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COLONIAL ANNUAL REPORTS

Gold Coast

1948



LONDON: HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

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THE SERIES OF COLONIAL ANNUAL REPORTS which was re-introduced for the year 1946 (after suspension in 1940) is being continued with those relating to 1948.

It is anticipated that the Colonies and Protectorates for which 1948 Reports are being published will, with some additions, be the same as for the previous year (see list on cover page 3).

COLONIAL OFFICE

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE
GOLD COAST
FOR THE YEAR
1948

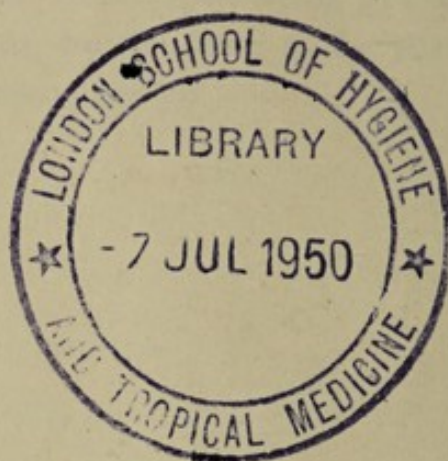


LONDON: HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
1950

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The cover illustration shows the Law Courts, Accra

FOREWORD

“ And this, too, the Carthaginians say, that beyond the Pillars of Hercules is an African land inhabited of man. ”

Who the inhabitants of the Gold Coast were when the Father of History wrote these words, no research has yet shown with any certainty, but, whoever they were, they may well have met the Phoenician sailors who are said to have circumnavigated the African continent in the days of Neko, Pharaoh of Egypt.

Eighteen centuries passed before ships from far lands again sailed into the Gulf of Guinea. The men they carried, sent from Portugal in pursuance of the explorations inspired by Prince Henry the Navigator, built the castle of Elmina, which still stands. Others from many countries followed them, seeking gold and slaves.

By the close of the nineteenth century, the English alone remained, though Merchant Adventurers no longer. Slowly through the years an English Administration established itself throughout the land. Of its development this is the latest record. It seeks first to present a general picture of progress achieved and difficulties encountered in all spheres during the past year, but contains also chapters of a wider interest on the history, climate and administrative system of the country.

For fuller details, the reader must refer to the Reports published annually by the several Departments of the Gold Coast Government and to the works of reference listed in the last chapter of this volume.

FOREWORD

It is a pleasure to have this book published. The author has been working on it for some time and it is now ready for the public.

The book is intended for the general reader who is interested in the history of the United States. It is not a technical work and it is not intended to be a reference work. It is a book which should be read for pleasure and for the light it throws on the history of the country.

The author has tried to make the book as interesting as possible. He has tried to make it as readable as possible. He has tried to make it as accurate as possible. He has tried to make it as complete as possible. He has tried to make it as useful as possible.

The book is divided into two parts. The first part is a history of the United States from the beginning to the present. The second part is a history of the United States from the present to the future. The first part is a history of the United States from the beginning to the present. The second part is a history of the United States from the present to the future.

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CONTENTS

	PAGE
 PART I	
Outstanding Events of the year 1948 ...	5
 PART II	
Chapter I. Population	11
Chapter II. Occupations, Wages and Labour	12
Chapter III. Public Finance and Taxation	14
Chapter IV. Currency and Banking	21
Chapter V. Commerce	23
Chapter VI. Production	24
Chapter VII. Social Services (Health, Education, etc.)	43
Chapter VIII. Legislation	60
Chapter IX. Justice, Police and Prisons	61
Chapter X. Public Utilities	68
Chapter XI. Communications and Public Works ...	71
Chapter XII. Research, Land Tenure	76
 PART III	
Chapter I. Geography and Climate	83
Chapter II. History	89
Chapter III. Administration and Public Relations ...	101
Chapter IV. Weights and Measures	110
Chapter V. Newspapers and Periodicals	111
Chapter VI. Bibliography	112
 PART IV	
<i>Appendices</i>	
Appendix I. Summary of the Report of the Commission of Enquiry into Disturbances in the Gold Coast, 1948, and of the Statement by His Majesty's Government on the Report	120
Appendix II. Final Statement of the Swollen Shoot Commission	168

CONTENTS—*contd.*

	PAGE
Appendix IIA. Report of the Commission appointed to enquire into the Swollen Shoot of Cacao	170
Appendix III. Employment, Working Hours and Wages	179
Appendix IV. Statement of Assets and Liabilities ...	181
Appendix V (i) Native Authorities :	
Revenue and Expenditure 1938-39 and 1942-43 to 1947-48	183
(ii) Native Authorities :	
Detailed Revenue and Expenditure, 1947-48—Colony, Ashanti and Northern Territories	184
Appendix VI (i) Town Councils :	
Summary of Revenue and Expenditure, 1939-40 to 1947-48—Accra, Cape Coast, Sekondi-Takoradi and Kumasi ...	221
(ii) Town Councils :	
Detailed Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for 1949-50—Accra, Cape Coast, Sekondi-Takoradi and Kumasi	222
Appendix VII. Schedules of Incidence of Income Tax ..	230
Appendix VIII. Imports and Exports	232
Appendix IX. Work done by Native Courts	240
Appendix X. Library Statistics	241
Appendix XI. Rainfall Tables	242
Appendix XII. Africans in the Senior Service	250

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

1. His Majesty the King with West African Delegates to the African Conference	<i>after page viii</i>
2. Lieut.-Colonel D. R. Rees-Williams, M.P., Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, at a garden party in Cape Coast	„ viii
3. The arrival of His Excellency Sir Gerald Creasy	„ 7
4. Arrival of the French High Commissioner from Dakar	„ 7
5. Census of a household	„ 11
6. Labour Registration	„ 11
7. Takoradi Harbour	„ 22
8. Grading cocoa beans	„ 22
9. A Sawmill	„ 33
10. In a gold mine	„ 33
11. X-Ray instruction, Gold Coast Hospital ...	„ 42
12. A Class at the Nurses Training College, Korle Bu	„ 42
13. With the Social Development Team in Togoland : a village sewing class	„ 46
14. With the Social Development Team in Togoland : village games	„ 46
15. With the Social Development Team in Togoland : Physical Training	„ 46
16. With the Social Development Team in Togoland : a literate constable comes to the aid of Doctor Laubach	„ 46
17. His Excellency Sir Gerald Creasy with Sir Leslie M'Carthy at the opening of the new University College	„ 52
18. An art class at Achimota	„ 52

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS—*contd.*

19.	The Supreme Court of the Gold Coast, Accra ...	<i>after page</i>	60
20.	The mace bearer—Legislative Council	„	60
21.	Escort Police	„	65
22.	General Police under instruction	„	65
23.	New generators for Accra	„	72
24.	Telephonist on duty	„	72
25.	Launching a surf-boat laden with nets	„	80
26.	Ploughing in the Northern Territories	„	80
27.	Mobile Clinic—Red Cross	„	100
28.	Motor-cycle Police	„	100
29.	A market scene in Kumasi	„	109
30.	The Fort at Kumasi	„	109
31.	A modern primary school	„	111
32.	View from Scottish Mission, Krobo (Odumasi)	„	111
33.	The Watson Commission	„	119
34.	Prempeh Hall, Kumasi, meeting place of the Ashanti Confederacy Council	„	119



His Majesty the King with West African Delegates to the African Conference.

[Photo by Cecil Phillippe]



Lieut.-Colonel D. R. Rees-Williams, M.P., Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, at a garden party in Cape Coast.

PART I

PART I

OUTSTANDING EVENTS OF 1948

General To the GOLD COAST, the year 1948 brought varied fortunes. Serious riots were followed by an important Commission of Enquiry ; the menace of the swollen shoot disease of cocoa and cocoa farmers' profits alike showed a record increase ; two decades of educational advance found their consummation in the opening of the Gold Coast University College ; problems of rural development assumed a new prominence and finally, the march of events brought into being the Colony's first Public Service Commission.

The Watson Commission A Commission was appointed by His Excellency the Governor " to enquire into and report on the recent disturbances in the Gold Coast and their underlying causes ; and to make recommendations on any matter arising from their enquiry ". Its Chairman was Mr. Aiken Watson, K.C., Recorder of Bury St. Edmunds ; Mr. Keith Murray, Rector of Lincoln College, Oxford, and Mr. Andrew Dalgleish, were its members. During its two months' stay in the Gold Coast, the Commission examined numerous witnesses : its findings, together with the comments of His Majesty's Government upon them, were published as Colonial Office Papers by His Majesty's Stationery Office. (Colonial Nos. 231 and 232.)

Its Findings The use of force and the exercise of the emergency powers under which Government had passed six removal orders were justified by the Commission. At the same time, it urged a searching enquiry into the economic causes of the prevailing discontent and recommended further constitutional advance. Swollen shoot disease of cocoa it pronounced to be the country's gravest economic problem, and advised that a panel of foreign scientists should be invited to report whether any measure save the large scale cutting out of diseased trees could prevail against it.

Summary An official summary as well of the Commission's Findings as of the observations made on them by His Majesty's Government is printed in Appendix I.

Government's action on the Findings. The Commission recommended some measures already initiated by Government : others were set in train without delay. The cocoa disease received first attention. The cutting out of diseased cocoa trees had necessarily been suspended at the time of the riots and the disease was in consequence rapidly gaining ground.

The three Scientists Three scientists, Drs. van Slogteren (Holland), Berkeley (Canada), and Carter (U.S.A.) nominated by the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations as internationally reputed for their work on the virus diseases of plants, visited the Gold Coast in October. After an extensive tour of the cocoa areas and careful examination of the research and experiments carried out in the West African Cocoa Research Institute at Tafo, they pronounced the cutting-out of diseased trees to be only method available for checking the spread of swollen shoot, and emphasised that even this method could save the cocoa industry only if enforced accurately, thoroughly, continuously and without delay. The full report of the Scientists was published as Colonial Office Paper No. 236; a copy of the statement which they made at Accra to their farewell meeting with farmers and journalists is printed in the Appendix II. Their final Report is printed in Appendix IIA.

The Coussey Committee His Excellency the Governor announced to the Autumn session of the Legislative Council his decision to constitute a Committee charged with the task of examining the proposals for constitutional reform made by Mr. Aiken Watson and his colleagues. Its terms of reference were :—

“ To examine the proposals for constitutional and political reform in paragraph 122 of the Report of the Commission of Enquiry into Disturbances in the Gold Coast, 1948, and, due regard being paid to the views expressed on them by His Majesty's Government, to consider the extent to which they can be accepted and the manner in which they should be implemented. ” That Committee has already begun its deliberations under the Chairmanship of Mr. Justice Coussey of the Supreme Court. Chairman and members are all African.

Other steps Official proposals designed to relieve rural indebtedness by the establishment of an agricultural bank were published and submitted to expert examination. In Accra, a co-operative store will, it is hoped, bring consumer goods to the public through purely African channels. An African of wide business experience, specially appointed as Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, has taken charge of the venture, which may be extended to other towns.

Swollen Shoot After the riots, swollen shoot was perforce allowed to spread unchecked save in the few areas where farmers agreed to the cutting out of infected trees. A system of rehabilitation grants, calculated on an acreage basis, aroused the interest of those whose farms had already been devastated by the disease but failed to secure general co-operation. More liberal

grants have since been offered, calculated not on the acreage treated but on the number of trees cut out, and, with the publication of the scientists' report, official propaganda in favour of cutting out has everywhere been intensified.

The estimated cost of the grants—some nine million pounds—is to be borne by the Cocoa Marketing Board: the cost of the extra staff required for the swollen shoot campaign is charged to the country's budget.

The new Cocoa price Shortly before the war, the farmer was receiving about 7s. 6d. a load for his cocoa. By 1947-48, the first year of the Cocoa Marketing Board's operation, he received 40s. This season, the high level of world prices obliged the Board to offer 65s., thus placing in circulation an additional nine million pounds. Increased imports of goods in common demand and a vigorous savings campaign did not altogether succeed in closing the "inflationary gap". By the end of the year, however, there were indications that world prices of cocoa would begin to fall.

Rural Development The appointment of a Secretary for Rural Development, who assumed office at the end of 1947, provided a means of giving closer attention to the problems of the rural areas, to the development of the agricultural economy of the country, and to the co-ordination of the work of the Government departments dealing with rural land tenure and utilization, agriculture, animal husbandry and health, soil conservation and survey, co-operative societies, water supplies, game and tsetse control, forestry and fisheries. The first large scale rural development project on which the Secretary for Rural Development set to work, apart from the rehabilitation of the cocoa industry, was a scheme for the mechanised cultivation of groundnuts and other crops—a project which will involve a close integration of the work of many Government departments. Based on the recommendations of the West African Oilseeds Mission, a comprehensive experiment has been planned, designed equally to increase the supply of groundnuts and other agricultural products and to demonstrate how great is the revolution which may be wrought in the agriculture of this land by the substitution of mechanized farming for the mattock and the hoe. New villages are planned, owning their equipment and farming their lands on a co-operative basis. The economic details of the scheme are under discussion with the Colonial Development Corporation.

Other aspects of rural development, including the visit of the West African Rice Mission are mentioned in Part II, Chapter VI.

The African Conference Seven unofficial members of the Legislative Council attended the African Conference held in London from the 29th of September to the 9th of October. One of them was quoted by *Reuters* as saying of the Conference, "It was a splendid idea on the part of the Colonial Office. I did not realise that the matters discussed were going to be of such value. The trend of the discussions in the regional talks has been very impressive and I have found that the Colonial Office officials who have led the discussions have been well up in their subjects and most free and frank. The main value of the Conference has been the way in which it has brought Africans together. One great benefit already has been the getting together of East and West." All proceedings were followed with a lively interest in the Gold Coast.

The University College A dream of the late Sir Gordon Guggisberg was realised when His Excellency the Governor opened the Gold Coast University College on 11th October. Until the opening of the University College, Achimota "University Classes" had provided a London University degree course in Engineering and courses in Arts and Science leading to the Intermediate examination of London University. Now local students will be able to read for the degrees of London University.

Achimota itself, a magic name in the Gold Coast, remains as a Secondary School. The Teacher Training College that has grown out of the original foundation is now a separate institution though it shares part of the old Achimota site. The University College is at present accommodated on the Achimota site, but will move as soon as its new buildings can be constructed. The site selected for the new buildings of the University College comprises some five thousand acres lying to the north-east of the Achimota site and containing a hill which overlooks the whole of the Accra plains. Great names were recalled at the opening ceremony—Sir Gordon Guggisberg, Aggrey of Africa and the Reverend A. G. Fraser, Achimota's first Principal. The outstanding services of Mr. Justice (now Sir Leslie) M'Carthy, one of Achimota's oldest friends, were recognised by his selection as Chairman of the Council of the University College.

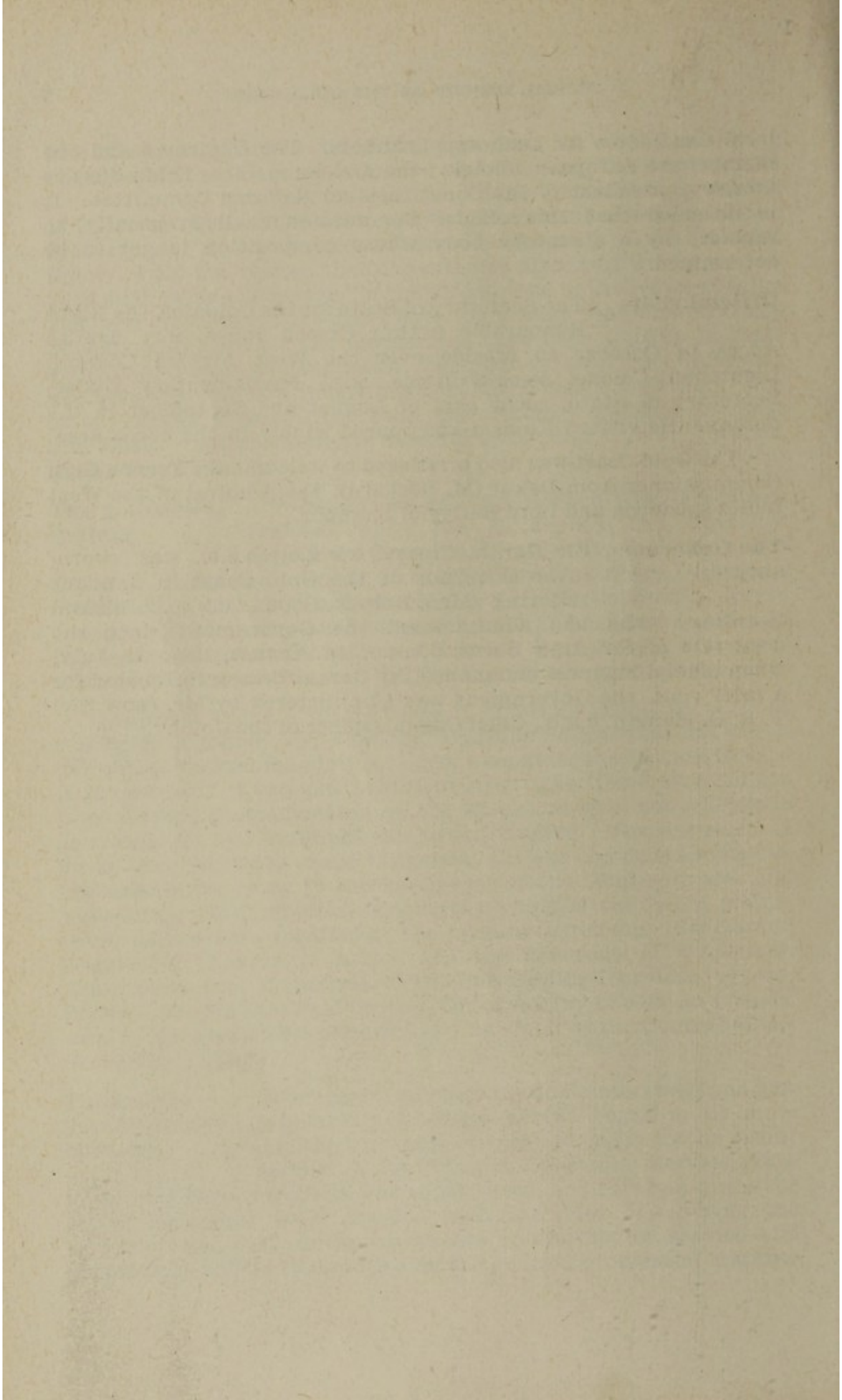
The Public Service Commission Educational advance in the Colony itself and new scholarship facilities abroad began to fit more Africans for appointment to posts in the senior service of Government. A Public Service Commission of three members was constituted, and this has, since the 1st of December, been charged with the duty of advising the Governor not only on appointments to the senior service and promotions within it, but also on the general problem of training

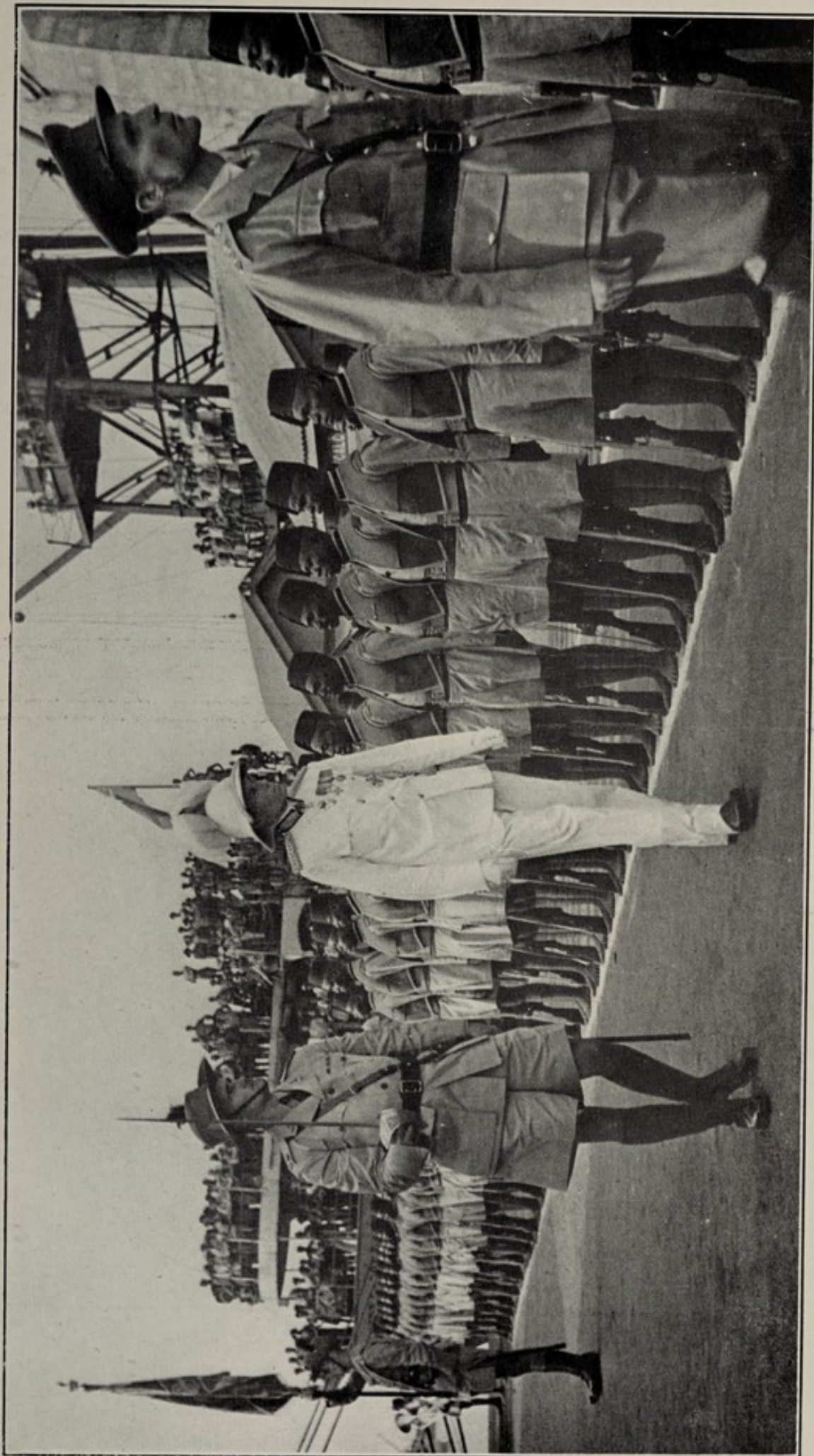
local candidates for such appointments. The Chairman and one member are European officials : the African member is Mr. Justice Coussey, president of the Constitutional Reforms Committee. It is intended that this official Commission shall eventually be replaced by a statutory body whose composition is yet to be determined.

Official visits The Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Right Honourable Arthur Creech Jones, M.P., flew to Accra in October to preside over the West African Council. Lieutenant-Colonel Rees-Williams, M.P., Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, spent part of August and September in the Colony. He visited Kumasi and toured widely in the cocoa area.

The Gold Coast was also privileged to welcome the French High Commissioner from Dakar (M. Bechard), the Admiral of the West Indies squadron and Lord Hailey of Shahpur.

The Governor-ship Sir Gerald Creasy, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., was sworn, in as Governor of the Gold Coast in January relieving Mr. Robert Scott, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, who had administered the Government since the departure of Sir Alan Burns, G.C.M.G., in August, 1947. In July, when official business summoned Sir Gerald Creasy to London for a brief visit, the Government was administered by Mr. (now Sir) T. R. O. Mangin, C.M.G., Chief Commissioner of the Colony.



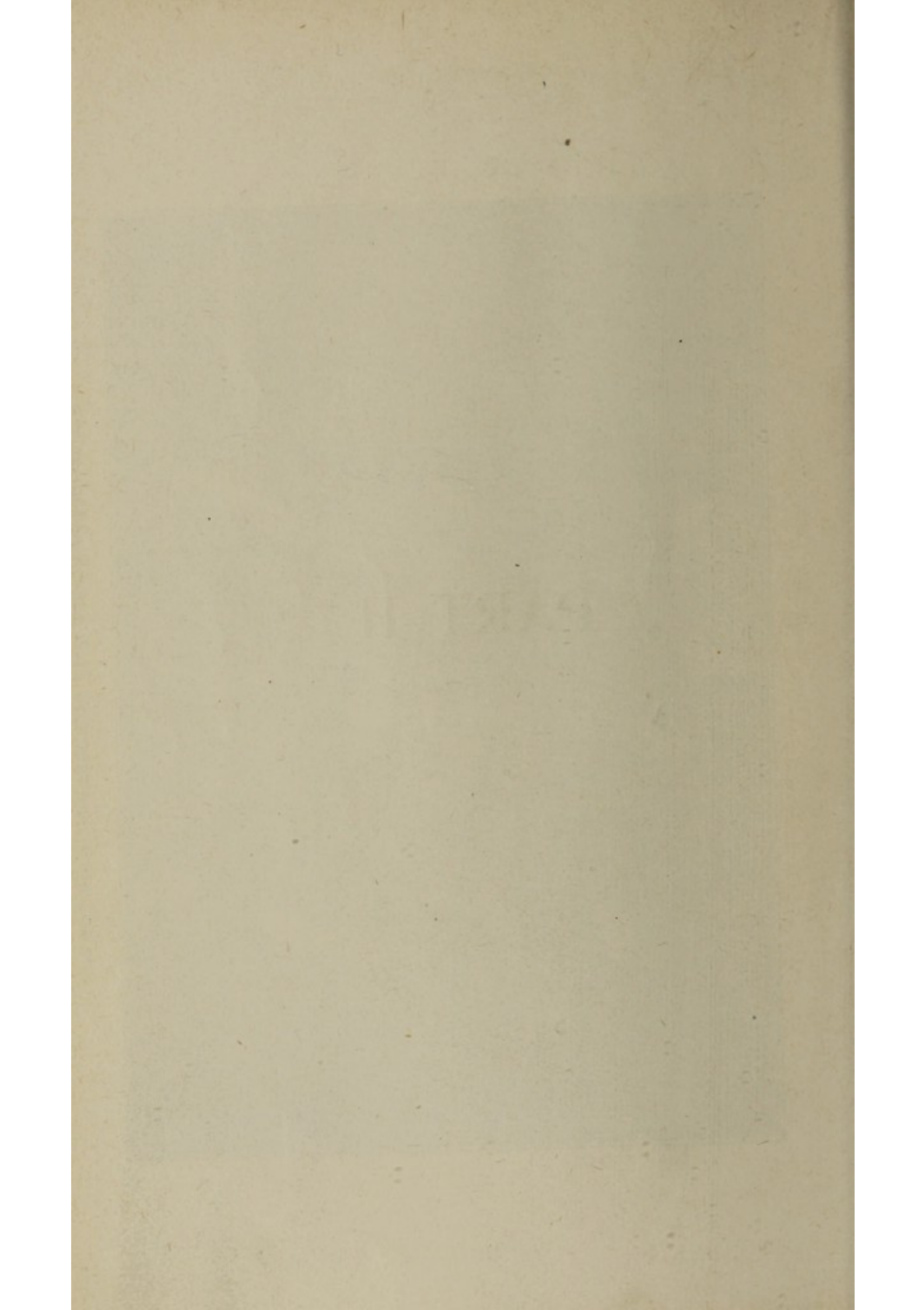


The arrival of His Excellency Sir Gerald Creasy.



Arrival of the French High Commissioner from Dakar.

PART II



CHAPTER I

POPULATION

Early in the year, a census was taken throughout the Gold Coast—the first since 1931.

Four-fifths of the population were counted by enumerators trained to record, by enquiries made from house to house, the numbers falling under each of the categories of age, sex and occupation listed on the enumeration forms. The record of occupations was confined to males and limited to a very few groups.

Details of the remaining fifth were furnished by heads of households in towns and large villages on more comprehensive forms.

Provisional totals, which are likely to differ little from the final figures, are set out below :—

		1931	1948
including Togoland Colony*	... ..	1,699,336	2,194,466
under United Kingdom Trusteeship	Ashanti	578,702	823,672
	Northern Territories ...	885,530	1,077,138

Total, Gold Coast and Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship	... 3,163,568	4,095,276
-----------------------------------------------------------------	---------------	-----------

Increase—29½ per cent.

Separate figures for Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship are :—

<i>Administration to which attached</i>	1931	1948
The Colony	125,566	172,309
Northern Territories	168,148	206,360
	293,714	378,660

Increase—29 per cent.

All the larger towns showed a considerable increase of population :—

<i>Town</i>	1931	1948
Accra	70,000*	135,456
Kumasi	35,829	70,705
Sekondi-Takoradi	22,431	44,130
Cape Coast	17,685	23,061
Koforidua	10,529	17,715
Tamale	12,941	17,372

The African population numbered 4,088,503 of whom 2,066,379 were males and 2,022,124 females—an excess of 44,255, or a little more than two per cent of males over females.

Of the non-African population, which numbered 6,773, 2,712 were in Accra, 807 in Sekondi-Takoradi and 773 in Kumasi.

*Includes an estimate for area added since 1931.

CHAPTER II

OCCUPATION, WAGES, LABOUR ORGANISATION

Cocoa farming, the building trade and timber production employed more labour during the year. In the mines, retrenchment caused by the higher wage rates and improved conditions introduced by the Gorman Arbitration Award of 1947 at first reduced the number of labourers employed, but development operations undertaken in certain mines offset the reduction to such a degree that, by the end of the year, more men were employed in the mining industry than in June, 1947, before the strike occurred.

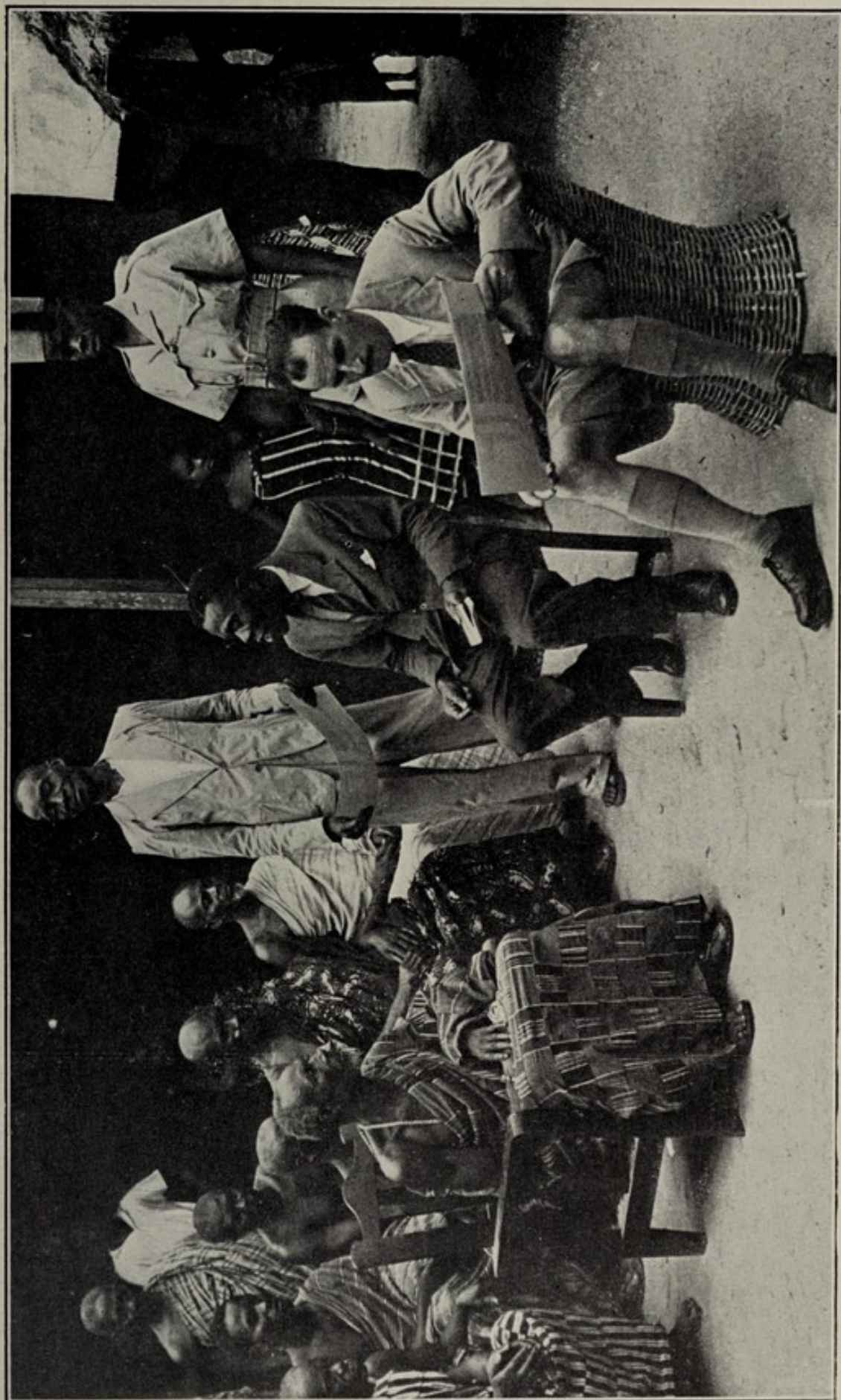
The influx of migratory labour received an impetus from the greater attention paid to their farms by local cocoa farmers stimulated by the increased price. The development of the timber industry also attracted large numbers, especially in the Western Districts.

