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EXAMINATION OF CONDITIONS IN THE TRUST TERRITORY OF TOGOLAND UNDER FRENCH ADMINISTRATION

Outline of conditions

Note: This working paper is a preliminary draft of the chapter which the Trusteeship Council will devote to conditions in the Trust Territory of Togoland under French administration in its next report to the General Assembly. Each section of the draft will be completed by such additional information as may become available during the Council's examination of conditions in the Territory and by such observations and recommendations as the Council may decide to include. In preparing this paper, the Secretariat has taken into account the provisions of General Assembly resolution 856 (IX) concerning the form of annual reports of the Trusteeship Council to the Assembly, and of Trusteeship Council resolution 1369 (XVII) concerning the attainment by the Trust Territories of the objective of self-government or independence. It should also be noted that most of the findings of the 1955 Visiting Mission and the observations of the Administering Authority thereon have not been summarized in this paper for lack of space. A detailed summary will be found in the report of the Trusteeship Council to the eleventh session of the General Assembly (A/3170, pp. 225-261).

I. GENERAL

Land and People^{1/}

1. Togoland under French administration has an area of 55,000 sq. km., its average length being 600 km. and its average width 120 km.
2. In 1955 the indigenous population was estimated at 1,089,877. Non-Africans numbered 1,277.

Future of the Territory

3. During the eighteenth session of the Trusteeship Council on 30 July 1956, the Administering Authority submitted a memorandum^{2/} in which it stated that the law of 23 June 1956, known as the loi-cadre, had authorized the French Government, without prejudice to the expected reform of Title VIII of the Constitution of the French Union, to introduce measures of administrative decentralization and devolution in the Territories under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Overseas France. Under Article 8 of that law, the French Government had been authorized to promulgate by decree, after consultation with the Territorial Assembly and the Conseil d'Etat, a new statute for Togoland and to hold a referendum by universal suffrage and secret ballot in which the inhabitants would have an opportunity of choosing between that Statute and the continuance of the Trusteeship System. The Administering Authority indicated in the memorandum that the draft Statute was to be submitted to the Territorial Assembly of the Territory for its opinion in the very near future, and it asked the Trusteeship Council to appoint a mission of observers to supervise the holding of the referendum, which was to take place during October 1956.
4. A draft resolution submitted by France, by which the Council would have decided, while reserving the final position of the United Nations as to the terms of the referendum and its stand with regard to future action, to appoint a mission of observers to supervise the referendum, was rejected by 7 votes to 4. The Trusteeship Council reported to the General Assembly on this question.^{3/}

^{1/} For further details see A/3170, page 225.

^{2/} T/1274.

^{3/} A/3169, pages 8 to 14.

5. During the sixth special session of the Council on 6 December 1956, the Administering Authority submitted another memorandum,^{1/} in which it stated that the new Togoland Statute, established by the decree of 24 August 1956, had come into force on 30 August 1956 and had inaugurated the autonomous Republic of Togoland. A referendum had taken place on 28 October 1956, under the direction of a Conseiller d'Etat, and 71.51 per cent of the registered electorate had voted in favour of the new Statute and the termination of the Trusteeship System. The Administering Authority concluded that Togoland could henceforth no longer remain under trusteeship.
6. The Trusteeship Council transmitted this document and its annexes to the General Assembly, together with a list of sixty-six petitions and communications concerning the future of Togoland under French administration.^{2/}
7. The Fourth Committee of the General Assembly studied the question of the future of Togoland under French administration from 2 to 14 January 1957.^{3/} During its discussions it heard seven petitioners,^{4/} and statements were made by several members of the French delegation.^{5/} The representative of France stated that his Government would be in a position to consider abandoning its request for the termination of trusteeship in 1957 if the further course of discussion and the substance of the resolutions adopted were acceptable to France. On the report of the Fourth Committee,^{6/} the General Assembly on

^{1/} T/1290.

^{2/} A/3169/Add.1.

^{3/} A/C.4/SR.584 to 598.

