao Buakah IV (T/PET.6/86-7/82) states that taxes presumably for the maintenance of motor roads and schools have been collected, but that the area still suffers from inadequate facilities in these respects. Reference is made to the school in Baglo, which, he says, is "undesigned," is forty years old and has only a standard III. He requests improvements in these matters.

/The chiefs, etc.

15 The chiefs etc. of Luvdo (T/PET.6/89) maintain that their town, Luvdo, has only one vernacular infants school, encouraged by the people themselves. They request that modern schools be established to train their children.

Administration of education

16 It is requested by the Togoland Students' Union (T/PET.6/85) that a board of education consisting of officials and indigenous inhabitants be established for the direction of educational policies.

Elementary education

17 With regard to elementary education, the Education Commission of the Togoland Association for the United Nations (T/PET.6/75) states that there is no Government primary school and that all elementary schools are operated by missionary bodies with the exception of some Native Authority schools; that the rate of annual school fees at 15/-, 11/10/- and 12/8/- for infants, junior and senior departments, respectively, is considered too high for the average family and that it imposes limitations on the spread of education; that existing senior schools are inadequate and that the elementary education of most boys ends with the junior school course. It is urged that there be quick implementation of the Council's decision for free elementary education and that consideration be given to a system of control over schools in order to remedy non-co-operation engendered by differing missionary educational policies.

18 The natural rulers and people of western Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship (T/PET.6/78-7/78) state that the resolution on free elementary education adopted by the Trusteeship Council should be implemented immediately.

19 It is resolved by the Togoland Students' Union (T/PET.6/85) that free elementary education be provided and it is stated that by thoughtful planning and genuine co-operation between the Administering Authority and the people, a start in this direction can be made.

20 The Anfoega Duonerio Working Committee (T/PET.6/90-7/83) submits that provision should be made for primary education to be entirely free and to become compulsory as soon as buildings are sufficient.

21 The Reverend T. K. Anku (T/PET.6/124) requests that free primary education be granted to children.

22 Mr. E. K. Akotia (T/PET.6/126) states that if the building of schools cannot be taken up by the Government the high school fees should be abolished and

free primary education given.

Nana Yao Buakah IV states that the school in Baglo is nearly forty years old and has standard III but is not a designated school, and asks whether undesignated schools are considered good for the education and improvement of children.

The chiefs, etc. of Luvudo (T/PET.6/89) ask that a modern school or schools be established for the training of the overwhelming number of children of peasant farmers.

Mr. William L. Akagbor (T/PET.6/132-7/110) states that school fees are too high.

#### Secondary education

The Conference of Farmers of Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship (T/PET.6/15 and Add.1) desires the establishment of secondary and technical schools.

The Education Commission of the Togoland Association of the United Nations (T/PET.6/75) states that at the present there is no secondary school but that one will be opened at Ho in 1950, under the management of the Presbyterian Mission Unit. It is of the opinion that denominational control will make the institution unpopular to members of other religious sects and that a direct control by the Administration would be appreciated. It is further urged that secondary education at the new institutions be fostered by annual grants of scholarships to deserving persons.

The denominational control of the proposed secondary school to be opened at Ho in 1950 is resented by the Akpini Native Authority (T/PET.6/83-7/81).

The Togoland Students' Union (T/PET.6/85) states that at least three secondary schools should be established, one for southern, one for central and one for northern Togoland.

It is suggested by the Akropong Ewe Students Union (T/PET.6/105) that the Trusteeship Council ask the Administering Authority to establish at least two secondary schools in addition to the one to be opened at Ho in 1950 and that a post-secondary teacher-training course be attached thereto.

Mr. Lawrence K. B. Ameh (T/PET.6/131) complains that Togoland is lacking in secondary schools.

Mr. William L. Akagbor (T/PET.6/132-7/112) states that there exists no secondary school, and even if "we hear about the secondary schools in the Gold Coast towns" there is no chance and no money to attend them.

/Mr. Lawrence Koku Dugboyele

Mr. Lawrence Koku Dugboyele (T/PET.6/135-7/112) states that the Territory is lacking in secondary schools.

The need for secondary education is expressed by the Akpini Youth Society (T/PET.6/114-7/106).

Mr. E. K. Akotia (T/PET.6/126) states that secondary education should not be by means since the average farmer can hardly earn £10 a year.

#### Teacher training

The Education Commission of the Togoland Association of the United Nations (T/PET.6/75) states that in addition to the two two-year teacher training colleges established by missionary units, a four-year training college should be established.

Mr. G. K. Noamesi (T/PET.6/120) states that among the supervisors and assistant supervisors of the Ewe Presbyterian Church schools there is not a single indigenous Togolander, although it is clear that the indigenous Togoland teachers are more efficient and qualified for these posts. It is requested that all responsible posts in the Territory's educational field should be held by indigenous teachers.

#### Technical and vocational training

The Education Commission of the Togoland Association of the United Nations (T/PET.6/75) states that in the absence of any vocational or professional school, boys complete elementary education without the opportunity of further training for a vocation. It is further stated that the Administration would do well to satisfy an urgent demand for vocational training in trades and in improved methods of local agriculture.

It is stated by the Togoland Students' Union (T/PET.6/85) that technical and vocational schools should be established in each region to care for its particular needs.

The Reverend T. K. Anku (T/PET.6/124) requests that at least one vocational school be built in order to develop crafts.

The Togoland United Nations Association (T/PET.6/119) states that technical and vocational training is of the highest importance, but there is no technical or trade school in the Territory, nor is there anything in the government's ten-year development plan.

The Anfoega Duonenjo Working Committee (T/PET.6/90-7/83) submits that in the very near future provision should be made for:

/(a) Vocational



- (a) Vocational and industrial schools where carpentry, masonry, shoemaking, weaving, fitting, etc., can be taught;
- (b) Agricultural schools where pupils can learn the use of modern implements; and
- (c) Veterinary schools where animal husbandry can be taught.

It is suggested by the Akropong Ewe Students' Union (T/PET.6/105) that at least one agricultural and a technical school be established.

The Health, Food and Agricultural Commission of the Togoland United Nations Association (T/PET.6/79) recommends that an agriculture training centre be established for the training of people who want to take up farming, and that financial help be given to people after their training.

The Economic and Social Commission of the Togoland Association of the United Nations (T/PET.6/81-7/79) requests that agricultural instruction in elementary schools be intensified and that a special grant be made to the new Ho Secondary School for a full agricultural course.

The youth of Kratsi, Buem etc. (T/PET.6/88) state that agriculture and animal husbandry can be improved on scientific lines by training the indigenous people in oversea agricultural countries; it is requested that an agricultural scholarship scheme be set up.

The women of Avatime (T/PET.6/129-7/109) request that competent European women teachers be sent to teach more advanced sewing to girls and that doctors be sent in order to train girls to become nurses.

#### Mass education

The Education Commission of the Togoland Association of the United Nations (T/PET.6/75) requests that a permanent staff be trained for mass education work, that the mass education scheme be extended to the non-Ewe sections of Togoland, that a circulating library scheme be operated in connexion with mass education work and that wireless transmission facilities be provided at least for the urban centres of Ho, Kpandu, Hohoe and Yendi.

The Communal Development Commission, Kpandu (T/PET.6/76), states that the establishment of a permanent mass-education team, resident in the Trust Territory, is desired, that the team should be composed of trained men and women, indigenous to the Trust Territory and that all scientific methods and inventions (radio, cinema, vans, films) be used to raise the level of communal life.

/It is requested by

It is requested by the Togoland Students' Union (T/PET.6/85) that mass education be speeded up and suggested that for this purpose full-time paid teachers be stationed in both urban and rural districts.

While appreciating the work being done in mass education, the youth of Kratsi, Buem etc. (T/PET.6/88) note with regret that the benefits realized from the campaign are not commensurate with its high cost, and suggest that well-furnished community centres be built and supplied with full-time trained mass education teachers.

Mr. Doji Lartey Tychs-Lawson (T/PET.6/108-7/99) pointing out the need of the two Trust Territories of Togoland for "mass higher education", appeals to the United Nations to introduce "the mass scholarship system" for deserving Togoland youths as a measure to accelerate educational progress in the Territory.