Unemployment was chiefly confined to Kumasi and Accra, where reluctance to leave the urban areas for the unskilled work available in the rural areas was most marked. The labour and resettlement centres established in 1945 as Resettlement Advice Centres to assist ex-servicemen extended their functions during the year to advise and assist all in search of employment whether ex-servicemen or not.

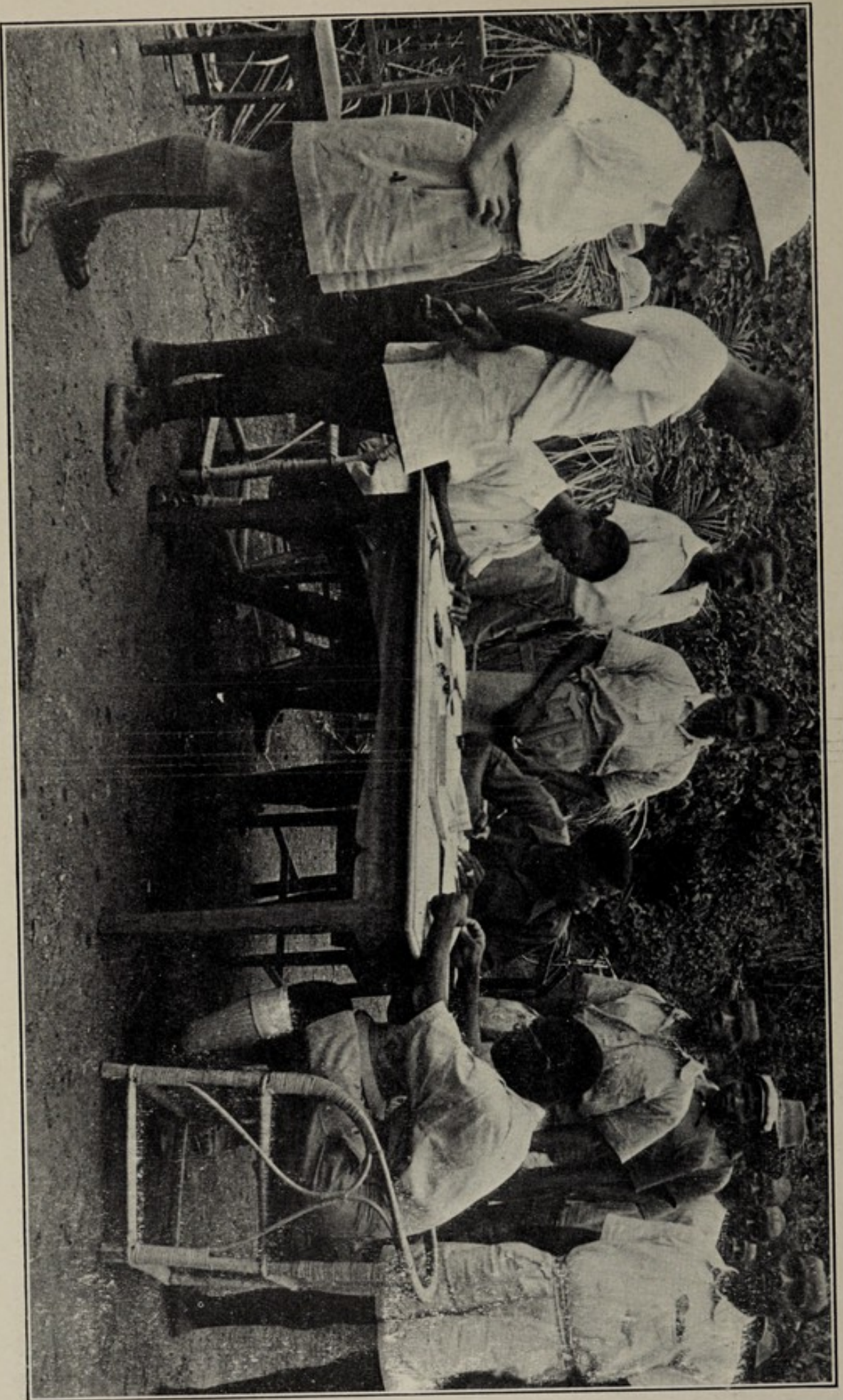
The resettlement of ex-servicemen continued steadily. They presented during the year some 38,000 applications for help, advice or employment. Work was found for over 8,000 of the 14,000 seeking it—nearly three-fifths, or ten per cent more than the 1947 proportion. By the end of the year, 3,210 ex-servicemen's names were on the unemployment "Live" register.

The table contained in Appendix III indicates the approximate numbers of workers in the main industries, their hours of work and their minimum wages.

The method of calculating cost-of-living index figures has been under review, but the Labour Department was requested to continue the quarterly assessment of the conditions of workers earning less than £5 per month in the main urban areas on the basis of the 1941 Cost-of-Living Survey. The cost of food and clothing, which had remained at 1947 levels during the first three quarters of the year, rose sharply in November. Inflation caused by the large cash disbursements made to cocoa farmers appears to have been primarily responsible for this rise, the effects of which on wage earners were beginning to cause repercussions as the year closed.



Census of a household.



Labour Registration.

Nine new Trade Unions were registered during the year, bringing the total to 37. The number of paid-up members rose by 20,000 to over 32,000. There are now ten unions with under 50 members, sixteen with between 50 and 250 members, six with between 250 and 1,000 members, three with between 1,000 and 5,000 and two with memberships of over 5,000. The growth of Trade Unionism added greatly to the work of the Labour Department.

The Staff of the Department was increased during the year by the addition of three Inspectors.

The year was, in general remarkable for the absence of strikes. The 15 which occurred affected only 3,000 men. The general quiet was, however, far from assured : it must be attributed as well to the readiness of employers and employed to negotiate as to the unremitting efforts of Officers of the Labour Department to mediate before an open breach occurred. Their devotion to this task and to the no less essential duty of inspecting places of employment hindered the completion of the surveys of labour conditions in the farming and the timber trade begun in 1947.

Much attention was, indeed, devoted to the establishment of negotiating machinery in industry, commerce and Government Departments. Committees or Councils, in which workers' delegates and representatives of the management meet at regular intervals, have now been set up in seven Government Departments and six large firms. It is hoped that they may in the future lead to a wider system of Whitley Councils and Joint Industrial Councils.

A new Labour Ordinance became operative on the 1st of October. It is a comprehensive code which embodies both previous labour legislation enacted locally and the provisions of those International Labour Conventions which have been accepted by the Gold Coast Government. It repealed *inter alia*, the Master and Servant Ordinance and subsequent enactments amending it, the Wages Regulation Ordinance, and the Labour Ordinances of the Colony, Ashanti and the Northern Territories.

An Ordinance to amend the Trade Unions Ordinance of 1941 was also enacted and came into effect on the last day of the year. By its provisions, the prohibition on Civil Servants joining or forming Trade Unions was repealed subject to limitation in the case of Senior Civil Servants. Conciliation and arbitration in industrial disputes were, as in previous years, regulated by the Trades Disputes (Arbitration and Enquiry) Ordinance and compensation for accidents by the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance. No legislative provision was made during the year for safety measures in factories and workshops, for occupational diseases, or for sickness and old age benefits.

CHAPTER III

PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

The estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for the financial year 1947-48, exclusive of Development Expenditure and of Revenue from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds for schemes included under the Head Development, allowed for a surplus of £453,100. Development Expenditure was estimated at £2,304,840, including £221,250 for schemes financed from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds. It was, therefore, expected that the financial year would reduce the Colony's balances by £1,630,490 net.

The actual reduction was £791,170 net. The surplus of revenue over expenditure, excluding Development Expenditure and Revenue from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds for schemes included under the Head Development, was £302,009. Expenditure on Development amounted to £1,176,690, including £154,694 for schemes financed from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds. In addition, the investments held by the Government depreciated in value during the year by £71,185.

The General Revenue Balance, which stood at £5,674,701 on 1st April, 1947, was thus reduced to £4,883,531 on 31st March, 1948. This balance is exclusive of a General Reserve Fund of £1,500,000, a Supplementary Sinking Fund of £1,008,780 and an interest-free loan of £800,000 made to the Imperial Government during the war.

The total estimated revenue for the year 1947-48 was £9,320,740. The actual revenue was £10,245,619, which exceeded the estimate by £924,879. The total estimated expenditure, exclusive of development expenditure, was £8,646,390. The actual expenditure was £9,788,915, which exceeded the estimate by £1,142,525. Development expenditure, which was estimated at £2,304,840 totalled only £1,176,690, £1,128,150 less than the estimated figure.

It is estimated that the financial position on 31st March, 1949, will be as follows :—

Excess of assets over liabilities on 31st	
March, 1948	£4,883,531
Revised estimate of revenue 1948-49	£10,916,500
Revised estimate of Expenditure 1948-49	
Ordinary	£8,600,420
Extraordinary	1,307,350
	<hr/>
	9,907,770

*Estimated surplus on year's working	1,008,730
	<hr/>
	£5,892,261
Revised estimate of Development Expenditure	1,350,500
	<hr/>
Revised estimate of excess of assets over liabilities on 31st March, 1949	£4,541,761

In addition to the excess of assets over liabilities, there will be reserves of £3,308,780 10s. 8d., as follows :—

*General Reserve Fund	£1,500,000 0 0
Supplementary Sinking Fund	1,008,780 10 8
Loan to H. M. Government	800,000 0 0
	<hr/>
	£3,308,780 10 8

The above figures show an expected surplus of £1,008,730 compared with the original estimate of a surplus of £657,120 on the year's working. This is due mainly to the buoyancy of revenue from income tax and to the Colony's share of the profits of the West African Currency Board, amounting to £154,380, which was not anticipated.

Continued shortage of staff and difficulty in obtaining materials and equipment is likely to reduce the estimated expenditure on development by £1,341,530. Full details of revenue and expenditure are given in the Colony's Estimates and Reports on the Finances and Accounts which are published annually.

FINANCES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT BODIES

The two types of authorities carrying out various ranges of local government functions in the Gold Coast are, in the four main urban areas, municipal authorities, the majority of whose members are elected by popular suffrage, and, in other areas, Native Authorities, the majority of whose members are selected by the people in accordance with their own traditional customs. During the last ten years, these local authorities have made rapid progress in increasing their revenues and taking over from the central Government a number of the functions proper to local authorities. Three of the municipal authorities include among their most promising developments the establishment of successful bus services which have been of great benefit to the urban populations.

*Provisional figures from the 1948 census.

In the other areas, which are predominantly rural, the Native Authorities have taken a vigorous and increasing part in the expansion of primary education both by the extensive provision of school buildings and by the payment of teachers salaries. However, a review of the financial relationships between the central and local government bodies is now being made and it is hoped that, as a result, local authorities will be able to take over from the central Government a far wider range of services.

An outline of the finances of these two types of local authorities is given in the paragraphs that follow, but most of the details, which show the very rapid increase in revenue over the last few years, are given in supporting appendices.

NATIVE AUTHORITIES

Native Authorities vary greatly in size, wealth and efficiency. In the Colony (population* 2,194,466), there are 47, in Ashanti (population* 823,672) there are 35, and in the Northern Territories (population* 1,077,138) there are 12. Each authority has its own treasury. The main sources of revenue are :—

- (i) Annual direct tax
- (ii) Lands
- (iii) Fees and tolls
- (iv) Licences
- (v) Interest
- (vi) Grants-in-aid and
- (vii) Native Courts.

The annual direct tax is levied at a flat rate by each authority (though Chiefs and elders usually pay at a rather higher rate) on all able-bodied men and women, the women paying usually about half of what the men pay. No differentiation in the rate of tax is yet made according to the income of the taxpayer but very considerable differences exist in the levels of taxes levied by the various authorities. These differences are designed to cover the widely differing levels of wealth which change from year to year in the various areas and are decided upon by the local authorities themselves at their annual estimates meeting which are open to all the tax-payers and are usually attended by representatives from most sections of the community. The annual estimates are subject to the approval of the central Government.

*Provisional figures from the 1948 census.

Grants-in-aid from the central Government to local authorities have provided an effective stimulus to the local development projects undertaken by the authorities. The grants-in-aid are based on the amount of direct tax spent by each authority in development projects but some grants are reserved for the encouragement of local authorities in backward areas. Other grants are made for special purposes to cover services carried out by local authorities as the agents of the central Government.

In Appendix V will be found a summary of the revenue and expenditure of all Native Authorities over the last six years compared with the figures for 1938-39, and detailed figures of the actual revenue and expenditure of each Native Authority in the year 1947-48. Very considerable increases in revenue and expenditure in the year 1948-49 will be recorded in the next annual report.

MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES

The four municipal authorities of Accra (population* 135,456), Cape Coast (population* 23,061), Sekondi-Takoradi (population* 44,130) and Kumasi (population* 70,705) all have African majorities on their town councils, the first three have elected majorities and the last an equal number of elected and nominated councillors. In 1945 the rapidly expanding urban area of Takoradi was brought within the municipal area and a single Council was established for Sekondi-Takoradi. Each Council prepares its own annual estimates and these are subject to the approval of the central Government. Their accounts are audited annually and the auditors reports are published.

The main sources of revenue are :—

- (i) Rates (for Government property there is paid a contribution in lieu of rates),
- (ii) Licences,
- (iii) Revenue earning services (among which the most profitable are the bus services),
- (iv) Grants-in-aid from the central Government for services that they carry out as agents of the central Government,
- (v) Loans.

The current rates levied on the annual rateable value of property in each municipality are :—

			Percentage	Representing in the £1
Accra	...	...	12½%	2/6
Cape Coast	...	...	8%	1/7
Sekondi-Takoradi	...	...	7½%	1/6
Kumasi	...	...	10%	2/-

*Provisional figures from the 1948 census.

Grants-in-aid cover such services as the maintenance of roads and fire brigades and the provision of public conveniences.

An interesting feature of municipal development is the success of the bus services in Accra, Sekondi-Takoradi and Kumasi. The estimates of revenue and expenditure for these services in 1949-50 are as follows :—

	<i>Revenue</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
Accra	140,000	86,721
Sekondi-Takoradi	40,160	28,234
Kumasi	54,734	41,805

In Appendix VI are given the summaries of the revenue and expenditure of the four municipalities over the last nine years and detailed estimates for the year 1949-50.

PUBLIC DEBT

The total funded debt of the Colony remained at £8,410,000. The loans are as follows :—

£4,628,000 4½ per cent Inscribed Stock 1956 for the purpose of constructing Takoradi Harbour, the Central Province Railway and other railway and harbour works in the Colony ;

£1,170,000 4½ per cent Inscribed Stock 1960-70 for completion of Takoradi Harbour and Kumasi Waterworks, Supreme Court Buildings and Accra Watermain construction ;

£602,000 3 per cent conversion Stock 1954-59 for the redemption of part of the Gold Coast Government 3 per cent Stock 1927-52 and 3½ per cent Stock 1934-59 ;

£2,010,000 3 per cent Stock 1963 for the redemption of part of the Gold Coast Government 6 per cent Stock 1945-70.

On the 31st March, 1948, the total of the Statutory Sinking Funds for the redemption of the public loans stood at £1,765,355. There are no local loans issues.

INCOME TAX

This tax, first imposed in the Gold Coast by the Income Tax Ordinance of 1943, took effect from the first of April, 1944. Income accruing in or derived from the Gold Coast irrespective of the residence of the recipient, and income arising outside the Gold Coast and received in the Gold Coast by a Gold Coast resident, are liable to income tax. Persons, including companies, who are resident in the United Kingdom may apply for assessment to the official representative in London.

Normally, the assessable income of any person is the full income derived from all sources during the year ending on the 31st March immediately preceding the year of assessment, but provision exists for accepting as a basis of assessment annual accounts made up to a date other than the 31st March.

Special provisions exist for the computation of assessable incomes of new trades and occupations and also in the event of the cessation of a trade or occupation.

Tax is payable on chargeable income, arrived at after all deductions and allowances have been taken off the gross income, at the following rates :—

(a) Upon individuals and bodies of persons :—

<i>Chargeable income</i>				<i>Rate of tax</i>	
For every pound of the first	£200	...	..	3d.	
" " " " „ next	£200	...	...	6d.	
" " " " " "	£200	...	...	9d.	
" " " " " "	£200	...	...	1/-	
" " " " " "	£400	...	...	2/-	
" " " " " "	£800	...	...	3/-	
" " " " " "	£1,000	...	...	4/-	
" " " " " "	£1,000	...	...	5/-	
" " " " " "	£1,000	...	...	6/-	
" " " " " "	£5,000	...	...	7/6d.	
" " " " " "	£10,000	...	...	10/-	

(b) Upon Companies incorporated or registered under any law in force in the Gold Coast or elsewhere, at 7s. 6d. in the pound.

(c) An additional charge of 1s. in the pound is made on all income derived from mining.

Provision is made for relief from double taxation where the same income is liable to tax in both the Gold Coast and any other part of the British Empire.

Full details of the application of the Income Tax Ordinance in any particular case may be obtained from the Official Representative in London or from the Deputy Commissioner of Income Tax in Accra.

Schedules showing incidence of income tax both on companies and on individuals are to be found in Appendix VII.

Approximately 85 per cent of the total assessments is due from companies and the remaining 15 per cent from employees and individual traders.

Assessments are subject to appeals to the Supreme Court of the Gold Coast.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE

The Customs duties on imported drink and tobacco and various other articles were increased during the year, the Gold export duty was revoked and the duty on timber restricted to certain species. Details of the charges are to be found in the *Gold Coast Gazette* of the 27th of April, the 28th of August and the 18th of September, 1948.

The Excise duty on beer was increased from 1s. per gallon to 1s. 6d. per gallon.

ESTATE DUTY

No specific Estate Duty is levied in the Gold Coast but there is an *ad valorem* Court fee payable on grant of probate and letters of administration on the declared value of personal property at rates varying from 10s. on values not exceeding £50, to £3 10s. per £50 on values exceeding £15,000. In the great majority of estates of deceased Africans, it is unnecessary for probate or letters of administration to be taken out, and therefore the amount collected in this way is comparatively small.

The amount collected in the year 1948 in the several Supreme Court Registries was, as follows :—

Eastern Judicial Division (Accra)	£753 10 0
Central ,, ,, (Cape Coast)	534 0 0
Western ,, ,, (Sekondi)	121 10 0
Ashanti and Northern Territories— (Kumasi).	333 10 0
	<hr/>
Total	£1,742 10 0
	<hr/>

CHAPTER IV

CURRENCY AND BANKING

CURRENCY

The estimated amount of currency (exclusive of silver and old type alloy) in circulation in the Gold Coast on the 31st December, 1948, compared with the 31st December, 1947, was as follows :—

		31st December, 1947	31st December, 1948
£1 notes	... ..	£7,334,639	£17,525,284
10s. notes	... ..	2,193,178	2,973,178
2s. alloy	... ..	7,118,400	8,921,300
1s. alloy	... ..	807,600	1,121,500
6d. alloy	... ..	206,895	252,145
3d. alloy	... ..	147,000	167,200
Nickel (1d., ½d., 1/10d.)		155,661	172,921
		<hr/> £17,963,773 <hr/>	<hr/> £31,133,528 <hr/>

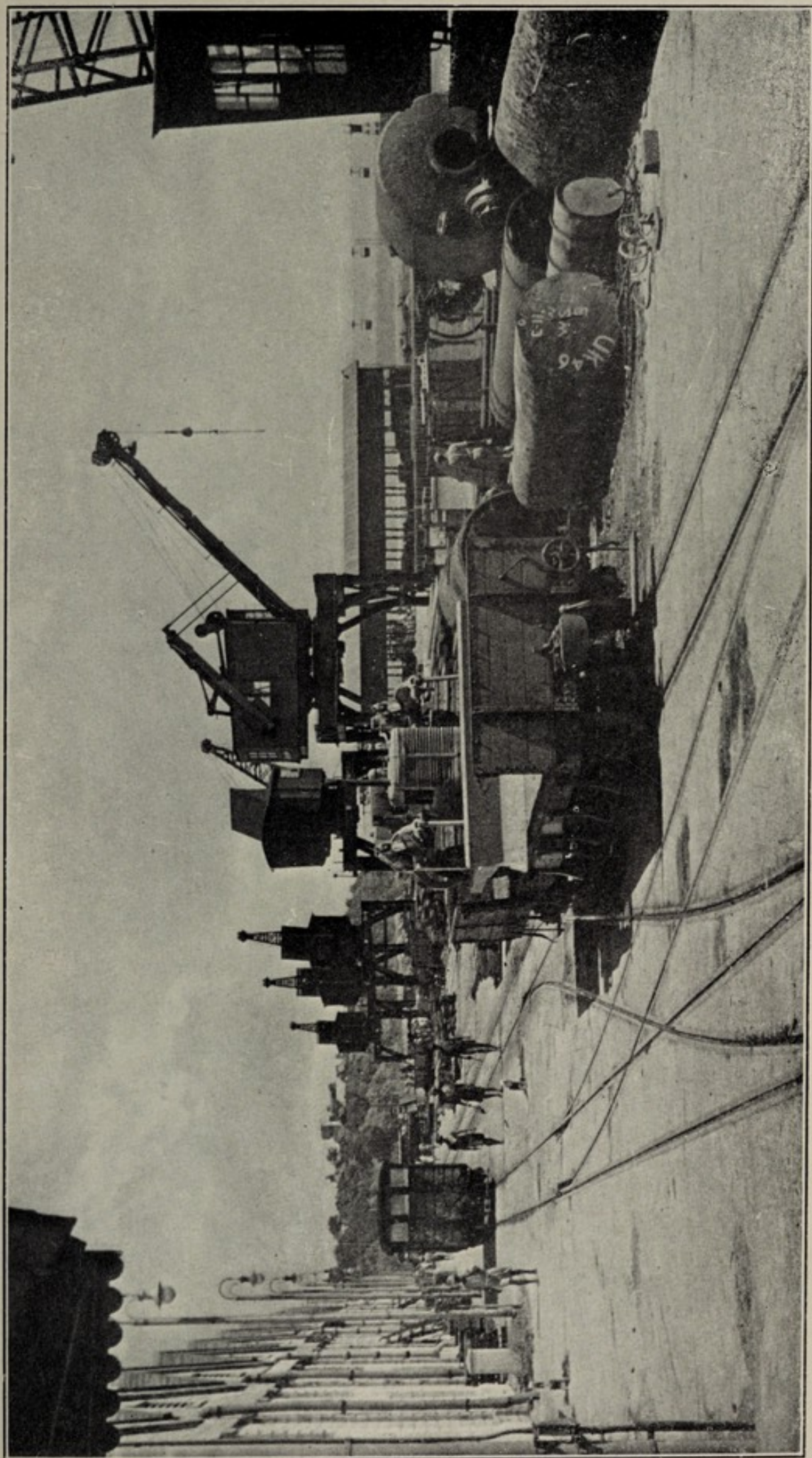
The unprecedented increase in the amount of money in circulation was caused chiefly by the payment to farmers of the record price of 65s. a load—25s. higher than the 1947 figure—for their cocoa and by the exceedingly liberal subventions offered to them as an inducement to cut out cocoa trees infected by the swollen shoot disease. Development schemes, some initiated by Government and some by private firms, also demanded extra currency.

The Exchange Control regulations in force in the United Kingdom continued in general to be applied in the Gold Coast also.

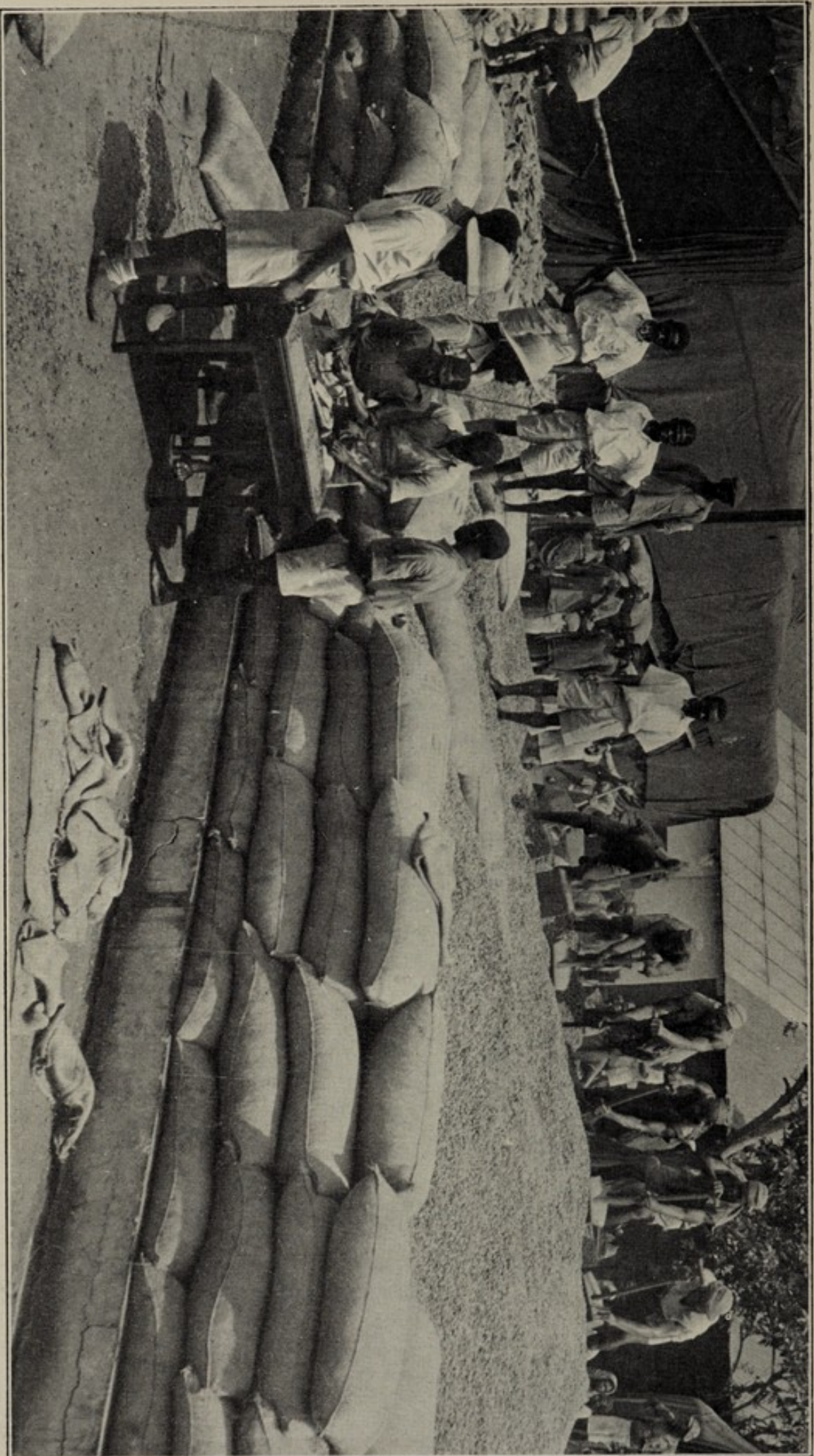
BANKS

There are two banks operating in the Gold Coast—the Bank of British West Africa and Barclays Bank. Both have branches in all the larger towns. Barclays Overseas Development Corporation, Limited, which was formed in London in 1946 by Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) with the primary object of assisting in the economic development of Colonies in which that bank is established, continued to operate in the Gold Coast through the local branches of the bank. This Corporation and the Industrial Development Corporation sponsored by the Government of the Gold Coast agreed to co-operate in financing small industries, but joint action awaits the settlement of minor details of procedure.

The Gold Coast Co-operative Bank, Limited, which was established in 1946 to provide credit facilities for the Co-operative movement, had a turnover of over £5,000,000 during the year. At the end of the year, however, the paid-up capital of the Bank was only £15,133 and its reserves £5,330. During the year, the Bank issued long term loans to the value of £4,300. They were mainly devoted to the construction of Co-operative Society buildings and the redemption of mortgaged farms. Short term loans to the value of £13,176 were granted for the redemption of farms and other purposes.



Takoradi Harbour.



Grading cocoa beans.

CHAPTER V

COMMERCE

IMPORTS

The total value of the merchandise imported into the Gold Coast during 1948 was nearly a third higher than in 1947, when its recorded value (inclusive of currency notes) was twenty-five million pounds. This increase was partly caused by rising prices, but the imports of most important commodities also rose. Cotton piece goods in particular came in far more plentifully : their square yardage was two-fifths more than in 1947 and their value more than double. The most significant decrease was in cigarettes, the imports of which were two-fifths lower than in 1947. Other imports declined in value by about £2,000,000—a third—but these figures cannot be regarded as final as they do not include goods received by Parcel Post or brought into the Colony over its land frontiers.

The total tonnage of imports in 1948 was 645,000 compared with 518,000 in 1947.

EXPORTS

The value of exports rose by nearly £9,500,000 or about 44 per cent. This rise was chiefly caused by the increased value of cocoa, but more of the following products were also exported :—

Gold (17%), Diamonds (17%), Bauxite (36%), Timber (23%), Palm Kernels (70%), Rubber (20%).

Full details of Imports and Exports are contained in Appendix VIII.

CHAPTER VI

PRODUCTION

I. THE PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS OF THE GOLD COAST

Introductory

The Gold Coast is primarily an agricultural country and its economic stability is in no small measure dependent upon the production and export of cocoa. There are, however, other important products both agricultural and non-agricultural. The mineral exports of the country make an effective contribution to its economic life, and timber is assuming rapidly increasing importance as new forest concessions come into production.

Agricultural Production

The country north of the main mountain range differs markedly in its agricultural and other aspects from that south of the range. The means of communication are poor; there is no railway and good roads are few. Drought conditions are also more severe. In consequence the standard of living of the population is lower than that obtaining in the South and a more primitive economic system is apparent. The system of agriculture is governed by the occurrence of annual droughts, it is almost entirely annual and largely confined to the production of food. Among cereals, guinea-corn (*sorghum*), millet (*pennisetum*) and to a less extent Indian corn (*maize*) are predominant. Yams and cassava are grown over most of the savannah country, and minor crops are groundnuts, bambarra groundnuts (*voandzeia*), rice, various beans, fra-fra potato (*coleus*), geocarpa (*kerstingiellia*) and cotton. In the extreme North, the amount of root crops grown is very low and the proportion of cereals in farming rises as high as 90 per cent. Consequently any threat to cereals, such as locusts, is a source of great anxiety in these districts. Livestock can be kept over most of the savannah country. The main food crops in the dry parts of the Northern Territories include early and late millet and guinea-corn, groundnuts, beans and oil seeds. Further south yams are of the first importance, but millet, maize, guinea-corn, beans, groundnuts, and rice are also grown.

South of the mountain range, perennial crops such as cocoa, kola and coffee are of importance in the scheme of agriculture. Of these permanent crops, cocoa is outstandingly the most important. Yams, coco-yams, plantains, sweet potatoes, cassava, maize, beans and groundnuts are the main food crops cultivated: much use is also made of palm oil and fruits. The local supply of foodstuffs in some of the cocoa areas is inadequate and there is a net import of foodstuffs in these areas to meet local requirements.

The coastal zone is a relatively dry area where the staple foods are cassava, maize, plaintains, palm oil, rice and coconuts.

In the forest and coast zones various vegetables are extensively grown, including okros, tomatoes, chillies and garden eggs. During the war the cultivation of European vegetables such as cabbages, cauliflowers, carrots, and spinach was undertaken successfully.

Live-stock

There are over 300,000 small unhumped cattle in the Gold Coast, of which 250,000 are in the Northern Territories and the remainder in the plains of the Eastern Province of the Colony, with a few scattered herds elsewhere. This unhumped type of cattle has been resident in West Africa for many generations, and has acquired some tolerance to local disease, which is not possessed by imported breeds of cattle. The humped Zebu is susceptible to trypanosomiasis, but is more resistant to rinderpest and is a good traveller. It is not indigenous but when it is gradually acclimatised the progeny acquire reasonable tolerance when local environment is suitable.

Before the war pig breeding was already general throughout the coastal and forest regions. Considerable impetus to this industry was given by the heavy demands of the military forces during the war.

Poultry is commonly kept but suffers from disease in all parts of the country.

Horses and donkeys are plentiful throughout the Northern Territories. The horse is used purely for hacking and is small and of poor formation. It is also highly susceptible to trypanosomiasis. Donkeys, though small, are used as pack animals.

A very poor type of sheep is indigenous but some success in experimental improvement has been achieved and ewe weights have been increased at the Government Veterinary Station at Pong-Tamale to 60 lb., as against the normal weight of under 40 lb. Progress is slow and sheep diseases are legion. They have been investigated and the causes have been discovered but the remedies, although mostly available to Government farms, are beyond the resources of the poor and generally ignorant peasant. Even this slow progress is, however, valuable so long as the present considerable trade at high prices continues.

Forest Products

The principal products of the forests are timber, roundwood poles, firewood and sundry minor forest products.

All the timber comes from the Closed Forest Zone, which comprises approximately 30,000 square miles or 28 per cent of the

area of the whole country : of this area Forest Reserves comprise 5,894 square miles. The bulk of the out-turn of timber comes from forest areas outside Forest Reserves, but no records of out-turn for these areas are available except in respect of logs sent to port for export. During the year about 5,500,000 cubic feet of logs were brought to Takoradi for export. Small shipments were also made from Axim.

Roundwood poles and firewood are derived both from the Closed Forest Zone, and from the savannah Forest Zone situated in the north of Ashanti, part of Togoland and the Northern Territories. This Zone covers over 61,000 square miles, of which only 1,294 square miles so far comprise Forest Reserves. Large quantities of roundwood poles are used in the Northern Territories for building purposes, but figures of production are not available. The consumption of firewood is enormous : for the Colony, Ashanti and Togoland it may be estimated at some 116,500,000 solid cubic feet, to which must be added an unknown quantity for the Northern Territories.