^{4/} Mr. N. Gbegbeni (Union des Chefs et des Populations du Nord-Togo)
Mr. U. Atakpamey (Parti togolais du Progrès)
Mr. M. Ayassou (Traditional Chief of the South)
Mr. S. Mateyendou (Traditional Chief of the North)
Mr. A. Akakpo (Mouvement populaire togolais).
Mr. A.J. Santos (JUVENTO)
Mr. S. Olympio (All-Ewe Conference).

^{5/} Mr. G. Apedo Amah, Minister of Finance of the autonomous Republic of Togoland and Mr. Guy Périet de Féral, Referendum Administrator.

^{6/} A/3449/Add.1.

23 January adopted a resolution^{1/} in which it considered with satisfaction that the extent of powers transferred to the Territory by the Administering Authority in consequence of the new political Statute of the Territory represented a very significant step in the achievement of the objectives of Article 76 of the Charter and of the Trusteeship Agreement; it congratulated the population of Togoland on the progress it had made in the political, economic, social and cultural fields, and it resolved to dispatch to the Territory a Commission of six members (Canada, Denmark, Guatemala, Liberia, Philippines and Yugoslavia), in order to examine, in the light of the discussions in the Fourth Committee, the entire situation in the Territory resulting from the practical application of the new Statute, and the conditions under which the Statute was being applied, and to submit a report thereon, with its observations and suggestions, to the Trusteeship Council for its consideration.

^{1/} A/RES/455.

II. POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT

Status of the Territory and its inhabitants

8. The situation as it stood in 1955, in particular with regard to the relationship between the Trust Territory and the French Union, was described in the Trusteeship Council's previous report.^{1/}
9. The new Statute of Togoland, dated 24 August 1950, which inaugurated the autonomous Republic of Togoland, defines the relationship between the Territory and the French Republic. The French Republic, within the framework of international agreements, guarantees the territorial integrity of Togoland and is responsible for its defence and foreign relations. The Territory, through its elected representatives, will continue to participate in the functioning of the central organs of the French Republic. Togoland is represented in the French Parliament and in the Assembly of the French Union, and may be represented in the Economic Council. The French Republic delegates a High Commissioner to Togoland. Affairs proper to Togoland are managed by a Togoland Legislative Assembly and a Togoland Council of Ministers.
10. Under the new Statute the nationals of Togoland are Togoland citizens and enjoy the rights and freedoms guaranteed to French citizens, although they are not subject to military service. In addition, French citizens enjoy in Togoland all the rights and freedoms attached to the status of Togoland citizens.
11. Togoland citizens have free access to public office and may vote and stand for election anywhere in the French Republic under the same conditions as French citizens.

Consultations with the inhabitants in regard to the measures taken or contemplated towards self-government

12. On 8 December 1956 the Administering Authority transmitted to the Trusteeship Council the report by Mr. Guy Périér de Féral, Conseiller d'Etat, Referendum Administrator in Togoland on the popular consultation of 28 October 1956.^{2/} This document contains information on the organization

^{1/} A/3170, page 227.

^{2/} T/1292.

of the referendum and on the manner in which it was conducted. The referendum was held on the basis of universal adult suffrage and secret ballot. The Togoland electors' choice lay between the Statute for Togoland defined in the Decree of 24 August 1956, with termination of the Trusteeship System, and the continuance of the Trusteeship System. The results of the referendum were as follows:

Registered voters	438,175
Voters' cards issued for the referendum	409,566
Persons voting	338,791
Votes cast	335,778
For the Statute of Togoland and the ending of the Trusteeship System	313,458
For the continuance of the Trusteeship System	22,320

13. In regard to the future, it is expressly declared that the new Statute is susceptible of evolution and may be modified following a wish (voeu) expressed by the Togoland Legislative Assembly.