#### Mission schools

The State Council of the Krachi Native Authority (T/PET.6/14 and Add.1) requests that by 1 April 1949 missions with government subsidy be allowed to open schools in the State of Krachi.

The Akpini Native Authority (T/PET.6/83-7/81) charges that the education received by the population from the missionary groups is serving to "disintegrate the social set-up of the rural communities through holding of opposing religious views", and gives as an example the situation in Alavanya, where, instead of the one well-equipped school needed, two schools are badly maintained by religious missionary groups. They object to the alleged "denominational control of the proposed secondary school" at Ho and request that education be centrally controlled by the state.

Mr. G. K. Noamesi (T/PET.6/120), discussing mission education in Togoland, states that the Gold Coast Government, to whom the Administering Authority has delegated its power to administer the Territory, has left all educational undertakings in the hands of the churches, whose educational policies and practices he considers detrimental to the general progress and development of the inhabitants of the Territory.

The youth of Kratsi (T/PET.6/88) charge that there is not a single school in the Territory built by the Government and that the natives have to build and equip their own schools and pay for the teachers provided by the missions. They state that the missions, which allegedly contribute no money to the upkeep

/of schools,

of schools, demand in addition that a large portion of land in the immediate vicinity of the school be given to them free of charge for their own property. These demands, the petitioners feel, are beyond what the natives can afford for primary education, especially when the Territory is without secondary, higher or technical and industrial education.

#### Youth clubs

The youth of Kratsi (T/PET.6/88) call on the Administering Authority to assist the organized youth clubs by furnishing them with community centres and "rediffusion stations", in the large towns, and by supervising such youth organizations as the Scouts and the Red Cross.

#### Scholarships

The granting of scholarships to deserving sons is desired by the Conference of Farmers of Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship (T/PET.6/15 and Add.1).

The Education Commission of the Togoland Association of the United Nations (T/PET.6/75) states that a close study of the Administration's report on scholarship awards to Togoland candidates reveals inaccuracies, that these reports fail to distinguish between native inhabitants and native residents of the Territory. It states further that particular consideration for scholarships should be given to deserving Togoland candidates and that opportunities should be created for the employment of those who have successfully completed university education.

The awarding of scholarships to candidates from Togoland to be trained as agriculturalists overseas is recommended by the Health, Food and Agricultural Commission of the Togoland Association of the United Nations (T/PET.6/79).

The Togoland Students' Union (T/PET.6/85) states that an increasing number of scholarships both for graduate and post-graduate, as well as for the higher professions of medicine and law should be given to deserving students.

The youth of Kratsi, Buem etc. (T/PET.6/88) state that at least two vacancies in each of the existing recognized secondary schools of the Gold Coast should be secured for deserving teachers without matriculation qualifications and that they should do two years secondary work on study leave with full pay and allowances.

The traditional native herbalists (T/PET.6/80) request that, in order to improve the different aspects of their profession, two scholarships be granted yearly to traditional native herbalists for studies abroad.

The Akropong Ewe Students' Union (T/PET.6/105) charges that at present only  
/eighteen

eighteen scholarships are awarded to Ewe students for study in the higher institutions of the Gold Coast and that the cost of education for these students is high.

The Togoland United Nations Association (T/PET.6/119) insists that until 31 March 1948 only twelve scholarships were awarded to the teachers of the Territory and not twenty as is mentioned in the annual report for 1948 (page 145, paragraph 231). Four of these teachers were working in the Colony before and may at any time be transferred to the Colony again.

Mr. E. K. Akotia (T/PET.6/126) states that the scholarships awarded by Government are awarded to Gold Coast residents in Togoland.

Mr. Doji Lartey Tyche-Lawson (T/PET.6/108-7/99), pointing out the need of the two Trust Territories of Togoland for "mass higher education", appeals to the United Nations to introduce "the mass scholarship system" for deserving Togoland youths as a measure to accelerate educational progress in the territory.

It is asked by the Buem Native Authority (T/PET.6/116-7/107) that a comprehensive scholarship scheme be drawn up for suitable Togoland candidates with the specific view of qualifying them for administrative and professional services in the Territory.

The Awatime Native Authority (T/PET.6/117) states that education is backward and expensive and that assistance in the form of secondary and technical schools and more scholarships is required.

(b) Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

The written observations of the Administering Authority are contained in documents T/358, T/365, T/643, T/645, T/646, T/651, T/652, T/653, T/656, T/664, T/671, T/672, T/679, T/682, T/683, T/684, T/689, T/691, T/693, T/709.

General

Reference is made to the annual report on the Territory and to the observations of the Administering Authority on the report of the Visiting Mission. It is stated that everything possible is being done to improve educational facilities in the Territory. It is emphasized, however, that expansion of social services is dependent on economic progress and on increased trade and wealth in the country.

Seventy-six per cent of the children of school-going age in the infant-junior group in the Southern Section are enrolled in schools and 24 per cent in senior primary schools.

/It is stated

It is stated that Government policy in the Northern Territories is to develop infant-junior-senior education through the medium of the Native Authorities. Additional Native Authority schools, subsidized to more than half their cost by the Government are being established as quickly as suitable candidates for teacher training can be produced by the districts concerned.

All schools in the Territory are public in the sense that they are open without discrimination to all members of the public. Many schools are owned by the local authorities.

#### Administration of education

The Administering Authority refers to the functions and composition of the Central Advisory Committee as set forth in paragraph 221 of the 1948 annual report. Its work, it is stated, is supplemented by District Education Committees. No further planning body is regarded as necessary.

#### Secondary education

The Administering Authority states that there is now a secondary school in the Territory at Ho with scholarships provided by the Gold Coast Government for secondary education and school fees wholly or partly remitted in appropriate cases.

#### Teacher training

It is stated that there are two teacher training colleges in the Territory; teacher training facilities are being expanded, but there are other needs more pressing than the erection of a boarding institution providing a four-year course, three such institutions being available in the Gold Coast.

With regard to the appointment of Togolanders in Ewe Presbyterian schools it is stated that appointments within church organizations are made by church authorities according to proved ability and character and that there is no discrimination against teachers born in Togoland.

#### Technical and vocational training

It is stated that Togoland scholars are eligible for technical training at institutions in the Gold Coast, a system which is considered most economic at the present stage of development of technical assistance. Boys from the Territory attend the Government technical school at Takoradi and the Government training centre at Asuansi, both in the Gold Coast. Further schools and centres are being established as well as a college for technical training at Kumasi.



### Mass education

It is stated that efforts are being made to increase and spread mass education work as far and as fast as the economic state of the Territory and availability of staff permit. Permanent staff are being recruited and trained. A statutory Library Board has been set up in the Gold Coast to provide books at Libraries and by circulating vans. Two-thousand pounds has been provided by the Government this year for mass education literature in the vernacular. Funds are provided for broadcast services and radio diffusion buildings at Ho and Hohoe. There have been four joint education schemes with Togoland under French administration. In spite of the increased provisions, however, the Administering Authority states that ultimately the success of the Government's community drive must depend on local initiative.

### Mission schools

With regard to the request that missions with Government subsidy be allowed to open schools in Krachi, the Administering Authority states that in the Northern Territories the Government's policy has been to develop education through the medium of the Native Authorities rather than through the missions.

### Scholarships

The Gold Coast Government, it is stated, devotes an increasing amount of money annually to the provision of scholarships for which Togoland are eligible. Awards are made by an impartial body in the light of the merits of the candidates after full consideration of ability, character and achievement. The first scholarships to French institutions of higher learning under the exchange system have been awarded.

With regard to the statistics on Togoland scholarship awards, the Administering Authority states that the statistics were compiled in reply to the Trusteeship Council questionnaire, which does not ask for any division of natives resident in the Territory between those born there and those born in the Gold Coast.

The Administering Authority, in substantiation of the statement in the 1948 annual report that twenty scholarships were awarded to teachers in the Territory, lists in document T/709 the names of the twenty natives to whom scholarships were awarded. It is stated that since the Territory, according to the terms of the Trusteeship Agreement, is administered as an integral part of the Gold Coast there is no question of limiting the power of education

/units to

units to transfer these teachers from the Trust Territory to the Gold Coast and vice versa.