The principal minor forest products are bamboos, canes, grasses, vegetable oils and seeds, palm wine, gums and resins, rubber and latex chew sticks, tieties and game. The total value of the output may be estimated at £720,000 excluding the Northern Territories.

Fisheries Production

Fish from the sea provides much of the protein in the diets of the Colony and Ashanti, where the demand for it is so great that even in the height of the fishing season it is far from being satisfied. The catch is largely derived from the following four fisheries :—

- (i) The *ali* net fishery for two species of *Sardinella*, practised chiefly by Fanti fishermen. From June to September this net is fished at night as a drift net to catch *Sardinella aurita* and for the rest of the year as a ring net for *Sardinella cameronensis*. The movements of the former, which yields the larger catch, appear to be determined by the temperature of the sea, as when that exceeds 25° C. it is seldom caught. Each net is fished by one canoe, with a crew of seven or eight men : the canoe cannot carry more than ten cwt. of fish and if the catch proves to be heavier than this, as is often the case, the net is cut in two and part of it left for another canoe to bring home. The *Sardinella* fishery of the Accra district had a good season in 1948, with large and regular landings in the cooler months of June to September, when the sea temperature remained consistently below 25° C.

- (ii) A shore seine fishery for a horse mackerel, *Caranx* sp., which from September to December appears in large shoals off the coast to the east of the Volta estuary, an area towards which the easterly setting current carries the out-flow of the river. Special nets nearly a mile in length are used, and catches of ten tons in a single haul are frequent.
- (iii) A shore seine fishery with smaller nets, some 200 yards in length, which work wherever the beach is suitable and catch a variety of species, including threadfish, drum, baracuta, and mackerel. Seine fishing is specially the art of men of the Keta district, who may be found practising it throughout the coast of the Colony and neighbouring territories.
- (iv) A line fishery for tunny, shark, sailfish, and bream, carried on largely by Accra fishermen.

Mining Production

Gold, diamonds, manganese ore and bauxite are mined in the Gold Coast. The area richest in minerals and in which practically all mineral production is carried out is the Western Province of the Colony. The Government Mines Department, under the Chief Inspector of Mines, is situated at Tarkwa which is the most important single mining centre.

Industrial Production

There is little export, of any value, of manufactured goods, although a number of derived or processed products or bi-products figure amongst the country's exports. These include (in many cases only in very small quantities) beer, ale, stout, porter, fruit juice, grain, flour, meal, gums, hides, skins, lime oil, shea butter, leather, and manufactured wood or timber. There is more extensive production of certain articles for internal use, and these include furniture and other timber articles, locally-woven cloth, bricks, tiles, beeswax, and so on.

II. THE ORGANIZATION OF PRODUCTION

Agriculture : General

Agriculture is almost entirely in the hands of African peasant farmers. Cocoa plantations are widespread in the forest zone and there are a few plantations of rubber and oil palms. Limes are also grown in the Southern part of the Colony. The population engaged in agriculture is well distributed over the country, and there is probably no Colony in the Empire which possesses so much farm land in proportion to its size.

In general the farmers of the northern savannah areas are concerned primarily with the production of food and clothing for their own needs. Climatic conditions force them to work harder than the farmers in the South to obtain their crops. There is, at present, only a small surplus of foodstuffs but there is an increasing trade in cattle, sheep and goats which come South to the forest country. It will only be through the adoption of improved agricultural systems and through improved communications that the production of crops for export will become possible.

In the South, before the war, food crops were cultivated intensively only in certain of the drier areas, or where proximity to the larger towns rendered their cultivation profitable. In the Ada-Keta region, for example, where the meteorological conditions resemble those of the Northern Territories, a poultry and food crop industry grew up. Round Koforidua, Kumasi and Sekondi food farms were characteristic agricultural features. Although a proportion of the food crops was necessarily grown for immediate local consumption, cash rather than consumption was the main incentive to production. The economic upheaval caused by the war increased this tendency and caused a rapid and intensive spread of food crop farming throughout the South. The ready and profitable market for annual crops has led to a speeding up of production; this in turn has led to unwise exploitation of the forest areas, and has paved the way for sheet erosion as a result of hill-top farming and the denudation of extensive areas of their natural cover. Erosion is not, however, a serious problem in the Gold Coast except in certain localities mainly situated in the far North.

Agriculture : the Cocoa Industry

The first mention of cocoa having been grown in the Gold Coast was made in a Dutch book *published in 1814, in which this crop was said to be found in abundance in the country. There is some reason to believe, however, that the term "Cacao" there used may have been intended to mean what we now call "Coconut". In any case, the cultivation of cocoa seems to have lapsed, and further attempts to introduce the plant in 1857 and 1866 achieved little better results. In 1879 Tetteh Quarshie, a native of the Gold Coast, brought home some seedlings from Fernando Po and distributed them among his family. A few years later the first official importation was made by the Governor, and from that time the industry expanded with rapidity.

The cocoa year is divided into two seasons. The main crop is gathered from August to February, and the mid-crop from April to August. Before the war, price fluctuations in the world markets

*See No. 92 in the Bibliography which forms Chapter 6 of Part 3 of this Report.

were reflected in the price of cocoa, and the small peasant farmers, who form the largest section of the cocoa-producing population, suffered severely and incurred a heavy load of indebtedness. The system of control imposed during the war put an end to this state of uncertainty and did much to stabilise the economic position of the farmer. The Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Board was set up by statute as a body corporate in April, 1947 and began operation on the 1st of October, 1947. The Board sells its cocoa through its own marketing organisation at world price. In good years the Board will make a profit arising from the difference between the world price and that which it pays to the farmer. It is intended that this margin shall act as a stabilisation fund in bad years to cushion the effects of price fluctuations in the world market. The price paid to the farmer for a 60-lb. load of cocoa was raised in 1946 from 15s. to 27s. 6d., to 40s. in 1947, and to 65s. in 1948.

It is impossible to estimate accurately the area of land under cocoa cultivation in the Gold Coast. The average annual production for the five-year period immediately before the war was roughly a quarter of a million tons. A general assumption is that one ton of cocoa is obtained from four acres, so that there would appear to be approximately 1,000,000 to 1,250,000 acres under cultivation, and almost the whole of this in the hands of peasant farmers, or the African owners of small plantations. The annual cash income from cocoa received by the agricultural community runs into millions of pounds and is the basis of the country's economic life.

The serious economic effect which the spread of a killing disease through the cocoa areas would have on the people of the Gold Coast needs no emphasis. For many years the cocoa industry enjoyed relative immunity from serious diseases or pests, although the damage caused by the cocoa capsids, *sahlbergella singularis* and *distantiella theobroma*, was known to be very severe and every effort was made to find a practical method of controlling these insect pests. In 1936, however, a far more serious disease was proved to exist and its spread since that time has threatened the future existence of the whole industry. A brief account of this disease and of the measures taken to deal with it are essential to a true understanding of the Gold Coast industry. This aspect of the industry is dealt with in a later section of this Chapter.

Mechanized Agriculture and Irrigation

In 1947 the Secretary of State sent out a Mission to investigate the possibility of developing the mechanized cultivation of ground-nuts. The Mission recommended development in two areas—one in the Northern Territories and another in Ashanti. Work was started at once on soil, water and topographical surveys of the

two areas, and on agricultural trials not only with groundnuts but with other crops which might be grown with them by mechanized means. A scheme was prepared and sent to the Colonial Development Corporation in April, 1948 and negotiations were still in hand at the end of the year. Extensive work has been done in preparation for the scheme, particularly in the form of further agricultural trials with crops, soils and fertilizers, the planning of settlement schemes and co-operative organisation, the improvement of communications, the design of water supplies and the ordering of the necessary materials for them, the planning of villages and housing, land acquisition, and so on.

The scheme at present holds out the major hope of a revolution in local agricultural methods. Arrangements were also made during the year for a visit by a team of consultants to plan the development of the Volta system for power, navigation and irrigation, and it is hoped that irrigated agriculture on a systematic basis may be possible in some areas contiguous to the Volta.

Other Agricultural Products

The oil palms industry was one of the main agricultural industries of the Gold Coast until it was displaced by cocoa. During the war production was stimulated because of the urgent need for fats in the United Kingdom ; but it is unlikely that any efficient export industry in these products is at present possible. There is, however, considerable local utilization of palm products, such as oil, kernels and kernel oil.

The main copra producing centres are the coastal strips in the extreme west and east of the Colony. There is also a considerable production of coconut oil in the Keta district and along the coast of the Western Province. Coconut planting has become increasingly popular during recent years and it is estimated that 13,000 acres are now under cultivation. There seems to be no reason why the coconut industry should not expand considerably with the adoption of modern methods of oil extraction.

The export of bananas, which was being encouraged immediately before the outbreak of war, ceased in 1940 as a result of the shipping position. The export industry cannot be revived until the necessary shipping is available and there are perhaps not very good prospects of this in the near future. There is, however, a considerable domestic consumption of bananas, and a firm is considering an attempt to revive the export industry.

Apart from internal consumption there is an annual overland export of between 2,000 and 3,000 tons of kola nuts over the northern borders of the Gold Coast. Very little is now exported by sea.

In 1926, Government established a rice mill at Esiama, in the Western Province, in order to encourage the production of swamp rice in the area. With the outbreak of war and the consequent disruption of world trade, the rice industry expanded considerably and the present production is estimated at 7,000 tons. The number of power-driven rice hullers has increased during recent years. There are now 19 power-driven mills operating, of which 14 were purchased through the Department of Agriculture. A Rice Mission visited the Gold Coast in 1948. Its recommendations were under consideration at the end of the year.

Most of the well-known citrus species, such as limes, lemons, oranges, tangerines and grapefruit have been grown in various parts of the Gold Coast and have been particularly successful on the coastal belt. There is a considerable internal trade in citrus fruits, principally oranges. Between 2,000 and 3,000 acres of land near the villages of Abakrampa and Asebu, near Cape Coast, are devoted to the cultivation of limes. This area supplies the needs of two factories owned by a well-known firm of lime juice manufacturers.

A certain amount of seed cotton is grown in Southern Togoland, but the industry is small. Attempts were made to establish a cotton industry in the Northern Territories before the war, but they failed because of low yields and the lack of transport. The high prices for cotton piece goods that now prevail have been an important factor in the revival of cotton growing for local spinning and weaving in several parts of the country.

There is a fairly large internal trade in shea butter which is obtained from the nut kernels of the tree (*Butyrospermum*) which is indigenous to the Northern Territories. The butter is sent South for sale in the markets of the forest country.

A review was conducted in 1947 of various other agricultural products with a view to Government assistance in the organization of their production. Experiments were started in that year in the canning of pineapples and other foodstuffs—mainly to find a good substitute for fish during the season when fish is not sufficiently plentiful to keep the cannery occupied. Some canned products were shipped to the United Kingdom. An agreement was concluded with the Ministry of Food for the purchase, for the next five years, of all coffee surplus to internal requirements.

In December, 1948, an Ordinance was passed to establish an Agricultural Development Corporation and it was intended that this Corporation should, in co-operation, where appropriate, with the Colonial Development Corporation, set up subsidiary companies to undertake mechanized and other agricultural schemes.

Preparations were also in hand for the introduction in 1949 of legislation to establish an agricultural bank, and an Agricultural Products Marketing Board to handle exports of agricultural produce other than cocoa.

Animal Husbandry

In the Northern Territories cattle development is through the medium of Native Administration cattle farms. The farm buildings are structures of red laterite stone and were started with an average basic number of forty cows, of the best local type, and improved bulls supplied by the Department of Animal Health. The main object of these farms is to supply improved communal bulls to the village herds. The prevalence of scrub cattle handicapped early anti-rinderpest immunisation work, as weakly animals often succumbed to treatment, which produces a mild, controlled form of the actual disease. Two-thirds of the funds are supplied by Government in the form of a grant, while the remainder and the cost of maintaining the farms are borne by the Native Administration. The Chiefs and officials of the Native Administrations have taken a keen interest in the scheme and each farm is managed by an elder of the Native Administration under the advice and general supervision of Government officers.

An experimental dairy farm was started under Government control at Nungwa, near Accra, in 1943. Considerable success has been attained in the acclimatization of potential dairy cattle. Work was started during 1948 on the construction of a veterinary diagnostic laboratory at Nungwa.

The breeding of pigs at the Pong-Tamale farm was intensified during the war. At Pong-Tamale and Nungwa, pigs are maintained in the open surrounded by electric fences. This method has proved successful. It has been found that the pig, including pedigree European animals, appears to be immune, under normal conditions, to the three common animal trypanosomes, *T. Vivax*, congolense and brucei. The Department of Agriculture also conducted experiments in the raising of pigs and started an experimental farm at Pokoase. The Pokoase Pig Farm, which is situated about 13 miles from Accra, was started in 1942 when, owing to war conditions, the import of bacon and pork was greatly reduced. In 1945 the farm was extended. The farm now produces weaners for sale in connection with the pig extension scheme, the immediate object of which is to increase pig production in the southern areas of the Gold Coast and eventually throughout areas suitable for pig production. An increasing number of weaners, and some breeding stock, are sold to farmers each year.

Improvements have been effected to the small local variety of poultry by crossing with British breeds but poultry disease is so ubiquitous that losses are very high indeed. In present conditions,

poultry can be successfully kept only as an adjunct to basic live-stock or other farming, and not as a separate concern. In order to assist in food production the keeping of poultry was started at Pokoase in 1942. The existing flock numbers about 300, most of which are Rhode Island Reds. The main function of the scheme is the production of hatching eggs and stock cockerels for sale to the farming public.

Forestry

The output of timber from the forest is mainly in the form of pitsawn timber for local use, logs for local sawmills and logs and curls for export.

The pitsawing industry is entirely in African hands, and is carried on by a number of small independent gangs, many of which work only part-time in the off season for cocoa. Pitsawn timber is nearly always cut to fulfil a firm order and seldom for speculative sale. The usual procedure is for the intending purchaser to make a contract with the local gang : the latter then purchase the tree, the usual price being one-third of the timber produced, fell it, saw it up *in situ* and deliver the timber to the village or nearest motor road. Prices for pitsawn timber fluctuate considerably and to a certain extent follow the cocoa price. During the year, demand exceeded supply and the price rose to equal that of mill-sawn timber.

Eleven commercial sawmills were in operation during the year and produced some 1,400,000 cubic feet of mill-sawn timber. Of these mills, three are owned by one African and the remainder by European or American firms: all rely on African labour. Supplies of logs for the mills are obtained from contractors, or from the mill owner's timber concession, or from both sources together. Approximately half of the production of commercial mill-sawn timber was exported.

The production of logs and curls for export is organized for the greater part by a few European timber firms, although one large African firm and many smaller ones are taking part in the business. Large areas of the Colony and Ashanti are covered by timber leases and options, but production is also carried out under felling agreements. Extraction of logs from the forest may be by manual or tractor haulage, whilst transport is effected by lorry, railway or floating. The labour force employed in logging is entirely African.

The production of roundwood poles is in general purely individualistic for local consumption. In the Northern Territories, there is a growing tendency for farmers to establish little patches of pole plantations in their farms.

There is a thriving local industry, based on war-time demand, in the manufacture of tool handles at Oda in the Eastern Province of the Colony. The industry was handed over to an African company at the beginning of the year.

Firewood in rural districts is collected by the people themselves for their own requirements from the farms and surrounding forests. People near towns take a certain amount into the markets for sale, but only in the case of the largest towns is there any organized supply ; here the firewood is brought to town by rail or road from up-country and before reaching the customer may pass through the hands of several middlemen. Fuelwood plantations have been established at some centres but more are required and can be provided if the land is forthcoming. Except for the mines, which have their own organizations for obtaining firewood, such trade as exists is in African hands.

The organization of production of minor forest products is in African hands and for local use.

Fisheries

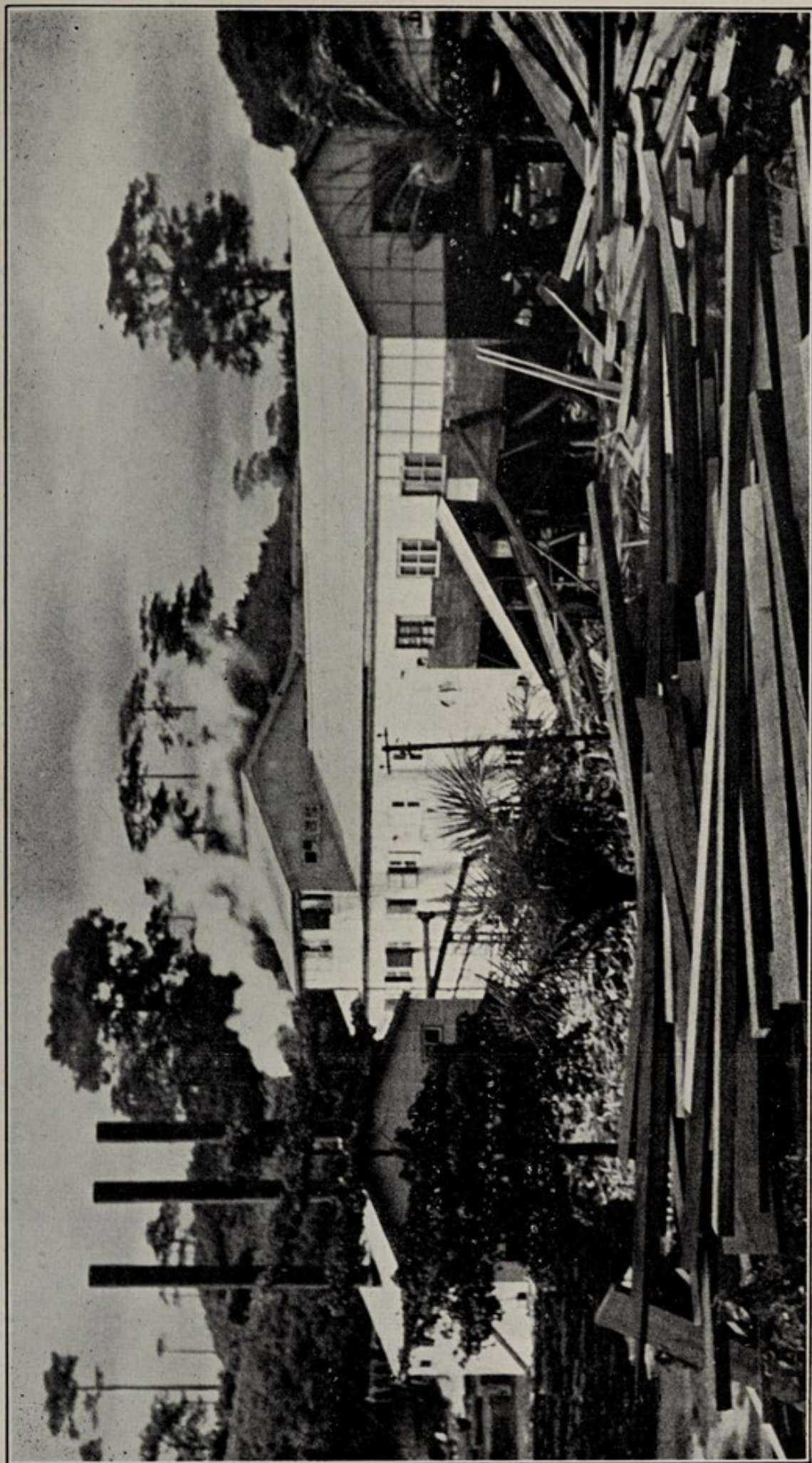
The only type of craft used in the fisheries is the dug-out canoe, working off open beaches in heavy surf, but the fishermen are most skilful and fearless and in these difficult conditions have built up an industry employing some 8,000 canoes and 50,000 men, and probably landing 20,000 tons of fish in an average year. The catch is preserved and marketed by the women of the fishing villages, most of it being either smoked or salted and sundried, and it is all consumed within the Gold Coast. Catching and marketing are entirely in the hands of individual fishermen and their families, and associations of more than a few canoes are rare.

Mining

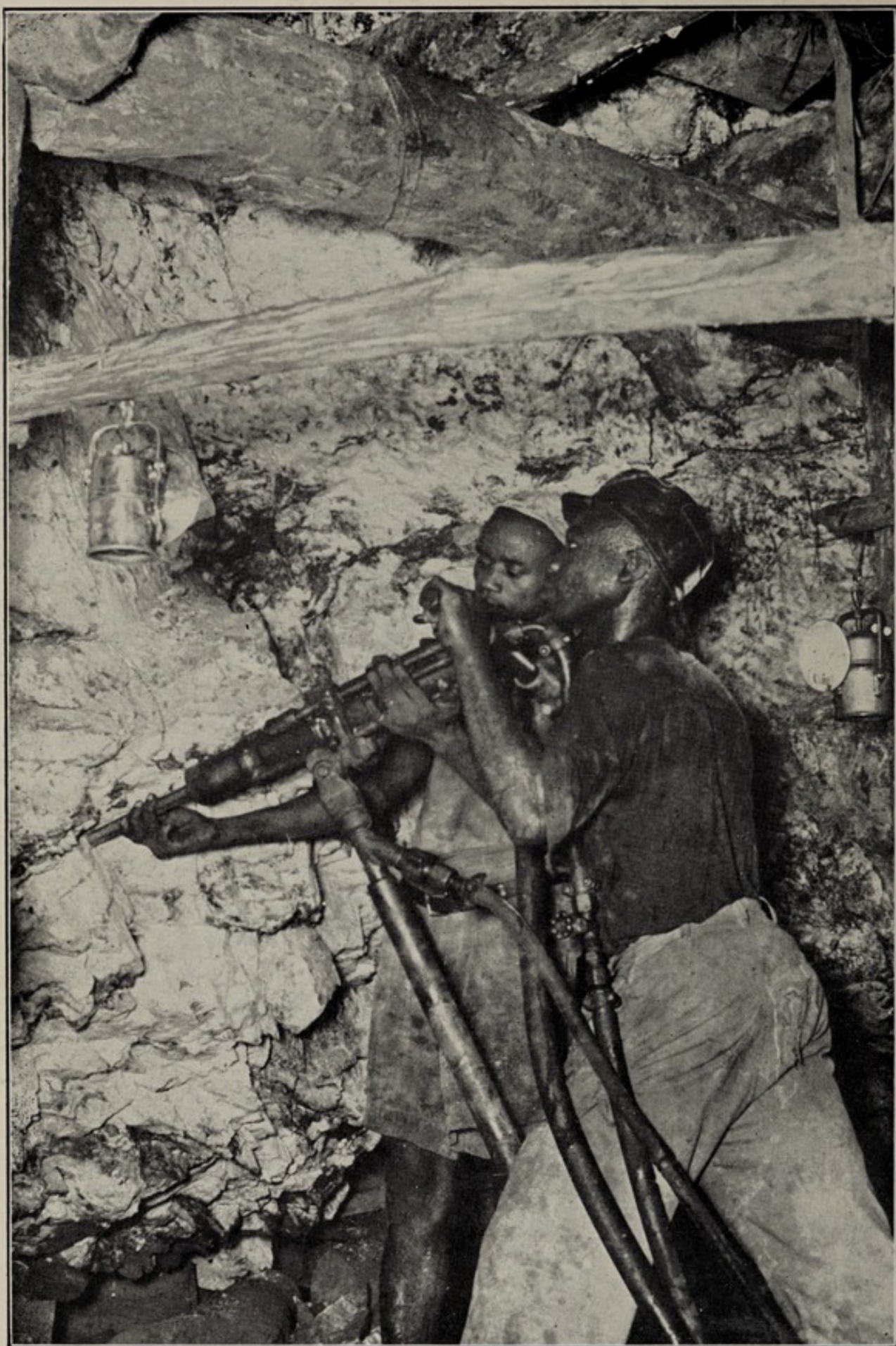
All mining operations carried out during the year, except for the recovery of diamonds by Africans working on their own account in the Tarkwa district, were the result of the efforts of European companies, none of the products being for local consumption or use. Eight hundred and sixty-three non-Africans and 38,020 Africans were employed in the mining industry during 1948, an increase of 61 non-Africans and 211 Africans over the previous year.

The total gold production in 1948 amounted to 672,388 fine ounces valued at £5,790,942 (at 172s. 3d. per fine ounce), an increase of 114,377 ounces and £985,072 as compared with 1947. At the end of the year eleven companies were producing gold.

Diamonds exported during the year amounted to 878,092 carats valued at £976,060 an increase of 186,058 carats and £229,498 compared with 1947.



A Sawmill.



In a gold mine.

The four established companies exported 734,857 carats, the rest being accounted for by exports from the banks of diamonds received from Africans operating on their own behalf, the value of the diamonds from this source being approximately £174,153 (an increase of £96,014 over the 1947 figure).

Manganese exports amounted to 629,977 tons whilst bauxite exported by the one producing company amounted to 130,012 tons.

Industrial Production

The Industrial Development Corporation established on the 1st of May, 1948 has sponsored and financially assisted the following African enterprises : Brick, Tile and Pottery ; Weaving ; Furniture making ; training of Cabinet Makers ; Sawmills ; Printing ; Cassava processing ; Hat making ; Soap making. Other projects in course of preparation include Oil extraction from groundnuts and copra ; Salt making, Fruit and Fish Canning, extension of Tile and Brick works.

III. FACTORS AFFECTING PRODUCTION

Agriculture : Soil Surveys

A new section of the Department of Agriculture was established to conduct a soil survey of the Colony, Ashanti and the Southern Section of Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship. The Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Board contributed the sum of £150,000 to meet the cost of the survey in the forest zone, for this is closely connected with plans for the rehabilitation of the cocoa industry. The section was placed in the charge of a soil scientist of wide experience, assisted by an agricultural chemist with considerable soils experience. Their headquarters were established at Aburi, where a start was made with the training of soil survey teams. It is intended that offices and laboratories for the soil survey staff should eventually be built at the Agricultural Experiment Station at Kumasi.

Agriculture : Swollen Shoot Disease of Cocoa

In 1931 reports were received of a cocoa disease which was causing havoc on farms around Nankese in the Eastern Province, but it was not until five years later, in 1933, when a typical example of the swelling was first observed, that it was realised that an entirely new disease had developed. From the typical symptoms first discovered the disease was named " Swollen Shoot ". From 1939 onwards, the Department of Agriculture carried out experiments to test the efficiency of cutting out diseased trees as a means of control. The results of the experiments were examined in detail by the West African Cocoa Research Institute, which

confirmed that the disease could be controlled by cutting out all diseased trees, followed by careful inspection at regular intervals and by removal of other trees immediately they are found to be diseased.

The West African Cocoa Research Institute was established in 1944 primarily to investigate the disease and its associated problems. In that year it took over the Department's Cocoa Research Station and laboratories at Tafo, and has, since then, carried out continuous scientific investigations. It was placed on a statutory basis in 1947.

In 1944, the Department of Agriculture began a sample survey of all cocoa areas in the Gold Coast in order to ascertain the extent of the disease. The field-work of the survey completed in September 1945, showed that the disease was present in practically every important cocoa producing area in the country, and had become the chief menace to the cocoa industry. It was clear that, until it could be controlled and eradicated, the future of cocoa, and with it most of the wealth of the country would be in jeopardy.

During 1945, the Department of Agriculture, in consultation with the West African Cocoa Research Institute, drew up a plan to deal with the situation. First and foremost, it was essential to demonstrate clearly to every person in the country the gravity of the situation. The nature and incidence of the disease, which is a virus carried from tree to tree by the mealy-bug, and the means by which it could be controlled, were explained by talking to Chiefs and farmers, by conducting tours of devastated areas and of areas in which cocoa had been re-established, by issuing literature in a simple form translated into two languages, and by making use of the Press, radio, and coloured films. Equally important was the need to carry out an intensive survey of all cocoa to ascertain the location and extent of Swollen Shoot outbreaks combined with the general campaign aimed at persuading farmers to cut out infected trees. This elaborate policy was put into operation and was well under way by March, 1946.

Throughout 1946 the progress of the campaign was carefully watched. It became apparent that the spread of the disease was too rapid to be checked by cutting-out at the rate that individual farmers were able to achieve, and it was clear that the task was proving to be beyond their capacity. It had always been realised that the voluntary efforts of the farmers might not alone suffice to check the disease, and when this failure became clear, it was decided to resort to more direct methods of control, including the cutting-out of diseased trees by Government-paid labour. With this end in view, Government passed the Swollen Shoot Disease of Cocoa Order (No. 148) of 1946, on the 18th December, 1946. This

Order, which came into effect at the end of December, 1946, made it obligatory for every owner or occupier of all cocoa farms to remove all cocoa plants infected with swollen shoot disease from his farm. The Order also permitted direct treatment by Government and a cutting-out campaign was commenced in January, 1947, by the Department of Agriculture.

The campaign to eradicate swollen shoot was seriously interrupted by the political disorders in February and March. Cutting-out had to be suspended for a time and it was later resumed on a voluntary basis only. During the rest of the year the treatment and retreatment of farms, as well as the work of survey itself, were greatly retarded, though in the area of mass infection in New Juaben the farmers began to come forward in increasing numbers towards the end of the year with requests for their infected cocoa trees to be cut out.

The improvement in the attitude of the farmers of New Juaben was influenced by an alternative scheme for the payment of rehabilitation grants to that recommended by the Beeton Committee. The new scheme was based on payment in respect of individual trees cut out, as against the original basis of estimated acreage of trees destroyed. The new system did not produce any substantial change of outlook on the part of farmers in the areas of scattered outbreaks in the Eastern Province, where an amount of healthy cocoa remains. Furthermore, it was introduced shortly before the main crop cocoa season opened, when the high price of cocoa made farmers naturally reluctant to have their trees, which might still be bearing, cut down. Nevertheless the signs were that a change of outlook was beginning to take place, and developments during the first six months of 1949 have shown that the farmers are rapidly coming to realise the necessity for cutting-out trees infected with this disease. Much success was achieved, in helping to produce this favourable change, by the Department of Cocoa Rehabilitation, which was established as a separate, self-accounting department in December. This department is responsible for the payment of rehabilitation grants to farmers and, in conjunction with the Department of Agriculture, for explaining to the farmers the serious nature of the swollen shoot disease and thus bringing home to them the fact that it is in their own interests to co-operate in the cutting-out campaign. The department was placed under the charge of a Commissioner for Cocoa Rehabilitation, a Senior Officer seconded from the Political Administration, while four Administrative Officers were seconded to the new department for work on cocoa rehabilitation.

By the end of December more than four million cocoa trees had been cut out, although, for the reasons given, the number cut out during the year was less, by one million, than in 1947. Over one

and one-quarter million acres were surveyed and there were found to be half million acres of cocoa. Throughout this area the age classes and condition of diseased tree cocoa were recorded, together with the distribution of cocoa farms, virgin forest and secondary bush. At the end of the year it was apparent that a great intensification of the cutting-out campaign was essential if there was to be any real hope of controlling the disease. It had been estimated that about 46 million trees remained to be cut out at the end of 1947, but it was known that the disease was spreading so fast that several million additional trees were being infected each year. At the same time there was a brighter side of the picture. Favourable climatic conditions, especially the sequence of two good rainy seasons, with the very high price of cocoa, combined to produce a substantial cocoa harvest. The main crop season extends from the end of September to approximately the end of March, and the tonnage produced during this period ending in March, 1949, was in excess of a quarter million. It was significant, however, that the main producing area was now Ashanti, where the farms were new and swollen shoot had made few incursions. The tonnage produced by the Eastern Province was much lower than before the war, when it was the prosperous centre of the industry.

Agriculture : other diseases

In the 1947 Report, reference was made to the serious decline in the yield of lime plantations during recent years, but it was not then known whether this was due to soil deficiency, a virus disease or other cause. Research during the year showed that the causative agent of the die-back disease of limes was a virus. Further research was immediately started to try to establish the mode of transmission of the disease. Among other investigations were those made into the activities of the corn borer, by the Entomologist of the Department of Agriculture, while the Department's chemist conducted further research into problems of plant nutrition.

Animal husbandry

The development of the local cattle industry was prevented for many years by the presence of cattle plague (rinderpest) which caused great losses and rendered schemes of improvement useless. A programme of anti-rinderpest immunisation was started by the Department of Animal Health in 1930 and was successful in bringing the disease under control. This campaign was carried a stage further in 1948 by the introduction of a new method of immunising cattle against rinderpest, which involved the use of dried goat virus instead of live bovine virus. The technique of immunisation was greatly simplified and casualties in the field during the inoculations, and in the laboratory during the preparation of the anti-rinderpest products, were considerably reduced. Selected herds of

cattle in the Northern Territories, amounting to 10,000 herds, were inoculated by this method during the year, and it was hoped to extend the use of the new method to the whole of the Colony in 1949.

Owing to the shortage of Veterinary Officers it was not possible to continue the training of Junior Staff at Pong-Tamale and veterinary pupils were sent to the Vom Veterinary School, in Nigeria, where they undergo a three years' course. The construction of a new diagnostic laboratory was begun at Nungwa Veterinary Station, which, when completed in 1949, will serve the needs of livestock in the Colony and Ashanti, while research will also be conducted into problems of nutrition and housing.

Good progress was made by the foundation herd of dairy Zebu cattle at Nungwa, and more than 5,000 gallons of milk were produced and used for the rearing of young stock. There was a large demand for Zebu bulls from this herd for the improvement of cattle on the Accra Plains.

