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PETITIONS CONCERNING THE TRUST TERRITORY OF TOGOLAND UNDER BRITISH ADMINISTRATION

102nd Report of the Standing Committee on Petitions

Chairman: Mr. Salah Eddine Tarazi (Syria)

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1. At its 227th, 229th and 234th meetings, on 10, 15 and 25 February 1955, the Standing Committee on Petitions, composed of the representatives of Belgium, France, India, Syria, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the United States of America, examined the petitions concerning the Trust Territory of Togoland under British administration which are listed in the preceding table of contents.
2. Mr. M. Ensor participated in the examination as the special representative of the Administering Authority concerned.
3. The Standing Committee submits herewith to the Council its report on these petitions and recommends, in accordance with rule 90, paragraph 6 of the Council's rules of procedure, that the Council decide that no special information is required concerning the action taken on resolutions I-VIII inclusive.

I. Petition from Mr. Peter K. Foli, (T/PET.6/333)

1. In a letter addressed to the Principal of St. Augustine's College, Cape Coast, the petitioner states that he is a staff member of St. Augustine's College. In October 1949 he had been awarded a scholarship, which enabled him to undergo a course of study for a degree in France. On 3 December 1953 he finished his studies and obtained a doctor's degree at the Sorbonne. He left France on 23 December 1953 and arrived home on 4 January 1954.

2. He states that, according to the regulations, his appointment should date from the date of his arrival home, but the first paragraph of letter of appointment provides that his salary will be payable only from 9 June 1954, the date on which he assumed duty, giving as reasons that he "did not return immediately upon the termination of his scholarship" and that he did "not appear to have exerted himself considerably in seeking an appointment since his return".

3. In reply to these observations, the petitioner says that he was paid his usual monthly scholarship allowance until the end of December 1953 and that to the best of his knowledge his scholarship lasted up to the time of his departure from France. He states that during his entire stay in France the only instruction he received from the Ministry of Overseas France to go home was dated 17 December 1953; had he not obeyed this instruction, he would, according to the Ministry's regulations have forfeited his rights to a passage from Paris to Lomé. Therefore, he does not agree with the charge that he "did not return immediately upon the termination of his scholarship".

4. In answer to the second point, he states that before leaving for France he was made to sign a contract in which his terms of service were embodied. Section 2 of the letter of award of the scholarship provided that it was for the purpose of training him for such educational work in Togoland under British Administration as the Director of Education, Gold Coast, might approve, that it was not for training him for service in Togoland under French Administration, and that he was to enter into a bond with the Government of the Gold Coast. He had signed the bond forms and had returned them to the Education Department, Accra.

5. He states further that, during an interview which he had at the Ministry for Overseas France on 12 November 1953, he was told that a letter had been written to the Government at Lomé asking the authorities to notify the Gold Coast Government of his impending arrival and to recommend him for a position. Upon his return he learned that he could not be absorbed into the Educational Unit of the Roman Catholic Mission (Trans-Volta). He therefore felt that the only reasonable step that he could take in conformity with his bond to secure an appointment was to approach the Director of Education in Accra, and this he did on 12 January 1954. Following an exchange of correspondence in Accra between the Director of Education and the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, the latter informed him on 9 April 1954 that in accordance with the provisions of his 1949 scholarship award he would be required to teach with the Roman Catholic Mission (Trans-Volta) Educational Unit and should ask that unit for instructions. This he did, but as a result of a number of delays beyond his control his present appointment did not take effect until 9 June 1954, and for this reason he is asking for reconsideration of his request.

6. The petitioner further requests reconsideration of his claim that study-leave terms be applied to his scholarship because he had already been granted, effective June 1949, a scale of salary for graduate teachers which was higher than his scholarship allowance.

7. The Administering Authority (T/OBS.6/12, section 1) confirms that the reasons for the original refusal of Dr. Foli's request are correctly stated by him, namely that:

- (a) he did not return immediately upon the termination of his scholarship;
- (b) he himself delayed seeking an appointment on his return.