(c) Observations of the Visiting Mission

The observations of the Visiting Mission are contained in document T/465, pages 46-52.

D. QUESTIONS ON WHICH NO RESOLUTIONS WERE ADOPTED

Two questions were still pending before the Council and the Ad Hoc Committee adopted no resolutions on them.

(1) QUESTION OF THE GOLD COAST COCOA MARKETING BOARD

(a) Summary of the complaints

Nine petitions contain complaints regarding the Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Board.

1. The Conference of Farmers of Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship (T/PET.6/15 and Add.1) points out that the Mandated Togoland Farmers' Association is not represented on the Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Board; that the relationship between Board and farmers is not defined; that the assertion that the Board acts as "trustee" is misleading; that the members of the Board are not appointed by the farmers; that the disbursements of the Board's funds are made by an order of the Governor; and that the Board spends money at the expense of the farmer while the latter lives in abject poverty.
2. The Convention Peoples' Party (T/PET.6/115) complains of the Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Board, which has no representative from Togoland but controls the profits accumulated from the sale of Togoland cocoa, and requests that such profits be returned to the farmers.
3. Commenting on the annual report on Togoland under British Administration for the year 1948, the Togoland United Nations Association (T/PET.6/119) states that paragraph 16 on page 16 implies that the Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Board organizes the purchase of Togoland cocoa also and points to the fact that Togoland is not represented on this Board.
4. Charging that the Gold Coast holds huge profits from the sale of Togoland cocoa, the C.P.P. Regional Conference, Hohoe (T/PET.6/145), requests that such profits be disbursed to the Togoland farmers.
5. It is stated by the Nkonya State Council (T/PET.6/147) that the farmers of Togoland are demanding control over the use of the money accumulated on their behalf by the Gold Coast Produce Control Board, the Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Board and other agencies.
6. The Buem Native Authority (T/PET.6/116-7/107) points out that although Togoland produces at least one-third of the total tonnage of the Gold Coast cocoa,

/Togoland is not

Togoland is not admitted on the Cocoa Marketing Board. It is asked "that this constitution now may include two or three members of Togoland on this board to represent the people of Togoland".

7. Mr. W. K. E. Tettey (T/PET.6/133-7/111) states that the Cocoa Marketing Board is not known to the cocoa farmer of Togoland who is without representation on it, but that "there is taxation". The cocoa profits should be used for educating students abroad in agricultural technique. It is further stated that ignorant farmers are deceived by brokers' middlemen and cocoa agents and that the roads to the big centres are deplorable and adversely affect the marketing of cocoa.

8. The Economic and Social Commission of the Togoland Association of the United Nations (T/PET.6/81-7/79) requests full participation of Togoland natives in the control of the marketing of their products, and the formation of a separate board of agriculture similar to the Gold Coast Marketing Board and affiliated with corresponding organizations in the Gold Coast. It is further requested that Togoland cocoa be marketed and sold separately from that of the Gold Coast.

9. Nana Yao Buakoh IV (T/PET.6/86-7/52) states that a good and standard price for cocoa is wanted.

10. Mr. Lawrence K. B. Ameh (T/PET.6/131) claims that very low prices are paid to the people by the Government for their coffee and cocoa and requests that his charges be considered.

(b) Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

The written observations of the Administering Authority are contained in documents T/358, T/656, T/666, T/679, T/683, T/689, T/690, T/706, T/709. Reference to paragraph 73 and appendix VII of the 1948 annual report of the Territory, to the report of the Visiting Mission, and to the observations of the Administering Authority on it.

The Administering Authority states that Togoland is now represented on the Cocoa Marketing Board by a divisional chief of Buem. All grade I and II cocoa is at present purchased by the Board at the same price irrespective of grade; sub-grade cocoa is not purchased since there is no demand for it in overseas markets.

With regard to the disposition of funds derived from cocoa marketing the Administering Authority states that in its opinion the funds are being spent in the interests of all the inhabitants of the Territory, and in the absence of any constructive suggestions, no changes in the cocoa marketing organization are contemplated.

/It is further stated

It is further stated that a full understanding and appreciation of the policy of the board is a matter of slow growth among many farmers, although every effort is made to instruct them.

The Administering Authority refers to the conclusions of the Visiting Mission on the fixing of the cocoa price and quotes its statement that "the present stabilized marketing policy is sound in principle".

(c) Observations of the Visiting Mission

The observations of the Visiting Mission are contained in document T/465, pages 34-42.

(d) Action taken by the Ad Hoc Committee

Since one of the petitioners raising the question of the Cocoa Marketing Board had been granted an oral hearing by the Trusteeship Council and had at the time of preparation of this report, not yet been heard, the Committee decided not to adopt any resolution on this question for inclusion in the present report.

(2) QUESTIONS OF TERRITORIAL ADJUSTMENT

(a) Summary of the complaints

Five petitions raise the question of territorial adjustments.

1. The State Council of the Krachi Native Authority (T/PET.6/14) transmits a resolution adopted at a meeting held in Krachikrom, Kete Krachi, on 7 March 1949. In this resolution, the petitioners request that all ordinances and laws of the Gold Coast applicable in Togoland be repealed and that by 1 April 1949 Krachi and Southern Togoland be unified as one entity.
2. The headmen of Nawuli (T/PET.6/69) state that after sixteen years under the rule of the Gonjas, who are British subjects in the Gold Coast (Northern Territories), a strange ruler is not wanted in the area again; desire is expressed to be placed again under the rule of Omanhene of Krachi and under the rule of Southern Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship.
3. Nana Kojo Kuma of Nanjoro (T/PET.6/70) whose people were placed in 1935 under the head chief of the Gonjas in the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast, expresses the wish that his people and land be restored to the Krachi Division, that they become, as before the German period, subjects of the Omanhene of Krachi, and that they be included in the Southern Section of Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship.

(b) Summary of the observations of the Administering Authority

The written observations of the Administering Authority are contained in  
/document



document T/365 and T/638 (page 3). It is stated that the transfer of the Krachi district from the Northern to the Southern Section of Togoland could not be made immediately. The Administering Authority questioned whether the petition really represented the wishes of the persons involved and was conducting a survey to determine the opinion of the inhabitants of the area. In any event, such a transfer would take time to effect.

(c) Observations of the Visiting Mission

The observations of the Visiting Mission on unification with the Krachi are contained in document T/465, pages 27-29.

(d) Action taken by the Ad Hoc Committee

Since, at the time of preparation of this report, the Ewe and other unification questions were under consideration by the Trusteeship Council and the Committee considered that the action thereon had direct bearing on these questions, no resolution was adopted by the Committee for the present.

RESOLUTION 1

PETITION FROM HODO VI, FIAGA OF ANFOEGA DIVISION  
CONCERNING TOGOLAND UNDER BRITISH ADMINISTRATION

Acting under Article 87 b of the Charter and in accordance with its rules of procedure,

Having accepted and examined at its seventh session the petition from Hodo VI, Fiaga of Anfoega Division (T/PET.6/19), in consultation with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland as the Administering Authority concerned, which designated Mr. D. A. Sutherland as special representative,

Having taken note of the observations of the Administering Authority concerned (T/476), which stated that the Division of Anfoega had not shared in the general development of local government institutions because it remained unamalgamated and that no steps had been taken to retard the progress of this division,

Having further noted the statement of the special representative that the Administration had been making constant efforts to educate the inhabitants to the advantages of amalgamation and that in any event under the constitutional reforms envisaged in the Coussey report, the inhabitants would be incorporated under some local authority,

The Trusteeship Council

Draws the attention of the petitioner to the observations of the Administering Authority;

Requests the Administering Authority to continue its efforts to convince the inhabitants of the advantages of amalgamation or other reforms envisaged;

Notes that the Administering Authority has taken steps to ascertain the wishes of the indigenous inhabitants and hopes that it will continue to give due consideration to their best interests;

Invites the Secretary-General to inform the Administering Authority and the petitioner of this resolution in accordance with rule 93 of the rules of procedure for the Trusteeship Council.

