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VERBATIM RECORD OF THE FIVE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SECOND MEETING

Held at Headquarters, New York,
on Monday, 21 February 1955, at 2 p.m.

President: Mr. BARGUES (Vice-President) (France)

1. Examination of conditions in Togoland under British administration [Agenda item 3 e] (continued)
2. Examination of petitions concerning the Cameroons under French administration [Agenda item 4]

Note: The Official Record of this meeting, i.e., the summary record, will appear in provisional mimeographed form under the symbol T/SR.582 and will be subject to representatives' corrections. It will appear in final form in a printed volume.

EXAMINATION OF CONDITIONS IN TOGOLAND UNDER BRITISH ADMINISTRATION:

- (a) HEARING OF MR. S.W. KUMAH, DIRECTOR OF THE COCOA PURCHASING COMPANY (T/PET.6/344) [Agenda item 47];
- (b) ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ADMINISTERING AUTHORITY (T/1139, 1148, 1150, 1153) [Agenda item 3 e7];
- (c) PETITIONS CIRCULATED UNDER RULE 85, PARAGRAPH 2, OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL (T/PET.6/L.52 to 55) [Agenda item 47] (continued)

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Ensor, special representative for Togoland under British administration, took a place at the Trusteeship Council table.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. S.W. Kumah, Director of the Cocoa Purchasing Company, took a place at the Trusteeship Council table.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): Mr. Kumah had stated that he was prepared to make an additional statement in reply to some of the questions which had been put to him previously by several delegations. Before recognizing him, however, I should like to know whether there are any further questions from members of the Council.

There being no further questions, I now recognize Mr. Kumah.

Mr. KUMAH: Having read through the records during the weekend, I have noticed that there was confusion with respect to a number of points due to difficulties in interpretation over the use of two words in my statement. These words are "middlemen" and "money-lenders".

As I have tried to explain during my statement last Friday, by "middlemen" I mean persons who act as buyers between the European buying agents and the producer. These people do not lend money in the usual sense of the word, but they grant short-term advances to the producer and take cocoa for the sum of money advanced. Their terms are always such that they make fairly heavy profits over the producer in the bargain. By our direct buying system, we hope that these middlemen will be gradually eliminated.

(Mr. Kumah, Cocoa
Purchasing Company)

By money-lenders I mean persons whose main occupation is lending money for comparatively long periods and who do not also deal in cocoa. A few of these lend money at rates of interest which are illegal. These illegal money-lenders could even be cocoa farmers trying to make the best out of a less fortunate cocoa farmer. Although the law does not allow it and the police constantly look around for such offenders, yet this group of money-lenders operates quietly behind the screen.

Cases of indebtedness which are brought to the knowledge of the Cocoa Purchasing Company are carefully investigated, and only that part of the debt which is lawful is paid. That is, we advise the farmer to refuse to pay any interest which is over and above the limit allowed by the money-lenders' ordinance.

If, however, the money-lender refuses to accept this offer, we further advise the farmer involved to take the matter to a court where the law can be applied.

In replying to a question put to me by the representative of the Soviet Union, I admitted that the price now being paid to the producer in the Trust Territory and the Gold Coast is far below the world price, and that complaints to that effect are correct. But that does not mean that such petitioners in general are justified.

As the representative of Belgium pointed out in a question which I did not understand at that time, the difference in price between the two Trust Territories is accounted for by the heavy export duty on cocoa in the Gold Coast and in Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship. In other words, the price is fixed at its best, taking into account the export duty which the Cocoa Marketing Board has to pay to the Government.

There appeared to be some difficulty in understanding the form of security my company obtains for the loans issued. May I repeat that the agreement referred to relates to the cocoa trees and their produce, and not to the land.

Finally, the records have made it clear to me that what the representative of the Soviet Union wanted was the price per ton for which the Cocoa Purchasing Company exports cocoa.

(Mr. Kumah, Cocoa
Purchasing Company)

The Cocoa Purchasing Company does not export cocoa. It merely delivers any quantity bought at the f.o.b. point to the Cocoa Marketing Board, and receives a remuneration for its agency services at £11.11s per ton. That is, it pays £134.8s per ton to the farmer and delivers it to the Board at £145.19s per ton. It is the Cocoa Marketing Board itself which exports the cocoa.

In conclusion, I wish to emphasize once more that the sole aim of the Cocoa Purchasing Company is to see to the interest of the cocoa farmers and the cocoa industry. I wish to assure the Council that the company will continue to work to this end.

The most appropriate manner in which the Government's heavy duty on cocoa can benefit the Trust Territory and the Gold Coast is by way of general developments. The Trans-Volta Togoland Council and the various district and local councils within the Territory are doing their best to ensure that the Trust Territory has its due share in the central Government's development plans.

I do not want to take any more of the Council's time. I wish to thank the Council for the opportunity granted to me.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): I should like to thank Mr. Kumah for his statement. I should like to thank him in particular for giving to the members of the Council various explanations in reply to questions put to him, concerning some of which there seemed to be some degree of confusion.

Social Advancement

Mr. SINGH (India): My first question is about the health services in the Territory. I notice that the expenditure in 1953 was only £73,415, which is less than even the expenditure on the military item. I do not know whether the Territory needs such a large budget for defence, but I certainly do think that it requires more money for its health needs,, and even the WHO report says that this expenditure is certainly not adequate to cover the health needs of this Territory. I wonder if the special representative could tell us whether he has any later figures than those for 1953, and also whether the Government intends to increase the budget on this item.

Mr. ENSOR (Special representative): The expenditure on medical and health services in 1952-53 was in fact somewhat higher than the £73,000 mentioned, inasmuch as £23,000 was spent on hospital improvements and the provision of other buildings, as explained on page 164. We certainly envisage that there will be an increase in our expenditure on medical and health services because during the year 1952-53, virtually the mass treatment campaigns had not yet started and the expenditure on those will increase in subsequent years. I have the preliminary figures for the year 1953-54 and they have already increased to £111,000.

Mr. SINGH (India): That is encouraging news. I wonder if the special representative could tell us how many persons are being trained in medical and health duties. I notice that the WHO report says that these personnel are inadequate to serve the population.

Mr. ENSOR (Special representative): We have in the Gold Coast a number of training facilities. In Accra and Kumasi we train nurses up to the standard of the State Registered Nurse in England. We also have a

(Mr. Ensor, Special
representative)

number of institutions at which nurses are trained to a local qualification of qualified registered nurse. There are also training institutions in Accra, Kumasi and Kpandu for midwives. There is a school of hygiene in Accra which takes in registered nurses and midwives and trains them to be health visitors. At the College of Technology at Kumasi, pharmacists are now trained. At the School of Hygiene in Accra health inspectors are trained to the Royal Sanitary Institution certificate standard, and lower grades are trained at both Kintampo and Tamale. I am afraid that I have not got the exact details of the number of persons under training at these centres, but I can assure the Council that, subject to the one difficulty which we experience of finding staff for the institutions, we are pressing ahead as vigorously as possible with the training of subordinate medical personnel. As regards doctors, there are a number of scholarship schemes for the training of doctors in Europe because the University College of the Gold Coast has not yet got a medical school.

Mr. SINGH (India): Could the special representative tell us how many students or indigenous inhabitants are undergoing this advanced training to become medical doctors, or, at least, how many scholarships there are for these medical doctors, so that we would know how many would be available in the Territory in the near future.

Mr. ENSOR (Special representative): There, again, I am afraid that the latest figures were not made available to me before I left. Our programme for increasing the staff at hospitals in the Territory is to aim at providing two doctors for each district hospital, and we hope to build the strength of each district hospital up to two doctors instead of one in the next few years.

Mr. SINGH (India): I would have been happy if the special representative had given us a date-line instead of a vague "in a few years", but I shall not pursue that. I wonder if he could tell us what posts, if any,

(Mr. Singh, India)

are held by women in the Territory. We note that there was one woman who got elected to the Gold Coast Parliament, but she does not come from the Territory; I would be interested in knowing if the women of the Trust Territory are holding positions, or whether if any of them are medical doctors or lawyers or exercising any other such public profession in the Territory.