The livestock farms at the Pong-Tamale and Nungwa Veterinary Stations were reorganised during the year. It was found that it was uneconomical to continue growing cereals for livestock feeding because of high labour costs and uncertain rainfall, and so the arable acreage was turned over to the production of improved fodder grass for dry season feeding. Both farms are partly mechanised, and at Nungwa tractors have almost entirely replaced bullocks.

The headquarters of the Department of Animal Health were moved from Pong-Tamale to Accra in April. The work of the Station continued, however. It contains a laboratory as well as stock improvement and experimental farms. Courses of instruction were given in animal husbandry and the control of disease, and also in pig and poultry husbandry. Instruction in pig breeding was also given by the Department of Agriculture in the Colony.

In the Northern Territories the peasants are taught the principles of mixed farming, and the Native Administration farms provide useful channels for the dissemination of information.

Forestry

The introduction of the timber export quota scheme on 1st February, 1947, requiring that 60 per cent of all timber exports should go to the United Kingdom and the remainder to the United States of America, was accompanied by the lifting of price control on mahogany logs. The resulting immediate rise of price, particularly in the United States of America, caused a number of new shippers to enter the trade. Production was considerably increased, but was limited by the existing transport, harbour and shipping facilities.

Production generally, hampered by the disturbances earlier in the year, was still greatly limited by inadequate railway facilities. A special committee was set up during the year to ensure a fair distribution of the available space.

There were no excessive rains during the normal period, but unexpected downpours in November—normally a dry month, reduced output to some extent.

Fisheries

The river fisheries of the Gold Coast, though small in comparison with those of the sea, are not insignificant; the Volta, in particular, yields valuable supplies of fish to inland districts where it is greatly needed. The catch consists largely of catfish, *Mormyrus* sp., *Labeo* sp., and Niger perch, though many other species are represented in it. In the fifty miles of the Volta below the first rapids, fishing is chiefly by seine nets, with smaller catches by cast nets, limes, and basket traps. Above the rapids, the river bed throughout its course is rocky and is therefore unsuitable for seining, but good catches are made with set nets, and cast nets.

River fishing, like that of the sea, is a family affair; when the Volta falls in December the fishermen of the lower river move to the camps chosen by them for the coming season, usually on a sand-bank many miles upstream. There they work until July, sending their dried fish to the markets of Ashanti and Togoland. When the rising flood makes fishing difficult, they return to their home towns to farm, or perhaps to join in the sea fishing at Keta.

The *Sardinella* fishery of the Accra district had a good season in 1948, with large and regular landings from June to September. Throughout this period, the sea temperature remained below 25° C, providing further evidence to confirm the observation made in several preceding years, that catches of *Sardinella amrita* may be expected when the sea temperature falls below this point. The good season of 1946 was similarly characterised by a steady low sea temperature, whereas in 1947 repeated fluctuations above and below 25° C were accompanied by corresponding variations in landings.

Experimental fishing with the motor surf-boat *Kanfla* was resumed in September, when a Master for this vessel arrived. The season was then almost over but the *Kanfla* continued fishing though fish was no longer plentiful. Her performance was satisfactory. It seems that craft of this type are well suited to the *Sardinella* fishery, though they can work only from the few places that offer some measure of shelter for moorings. Canning of *sardinella* at the Osu Fisheries Station was continued, and the products have again found a ready sale. For canning to be economically successful, however, it is necessary that the plant should remain in continuous operation throughout the year, and not only for the

four months of the fishing season. Experiments have therefore been undertaken in the preparation of other canned foods, and it seems possible that pineapple and grapefruit may provide the plant with alternative employment for at least a part of the period during which fish is scarce.

The Caranx fishery of the Keta district had a moderately good season, with some big catches. There were, however, several blank periods, some of which were due to an apparent absence of fish from the inshore waters, and some to spells of heavy seas that made fishing impossible.

To ascertain whether the Caranx was suitable for canning, a temporary plant was installed at Keta in September. Some 4,000 cans were prepared, of a plain pack and packs with tomato sauce and pepper sauce. They proved popular, and the experiment aroused considerable interest amongst the local fishing community: if production could be established on a commercial scale it would materially assist in the utilisation of the large quantity of fish available during the Caranx season.

Catches in the Volta River were of the same order as those of the previous year. The Volta fisheries survey was continued in the lower river and was expanded to the Northern Territories. Detailed records were made of the catches of typical seine nets working at eight points on the Volta and its tributary the Oti. It was found that these rivers were well stocked with fish at every point at which catches were recorded, and it seems that, in the north at least, the value of the river as a source of food could be greatly increased if it were fished more actively.

Mining

Mining, as in previous years, was confined to the mining of gold, diamonds, manganese ore and bauxite. A team of experts from the United Kingdom investigated the possibility of developing oil resources but considered that the quantity so far located was too small to make its exploitation an economic proposition.

Essential mining equipment remained difficult to obtain and this prevented the increase in production which had been anticipated.

A number of small strikes occurred without any major grievance being disclosed. The supply of labour showed some improvement towards the end of the year.

A temporary school for training in rescue apparatus and methods was opened at Aboso and a number of Africans successfully completed the course and were granted certificates under the regulations which were introduced in 1947. All shift bosses are now required to hold these certificates.

IV. CO-OPERATION

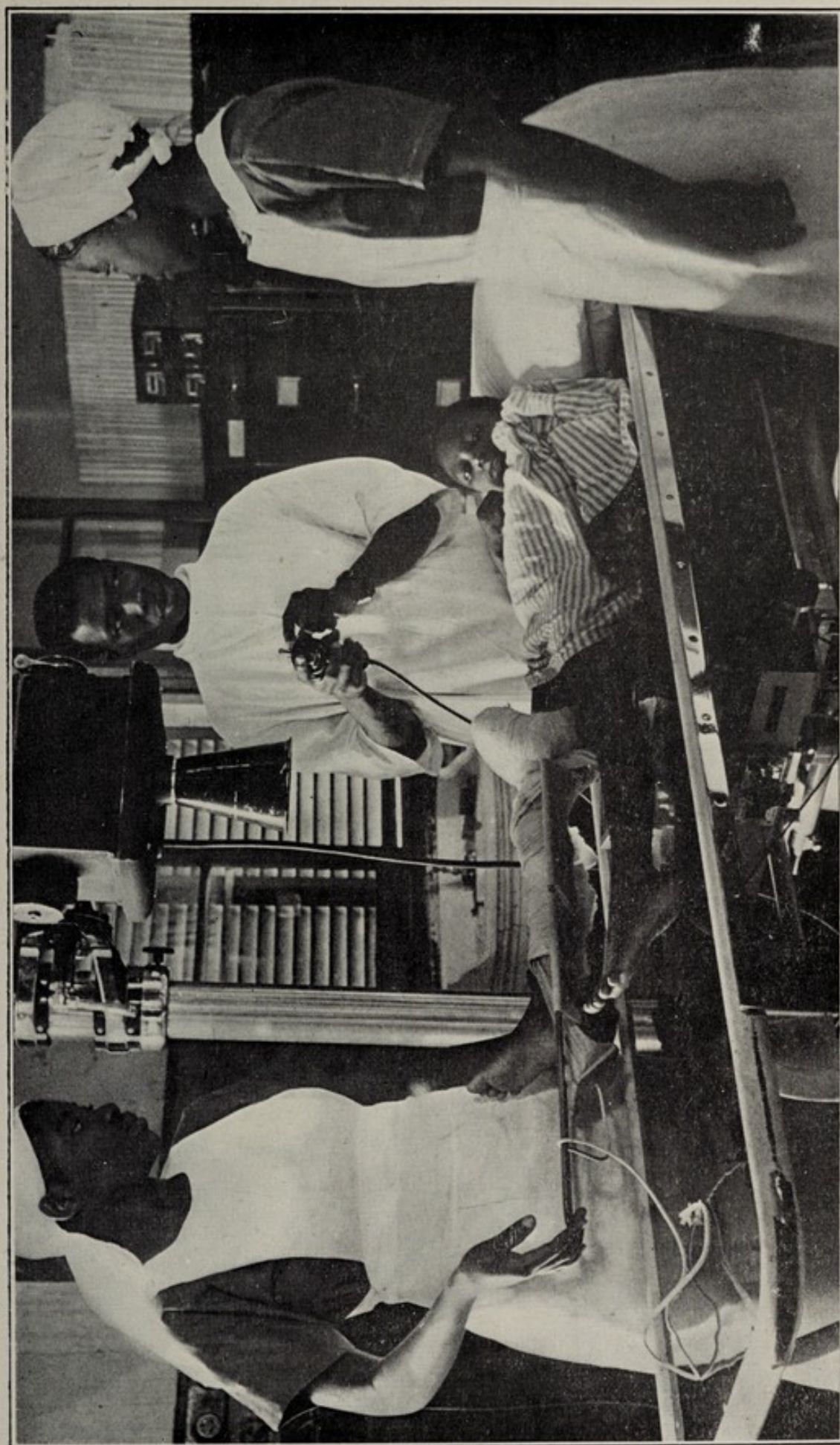
Co-operation in the Gold Coast is controlled by law, and a Registrar of Co-operative Societies, assisted by a staff of African and European experts in the principles of co-operation, is responsible for the administration of the Ordinance.

Since the end of the war the co-operative movement has expanded rapidly. During 1947 and 1948, for example, 161 new societies were registered, most of which were associations of cocoa producers. The tonnage handled by the cocoa co-operatives rose from 8,756 in 1946, to 14,418 in 1947, and, in 1948, to 21,942. Paid-up capital was not far short of £100,000 at the end of the year, while Reserves rose from £4,548 in 1947 to £12,876. Capital was invested in improved buildings at strategic centres, while a second set of premises, capable of holding 800 tons of cocoa, was acquired at Kumasi.

The April balance sheet of the Gold Coast Co-operative Bank, revealing the position at the end of the 1947-48 main crop cocoa season showed a surplus of £4,839, of which over £4,000 was appropriated to strengthen the Bank's reserve funds. The Bank issued loans amounting to £20,500, mostly for building purposes, while the marketing societies issued £32,998 in credit and recovered £30,884. Advantage was taken of the high price of cocoa to assist members in various parts of the country to redeem their farms. When the subscription of share capital is added to individual deposits, the total savings and investments of members during the year was about £40,000. With the prevailing high price of cocoa this figure was not completely satisfactory, and the importance of savings was repeatedly stressed as being an essential feature of responsible personal management.

There was an important development in the sphere of consumer co-operation, with the setting up of the Co-operative Wholesale Establishment and the secondment to that organisation, in an executive capacity, of an officer of the Department of Co-operation. This officer, a well-known African businessman, visited the United Kingdom in September and October to endeavour to obtain sources of supply for various goods.

The staff position in the Department of Co-operation showed some improvement. Two members of the junior staff were taking degree courses in the United Kingdom with a view to their appointment to the Senior Service, while four Inspectors attended a practical course in co-operation, also in the United Kingdom.



X-Ray instruction, Gold Coast Hospital



A Class at the Nurses Training College, Korle Bu.

CHAPTER VII

SOCIAL SERVICES

I. HEALTH

The Medical Department continued to suffer from shortage of staff (though less acutely than in 1947), and was considerably inconvenienced by the housing shortage.

More nurses were appointed, but the shortage of Nursing Sisters to train and supervise them remained so acute that in some hospitals senior nurses were perforce called upon to perform duties properly undertaken only by a Nursing Sister.

Vital Statistics for the year 1948 are not available for inclusion in the present report. The following statistics are taken from the Report of the Medical Department for the year 1947 :—

Total estimated population	...	...	...	...	3,962,692
Estimated population of Registration Areas	...	...	...	...	355,780
Birth rate per 1,000 persons living	...	...	...	...	39.7
Death rate per 1,000 persons living	...	...	...	...	27.4
Infantile mortality rate	...	...	...	...	117
Still birth rate per 1,000 total births	...	...	...	...	73
Maternal mortality per 1,000 total births	...	...	...	...	19.2
Deaths from respiratory diseases per 1,000 deaths registered	...	...	...	...	118
Deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis per 1,000 deaths registered	...	...	...	...	91
Deaths from intestinal diseases per 1,000 deaths registered	...	...	...	...	75
Deaths from malaria per 1,000 deaths registered	...	...	...	...	103
Deaths due to starvation	...	...	...	...	24

The following are among the principal diseases prevalent in the Gold Coast: tuberculosis, malaria, trypanosomiasis, yaws, diseases of the enteric group, smallpox, cerebro-spinal meningitis, leprosy, venereal diseases, nephritis, and affections of the respiratory system. No statistics are available of the occupations in which these diseases mainly occur.

The following statistics for the European population also relate to the year 1947 :—

	<i>Officials</i>	<i>Non-Officials</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Number of Europeans resident	962	3,794	4,756
Number invalided	29	43	72
Number of Deaths	6	11	17

There were two fatal cases of yellow fever (one male and one female) during the year. One case occurred in Accra and the other in Kumasi.

Outbreaks of cerebro-spinal meningitis and smallpox occurring simultaneously in the remote eastern sector of the Northern Territories placed a great strain on the resources of the Department. Officers of all ranks fought the epidemics with the greatest devotion in conditions of unusual hardship. The areas affected by cerebro-spinal meningitis were Kusasi, Navrongo, Mamprusi, Dagomba, Eastern Gonja and Krachi. There were in all 11,002 cases, 868 of which proved fatal. Smallpox broke out also in widely separated places in the South, though not on an epidemic scale, except in the Winneba-Swedru area in the Cape Coast District, where there were 199 cases with 61 deaths. In these outbreaks, over 300,000 vaccinations and re-vaccinations were carried out. A total of 1,265 cases of this disease with 242 deaths was recorded in the country.

Preventive measures against smallpox were instituted both in the Gold Coast and on the frontier of Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship and French Togoland, where a combined vaccination drive was undertaken by the British and French authorities. During the year, a total of 1,377,827 vaccinations were carried out throughout the whole country.

Free mass treatment for yaws was continued under the Specialist appointed for the control of endemic and epidemic diseases. This Office also carried out a campaign for the treatment of trypanosomiasis. During the year, the mass resurvey of yaws in the Dagomba area was completed. The campaign was extended to Ejura and Nkoranza in Ashanti. The total number of cases treated was 12,809. The teams in the Dagomba area also treated 1,421 relapse cases, some of which were incurable. The increased labour power rendered available by the Yaws Campaign is a noteworthy feature in the areas where the teams operated.

The Trypanosomiasis Campaign was continued during the year. A survey was carried out of the strip of Mampong (Ashanti) District which lines the west bank of the Volta to the South of Krachi. The whole of Ejura and parts of the Attebubu area were also surveyed. A treatment centre was opened in Yeji. In Dagomba, a complete survey was made of the area within 20 miles of the French Frontier. A resurvey of the part of Sunyani area west of Wam Pamu was also carried out. In all about 85,441 persons were examined during the Campaign. Of these, only 342 persons were found to be infected. All these figures are based on an advance report: full details are not yet available.

There are four hospitals for senior staff and persons of equivalent status not employed by Government in Accra, Takoradi, Kumasi and Tamale, and a small annexe attached to the hospital

in Cape Coast ; 29 general hospitals, 22 of which are under the direct control of Medical Officers and seven at present under the charge of African Dispensers ; two welfare clinics in Accra and Kumasi ; seven contagious diseases hospitals in different parts of the country ; one mental hospital in Accra and one main leper settlement at Ho.

Specialists in medicine and surgery are stationed in Accra, Cape Coast, Sekondi-Takoradi and Kumasi. These officers are available for consultation in their respective areas.

The maternity hospital at Accra provides pre-natal and post-natal treatment and medical attention in child-birth. These services are also available at the hospitals in all the main centres. Attendances at the various child welfare and ante-natal clinics continued to increase. These centres are growing in popularity and expectant mothers regard a visit to them as a pleasant social event.

An interesting feature of departmental activity was the opening of dressing stations in rural areas in the Colony, Ashanti and the Northern Territories. These dressing stations are stocked with medicines provided by the Medical Department and are run at present by nurses of the Department on the behalf of Native Administrations, which will assume full responsibility for them when their own staff, at present under instruction at Kintampo, have completed their training. Another feature was the provision of three mobile dispensaries which operate in the Colony and Ashanti. These dispensaries are well stocked with medicines and are under the charge of nurses.

The Red Cross Society continued to do useful work. During the year, an expansion scheme which called for the raising of £20,000 by voluntary subscriptions was inaugurated. The money is to be spent on mobile maternity and child welfare work. Five mobile maternity and child welfare clinics under construction before the end of the year are expected to be put in service early in 1949. They are to be supplied with drugs by the Medical Department on a repayment system.

The Society also supplied milk to necessitous mothers free of charge at weighing centres for children.

The relation between population and hospital beds was as follows :—

Gold Coast Colony	...	...	0·52 beds per 1,000 population.
Ashanti	...	...	0·31 beds per 1,000 population.
Northern Territories	...	...	0·17 beds per 1,000 population.

Togoland under United Kingdom

Trusteeship ... 0.17 beds per 1,000 population. In addition to the 33 hospitals, there are 38 village dispensaries distributed throughout the rural areas. These village dispensaries are under the charge of African nurses.

The 16-bedded hospital at the Prince of Wales College, Achimota and the Agogo hospital, which is maintained by the Basel Mission, continued to provide for medical needs of people living nearby. The mining companies also maintain well-equipped hospitals for the care of their employees.

During the year Dr. Douglas Millar, obstetrician and gynaecologist, Dr. F. R. G. Heaf, tuberculosis specialist, and Professor Andrew Topping, specialist in social and preventive medicine, visited the Colony under the Nuffield Scholarships Scheme.

Three medical scholars went to the United Kingdom during the year. Twenty-six Government medical scholars and five Government dental scholars are now in training there. One pharmacist scholar also left for the United Kingdom to take a degree in pharmacy under the Colonial Development and Welfare Scheme. Two students are now training as pharmacists in the United Kingdom.

Forty-two pupil midwives qualified for certificates during the year, seven of whom were Second Division Nurses. Twenty-seven students—seventeen Government and ten private—passed the pharmacy examination held in the Gold Coast in January and July, 1948. During the year, four student nurses passed their final state examination in general nursing at the Nurses Training College. They have been appointed Second Division Nurses and are at present undergoing a further course of training at the maternity hospital. Of the ten candidates who attempted the 1947 examination for the Certificate (West Africa) of the Royal Sanitary Institute, only two were successful. This year only two took the examination the results of which have not yet been published.

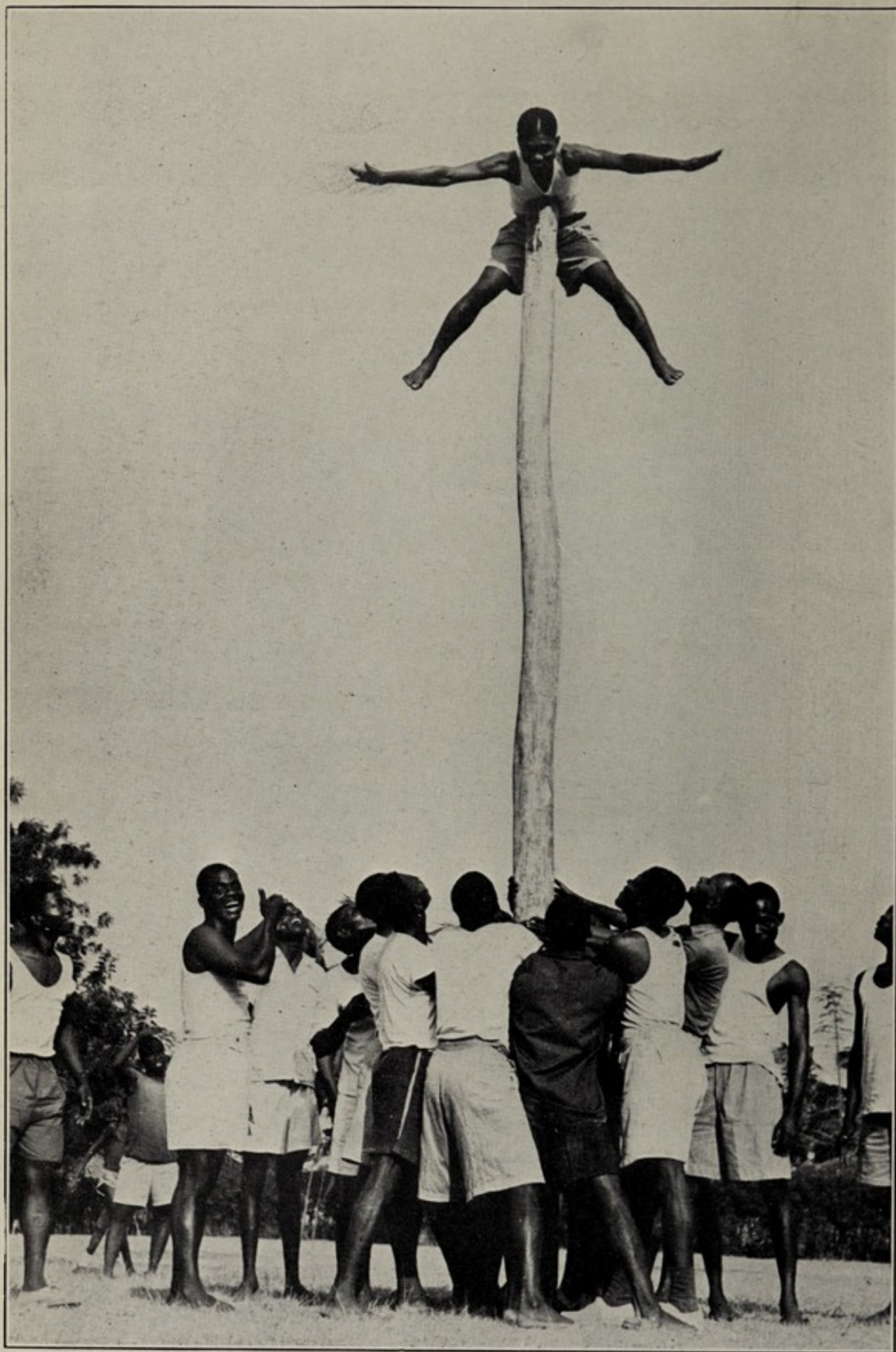
Leper centres continued to provide free treatment and maintenance for lepers. An increase in the subsistence allowance given to patients in these centres has improved the general standard of nutrition. The Leprosy Control Officer hopes shortly to make some far-reaching recommendations for the control of this disease.

Despite the great strain upon existing accommodation, it proved impossible to initiate any new constructional work during the year. Progress was, however, made with the building of the 60-bedded hospital already begun at Bolgatanga, and plans were advanced for the construction of a 40-bedded hospital at Hohoe.

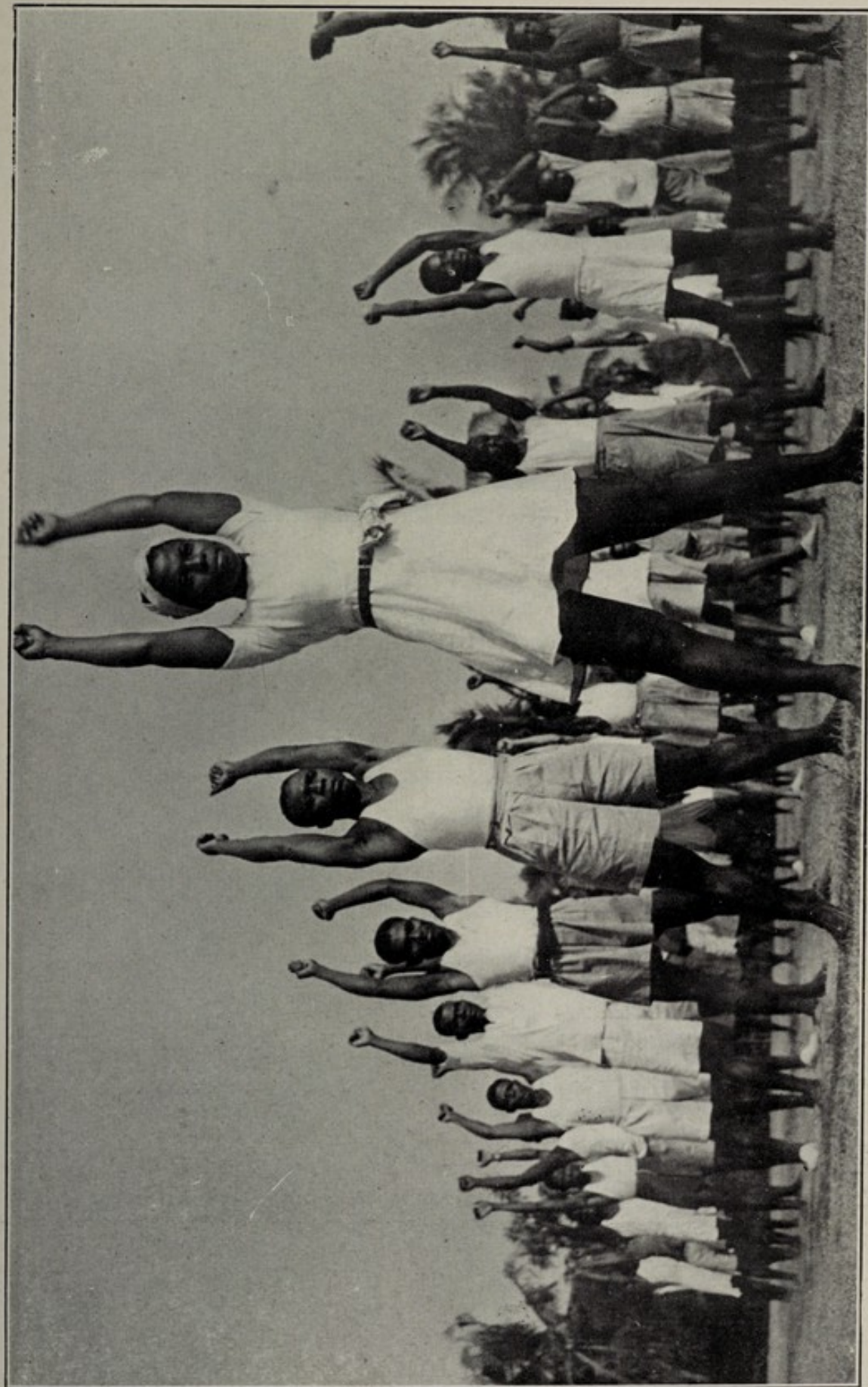
Plans were passed for a new maternity ward and a new female ward at Akuse, and for extensions to the hospital at Oda. A new dispensary was built in the hospital grounds at Axim, and



With the Social Development Team in Togoland : a village sewing class.



With the Social Development Team in Togoland : village games



With the Social Development Team in Togoland : Physical Training.



With the Social Development Team in Togoland : a literate constable comes to the aid of Doctor Laubach.

new buildings were completed at Korle Bu, Accra, to house the Nurses Training College. An up-to-date hospital with 400 beds is to be built at Kumasi : but its planning was delayed during the year by shortage of architectural staff. The hospital at Sekondi was moved to Effia Nkwanta half way between Sekondi and Takoradi. It has accommodation for 131 beds and 19 cots. A building for the training of microscopists at the Medical Research Institute was completed : pupils are already being trained there.

Lectures and talks on nutrition were given to social welfare workers, pupil nurses and others. It is proposed to hold an annual school in nutrition whose students will be able to spread to all parts of the country some knowledge of the essentials of an adequate diet. A system of mobile nutrition units is also to be instituted which will have the same object.

II. EDUCATION

General

The demand for education has increased steadily in the last two decades and has reached very great proportions. An integrated ten-year plan for a large-scale development of facilities for education was drawn up by Government in 1946 in accordance with principles of policy which had already been adopted and were being applied. The plan provided for a wide extension of facilities for primary education, the production of many thousands of teachers, the establishment of new types of institutions for trade and technical education, and a progressive improvement in the quality of secondary schools and an increase in their number and output. The plan represented, however, only a first, if a long, step forward towards universal education. For financial reasons and because of the present shortage of teachers, it has been suggested that it may not be possible to provide the basic six-year course of primary education for all children of school-going age in less than 20-25 years from now.

The Government exercises general control over the educational system in accordance with the provisions of two Education Ordinances—one for the Colony and Ashanti and the other for the Northern Territories. In the Colony and Ashanti, the great majority of the schools are owned and managed by Missions and Churches. In the Northern Territories, all but a few are Native Authority schools. The Central Advisory Committee on Education, composed of representatives of the Education Department, the Missions, the Gold Coast Teachers' Union and prominent members of the Community, advises on practical details of policy and administration. In the Colony and Ashanti, District Education Committees advise on local education matters, mainly allocation of grants-in-aid and the opening and extension of schools.

Primary Education

The basis of the educational system is the six-year infant-junior primary course. The medium of instruction is the pupil's own vernacular. English is taught as a subject and, by the end of the course, pupils have a command of the speaking, reading and writing of the language sufficient to enable them to change over to it as the medium of instruction in their further education or, in the case of those who leave school, to continue their interest in English reading.

A selection of pupils proceed to a four-year senior primary course.

Excepting, of course, the Gold Coast languages (the teaching of which as a subject is continued in the senior primary and the secondary schools) the subjects of the curriculum are all on the time-tables of corresponding institutions in the United Kingdom. But the fundamental importance of relating teaching to the circumstances and needs of the community is fully recognised and it is reflected in the content of syllabuses of instruction. For example, prominence is given to practical hygiene (which includes the treatment of minor ailments and wounds) and to village sanitation. In upwards of a hundred schools there are Junior Links of the Gold Coast Branch of the British Red Cross Society. In some senior primary schools in rural areas, agriculture and various handicrafts are becoming a central medium of education and it is intended that this type of education should be introduced in an increasing number of schools when specialist teachers become available. In the teaching of history, geography and Civics (which deals, *inter alia*, with the duties and rights of a citizen) and of other subjects, an endeavour is made in all schools to give the pupils some understanding of the affairs of their country and of the part the educated citizen can play in promoting the general welfare. Housecraft is taught on very practical lines in a large and increasing number of senior primary girls' schools and in co-educational schools of the same type. The subject includes needlework, cookery, hygiene, nutrition and child-welfare.

Primary schools may be divided into four categories :—

- (1) Government schools financed entirely by the Central Government and managed by the Education Department ;
- (2) Assisted Schools : the great majority of these institutions are conducted by Missions and Churches and a few by Native Authorities ; all receive grants-in-aid from the Central Government amounting to about 80 per cent of their salary bills ;
- (3) Designated Schools : these are conducted by Missions, Churches and Native Authorities and receive substantial grants-in-aid from Native Authorities ;
- (4) Non-Assisted Schools : these include a very considerable number which receive small grants of a few pounds a year each from Native Authorities.

The designation of schools was introduced in 1947. The pressing demand for education has resulted in the opening, during the last decade, of many hundreds of infant-junior Mission, Church and Native Authority schools without regard to long-term financial implications. These new schools have proved to be mostly of indifferent quality, being staffed largely by untrained teachers on low, fixed salaries. Nevertheless, in deference to the demand, Native Authorities have accorded annually recurrent financial assistance to them, grants being individually small but in the aggregate substantial. Recently, however, trained teachers on incremental salary scales have begun to become available and in accordance with development plans the output of teachers should steadily increase. In the last two or three years, responsible citizens have become aware of the financial implications of the replacement of untrained by trained teachers and they have come to recognise the need for an orderly, controlled expansion of facilities for education throughout the next twenty years to avoid the danger of asking the country to pay more than it can provide for education at any particular stage in its economic development and thus to avoid the collapse of education finance.

The three main principles of policy which have been adopted with a view to achieving satisfactory development of facilities for primary education are : (1) the opening of new schools should be according to an orderly plan : (2) the Native Authorities should very carefully consider the number of schools they add each year to those they are already assisting financially ; and (3) they should choose, from time to time as their finances permit, a number of infant-junior schools for improvement or development—that is, for the appointment to them of trained teachers of whose steadily increasing salary bills they will have to meet a substantial part. The first selection of schools for “development” along the lines of this threefold policy was made in 1947, the schools so selected being grouped in the new category—“designated” schools.

Complete statistics in respect of enrolment for the year 1948 are not yet available. The total number of Government and assisted primary schools at the end of the year 1947 was 608, an increase of 30 over the previous year's total. Twelve of these new schools were for girls and the other 18 were for boys and girls. The enrolment in the 608 schools was 93,274 of whom 67,042 were boys and 26,232 girls. The increase in enrolment over 1946 was 5,743 including 2,792 girls. There were 149 designated senior primary schools with a total enrolment of 17,235 pupils. The number of designated infant-junior schools was 668. The number of known non-assisted primary schools (excluding designated schools) was 2,399.

All pupils pay fees, which in the aggregate make a substantial and necessary contribution to the finances of education. The fee income in Government and Assisted Primary Schools in 1947 was £110,658.

Secondary Education

In addition to Achimota Secondary School which is co-educational, there were in the year 1948 nine assisted secondary schools, five of them for boys and four for girls. The enrolment in the schools, including Achimota School, was 2,374 of whom 380 were girls. These figures show a substantial increase over the previous year, when there were 1,764 pupils attending secondary schools. Eighteen non-assisted secondary schools had a total enrolment of 2,148.

In December, 1947, 403 boys and 19 girls were presented for the School Certificate Examination of the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate. Of these, 259 boys and 17 girls were awarded certificates.

Plans to open a new assisted secondary school for boys, near Kumasi, were completed during 1948, and the first pupils were selected for the opening of the school in temporary buildings in February 1949. With the consent of the Asantehene, the new school is called Prempeh College. It is staffed by the Methodist and Presbyterian Educational Units and it is to be managed by a Board representative of the Administration, the Education Department, the Native Authority and the two Educational Units.