8. So far as the first of these reasons is concerned, the Gold Coast Government were not aware, at the time Dr. Foli's letter of appointment was drafted, that the period of his scholarship had been extended for a second time from 30 September 1953 to 31 December 1953, and after reference to the French Togoland Government, the Gold Coast Authorities now accept that Dr. Foli did, in fact, return immediately on the termination of his scholarship.

9. In Dr. Foli's account of the delay in his taking up an appointment he says that he found himself in a position of uncertainty on his arrival, and the Administering Authority states that this uncertainty of the petitioner is difficult to understand. Whereas all Government scholars bonded to return to the Gold Coast to teach are informed that the approval of the Director of Education of the appointment of all graduate or certificated teachers in Educational Unit Schools grant-aided by the Government is required, the petitioner was, as is the general rule in similar cases, specifically informed, in the letter of award dated 8 October 1949, that he would be required to teach with the Roman Catholic Mission (Trans-Volta) Educational Unit on his return to the Gold Coast. The bond he entered into with the Gold Coast Government rendered him liable to a penalty of £500 in the event of his not rejoining the services of this Educational Unit.

10. The delay in securing a post was the petitioner's own responsibility. The Officer of the Education Department who interviewed him on 12 January instructed the petitioner that he should apply to the Educational Unit since his scholarship was not awarded with a view to a Government appointment and that if he had any query he should address (in writing) the Ministry of Education which was responsible for the award of scholarships. The petitioner did not apply to the Educational Unit as advised nor did he address the Ministry of Education until 8 March when he wrote to the Minister of Education with a copy of his letter to the Director of Education, stating that he had left his particulars with the Education Department on 12 January and had been asked to await instructions. He received from the Ministry of Education a letter of 9 April requesting him to approach the Education Unit in accordance with the terms of his scholarship award (quoted by the petitioner on page 5 of the circulated petition).

11. The petitioner states on page 4 of the circulated petition that he knew his Educational Unit had no post for him. It would be impossible for him to know definitely whether the Roman Catholic Mission (Trans-Volta) Educational

Unit had or had not in fact a post for him without his reporting to it. Had he visited the Roman Catholic Mission at Keta he would have been offered an appointment either in the Roman Catholic Day Secondary School at Kpandu or he would have been passed on to the other Roman Catholic Educational Units in the Gold Coast, all four of which, including the Trans-Volta Unit, share a common Educational Secretary, Father Culligan, who deals with the appointment of all graduates in the four Units.

12. The petitioner refers to the possibility of being employed in Togoland. The Mission, to which he should have reported, has its headquarters at Keta and covers the Trans-Volta area including part of Togoland. It was intended on Dr. Foli's return that he should serve in Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship and not at Keta itself. Since, however, his Unit has posted him to St. Augustine's College, Cape Coast (a school which is managed by a Roman Catholic Educational Unit though not by the Trans-Volta Unit itself) it is assumed that the Unit had good reasons for not placing him at a school in the Trust Territory; and since Dr. Foli does not ask for a transfer to a school in Togoland, it is not intended to make representations to the Unit on this matter.

13. The petitioner knew that the appropriate course for him to follow was to contact the Educational Unit, and he has only himself to blame for failing to do so. No change in the arrangements for his payment of salary is therefore contemplated.

14. The petition was examined and discussed at the 227th and 229th meetings of the Standing Committee (documents T/C.2/SR.227 and 229).

15. The special representative stated that Dr. Foli was one of the comparatively few graduate teachers available, and that the Administering Authority was gratified to have him back, as well as being grateful to the Government of France for awarding him the scholarship. Careful and sympathetic consideration had been given to the petitioner's request that he be paid for the period during which he had not worked, but it was felt that an awkward precedent would be created were it to be granted.

16. The petitioner's further request that study-leave terms be applied to his scholarship had also been carefully considered. Such terms were applied, however, in exceptional cases only, and Dr. Foli had accepted the scholarship on the terms on which it had been offered to him.