Mr. ENSOR (Special representative): There was a woman member of a local council, but she resigned subsequently when she went to live outside the Territory. One of the doctors in the Territory is a woman, but she is a European. Nearly all of the nurses being turned out now by the training institutions are women. On the whole, the progress made by the women of the Territory, in taking up professional careers, is somewhat behind that in the Gold Coast, especially since secondary education, which is the prerequisite of any higher training, has been introduced in the Territory only comparatively recently.

Mr. SINGH (India): From the report I gather that the Administering Authority was hoping to post a senior labour officer at Ho. I wonder whether he has taken up his post yet and, if so, whether he will look after labour conditions only, or social conditions as well.

Mr. ENSOR (Special representative): The labour officer in question has taken up his post recently. The representative in Ho of the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development, although his particular specialization is community development, nevertheless looks after the other side of that Department's work to some extent also and keeps an eye on social questions.

Mr. SINGH (India): In that connexion I find from the UNESCO report that the latter was carrying out a study in the Gold Coast, and I presume that it would have covered the Trust Territory also; otherwise it would have not been mentioned in the UNESCO report. I wonder if the findings of that report are available with the special representative and whether he could tell us more about it.

Mr. ENSOR (Special representative): My impression is that the report has not as yet been completed. That, of course, is subject to what the representative of UNESCO has to say.

Mr. ARNALDO (UNESCO): I have no additional information to give at this time.

Mr. EL-FARRA (Syria): According to paragraph 91 of the outline of conditions prepared by the Secretariat, only one town in the entire Territory of British Togoland keeps a compulsory register of births and deaths. At its eleventh session, the Trusteeship Council expressed the hope that the Administering Authority would take further steps to ensure that the system of compulsory registration was applied throughout the Territory. In the annual report submitted by the Administering Authority, there appears to be no reference to any development in that respect. I therefore would ask the special representative whether or not any steps have been taken to implement the Trusteeship Council's recommendation.

Mr. ENSOR (Special representative): In Ho and a few sample centres of the Gold Coast, the Administration has, for its own purposes, undertaken certain sample registrations. It has always planned, however, that the general registration should be undertaken eventually by the local authorities, who are in much closer touch with people. It is regrettable that it has not yet been possible for those authorities to make any marked progress. We are adding so many functions to their work at a time when their staff and finances are expanding only gradually that this very desirable objective must be left aside for the time being, until the strengthening of the local authorities' resources will enable them to undertake registration.

Mr. EL-FARRA (Syria): Since there is no system of registration carried on in British Togoland, with the exception of one town, I would ask the special representative this question: Is there any other way by which the Administration is able to identify the people in the Territory and distinguish between Togoland and Gold Coast, and Togoland and persons from adjacent territories?

Mr. ENSOR (Special representative): Normally, for purposes of identification one simply asks a person whether or not he is a Togolander. When we take statistics, we always ask Togolandese to provide the necessary information. Of course, there is, so far as I know, no precise definition in law of the status of a person one of whose parents has been born in the Gold Coast and the other in Togoland. That is a question which will have to be gone into in connexion with a plebiscite. We have always been content to leave it to the person himself to say whether he is a Gold Coaster or a Togolander.

As regards registration for elections, it is sufficient for a person to show that he was born either in the Gold Coast or in Togoland. He can usually produce relatives or other witnesses in that connexion. He must also show that he has lived for six months in the constituency. Normally, a person can produce a chief, or a sub-chief, or a village headman or other respectable elders who can testify for him, if there is any doubt.

Mr. EL-FARRA (Syria): Paragraph 94 of the Secretariat's outline of conditions refers to corporal punishment. At its thirteenth session, the Trusteeship Council urged the Administering Authority to continue its efforts to bring about the complete removal of corporal punishment from the Territory's laws. Has any action been taken in that connexion?

Mr. ENSOR (Special representative): There was such a spate of legislation during the year that the Administration did not get round, during the course of 1954, to introducing any new legislation on that subject.

Mr. EL-FARRA (Syria): Paragraph 385 of the Administering Authority's annual report refers to customary services which are granted willingly to chiefs by their subjects. Could the special representative give us some details on that subject? Is the relationship similar to that between a master and servants? Also, when the subjects render services to the chiefs, is there any payment therefor?

Mr. ENSOR (Special representative): In certain areas of the Territory, there are still a few very simple customary services rendered to the chiefs by the people -- and those services they perform quite willingly. For example, the people will usually hoe the chief's farm, and, as I have explained, it is usual for a man to send to the chief one of the hind legs of a wild animal killed in the chase. If the people of the village worked on the chief's farm, the ordinary custom would be for the chief to provide refreshment afterwards in the customary form of peto, or local beer, as a reward for the day's work.

Mr. EL-FARRA (Syria): In paragraph 384 of the annual report, we read that "at present there is no provision of the law which permits adoption". Is such a provision necessary, and, if so, is the Administration planning to take any steps in that respect?

Mr. ENSOR (Special representative): The family responsibility for all the members is such that an orphan would certainly be adequately looked after. No need for a law containing modern provisions on adoption has been evinced in the Territory.

Mr. MAX (France) (interpretation from French): In paragraph 453 of the report, there is reference to the temporary recruitment of a nutritionist. May I ask what that nutritionist has been doing since then?

Mr. ENSOR (Special representative): I am afraid that the Government no longer has a full-time nutrition officer employed by it, but the former nutrition officer is married to an officer who lives in Accra and, in fact, continues to give her advice free of charge to the medical department on a large number of matters. We would certainly welcome another nutritionist if we could recruit one.

Mr. MAX (France) (interpretation from French): On page 82 of the report, in paragraph 424, there is a reference to expenditures on medical facilities. There is no reference to the expenditures of missions and other voluntary bodies. Could we have some approximate figure as to the expenditures, and would it be possible to have such figures in forthcoming reports?

Mr. ENSOR (Special representative): There is no law in the Gold Coast or the Territory which compels private bodies to disclose their accounts. As I have explained, the areas of the work of the various missions do not to a large extent coincide exactly with the Trust Territory, and, although it might easily be possible to persuade them to provide details of their expenditure as a whole, they might be reluctant to go through the special exercise of breaking down particulars for the Territory. We have clinics operated in both sections by different missions, and we are extremely grateful for the work they do and would be most reluctant to divert them from the valuable medical work that they are doing to the preparation of more elaborate statistics.

Mr. MAX (France) (interpretation from French): I should like some enlightenment on another point. I see that the hospitalization expenditures are established according to an official rate in governmental establishments. I should like to know whether patients pay the same rates in private hospitals as in official government hospitals.

Mr. ENSOR (Special representative): Apart from one leper settlement run by a mission and apart from one local authority maternity clinic, there are no in-patient facilities provided by non-government bodies. There is no standardization of fees charged by private medical practitioners for out-patient services. The fees charged by the mission for its leper treatment are almost negligible, because it is in an extremely poor area. The local authority concerned with the maternity clinic charges, I understand, a comprehensive fee of ten shillings for all pre-natal and post-natal services.

Mr. S.S. LIU (China): In paragraph 365 of the report, on page 72, there is reference to the Togoland United Nations Association, which, it is said, "continued to disseminate information on the United Nations, its various organs and specialized agencies". How much has this Organization been able to do, and what effect is it having on the dissemination of such knowledge in the Territory?

Mr. ENSOR (Special representative): I am afraid that the activities of the Association have dwindled to the point where it does little more than act as a channel for the redistribution of information material which is sent from the United Nations Secretariat to the Administration. My impression is that the Association has now virtually ceased to perform any other activity.

Mr. S.S. LIU (China): According to paragraph 373 of the report, a commission of experts from the British Broadcasting Corporation was appointed during the year 1953 to report on and make recommendations for the development of broadcasting in the Gold Coast and the Territory. The report refers to certain recommendations made by the commission and the paragraph ends by stating that "the Administration is in general agreement with these proposals".