Development of representative executive and legislative organs

14. The situation as of 1955 is described in the Trusteeship Council's previous report.^{1/}

15. The Decree of 24 August 1956 setting forth the new Statute of the Territory provides that the legislative power shall be vested in the Togoland Legislative Assembly, which shall henceforth be elected for five years, by direct universal suffrage. However, the Territorial Assembly, elected on 12 June 1955 by restricted suffrage, became the Togoland Legislative Assembly on the date of publication of the new Statute. The duration of its powers cannot exceed that of the term for which it was elected (five years). In its resolution adopted on 23 January 1957,^{2/} concerning the future of Togoland

^{1/} A/3170, pages 228 to 234.

^{2/} A/RES/455.

under French administration, the General Assembly recommended that the Togoland Legislative Assembly should be constituted as soon as possible by election on the basis of universal adult suffrage.

16. The decisions of the Legislative Assembly are termed "laws of Togoland" and may be introduced by the Council of Ministers of the autonomous Republic of Togoland and the members of the Assembly. The laws of Togoland must be in conformity with treaties, international conventions, and the principles set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, in the preamble to the Constitution of the French Republic and in the provisions of the Statute itself.

17. The Legislative Assembly has no power of legislation and regulation in matters restrictively reserved to the central organs of the French Republic, viz: external affairs and defence, personal and property status of French citizens, the penal code, the criminal investigation code, the commercial code, and administrative disputes; the administration of justice under French law and the organization of administrative tribunals, the system of public freedoms and the protection of their exercise; the currency and foreign exchange system, financial assistance, if any, external trade, and the general regulation of customs matters; curricula and examinations in secondary and higher public educational establishments; the labour code and the regulations relating to mineral resources.

18. Upon the expiry of a period of ten clear days, or if the High Commissioner has signified that he will not use his right to request the Assembly to review its decision - a request which may not be denied - the law will be immediately promulgated. Within a period of ten clear days from the second reading, the High Commissioner may apply to the Conseil d'Etat for a declaration that the Assembly has exceeded its powers; if the Conseil d'Etat fails to hand down a decision within six months, the law becomes operative at once.

19. The Legislative Assembly may be dissolved by order of the High Commissioner issued on the proposal of the Prime Minister.

20. In the executive field, the Statute establishes a Council of Ministers. After consulting the members of the Togoland Legislative Assembly, the High Commissioner nominates the Prime Minister, who is confirmed in office by the Legislative Assembly by a simple majority vote. The Prime Minister appoints

the Ministers who together with him constitute the Council of Ministers; they may not exceed nine in number. The High Commissioner or his lawful deputy presides at the meetings of the Council of Ministers. The Prime Minister allocates to each member of the Council the services which he will direct and for which he will be responsible. He may divest them of their functions. The Legislative Assembly may remove the Prime Minister from office by adopting a motion of censure by an absolute majority of all its members. The adoption of such a motion has the effect of removing all the Ministers from office.

21. The Council of Ministers, within the limits of the budgetary credits, ensures the application of the laws, organizes the services of the Territory and defines the competence and general policy of each of them. To give application to the laws of Togoland, it issues regulations, which may provide penalties of not more than a fortnight's imprisonment and/or a fine of 24,000 francs. The High Commissioner may lodge an appeal against such regulations before the Conseil d'Etat sitting as a court. This appeal does not have the effect of suspension.

22. The High Commissioner, who is the permanent representative of the French Government, is appointed by a decree of the Council of Ministers of the French Republic, and receives his instructions through the Minister for Overseas France. He may issue orders providing for penalties of not more than a fortnight's imprisonment and a fine of 24,000 francs. He ensures the proper administration of justice and the maintenance of public order, and the land, sea and air armed forces and the frontier troops are under his authority.

23. Certain public services are the responsibility of the French Republic and are financed from the French budget. They include the Office of the High Commissioner of the French Republic, the department for general co-ordination, the services concerned with the administration of justice under French law, the criminal courts and the judicial police; the administrative tribunal, the services of safety (Sûreté) and general security (sécurité générale); the inspectorate of labour and social legislation, its role being limited to supervision and advice; stations of the general radio telecommunication and broadcasting system; the department of civil aviation, the customs service, and the Treasury.