17. At its 229th meeting, the Committee adopted by 3 votes to none, with 3 abstentions, draft resolution I, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

III. Petition from the Togoland Congress, Ho Region (T/PET.6/335)

1. The petitioner, signing as Chairman of the Togoland Congress, Ho region, states that the flow of information concerning the United Nations to indigenous inhabitants of the Territory has been "wilfully and intentionally and maliciously closed, by the Administering Authority". He demands the immediate opening of a United Nations Association for the indigenous inhabitants of the Ho region of Togoland under British administration.
2. He complains that the Administering Authority is advocating through the offices of the Convention People's Party the integration of Western Togoland into the Gold Coast.
3. In its observations the Administering Authority states (T/OBS.6/10) that the Administration has always sought to assist in the distribution of United Nations information material, and it goes on to give a number of examples of what has been done in this direction.
4. A large number of posters about United Nations Day are distributed annually in the Territory - some, in the past, have been specially over-printed in the Ewe language - and in 1954, up to August, about 170 had been distributed. Out of 1,000 copies received by the Gold Coast Government of "United Nations Day 1954 - Building for Peace", 310 copies were sent to the Territory, together with a mimeographed sheet "United Nations Day in Schools". Recently, there have been sent to the Territory about 300 copies of "A Year of Progress in British Togoland" and about 160 copies of "Progress in Six African Trust Territories" - both being reprints from the United Nations Review (or Bulletin, as it then was). Fifty copies each of the Review itself and of the United Nations Reporter are purchased for distribution in the Territory. The United Nations Information Centre at Monrovia is provided with a list of newspapers circulating in the Territory and furnishes the Press direct with pamphlets and Press releases. Four films ordered from the United Nations Department of Public Information have been, or in due course will be, shown in the Territory.

5. As regards the petitioners' demand that a United Nations Association be opened immediately at Ho, the Administering Authority states that, while the establishment of local branches of the Association is no way discouraged, it is regarded as a matter for private initiative.
6. The petition was examined and discussed at the 227th and 229th meetings of the Standing Committee (documents T/C.2/SR.227 and 229).
7. At its 229th meeting, the Committee adopted by 4 votes to none, with 2 abstentions, draft resolution III, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

IV. Petition from Mr. Gilbert Osei (T/PET.6/339 and Add.1)

1. The petitioner complains that no action has been taken as a result of the Council's resolution 990 (XII) on his earlier petition T/PET.6/326.
2. The Committee's report on the earlier petition is contained in its sixtieth report (T/L.415), section II. Briefly, the petitioner had been dismissed from his post as teacher at the Ewe Presbyterian Middle School at Kpandu, and he requested that he be paid the salary due to him for the remainder of the school term in which he had been dismissed. The School Management contended that the petitioner had failed to account for some school fees received by him to an amount roughly the same as the balance of salary due to him.
3. In its resolution 990 (XIII) the Council requested the Administering Authority to assist the petitioner in recovering what was due to him from the School Management. The resolution was one on which the Council did not decide that no special information was required concerning the action taken on it. Accordingly, the Administering Authority reports (T/OBS.6/8) that careful consideration has again been given to the petition in the light of the resolution. This consideration has, however, simply borne out the point which was made by the special representative when the petition was examined, namely that the subject matter of the dispute would, if taken to the Courts, form a civil action between two private parties - Mr. Osei and the Ewe Presbyterian Church. The Administering Authority does not see therefore how it can properly intervene in the matter.
4. Commenting on the addendum - in which the petitioner reiterates his complaint - the Administering Authority remarks (T/OBS.6/12, section 2) that it has nothing to add.
5. The petition was examined and discussed at the 227th and 229th meetings of the Standing Committee (documents T/C.2/SR.227 and 229).
6. At the 229th meeting, the Committee adopted by 4 votes to none, with 2 abstentions, draft resolution IV, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

V. Petitions concerning the marketing of cocoa:

Petitions from:

The General Secretary of the Togoland National Farmers Union
(T/PET.6/336 and Add.1)

The Ghana Producers Association of New York, Inc.
(T/PET.6/337)

The Togoland Cocoa Farmers' Committee (T/PET.6/338)

1. The first of these petitions comes from the General Secretary of the Togoland National Farmers' Union with a request that action be taken on a telegram of protest which was sent to the Governor of the Gold Coast by a representative delegates conference which, it is stated, was attended by 15,000 cocoa farmers from all parts of the Territory on 9 September 1954. The petitioners state that elected representatives of their organization had earlier been unable to obtain an interview with the Governor to raise "the objection of the peoples of the Trust Territory against the Cocoa Duty and Development Bill, passed during the recent session of the Legislative Assembly."
2. In the telegram a protest is made against the Gold Coast Government's four years' fixed cocoa price of seventy-two shillings a load of 60 lbs against a present world market price of 305 shillings.
3. The Government's Cocoa Duty and Development Ordinance of 1954 establishing a "monopoly outside the Territory" is considered by the petitioner as being contrary to article 9 of the Trusteeship Agreement.
4. The Government's "usurpation" of the Cocoa Marketing Board's power to fix prices is considered as "revealing incapacity to establish and protect free institutions".
5. Funds of the cocoa farmers are said to be used for purposes contrary to a policy of stabilizing prices and to the well-being of farmers.
6. The unaccountability to the farmers of the Cocoa Purchasing Company, Limited is protested against, as well as the Government's threat to reinforce the preventive police force which practises unlawful entry and search in farms and houses.

7. The petitioners therefore demand the removal of the "alleged Togoland representative from Gold Coast Marketing Board", and "Togoland Farmers hereby declare forthwith physical control of cocoa and setting up Togoland Farmers' Committee as nucleus for marketing Togoland produce for the benefit of Trust Territory's share of reserve funds of Cocoa Marketing Board as well as establishment Togoland's own produce marketing board to ensure benefits directly to Trust Territory".
8. They demand the immediate repeal of the 1954 Ordinance in so far as it applies to the Trust Territory, and the cessation of the use of the farmers' money against their interests.
9. The withdrawal of the plan to increase the preventive police force, and the stoppage of unlawful entry and search are called for.
10. Finally, the petitioners request the immediate establishment of the Joint Council for Togoland Affairs, the encouragement of efforts of Togoland towards federal association and freedom from "enslavement by integration seeking Gold Coast Government".
11. Ghana Producers Association of N.Y., Inc., the authors of T/PET.6/337 state that it is a corporation wholly owned by Ghana Producers Association, Ltd., of the Gold Coast, which in turn is associated with the Togoland National Farmers Union. The Association supports the position taken by the Union in their petition. It states that it has made financial arrangements to purchase directly, at current world market prices, the full crop of cocoa beans produced "by and for the benefit of the Togoland farmers". The Association encloses an affidavit attesting to the financial responsibility of the principals with whom it has entered into contracts to finance its operations. It also states that the "long and gross injustice practiced upon the Togoland Cocoa Farmers" under the marketing monopoly has resulted in suffering and high infant mortality in the families of these farmers, and that under its plan, the farmers will receive higher prices and will have the means of improving their economic and social status.
12. The third petition in the series - T/PET.6/338 - emanates from the Togoland Cocoa Farmers' Committee - a committee appointed by the Togoland National Farmers' Union to take all steps necessary to protect the cocoa farmers'

interests. The petition is a copy of a letter to the Governor of the Gold Coast, and it concludes with eight demands. The first, second and eighth are virtually the same as the demands referred to in paragraphs 7, 8 and 10 above. The other five are as follows:

- (a) The abolition of the Cocoa Purchasing Company and, instead, the encouragement of a Togoland farmers' own co-operative society.
- (b) The establishment of a Togoland Development Committee, appointed by cocoa farmers, to determine development and scholarship schemes directly for the Trust Territory from Togoland's share of the cocoa reserve fund and current surplus profits.
- (c) Not less than half the world cocoa price should be given to the farmer each season.
- (d) The "excess of the given half price over estimated Government fixed price to avoid inflation (if any) be yearly calculated by Government Economic Adviser and local Councils be instructed to base their schedule of progressive taxation on this forecast".
- (e) Bags of cocoa leaving the Trust Territory should bear marks of their origin.