I wonder what steps, if any, have been taken by the Administration to carry out these proposals.

Mr. ENSOR (Special representative): The Government has accepted the need that broadcasting should eventually become the responsibility of a separate corporation and, as an interim measure, the control of broadcasting has been taken away from the Department of Information Services and put under a special department,

(Mr. Ensor, Special
representative)

the head of which has been specially recruited from the British Broadcasting Corporation in England, with a view to building up a separate corporation gradually. There have also been obtained from England a new chief programmes officer and a new chief engineer, so that the divorce of broadcasting from other government departments is now complete, and the establishment of a separate corporation independent of the government is expected to follow in due course.

Mr. S.S. LIU (China): The question of wages and their relation to the question of standards and costs of living is one of the subjects to which the Council has attached some importance at previous sessions. According to the present report, it has not so far proved practicable to conduct a survey of living standards in the Territory. It is also stated in the report that there was no significant change in the level of wages and salaries in the Territory in 1953 as compared with 1952. Will the Special representative tell us whether the Administration plans to do something in these matters?

Mr. ENSOR (Special representative): The year 1952 was a year of tremendous wage increases, especially in the northern section. Since then, as a result of the Government's financial policy, the cost of living has been kept stable. The position of the labouring masses will be studied carefully now that a labour officer has been posted to the Territory. But the Government's main financial policy has been one of combatting inflation, and the question of an increase in wages is tied up also with the question of an increased cocoa price and with the question of inflation generally.

Mr. S.S. LIU (China): The annual report, on page 87, paragraph 460, states that stringent regulations exist governing the issue of licences to sell spirits, wine and beer, and that the issue of a licence depends, inter alia, on the character of the applicant, the type of store and the quality of its equipment. Would the special representative kindly enlarge a little on the meaning of this sentence. What is the character of the applicant, the type of store and quality of equipment required for the granting of a licence to sell liquor?

Mr. ENSOR (Special representative): Of course a considerable amount of discretion has to be left to the licensing authority in each district. But a person who had a long criminal record or a person who had a record of being engaged in the smuggling of liquor, for example, would not be given a licence. There are obviously various other types of offence which immediately spring to mind, making a person unsuitable to be the holder of a liquor licence. We are anxious to try and build up the standard of places of entertainment in the Territory and we are anxious to compel licensees to build adequate premises where people can sit down and consume at their ease rather than being pressed into dingy little rooms the sanitation of which is inadequate. We are also anxious to ensure that steps are taken to provide adequate drinking vessels and that these are kept clean, and that any food supplied with the liquor is of a certain standard of hygiene.

Mr. S.S. LIU (China): The annual report, on page 88, paragraph 467, mentions certain housing loans which have been created. Would the special representative be kind enough to tell us the terms on which housing loans are granted and how they are administered.

Mr. ENSOR (Special representative): The Government has made certain sums of money available for the issue of loans, and the object is that these loans shall be controlled by housing loans boards set up in each district and consisting largely of local authority representatives under the chairmanship of the District Commissioners, or Government agents, as they are now called.

Unfortunately the scheme has not proved to be very successful because one of the requirements of the original scheme was that the house and the land on which it was built should be mortgaged. It was subsequently appreciated that this scheme could only apply to urban areas where the individual title of lands has evolved, as opposed to semi-urban and rural areas where land is still largely owned by the community.

The whole matter has been under review by the Housing Mission sent by the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration, and I envisage that the scheme in its present unsatisfactory form will be completely revised. In fact the housing loans boards in the Territory, owing to this difficulty, as well as certain others, had achieved almost nothing by the time the Housing Mission arrived.

Mr. S.S. LIU (China): With regard to corporal punishment, paragraph 474 of the annual report states the following:

"A Visiting Committee alone has the power to impose a sentence of corporal punishment with a light cane up to a maximum of 24 strokes." What is this Visiting Committee, who is it composed of and what are its functions?

Mr. ENSOR (Special representative): I should explain that the word "alone" there is designed to emphasize that the prison authorities themselves can in no circumstances award corporal punishment. The award can only be recommended by them and is reviewed by a Visiting Committee. Each prison has a Visiting Committee, of which the chairman is usually a senior member of another Government department and the other members are prominent local citizens usually chosen for their activities in various fields of social welfare and very often elected representatives of the local authorities. They have to visit the prisons at quarterly intervals anyway and in the event of a disturbance in the prison a special visit would naturally be arranged.

The circumstances in which corporal punishment was recommended by the prison authorities would be taken into consideration by this Visiting Committee and they could either award it or decline to award it and direct that some other

(Mr. Ensor, Special
representative)

punishment be issued. In fact, in 1954 no awards were either recommended or awarded in the Trust Territory prisons.

Mr. S.S. LIU (China): A moment ago the special representative spoke of some new legislation which the Administration was trying to introduce in the Legislative Assembly. Is it his expectation that this legislation will be introduced during the coming session of the Legislative Assembly?

Mr. ENSOR (Special representative): I have no assurance to that effect. I cannot state exactly when the final steps to abolish corporal punishment will be taken.

Mr. S.S. LIU (China): The annual report, on page 31, paragraph 136, states the following:

"The Legislative Assembly has expressed itself against the complete abolition of corporal punishment for the present."

Does the Legislative Assembly know of the repeated resolutions adopted by the United Nations and the Trusteeship Council?

Mr. ENSOR (Special representative): The former Legislative Assembly did, and the Administration does. The question of corporal punishment has not been put to the new Legislative Assembly, which was set up only in July of 1954, either by the Administration or by any private member who, I should explain, would be fully entitled, if he felt strongly on the subject, to introduce a bill on this matter. It is perhaps significant that no private member has made any suggestion or asked any questions with a view to bringing about the immediate removal of corporal punishment.

Mr. S.S. LIU (China): My last question relates to a statement contained in the report of the World Health Organization, document T/1153. On page 3 of this document the following is stated:

"According to the plan of the territorial authority, 20 health centres will be needed to cover the Trans-Volta Togoland Region. At present there are four in operation..."

I would like to know from the special representative how soon the remaining sixteen will be established.

Mr. ENSOR (Special representative): My strong impression is that that was a misunderstanding on the part of the WHO officer who visited Togoland. The present plan is for twenty new ones in the immediate future for the whole of the Gold Coast and Togoland. I think he was misled into thinking that they were for the region as a whole. We certainly cannot contemplate that number of health centres in this region in the immediate future. We do envisage that another two or three will be built shortly, mostly in areas outside the southern section of Togoland.

Mr. DORSINVILLE (Haiti)(interpretation from French): I have noted carefully the observations of the Administering Authority contained in paragraphs 417 and 418 of the report relating to the standard of living in the Territory. It is stated there:

"There was no significant change in the level of wages and salaries in the Territory in 1953 compared with 1952. ... A large part of economic activity in the Territory is based on subsistence farming. ..."

"An improved standard of living is dependent on increased productivity and an improvement in real incomes."

Reference has also been made to the chapter which concerns the economy of the Territory and the plans of the Administration. Essentially, these are long-range plans. I should like to ask the special representative whether, since that 1953 paper, there has been any action in the Territory with a view to diversifying production and improving income levels. I do understand that the plans as now conceived are still in the stage of study. However, speaking of immediate achievement or action, what has actually been done since the last report?

Mr. ENSOR (Special representative): The answer to the question necessitates going back to the previous section of the report dealing with the country's economy, and particularly to the interim report. The main activity has been the promotion of cash farming by as many as possible of the farmers who are still based on subsistence farming. Not only are we doing our best

(Mr. Ensor, Special
representative)

to introduce new cash crops and coffee -- and coffee is certainly one of the most important -- but we are also trying by means of improved agriculture to increase the production by farmers of ground nuts and even food crops, which they can sell; and also by driving new roads into comparatively uninhabited areas and by providing water supplies in rural areas, we are enabling farmers to farm new land and lorries to come to take their crops away to the market, thereby providing the important added incentive for cash crops, particularly yams in the centre of the Territory, coffee in the south of the Territory and ground nuts in the northernmost part.