24. As a transitional provision, and as long as Togoland remains under the international system, such provisional trusteeship as seems advisable will be exercised by means of a right of veto on the part of the Minister for Overseas France over the laws of Togoland, and a right of veto on the part of the High

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Commissioner over the decisions of the Council of Ministers and of the Ministers. The right of veto may be exercised only within a period of ten clear days from the date of the second reading of the relevant law or from the date of publication of the decision.

Municipal institutions

25. In virtue of the law of 18 November 1955, Lomé, Aného, Atakpamé and Sokodé have been raised to the status of communes de plein exercice, with a municipal council elected by direct universal suffrage and a mayor and deputy mayors elected by the municipal council. The first municipal elections for these communes have been fixed for 28 April 1957. Palimé, Tsévié and Bassari remain communes mixtes du troisième degré, each having an elected municipal commission and an administrator-mayor, who is appointed.

Conseils de circonscription and traditional chiefdoms

26. The situation as of 1955 is described in the Trusteeship Council's previous report.^{1/}

Development of universal adult suffrage

27. The situation as of 1955 is described in the Trusteeship Council's previous report.

28. The law of 23 June 1956 - the loi-cadre - as applied to Togoland under French administration establishes the principle in all elections of universal suffrage for citizens of both sexes, regardless of their personal status, who are 21 years of age or over, who are regularly inscribed on the electoral rolls and who are not disqualified for any reason stipulated by law.

29. The referendum of 28 October 1956 took place on the basis of universal suffrage and a single electoral college, and to that end the electoral list was drawn up and finally closed on 12 October 1956, at which date it contained 437,459 names out of a total population of 1,084,032.^{2/}

Training and appointment of indigenous persons for positions of responsibility in the Administration

30. The following table from the 1955 report gives the number of indigenous officials in the superior cadres:

1/ A/3170, pages 233 to 234.

2/ See the report of the Referendum Administrator in Togoland (T/1292) for further details.

BRANCH OF EMPLOYMENT	General cadres		Superior cadres		Agents under contract in corresponding posts	
	Total	Indigenous	Total	Indigenous	Total	Indigenous
General administration						
Finance dept., bookkeeping	58	—	56	56	5	4
Customs	6	—	19	19	—	—
Agriculture	6	—	13	5	14	9
Waterways and forests	5	—	3	1	1	—
Stock-rearing	4	2	—	—	—	—
Education	23	1	206	183	8	5
Police	—	—	8	4	—	—
Administration of justice	12	—	7	1	—	—
Public health	47	47	19	19	12	6
Broadcasting, Post Office	12	—	29	29	4	4
Public works	12	1	19	15	19	5
Railways	1	—	71	44	20	15
Meteorology	4	—	—	—	—	—
Treasury	8	—	—	—	—	—
	198	51	450	376	83	48

31. The 1955 budget also provided for 2,256 local government officials, all of them indigenous.

32. The Statute of Togoland of 24 August 1956 states in article 37 that the Minister for Overseas France and the Togoland Council of Ministers shall jointly prepare plans for the recruitment of staff and the orientation of students with a view to accelerating the entry of Togoland officials into the services of the French Republic in Togoland.

III. ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT^{1/}

Public finance; development of adequate public revenue

33. Figures available as of 31 December 1955 on the financial year 1955 showed a total revenue of 2,076,780,059 francs CFA and a total expenditure of 1,936,312,957 francs CFA. The corresponding figures for 1954 were 2,148,164,623 and 1,999,377,451 francs CFA, respectively. The main part of the revenue is derived from indirect taxes (1,446 million francs CFA), 666 million of which are import duties; 234 million francs CFA represent export duties, while 508 million are the yield from taxes on business turn-over and transactions.

34. The Administering Authority makes provision in the metropolitan budget for the payment of salaries, allowances and costs of rotation of officials and magistrates as well as certain expenses of the meteorological service. Expenditure for this item in 1955 amounted to 66 million francs CFA.

35. At its seventeenth session, the Council noted that a special committee was studying measures to improve the financial system and stated that it awaited with interest further information on the subject.