Trade and Technical Education

The Government Technical School is at present the focus of a new endeavour to develop technical education. The year opened with a task of primary importance, for a leeway of nearly six war years has to be made up in the full training of technical instructors. Twenty-four candidates, mostly ex-service tradesmen, were selected for the new two-year Teacher-training course designed to provide staff for the new Trade Training Centres and other educational institutions envisaged in the Ten-year Plan.

An intensive Clerical and Commercial course designed on "refresher" lines also commenced in January for 40 probationer Government clerks. The first batch passed out in June and returned to their Departments. A second group of 40 selected clerks began a course in October, but owing to acute shortage of accommodation at the Technical School, the course has been transferred to Accra as a day course.

A four-year Handicraft Teacher-training course for 20 students was commenced in September. In addition to this and the other courses mentioned, the chief courses of the School have been continued—namely, the normal four-year courses in Building Construction and Mechanical Engineering. There was a fresh intake of 35 students for these courses in September.

The Technical School has now greatly improved material facilities: a new blacksmith's shop and automobile instruction workshop have recently been constructed and equipped, and a new welding shop will soon be ready.

Trades Training Centres are in process of development. In July a Centre was opened at Asuansi with 20 metal-work students. Students were selected in January, 1949, for a Centre at Mampong, Ashanti. A centre has been approved for Tamale.

It is hoped to have a new Technical Institute built on a site already chosen at Kumasi, to provide part-time day and evening courses for men and women, covering the technology of a range of trades and crafts.

The Training of Teachers

The training of teachers is of special importance in a rapidly expanding educational system. The principal general training courses are: (1) a four-year post-primary course or a two-year post-secondary course for the Certificate A which qualifies teachers for employment in the senior primary and infant-junior schools and (2) a two-year post-primary course for Certificate B which qualifies the holders for posts in the infant-junior schools. Courses are open to men and women alike, special modification being made in them in the interests of women students.

The Certificate A course for men is provided at five institutions, one of which, Achimota Teacher-training College, now restricts itself to the post-secondary two-year course only. The total enrolment of men in 1948 was 592. Six institutions provide the Certificate A course for women, with a total enrolment, at the beginning of 1948, of 379.

Nine institutions provide the Certificate B course for men and one for women. This course was introduced only a few years ago and several of the colleges are working in temporary buildings owing to the grave difficulties arising from implementing approved building projects.

The total enrolment of teachers in training at the beginning of 1948 was 1,526. This figure shows a considerable increase over the previous year, when the number was 1,266.

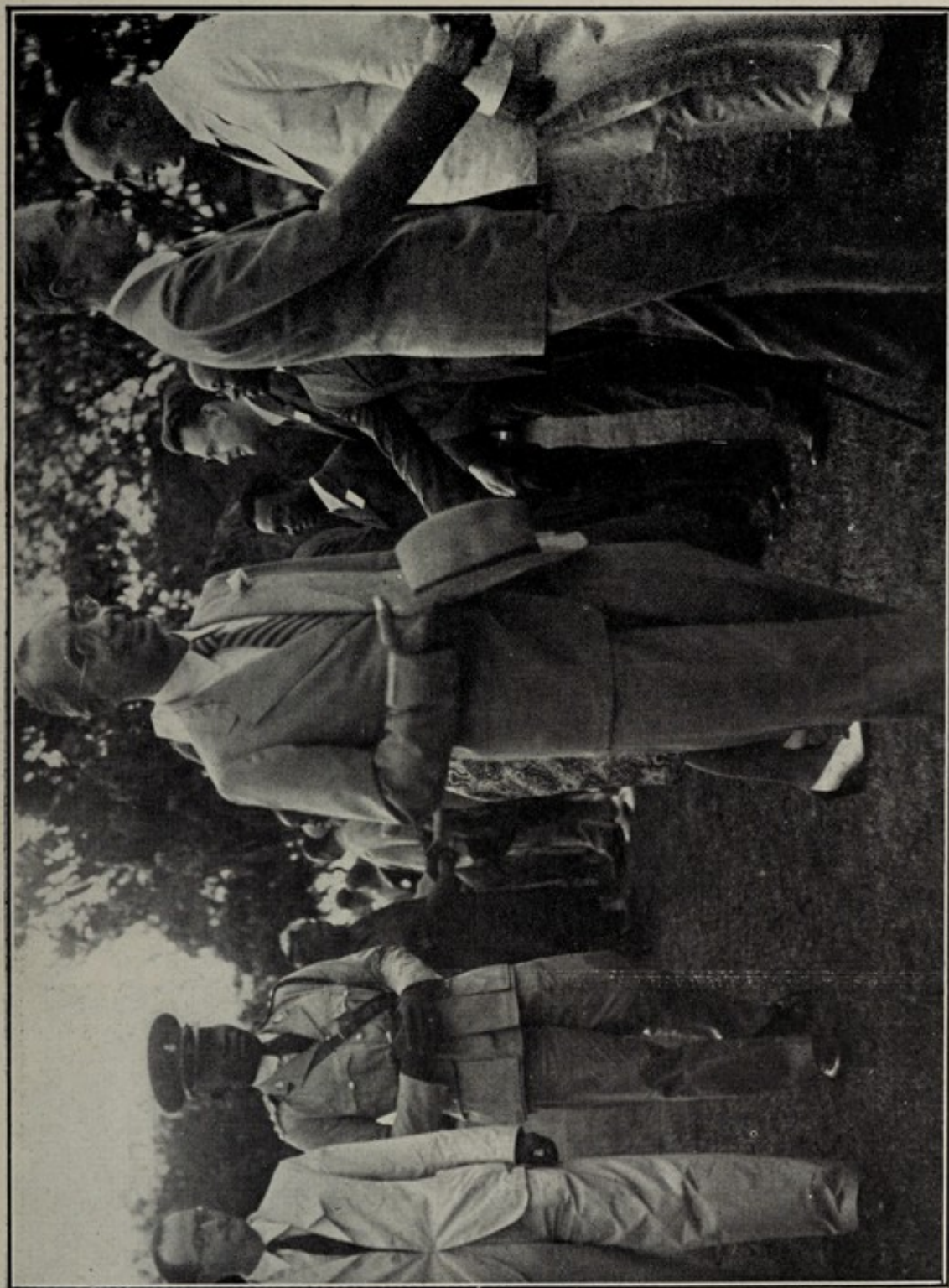
The " Mangin " Report : (Sessional Paper No. VI of 1947)

As a result of this Report, containing recommendations of the Committee appointed during 1947 and since adopted by Government, improved salary scales have been introduced for all teachers in Assisted and Designated schools, giving them virtual parity with Government teachers of like qualifications.

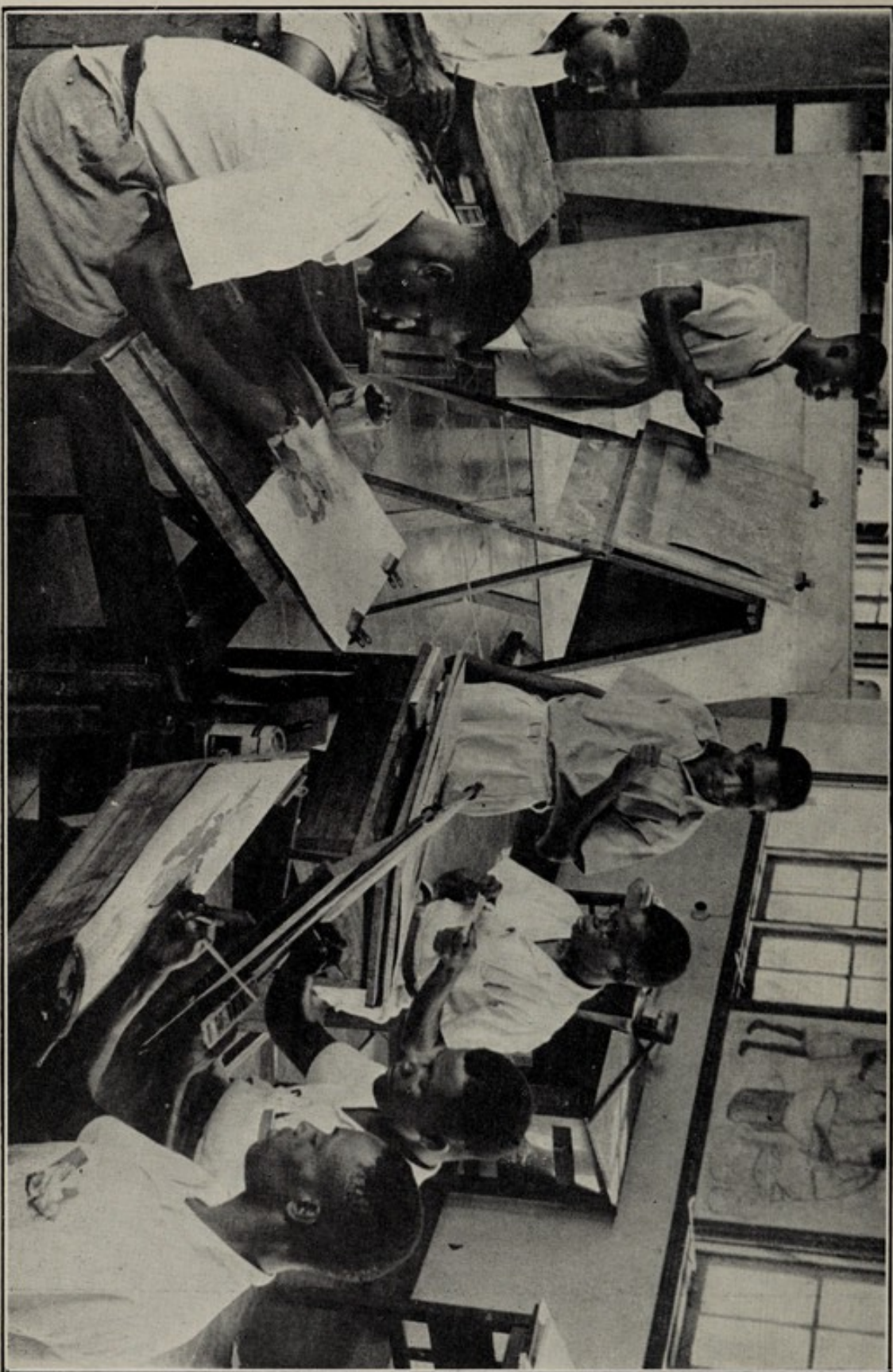
The financial burden imposed by the new salary scales is heavy, the estimated increase rising from about £175,000 in 1947 to £485,000 in 1956. The increase is being met mainly from Government revenues, and partly from Native Authority revenues and from an increase in school fees. Government bears the main part of the increase in respect of Assisted Schools, in which the majority of the more highly-salaried teachers are employed. Additional Government grants-in-aid have also been made to Missions for increased supervisory and clerical staff required for an expanding educational system, and the higher salaries for such staff necessitated by the general improvement of salaries in the country. Native Authorities bear a large part of the expenditure on salaries in Designated Schools, where fewer certificated teachers are as yet employed, and where the increased cost is therefore small compared with that in Assisted Schools. A considerable number of certificated teachers previously dispersed in non-assisted schools were transferred in 1948 to strengthen the staffs of Designated Schools, and as others become available from teacher-training colleges and reach the upper sections of their incremental salary scales the expenditure to be met by Native Authorities will rise considerably. The number of schools which can be " designated " in future years will depend closely on the extent to which Native Authorities are able and willing to meet this expenditure.

Scholarships

A scholarships scheme, in existence since 1944 for the higher education and professional training of staff for the secondary schools and teacher-training colleges of the Educational Units (the Missions and Churches which conduct assisted schools), is financed partly by a grant made from Colonial Development and Welfare funds and partly from Gold Coast revenue, the total sum involved being £153,800. To date 115 scholarships, including 33 for women, have been awarded for courses in the United Kingdom, five for agricultural training in Nigeria and 43 for Intermediate University courses locally. The courses for which scholarships to the United Kingdom have been awarded are as follows :— Arts 34, Science 6, Arts and Crafts 3, Domestic Science 4, Linguistics 4, Physical Education 3, Teacher-training 60 and Bursarial training 1. Twenty-two students including 12 women proceeded to the United Kingdom in 1948 and a further 26 are scheduled to leave in 1949; of these 9 are women.



His Excellency Sir Gerald Creasy with Sir Leslie M'Carthy at the opening of the
new University College.



An art class at Achimota.

Under a similar scholarships scheme for the training of Education Department staff, six students proceeded to the United Kingdom in 1948 making a total of 39 scholarships awarded for courses in the United Kingdom as follows :— Degree Studies 7, Arts and Crafts 5, Domestic Science 1, Linguistics 2, Sociology 1, Teacher-training and Education 17, Building Technology 2, Engineering 4. Of these scholarships 11 were awarded to women.

Under scholarships schemes administered by the Colonial Secretary's Office 14 scholarships, three of which were for women, were awarded in 1948 to members of the Education Department for the following courses :— Arts 1, Science 1, Arts and Crafts 4, Physical Education 1, Teacher-training and Education 4, School Broadcasting 2 and Secretarial training 1. Eleven of these scholars proceeded to the United Kingdom in 1948 and the remainder will be sent in 1949.

Higher Education

The University College of the Gold Coast was formally opened by His Excellency the Governor on 11th October, 1948.

This important event marked the conclusion of much preparatory work done in 1947 and 1948. In January, 1947, a delegation of the Inter-University Council for Higher Education in the Colonies visited the Gold Coast and made recommendations as to the development of facilities for higher education in the Colony. In March, 1947, it was announced in Legislative Council that the Secretary of State for the Colonies agreed in principle to the establishment of a University College in the Gold Coast. In July, 1947, the Gold Coast Government appointed an Interim Standing Committee to advise on the development of facilities for higher education pending the establishment of an autonomous University College, and to advise, also, on planning for a Regional College to provide courses of general and vocational training of a standard between that of a secondary school and the University. The work of this Committee was greatly facilitated by the appointment, in February, 1948, of Mr. D. M. Balme, D.S.O., D.F.C., as Principal-Designate of the College for University education.

In August, 1948, an Ordinance was passed by the Legislative Council establishing the University College of the Gold Coast as an autonomous institution under a Council which is a body corporate with complete control of the general policy and property of the College. The Ordinance also provided for the establishment of an Academic Board, the chief functions of which are to advance research and to be responsible for the academic policy, regulation of courses of study and examinations held by the College.

The University College is at present housed in temporary accommodation at Achimota. A site for permanent buildings has been selected, and architects have been engaged. Satisfactory progress has been made in the recruitment of staff. Forty students have been admitted, sixteen into the Faculty of Science, fifteen into the Faculty of Arts, and nine into the Faculty of Commerce. These are in addition to fifty students transferred from the former Prince of Wales College, Achimota.

Extramural Studies

The short and very successful preliminary course organised by the Oxford University Delegacy for Extramural Studies in 1947 was followed up in 1948 by a more ambitious experiment when the Delegacy seconded a tutor, Mr. David Kimble, for a period of two years. The Resident Tutor has conducted, as his main enterprise, weekly classes in "Problems of Modern Government" at four centres, Accra, Kumasi, Cape Coast and Sekondi.

The Resident Tutor has also organised several week-end residential courses dealing with village problems. In each case the programme has included guest lecturers and a practical study-survey of a nearby village. Discussions have also been held on topical and controversial subjects at one-day schools which have been held at different centres; the widespread public interest in schools of this kind is shown by the fact that over 400 people were present at the school on "The Press and Public Opinion" which was held at Accra in September, 1948.

A demand for similar University Extension facilities is arising elsewhere than in the main centres of population. In several smaller towns, for instance, groups of enthusiasts have formed themselves into advance-guard committees and have arranged public meetings for the Resident Tutor to explain and illustrate the scope and nature of extramural studies.

Education of Girls and Women

Complete statistics of enrolment for 1948 are not yet available.

Primary Education

The number of girls attending Government or Government-Assisted Primary Schools in 1947 showed an increase of 2,792 and 5,981 respectively on the previous year. Those completing the ten-year course of Primary Education and sitting for the Primary School Leaving Certificate Examination in 1947 numbered 1,135. The number of approved housecraft centres has been increased to 92.

Secondary Education

An increase of 58 (18 per cent approximately) has been shown in the number of girls attending secondary schools in 1948. A beginning with development has been made in a field hitherto very limited.

Teacher Training

There are the three available courses referred to in the section on the training of teachers in this Report, and also the specialist course in Housecraft at Achimota Training College for those already with some experience in teaching. The external Teacher's Certificate examination for untrained teachers also continues.

Post-Secondary and Scholarship Courses

Two women are now taking Arts Degree courses at the University College of the Gold Coast; an earlier section of this Report indicates that a steadily increasing number of women are proceeding to the United Kingdom on scholarships. Forty-one have also gone as private students.

III. SOCIAL WELFARE

The encouragement of community centres or social clubs and the supervision of young offenders released on probation continued to occupy much of the time of Welfare Officers.

Juvenile Groups were successfully organized at the Asawasi Housing Estate centre in Kumasi and at four older centres in the Eastern Province. A play centre for children under six proved a popular innovation at Sekondi.

In the Northern Territories, the supervision of social clubs supported by Government remained in the hands of District Commissioners. Elsewhere, this duty was performed by Assistant Welfare Officers, who also helped any independent club seeking their advice.

Plans were approved and contracts sanctioned during the year for several new centres, including one at Berekum which is the gift of Messrs. Cadbury. The new buildings planned for the Accra centre will be the gift of the United Africa Company.

Probation Officers continued to assist the juvenile courts, of which there are now three in the Gold Coast. In pursuance of orders of these Courts, they assumed responsibility for the direct supervision of a number of young offenders; others were sent to the Boys' Industrial School at Swedru (which is not to be confused with the Industrial Institution maintained by the Prisons Department) for juvenile criminals, others again were sent to the Remand and Probation Home at Accra. A second remand home has now been opened in Kumasi and a third is planned for Sekondi-Takoradi.

The Industrial School can now take 192 boys. Its staff of 16 includes three Assistant Welfare Officers and instructors in carpentry, weaving, shoemaking, tailoring and building. Clothing and furniture required by the school are made on the premises, and three experimental buildings are being constructed by the boys themselves. The curriculum includes farming. Leisure time is devoted to basket making and other forms of handwork.

One of the Assistant Welfare Officers on the staff of the school supervises the "after care" of boys discharged from it on licence. Lack of trained staff limits the extent of this supervision.

Women Assistant Welfare Officers are employed on a number of duties—in community centres, visiting and instructing women prisoners and visiting tenants in Government housing estates.

The hostel in Accra managed by the Young Women's League has been closed for lack of patronage.

Two other institutions in which the Social Welfare Department is interested made encouraging progress: the Child Care Society, by opening a hostel for orphaned and destitute children in Accra, and the Society of Friends of the Lepers, a voluntary body, by collecting more money to provide amenities for leper patients.

Housing

Continued efforts were made to relieve the congestion prevailing in the larger towns. In Accra more than one hundred and fifty of the temporary two-roomed dwellings erected after the 1939 earthquake were converted into permanent houses; in addition nearly 300 new single rooms were built. In Kumasi, over forty new houses and nearly 200 single rooms were erected on the Asawasi Housing Estate. There was some new building on the housing estates at Sekondi-Takoradi and Cape Coast. Progress was, however, limited everywhere by the continued shortage of supervisory staff, materials and labour described in the Annual Report on the Gold Coast for 1947. The general policy outlined in that Report remains unchanged.

On the Accra Housing Estates, tenants are permitted to buy their houses on easy terms. Instalments may be spread over any period up to thirty years. On estates outside Accra, all houses are let on rent.

Town Planning

The Planning Committees of the Town and Country Planning Board worked throughout the year on the elaboration of statutory schemes for Accra, Kumasi, Cape Coast and Sekondi-Takoradi.

The first preliminary scheme for part of Sekondi-Takoradi was approved by the Governor in December. Two other schemes—the first preliminary scheme for Korle Gonno, a suburb of Accra, and the first part of the initial preliminary scheme for Cape Coast—were ready by the end of the year for submission to Government. Final consultations between interested Departments took place on the second part of the Cape Coast preliminary scheme, the second preliminary scheme for Sekondi-Takoradi and the scheme for the central area of Accra.

IV. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Towards the end of the year the Social Development Officer with a mobile team of assistants launched an experimental campaign in Togoland. In consequence of the success of this campaign, plans have been prepared for the expansion of Social Development as a branch of the Department of Social Welfare and Housing.

The kind of training that will impart a simple, practical knowledge of the organisation of voluntary social service activities can be given in short, intensive courses of 3-4 weeks, if the instructors are good and those who attend the courses are keen to learn.

Experience has shown that such courses can be organised, without insuperable difficulties, in almost any small rural centre in any part of the country—and that they fill a need everywhere.

The best instruments for giving this training are mobile teams of mass education specialists, but the teams' work cannot be fully effective unless their members receive the full and whole-hearted co-operation of educated men and women in the areas of their operation—whether these persons are employed by the central Government, Native Administrations, Missions, commercial firms, etc., or are privately engaged in any vocation.

Briefly, the teams give a training that will enable the educated young people in any area—clerks, teachers, storemen, junior Government officers, traders, Native Administration officials, etc.—to help organise in the area where they reside such worthwhile social service activities as will—

- (a) interest themselves,
- (b) help raise the general standard of culture and understanding,
- (c) contribute towards stimulating village life generally and thereby, it is hoped, prevent the drift of many of the young people to the towns.

In addition, the teams will also, in co-operation with the local Native Administration, strive to induce some of the younger, more active members of the community to work alongside the skilled craftsmen in the teams, in helping to carry out minor works of improvement in the village.

In order that the work started by the teams in each area should not flag when the teams have passed on, one trained member will be dropped by each team, to remain on behind in the area, keeping contact with those who attended the courses, and assisting them, with technical knowledge and material, to maintain and develop what has been started, and acting as a channel of communication between them and the Bureau which it is intended to set up for the publication of educational literature in the vernaculars.

V. CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

During the past year, the work of the British Council in the Gold Coast has been strengthened and expanded by the addition to the staff of a Functional Officer whose special abilities have been directed towards the development of music and drama. The music, orchestral and drama groups in Accra have, in consequence, been very active and attracted many new members. The first two groups produced Handel's "Messiah" on 22nd December; the drama group is shortly to produce a play. The small concerts and recitals given at British Council House in Accra throughout the year proved most popular.

The work of local artists was displayed at a number of art exhibitions. They were well attended. Lectures and debates were also held regularly.

A junior membership introduced for the first time met with marked success. Another feature of the year was the inauguration of a sports section, with separate groups for cricket and hockey.

The Council's cinema van made extensive tours throughout the Gold Coast and Togoland. It visited a different area each month, giving cinema shows to schools, training colleges and social centres throughout the country.

Periodicals of all kinds, sets of plays, gramophone records, sheet music, coloured pictures and photographs were distributed to 127 schools, colleges and other institutions.

Libraries

A five-year plan providing for the extension of the library services, so well begun by the British Council at Accra, was approved in principle by the Finance Committee of the Legislature. The plan, which is based on a statutory corporation to be financed by Gold Coast Government funds, foreshadows the building of regional

libraries in Kumasi and Sekondi-Takoradi, a scholarship scheme for the training of African librarians and the provision of travelling vans to cover the country. It is hoped that the British Council will be able to continue its very valuable assistance by providing qualified supervisory staff for the five-year period.

1948 was a particularly busy year for the Accra Library (the " Aglionby " Library). A section of it was opened to children in May ; the use made of it passed all expectations, and membership had to be restricted. Application was made to the Education and Welfare Trust of the Commonwealth Trust, Limited for money to build special libraries for children in Accra. The Trust responded generously with a donation of £3,000 which will, it is hoped, suffice to provide three children's libraries. The story hours for children held in the Accra library have proved most popular.

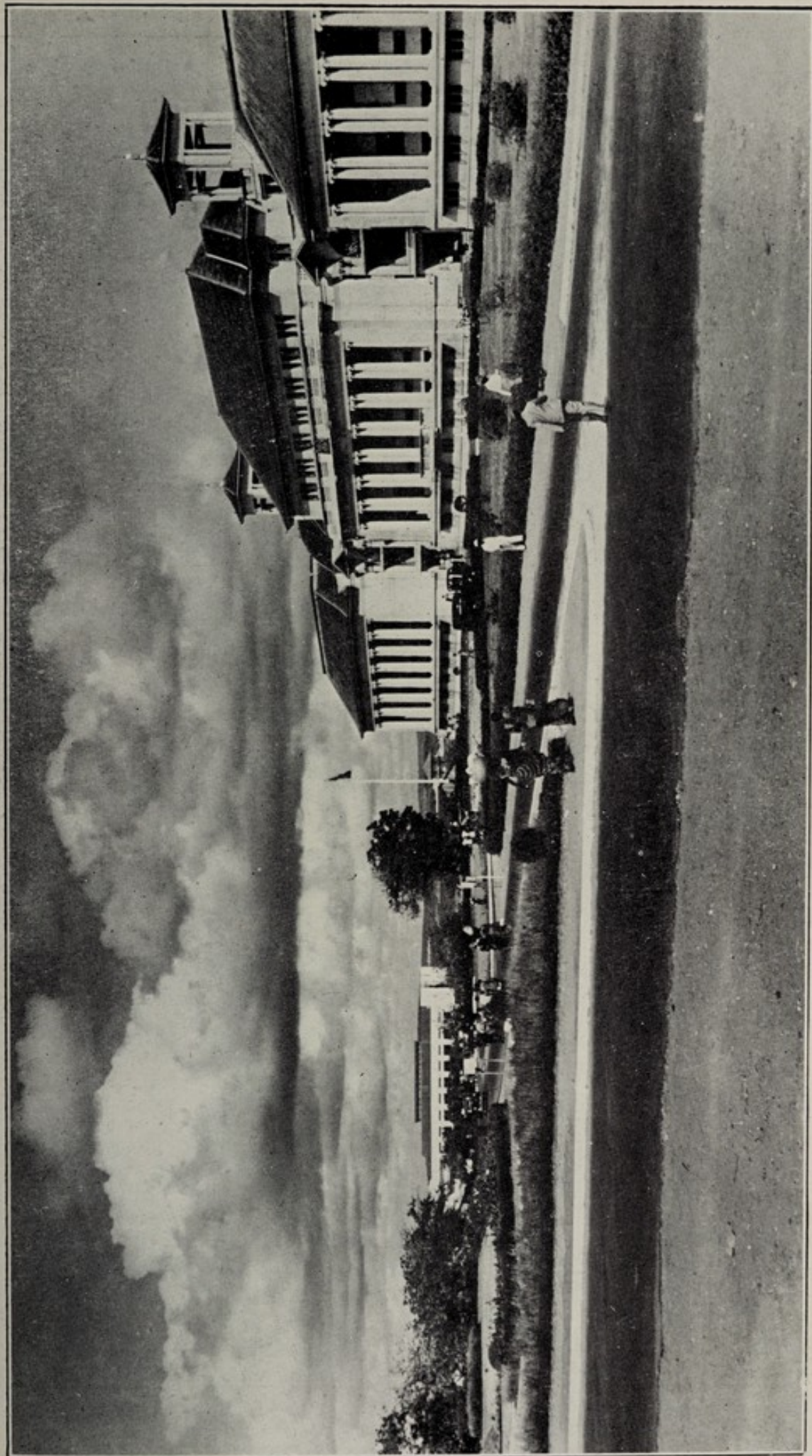
Statistics are given in Appendix X. The training of staff continued. One candidate, who had passed Group A of the Library Association's Registration Examination in May, left for the United Kingdom on a British Council scholarship in July to continue his training at Loughborough School of Librarianship. Two other candidates sat for the Registration Examination in May and three others are reading for it.

CHAPTER VIII

LEGISLATION

Thirty Ordinances were enacted during the year among the most important of which are :—

- (a) The University College of the Gold Coast Ordinance (No. 6 of 1948) ;
 - (b) The Achimota School Ordinance (No. 7 of 1948) ;
 - (c) The Achimota Teacher-Training College Ordinance (No. 8 of 1948) ;
 - (d) The Labour Ordinance (No. 16 of 1948) ;
 - (e) The Gold Duty Ordinance (No. 18 of 1948) which imposes a duty on gold won, calculated on a new and more equitable basis ;
 - (f) The Medical Practitioners and Dentists Registration (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 25 of 1948). This Ordinance provides a new and more satisfactory machinery for disciplinary proceedings, and brings the local practice into line with that followed in the United Kingdom ;
 - (g) The Gold Coast Agricultural Development Ordinance (No. 27 of 1948), which establishes an Agricultural Development Corporation whose activities will be independent of, but complementary to, those of the Industrial Development Corporation which was established by Ordinance in 1947.
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The Supreme Court of the Gold Coast, Accra.



The mace bearer—Legislative Council.

CHAPTER IX

JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS

JUSTICE

The Supreme Court of the Gold Coast was established by the Courts Ordinance of 1935 which repealed, replaced and extended to Ashanti and the Northern Territories many of the provisions of the Supreme Court Ordinance of 1876. The Supreme Court, as constituted by this Ordinance, consists of the Chief Justice and so many puisne judges as the Governor may appoint in accordance with instructions from His Majesty the King. The Chief Justice and Puisne Judges of the Supreme Courts of Nigeria, Sierra Leone and the Gambia, are also judges of the Supreme Court of the Gold Coast. Supreme Court Judges sit at various places within the Gold Coast, discharging their duties within areas known as Judicial Divisions. The Chief Justice is President of the Court but his judicial powers are the same as those of the puisne judges.

The Supreme Court wields in the Gold Coast the jurisdiction which His Majesty's High Court of Justice exercises in England, it has also all the powers of the Lord Chancellor, with full liberty to appoint and control guardians of infants and keepers of the persons and estates of lunatics. The law it administers is subject to any other Ordinance granting or restricting powers, to the common law, to the doctrines of equity and to the Statutes of general application which were in force in England on the 24th of July, 1874.

African customary law is, however, the basis as well of most legal relationships existing between persons as of most domestic and contractual relations. Property, including land, is largely held in accordance with it. The Supreme Court is empowered to enforce its observance in cases where the parties are Africans and it is not contrary to "justice, equity and good conscience" or to any Ordinance. Indeed, even where one party is not an African, the strict enforcement of the English law is not required where substantial injustice would be done. On the other hand where it appears that parties, even though African, intended their obligations to be governed exclusively by English law, the customary law is inapplicable.

This interpretation of the law, which has produced some interesting results, has occupied much of the time of the Courts. Customary gifts of land, customary "death-bed dispositions" of property, and customary mortgages have received recognition.

Squatting has, in certain circumstances been held to result in a possessory title though wrongful occupation of land for any period, however long, would not in customary law result in any title.

The Supreme Court on the criminal side administers the Criminal Code, a codification of the English criminal law, which requires that no one shall be liable to punishment save in accordance with its provisions or the provisions of some other Ordinance. The code, though enacted 50 years ago and amended from time to time, has, like the Indian Penal Code, stood the test of time remarkably well. Procedure is governed by the Criminal Procedure Code of 1935 which replaced both the Criminal Procedure Ordinance of 1876 and the Criminal Evidence Ordinance of 1907. It follows in the main the principles of English law. Assizes are held quarterly.

Summary jurisdiction is exercised throughout the country by magistrates—in some places by stipendiary District Magistrates and in others by District Commissioners sitting as magistrates. Magistrates' courts, like the Supreme Court, are constituted under the Courts Ordinance. They are mainly occupied with offences punishable under the Criminal Code but hear also cases of contravention of the Ordinances governing Arms and Ammunition, Motor Traffic, Liquor Traffic and other subjects. Stipendiary District Magistrates are empowered to impose sentences of imprisonment not exceeding one year and fines not exceeding £100. District Commissioners may award six months and £50. Both may also hear civil suits for sums less than £150 and £100 respectively.

An amendment to the Courts Ordinance enacted in 1946 empowered the Governor to constitute Juvenile Courts. They have been set up in Accra, Sekondi and Kumasi, where the problem of child delinquency is most acute, and are composed either of three citizens selected from a panel of specially appointed Juvenile Court Magistrates or by a stipendiary magistrate sitting with two members of the panel. Juvenile courts are not allowed to sit at the same place and time as other courts, the public is excluded from their proceedings, and, where they exist, their jurisdiction is exclusive. Most members of the panels are Africans and some are women.

These courts are empowered to place convicted youths in the care of a relative or other suitable person or a Probation Officer or to send them to an Industrial School or Industrial Institution. They may order the parents of the offender to pay a fine or to enter into a bond to secure the good behaviour of their child and can order whipping.

The proceedings in all these courts are conducted in or interpreted into English. Judges and Counsel are robed as in England and the opening of an Assize is marked by traditional ceremony.

Certain offences are tried by Native Courts, traditional institutions which have been restricted, controlled, and developed to meet the needs of the present day.

The areas over which these courts, as now constituted, exercise jurisdiction correspond to traditional divisions of the country. They are established wherever the need for them is felt. On the civil side, they enjoy exclusive jurisdiction in suits between Africans concerning land, the installation or deposition of chiefs, constitutional relationships subsisting according to native custom and minor cases of debt or demand. Criminal offences against bye-laws made by Native Authorities and against the provisions of the Mosquitoes Ordinance and Native Customs Ordinance are also cognizable by them. In urban areas, most of the civil cases coming before the Native Courts concern debt recovery.