Mr. DORSINVILLE (Haiti)(interpretation from French): I have another question concerning public health in the Territory. In paragraph 447, we read:

"Measures against malaria and other communicable diseases are carried out as a routine procedure by the medical and health staff..."
Might I elicit some explanation as to the meaning of that phrase? Does it mean, for example, that the Administration's facilities in fighting communicable diseases have not been improved or perfected?

In paragraph 448, the following paragraph, there is a rather impressive list of diseases principally occurring in this Territory. What is the nature of the Administration's effort to eradicate such diseases? I would be grateful to the special representative if he could furnish some information on that topic.

Mr. ENSOR (Special representative): I should perhaps preface my answer with the remark that if you ask any country what are the principal diseases in that country, you cannot fail to get a list of diseases. Otherwise, you would not be getting a true answer.

The measures taken against malaria are the education of people as to how the mosquito lives, and how its breeding places can be dealt with. In the case of other communicable diseases, particularly guinea worm, bilharzia and dysentery, the measures principally concerned must be the improvement of rural water supplies. In the case of trypanosomiasis and yaws in particular, the form of treatment is brought to the villages and the people in the outlying areas

(Mr. Ensor, Special
representative)

through the medical field units which are actively engaged in going from village to village finding out the incidence of these diseases and treating free of charge all patients suffering from them. The work of these medical units is being carried out as vigorously as possible.

Mr. DORSINVILLE (Haiti)(interpretation from French): There is one other point. Are there any special programmes to combat the three main causes of death in the Territory which are mentioned in paragraph 449: malaria, pneumonia and tuberculosis? Are there any special programmes conducted by the Administration under that head?

Mr. ENSOR (Special representative): In the particular case of malaria, the main programme must be improved village sanitation and treatment of stagnant water kept in houses and in the neighbourhood of villages so that the breeding places of the mosquito are gradually driven away from the centres of population. We fully accept that pneumonia is a very serious problem. The main method of dealing with that must be the improvement in hospital facilities and, in particular, in communications leading to the hospitals so that cases of this disease can receive expert attention as early and as quickly as possible.

In the case of tuberculosis, a specialist in this disease is now busily engaged in the Gold Coast undertaking sample surveys and considering the best method of dealing with this disease on a large scale. As I explained in the answer to a question last week, he has not yet undertaken particular surveys in the Territory.

Mr. QUIROS (El Salvador) (interpretation from Spanish): I just have one question, which refers to the leprosarium. I read somewhere that this leprosarium has been supplied with a vehicle, which was recommended by the Visiting Mission in 1952. The Visiting Mission also noted the situation in which the patients of the leprosarium, numbering approximately 200, had to travel more than two miles to obtain food supplies. The repercussions and implications of these journeys both for the patients and for those who might become infected by the lepers were rather serious. Has the Administration done anything to remedy this situation, in addition to the purchase of the vehicle?

Mr. ENSOR (Special representative): Considerable steps have been taken to improve conditions in this leper settlement. We have now decided to undertake the entire reconstruction of the settlement as a whole. We intend doing this on a slightly smaller scale because of the increasing number of cures. The reconstruction has in fact started.

Our policy is to treat leprosy at a much larger number of out patient centres, now that cures are possible, instead of concentrating lepers in settlements.

This van has been purchased and does bring foodstuffs to the settlement. This, together with the food which is grown on the spot, provide in quantity for the needs of the inmates. However, they still occasionally do go out in search of special items of food which we can not really supply because they are a matter of individual taste. There are no longer any complaints from the lepers that they have to go in search of food, and their occasional visits to one market are not the subject of complaints by the other persons who use that market.

Mr. GRUBYAKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): Paragraph 408 of the report mentions trade unions which have been organized in the Territory. Can the special representative tell us the number of members of trade union organizations in the Territory?

Mr. ENSOR (Special representative): There are no trade unions established solely in the Territory. There are some unions in the Gold Coast which have branches in the Territory. I know that the number of their members in the Territory is comparatively small, but I do not have the exact details.

Mr. GRUBYAKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): Paragraph 387 of the report deals with freedom of the press. It is stated that, "The entry into the Gold Coast and the Territory of only a small number of publications is banned". I recall that in certain previous reports concerning territories under French administration, these publications were listed by name. Can the special representative tell us what specific publications were banned entry in the Territory?

Mr. ENSOR (Special representative): There are certain publications put out by Communist organizations in London and in other capitals of Europe which are banned. I do not have the exact list with me. There are about fifteen periodicals and a list of about forty books.

Educational advancement

Mr. RYCKMANS (Belgium) (interpretation from French): The report discusses a number of interesting projects in the educational field, projects which are on their way to fulfilment. For example; the construction of a girls' dormitory for the secondary school at Ho in order to make possible the admission of girls to that establishment; the establishment of a technical school at Kpandu, and the expansion of St. Francis at Hohoe. There is to be a normal school at Pusiga in the north and a rural training centre at Ho. All these projects were scheduled for completion in 1954.

Can the special representative tell us whether these establishments have actually been completed and whether they have opened their doors?

Mr. ENSOR (Special representative): The teacher-training college at Pusiga opened in 1954. The first year's intake was sixty, and the second year's intake, which entered this year, has brought the number of teachers in training in the northern section up to 120. The girls' dormitory at the Mawuli Boarding School in Ho has now been opened and girls have been accepted for the first time to this secondary boarding school. The rural training centre at Ho was busily engaged at the beginning of the year in carrying out a scheme of training for local authority's building or construction staff. The need to have more people in the rural areas trained in improved methods of construction was found to be a very great need. The buildings for the trade school at Kpandu were started during in 1954, but as yet there have been no pupils. The work has not started. The expansion of the St. Francis teacher training college at Hohoe has now borne fruit, and girls are in training there.

Mr. LOOMES (Australia): My first question relates to literacy.

I observe in paragraph 590 of the report that quite considerable steps have been taken to bring about literacy in vernacular languages and that it was hoped that, during 1954, a start would be made in introducing literacy in English. I wonder whether there is anything further which the special representative can tell us as to developments in this field.

Mr. ENSOR (Special representative): Nothing more than the fact that a certain amount of experimental mass literacy in English has been carried out. It is perhaps interesting to remark that there is now in general, in the Gold Coast and the Territory, a trend away from indigenous languages and in favour of English as a medium of literacy and of education in general. The need for a country to have a single language which everyone can speak in common is now more appreciated than it was before, and it has been recognized that, at least as an interim measure, English is the only language which can provide that common medium.

Mr. LOOMES (Australia): That is a very interesting piece of information. My next question relates to the District Education Committees referred to in paragraph 497 and in following paragraphs. I notice that District Education Committees have been formed in the Southern Section and that in the Northern Section each district council has its own education committee. I wonder whether there is some distinction between the two types of committee and, if so, what is the relationship between the District Education Committees in the Southern Section to the Councils in that area?

Mr. ENSOR (Special representative): The difference derives from the fact that in the Northern Section education is managed almost exclusively by district councils and, therefore, apart from the Administration and the Administration's Education Department and the teachers, there are no other bodies to speak of interested in education. Therefore, the transaction of business concerning education in the district can be carried out within the framework of the district council. However, in the south the missions are

(Mr. Ensor,
Special representative)

still predominantly responsible for education, and so it has been necessary to evolve committees which are outside the local authority framework, except in so far as, of course, the district and local councils of the area are fully represented on each District Education Committee.

Mr. LOOMES (Australia): My next question relates to the education of girls, which is referred to in paragraph 523. I observe with great interest that there are distinct signs of improvement. Could the special representative give us a little more information as to the steps which are being taken to stimulate greater interest on the part of girls in availing themselves of education? In this connexion, I wonder whether these District Education Committees are taking any action in this particular field.