## RESOLUTION 2

PETITION FROM TOGBUI GBOGBOLULU IV, DIVISIONAL HEAD CHIEF OF VAKPO  
CONCERNING TOGOLAND UNDER BRITISH ADMINISTRATION

Acting under Article 87 b of the Charter and in accordance with its rules of procedure,

Having accepted and examined at its seventh session the petition from Togbui Gbogbolulu IV, Divisional Head Chief of Vakpo (T/PET.6/84), in consultation with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland as the Administering Authority concerned, which designated Mr. D. A. Sutherland as special representative,

Having taken note of the observations of the Administering Authority concerned (T/688) to the effect that Vakpo was only one of twenty-three divisions in the Akpini State and that the whole State had a population of less than 34,000; that the size of the population and the postal and other traffic did not justify the opening of a full-scale post office and a savings bank in Vakpo; that the Vakpo people could probably obtain assistance from Government funds if they undertook to build a dispensary for themselves; and that they could also apply to the Rural Development Committee for financial assistance for road repairs,

The Trusteeship Council

Notes with sympathy the desire expressed by the Divisional Head Chief of Vakpo for the economic and social improvement of his division;

Expresses the hope that the Administering Authority will endeavour to encourage by all means at its disposal the development of the division of Vakpo;

Further expresses the hope that the Vakpo people will give their full co-operation to the Administering Authority in the accomplishment of this task;

Invites the Secretary-General to inform the Administering Authority and the petitioner of this resolution in accordance with rule 93 of the rules of procedure for the Trusteeship Council.

RESOLUTION 3

PETITION FROM THE WEAVERS OF AMEDZOFE CONCERNING  
TOGOLAND UNDER BRITISH ADMINISTRATION

Acting under Article 87 b of the Charter and in accordance with its rules of procedure,

Having accepted and examined at its seventh session the petition from The Weavers of Amedzofe (T/PET.6/130), in consultation with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland as the Administering Authority concerned, which designated Mr. D. A. Sutherland as special representative,

Having taken note of the observations of the Administering Authority concerned (T/661) and of the statement of the special representative to the effect that with the inauguration of the Southern Togoland Rural Development Committee in 1949, attempts had been made to revive the Avatime weaving industry and the aid of the Gold Coast Industrial Development Corporation had been obtained,

The Trusteeship Council

Draws the attention of the petitioners to the statements of the Administering Authority;

Expresses the hope that the Administering Authority will continue to give encouragement to the weavers of Amedzofe;

Invites the Secretary-General to inform the Administering Authority and the petitioners of this resolution in accordance with rule 93 of the rules of procedure for the Trusteeship Council.

RESOLUTION 4

PETITION FROM THE LIATI LITERATE UNION GOVERNMENT  
TOGOLAND UNDER BRITISH ADMINISTRATION

Acting under Article 87 b of the Charter and in accordance with its rules of procedure,

Having accepted and examined at its seventh session, the petition from the Liatl Literate Union (T/PET.6/77), in consultation with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland as the Administering Authority concerned, which designated Mr. D. A. Sutherland as special representative,

Having taken note of the observations of the Administering Authority concerned (T/642) and of the statement of the special representative that the extension of public services such as health facilities depended upon the availability of funds and personnel that the establishment of a post office at Liatl would be determined by the volume of trade in that district, and that he did not consider that there was any such prospect for the time being,

The Trusteeship Council

Draws the attention of the petitioners to the statement of the special representative of the Administering Authority;

Decides that no action by the Council is called for regarding the petitioners' request for the establishment of a post office at Listi;

Expresses the hope that the Administering Authority will develop the medical facilities in the Liatl Division to the utmost within the limits of the availability of funds and personnel;

Invites the Secretary-General to inform the Administering Authority and the petitioner of this resolution in accordance with rule 93 of the rules of procedure for the Trusteeship Council.



RESOLUTION 5

PETITION FROM THE WOMEN TEACHERS OF TOGOLAND CONCERNING  
TOGOLAND UNDER BRITISH ADMINISTRATION

Acting under Article 87 b of the Charter and in accordance with its rules of procedure,

Having accepted and examined at its seventh session the petition from the women teachers of Togoland (T/PET.6/123), in consultation with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland as the Administering Authority concerned, which designated Mr. D. A. Sutherland as special representative,

Having taken note of the observations of the Administering Authority concerned (T/653) to the effect that there were four secondary schools for girls in the Gold Coast, which pupils from Togoland might enter, and two teacher-training colleges within the Territory, and that there were adequate facilities in the Gold Coast for training in nursing, which were available for girls in the Trust Territory,

Having noted further the statement of the special representative that the mobile ambulance service which had been set up in the southern section as available to the maternity patients and that, although the Administering Authority was not completely satisfied with the medical care provided, great progress had nevertheless been made in that direction during the last ten years,

The Trusteeship Council

Notes that the Administering Authority is aware of the educational needs of girls and expresses the hope that it will provide in the Territory further educational facilities for girls;

Expresses the hope that the Administering Authority will redouble its efforts to improve the medical facilities in the Territory and devote special attention to the development of medical care for pregnant women and nursing mothers;

Decides to inform the petitioners that the questions of medical and health facilities and educational advancement have been and will be examined in connexion with its examination of the annual reports of the Administering Authority on the administration of the Territory;

/Draws the

Draws the attention of the petitioners to the recommendations on health adopted by the Trusteeship Council at its fourth session in connexion with its examination of the 1947 annual report on the administration of the Territory, the text of which, reads as follows:

"The Council, noting with concern that only two medical officers are stationed in Togoland and that hospital, dispensary and other medical and health facilities are inadequate for a reasonable programme of medical and health care for the population of the Trust Territory, recommends the Administering Authority to take measures to increase the numbers of doctors and other trained personnel and to take all further steps necessary to provide for the medical and health needs of the indigenous population";

Further draws the attention of the petitioners to the recommendations on the same subject adopted by the Council at its seventh session in connexion with its examination of the 1948 annual report on the administration of the Territory the text of which reads as follows:\*

.....

Invites the Secretary-General to inform the Administering Authority and the petitioner of this resolution in accordance with rule 93 of the rules of procedure for the Trusteeship Council.

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\* To be completed as soon as the Trusteeship Council has adopted its recommendations.

RESOLUTION 6

PETITION FROM MR. S. A. AZUMA CONCERNING  
TOGOLAND UNDER BRITISH ADMINISTRATION

Acting under Article 87 b of the Charter and in accordance with its rules of procedure,

Having accepted and examined at its seventh session the petition from Mr. S. A. Azuma (T/PET.6/148), in consultation with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland as the Administering Authority concerned, which designated Mr. D. A. Sutherland as special representative,

Having taken note of the observations of the Visiting Mission to West Africa on the Ho Leper Settlement (T/465, pages 43 and 44),

Having taken note of the observations of the Administering Authority concerned (T/698) which stated that the new policy adopted at the Ho Leper Settlement has been approved by the Great majority of the inhabitants, that most patients have benefited both physically and mentally from this new policy, and that the petitioner was among the few who did not agree with it,

The Trusteeship Council

Decides that under the circumstances no action by the Council is called for on this petition;

Draws the attention of the petitioners to the recommendation on "..... adopted by the Trusteeship Council at its seventh session in connexion with its examination of the 1948 Annual Report on the administration of the Territory, the text of which reads as follows:\*

".....

Invites the Secretary-General to inform the Administering Authority and the petitioner of this resolution in accordance with rule 93 of the rules of procedure for the Trusteeship Council.

\* To be completed as soon as the Trusteeship Council has adopted its recommendations.