Appeals from their orders lie to District Commissioners sitting as magistrates, except in land cases, the appellate authority for which is the Lands Division of the Supreme Court. The Divisional Courts of the Supreme Court are empowered to hear second appeals from the orders of magistrates.

The table in Appendix IX showing the volume of work performed in the financial year 1947-48 by Native Courts indicates the large part these courts play in the life of the people.

In 1945, steps were taken to form a special division of the Supreme Court to deal with the problem of litigation over land. The original idea of specialist Land Court Judges has proved unworkable in practice, and all the Judges have now been assigned to this division in order that they may have the necessary jurisdiction to deal with the rising volume of litigation on this subject throughout the Colony. This expedient has solved difficulties affecting the personal jurisdiction of the Judges, but the fact that jurisdiction in land cases is vested in a special division and not in the Supreme Court as a whole still complicates the general problem of jurisdiction.

Almost all titles to land are governed by native customary law. This, in the main, is still well suited to rural conditions, but a severe strain is put upon it when it is applied in urban districts to strictly defined plots with permanent buildings.

The only urban area in which the position can be considered satisfactory is Kumasi, where the form of land Registry has been established and the basic titles converted into leaseholds in English form.

In Ashanti and the Northern Territories, the court of the Chief Commissioner is specially empowered to hear land disputes between Chiefs. The Chief Commissioner of the Colony exercises similar powers in Southern Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship. Appeals from the orders of all three courts lie directly to the West African Court of Appeal.

Appeals from the Supreme Court also lie to the West African Court of Appeal. A new Order in Council (The West African Court of Appeal Order in Council 1948) has replaced the consolidated Orders in Council previously constituting the Court. The Court, as reconstituted, has two whole-time members (the President and a Justice of Appeal) who are not Supreme Court Judges of any of the West African Territories and who devote themselves wholly to the hearing of appeals. The Judges of the several West African Territories are, however, still members of the Court, which is normally constituted of the President, Justice of Appeal and the Chief Justice of the Colony where the Court is sitting.

The headquarters of the Court is in Accra but it sits in the other West African Territories as occasion requires. Sir Henry Blackall was appointed the first President of the reconstituted Court and Mr. Justice Lewey, the first Justice of Appeal.

Cases heard by Native Courts in the Colony cost on the average 30s. each, including fees and fines. In the Northern Territories it is rare to see a bill of more than 5s. for the summons and 1s. for service.

That litigants in Native Courts should frequently press with bitterness their claims for costs is accepted as natural by the people and a disproportionate bill for them is not regarded as unjust.

Little individual indebtedness can be ascribed to litigation before Native Courts, but land disputes between neighbouring states, villages or Stools, which are usually protracted and appealed to several Courts, entail the attendance of numerous witnesses and heavy expenditure in counsels' fees. The money for these forms of litigation, borrowed as usual at a high rate of interest, forms a debt for which all members of the community who have a proprietary interest over the disputed area are responsible.

The Legal Practitioners Ordinance provides for admission, remuneration and discipline of legal practitioners, who are styled "Barristers and Solicitors", the profession being a joint one. Applicants for admission must either be English or Irish Barristers or Scottish Advocates (who must prove certain practising experience) or be English or Irish Solicitors, or Scottish Law Agents. A Solicitor must obtain a licence to practise, which is

renewable annually. During 1948, fifty-nine practitioners took out licences, four of whom had been admitted during the year. Of these, fifty-three were Africans and six Europeans.

Barristers and Solicitors have right of audience in the Supreme Court and in Magistrates' Courts but not in Native Courts.

Their remuneration is settled by negotiation with their clients. A fee to cover the whole matter (exclusive of disbursements) is usually charged. Costs as between party and party are taxable by the Court, but the taxation only covers disbursements. The practitioners fee is fixed by the Court at the hearing.

POLICE

The Gold Coast is policed by nearly four thousand men distributed under 74 superior Officers among 129 stations, posts, and headquarters all over the country.

The armed Escort Police, in which many ex-soldiers serve, is recruited chiefly from the Northern Territories and forms about half of the force. Most of the constables of the Escort branch are illiterate.

The General branch constitutes the other half of the force. No recruit is accepted for it who has not passed both the Primary Schools examination for the 7th Standard certificate and the force's entrance examination. Ashanti and the Colony are the principal recruiting grounds. General Police though unarmed, are trained in the use of firearms.

All escorts and guards are provided by the Escort branch. The General branch is responsible for investigation of crime, control of immigration, registration of motor vehicles and other duties which can be discharged only by men who are literate.

Recruits to both branches are trained in a well-equipped depot, three miles north of Accra. Its buildings, though temporary structures, accommodate 300 men of all ranks.

A specially organized squad succeeded during the year in reducing petty thefts on the railway. In the Mining areas, Companies continued to hire Escort Police for security tasks.

The Police force is supplied with adequate motor transport. In the Northern Territories, a mounted Troop is also maintained to check smuggling from French Territory. The ten mounted Police in Accra are used for ceremonial duties only.

A severe strain was imposed on the Police both by the riots of February and March and by the agitation against the cutting-out of cocoa trees infected by swollen shoot. The number of cases of riot and unlawful assembly was much higher than in 1947 and

attempted murders increased by 85 per cent. Manslaughter, house-breaking, counterfeiting and motor traffic offences were all more prevalent than in 1947. Road deaths were nearly twice as numerous. Cases of juvenile delinquency, burglary, illicit distillation, rape and murder on the other hand, showed a decrease.

The Police continued to be responsible for immigration and passport control. Records show that in 1948 there were over five thousand non-Africans in the Gold Coast. Most of them were British subjects, but there were many Levantines also. The majority of the seven hundred passports issued went to African Students. Over three thousand travel certificates valid for West Africa were issued to natives of the Gold Coast. The orders of *laissez passer* issued to natives of other West African Territories visiting the Gold Coast numbered 2,600. Only six seamen's certificates were issued. Passports and visas were again issued on behalf of the Egyptian Government.

The troubles of February and March led to the creation of a Mobile Force, whose headquarters are in Elmina Castle. Another new development during the year was the acquisition of a number of wireless cars.

The health of the Force continued good, and organized games flourished. The first annual athletic championship was held in Accra in December of 1948. Football is perhaps the most popular game.

The cost of the force rose during the year to £324,580—an increase of £75,000 over the figure of the previous year. The average expenditure per head rose from £97 in 1947 to £118 in 1948.

The Police Band continued to enjoy the popularity which it had earned in previous years.

PRISONS

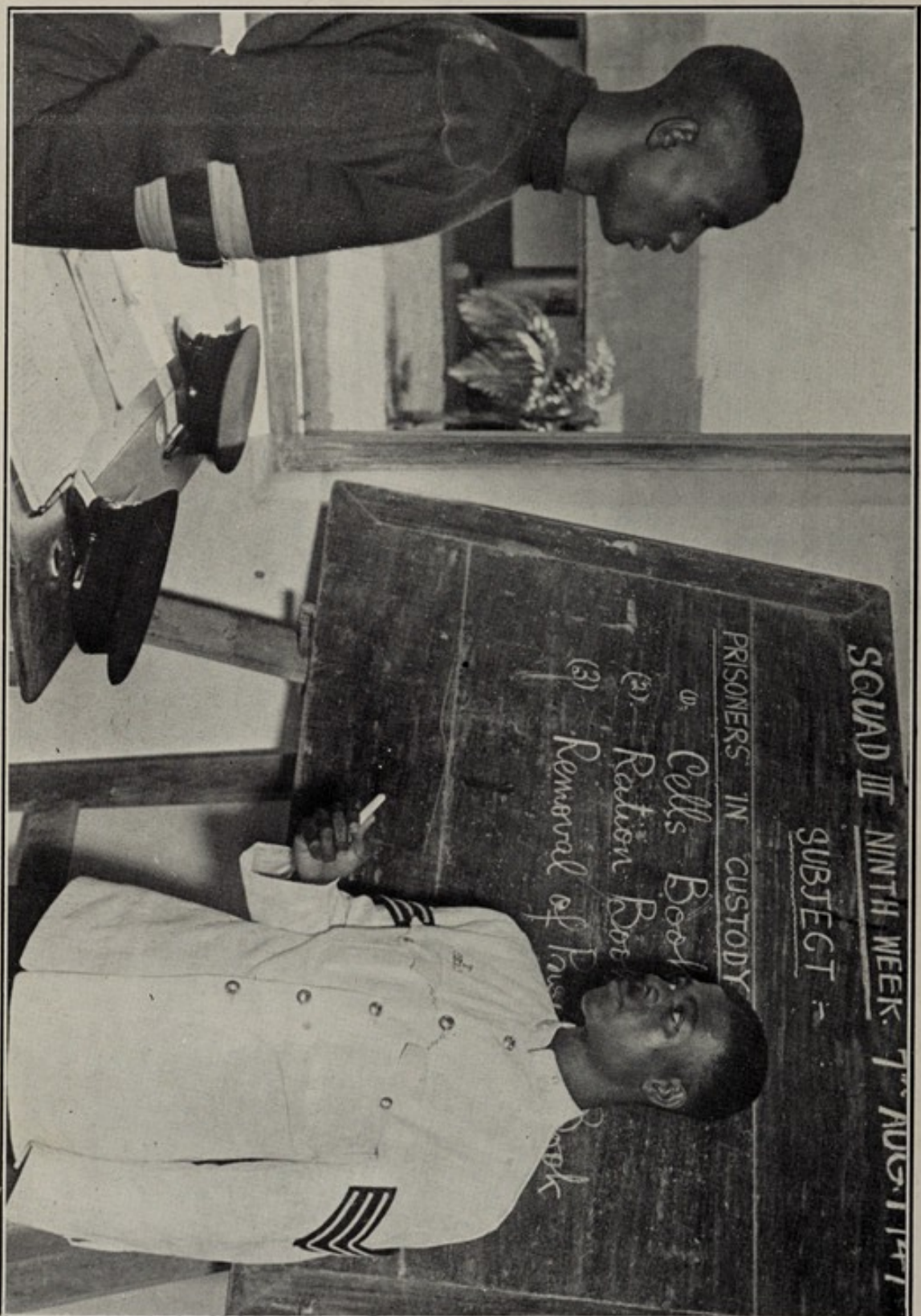
During 1948, the total daily population of the twenty-nine penal establishments maintained by the Prisons Department averaged 3,000, nearly 400 less than in 1947.

The staff controlling it was increased in the interests of efficiency by three officers and eleven escort warders. It numbered in all fifteen officers and about 850 men. The five central prisons, the two prison camps and the Industrial Institution were managed by full-time Superintendents, the seventeen local prisons by District Commissioners. Native Authorities maintained 41 prisons during the year.

No more prisoners were sent to the Salaga jail, and the prison at Lawra was closed altogether.



Escort Police.



General Police under instruction.

A new prison was opened at Ankafu for criminals suffering from leprosy or tuberculosis.

Long-term convicts were concentrated in the central prisons ; local prisons retained those sentenced to imprisonment for two years or less. Hangings all took place in the central prison at James Fort in Accra. All women convicts were sent to the female prisons in Accra, Kumasi and Sekondi. The Industrial Institution received offenders between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one whose detention had been ordered under the Industrial Schools and Institutions Ordinance of 1945. A model for the discipline imposed upon them and the instruction given to them was afforded by the curricula of English Borstal Institutions.

In all prisons, first offenders were, so far as possible separated from previous convicts.

In all central and some other prisons, reading, writing, handicrafts and trades were taught. The Department's fishing industries at Keta, Accra and Cape Coast enjoyed greater success than in 1947 : the fresh fish they provided was cured in the Department's own ovens and used for prisoners' rations. Male convicts were encouraged to interest themselves in pig rearing, farming and building, women in hygiene, child-welfare and handicrafts. Prisoners on remand were paid for their work and the privileges of the earnings scheme were conferred on all convicts serving sentences of more than a year. Paid chaplains paid regular visits to the central prisons, the Industrial Institution and the Camps.

Relatives were encouraged to visit prisoners ; convicts from the Northern Territories were often transferred to jails near their homes so that friends might have easier access to them.

The Discharged Prisoners Aid Society extended its activities during the year to the prisons at James Fort and Tamale and to the Industrial Institution. One hundred and seventy-five men sentenced to imprisonment in default of payment of fine were saved from jail by the Society's success in realizing the fines from their friends or relations. The Discharge Boards at each Central Prison continued to help released prisoners to secure employment. A specially appointed " After-Care " Officer gave similar assistance to youths discharged from the Industrial Institution.

A severe strain was placed on the Department's staff by the rioting of February and March. A serious situation at the Ussher Fort prison in Accra was saved only by the gallantry and devotion to duty of the staff.

CHAPTER X

PUBLIC UTILITIES

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

The generation and distribution of electricity for public purposes, including the lighting and power requirements of private consumers, Government Offices, Workshops, Waterworks, Hospitals, Railways, and Harbours, are provided by Government and controlled by the Electrical Department. Electricity Supply is now available at Aburi, Accra, Cape Coast, Koforidua, Kumasi, New Tafo, Pong-Tamale, Sekondi, Takoradi, Tamale, and Winneba, and is to be provided under the Development Programme to Asamankese, Bolgatanga, Dunkwa, Keta, Nsawam, Oda and Akim Swedru, Swedru, and Tarkwa.

Compression ignition oil engines using imported gas oil as fuel are used in all Power Stations for the generation of electricity, as the only natural fuel obtainable in the Gold Coast is wood which is in many places scarce and expensive.

The Development Programme for increasing the capacity of Power Stations and extending distribution systems of existing undertakings, and for the installation of new undertakings in the towns mentioned above, has again this year been held up by disappointing delays in the delivery of generating plant and other equipment from the United Kingdom. Considerable progress has, however, been made with the equipment which did arrive.

The rate of development of the combined existing undertakings is shown by the following figures which give the percentage increase during the year over the previous year's working :—

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|
| (a) Gross number of units sold to both private consumers and Government Departments | Increase 11·06% |
| (b) Gross revenue | Increase 9·18% |
| (c) Running and maintenance costs | Increase 22·33% |

From this it will be noted that the running and maintenance cost per unit sold was 10·15 per cent higher in 1948 than in 1947. This was largely caused by the rise in the price of gas oil, which was 32 per cent higher in 1948 than in 1947.

WATER SUPPLIES

Water supplies in the large towns and in certain areas outside towns are under the control of the Public Works Department. The towns at present supplied by the Public Works Department are Accra, Sekondi-Takoradi, Cape Coast, Kumasi, Tamale, Koforidua and Winneba.

With the rapid growth of population, the waterworks of Accra, Takoradi and Kumasi, have reached the limits of their capacity. Plans were prepared for increasing their output. At Accra, extension work has already begun ; at Takoradi, some preliminary work was undertaken, but no new work was possible at Kumasi. The Draft Ten-year Development Programme provides for the improvement of other existing waterworks and the construction of new ones to supply Tarkwa, Krobo and Nsawam. The survey and design for a dam across the River Densu near Mangoase were well advanced. The object of this dam is to impound a large volume of water which will supply Accra, Nsawam and the townships that lie in the valley of the River Densu.

Work continued throughout the year on the provision of water supplies for the rural areas of the Dagomba and Wa Districts of the Northern Territories. At two places in Wa District, reservoirs were constructed. Preliminary work was begun on the provision of similar facilities for the rural areas of the Sunyani-Wenchi District of Ashanti and the Ho District of Togoland.

The Department of Water Supply sank about 140 wells during the year, and improved many which had been sunk in earlier years. In addition to this, the Native Authorities throughout the Gold Coast completed 571 wells, dams and water tanks, and were engaged on the construction of 351 more.

Work was begun on the provision of piped supplies for two places in the Northern Territories—Bolgatanga and Pong-Tamale—and on the construction of a large reservoir designed to afford a piped supply to the town of Berekum in Ashanti. Shortage of staff and materials prevented the execution of similar plans for the district headquarters of Yendi in the Northern Territories. Preliminary surveys were carried out at three other places which it is hoped will be provided with piped supplies during 1949.

After much difficulty, the services of a firm of Drilling Contractors were finally secured in the second half of the year. Bore holes are now being sunk as an experimental measure in the Ho District of Togoland.

BROADCASTING

All programmes transmitted from Gold Coast stations are the responsibility of the Public Relations Department. They were given during the year in English and in four vernaculars—Twi, Ewe, Ga and Fanti. The daily transmissions—10.30 a.m. to 12 noon and 3.30 p.m. to 6 p.m. G.M.T.—were one and a half hours longer than in 1947. The extra time was partly devoted to women's and Children's programmes. Other specialised features included advice to students proceeding to universities abroad, reports in five

languages on the findings of the United Nations Scientific Commission on disease in cocoa and various educational broadcasts. Careful exploration of local talent provided popular entertainment in folk music, song and story.

The gramophone record and music library was enlarged to supplement local programmes and assist local artists. An experimental programme called "Classics on Records" appealed to an unexpectedly wide circle of listeners, who now enjoy this music in programmes of their own choosing.

The engineering side of broadcasting is the responsibility of the Broadcasting Department. B.B.C. programmes are transmitted over rediffusion systems from 19 receiving stations. A new station at Mampong (Akwapim) was established during the year. Plans for further expansion are ready but development is hampered by shortage of materials and of technical staff.

During the year, the two transmitters of the Accra Station ZOY broadcast daily except on Sundays and Public Holidays on wave lengths 41.12 (1.3 KW) and 61.04 (5 KW). The Gold Coast broadcasts are received clearly throughout West Africa. They have also been picked up in South Africa and under favourable conditions by listeners as far away as Australia.

CHAPTER XI

COMMUNICATIONS, PUBLIC WORKS AND
METEOROLOGICAL SERVICE

RAILWAYS, HARBOURS AND SHIPPING

The General Manager of the Railway is responsible for the administration of the Colony's 490 miles of railway and of its only deep-water harbour, Takoradi.

Shipping on the coast increased. Messrs. Elder Dempster Lines added to their fleet one new motor vessel, the *Apapa*, sister-ship of the *Accra*, and this has relieved the congestion in sea passages to and from the United Kingdom. At certain seasons, however, the demand for accommodation still considerably exceeds the berths available.

The surplus revenue derived from Takoradi Harbour in the year 1948-49 is estimated at £100,000. Both imports and exports maintained a high level and all storage accommodation and equipment was used to full capacity. Two tugs which had been in service for 20 years were replaced by diesel-operated vessels.

Plans have been approved for the enlargement and alteration of the harbour which it is hoped to execute between 1949 and 1952. Essential preliminaries were almost completed during the year under review.

It is likely that when final figures are received, traffic handled during 1948-49 will prove a record for the Railway. This has been brought about by the increasing tonnage of cocoa, manganese ore, bauxite and timber for export. It is anticipated that the number of passengers carried during the year will remain much the same as for the year 1947-48, i.e., almost 7,000,000. Only one new passenger locomotive was received from the United Kingdom and put into service during the period under review, although it had been hoped that at least an additional fifteen new goods locomotives would have been available. The renewal of locomotives and rolling stock is a matter of the greatest urgency and the supply of these necessary facilities was pressed to the utmost. More than one-third of existing locomotives and rolling stock are overdue for scrapping and the results that have been achieved during the year reflect the greatest credit on all ranks of the Railway staff.

A five-year plan for the further development of the Gold Coast Railway includes the doubling of the line between Tarkwa and Takoradi, the most congested area of the whole railway, and a tentative scheme for the extension of the Central Province line to link up with Accra.

Railway finances were most satisfactory during the year. Surplus revenue, after providing for full contributions to the Renewals Fund, and retrospective payments for overtime work, amounted to £400,000.

A revaluation of the wasting assets of the Railway Administration was put in hand, in order that annual contributions to the Renewals Fund may be recalculated in such a manner as to ensure that adequate funds are available to meet the considerably increased cost of locomotives, rolling stock, machinery and buildings. This revaluation was considerably overdue.

ROADS

The existing road system of the Colony now consists of some 2,714 miles of Class I roads maintained by the Public Works Department, 2,800 miles of Class II roads maintained by the Political Administration, and about 2,600 miles of Class III roads, constructed and maintained by Chiefs and Native Administrations.

Of the Class I roads, some 636 miles have a tar-met or tar-sprayed surface, and 2,078 miles have a gravelled surface.

Work was begun during the year on some new roads in the west of the Colony and plans are being prepared for the construction of others in different parts of the Gold Coast.

Roads were, on the whole, well maintained but the increased traffic and the growing use of heavy commercial and logging vehicles made the upkeep of those with gravel surfaces an expensive and difficult problem.

Bailey bridges were erected across the White Volta River in the Northern Territories and across the Tano River at Wiawso.

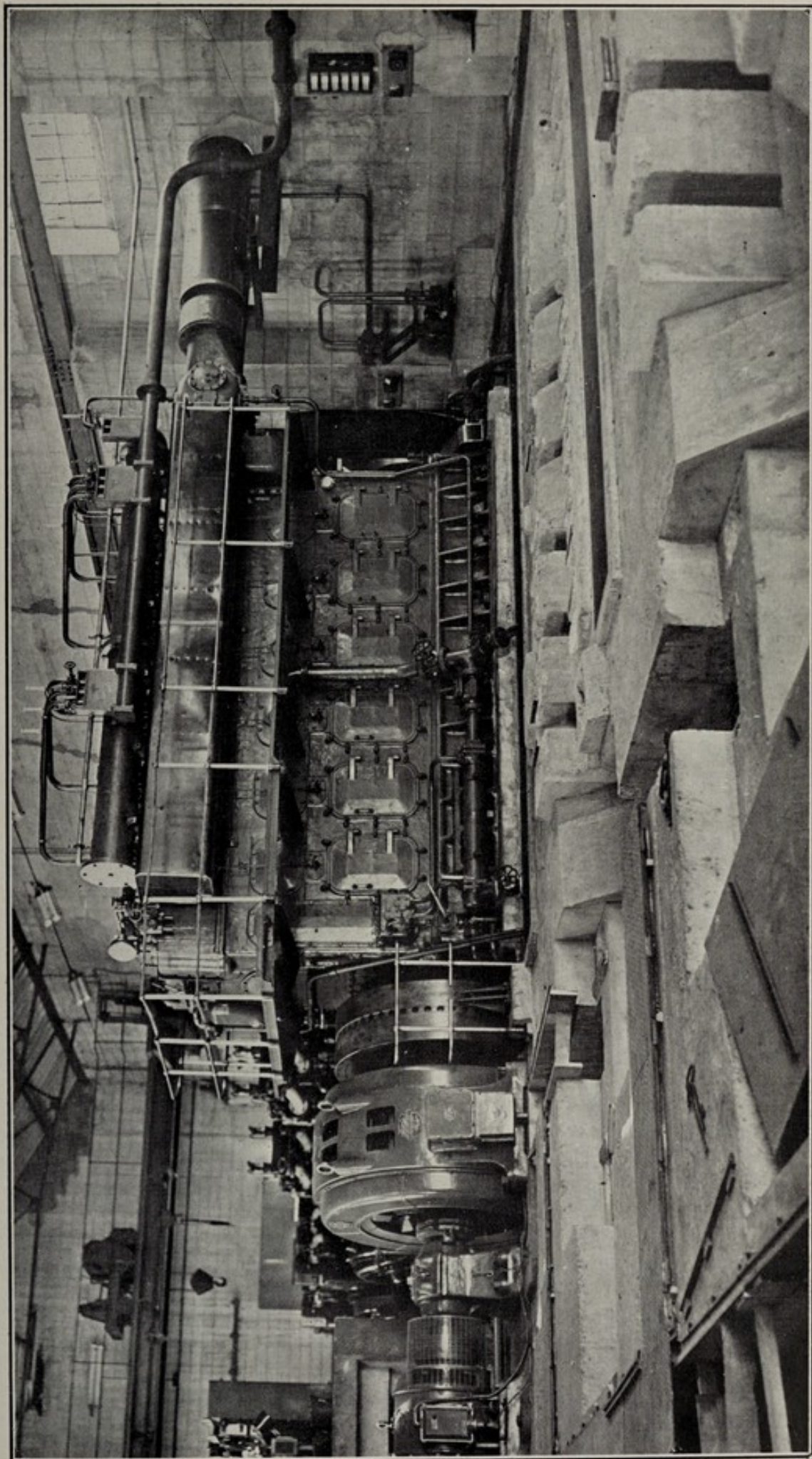
Many surveys were also made for the new road construction required by the Gold Coast Ten-year Development Programme and the Anglo-French Communications Conference.

CIVIL AVIATION

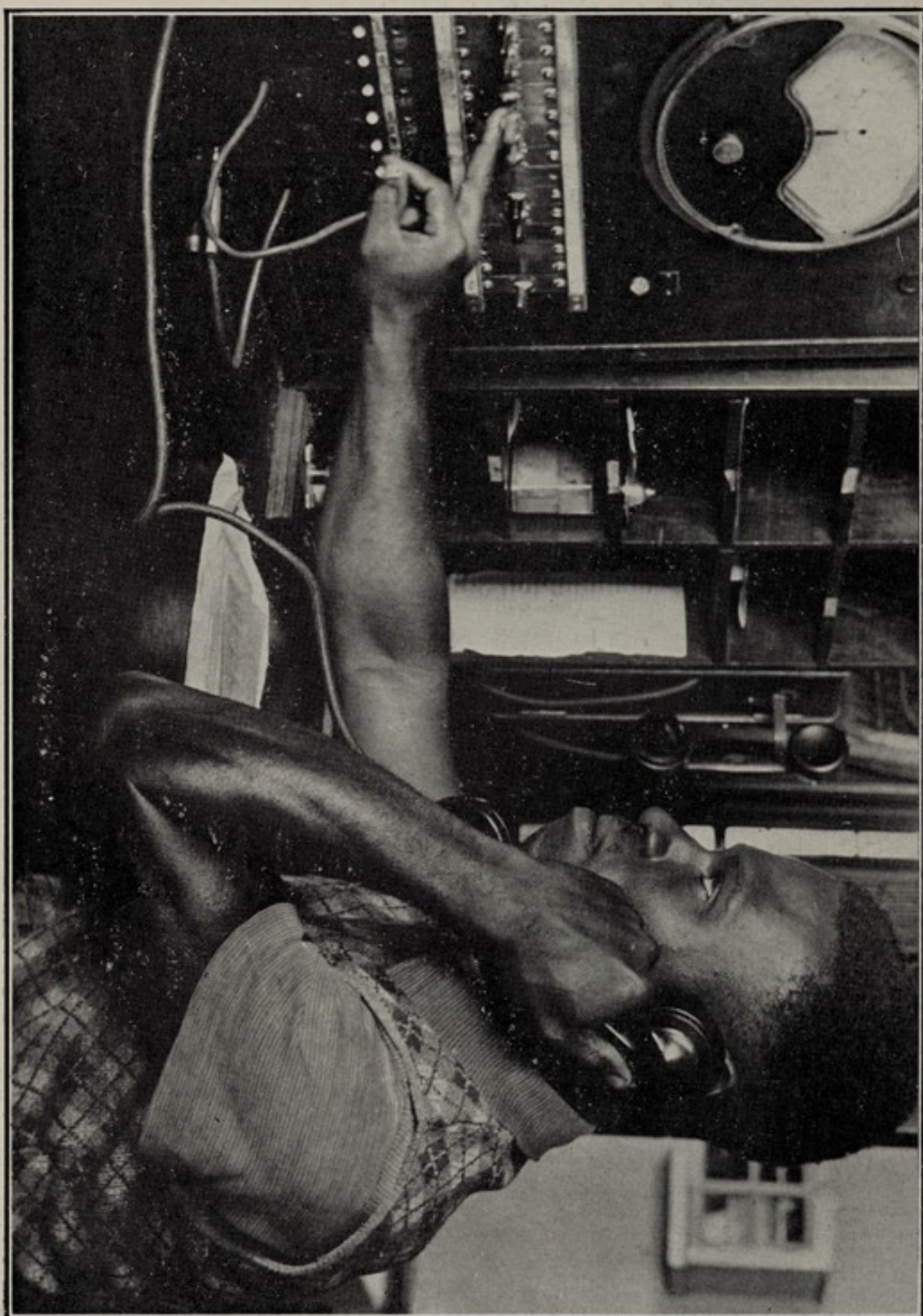
The Gold Coast possesses at Accra a fine airfield used by planes of many nations. The Takoradi airfield is also well equipped. The internal air service inaugurated in the early part of 1948 by the West African Airways Corporation serves Accra, Takoradi, Kumasi and Tamale.

The main trunk services from the United Kingdom are operated by the British Overseas Airways Corporation using *York* Aircraft. Constellation aircraft of Pan-American World Airways fly via Accra twice a week on their way from the U.S.A. to South Africa.

Air France and the Portuguese Air Lines also call regularly at Accra and there are many charter flights to Accra Airport.



New generators for Accra.



Telephonist on duty.

ROAD TRANSPORT

1948 was a heavy year for the Transport Department. The annual volume of traffic handled amounted to nearly 28,000 tons, ten thousand tons more than eight years ago. Transport Department vehicles covered during the year nearly 2,000,000 miles compared with under three-quarters of a million in 1939.

In Ashanti and the Northern Territories, the programme of replacing old vehicles was almost completed during the year. The old Albion lorries which for long years had been familiar sights on the roads north of Kumasi were all replaced by lighter and faster vehicles capable of carrying full loads from Kumasi to Tamale between dawn and dusk. The introduction of diesel-engined vehicles with trailers for heavy freight reduced considerably the strain on the lighter machines.

Most of the older kit-cars, which were of United States and Canadian origin have been or are being replaced by robust British chassis of 25 cwt. capacity. In Ashanti and the Northern Territories these are being provided with a convertible body which may be used as a comfortable passenger and baggage compartment, or may in a few minutes be transformed into a 25 cwt. lorry.

Body-builders, blacksmiths and fitters had a busy year producing components and fitting together parts for many new bodies, required not only for the Department's new vehicles but also for vehicles owned by other Departments. They were also employed in overhauling Transport Department vehicles already in service.

During the year, the Department examined nearly 2,000 vehicles at the request of the Police, and tested nearly 3,000 applicants for driving licences.

Considerable improvements were effected in the workshops and garage arrangements at Accra, Kumasi and Tamale. New machinery is to be installed which will provide facilities for quicker servicing.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

Both the activities and the revenue of the Posts and Telegraphs Department increased during the year. The latter rose to over £300,000—£61,000 more than in 1947. In response to numerous requests for new post offices and new facilities at existing offices, sixteen new postal agencies were opened, seven were given Savings Bank facilities which they had not previously enjoyed and three were authorised to issue Inland Money Orders. The established staff of the Department now numbers over a thousand.

The severe shortage of materials prevented extensive additions to the telephone and telegraph systems, but six new telephone trunk circuits, requiring 40 miles of new pole route and 279 miles of wire were constructed. New telephone exchanges, each with a Public Telephone Call Box, were installed at Abetifi, Nkwatia, Obo, Dormaa Ahenkro, Akropong, Wamfie, Nyenasi and Apowa. The number of telephones connected to the telephone system increased by 806 to a total of 5,600 at the end of September. This increase, limited hitherto by shortage of materials, is likely to be greater still when additional equipment, expected in 1949, arrives.

An outstanding feature of the year was the establishment of a telephonic connection with Nigeria. The service was officially opened on 1st December by His Excellency the Governor, who spoke to the Deputy Governor of Nigeria at Lagos. Telephonic links both with the other West African Colonies and with the United Kingdom were also planned.

Telegraph traffic continued to increase : the telegraphic system was improved by the opening of more teleprinter channels between the main centres, and by the addition of the new telephone trunk circuits already mentioned.

A prominent milestone in the history of the Department was the inauguration on 3rd January, 1948, of an internal air mail service. It proved such a success that by the end of the year there were services four times weekly between Accra, Kumasi and Takoradi and a twice-weekly service between Accra and Tamale. Internal mails are now carried by air, rail, Royal Mail van, contract lorry, motor launch, bicycle, canoe and by mail runner.

In July, new pictorial postage stamps were issued for the first time since 1938. Each denomination from $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 10s. shows an aspect of life in the Gold Coast. A special issue of $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 10s. postage stamps was also made on the 20th of December to commemorate the silver wedding of Their Majesties King George VI and Queen Elizabeth.

Small investors continued to be attracted to the Post Office Savings Bank. The number of depositors had increased to 281,000 by the end of the year and the total holdings, including £205,000 in Savings Certificates, amounted to £3,380,000, a net increase of 18 per cent. This figure is increasing by about £10,000 every week.

The Telecommunication Engineering School building was taken over during the year. The first short course began in December, before the students' hostel was quite ready or a full staff appointed. Regular courses with a full complement of students and staff are to begin early in 1949.

METEOROLOGICAL SERVICE

Accra remained the headquarters of the Chief Meteorologist for West Africa. Certain minor modifications were made in the organisation of the West African Meteorological Services as a result of a conference held in August, in consequence of which the office of the Chief Secretary to the West African Council is to co-ordinate the Meteorological Services in the four West African Colonies.

So far as the Gold Coast Meteorological Service itself was concerned, the year was one of consolidation after its reversion to local from Air Ministry control. Ten full-time reporting stations were maintained throughout the year at Accra, Takoradi, Kumasi, Tamale, Akuse, Ho, Keta, Saltpond, Axim, Navrongo, at the first four of which upper wind observations were made daily. Plans have been made and sites chosen for two more stations at Kete-Krachi and Yendi : steps have also been taken to acquire the land for permanent office accommodation and quarters for the observing staff.