Mr. ENSOR (Special representative): The main way by which an increase in the education of girls is brought about is through propaganda. Only by talking to people and explaining to them the benefits which education for girls can bring will we get more girls to come to school. It is perhaps interesting to note that when we conduct mass education campaigns the number of learners who are women is very large indeed, and I feel confident that these women, when they themselves have experienced mass education, will become more anxious that their girls should receive education.

Mr. LOOMES (Australia): I mentioned the possibility that the District Education Committees might also consider that. Is this question one of those which are considered and in respect of which action is taken by the District Education Committees?

Mr. ENSOR (Special representative): There is very little that a District Education Committee, as a body, can do except to pass resolutions in general terms. I feel confident that all the members of the District Education Committees, when they leave the Committees, go out fully convinced of the need to persuade the people, but it is only by talking to the parents

(Mr. Ensor,
Special representative)

and in the villages that an increase in girls' education will be brought about. The resolutions, unenforceable as they are, unless backed up by individual persuasion, will not by themselves achieve very much.

Mr. LOMES (Special representative): My next question relates to the Government school which, I observe, was opened at Pusiga in the Northern Section during the year under review. I should like a little more clarification as to the policy of the Administration in the establishment of schools which are Government schools; in particular, how this fits in with the policy of enabling the local government authorities to establish and control schools. In other words, what is the difference in policy which would go to the establishment of a Government school as distinct from the local government schools?

Mr. ENSOR (Special representative): The only reason why a Government school was opened at Pusiga was that it is the training school for the teachers in training at Pusiga Teacher Training College. It is a demonstration school. Since the teacher Training College was a Government institution, it was felt that the head of the Teacher Training College should have the ultimate responsibility for this school, which is virtually in the precincts of the Teacher Training College, and, therefore, as an exceptional case, the Government opened this one school. But normally, the development of education in both sections will take place, we hope, through the medium of local authorities.

Mr. LOMES (Australia): My last question is also related to the local authorities schools. I observe on page 170, in the table which is shown there, that there are three schools in the Southern Section, presumably established by the local authority but classified as "Unaided". If they are established by the local authority, I should have thought that they would be aided by the local authority. I should like a little clarification as to the category in which these are placed as shown in this table.

Mr. ENSOR (Special representative): This is the first time that I have myself remarked this, and I must admit that I, too, find it a little difficult to understand. I will conduct inquiries into this because I see that "Unaided" is defined as "not maintained either from central or local government funds". I think that they must have been wrongly classified, and I shall look into this matter and have an explanation included in the next report

Mr. REID (New Zealand): I should like to ask some questions on the changes that have occurred recently in secondary education.

It appears that three rather important developments have taken place in recent years. First, secondary education has been concentrated in the Territory, whereas formerly there was a reliance on the adjoining Gold Coast schools. Secondly, facilities for secondary education for girls have been developed. Thirdly, as we read in the first sentence of paragraph 509 of the annual report, the form of Government assistance has increasingly reflected the new emphasis on day schools. As regards the last point, I should like to ask the special representative what has been the effect of the creation of that new emphasis. In general, boarding establishments at secondary schools have been necessary because of the long distances and the very few schools, geographically speaking, in under-developed territories. I should have thought that a large part of this Trust Territory was still in that position and that there would be difficulties in establishing day schools except in fairly heavily settled areas.

Mr. ENSOR (Special representative): That is a very real problem indeed. We are trying to expand secondary education as fast as possible. Our experience has been that, while Mawuli Secondary School at Ho -- which is a boarding institution -- is a very valuable school, its cost, which is already well over £300,000 although the institution is not as yet finished, is going to make the increase of secondary education through boarding schools a slower proposition than an increase of day schools. Hence, the main development that I foresee will be the building of a larger number of secondary day schools in the main centres of the population. That may make it necessary for some boys from outside to come to live in town in the houses of friends or relatives. The family system in West Africa will make that much easier than would be the case in a country not having the same tradition of mutual dependence within the family.

The problems of secondary education for girls are much greater in boarding schools, because the separate boarding accommodation which must be provided for girls is a great source of expense. We envisage that more girls will be enabled

more quickly to start obtaining secondary education by the establishment of a larger number of secondary day schools than by concentration on boarding schools.

Mr. REID (New Zealand): I appreciate the problem that the special representative has described and the need for finding some method of spreading the money adequately and getting as much education as possible for the money. I wonder if any experiment is being made in transporting children to the day schools. If so, how would such a system compare in cost with the boarding schools?

Mr. ENSOR (Special representative): We have not undertaken any experiments in free daily transportation, although the local authorities in the North provide free transportation at the beginning and end of terms. So far, we have found a sufficient number of places to put up secondary day schools in comparatively large centres of population or of educational tradition. We have no difficulty in getting enough pupils from those areas. Certainly, however, as we drive secondary education further into the rural areas we shall have to examine the problem. It will be necessary very considerably to improve the feeder roads before we can undertake large-scale transportation schemes for children, because the distances to be covered are very great indeed.

Mr. REID (New Zealand): One of the three secondary schools referred to in paragraph 509 of the annual report is a mission school. Is that school directed towards training people for work in the mission, as distinct from educational and health work, or is the school turning out students for ordinary trade, commerce and civil service posts?

Mr. ENSOR (Special representative): While a number of the children who emerge from the school will doubtless wish to help the mission in its work, that is not the school's primary object. The school is an ordinary secondary establishment, but the particular mission involved prefers to finance its own activities rather than depending upon the Government for financial assistance and, consequently, being liable to accept a greater measure of direction from the Government's lay educational authorities.

Mr. REID (New Zealand): On page 38 of the UNESCO report on this Territory (T/1150), there is a table showing the number of students in general secondary and in technical and trade training. The proportion is about one to eight, the larger figure being for general secondary education. Does that represent the Territory's requirements in those particular fields, and is the trend in that regard changing?

Mr. ENSOR (Special representative): I do not think that that does represent correctly the Territory's needs. Unfortunately, the secondary technical and trade institutions in the Gold Coast are in the areas where the centres of industry lie, and that is the opposite side from the Trust Territory. I envisage that, when we get a secondary technical school at Kpandu, there will be a very considerable increase in the number of boys and girls undertaking technical training. But it is envisaged that, gradually, the middle schools will evolve a much more practical bent when they no longer form a stepping stone between primary and secondary education. I think that they will also help to remedy the balance between general education and more specialized education.

29

Mr. REID (New Zealand): The UNESCO report, in paragraph 133, raises again the perennial question of the backwardness in education of the North and suggests still more vigorous methods. We have already heard from the special representative of the provision of teacher training facilities now in the North, and I would be glad to know whether there are any other substantial measures being undertaken to meet this problem.

Mr. ENSOR (Special representative): I also referred in my opening statement to a particular problem we have had in the North, which is the loss of teachers to other careers, especially to politics, now that we have a Legislative Assembly on which all areas of the Territory are represented. The Government Department of Education has formulated four main aims for the Second Development Plan, one of which is to force the pace of educational development in the Northern Territories and the Northern Section of Togoland.

Mr. SINGH (India): I am also interested in the disparity in the figures as between the Northern and Southern Sections. Could the special representative tell us the principal reasons why the Northern Section is lagging so far behind the Southern Section, and what the Government is doing to overcome those reasons?

Mr. ENSOR (Special representative): The reasons are, in large measure, historical. The people of the South have been in contact with Europeans for a much longer period than the people of the North and have appreciated the benefits which education can bring. Up to very recently, the people in some of the arid areas of the North were so involved in an economic struggle with the circumstances in which they lived -- the difficulty of merely keeping alive was such -- that their eyes had not turned further afield to look toward education. In the most distant rural areas of the North, even today there is comparatively little enthusiasm on the part of the people to help bring education into their area. In the South, for some years now, there has been such tremendous enthusiasm that the people have been quite willing to build their own schools and have begged the missionaries to bring education to their areas. In the North, there is something of a Mohammedan tradition, and therefore the Christian missions have not been welcomed by the people as they have been in the South, and the local

(Mr. Ensor, Special
representative)

authorities have been placed in charge of the development of education, and their enthusiasm and their resources have not been equal to those of the people of the South.