36. With respect to the development plan, the main effort during the second phase of FIDES (1953-1957) is being directed towards the rural economy, and agricultural production in particular, whereas during the initial phase the emphasis was chiefly on the economic infrastructure and the social services.^{2/}

37. At its seventeenth session, the Council welcomed the statement of the Special Representative that a new plan was under consideration, to be introduced at the expiration of the present plan.

38. It should be noted that article 36 of the Togoland Statute of 24 August 1956 provides that the autonomous Republic of Togoland shall continue to benefit from the provisions of the Act of 30 April 1946 establishing the Investment and Economic and Social Development Fund.

^{1/} For further details, see document A/3170, pages 245-249.

^{2/} Ibid., page 245.

Agriculture

39. The principal agricultural products in 1954 and 1955 were as follows:

	<u>Production in tons</u> (estimated)	
	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>
<u>Food crops</u>		
Yams	390,000	383,000
Cassava	361,000	373,000
Millet and sorghum	116,300	106,800
Maize	52,000	49,700
Other food crops	34,900	37,400
<u>Export crops</u>		
Cocoa	5,400	5,700
Coffee	4,100	4,300
Palm kernels	9,200	8,800
Copra	5,300	4,700
Cotton seeds	3,500	5,100
Hulled groundnuts	8,400	8,100

40. In 1955, 2,800 hectares of new coffee plantations were cultivated. The price of coffee and cocoa dropped considerably during the year:

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>
Coffee (fr. per ton)	172,600	97,352
Cocoa (fr. per ton)	152,850	110,730

Industry

41. There are at present two power stations in the Territory: a very small plant at Sokodé and a more important one at Lomé. The Council, at its seventeenth session, noting that the main economic deficiency of the Territory was the lack of power facilities, expressed the hope that the Administering Authority would supply further information on this matter in its next annual report. The Administering Authority stated in its report for 1955 that a small power station with a diesel unit, and an urban lighting system were being installed at Dapango. Similar installations were under construction at Mango.

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42. No mining is as yet carried on in the Territory, but surveys are being made to ascertain the prospects of working the deposits of phosphates in the coastal area.

43. The Trusteeship Council at its seventeenth session considered that there was room for further industrial development of the Territory and recommended that the Administering Authority do everything possible to encourage the establishment of additional industrial enterprises and, in particular, that it explore the possibility of establishing meat-packing and textile industries. Noting, moreover, that the participation of the indigenous inhabitants in the industrial activities of the Territory was very limited, the Council recommended that the Administering Authority take steps to remedy the situation.

Land tenure

44. Under the prevailing methods of land tenure in the Territory, land generally is collectively owned and the individual occupier is limited to a right of usufruct over the land and is not free to sell or otherwise alienate it. There exists, however, a procedure by which persons effectively occupying land may apply to have their land registered, thereby making it subject to the provisions of the French Civil Code. In the past the Administering Authority has stressed the importance of extending the registration of land. In 1955, the land tenure system was reorganized by a decree of 20 May, which confirmed, inter alia, that individual customary rights carrying with them the right to continuous possession and regular exploitation of the land may be converted into permanent property rights by registration. Concerning land in urban areas, the Decree provides that communes and urban centres may proceed to the systematic and compulsory registration of all land rights with a view to the preparation of a cadastral survey. The number of registrations has increased yearly: forty-eight in 1947, 226 in 1951, 273 in 1954 and 445 in 1955.

45. Noting that the time had come for the Administering Authority to consider more general measures aimed at the progressive individualization of land tenure, the Trusteeship Council at its seventeenth session, welcomed the legislation enacted in 1955 to safeguard the customary rights of the indigenous population over the land and expressed the hope that land registration would continue on a large scale.

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Forests and soil conservation

46. As of 31 December 1955, the scheduled forests and the soil restoration areas covered 420,077 hectares, as against 398,850 hectares in 1954.