13. These specific demands are preceded by a lengthy criticism of the economic policy of the Gold Coast Government as it affects the Togoland cocoa farmer. The theme of the complaint is that the latter is being made to shoulder an undue share of the fiscal burden - both by way of export tax and the withholding of part of the cocoa price. There is, however, a development of the specific complaint referred to briefly in paragraph 6 above: innocent people are said to be disturbed by the unlawful entry into their houses and farms of preventive police officers, whose duty it is to prevent smuggling across the borders.

14. In the addendum to T/PET.6/336, the Togoland National Farmers Union state that the farmers have now completed their arrangements for selling cocoa to the world's market. They add that the farmers are prepared to pay the "usual" export duty to the Administration, and that the "evacuation of cocoa stocks commences from 15th instant" (i.e. 15 December 1954).

15. Commenting on T/PET.6/336 (T/OBS.6/11), the Administering Authority states that the meeting referred to was attended by approximately 500 persons, and not 15,000 as stated by the petitioners. The signatories are not "chief farmers" but simply the supporters of the Togoland Congress.
16. The present marketing arrangements for cocoa, applied to the Gold Coast and Togoland alike, fall under article 10 (c) of the Trusteeship Agreement. The Cocoa Marketing Board is established by law and its membership includes three cocoa producers of whom one is in fact from Togoland: the present Chairman comes from the Trans-Volta/Togoland Region. The law empowers the Cocoa Marketing Board, with the prior approval of the Gold Coast Government, to control and fix the price to be paid to the farmer for his cocoa.
17. The Cocoa Duty and Development Funds Ordinance does not establish any monopoly, and contains nothing contrary to the Trusteeship Agreement. It deals solely with the duty payable on cocoa exported and the uses to which the proceeds of this duty shall be put. An explanation of the decision to impose a heavy export duty on cocoa when the world price is high was given by the Gold Coast Minister of Finance to the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly at its 459th meeting on 7 December 1954. He stated that the Gold Coast Government was determined to achieve two objects: first, to use the windfall of an exceptionally high cocoa price to provide the funds for a great expansion of its development programme which would benefit the whole country, and provide many of the capital developments that will later enable the country to maintain a high standard of basic services for the people; and, second, to avoid following the wild fluctuations to which the world price of cocoa is subject and thereby completely disrupting the country's economy which is at present so closely dependent on cocoa.
18. The Administering Authority goes on to state that the policy is in the best long-term interests of the Territory as a whole and of the cocoa farmers. If the present world price of cocoa were to be reflected in the price paid to the farmer there would inevitably be a fall in the internal purchasing power of the country's currency. Such a fall would, by raising the costs, restrict the number and scope of the new development projects which could be undertaken.

Many of these projects will be of direct benefit to cocoa farmers, while others will benefit them indirectly by providing a more widely based national income over which the load of taxation can in the future be more evenly spread. The policy received a very wide measure of support in the Legislative Assembly, in which Togoland is represented on the same basis as the other parts of the country.

19. The difference in the prices payable on either side of the frontier has led to an increase in the smuggling of cocoa on the frontier. The Customs staff on the frontier, therefore, has been reinforced. The Administration, however, is not aware that the staff have been acting illegally, and it cannot entertain vague and unsubstantiated allegations. Genuine and substantiated complaints should be reported with full details to the competent authority. The Administering Authority adds that reports have been received that members of the Togoland National Farmers Union have been actively advocating the illegal export of cocoa.