The Government is determined that, since the Territory and the Gold Coast are shortly to be independent, the people of both areas must be given the same chances of participating in the government of the two areas, and that only by improving the education system of the Northern Territories and the Northern Section can the people of this area be given the full opportunity of participating in decisions regarding their own affairs.

Mr. SINGH (India): Could the special representative tell us whether the parents in the Northern Section feel any reluctance to send their children to school because they need them to work on the farm? That is the sort of impression I got from the film Moussa and the Mixed Farmer.

Mr. ENSOR (Special representative): I do not think that that is entirely the case because, where schools have been provided, it has not been that difficult to get people to send their children to school. The difficulty has been in arousing the necessary enthusiasm to provide for the building and to pay to the local authorities the taxation necessary to pay the salaries of the teachers. Once a school is started and arrangements are made to find the teachers for it, the people send their boys to school quite readily -- although in the North there is a much greater desire to keep their women folk around the house than to send them to school.

Mr. SINGH (India): I find that there are twenty-five students at the University College and twenty others who are studying in the United Kingdom and the United States. I wonder whether the Government has a plan whereby they will have certain jobs or vocations waiting for them when they come back, or whether they will have to fend for themselves.

Mr. ENSOR (Special representative): The number of those who hold scholarships is given on page 175, and nearly all those who hold scholarships -- and you will see that these form a very large proportion of those in the Gold Coast -- will have jobs found for them in the civil service. The Director of Recruitment and Training is constantly engaged in looking around for people who can fill the very large number of vacancies which he has to fill. The Gold Coast and the Territory have no less than four students, liaison officers, engaged in London and the rest of England in keeping contact with students, both on scholarships and otherwise, and we have one student liaison officer here in Washington, engaged in keeping in touch with scholars and other students. One of their functions is to make known to all students the jobs which are available in government service when they return and to encourage them to return as soon as their courses are over to take up jobs in their own country and help in the development of their country.

Mr. SINGH (India): My last question is about the budget. I find that the education expenditure includes development grants to institutions outside the Territory. I wonder how this grant is calculated, whether according to the number of students from the Territory studying in those institutions, or whether this is just a fixed proportion between the Gold Coast and the Trust Territory.

Mr. ENSOR (Special representative): The method of calculating these figures is approximately that of the proportion which the students from the Territory bear to the total number of students. In consequence it will be found that the current expenditure of both the University College and Kumasi College of Technology is somewhat lower than the proportion of the population of the two areas.

If I may take this opportunity, I should like to remark that UNESCO has referred to the tremendous increase between 1951-52 and 1952-53 in the field of expenditure, during which time the expenditure for education was nearly doubled. A further increase is revealed by the provisional figures for 1953-54 which are now available to me, and they have gone up from £529,000 to over £758,000.

Mr. SINGH (India): That is all the questions I have. I am very glad to learn the latest figures regarding education.

The meeting was suspended at 4 p.m. and resumed at 4.30 p.m.

Mr. EL-FARRA (Syria): The special representative said earlier this afternoon, if I understood him correctly, that the lack of encouragement of the Mohammedan traditions was among the reasons that delayed progress in the north.

If we turn to the observations submitted by the United Kingdom in document T/1148, dated 5 January 1955, we find some other real reasons indicated by the Administration. For example, they state in paragraph 90 that the shortage of teachers was the main reason. They add that the difficulty in persuading the teachers in the south to go to the north was another reason.

I should like to know whether the reason for this difference is really the so-called traditions in the north or whether the real reason is as it is explained in paragraph 90 of the United Kingdom papers.

Mr. ENSOR (Special representative): I never intended to suggest that Mohammedanism was opposed in any way to education as such. I merely said that the Mohammedan tradition had made the people of the north less enthusiastic about the introduction of Christian missions to that area, and Christian missions happen to be one of the main means by which education has been developed. Certainly the shortage of teachers in the north and the difficulty of encouraging people from the south to come and teach in northern schools has been a very important factor indeed, probably the most important single factor in the development of education in the north.

Mr. EL-FARRA (Syria): UNESCO informs us that the south has now achieved the high enrolment of 85 per cent, whereas the north is only at 2.7 per cent. It seems to my delegation that the conditions offered to those teachers in the south to go north discourage them. The teachers in the south apparently do not go to the north because there is nothing encouraging to tempt them to leave the south in order to teach in the north. I should like to know (1) what are the conditions offered to those teachers in the south; (2) what are the reasons for their refusal to go to the north if good conditions and good terms are offered; and (3) is there any possibility of overcoming this problem and convincing the teachers by attractive offers to go to the north?

Mr. ENBOR (Special representative): The salaries of teachers in the two sections are the same. In general, the cost of living is lower in the north, so that a teacher would not be any worse off by going to teach in the north than in another part of the southern section, other than his actual home. There are a number of other factors which make service in the north trying for people from the south. First, there are very few towns; consequently, they would almost certainly have to teach in schools in rural areas. The climate is different from what they are used to, which is much less humid. Their traditional foodstuffs are very difficult to acquire. Also, there are very few people of their own background and education available. Consequently, service in the north has not been popular.

I am confident that this experiment of having a teacher training college in the northern section and of filling the vacancies, which are not filled by northerners, with southerners and training them in rural conditions in the north, will enable a number of southerners to grow up used to teaching conditions in the north, and will make a number of them far less reluctant to teach in the north than they have been in the past. I think that the experiment of this teacher training college at Pusiga will be very valuable in getting teachers from the south to come north first for their training and subsequently to teach there.

General debate

Mr. RYCKMANS (Belgium)(interpretation from French): The Trusteeship Council should be particularly cautious in examining the report on Togoland because its comments and observations, although addressed primarily to the Administering Authority, will actually be addressed also to the indigenous inhabitants, who are already, to a large degree, masters of their own destiny and their own legislation. Therefore, we must be particularly careful not to offend the feelings of a people who have attained a large measure of self-government.

I shall refrain from dwelling at length on political conditions in the Trust Territory. The constitutional changes are very recent. Some institutions have only begun to function and, moreover, a Visiting Mission will go to the Territory this year and will be able to bring back up to date impressions as to the exact situation in the Territory in this connexion.

The Council will certainly have learned with pleasure of the functioning of the Trans-Volta Togoland Council which makes it possible for neighbouring populations to meet and discuss common problems. The Trusteeship Council will also have noted with satisfaction the substantial increase in the number of high-level officials who are working in the Territory, an increase from 37 to 57 in the course of one year.

The most serious problem facing the Administering Authority and the Government of the Gold Coast and Togoland is obviously, as the Administering Authority is well aware, the considerable disparity between the development of the Northern and Southern sections. One detail in particular struck me when I looked at the statistics on page 161 of the report, where it is stated that the stamps sales in the Northern section amounted to £213, while in the Southern section they amounted to approximately £9,000. It is not only in the petitions which have been addressed to the Council that we can find an explanation of this symptomatic disparity in the stamps sales, which obviously reflect the number of postal communications. It is noted that in virtually all branches of postal transactions, the South is approximately ten times as active as the North.

(Mr. Ryckmans, Belgium)

In the field of education the contrast between the two parts of the Territory is very striking; the number of schools in the South is 427, while in the North the number is only 16. There are approximately 42,000 students enrolled in the South, and less than 1,000 in the North. There are 1,426 teachers in the primary schools in the Southern section, and only 34 in the Northern section. In the middle schools there are 270 teachers in the Southern section and only 6 in the North. This discrepancy was emphasized a moment ago by the representative of Syria. The Administering Authority is surely aware of this disparity and realizes that considerable effort must be exerted in that connexion.