RESOLUTION 7

PETITION FROM THE TOGO POLITICAL ROAD LABOURERS' UNION  
CONCERNING TOGOLAND UNDER BRITISH ADMINISTRATION

Acting under Article 87 b of the Charter and in accordance with its rules of procedure,

Having accepted and examined at its seventh session the petition from the Togo Political Road Labourers' Union (T/PET.6/136), in consultation with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland as the Administering Authority concerned, which designated Mr. D. A. Sutherland as special representative,

Having taken note of the observations of the Administering Authority concerned (T/665) to the effect that wages and living and working conditions of Government road labourers were under constant review by the Labour Department and that there was ample machinery for dealing with labour problems,

Having further noted the statement of the special representative that in addition to the road labourers' basic wage, a 15 per cent cost-of-living allowance had been paid in 1949, that this allowance had been raised to about 20 per cent on 1 April 1950 and that there had since been no further representation on the subject,

The Trusteeship Council

Notes with satisfaction the measures recently taken by the Administering Authority to meet the demands of the petitioners;

Expresses the hope that the Administering Authority will continue its efforts to improve the living and working conditions of all indigenous labourers;

Draws the attention of the petitioners to the recommendations on wages adopted by the Trusteeship Council at its fourth and seventh sessions in connexion with its examination of the 1947 Annual Report on the administration of the Territory the text of which reads as follows:

"The Council recommends that the Administering Authority take appropriate measures to establish wages at a level which would not only enable workers to meet the expenses of everyday life but would also raise progressively their standard of living;"

/Further draws

Further draws the attention of the petitioners to the recommendations on the same subject adopted by the Council at its seventh session in connexion with its examination of the 1948 Annual Report on the administration of the Territory, the text of which reads as follows:

"....."\*

Invites the Secretary-General to inform the Administering Authority and the petitioners of this resolution in accordance with rule 93 of the rules of procedure for the Trusteeship Council.

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\* To be completed as soon as the Trusteeship Council has adopted its recommendations.



RESOLUTION 8

PETITION FROM THE EX-SERVICEMEN'S UNION CONCERNING  
TOGOLAND UNDER BRITISH ADMINISTRATION

Acting under Article 87 b of the Charter and in accordance with its rules of procedure,

Having accepted and examined at its seventh session the petition from the Ex-Servicemen's Union (T/PET.6/138), in consultation with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland as the Administering Authority concerned, which designated Mr. D. A. Sutherland as special representative,

Having taken note of the observations of the Administering Authority concerned (T/655), which stated that most ex-servicemen had been resettled without difficulties and that the Labour Department continued to watch over the needs of ex-servicemen,

The Trusteeship Council

Expresses the hope that the efforts made by the Administering Authority to help ex-servicemen will be continued and, if necessary, increased so that any legitimate grievance on the part of the ex-servicemen may eventually be met;

Invites the Secretary-General to inform the Administering Authority and the petitioners of this resolution in accordance with rule 93 of the rules of procedure for the Trusteeship Council.

RESOLUTION 9

PETITION FROM THE CHIEFS, ELDERS AND PEOPLE OF BIAKPA  
CONCERNING TOGOLAND UNDER BRITISH ADMINISTRATION

Acting under Article 87 b of the Charter and in accordance with its rules of procedure,

Having accepted and examined at its seventh session the petition from the chiefs, elders and people of Biakpa (T/PET.6/20), in consultation with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland as the Administering Authority concerned, which designated Mr. D. A. Sutherland as special representative,

Having taken note of the observations of the Administering Authority (T/480 and T/AC.20/L.4) to the effect that, in view of the obligations of the Administering Authority under article 12 of the Trusteeship Agreement, it was not the policy of the Gold Coast Government to close down schools to suit denominational convenience; and that in the view of the Administration both schools were necessary to satisfy the educational needs of the area,

The Trusteeship Council

Draws the attention of the petitioners to the statements of the Administering Authority;

Expresses the hope that the Administering Authority will continue its policy of religious tolerance in education, in particular in areas where schools of different denominations exist side by side;

Invites the Secretary-General to inform the Administering Authority and the petitioners of this resolution in accordance with rule 93 of the rules of procedure for the Trusteeship Council.

RESOLUTION 10

PETITION FROM THE BOY SCOUTS ASSOCIATION OF TOGOLAND  
CONCERNING TOGOLAND UNDER BRITISH ADMINISTRATION

Acting under Article 87 b of the Charter and in accordance with its rules of procedure,

Having accepted and examined at its seventh session the petition from the Boy Scouts' Association of Togoland (T/PET.6/127), in consultation with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland as the Administering Authority concerned, which designated Mr. D. A. Sutherland as special representative,

Having taken note of the observations of the Administering Authority concerned (T/650) and the statement of the special representative to the effect that the practical interest of the Gold Coast Government in the Boy Scouts' Association was demonstrated by its provision of grants of £4,650 and £2,650 to the Association in the last two years,

The Trusteeship Council

Notes with satisfaction the interest of the Administering Authority in the Boy Scouts' Association of Togoland;

Expresses the hope that the Administering Authority will continue to support and encourage the activities of this and similar associations by all suitable means;

Invites the Secretary-General to inform the Administering Authority and the petitioners of this resolution in accordance with rule 93 of the rules of procedure for the Trusteeship Council.

RESOLUTION 11

QUESTION OF THE POWERS OF DISTRICT COMMISSIONERS AS RAISED IN THE  
PETITION FROM THE CONVENTION PEOPLES' PARTY CONCERNING  
TOGOLAND UNDER BRITISH ADMINISTRATION

Acting under Article 87 b of the Charter and in accordance with its rules of procedure,

Having accepted and examined at its seventh session, in consultation with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland as the Administering Authority concerned, which designated Mr. D. A. Sutherland as special representative, that part of the petition from the Convention Peoples' Party (T/PET.6/115) which raises the question of the powers of district commissioners,

Having taken note of the observations of the Administering Authority (T/679 and of the statement of the special representative to the effect that there was no interference by the district commissioners in the traditional and statutory powers of chiefs, that the emphasis of the system of indirect rule lay in building up native authorities into bodies of local government, and that the powers of the district commissioners were thus becoming more and more advisory, and would be almost entirely so under the constitutional reforms envisaged in the Coussey proposals,

The Trusteeship Council

Expresses the hope that the Administering Authority will pursue its policy of progressively increasing the responsibilities entrusted to the indigenous inhabitants;

Invites the Secretary-General to inform the Administering Authority and the petitioner of this resolution in accordance with rule 93 of the rules of procedure for the Trusteeship Council.

RESOLUTION 12

QUESTION OF THE STATUS OF CHIEFS AS RAISED IN THE PETITION FROM THE  
NKONYA STATE COUNCIL CONCERNING TOGOLAND  
UNDER BRITISH ADMINISTRATION

Acting under Article 87 b of the Charter and in accordance with its rules of procedure,

Having accepted and examined at its seventh session, in consultation with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland as the Administering Authority concerned, which designated Mr. D. A. Sutherland as special representative, that part of the petition from the Nkonya State Council (T/PET.6/147) which raises the question of the status of chiefs,

Having taken note of the observations of the Administering Authority concerned (T/689) as well as of the statement of the special representative to the effect that Nkonya is not a state but a small unamalgamated division; that the Native Administration Ordinance of 1933 did not deprive the petitioners of their native titles; that they had not been granted executive powers because they had not chosen to join with the other unamalgamated divisions to form a Native Authority or join an existing Native Authority and that when they did so they would be granted full rights of legislation and jurisdiction vested in Native Authorities,

The Trusteeship Council

Draws the attention of the petitioners to the statement of the Administering Authority on this question;

Decides that under the circumstances no action by the Council is called for

Invites the Secretary-General to inform the Administering Authority and the petitioners of this resolution in accordance with rule 93 of the rules of procedure for the Trusteeship Council.



RESOLUTION 13.