47. With regard to soil conservation, the Administering Authority has announced a series of new anti-erosion measures, especially in the Northern Cercles: these include deflecting the course of mountain streams by means of small dams across the river-bed and constructing reservoirs in suitable valleys; the water stored during the rainy season will thus serve the needs of the regions. More than five thousand metres of wall were constructed during the year in the Dapango region and the valleys in the Cercles of Lama-Kara and Sokodé. The largest dam, with a capacity of 55,000 cubic metres, has been built at Tunbou. Others are to be found at Gando and Lama-Kara. Five others are under construction. They necessitate large-scale mechanical equipment which the Bureau of Public Works has been able to purchase with appropriations under the equipment plan.

Transport and communications

48. The Administering Authority stated in its annual report for 1955 that, under the new ten-year plan, 528.5 million francs CFA were devoted to the improvement of the communications system, representing 43 per cent of the allocated appropriations of the local branch of FIDES.

49. The Trusteeship Council at its seventeenth session noted with interest that the Administering Authority was giving consideration to a plan for the construction of a seaport for the Territory, and expressed the hope that the project would be completed as soon as possible.

IV. SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT^{1/}

Labour

50. A number of orders were issued in 1955 to ensure the application of the Labour Code. They concerned in particular the number of members of the Consultative Labour Commission (the number has increased from five to six); a two-year appointment for the members of the Technical Consultative Committee; the application of legal provisions concerning health, medical and contract services; working conditions of women and children; conditions and length of notice for cancellation of indefinite-term employment contracts; and the suspension of employment contracts because of military service or sickness.

51. With regard to wages, the minimum hourly wage rates were raised by an Order of 20 April 1955, from 18.75 francs to 20.75 francs in urban centres, from 13.75 francs to 15.50 francs in areas surrounding urban centres, and from 10.50 francs to 11.50 francs in rural areas.

52. Further, concerning rural areas, an Order of 10 January 1956 modified wage rates as follows: hourly wage rate (forty-hour week): 13.50 francs instead of 11.50 francs; hourly wage rate for agricultural undertakings (2,400 hours yearly): 11.75 francs instead of 10 francs; daily wage rate: 90 francs instead of 75 francs; and monthly wage rate: 2,350 francs instead of 2,000 francs.

53. There was no labour dispute in 1955.

Status of women

54. Togoland women have equality with men before French law and have the same political rights. As of 31 March 1956, there were 110,386 women on the electoral rolls. Local customs, however, generally place women in a position inferior to men. A large measure of heavy tasks, notably the carrying of heavy loads, are reserved to women. An order was issued in 1955 prohibiting women from carrying loads weighing more than 25 kilogrammes.

55. Polygamy and the bride-price system are widely practised in the Territory.

^{1/} For further details, see document A/3170, pages 253-255.

56. The Council at its *seventeenth session* recommended that the Administering Authority intensify its efforts through educational campaigns to improve the social status of women.

Public health

57. The medical services in the Territory consist of fixed establishments for medical treatment and a mobile organization, known as the Service d'hygiène mobile et de prophylaxie (SHMP), for preventive medicine. The following table shows the medical services and the medical staff in the Territory in 1954 and 1955:

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>
<u>Fixed establishments</u>		
General hospital	1	1
Secondary hospitals	9	13
Maternity centres	13	13
Medical centres	3	4
Dispensaries	112	112
Special establishments	6	7
Hospital capacity (beds)	2,334	2,640
<u>Mobile units</u>		
Permanent mobile units	3	3
<u>Medical staff</u>		
Fully qualified doctors:		
Europeans	13	14
Africans	4	6
African medical practitioners	15	15
Dental surgeons	2	2
Pharmacists:		
With state diplomas	1	1
With local diplomas	1	1
Midwives:		
With state diplomas	1	1
With local diplomas	30	29
Male nurses:		
With state diplomas	2	2
With local diplomas	278	240
Female nurses:		
With state diplomas	9	11
With local diplomas	34	47
Others	408	527

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58. Total expenditure on health and medical services amounted to 319.4 million francs CFA in 1955, as against 318.2 million in 1954.