In the political field, again, I should like to mention the payments to the traditional chiefs. In reply to a question put to him, the special representative pointed out that the chiefs received payments from local budgets. This is obviously quite acceptable. It is desirable that all customary payments, or those replacing such payments, should be paid into official budgets, from which the salaries of the chiefs should then be paid up, rather than to have the chiefs paid directly by the indigenous inhabitants.

In the economic field the most striking point with regard to Togoland, as well as to the Gold Coast as a whole, is the outstanding importance of cocoa in the economic structure. We have noted that the duty on cocoa can amount to £843,000 in the budget of the Territory; that is, these duties represent two-fifths of the local budget for the Territory.

The Council will have noted with satisfaction that the budget of expenditure has increased by 50 per cent over the preceding budget. It is also gratifying to learn of the steps taken by the local development committees which are now being taken up in local councils.

In the field of investment a sum of £600,000, taken from financial reserves and duties on cocoa, has been invested in new educational establishments. This is a substantial sum and will doubtless bear fruitful results in the future.

Several representatives have pointed to the importance of diversifying the economy of the country which, at the present time, depends too exclusively upon cocoa. Obviously, a crop of 27,000 tons of cocoa is a record. It is very fortunate that this resource is available in the Territory, but, after all, cocoa

(Mr. Ryckmans, Belgium)

is a vulnerable commodity, and it is advisable to diversify the economic structure by the introduction of coffee or by the extension of coffee and copra cultivation. The Administering Authority is, as a matter of fact, giving its attention to this. It is possible also to diversify the economy by spreading the cultivation of palm oil and almonds which, in other parts of the Territory, are one of the primary resources. In the North the production of food crops is of paramount importance. There are always outlets for these commodities in the South, but the cultivation of food crops is directly linked with that of cocoa. In the South the cocoa producers may have a poor crop and find their income depleted and will not be in a position to compensate for the cultivation of food crops in the North. It is interesting, therefore, to see that other attempts have been made to cultivate cotton, since we find that in French Togoland, for instance, cotton cultivation has been very successful in the Northern area of the Territory.

(Mr. Ryckmans, Belgium)

In the social field, I would single out the work done locally on the basis of voluntary contributions. It is a very good thing for local communities to show interest in the kind of work that will improve their standard of living -- for instance, the construction of a small road which will link them with the main road network. That is a sound initiative which will greatly benefit the population of the Territory. The system of voluntary contributions is, however, likely to give rise to abuses. I do not say that there have already been abuses; I only say that there might be. It is quite often the case that the voluntary contributions come from the small people, rather than from the more powerful members of the community. The small people give willingly of the sweat of their brow, whereas the more powerful people, who could give either money or the sweat of their brow, often give neither. That is a matter which should be studied carefully by the authorities in the Territory.

The medical facilities seem to be still rather rudimentary. The expenditure on health is inadequate when compared with the substantial expenditure on education. The Council has learned with satisfaction of the opening of a new hospital at Bawku. That will certainly increase the hospital facilities in the Northern Section.

In the field of education, we note that considerable efforts have been exerted. Only a few moments ago, in reply to a question which I had put, the special representative said that most of the new schools mentioned in the last annual report were now open and functioning. The Mawuli Secondary School will have cost about £200,000. The trade school to be opened at Kpandu will make an important contribution in this field. The special representative has also just referred to the opening of a teacher-training school in the Northern Section and has stated that it was hoped that that school would be beneficial, not only in training teachers in the North, but also in familiarizing some of the inhabitants of the Southern Section with conditions prevailing in the North, so that teachers might be recruited in the South to work in the North. Finally, we have noted the very interesting initiative represented by the establishment of a rural training centre at Ho. That school is designed to train future members of local bodies in every step of village administration.

The Council will appreciate the considerable progress which has been achieved in all fields in Togoland under United Kingdom administration.

As usual, I conclude by thanking the special representative for the co-operation and enlightenment he has given the Council.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): Since no other representative wishes to speak today in the general debate, we shall proceed to the next item on the agenda. I would urgently request representatives to be prepared to participate in the general debate when the Council next meets, on Wednesday.

Mr. Ensor withdrew.

EXAMINATION OF PETITIONS CONCERNING THE CAMEROONS UNDER FRENCH ADMINISTRATION

[Agenda item 4]

(a) 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd AND 96th REPORTS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS (T/L.521, L.522, L.523, L.524, L.527);

(b) REQUEST FOR A HEARING SUBMITTED BY MR. SAMUEL NICHAME ZO'O
(T/PET.5/274/Add.6)

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): I shall ask the Council to vote first on the draft resolutions annexed to document T/L.521.

Draft resolution I was adopted unanimously.

Draft resolution II was adopted by 6 votes to none, with 5 abstentions.

Draft resolution III was adopted unanimously.

Draft resolution IV was adopted by 8 votes to none, with 4 abstentions.

Draft resolution V was adopted by 7 votes to none, with 4 abstentions.

Draft resolution VI was adopted by 10 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

Draft resolution VII was adopted by 10 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

Draft resolution VIII was adopted by 7 votes to none, with 5 abstentions.

Draft resolution IX was adopted by 7 votes to none, with 5 abstentions.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): In accordance with a request made by the representative of Belgium, operative paragraph 2 of draft resolution X, the paragraph beginning with the words "Expresses the hope", will be voted on separately.

Operative paragraph 2 of draft resolution X was adopted by 7 votes to 2, with 3 abstentions.

Draft resolution X as a whole was adopted by 10 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): It is in connexion with draft resolution X that the Standing Committee on Petitions decided to draw the Council's attention to the criticisms which are contained in T/PET.5/224 with regard to the Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in West Africa of 1952. I simply ask the Council to take note of this.

Draft resolution XI was adopted unanimously.

Draft resolution XII was adopted unanimously.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): In connexion with draft resolution XII, the Standing Committee on Petitions decided to recommend that the Council, when framing its conclusions and recommendations on educational advancement in the Territory during its fifteenth session, should take into consideration the general questions raised in the petition and its addenda.

Draft resolution XIII was adopted by 6 votes to none, with 6 abstentions.

Draft resolution XIV was adopted by 6 votes to none, with 6 abstentions.

Draft resolution XV was adopted by 6 votes to none, with 6 abstentions.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): With regard to draft resolution XV, the Standing Committee on Petitions decided to recommend that the Council, when framing its conclusions on conditions in the Territories during its fifteenth session, should take into consideration the general questions raised in the petition.

Draft resolution XVI was adopted unanimously.

Draft resolution XVII was adopted unanimously.

Draft resolution XVIII was adopted unanimously.

Draft resolution XIX was adopted by 10 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

Draft resolution XX was adopted unanimously.

The recommendation of the Standing Committee on Petitions in paragraph 3 of page 3 of the report (T/L.521) was adopted by 8 votes to none, with 4 abstentions.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): The Council will now consider the ninety-first report of the Standing Committee on Petitions, document T/L.522. We shall now vote on the ten draft resolutions proposed by the Committee.

Draft resolution I was adopted by 10 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

Draft resolution II was adopted by 10 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

Draft resolution III was adopted unanimously.

Draft resolution IV was adopted by 6 votes to none, with 6 abstentions.

Draft resolution V was adopted by 6 votes to none, with 6 abstentions.

Draft resolution VI was adopted by 11 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

Draft resolution VII was adopted by 6 votes to none, with 6 abstentions.

Draft resolution VIII was adopted by 8 votes to none, with 4 abstentions.

Draft resolution IX was adopted by 6 votes to none, with 6 abstentions.

Draft resolution X was adopted by 9 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

The recommendation of the Standing Committee on Petitions in paragraph 3 of page 2 of the report (T/L.522) was adopted by 9 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

The recommendation of the Standing Committee on Petitions in paragraph 4 of page 2 of the report (T/L.522) was adopted by 10 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): The Council will now consider the ninety-second report of the Standing Committee on Petitions, document T/L.523. We shall now vote on the ten draft resolutions proposed by the Committee and annexed to the report.