QUESTION OF NATIVE AUTHORITY COUNCILS AS RAISED IN CERTAIN

PETITIONS CONCERNING TOGOLAND UNDER

BRITISH ADMINISTRATION

Acting under Article 87 b of the Charter and in accordance with its rules of procedure,

Having accepted and examined at its seventh session, in consultation with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland as the Administering Authority concerned, which designated Mr. D. A. Sutherland as special representative, those parts of the following petitions which raise the question of Native Authority Councils,

- (1) Petition from the youth of Kratsi, Buem, Atando, Akpini, Awatime, Asogli, Nkonya, Anfoega and Santrokofi (T/PET.6/88),
- (2) Petition from the TUNA Youth Section (T/PET.6/121),

Having taken note of the observations of the Administering Authority (T/685 and T/693) and the statement of the special representative to the effect that, in accordance with the wishes of the people for wider representation, the membership of the Native Authority Councils had been expanded by the Native Authority (Southern Section of Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship) Ordinance, which came into effect in September 1949, and that the members of the Native Authority who did not hold office by tradition were at present appointed by nomination in consultation with the people, but would in future be elected,

The Trusteeship Council,

Expresses the hope that the Administering Authority will continue to take all necessary steps in order to accelerate the progressive development of Local Government units along democratic lines, in accordance with the recommendations adopted on this subject by the Trusteeship Council at its fourth session in connexion with its examination of the 1947 annual report on the administration of the Territory, the text of which reads as follows:

"The Council recommends that the Administering Authority consider the possibility of establishing, as soon as practicable such democratic reforms as will eventually give the indigenous inhabitants of the Trust Territory the right of suffrage and an increasing degree of participation in the executive, legislative and judicial organs of government preparatory to

/self-government

self-government or independence and those adopted at its seventh session in connexion with its examination of the 1948 annual report on the administration of the Territory, the text of which reads as follows:

"....."

Invites the Secretary-General to inform the Administering Authority and the petitioner of this resolution in accordance with rule 93 of the rules of procedure for the Trusteeship Council.

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\* To be completed as soon as the Trusteeship Council has adopted its recommendations.

RESOLUTION 14

QUESTION OF LAND AS RAISED IN CERTAIN PETITIONS CONCERNING  
TOGOLAND UNDER BRITISH ADMINISTRATION

Acting under Article 87 b of the Charter and in accordance with its rules of procedure,

Having accepted and examined at its seventh session, in consultation with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland as the Administering Authority concerned, which designated Mr. D. A. Sutherland as special representative that part of the petition from Mr. W.K.E. Tettey (T/PET.6/133-7/111) which raises the question of land,

Having taken note of the observations of the Administering Authority (T/690) and of the statement of the special representative to the effect that the existing laws governed the transfer of land by purchase and prohibited alienation to any person who is not a native of the Territory without consent of the Governor, but that this did not prohibit the leasing of land to foreigners and that consequently some land in the Territory might be held on lease by foreigners.

Having further noted the statement of the special representative that the enforcement of the observance of the land tenure system was left to the people themselves and that it was for the chiefs to ensure that the land was preserved for the benefit of the people,

The Trusteeship Council

Draws the attention of the petitioner to the statement of the special representative of the Administering Authority;

Decides that under the circumstances, no action by the Council is called for on this question;

Invites the Secretary-General to inform the Administering Authority and the petitioner of this resolution in accordance with rule 93 of the rules of procedure for the Trusteeship Council.

RESOLUTION 15

QUESTION OF COMMUNAL DEVELOPMENT AS RAISED IN CERTAIN PETITIONS  
CONCERNING TOGOLAND UNDER BRITISH ADMINISTRATION

Acting under Article 37 b of the Charter and in accordance with its rules of procedure,

Having accepted and examined at its seventh session, in consultation with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland as the Administering Authority concerned, which designated Mr. D. A. Sutherland as special representative, those parts of the following petitions which raise the question of communal development:

- (1) Petition from the Conference of Farmers of Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship (T/PET.6/15 and Add.1);
- (2) Petition from the Communal Development Commission, Kpandu (T/PET.6/76);
- (3) Petition from the youth of Kratai, Buem, Atando, Akpini, Awatime, Asogli, Nkonya, Anfoega and Santtokofi (T/PET.6/88),

Having taken note of the observations of the Administering Authority (T/693) to the effect that in spite of increased provision made in the past year in mass education and communal development schemes, ultimately the success of the community development drive must depend on local initiative,

Having further noted the statement of the special representative that all applications for assistance in communal development must be submitted to and approved by the Rural Development Committee, composed of selected members of the Native Authorities and other representatives of the people, that this committee was quite definitely prepared to assist in meritorious cases, and that regarding the training of full-time officers for communal development work facilities were already provided,

The Trusteeship Council

Draws the attention of the petitioners to the statement of the special representative;

Expresses the hope that the Administering Authority will continue to take all possible steps to foster communal development in the Trust Territory and that the indigenous inhabitants will co-operate fully in this work;

Invites the Secretary-General to inform the Administering Authority and the petitioner of this resolution in accordance with rule 93 of the rules of procedure for the Trusteeship Council.

RESOLUTION 16

QUESTION OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT AS RAISED IN CERTAIN PETITIONS  
CONCERNING TOGOLAND UNDER BRITISH ADMINISTRATION

Acting under Article 87 b of the Charter and in accordance with its rules of procedure

Having accepted and examined at its seventh session, in consultation with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland as the Administering Authority concerned, which designated Mr. D. A. Sutherland as special representative, those parts of the following petitions which raise the question of agricultural development:

- (1) Petition from the State Council of the Krachi Native Authority (T/PET.6/14 and Add.1);
- (2) Petition from the Conference of Farmers of Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship (T/PET.6/15 and Add.1);
- (3) Petition from the Health, Food and Agricultural Commission of the Togoland United Nations Association (T/PET.6/79);
- (4) Petition from Mr. T. W. Kwani (Avatime N. A. representative on the Rural Development Committee for Southern Togoland (T/PET.6/122);
- (5) Petition from Mr. Lawrence K. B. Ameh (T/PET.6/131);
- (6) Petition from the Nkonya State Council (T/PET.6/147);
- (7) Petition from the Economic and Social Commission of the Togoland Association for the United Nations (T/PET.6/81-7/79);
- (8) Petition from the Ewe Youth Association (T/PET.6/101-7/93);
- (9) Petition from Mr. E. A. Anthonio and nine others (T/PET.6/103-7/95);
- (10) Petition from the Akpini Youth Society (T/PET.6/114-7/106);
- (11) Petition from the Buem Native Authority (T/PET.6/116-7/107);
- (12) Petition from Mr. Winfried K. Etsi Tettey, Togoland United Nations Association (Avatime Region) (T/PET.6/133-7/111),

Having taken note of the observations of the United Nations Visiting Mission to West Africa on this question (T/465, pages 30-42),

Having taken note of the observations of the Administering Authority concerned (T/365, T/648, T/656, T/677, T/684, T/689, T/690 and T/692), as well as of the oral statement of the special representative to the effect that every encouragement is given to the farmers to improve their agricultural methods, and that advice and assistance from the Government is always available,

/The Trusteeship Council

The Trusteeship Council

Expresses the hope that the Administering Authority will intensify its assistance to farmers in the development of their farms and in the improvement of agricultural methods, will increase its efforts to instruct farmers in methods of counteracting difficulties of terrain and soil erosion, and will continue to develop scientific research on these matters;

Invites the Secretary-General to inform the Administering Authority and the petitioners of this resolution in accordance with rule 93 of the rules of procedure for the Trusteeship Council.

Draws the attention of the petitioners to the recommendations on agriculture adopted by the Trusteeship Council at its seventh session, in connexion with its examination of the 1948 annual report on the administration of the Territory, the text of which reads as follows:

"-----";

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\* To be completed as soon as the Trusteeship Council has adopted its recommendations.