Broadcasts of weather observations, including upper winds, were made seven times a day throughout the year for the benefit of services in neighbouring countries which reciprocated by transmitting weather data to the Accra Airport. From these data were prepared charts adequate for the forecasts required by British and foreign aircraft using the Airport. The number of route forecasts issued during 1948 was 1,745, an increase of nearly 400 over 1947 ; 1,302 forecasts were issued to other airports or to aircraft in flight. Routes covered included Accra-Dakar, Accra-Leopoldville, Accra-Geneva and Accra-Nairobi. From July onwards, a weather forecast supplied by the Meteorological Service was relayed every evening by the Gold Coast Broadcasting Station. These forecasts relate to the whole Gold Coast and seek to describe the weather to be expected during the next 24 hours.

The service is responsible for the collection and analysis of climatological data. The climatology section dealt during the year with some 2,000 enquiries, received from Government Departments, other authorities and the general public.

CHAPTER XII

RESEARCH AND LAND TENURE

WEST AFRICAN CACAO RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Research into the control of swollen shoot disease by cutting-out followed by replanting was continued successfully on the Institute's land at Tafo. Comparison with neighbouring cocoa farms where no control measures have been undertaken makes the effectiveness of this treatment increasingly apparent.

On the Institute's sub-stations in the Eastern Province, where farms devastated by swollen shoot were cleared and replanted, the young cocoa continued to do well ; in one area, cocoa trees planted in 1945 produced a few pods in 1948. The protection of the young cocoa in these sub-stations against the ravages of capsid bugs, known as Akate, by the use of D.D.T. emulsions has been amply demonstrated. The application of this insecticide is cheap and simple, and cocoa farmers should have no difficulty in adopting the measure.

At Tafo, the Institute has a collection of cocoa species and varieties introduced from Central and South America in 1944. In this collection, one variety of cocoa from the Upper Amazon has already demonstrated its capacity for outstanding vigour of growth and high early yields. Arrangements have been made with the Agricultural Department to begin the multiplication of this variety for distribution to cocoa farmers.

During November the three Scientists composing the Cocoa Commission spent some time at Tafo examining in detail the work of the Institute. Much valuable advice was received.

At the request of the Secretary of State's Advisers, the Institute's Senior Botanist visited Zanzibar to advise on diseases of cloves.

Close co-operation with the Agricultural Department was maintained. During the latter half of the year the Department stationed two of its officers at Tafo to supervise the visits of groups of cocoa farmers to see demonstrations of disease control and cocoa rehabilitation.

SILVICULTURE

The silvicultural research branch of the Forestry Department continued the full programme inaugurated last year. Field research, carried out in twenty-seven centres, was mainly concerned with the development of a concentrated natural regeneration technique in combination with exploitation. Nursery and planting methods were studied at the same time.

Fundamental research included the collection of data on vegetation types and of notes on the individual characteristics of trees and their periods of flowering and fruiting. A herbarium is maintained and additions are constantly being made to it.

Seventeen girth increment sample plots, laid down last year, were maintained and the results recorded. Numerous felled trees were measured and their volumes calculated for inclusion in the volume tables now being prepared for the more important species.

FOREST ENTOMOLOGY

Entomological research was confined to the insecticidal treatment of freshly felled logs of "Wawa" (*Triplochiton scleroxylon*) and "Chenchen" (*Antiaris Africana*). It was primarily directed against Pinhole and Shothold beetle borers.

Barked and unbarked logs of sawmill size were brush coated with 2 per cent and 5 per cent solutions of D.D.T. and Gammexane. These experiments, though still incomplete at end of the year, gave encouraging indications that Gammexane would provide reasonable protection against timber borers.

UTILISATION

Shortage of staff again prevented the appointment of a Utilisation Officer. Durability tests of sleepers treated and untreated were, however, recorded. A small consignment of *Aningueria robusta* was sent to Princes Risborough where experiments are being conducted to see whether bobbins can be made from it.

BUILDING MATERIALS

The laboratory set up by the Town and Country Planning Board for research on building materials conducted experiments to discover what soils could best be stabilized by Portland cement. Forty-five soils were tested from various parts of the Gold Coast.

The data collected will, it is hoped, reveal simple methods of identifying soils suitable for stabilization. The increasing use now being made of stabilized soils for building purposes both by Government and private builders considerably reduces capital costs.

SOCIOLOGY

Dr. K. A. Busia completed his investigations into the social organisation and problems of the urban communities of Sekondi-Takoradi, and his report will shortly be published.

LAND TENURE

Two distinct systems of land administration apply to the major part of the Gold Coast. In the Colony and Ashanti, with the exception of small Government acquisitions and forest reserves, all land is claimed by the "Stool"; families and private individuals also claim ownership of land but it is now believed that, even in these cases, the allodial ownership vests, at least by the traditions of earlier tribal custom, in the appropriate Stool. The term "Stool" may be taken, for practical purposes, as the tribal equivalent of the English term "Crown". The Stool is the embodiment of national unity and its responsibilities devolve upon its living representatives, the Chief and his councillors. The grant or concession of any interest in land for mining, timber or other purposes, is therefore negotiated directly between the African owners and the concessionaires. As a means of affording protection to both parties, concessions are subject to validation by a Divisional Court which must be satisfied that various conditions laid down in the law have been observed.

This control of land grants by a Judicial, as opposed to an Executive authority, is an unusual feature of land law.

Thus, in the South, the Crown has assumed no general rights over land. If it requires land for public purposes, it may have to purchase it on full consideration.

In the Northern Territories, however, Government has assumed general control. Here, there were large areas of unclaimed land which could be preserved for the benefit of the community and, in 1927, a "Land and Native Rights Ordinance" was enacted on the model of legislation in force in Northern Nigeria. As subsequently amended, this law declares all lands to be native lands at the disposal of the Governor for the use and common benefit of the local inhabitants. The validity of titles existing before the law was passed is recognized and provision is made for the grant of Rights of Occupancy. No African may alienate his land to a non-African without the Governor's consent. As a consequence of this legislation, there are no serious land problems in the Northern Territories; nor are any likely to arise which would be beyond the competence of Government to solve.

The problems which have assumed such magnitude in the South are due primarily to two causes. Firstly, the demand for gold mining concessions, which began about 1880, and subsequently for other concessions, has led to wholesale alienation by Chiefs at the expense of native occupiers. Secondly, the development of the cocoa industry, at the beginning of the present century, created a greater demand for land in the cocoa-growing areas and brought

an influx of subjects of distant Stools to the land of the local Stools in these areas. A rapid growth of the conception of private or individual forms of ownership followed. Valueless paper documents became common. Disputes and litigation arose, and heavy indebtedness ensued. Mr. Cyril Havers, K.C., has recently examined this litigation and indebtedness and made proposals for improvement in the situation which are still under examination.

The disputes are not limited to individuals, but have been extended to Stools together, with the litigation and indebtedness which accompany them. They have repeatedly been termed the principal curse of the country. The number and complexity of these disputes has often threatened to delay and congest the administration of justice by the Courts but the matter has been kept in hand ; and, during 1946, the Chief Justice gave directions that land cases should be heard at the place where the litigation arose. This has avoided the delay and expenses of assembling witnesses at the headquarters of Judicial Divisions and has been of great value in overcoming congestion in the Courts.

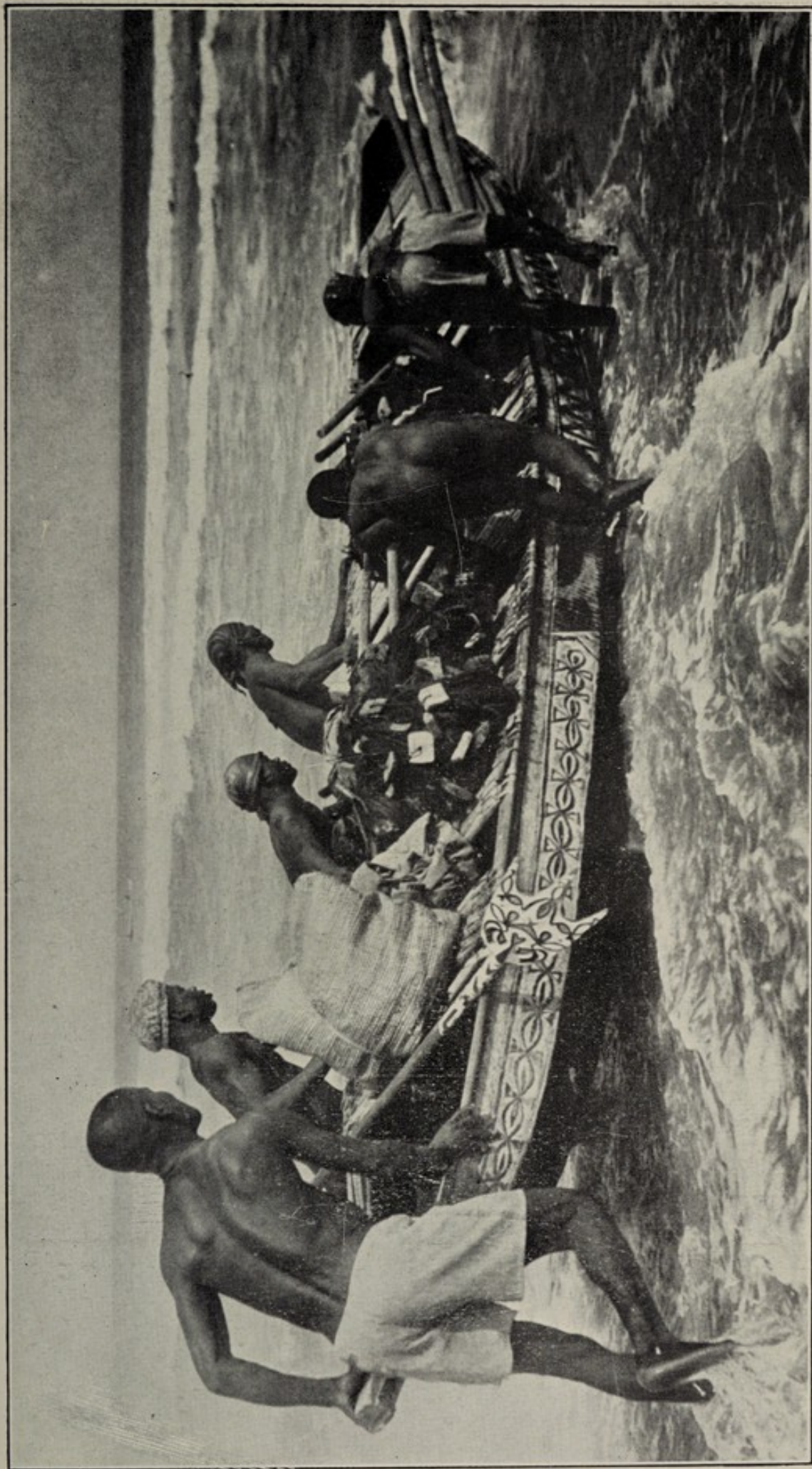
Improvement is bound to be slow until far more is known. In a report on his investigations into cocoa-growing conditions in 1939, Professor W. M. Macmillan said : " The most elementary facts are still unknown and undiscoverable. It is said, for example, that the number of individual producers may be in the neighbourhood of 300,000. Any such figure is a worthless guess and no one has any precise knowledge of how the total is made up—what proportion, for example, really are still peasant cultivators on some part of their original tribal holdings, how many are individual owners (and it may be absent and multiple landlords), who and how many are tenants, and whose tenants ". He refers also to the vast amount of wage labour employed by cocoa farmers. Some progress in obtaining information has been made during the war years ; but it is still true that a great deal is unknown. A cocoa survey, at present in progress, is adding considerably to present knowledge.

Land tenure is closely bound up with methods of cultivation. In the Gold Coast, methods of cultivation are still defective, it is difficult to induce farmers to improve them, and there is widespread insecurity of title. The credit system is described by Dr. Meek as inadequate to the agricultural needs, indebtedness is rife, and land has tended to fall more and more under the control of money-lenders and absentee landlords. The small peasant cultivators were, it seemed, losing their independence to the wealthy few. This tendency may, however, have been checked by recent increases in the price of cocoa and by the growing popularity of the credit facilities provided by Co-operative Societies.

There is also evidence that the modern African mind is not satisfied with the customary rules of matrilineal succession and many are making over farms to their wives in order that their sons, and not their sisters' sons, should succeed. It may be that a close study of the rules of inheritance will be required as an integral part of the general study of land tenure.

In a report received in the Gold Coast during 1947, Sir Ernest Dowson and Mr. V. L. O. Shepperd recommended the introduction of a system of registration of title to land. In 1948, a draft bill for the settlement of Stool boundaries was under consideration by the Chiefs and people; it was felt that this was a necessary preliminary to any system of registration within the areas of Stools whose representatives might wish to secure the benefits of such a system.

*The account here given is based, with some variations, upon Meek, *Land Law and Customs in the Colonies*. Oxford, 1946, Chapter XIV.



Launching a surf-boat laden with nets.



Ploughing in the Northern Territories.

PART III

PART III

CHAPTER I

GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

GEOGRAPHY

The Gold Coast owes its name to the pioneers of trade and adventure of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries who found gold to be in common use amongst the local inhabitants of that part of the coast of Guinea. The present area of the Gold Coast includes three distinct territories, the Gold Coast Colony, Ashanti and the Northern Territories. A narrow strip of Togoland held under Mandate from the League of Nations since 1919 and placed under United Nations Trusteeship in 1946, is administered by the Gold Coast Government through the Chief Commissioners of the Northern Territories and the Colony.

The whole area lies between $1^{\circ} 14'$ east and $3^{\circ} 15'$ west longitude and $4^{\circ} 45'$ and $0^{\circ} 10'$ north latitude. Its southern shores are washed by the waters of the Gulf of Guinea and elsewhere it is bounded by French Territory—on the east by Togoland under French Trusteeship, on the north by the Colony of the Upper Volta and on the west by the Ivory Coast.

The total area is approximately 91,843 square miles or some 3,000 square miles larger than Great Britain, made up as follows:—

Gold Coast Colony	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,937
Ashanti	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,379
Northern Territories	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,486
Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,041
							<u>91,843</u>

The coastline, 334 miles in length, varies in characteristics but consists generally of a low sandy foreshore on which the Atlantic swell beats unceasingly. A calm day is almost unknown; usually a misty spray from the breaking surf floats from the water's edge over the forest or scrub bordering the beach. Brackish or fresh-water lagoons are scattered along the whole littoral, separated from the sea by narrow strips of sandy soil. Except in a few places, the level of the coast is rising slowly and this in part accounts for the lagoons which are fed by the rivers from inland. The sea forms sandbanks along the coast, and the river water is therefore held in the lagoons until the rains force them to burst the sand-bars and flow into the sea. The Ankobra, the Pra, the Volta, St. John's River and the Butre have permanently open mouths, guarded by river-bars of shallow depth.

The country as a whole may be described in general terms as divided into plains and scrubland, forest areas and open parkland. The plain and scrub area lies between the coastline and the southern boundary of the forest. The forest boundary leaves the coast in the neighbourhood of Takoradi and the plain and scrub area gradually widens from that point towards the east to a depth of some 60 miles on the eastern frontier. It consists of rolling plains covered with scrub and grass, usually denuded of big trees, but with occasional abrupt and isolated hills rising to a height of several hundred feet.

In the dry season, the parched and impoverished condition of the Accra and Volta River plains is most noticeable, but the soil is by no means unproductive. The valleys in particular produce a large number of foodstuffs such as cassava and corn, tomatoes, okroes and egg plants. The coconut palm thrives along the whole coastline.

The boundary of the forest area to the north of this coastal belt follows up the Volta River to the region of the Afram River and thence roughly west-north-west to the western boundary of the country. The whole forest area is broken by numerous steep ridges and hills densely clad with timber. The heavy annual rains and the dense cover of forest make this area extremely productive and it is here that cocoa is grown. This area yields also mahogany and other timbers suitable for export. The export value of the various indigenous products of the forest area has been mentioned elsewhere in this report.

The forest in its natural state consists of massive trees standing close to one another with widespread buttresses, and rising to a height of some 200 feet. The thickly entangled foliage forms a green roof which is almost impenetrable to the direct rays of the sun and creates a moist, steamy twilight within the forest. A network of creepers and vines, mostly of the rubber variety, lace together the larger trees with a dense undergrowth which, rising to a height of from 20 to 50 feet, makes an axe or a matchet an indispensable article to any one leaving the beaten track. The thick vegetation protects the soil from the desiccation and erosion which quickly follow deforestation or the overworking of the soil for agricultural purposes.

The country to the north of the forest area has, for lack of a better term, been described as open parkland. Here and there, notably in the Afram plains and in parts of the Northern Territories, certain areas of treeless plains and plateaux exist, but, generally speaking, the country is covered with low, open woodland through the whole of northern Ashanti and the Northern Territories. The rivers and streams are generally bordered by dense belts of tree

and scrub, whilst between them the forest opens out into plains, glades, orchards and park-like areas. Noticeable among the many trees are several varieties of hard and valuable building timbers but the special characteristic of the country is the vast number of shea nut trees scattered over the whole area. Their potential productive capacity has been estimated at 250,000 tons of shea butter annually.

The whole of the forest area is well watered by small rivers and streams. Most of these are dry during the dry season, but flow strongly during the rains from about May to October. The open parkland streams, generally speaking, flow only for short periods during, and for a few hours, after actual falls of rain: they are then rushing torrents flooding the country for several miles around. None of the rivers of the Gold Coast with the exception of the lower reaches of the Volta, Tano and Ankobra, are navigable by steam launches and lighters.

The Volta is by far the longest river in the country. Its mouth is about a mile wide but is constantly shifting and the bar makes navigation difficult. Small coastal steamers can, however, enter; steam launches and lighters can reach Akuse, or, in the rainy season, the Senchi rapids. Beyond that point, the river is navigable only by canoes. There are numerous rapids. A commercial project now under examination will, if carried out, render the Volta navigable almost to Yeji in the Northern Territories.

The Black and White Voltas join about 40 miles north of Yeji. The Black Volta rises in the Haute Volta Territory of French West Africa and forms the western and southern boundaries of the Northern Territories, contiguous to French Territory and Ashanti, until just short of its junction with the White Volta in the Northern Territories. The White and Red Voltas also rise in the Haute Volta Territory, entering the Northern Territories within a few miles of one another and joining near Gambaga, continuing as the White Volta through the Northern Territories to its junction with the Black Volta. The current of the Volta is about two and three-quarter miles per hour in the dry season and over four miles per hour at its fastest in the wet season. Some of its upper reaches cease to flow during the height of the dry season but there are always large pools of water.

The one real lake in the country is Bosumtwi, which lies in a deep depression 21 miles south-east of Kumasi. It is almost circular and has a diameter of about five miles and a maximum depth of 233 feet. Its steep sides rise to about 600 to 700 feet above the surface of the water, which occupies a basin-shaped depression with no external drainage. There is convincing evidence that this depression is an explosion caldera of volcanic origin.

The West African Territories, unlike East Africa, contain few notable mountains or highlands. Roughly half the Gold Coast is below the 500 feet contour and most of the rest is less than 1,000 feet above sea level. The chief range of hills runs from a point some 20 miles north of Accra in a north-westerly direction until it crosses the western boundary into the Ivory Coast. The south-eastern end of this range is formed by the Akwapim hills, which are healthy and fertile, and appear to form a barrier against the advance of the scrub and plain country to their south. They are covered with forest and well populated. In the north, the Mampong Scarp marks the boundary between the forest and the more open country to the north.

Most of the range is in the neighbourhood of 1,500 feet high, but individual peaks reach to heights of approximately 2,500 feet.

A further range branches north from the range described just inside the western boundary of the Gold Coast and passes over into French Territory across the northern boundary of the Northern Territories. This range forms the eastern side of the Black Volta valley. From the south-eastern end of the range first described, there stretches a further line of hills across the lower Volta and up the boundary between French and British Togoland, leaving British Territory north-east of Kete-Krachi. The highest point in the Gold Coast—2,900 feet—is in this range.

There is a range which reaches over 1,300 feet stretching some 50 miles into the Gold Coast from the east in the region of Gambaga. The north-east corner is very fertile and is one of the most thickly populated areas of the Gold Coast.

CLIMATE

The climate of the Gold Coast resembles that of other territories lying within the tropics, near the equator, in that the weather recurs in reasonably definite seasons, which are related to the annual movement of the sun northwards and southwards across the equator. The heaviest rainfall occurs about a month after the sun has passed overhead in a particular locality and the rain, is, to a large extent, associated with thunderstorms. Superimposed upon this heavy rain, which is caused by the heating of the ground, are periods of rainfall associated with the penetration of moist air from the south-west. This penetration is itself controlled by the movement of the sun and reaches its maximum distance north during the northern summer. It is similar to the SW monsoon of India although, in the Gold Coast, its effect is not so well marked as it is, for example, in Sierra Leone or in South-Eastern Nigeria.

There are four fairly distinct climatic regions : the coastal belt, the extreme south-west corner, the forest belt and the North. The average climate is illustrated by the figures given in the table below for Accra, Axim, Kumasi and Tamale which are respectively typical of the four regions.

<i>Zone</i>	<i>Station</i>	<i>Mean Rainfall</i>	<i>Mean Max. Tempera- ture</i>	<i>Mean Relative Humidity</i>
Coastal belt ...	Accra ...	29 ins.	85·9° F.	82%
South-west corner	Axim ...	82 ins.	83·5° F.	86%
Forest belt ...	Kumasi	58 ins.	86·2° F.	84%
North ...	Tamale	43 ins.	92·3° F.	61%

In the coastal belt, the annual rainfall is very low by equatorial standards. Three-quarters of it occurs in the period March-July, although there is a secondary maximum in October. The relatively cool weather during the period June-September is especially noteworthy when the average maximum temperature in Accra is only 82·5° F. and the average minimum 71·5° F. The Accra region is probably unique among coastal equatorial regions for its low rainfall and cool weather.

As one moves towards the extreme south-west corner of the Gold Coast, the amount of rainfall increases rapidly and the climatic regime is more typical of its latitude. There are two marked rainy seasons, with the principal maximum in May-June and a secondary maximum in October-November. Temperatures are much more uniform than in the coastal belt, although the weather is a little cooler during the period June to September than it is for the rest of the year. In the forest belt, there is a relatively dry spell from December to February and again in August. Over the rest of the year, however, the rainfall is fairly uniform, although there are quite definite maxima in May-June and in September-October. Temperatures are a little higher than in the south-west corner but follow the same annual pattern, with a cool spell in July-September. It is in the northern regions that temperatures become more extreme : during most of the year, the average maxima are over 90° F. and during February and March the average maxima are 100·3° F. and 101·1° F. respectively. There is a small drop in temperature during the period July-September which coincides with the middle of the rainy season. The temperature of 107° F., at Tamale, is the highest recorded in the Gold Coast. Tamale also holds the record for the lowest temperature, 60° F. experienced in any of the principal meteorological stations. Except when the Harmattan, a dry, dusty, north-east wind, blows from the Sahara, the relative humidity is generally high, usually about 80 per cent on an average, and the high humidity is the greatest contributory cause of discomfort. The Harmattan reaches

the Gold Coast in January and February and although it is in the north that its effect is most felt, it also penetrates to the coastal area for short periods. Relative humidity becomes very low, with the result that books and papers curl up, furniture shrinks and the skin becomes parched and dry. The daily range of temperature also increases and the season is a very trying one for Europeans living in the North, although the short spells of the Harmattan in the south are relatively pleasant, because of the cooler nights that accompany it and provide a welcome relief from the heat of the day.

With one exception, rainfall in 1948 was deficient in all areas of the country. The deficiency recorded at places to the North varied between one and five inches, but deficiencies between 10 and 18 inches were recorded almost everywhere throughout Southern Ashanti, the Colony and Southern Togoland. Accra's deficiency was five inches.

The exception was the coastal strip (to a depth of 20 miles or so inland) from the western frontier to a point east of Winneba, where at one place the average was exceeded by 25 inches. The annual excess within this small area was due to abnormal rainfall in May and June, which, for those two months, exceeded average by 15-20 inches. Floods, structural damage and the interruption of communications resulted.

Tabulations in Appendix XI show the rainfall and rainy days for each month of 1948 at selected Gold Coast stations.

CHAPTER II

HISTORY

The first recorded European contact with the Gold Coast occurred in the fifteenth century. For four centuries, the history of Europeans in West Africa remained the history of the coastline: they scarcely penetrated the interior and contented themselves with trading from their forts. Not till the nineteenth century did they reach the interior and only in the twentieth was British rule established throughout the land and international boundaries defined. The restriction of European contact to the coastal fringe for so long was common to the whole of West Africa. Names found on older maps — *Slave Coast*, *Grain Coast* suggest this seaboard contact; the Ivory Coast and Gold Coast survive as the names of modern Colonies.

The history of the native peoples of the Gold Coast before the fifteenth century is derived solely from obscure traditions and much of their later history is based only on memories preserved in tribal tales, genealogies and folklore. Not till the European penetration of the nineteenth century can tribal history and movement be documented in more than an occasional way.

Early tribal history is based largely on traditions of movement. The present inhabitants all have traditional associations with earlier homes from which they believe their ancestors came to the Gold Coast, not even after their coming did the tribes abide in any one place: they continued to move, down to modern times. Tribal boundary disputes resulting from the pressure of movement were formerly the occasion of much internecine strife.

The tribes of the Gold Coast are all negro, but they fall into different groups with different geographical origins. The Akan tribes, which form the principal group, include the Guans, the Ashantis, the Twis and the Fantis. There is reason to believe that the Akans arrived in three waves, the origins of their present divisions. The first wave, consisting of the Guans and kindred peoples, came down the Volta Valley, and possessed themselves, probably as early as 1200 A.D. of a crescent of land stretching from Bole through Salaga, Krachi, Anum and Accra, as far west as Winneba. The second wave, from which the Fantis are descended, seems to have made its way down the Ofin and the Pra, reaching the coast about 1300 and spreading eastward through Cape Coast until it came in contact with the Guans. The third wave, the source of the Twi peoples, came straight down between the earlier settlers, filling up Ashanti and Akim. Their spearhead, the Akwamus, probably came in contact with the coast people about 1600.

The tribes of the south-east, the Ewes, the Gas, the Adangmes and the Krobos, appear to have come from the east and to have arrived after the Akans. Tradition places their original homes in widely scattered parts of what is now Nigeria.

The early history of the Northern Territories is obscure. Part of the area and some of the tribes now living there were probably subject in medieval times to one or other of the two great medieval kingdoms of Melle and Songhai in the Western Sudan.

The present inhabitants of the Gold Coast appear therefore to have arrived for the most part during the last seven centuries. There are, however, traces of earlier inhabitants, particularly along the coast, where fragments of older tribes speaking languages different from the Akan dialects are still to be found. The older inhabitants were probably either overrun by the Akans or driven southward to the coast. Archaeology is beginning to throw a little light on early history : traces are fairly widespread of a stone age culture unconnected by any tradition with the present tribes, which may well have belonged to older races. The flint knives, axes, spearheads and hammer stones which survive as evidence of this culture are known locally as *nyame akuma* or "axes of god". The present tribes had a metal culture as far back as European records go : traces of old iron smelting ovens are widespread, and the original trade with the Europeans was for gold. Gold dust was indeed used as currency until the introduction of European coins at the end of the eighteenth century. Brass was also in common use.

It is a matter of interesting speculation whether Greek, Carthaginian and Phoenician traders touched points on the Gold Coast during their voyages. It is certain that the Phoenicians sailed beyond the Straits of Gibraltar and down the coast of Africa, but it is not known how far their journeys extended. There are passages in the fourth book of Herodotus which may perhaps refer to the Gold Coast. He quotes the Carthaginians as saying that they traded in "a region of Libya beyond the Pillars of Hercules". They used to land, leave their goods on the beach, make fires to attract the inhabitants and return to their ships. The local people would then come and inspect the goods, place against them the amount of gold they were willing to pay and go away. The traders then landed again and noted the quantity of gold. If they considered it sufficient, they took it and sailed away ; if not, they left both gold and goods and returned to their ships to wait for the gold to be increased. There is good reason to believe that a similar "silent trade" was conducted with caravan traders from across the Sahara. Another passage of Herodotus provides strong evidence in support of the belief that the Phoenicians in about the

year 600 B.C. sailed round Africa from the Red Sea to the North Egyptian coast, taking over two years in the process. It is possible, too, that Hanno reached the Gold Coast, and the Greek Eudoxus certainly reached some point on the West coast, but opinions vary whether it was Senegambia or farther south.

Although the French claim to have landed on the Gold Coast in the fourteenth century, the first authenticated landing was made by the Portuguese in 1470. The Portuguese made a treaty with the Chief of Elmina and a gold mine was opened at Abrobi; shortly afterwards, in 1482, they built Elmina Castle of material brought from Portugal.

The Papal award of 1494 granted to the Portuguese a monopoly of trade which was disregarded by interlopers from several nations, including the Spanish and the English. The first recorded English voyage to the coast was made in the reign of Queen Mary by Thomas Windham, who traded on the Gold Coast and ventured as far east as the Benin River. The Dutch had begun to trade on the coast by 1595. Their first lodge was built at Mouree in 1598. They captured Elmina in 1637 and finally drove the Portuguese from the coast by the capture of Axim in 1642. The Swedes arrived about 1640 and are recorded as having been in possession of Ursu lodge at Christiansborg in 1645. This they lost to the Danes in 1657 and returned no more. The Danes arrived about 1642 and are mentioned in 1657 as having captured Ursu lodge from the Swedes. The Brandenburgers who arrived in 1682 built three forts, one of which they called "Grossefriedrichsburg" but remained on the coast only till 1708. Only the English, the Danes and the Dutch survived into the nineteenth century. By treaties made in 1850 and 1872, the Danes and Dutch withdrew, leaving the English the sole masters of the coast.

European nations first came into contact with the coast through visits made by the ships of merchant adventurers. These visits were followed by the erection of fortified trading stations which became the trading headquarters where goods were stored, and merchants lived in garrison. These forts not only afforded the merchants security in their commerce with the tribes; they protected them also against pirates and against the hostile attacks occasioned by wars between the parent nations. Many forts changed hands several times during the major European conflicts.

The original commerce in gold, ivory and spices was soon overshadowed by the slave trade. The Portuguese were engaged upon it by 1497; during the next century other nations followed their example. It retained its importance till in the early part of the nineteenth century when England and Denmark declared it illegal and the British Navy undertook to suppress it. Brazil was the last country to receive slaves from the Gold Coast.

During the seventeenth century the Dutch, the Danes and the English became the principal trading nations on the Gold Coast. Their trading companies, operating under Royal Charter, built and maintained forts throughout the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Trade gradually became more regular and better organised.

From 1618 to 1820 a series of English companies traded on the Gold Coast under Charter or Act of Parliament. James I granted the first Charter to Sir Robert Rich and certain London merchants who formed the "Company of Adventurers of London trading into Africa". This company was not very successful and its Charter lapsed. Charles I granted a Charter to a second company in 1631 granting the exclusive right to trade from Cape Blanco to the Cape of Good Hope for a period of 31 years. This company built the first British forts. Its headquarters were established at Kormantin and lodges at other points. Although it failed to protect its monopoly against other English adventurers who traded on the coast, it prospered for a time. The Civil Wars in England, however, led to difficulties which enabled the Dutch, Danes and Swedes to improve their position at the expense of the English.

With the Restoration came a revival of English interest in West Africa, and Charles II granted a new Charter in January 1662, by which the "Company of Royal Adventurers of England trading to Africa" were given sole trading rights from the straits of Gibraltar to the Cape of Good Hope. The company was to supply 3,000 slaves per annum to the West Indies and maintain posts at Cape Coast (the new headquarters), Anashen, Komenda Egya, Accra, Winneba and Kormantin. The Dutch, who claimed the monopoly of the slave trade for their own West Indian Company, objected to this expansion of English trade. After several local clashes, war was declared. Several forts changed hands but the *status quo* was restored by the Treaty of Breda in 1667. The Company of Royal Adventurers was ruined by the war. It gave up its Charter in 1672, and sold Cape Coast Castle, the only station it still retained, and all its possessions to the new Royal African Company established the same year by Letters Patent under the Great Seal. The new company was granted a monopoly of trade between Fort Sallee and the Cape of Good Hope. Cape Coast Castle was extended and improved and forts built at Accra, Komenda and Anamabo.

The Dutch company, which had also been granted a monopoly of coast trade by the States General, found itself in frequent conflict with the English. Interlopers and pirates of many nations contributed to the general lawlessness. Opposition in England to Royal monopolies led to the passing of an Act in 1698 which opened the coast trade to all His Majesty's subjects for thirteen years, and granted the company the right of levying a ten per cent duty to defray the cost of maintaining forts and garrisons for the general

protection of commerce. The duty was, however, evaded and the cost of upkeep fell on the company which, being no longer able to compete with private traders, began to decline. In 1712 the Act was renewed, but the company's position became impossible, and, in 1730, Parliament voted an annual allowance of £10,000 towards the upkeep of the forts. The company was replaced in 1750 by the African Company of Merchants. An Act of Parliament transferred the forts and possessions to the new company and provided for an allowance of £10-15,000 a year, for maintenance of the forts. Membership of the company was open to all British merchants.

The company's principal local officer was the Governor at Cape Coast who had under him commandants in the other forts. In the forts were the secretaries and writers, factors and military garrisons. All the company's servants were allowed to trade except the Governor himself. The company carried on satisfactorily until the abolition of the slave trade in 1807. The removal of this part of their trade had a very serious effect on the company's position. The agitation for the abolition of the trade directed a good deal of attention in England toward the coast and the company came under criticism. The growing power of the Ashantis and their periodical incursions also began to hamper the internal trade on which the forts depended. In 1819, therefore, it was decided that the government of the settlements should be vested in the Crown. An Act of Parliament was accordingly passed in 1821 which dissolved the company, transferred its possessions and forts to the Crown and placed them under the Governor of Sierra Leone.