20. The Administering Authority does not understand the petitioners' reference to the use of funds contrary to the well-being of the cocoa industry. The difference between the f.o.b. selling price and the price received by the farmer is made up of (a) amounts paid to the Government by way of export duty and (b) sums employed by the Cocoa Marketing Board. The portion which is export duty is paid mainly into various development funds, and to a much less extent into general revenue. Large scale development projects are being undertaken which will benefit cocoa farmers directly and other projects will benefit them indirectly. As regards the sums employed by the Cocoa Marketing Board, this Board has to bear the cost of the purchase of the crop and its transport to the port. In addition, the Board has undertaken to pay all rehabilitation grants to farmers for replanting cocoa in areas affected by swollen shoot, and to bear half the cost of the campaign against cocoa diseases. The Board has also made important grants to the West African Cocoa Research Institute and to the Faculty of Agriculture at the University College and makes special development grants to cocoa growing areas. The Board has power, with the prior approval of the Government, to contribute "such sums as they think

fit for any purpose or purposes likely, in the opinion of the Board, to benefit cocoa producers". The law provides for the Board's accounts to be audited annually and for the audited accounts and an annual report on the Board's operations to be laid before the Legislative Assembly.

21. The Administering Authority states that the Cocoa Purchasing Company is a registered company and a wholly owned subsidiary of the Cocoa Marketing Board. There is no question of its not having been legally constituted, and it is accountable to the Board in that its Directors are appointed by the Board. In its trading activities it functions in the same way as any other licensed buying agent. It has special functions in the issue of loans to cocoa farmers as an agency of the Board and for this purpose it is directly responsible to the Board, which is itself responsible to the Minister of Trade and Labour for ensuring that the Loans Funds are administered by its agency in accordance with the conditions laid down by the Government in approving the use of the Cocoa Marketing Board's funds for loans under Section 7 (3) of the Cocoa Marketing Board Ordinance.

22. The petitions were examined and discussed at the 227th, 229th and 234th meetings of the Standing Committee (documents T/C.2/SR.227, 229 and 234).

23. The special representative stated that the Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Board already held reserves of some seventy million pounds mainly for the purpose of stabilizing prices, so that no further accumulation of stabilization reserves was taking place at the present time. The proceeds of the export duty in excess of 260 pounds a ton were disposed of as follows: one fifth went into general revenue, two fifths went towards the cost of the second development plan and two fifths were placed in a supplementary reserve development fund.

24. The special representative also stated that the Cocoa Marketing Board's financial year ran from 1 October to 30 September, and that the price to be paid to the farmer for his cocoa for the ensuing year was decided upon in August. For the second year in succession, the price for the year ending 30 September 1955 had been fixed at seventy-two shillings and, in any event, the Board had guaranteed the farmer a minimum price of seventy-two shillings for each of the four years ending 30 September 1958.

25. At its 227th meeting the Committee decided, by 4 votes to none with 2 abstentions, to recommend that the Council take into consideration the three petitions and the observations thereon by the Administering Authority at the time when it examines economic conditions in the Territory.
26. At its 234th meeting, the Committee took note of the oral statements that had been made before the Council at its 581st and 582nd meetings by Mr. S.W. Kumah, Director of the Cocoa Purchasing Company.
27. At its 234th meeting, the Committee decided also, by 3 votes to none with 3 abstentions, to recommend that the Council adopt draft resolution V annexed to the present report.