RESOLUTION 17

QUESTION OF AID FROM UNITED NATIONS SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AS RAISED IN  
CERTAIN PETITIONS CONCERNING TOGOLAND UNDER BRITISH ADMINISTRATION

Acting under Article 87 b of the Charter and in accordance with its rules of procedure,

Having accepted and examined at its seventh session, in consultation with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland as the Administering Authority concerned, which designated Mr. D. A. Sutherland as special representative, those parts of the following petitions which raise the question of aid from United Nations specialized agencies:

- (1) Petition from the Health, Food and Agricultural Commission of the Togoland United Nations Association (T/PET.6/79);
- (2) Petition from Mr. Emmanuel K. Akotia (T/PET.6/126);
- (3) Petition from Mr. V. O. Anku, President, Togoland United Nations Association (T/PET.6/154);
- (4) Petition from the Economic and Social Commission of the Togoland Association for the United Nations (T/PET.6/81-7/79);
- (5) Petition from Togbe Howusu XI, Paramount Chief, Asogli State (T/PET.6/92-7/85);
- (6) Petition from the Akpini Youth Society (T/PET.6/114-7/106),

Having taken note of the statement of the special representative on this question,

The Trusteeship Council

Notes with satisfaction the interest shown by the petitioners in the activities of specialized agencies such as the Food and Agriculture Organization and the World Health Organization,

Expresses the hope that the Administering Authority will continue to examine the possibility of obtaining assistance from the specialized agencies, and call upon them whenever appropriate;

Draws the attention of the petitioners to the resolution on collaboration with the specialized agencies (resolution 47 (IV)) adopted by the Council at its fourth session, the text of which reads as follows:

"The Trusteeship Council,

"In accordance with Article 91 of the Charter and rule 105 of its rules of procedure, and in the light of the agreements entered into between the United Nations and various specialized agencies in the terms of Articles 57 and 63 of the Charter,

/"Welcomes

"Welcomes the provisions thus made for collaboration between the Council and the specialized agencies in the attainment of the objectives of the International Trusteeship System;

"Recommends that the specialized agencies study the annual reports on the administration of Trust Territories with a view to making such observations and suggestions as they may consider proper in order to facilitate the work of the Trusteeship Council;

"Requests the Secretary-General to keep in close touch with the specialized agencies with a view to seeking their counsel and assistance in regard to matters with which they are concerned";

Invites the Secretary-General to inform the Administering Authority and the petitioner of this resolution in accordance with rule 93 of the rules of procedure for the Trusteeship Council,

Further invites the Secretary-General to transmit this resolution to the IAO and the WHO for their information.

RESOLUTION 18

QUESTION OF FOREST RESERVES AS RAISED IN THE PETITION FROM THE CHIEFS,  
COUNCILLORS, ELDERS AND PEOPLE OF LUVUDO CONCERNING TOGOLAND UNDER  
BRITISH ADMINISTRATION

Acting under Article 87 b of the Charter and in accordance with its rules of procedure,

Having accepted and examined at its seventh session, in consultation with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland as the Administering Authority concerned, which designated Mr. D. A. Sutherland as special representative, that part of the petition from the chiefs, councillors, elders and people of Luvudo (T/PET.6/39) which raises the question of forest reserves,

Having taken note of the observations of the Administering Authority (T/647) to the effect that the establishment of forest reserves was essential to the well-being of the people, as well as the statement of the special representative that it involved no loss of ownership of land,

Having further noted the assurance of the special representative that the area selected for the reserves was always the minimum required and that in the case under consideration it would be quite impossible to reduce the area,

The Trusteeship Council

Notes the considerations governing the policy of the Administering Authority regarding the establishment of forest reserves;

Expresses the hope that the Administering Authority will continue to take all necessary steps to make the petitioners understand their own interest in the establishment of forest reserves;

Invites the Secretary-General to inform the Administering Authority and the petitioner of this resolution in accordance with rule 93 of the rules of procedure for the Trusteeship Council.

RESOLUTION 19

QUESTION OF LIQUOR RESTRICTIONS AS RAISED IN THE PETITION FROM  
THE STATE COUNCIL OF THE KRACHI NATIVE AUTHORITY CONCERNING  
TOGOLAND UNDER BRITISH ADMINISTRATION

Acting under Article 87 b of the Charter and in accordance with its rules of procedure,

Having accepted and examined at its seventh session in consultation with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland as the Administering Authority concerned, which designated Mr. D. A. Sutherland as special representative, that part of the petition from the State Council of the Krachi Native Authority which raises the question of liquor restrictions (T/PET.6/14 and Add.1),

Having taken note of the observations of the Administering Authority concerned (T/365) which stated that it was bound by the Convention of St. Germain-en-Laye of 1919, the purpose of which was to prevent the spread of the trade in liquor, and which stated also that the transfer of Krachi to the Southern Section could not entail any relaxation of these restrictions,

The Trusteeship Council

Decides that no action by the Council is called for on this question;

Invites the Secretary-General to inform the Administering Authority and the petitioners of this resolution in accordance with rule 93 of the rules of procedure for the Trusteeship Council.

RESOLUTION 20.

QUESTION OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES AS RAISED IN CERTAIN PETITIONS  
CONCERNING TOGOLAND UNDER BRITISH ADMINISTRATION

Acting under Article 87 b of the Charter and in accordance with its rules of procedure,

Having accepted and examined at its seventh session, in consultation with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland as the Administering Authority concerned, which designated Mr. D. A. Sutherland as special representative, those parts of the following petitions which raise the question of co-operative societies:

- (1) Petition from the Convention Peoples' Party (T/PET.6/115),
- (2) Petition from the Conference of Farmers of Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship (T/PET.6/15 and Add.1),

Having taken note of the statement of the special representative that there was nothing to prevent the inhabitants of the Territory from forming co-operative societies and that their creation had for the past twenty or thirty years been encouraged, both officially and unofficially, by the Administrations of Togoland and the Gold Coast,

The Trusteeship Council

Expresses the hope that the Administering Authority will continue to foster the creation and the development of co-operative societies;

Invites the Secretary-General to inform the Administering Authority and the petitioner of this resolution in accordance with rule 93 of the rules of procedure for the Trusteeship Council.

RESOLUTION 21

QUESTION OF NATIVE HERBAL MEDICINE AS RAISED IN CERTAIN  
PETITIONS CONCERNING TOGOLAND  
UNDER BRITISH ADMINISTRATION

Acting under Article 87 b of the Charter and in accordance with its rules of procedure,

Having accepted and examined at its seventh session, in consultation with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland as the Administering Authority concerned, which designated Mr. D. A. Sutherland as special representative, those parts of the following petitions which raise the question of native herbal medicine,

- (1) Petition from the traditional native herbalists, rulers and subjects of Togoland under British Trusteeship (T/PET.6/80);
- (2) Petition from the Avatime Native Authority (T/PET.6/117),

Having taken note of the observations of the Administering Authority (T/646) to the effect that the activities of native herbalists were not regulated by either the Central Government or the local authorities, though an occasional prosecution took place when treatment was based only on the imitation of medical practice and was considered dangerous,

Having further noted the statement of the special representative that the Central Government was not prepared to make any grants or to assist in the maintenance of native herbal medicine dispensaries, but that there was nothing to prevent the establishment of such dispensaries,

The Trusteeship Council

Draws the attention of the petitioners to the observations of the Administering Authority,

Decides that no action by the Council is called for on this question,

Draws the attention of the petitioners to the recommendations on Health adopted by the Trusteeship Council at its fourth session, in connexion with its examination of the 1947 annual report on the administration of the Territory the text of which reads as follows:

/"The Council



"The Council, noting with concern that only two medical officers are stationed in Togoland and that hospital, dispensary and other medical and health facilities are inadequate for a reasonable programme of medical and health care for the population of the Trust Territory, recommends the Administering Authority to take measures to increase the numbers of doctors and other trained personnel and to take all further steps necessary to provide for medical and health needs of the indigenous population";

Further draws the attention of the petitioners to the recommendations on the same subject adopted by the Council at its seventh session in connexion with its examination of the 1948 annual report on the administration of the Territory, the text of which reads as follows:

"- - - - -"

Invites the Secretary-General to inform the Administering Authority and petitioner of this resolution in accordance with rule 93 of the rules of procedure for the Trusteeship Council.

\* To be completed when the Trusteeship Council has adopted its recommendations.