59. In 1955, the number of general consultations provided in the fixed medical establishments and that of cases hospitalized were 5,091,000 and 18,403, respectively, as against 4,955,638 and 26,400 in 1954.

60. The Trusteeship Council at its seventeenth session suggested that the Administering Authority consider the possibility of obtaining additional assistance from the World Health Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund and that it devote special attention to reducing infant mortality in the Territory.

Housing

61. The Administering Authority stated in its annual report that in 1955 it had been trying to promote a housing programme for indigenous civil servants living in the bush: teachers, nurses, administrative clerks or special officials, for example, who are obliged to leave their homes and live in the various cercles which have no houses for rent.

62. For the initial financing, a loan of 180 million francs has been requested from the Central Bank for Overseas France. If it is granted, two types of housing will be constructed: a large dwelling for higher-ranking officials or those with large families, and another, smaller-type dwelling.

Alcoholism

63. The Administering Authority stated in its annual report that a decree on the importation, seizure, sale and consumption of alcoholic beverages, and another decree under the same date, on the keeping of public houses, were issued to supplement existing legislation on the same subject.

Penal organization

64. The penal organization of the Territory includes ten prisons and a rehabilitation centre for juvenile delinquents. A prison inspection commission supervises the application of prison regulations.

65. The Council at its seventeenth session drew the attention of the Administering Authority to the observation of the 1955 Visiting Mission that it found grounds for criticizing the premises and management of prisons and the rehabilitation centre in the Territory and recommended that it take all necessary measures to bring about the desired improvement in these institutions.

V. EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT^{1/}

General

66. The educational policy of the Administering Authority, as described in the annual report, aims at extending elementary education to all school-age children, training the leading cadres of Togolese society and directing part of the school population towards technical and artisanal activities with a view to promoting the general welfare of the population. In the immediate future, the Administering Authority will make a special effort to accelerate the promotion of literacy in Northern Togoland and to improve the education of girls.

67. The Administering Authority reported that expenditure on educational services amounted to 351.5 million francs CFA in 1955 (19.3 per cent of the total budget of the Territory) as against 280 million in 1954 (17.5 per cent). A total of 63,801 children (39.76 per cent of the school-age population) attended school during 1955 as against 59,024 (37.4 per cent) during 1954. Of the 1955 total, 62,035 attended primary schools, 1,214 secondary schools and 552 technical schools.

Primary education

68. Primary education is given in Government and private mission schools. Pupils successfully completing the six-year elementary course may qualify by examination for a certificate for primary studies (certificat d'etudes primaires). Of 3,499 pupils taking this examination in 1955, 1,271 passed. Comparable figures for 1954 were 3,381 and 1,242 respectively. Statistics given in the Administering Authority's annual report for 1955 show the number of primary schools and classes and the number of pupils attending these schools during the school-years 1954-1955 and 1955-1956 as follows:

^{1/} For further details see A/3170, pages 263-265.

	<u>Government schools</u>	<u>Mission schools</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number of schools			
1954-1955	202	188	390
1955-1956	219	202	421
Number of classes			
1954-1955	523	522	1,045
1955-1956	572	550	1,122
Number of boys			
1954-1955	23,282	21,282	44,717
1955-1956	24,923	22,924	47,861
Number of girls			
1954-1955	5,862	6,830	12,692
1955-1956	6,508	7,666	14,174
Total number of pupils			
1954-1955	29,144	28,265	57,409
1955-1956	31,445	30,590	62,035

69. During its seventeenth session, the Trusteeship Council expressed the hope that the Administering Authority would continue and intensify its efforts so that in the near future the Territory might have enough schools to make primary education universal and compulsory.