VI. Petition from Mr. J.J. Amoa (T/PET.6/340)

1. The petitioner is a teacher at the Ewe Presbyterian Church School at Abor. A previous petition from him (T/PET.6/325) concerning the circumstances in which he was transferred to Abor was examined by the Council during its thirteenth session - see T/L.415, section I, and resolution 989 (XIII). Most of the present petition consists of an expression of dislike for the idea of integrating the Trust Territory into the Gold Coast. He adduces however some specific complaints.
2. He complains of the cocoa marketing arrangements, which entail a prohibition on exports to the French-administered Trust Territory, where sellers can obtain a price of eight pounds (160 shillings) a load as against only seventy-five shillings in the British-administered Territory. (See section V above for other petitions on the subject of cocoa prices.) The petitioner goes on to say that this state of affairs leads to smuggling, to stop which it has been necessary to engage a large staff and pay them from thirty-seven to fifty pounds a month.
3. The petitioner charges also that the Cocoa Purchasing Company grants loans only to adherents of the Convention People's Party. In this connexion he cites the case of his own uncle, a chief of Agbenoxoe in the Kpando Division who, he says, had been a strong advocate of unification of the two Togolands. This chief desired a loan from the Cocoa Purchasing Company and, says the petitioner, "cast his lot to receive this loan and had to declare himself CCP".
4. The petition was examined and discussed at the 227th and 229th meetings of the Standing Committee (documents T/C.2/SR.227 and 229).
5. The special representative pointed out to the Committee that most of the petition was couched in very general terms. The petitioner, however, had mentioned the specific case of his uncle, the Chief of Agbenoxoe. A statement had been obtained from the chief to the effect that no one had suggested to him that he should join the CPP before he received a loan, and that no such condition had been imposed upon him or any other applicant. The special representative stated that, in fact, the chief had applied for a loan of £4,000, and that a loan of £400 had been approved but that the Chief had not yet received the money.
6. At its 229th meeting, the Committee adopted by 3 votes to none, with 3 abstentions draft resolution VI, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

VII. Petition from the Senior Chief Farmer (T/PET.6/343)

1. In this petition, which is a telegram dated 22 November 1954, the petitioner requests the recall of one thousand policemen sent to the Territory by the Gold Coast Government, on the ground that they molest the farmers on their cocoa farms and in the villages. These policemen are said to be collecting cocoa from farmers "without their knowledge" and to be taking it to Preventive Police Stations. He points out that farmers cannot remove undried cocoa from farms along the border. The recall of the police is requested in the interest of maintenance of peace and order.
2. The petition was examined and discussed at the 227th and 229th meetings of the Standing Committee (documents T/C.2/SR.227 and 229).
3. The special representative stated that there was evidence to show that the Togoland National Farmers Union had actively encouraged farmers to smuggle cocoa over the frontier into the French-administered Territory, in order to obtain a higher price for their cocoa. Some smugglers had resorted to force, and the preventive police had been obliged to use force in return.
4. At its 229th meeting, the Committee adopted by 3 votes to none, with 3 abstentions draft resolution VII, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

VIII. Petition from the Togoland Youth Organization (T/PET.6/342)

1. The petitioner charges that the judges in the Territory have been influenced by party politics. He adds that "the Government knowing what might take place after the general elections made some nefarious laws to protect itself that no appeal should be allowed in an Election petition case".
2. The petitioner concludes by requesting that his organization be permitted to appeal to the International Court of Justice "in case of that nature" and it looks forward "to the day when United Nations High Commissioner will arrive in Togoland to help put things aright and unify the territory save her from these unauthorized Administrators".
3. The petition was examined and discussed at the 227th and 229th meetings of the Standing Committee (documents T/C.2/SR.227 and 229).
4. The special representative stated that the law provided that a petition concerning an election to the legislative assembly should be heard by three judges of the Supreme Court, from whose decision there was no appeal. The law - designed to reduce to a minimum the delay during which an elected representative might be in doubt whether he were the truly elected representative - had been enacted by the legislature on the recommendations of an all African Commission of Enquiry.
5. The special representative deplored the petitioners' charges against the judiciary. He pointed out that they were drawing unwarrantable inferences from a Press report to the effect that, on the hearing of a recent election petition, one of the three judges had put in a dissentient opinion.
6. At the 227th meeting of the Committee a proposal was rejected, by 3 votes in favour and 3 against, on two successive occasions, that the petition should be regarded as a communication circulated under rule 24 of the rules of procedure, and that it should be consequently removed from the agenda.
7. At its 229th meeting, the Committee adopted by 3 votes to none, with 3 abstentions draft resolution VIII, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