RESOLUTION 22

QUESTION OF AWARD OF SCHOLARSHIPS TO TOGOLANDERS AS RAISED IN THE PETITION  
FROM MR. G. K. NOAMESI CONCERNING TOGOLAND UNDER BRITISH ADMINISTRATION

Acting under Article 87 b. of the Charter and in accordance with its  
rules of procedure,

Having accepted and examined at its seventh session, in consultation with the  
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland as the Administering Authority  
concerned, which designated Mr. D. A. Sutherland as special representative, that  
part of the petition from Mr. G. K. Noamesi (T/PET.6/120) which raises the  
question of the award of scholarships to Togoland,ers,

Having taken note of the observations of the Administering Authority (T/672)  
to the effect that two scholarships were erroneously awarded to persons who were  
not natives of the Trust Territory and that the circumstances were fully explained  
to Mr. W. S. Honu, member of the Standing Consultative Commission on Togoland  
Affairs,

Having noted the assurance of the special representative that members of the  
Scholarship Committee would be instructed to base their awards on a more accurate  
interpretation of the nationality of applicants and that there was no danger of  
similar mistakes being repeated in the future,

Having further noted the statement of the special representative that the  
Administering Authority could not accept the petitioner's suggestion that  
scholarships should be awarded through the Togoland Union, since the latter was a  
political party and scholarships were awarded irrespective of party or creed,

The Trusteeship Council

Decides that under the circumstances no action by the Council is called for on  
this question;

Invites the Secretary-General to inform the Administering Authority and the  
petitioner of this resolution in accordance with rule 93 of the rules of procedure  
for the Trusteeship Council.

RESOLUTION 23

QUESTIONS OF A GENERAL NATURE AS RAISED IN CERTAIN PETITIONS  
CONCERNING TOGOLAND UNDER BRITISH ADMINISTRATION

Acting under Article 87 b of the Charter and in accordance with its rules or procedure,

Having accepted and examined at its seventh session, in consultation with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland as the Administering Authority concerned, which designated Mr. D. A. Sutherland as special representative, those parts of the following petitions which raise questions of a general nature relating to the political advancement of the Territory (such as the operation of the International Trusteeship System, the status of the Territory, administrative integration with the Gold Coast, and amalgamated divisions), the economic advancement of the Territory (such as industrial development, mining, trade, banking facilities, water supply and electricity, roads and railways, postal services, telegraph, telephone and radio, and taxation and finance), the social advancement of the Territory (such as medical and health facilities, housing, employment of natives, and wages) and the educational advancement of the Territory (such as the administration of education, elementary education, secondary education, teacher training, technical and vocational training, mass education, mission schools, youth clubs and scholarships):

- (1) Petition from the State Council of the Krachi Native (T/PET.6/14 and  
Authority Add.1)
  - (2) Petition from the Conference of Farmers of Togoland (T/PET.6/15 and  
under United Kingdom Trusteeship Add.1)
  - (3) Petition from five natural rulers of Togoland under (T/PET.6/18)  
United Kingdom Trusteeship (Southern Section)
  - (4) Petition from the Education Commission of the (T/PET.6/75)  
Togoland Association of the United Nations
  - (5) Petition from the Communal Development Commission, (T/PET.6/76)  
Kpandau
  - (6) Petition from the Health, Food and Agricultural (T/PET.6/79)  
Commission of the Togoland United Nations Association
  - (7) Petition from the traditional native herbalists, (T/PET.6/80)  
rulers and subjects of Togoland under British Trusteeship
  - (8) Petition from the Togoland Students' Union (T/PET.6/85)
  - (9) Petition from the youth of Kratchi, Buem, Atando, T/PET.6/38)  
Akpini, Awatime, Asogli, Nkonya, Anfoega and Santrokofi
- /(10) Petition

- (10) Petition from the chiefs, councillors, elders and people of Luvudo (T/PET.6/89)
- (11) Petition from the Akropong Ewe Students' Union (T/PET.6/105)
- (12) Petition from the Convention Peoples' Party - Upper Trans-Volta Region (T/PET.6/115)
- (13) Petition from the Awatime Native Authority (T/PET.6/117)
- (14) Petition from the Togoland United Nations Association (T/PET.6/118)
- (15) Petition from the Togoland United Nations Association (T/PET.6/119)
- (16) Petition from **Mr. G. K. Noamesi** (T/PET.6/120)
- (17) Petition from the Reverend T. K. Anku (T/PET.6/124)
- (18) Petition from Mr. Emanuel K. Akotia (T/PET.6/126)
- (19) Petition from Mr. A. A. Abaye (T/PET.6/128)
- (20) Petition from Mr. Lawrence K. B. Ameh (T/PET.6/131)
- (21) Petition from the Queen Mother Doe Motte of Ho (T/PET.6/139)
- (22) Petition from the C.P.P. Regional Conference, Hohoe (T/PET.6/145)
- (23) Petition from the Nkonya State Council (T/PET.6/147)
- (24) Petition from the Togoland Council (T/PET.6/151)
- (25) Petition from Samuel Walter Ateridom IV, Divisional Chief of Kpedze (T/PET.6/74 - T/PET.7/77)
- (26) Petition from the natural rulers and people of Western Togoland (T/PET.6/78 - T/PET.7/78)
- (27) Petition from the Economic and Social Commission of the Togoland Association for the United Nations (T/PET.6/81 - T/PET.7/79)
- (28) Petition from the Akpini Native Authority (T/PET.6/83 - T/PET.7/81)
- (29) Petition from Nana Yao Buakah IV, Sub-Divisional Chief of Baglo, Buem State (T/PET.6/86 - T/PET.7/82)
- (30) Petition from the Anfoega Duonenya Working Committee (T/PET.6/90 - T/PET.7/83)
- (31) Petition from Togbe Howusu XI, Paramount Chief, Asogli State (T/PET.6/92 - T/PET.7/85)
- (32) Petition from Mr. E. O. Kofi Dumoga, General Secretary, Togoland Union (T/PET.6/94 - T/PET.7/87)
- (33) Petition from the Ewe Youth Association (T/PET.6/101 - T/PET.7/93)
- (34) Petition from Mr. E. A. Anthonio and Nine Others (T/PET.6/103 - T/PET.7/95)
- (35) Petition from Mr. Doji Lartey Tyehs-Lawson (T/PET.6/108 - T/PET.7/99)

/(36) Petition

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|------|--|--------------------------------|
| (36) | Petition from the Akpini Youth Society   | (T/PET.6/114 -<br>T/PET.7/106) |
| (37) | Petition from the Buem Native Authority  | (T/PET.6/116 -<br>T/PET.7/107) |
| (38) | Petition from the women of Avatime   | (T/PET.6/129 -<br>T/PET.7/109) |
| (39) | Petition from Mr. William L. Akagbor   | (T/PET.6/132 -<br>T/PET.7/110) |
| (40) | Petition from Mr. Winfried K. Etsi Tettey, Togoland<br>United Nations Association (Avatime Region) | (T/PET.6/133 -<br>T/PET.7/111) |
| (41) | Petition from Mr. Lawrence K. Koku Dugboyele   | (T/PET.6/135 -<br>T/PET.7/112) |
| (42) | Petition from Mr. A. K. Odame  | (T/PET.6/114 -<br>T/PET.7/117) |

Having taken note of the report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in West Africa (T/465) to which most of these petitions were handed, but which made no specific observations on the majority of these documents.

Having taken note of the observations of the Administering Authority on the report of the Visiting Mission (T/638),

Having taken note of the specific written observations of the Administering Authority on some of these petitions (T/358, T/365, T/643, T/645, T/646, T/647, T/649, T/651, T/652, T/656, T/657, T/663, T/664, T/666, T/669, T/670, T/671, T/672, T/677, T/678, T/679, T/682, T/683, T/684, T/689, T/690, T/691, T/692, T/693, T/703, T/706, T/707, T/708, T/709),

Having noted the additional statements of the special representative on these subjects,

The Trusteeship Council

Decides to inform the petitioners that the general questions raised in their petitions and relating to the political, economic, social and educational advancements of Togoland under British administration have been and will be examined in connexion with its annual examination of the conditions in the Territory,

Draws the attention of the petitioners to the recommendations on Togoland under British administration adopted by the Trusteeship Council at its seventh session,

Invites the Secretary-General to inform the Administering Authority and the petitioners of this resolution in accordance with rule 93 of the rules of procedure for the Trusteeship Council,

/Invites

Invites further the Secretary-General to provide the petitioners with the text of the report of the Trusteeship Council to the General Assembly on the administration of Togoland under British administration, adopted at its seventh session; the report of the United Nations Visiting Mission on the Territory and the observations of the Administering Authority thereon; the official records of the public meetings of the Council during which the annual report on the administration of the Territory was examined; and the relevant written observations by the Administering Authority on their respective petitions.

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