Draft resolution I was adopted by 9 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

Draft resolution II was adopted by 6 votes to none, with 6 abstentions.

Draft resolution III was adopted by 10 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

Draft resolution IV was adopted by 3 votes to none, with 9 abstentions.

Draft resolution V was adopted by 6 votes to 2, with 4 abstentions.

Draft resolution VI was adopted by 6 votes to none, with 6 abstentions.

Draft resolution VII was adopted by 6 votes to none, with 6 abstentions.

Draft resolution VIII was adopted by 8 votes to none, with 4 abstentions.

Draft resolution IX was adopted by 7 votes to none, with 5 abstentions.

Draft resolution X was adopted by 6 votes to none, with 6 abstentions.

The recommendation of the Standing Committee on Petitions in paragraph 3 of page 2 of the report (T/L.523) was adopted by 8 votes to none, with 4 abstentions.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): We come now to the ninety-third report of the Standing Committee on Petitions which is contained in document T/L.524. There are eleven draft resolutions annexed thereto, and we shall now put them to the vote.

Draft resolution I was adopted by 8 votes to none, with 4 abstentions.

Draft resolution II was adopted by 7 votes to none, with 5 abstentions.

Draft resolution III was adopted by 6 votes to none, with 6 abstentions.

Draft resolution IV was adopted by 11 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

Draft resolution V was adopted by 9 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

Draft resolutions VI was adopted by 6 votes to none, with 6 abstentions.

Mr. TARAZI (Syria) (Chairman of the Standing Committee on Petitions) (interpretation from French): I asked to speak to convey an opinion which was adopted during the debate in the Standing Committee when it was considering the petitions contained in T/PMT.5/308 and the following petitions.

(Mr. Tarazi, Suria)

It was at the request of the representative of India in the Standing Committee on Petitions that the Committee requested me to call the attention of the Trusteeship Council to the question of nationality in the French Cameroons, as well as in all other Trust Territories.

I do not wish to go into the case of the petitioner, Mr. Paul Malapa, which is set out in document T/PET.5/308, but I would like to call the attention of the Council to the statement made by the special representative. He stated: "Children born abroad of Cameroonian parents raise a legal problem which has not appeared very frequently heretofore and which has not as yet been resolved."

Consequently, pursuant to a request of the representative of India, the Standing Committee on Petitions requested me to call the attention of the Trusteeship Council to this question in general, and that is what I wish to do.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): The Council is called upon to take note of the comments just made by the representative of Syria, speaking in his capacity as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Petitions.

Draft resolution VII was adopted by 6 votes to 1, with 5 abstentions.

Draft resolution VIII was adopted by 6 votes to none, with 6 abstentions.

Draft resolution IX was adopted by 9 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

Draft resolution X was adopted by 6 votes to none, with 6 abstentions.

Draft resolution XI was adopted unanimously.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): The Council will now vote on the recommendation submitted by the Standing Committee, set out on page 3, paragraph 3, of its report.

That recommendation was adopted by 8 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): The Council will now take up the ninety-sixth report of the Standing Committee on Petitions.

(The President)

Draft resolution I was adopted by 6 votes to none, with 6 abstentions.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): The next draft resolution relates to the petition from Mr. Samuel Ntchamé Zo'o, T/PET.5/274 and Add.1-10. I wish to call the attention of the Council to the fact that this petitioner has submitted a request for a hearing. At its 54th meeting, held on 26 January 1955, the Council decided to defer consideration of this question until the Standing Committee on Petitions reported on this particular petition. I believe that it would be preferable to consider the following petitions first, and then to return to this petition.

As there is no objection to this procedure, we shall leave this petition aside temporarily and proceed to the following petitions.

Mr. TARAZI (Syria) (interpretation from French): I should like to move an amendment to the French text of paragraph 3 of the draft resolution on petition III; to drop the words "qui seront". The amendment does not affect the English text at all.

Draft resolution III was adopted by 11 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

Draft resolution IV was adopted unanimously.

Draft resolution V was adopted by 11 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

Draft resolution VI was adopted by 6 votes to none, with 6 abstentions.

Draft resolution VII was adopted by 6 votes to none, with 6 abstentions.

Draft resolution VIII was adopted by 6 votes to none, with 6 abstentions.

Draft resolution IX was adopted by 6 votes to none, with 6 abstentions.

- The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): On page 2 of its report, the Standing Committee on Petitions has made a recommendation on which we shall now vote. It reads as follows:

"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-IX inclusive."

I shall put to the vote this recommendation that the Council should adopt subject to the decision to be taken in connexion with draft resolution II, the examination of which we have decided to postpone to the end of our discussion of the report of the Standing Committee on Petitions.

The recommendation was adopted by 10 votes to 1, with 2 abstentions.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): We shall now proceed to examine draft resolution II relative to the petition of Mr. Samuel Ntchamé Zo'o. As I pointed out a moment ago, the Council decided, at its 574th meeting (26 January 1955), to postpone consideration of the request for an oral hearing put forward by Mr. Zo'o, pending the report from the Standing Committee on Petitions in connexion with the case. The Committee has now made its report, so that the Council is now in a position to make its decision of Mr. Zo'o's request for an oral hearing.

The discussion is open. Does any representative wish to speak?

Since no one wishes to speak, I put to the vote the request of Mr. Zo'o for an oral hearing.

The request was rejected by 6 votes to 3, with 3 abstentions.

Mr. QUIROS (El Salvador) (interpretation from Spanish): My delegation has always, in principle, favoured requests for oral hearings, and this is probably the first occasion on which we have withheld our approval for such a hearing; I should like to explain our reasons.

Some days ago, when my delegation proposed that we should postpone consideration of this question pending the report of the Standing Committee on Petitions, it was because a rather delicate and complex question was raised in that petition. It is enough to read the document to realize that. The original petition had no less than fifty pages. The problem was, therefore, what actually was the situation? It was for the Standing Committee to judge and to pronounce its judgment, and now we see that the Committee, after careful examination of the question, presented a draft resolution, which it approved by 4 votes to 1, with 1 abstention. Consequently, the majority of the Committee was in favour of the draft resolution which has been submitted now to the Council. It is stated therein that the Council decides that the matter is one which is before the competent courts of the Territory and that, therefore, no recommendation is called for.

If this petitioner were to be granted a hearing, the Council would be unable to take any action because one of our rules of procedure provides that, whenever a matter is before the competent courts of the Territory, the Council may not make any decisions in respect thereof. It was with that rule in mind that the Standing Committee on Petitions drafted its recommendation on this petition.

As I have said, my delegation has always been in favour of granting oral hearings. We should have been in favour of granting an oral hearing in the present case had we thought that, by so doing, we should have assisted the petitioner. In the light of the examination of the petition by the Standing Committee, however, we have come to the conclusion that the matter is within the jurisdiction of the competent courts of the Territory. Hence, the petitioner would only be wasting his time and money by coming here; the Council could do nothing for him. We could do nothing because we have already decided that the matter is not within the Council's competence, at least for the moment.

Consequently, my delegation has regretfully decided not to vote in favour of granting this request for an oral hearing. As I have already said, this is the first time we have taken such a decision, and it is due entirely to the special circumstances of the case.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): The Council has now pronounced itself on the request for an oral hearing submitted by Mr. Samuel Ntchamé Zo'o, and I therefore put to the vote draft resolution II in document T/L.527.

Draft resolution II was adopted by 8 votes to none, with 4 abstentions.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): I must quite humbly admit that the representative of India was right when he said that I should not put

to the vote the recommendation contained on page 2 of document T/L.527 until the Council had taken a decision concerning the petition of Mr. Samuel Ntchamé Zo'o.

I now put that recommendation to the vote, but only as it concerns draft resolution II. It therefore reads:

"The Standing Committee ... 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 resolution II."

The recommendation was adopted by 9 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): The next meeting will be held on Wednesday, 23 February, at 2 p.m.

The meeting rose at 5.55 p.m.