Secondary and technical education

70. The following table shows the number of secondary schools and classes and the number of pupils attending these schools during the school-years 1954-1955 and 1955-1956:

	<u>Government schools</u>	<u>Mission schools</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number of schools			
1954-1955	3	4	7
1955-1956	3	4	7
Number of classes			
1954-1955	24	25	49
1955-1956	25	25	50
Number of boys			
1954-1955	448	484	932
1955-1956	456	513	969
Number of girls			
1954-1955	91	122	185
1955-1956	87	158	245
Total number of pupils			
1954-1955	539	606	1,145
1955-1956	543	671	1,214

71. Statistics showing the number of pupils taking and passing secondary education examinations are as follows:

	<u>1954</u>		<u>1955</u>	
	<u>Entrants</u>	<u>Passing</u>	<u>Entrants</u>	<u>Passing</u>
Certificate in initial study (<u>Brevet d'études du premier cycle</u>)	202	36	171	74
Certificate for elementary school teaching (<u>brevet élémentaire</u>)	89	14	110	18
<u>Baccalauréat:</u>				
First part	51	19	48	19
Second part	18	12	27	11

72. A total of 423 boys and 129 girls received technical training in 1955, as compared with 372 boys and ninety-eight girls in 1954.

73. At its seventeenth session, the Trusteeship Council, noting the small number of pupils in secondary schools and the efforts made by the Administering Authority to extend school facilities, urged the Administering Authority to intensify its efforts in that direction.

Higher education

74. The Administration has always stated that the Territory's resources are too slender to justify the organization of a system of higher education of the required quality and that a system of scholarships, awarded with care and on a broad basis, will enable the indigenous inhabitants to pursue genuine higher education courses in France.

75. The number of scholarships for higher education in France awarded to Togolandese was sixty-three in 1955, as against sixty-nine in 1954. They were distributed among the various fields of study (arts, science, medicine, pharmacy, law, dental surgery, engineering, etc.). In addition, four Togolandese were sent to the Institut des Hautes Etudes at Dakar.

76. During its seventeenth session, the Council recommended that in view of the increasing need for qualified personnel, the Administering Authority should further explore the possibility of establishing higher educational facilities in the Territory and that in the meanwhile it should increase the number of scholarship opportunities available to Togoland students for higher education. In that connexion, the Council considered that the Administering Authority should take advantage of scholarships offered by several member States to students from Trust Territories under General Assembly resolution 557 (VI).

Fundamental and adult education

77. At its seventeenth session, the Trusteeship Council recommended that the Administering Authority intensify its efforts with a view to reducing illiteracy in the Territory and promoting community participation in broad programmes of health and agriculture. In that connexion, the Administering Authority points out that the experiment in fundamental education carried out at Bombouaka in 1954 and 1955 yielded valuable results which make it possible to contemplate the inclusion in the colonization plan for the East-Mono region of a broader and more systematic programme, beginning in 1956.

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ANNEX

General questions raised in the communications
and petitions circulated to members of the
Trusteeship Council

(a) Question of Ewe unification or the unification of Togoland under French administration with Togoland under British administration

The Trusteeship Council, at its 755th meeting on 19 March 1957, decided, on the recommendation of the Committee on Petitions (T/L.739, paragraph 14), that no further consideration should be given to the petitions^{1/} raising these questions in view of the recent developments in the two Trust Territories and in view of the action taken by the Trusteeship Council during its sixth special session and by the General Assembly during its eleventh session. In connexion with four petitions^{2/} received later and dealing with the same questions, the Council, at the same meeting, rejected the recommendation of the Committee on Petitions (T/L.739, paragraph 15) that they should be taken into consideration during the examination of the annual report on Togoland under French administration only in so far as they relate to that Territory.

(b) Questions relating to the future of the Territory

These petitions,^{3/} which demand, inter alia, that a plebiscite be held in Togoland under French administration, or protest against the referendum of 28 October 1956, appear in the annex to the special report of the Trusteeship Council to the eleventh session of the General Assembly. On the recommendation of the Committee on Petitions (T/L.739, paragraph 16), the Council decided on 19 March 1957 that the necessary steps had been taken and that no further action by the Council was required.

^{1/} T/PET.6 and 7/L.49-96.

^{2/} T/PET.6 and 7/L.97-100.

^{3/} T/PET.7/15-30, T/COM.7/39-40.