ANNEX: DRAFT RESOLUTIONS PROPOSED BY THE COMMITTEE

I. Petition from Mr. Peter K. Foli (T/PET.6/333)

The Trusteeship Council,

Having examined the petition from Mr. Peter K. Foli concerning Togoland under British administration in consultation with the United Kingdom as the Administering Authority concerned (T/PET.6/333, T/OBS.6/12, T/L.533),

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

II. Petition from the Togoland Congress (T/PET.6/334)

The Trusteeship Council,

Having examined the petition from the Togoland Congress concerning Togoland under British administration in consultation with the United Kingdom as the Administering Authority concerned (T/PET.6/334, T/OBS.6/9, T/L.533),

1. Draws the attention of the petitioners to the observations of the Administering Authority.
2. Invites the Secretary-General to communicate to the petitioners the text of the revised procedure - which was approved by the Trusteeship Council at its 517th meeting on 16 March 1954 - for the administration of the United Nations programme of study and training facilities for students from Trust Territories under General Assembly resolutions 557 (VI) and 753 (VIII) - document T/1093, annex.
3. Advises those concerned to address their applications to the Secretary-General through the competent local services.

III. Petition from the Togoland Congress, Ho Region (T/PET.6/335)

The Trusteeship Council

Having examined the petition from the Togoland Congress, Ho Region concerning Togoland under British administration in consultation with the United Kingdom as the Administering Authority concerned (T/PET.6/335, T/OBS.6/10, T/L.533).

1. Draws the attention of the petitioners to the observations of the Administering Authority.
2. Invites the Secretary-General to communicate to the petitioners the text of chapter V of the report on the Territory of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in West Africa, 1952, which is concerned with the dissemination in the Territory of information concerning the United Nations.

IV. Petition from Mr. Gilbert Osei (T/PET.6/339 and Add.1)

The Trusteeship Council,

Having examined the petition from Mr. Gilbert Osei concerning Togoland under British administration in consultation with the United Kingdom as the Administering Authority concerned (T/PET.6/339 and Add.1, T/OBS.6/8 and 12, T/L.533),

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

V. Petitions concerning the marketing of cocoa
(T/PET.6/336 and Add.1, 337 and 338)

The Trusteeship Council,

Having examined the petitions listed in the annex to this resolution concerning Togoland under British administration in consultation with the United Kingdom as the Administering Authority concerned (T/OBS.6/11, T/L.533),

1. Draws the attention of the petitioners to the observations of the Administering Authority and to the oral statements made before the Council at its 581st and 582nd meetings by Mr. S.W. Kumah, Director of the Cocoa Purchasing Company;
2. Invites the Secretary-General to send to the petitioners that part of the Council's report to the tenth session of the General Assembly that deals with economic advancement in the Territory, together with the text of the oral statements made by Mr. S.W. Kumah before the Council.

ANNEX

- (1) Petition from the General Secretary of the Togoland National Farmers' Union (T/PET.6/336 and Add.1)
- (2) Petition from the Ghana Producers Association of New York, Inc. (T/PET.6/337)
- (3) Petition from the Togoland Cocoa Farmers' Committee (T/PET.6/338)

VI. Petition from Mr. J. J. Amoa (T/PET.6/340)

The Trusteeship Council,

Having examined the petition from Mr. J.J. Amoa concerning Togoland under British administration in consultation with the United Kingdom as the Administering Authority concerned (T/PET.6/340 and T/L.533),

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

VII. Petition from the Senior Chief Farmer (T/PET.6/343)

The Trusteeship Council,

Having examined the petition from the Senior Chief Farmer concerning Togoland under British administration in consultation with the United Kingdom as the Administering Authority concerned (T/PET.6/343 and T/L.533),

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

VIII. Petition from the Togoland Youth Organization (T/PET.6/342)

The Trusteeship Council,

Having examined the petition from the Togoland Youth Organization concerning Togoland under British administration in consultation with the United Kingdom as the Administering Authority concerned (T/PET.6/342, T/L.533),

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