The history of the present inhabitants of the Gold Coast is marked from the beginning by recurrent tribal warfare. Many of the coastal tribes, though interested in trade, were so small and poorly organised that neighbouring tribes, led by warlike or ambitious leaders, did not hesitate to attack them in the quest for that most valuable of mercantile commodities, the slave. The power of the Ashantis overshadowed the land for over two centuries. The confederacy of Ashanti tribes on which it was based had already become influential by 1640 : Osei Tutu, who became King in 1698, raised it to undisputed pre-eminence. Legend has it that, during his reign, Akomfo-Anotchi, the fetish priest, plucked the Ashanti Golden Stool from the sky and told the people that it contained their national soul. It has remained the symbol of a belief which has inspired the Ashantis down to the present time. Osei Tutu founded Kumasi. The successful war which he waged in alliance with Buaten, Chief of Juaben, against the Denkyiras and the Akims first brought the Ashanti Empire to the notice of the Europeans on the coast about 1706.

The Europeans paid a ground rent to the local Chiefs for their forts along the coast and gave them "notes" too, as evidence of their obligation to pay it. The Dutch note for Elmina was originally held by the Chief of Elmina. After passing from him to the Komendas and from them to the Denkyiras, it fell into the hands of the Ashantis to whom the Dutch then paid the rent whenever it was demanded, thus recognizing them as the owners of the site of Elmina Castle. By their invasion of Akim, the Ashantis possessed themselves of the notes executed by the English, Dutch and Danish for the sites of the forts at Accra and Christiansborg. To the north, they invaded Gonja and Brong and later, Kwahu, Banda and Jaman. By the end of the eighteenth century, the Ashantis' power, confined in Osei Tutu's reign to a small area round Kumasi, was supreme over a wide area. Nkoranza, Banda, Jaman, Wassaw, Sefwi, Denkyira, Tufei, Aowin, Tekiman, Assin, Akim, Akwapim, Kwahu and Akwamu all owed allegiance to it. The Ashantis did not, however, attempt any permanent occupation of the lands under their sway, nor did they establish in them any effective administration. The exaction of tribute was their first concern, and they were at all times prepared to march against any who refused to pay or rebelled against their authority.

By the beginning of the nineteenth century, the Ashantis were beginning to look south. The Fante tribes, who now became the object of their attacks, turned for protection to the British with whom they traded. In 1806 began the series of seven Ashanti wars, which ended only with the campaign of 1900. The first three, though waged for the most part only between the Ashantis and the southern tribes whose lands they had invaded, led to some conflict with the British and seriously interfered with their trade. A British mission proceeded to Kumasi at the end of the third war with the purpose of establishing relations favourable to commerce. It was led by Mr. Hutchinson. Mr. Bowdich, one of its members, wrote a celebrated account of the mission's visit to Kumasi.

By the treaty which this mission made with the Ashantis in 1817, the Ashantis undertook not to attack the tribes allied to the British without first lodging a complaint with the Company's Governor. His failure to take action when a complaint was subsequently laid caused the Ashantis to repudiate the treaty. In 1819, Mr. Dupuis, who had been sent out by the Home Government to open a British Consulate in Kumasi, made a new treaty with them. The Company's Governor and Council in Cape Coast who disagreed with the policy followed by Mr. Dupuis, refused to ratify it.

Relations between the British and the Ashantis were still strained in 1821 when the Home Government, after dissolving the Company by Act of Parliament, assumed direct control of the Settlements and placed them under the Governor of Sierra Leone.

The Governor of Sierra Leone, Sir Charles McCarthy, arrived in the Gold Coast in 1822. The Ashantis waited to learn the new Governor's policy towards them. He ignored them and strengthened his ties with the Fantes. This policy was regarded as hostile by the Ashantis. They prepared for war and after some preliminary skirmishes marched south and, in 1824, defeated the small English force and the Fante levies at Insamankow. The Governor was killed. Although the British retaliated by defeating the Ashantis at Dodowa in 1826, the Home Government decided to order the withdrawal of British forces from the coast. It agreed, however, to authorise a Committee of Merchants in London to administer the forts through its own Governor in Cape Coast.

The new Governor, Captain George Maclean, inaugurated a policy of peace by a treaty which he concluded with the Ashantis in 1831. This policy was successful : apart from a minor incursion by the Ashantis into the Colony in 1853, peace reigned for thirty years. Relations slowly deteriorated, however, and the Governor's refusal to return some escaped slaves led to the outbreak of the fifth Ashanti war.

The British sought to protect the southern tribes against Ashanti invasions and prepared to attack Kumasi. They were, however, inadequately supported from home and obliged, after an indecisive campaign, to withdraw from the Pra. The British lost much prestige as a result of this campaign and considered abandoning the coast altogether. The Select Committee of the House of Commons of 1865 reluctantly advised against this course. The Government was therefore obliged to take more effective steps to ensure peace and protection for the southern tribes.

No treaty of peace was made after the 1863 campaign. After many years of delay and preparation, the Ashantis again attacked the coastal tribes in 1873. Their forces remained in the south for several months, living on the country and raiding far and wide. The Home Government, convinced at last of the need for firm measures, sent out Sir Garnet Wolseley as Governor and Commander-in-Chief with a large body of European and West Indian troops. He drove the Ashantis from the areas south of the Pra, pursued them into the heart of their country and razed Kumasi to the ground. Their envoys then sued for peace. By a treaty of peace made at Fomana, the Ashantis undertook to maintain perpetual peace, to pay an indemnity, to withdraw their forces from the South and abandon all claims upon it and to allow freedom of trade.

After the war, the Gold Coast was constituted a separate Colony, independent of Sierra Leone. Attempts were made to abolish within it the practice of domestic slavery, dealing in slaves and the very status of slave.

The power of the Ashantis soon revived. In 1881 another dispute over an extradition case led to the despatch of Government troops to Prasu to protect the Colony against possible invasion. Difficulties were temporarily settled after prolonged negotiations, but the Ashanti power still constituted a threat to the peace of the land. Suggestions were made for including Ashanti in the British Protectorate. The Governor finally delivered an ultimatum charging the Ashantis with violating the treaty of Fomana, with molesting traders, with failing to keep open the roads to the coast and with continuing to sacrifice human beings. He demanded that they should receive a British Resident who would ensure that the treaty was observed and that they should pay an indemnity. With these conditions the Ashantis failed to comply. A British military force, which had already been on its way when the ultimatum was delivered, marched to Kumasi in 1896 and removed to Cape Coast the Chief of the Ashantis and his principal followers. The Chief was afterwards deported to the Seychelles, and was not allowed to return till 1924. He was installed as Kumasihene in 1926 and his successor as Asantehene in 1935. The campaign was bloodless, but the Ashantis were by no means reconciled to the loss of their leaders and prepared to renew the struggle at the first opportunity.

It was afforded when Sir Frederick Hodgson, the Governor, at a formal meeting with the Ashantis at Kumasi in March, 1900, demanded the surrender of the Golden Stool. The Ashantis rose in rebellion and the seventh and last Ashanti war broke out. The Governor and Lady Hodgson were besieged in the fort at Kumasi. After great privation, they broke out with a column in July and made their way down to the coast. The small remaining garrison was relieved on the 15th July by Colonel Willcocks' force just before their supplies ran out. A difficult campaign followed which pacified the country, established law and order and made trade safe. The Chiefs gradually came in to tender their submission and have ever since remained loyal.

The Golden Stool was the source of further agitation in 1920, when a chance discovery of its hiding place showed that it had been despoiled of its rich adornments. The Ashantis gathered in Kumasi in large numbers but were appeased by an official announcement that the Government had no designs on the stool and would assist in the detection and punishment of its despoilers. In making this announcement, the Government acknowledged the true significance of the stool; and accepted it as the shrine of the soul of the Ashanti people and not simply as a throne. The thieves were caught and punished and the Ashantis, satisfied with the Government's good intentions, remained loyal.

About the time of the sixth Ashanti War in 1896, the English, impelled not only by the advance of the French and Germans into the hinterland of the Ivory Coast, Togoland and Dahomey but also by the depredations of the slave raider Samori, concluded treaties of trade and protection with several tribes north of Ashanti and established a protectorate over the area now known as the Northern Territories. Boundary Commissions in 1898 and 1899 delimited the borders of the Gold Coast and neighbouring French and German territories. After the war of 1914-18, part of the German Colony of Togo was placed under British administration by the League of Nations. It has been governed as part of the Gold Coast ever since.

The administration of the forts and settlements on the coast was first assumed by the British Government in 1821 by virtue of an Act of Parliament transferring them from the company to the Crown. They were placed under the jurisdiction of the Governor of Sierra Leone. It was at this time that British magistrates first began to exercise jurisdiction beyond the immediate vicinity of the forts—an area traditionally marked by the range of the fort guns. The obligation to protect neighbouring tribes and its consequences were also more fully accepted. After the death of Sir Charles MacCarthy in the fourth Ashanti War, however, the Home Government was glad enough to transfer the forts and possessions on the Gold Coast to the Committee of Merchants in London who in 1830 appointed as their own Governor Captain George Maclean, an officer with experience of warfare on the coast.

Maclean's policy was to extend British protection and jurisdiction beyond the forts by friendly co-operation with the neighbouring tribes. His courts were very popular: their decisions given without fear or favour, were enforced by government officers and police. Tribal wars, robbery and unrest were put down; men traded without fear and prospered. The treaty which Maclean concluded in 1831 with the Ashantis brought peace to the land for a whole generation.

Maclean's popularity and the benefits his rule conferred on the people of the west coast did not avail to protect him from ill-informed criticism in England. Participation in the slave trade was alleged against him, and when his wife, Elizabeth Letitia Landon, a well-known writer of the day, died suddenly in Cape Coast Castle, he was libellously accused of responsibility for her death. His detractors also alleged that he had illegally exercised jurisdiction outside the Queen's dominions. Dr. Madden investigated these allegations in 1839 and a Select Committee reported on them in 1843. Maclean was vindicated though the jurisdiction he exercised was admitted to be anomalous. It was formally recognized by the passage in 1843 of the British Settlements Act and the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1843.

At this time the Gold Coast was once more placed under the Control of the Government of Sierra Leone. Mr. Hill became Lieutenant-Governor but Maclean remained as Judicial Assessor to the native Chiefs. He continued till his death in 1847 to advise them on the constitution of their courts and the administration of their laws.

The new government's first act was to secure the formal agreement of the Chiefs to the extended jurisdiction exercised by Captain Maclean. In 1844, they were persuaded to adhere to a Bond which bound them to acknowledge the Queen's power and jurisdiction ; to abolish human sacrifice and other barbarous customs and to submit cases of murder and certain other crimes to the decision of the Queen's judicial officers sitting with Chiefs.

In 1850 the Gold Coast was separated from Sierra Leone and constituted a separate Colony with a Legislative Council. The Supreme Court was established by Ordinance in 1852. The forts and settlements were at this time regarded as a Colony, their dependencies only as protected territories.

After the fifth Ashanti War, another Select Committee complained that the protectorate, though imposing heavy burdens on the Home Government, brought no advantages in return. The Chiefs were therefore encouraged to lean as little as possible on British protection and in 1866 the Gold Coast was again placed under the Government of Sierra Leone. This restricted policy lasted until after the sixth Ashanti War of 1873-4 when it became clear that the country needed not only protection but a regular and permanent administration. The departure of the Danes in 1850 and the Dutch in 1872 made it easier for the British to raise revenue and govern the territory effectively.

A new Charter, granted in 1874, suspended the earlier enactment of 1866 and constituted a new Colony of the Gold Coast and Lagos. The Colony itself was limited to the forts and settlements, but other territory under British influence was declared a protectorate which, in 1874, was the subject of an Order in Council under the Foreign Jurisdiction Act. A Legislative Council was constituted with power to legislate for an undefined area. In 1886 Lagos became a separate Colony. The boundaries of the Gold Coast Colony and Protectorate were, however, still undefined. In 1895 the term "protectorate" was abandoned and all territory in the Gold Coast under the Queen's jurisdiction was described as a "Colony". In 1901, after the last Ashanti War, Orders in Council were passed which annexed as a Colony by settlement all territories in the Gold Coast south of Ashanti ; declared Ashanti a Colony by conquest and Northern Territories a Protectorate under the Foreign Jurisdiction Act of 1890. The boundaries defined in these Orders

in Council were adjusted in 1906 and extended in 1919 to include the part of the German Colony of Togo mandated to Britain by the League of Nations.

By a new constitution promulgated in 1925, the old Legislative Council, composed of ex-officio and a few nominated members, was replaced by a partly elected Council retaining an official majority. The authority of the Council was limited to the Colony ; for Ashanti and the Northern Territories the Governor legislated alone. Provision was made for the direct election by ballot of members to represent the Municipal areas of Accra, Cape Coast and Sekondi, and councils of Chiefs established in each of the three provinces of the Colony elected from their numbers representatives of the rural areas.

This Council was reconstituted in 1946 to become the first of all African Colonial Legislatures boasting a non-official majority. Representatives from Ashanti took their seats for the first time, but the Governor continued to legislate alone for the Northern Territories. It was, however, provided that, when it became more developed, the North too might send its representatives to the Council.

The prosperity of the various African companies for nearly four centuries depended in large measure on the slave trade. Its suppression in the nineteenth century, coinciding with the Ashanti wars reduced commerce on the coast to straits from which it revived only when the security of Captain Maclean's administration fostered the development of the palm oil trade. Vegetable oils remained for several decades one of the principal objects of commerce on the coast. They were, however, displaced in importance by the cocoa trade which from small beginnings rapidly expanded in the new century until the Gold Coast became the world's largest producer.

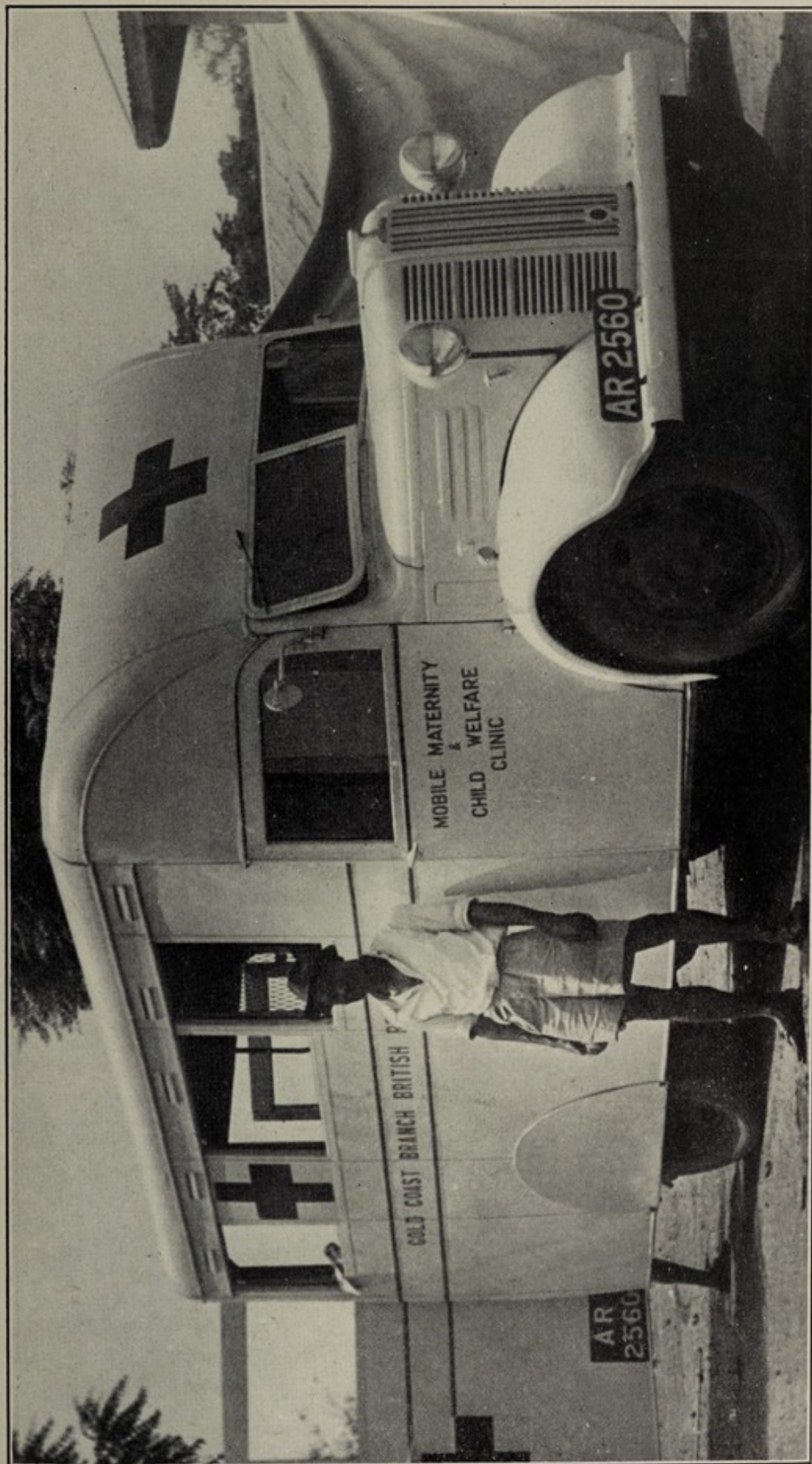
From the days of the Portuguese onwards, gold attracted to the coast European adventurers of many nations. The ornaments of the people were wrought in gold and for many centuries gold dust was their principal currency. Until the boom of 1880, when European prospectors first sank deep mines at Tarkwa and elsewhere, it was extracted only from primitive surface workings. The results obtained by scientific mining during the last fifty years have rendered more appropriate than ever before the name borne by the Colony through the years.

In recent times the prosperity of the Gold Coast has been increased by the discovery and working of diamonds, manganese and bauxite.

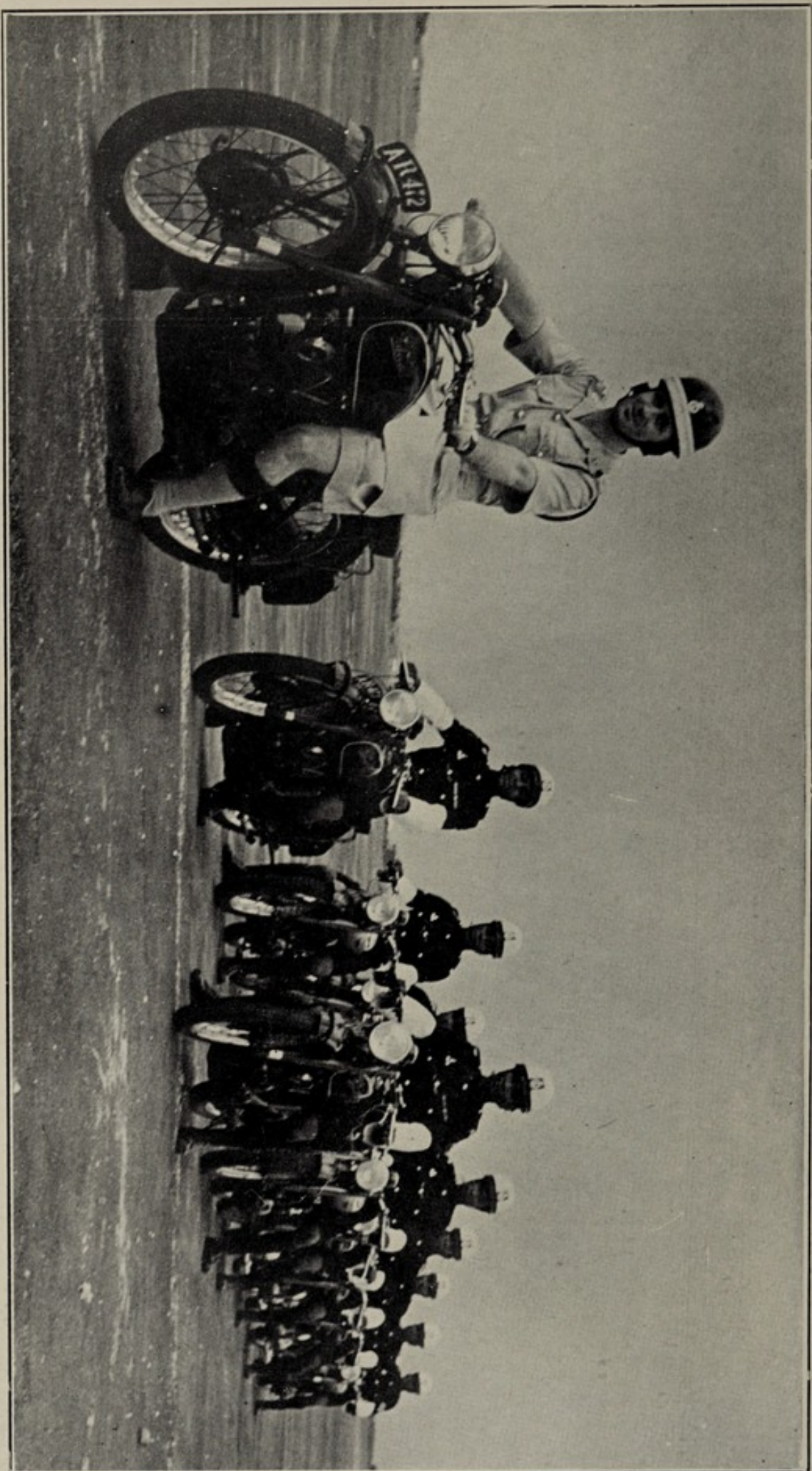
In the obscure social history of the Gold Coast two influences are clear, the devastation caused by the Ashanti wars and the abolition of slavery and the slave trade. The first reduced abruptly the population of many areas and proved for many decades an obstacle to social progress. The second led gradually to the disappearance from tribal life even of domestic slavery, though it was not till 1874 that the Government was able to declare all forms of slavery illegal throughout the land.

The progress of the Gold Coast during the last 100 years has been remarkable. The universal establishment of law and order, the development of rich mineral and agricultural resources, the rapid growth of trade, and the steady advance of education have altogether transformed it.

A few schools were established near the forts towards the end of the eighteenth century, but the pioneers of education were the Wesleyan and Basel Missions of the early nineteenth century. Other missions followed, Catholic, Anglican and Presbyterian prominent among them. Education was for many years left entirely to the missions, assisted in the latter part of the century by increasing subventions from Government. Throughout the present century, Government, though not discontinuing its aid to missions, has built many schools of its own and pursued a policy of wide educational expansion of which the opening of Achimota College in 1924 afforded remarkable evidence.



Mobile Clinic—Red Cross.



Motor cycle Police.

CHAPTER III

ADMINISTRATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS

THE GOVERNOR AND THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The Gold Coast is administered on behalf of the Crown by the Governor, assisted by an Executive Council constituted by Letters Patent and Royal Instructions dated the 7th of March, 1946. The Executive Council consists of the Colonial Secretary, the Chief Commissioners of the Colony, Ashanti and the Northern Territories, the Attorney-General, the Financial Secretary, and the Director of Medical Services, together with Appointed Members who at present number four—the Secretary for Rural Development and three African non-officials.

THE POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

For administrative purposes the Gold Coast is divided into three areas, the Colony, Ashanti and the Northern Territories, each administered on behalf of the Governor by a Chief Commissioner.

Each of the three areas—the Colony, Ashanti and the Northern Territories (which area includes the Northern Section of Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship)—is divided into Districts, each in charge of a Senior District Commissioner or District Commissioner responsible to the Chief Commissioner.

During 1946 and 1947, the administration was reorganized by the amalgamation of some districts with the object of ensuring that a senior officer should be in charge of each district and that there should be less interruption of continuity through the necessity of providing frequent leave reliefs.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

The Governor is empowered to enact Ordinances for the Colony and Ashanti with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council constituted by the Gold Coast Colony and Ashanti (Legislative Council) Order in Council, 1946. If the Governor considers that it is expedient in the interests of public order, public faith or good government that any Bill should be introduced, or any Motion proposed, and if the Council fails to pass such Bill or Motion, the Governor may, by declaration, order that such Bill or Motion shall have effect. These special powers have not been used. The Governor also has full powers in matters of staff.

The Legislative Council consists of a President appointed by the Governor, or, if no such appointment has been made, of the Governor himself as President ; six ex-officio members, who are those who serve on the Executive Council with the exception of the Director of Medical Services ; eighteen elected members, of whom nine represent the Colony and are elected by the Joint Provincial Council, four represent Ashanti and are elected by the Ashanti Confederacy Council, and five represent the municipalities of Accra (two), Cape Coast, Sekondi-Takoradi, and Kumasi (one each) ; and six members nominated by the Governor. The nominated members at present include representatives of the Chambers of Commerce and of Mines, the Chairman of the Methodist Church of the Gold Coast, and three others, one of whom is concerned especially with the welfare of ex-Servicemen.

Legislation for the Northern Territories is enacted by the Governor. This is often effected by extending the operation of laws enacted by the Legislative Council to the Northern Territories, but in certain matters it is necessary for the Governor to enact separate legislation.

The 1946 Constitution of the Gold Coast differs from the previous Constitution mainly in that Ashanti is brought into the Legislative Council which had formerly held jurisdiction only over the Colony : and in that there is a majority of elected members. There had hitherto been an official majority. The Gold Coast is the first Colony in tropical Africa to be granted a Legislative Council with an elected unofficial majority.

Elections for this new Council were held in June, 1946.

A Standing Finance Committee of the Legislative Council and a Central Advisory Committee on Education play a major part in the planning of Government policy and form an important link between Government and the people in financial and educational matters.

AREA COUNCILS

The old Eastern and Western Provinces of the Colony each have a Provincial Council which deliberates on matters affecting the welfare and interests of persons in the Provinces. From time to time the Joint Provincial Council meets to discuss similar matters. This Council has a Standing Committee of twelve (six from each Provincial Council), which meets in Cape Coast once a quarter. All Bills which are to be introduced into the Legislative Council are referred first to the Joint Provincial Council for its views and comments.

In Ashanti, the old Confederacy was restored in January, 1935, when a Native Authority, known as the Ashanti Confederacy Council, was constituted under the Presidency of the Asantehene. In May, 1947, its membership was increased to allow for greater representation of the more populous divisions. In addition to its power to elect the four Ashanti members of the Legislative Council, the Confederacy may make Orders and Rules and may keep a Treasury. All these powers are exercised. In 1947-48, the Confederacy Council's income was £12,823 and its expenditure was £7,931 (£5,372 of which was on Education).

In December, 1946, a Northern Territories Territorial Council was formed. Although it is expected that it will develop on the lines of the Colony and Ashanti Councils, its functions are at present only deliberative and advisory and it has no legal status.

This Council held meetings at Krachi in March and at Tamale in November. Four District Councils were formed consisting of representatives of all the Native Authorities. They all held meetings to discuss matters of local interest as well as to consider the agenda for the Territorial Council meetings. In this way, delegates to the latter Council were well briefed in advance.

MUNICIPAL COUNCILS

In each of the towns of Accra, Cape Coast, and Sekondi-Takoradi there is established a Town Council with a majority of elected members. Kumasi Town Council has an equal number of elected and nominated members.

The Sekondi-Takoradi Council was established only in 1946, although Sekondi had had a Town Council with an official majority for 42 years. The Cape Coast constitution was also revised during 1946 so as to provide an elected majority. The Accra and Kumasi municipal bodies are also, in their present form, only a few years old though the Accra Council was established in 1898 and the Kumasi Public Health Board in 1925.

Each Council is invested with powers and duties to carry out the usual municipal services.

The revenue of these Councils is derived principally from town rates and various licence fees, supplemented by annual grants from Government, details of which are given in Appendix VI.

There is a statutory Sanitary Board in the Ashanti mining town of Obuasi which had a revenue and expenditure in 1947-48 of £16,505 and £16,629 respectively.

Sanitary Committees with advisory functions have also been established in other of the smaller towns.

NATIVE ADMINISTRATION

In all parts of the Gold Coast local government, apart from the municipalities, is in the hands of Native Authorities and subordinate Native Authorities. These are normally traditional bodies whose powers have been given legal force by Government recognition. They therefore consist mainly of Chiefs, who are invariably assisted in their respective spheres of authority by councils of elders and sub-Chiefs, who are, generally speaking, representatives of the various sections of the community. The Chiefs and elders usually owe their position to heredity according to family groups and to election by the representatives of their people. The Government does not interfere in the selection of Chiefs but controls only the appointment of Statutory Native Authorities. Many of the Native Authorities and State Councils now include non-Chiefs.

The Native Authorities are charged with the maintenance of law and order in their areas of jurisdiction and with the general welfare of their people. They are subject to the close supervision and guidance of Administrative Officers. They are empowered to make bye-laws, including those for the imposition of an annual rate and for the payment of fees for lorry parks, market sheds and other local services.

Lack of adequate financial resources and control has hitherto proved the greatest obstacle to the successful working of Native Authorities, particularly in Ashanti and the Colony. In the Northern Territories local government was not attempted until 1932 and from the start was built up on a firm foundation of good accounting and regular taxation. Until recent years, however, many Native Authorities in the Colony and Ashanti had long histories of political instability and ineffective control of public funds. One of the results of this was that almost all the local revenue was spent on administration and the repayment of debts incurred in political disputes. Little remained for expenditure on social and development services and it is not surprising that people were reluctant to pay any taxes.

In recent years, however, and particularly following the enactment of the Native Authority (Colony) Ordinance in 1944, Government has taken a firmer hold in the control of Native Authority Treasuries.

During the year, Native Authority Finance Accounting Instructions were drawn up, and in the Colony these were given the force of law by virtue of Regulations issued by the Governor in Council under the Native Authority (Colony) Ordinance. The Government Audit Department has assumed responsibility for the audit of all Native Authority Treasuries, and inspections were

carried out from 1st April onwards. The assistance and advice which the Director of Audit and his staff have given in this field quickly proved most valuable to both the Native Authorities and the Administration.

The people have responded to Government's lead. States are realising the advantages of amalgamation or federation in order to produce bigger financial units and reduce overhead charges. As anticipated in the 1947 report, during 1948 the States of Wassaw Fiasi, Wassaw Amenfi and Mpoho formed themselves into a Wassaw Confederacy. These three states originally had separate Native Authorities and their federation brings the total of Confederacies in the Western Province up to eight. There were also four new Native Authorities established during the year at Shama, Effutu, Edina and Bibiani, bringing the total number of Native Authorities in the Colony to 47. In Ashanti four more Chiefs were recognised as Divisional Chiefs—that is, they and their Divisions are subordinate only to the Ashanti Confederacy Council. There are now 25 Divisions in the Confederacy ; and there are three independent Native Authorities in Ashanti which are not within the Confederacy's orbit.

During 1948, appreciable widening of the representative capacity of Native Authorities occurred in Ashanti. The Kumasi Divisional Council now includes a representative of each ward of the Town of Kumasi and representatives of the geographical areas in which the Division is organised ; this organisation is arranged for administrative convenience and takes the place of the previous very centralised system. The ward representatives are nominated by the Asantehene, and they include several of the elected members of the Kumasi Town Council ; the area representatives are elected by the Chiefs in the area, usually on the recommendation of area committees—these committees, whose members are appointed by groups of villages and need not be (and usually are not) Stool holders, are very active bodies which deal with the greater portion of the routine administrative work of an area. At full Divisional Council meetings, the area representatives, who need not be but usually are Stool holders, are grouped round the various Kumasi Clan Chiefs, the intention being that these Chiefs shall act as a liaison between the central Native Authority Administration and the areas and shall take a personal interest in the affairs of the areas grouped round them. In practice this has not yet proved very effective.

In the Attabubu, Asokore, Juaben, Kokofu and Wenchi Divisions, and in the Ejura and Effiduase sub-Divisions, a representative of the Zongo (which is the principal "stranger" settlement) is a member of the Council and therefore of the Native

Authority. He is also a member of the Native Court. In the Kokofu Division, seven non-traditional members, all nominated, have been added to the Council to represent various interests.

Few States now lack established treasuries. The confidence of the people—and of Government—in Native Treasuries is growing, with the result that an ever-increasing amount is paid yearly by the people in annual rates and there is a big increase in Government grants to local authorities. The result is that more money is available for expenditure on social and development services. In Ashanti in 1947-48, 33 per cent of expenditure by Native Authorities was accounted for by the cost of administration. Government, for its part, will set aside funds for each of the next ten years as a grant-in-aid to Native Authorities. The total grant to be made to each Native Authority is not to exceed the amount collected by that authority in direct taxation in the preceding financial year or spent by that authority on approved development works from its own resources, whichever is the less.

In 1947-48 the grant was £120,000 ; in 1948-49 it is £146,000.

The system of local government in the Northern Territories is based on the Native Administrations, of which there are 13 including the two Confederacies of Lawra and Kassena-Nankani. These in turn are divided into 80 subordinate Native Authorities including the two embryo municipalities of Bawku and Bolgatanga, each of which is a subordinate Native Authority. Tentative measures are also being taken to inaugurate municipal government in Tamale. Every Native Authority has formed a Finance Committee consisting of both Chiefs and commoners.

In Prang alone is the Native Administration not based on the indigenous population, which numbers only a few hundreds, but on the Hausa and other "stranger" population which numbers several thousands. The "strangers" control the cattle trade from North to South on which the prosperity of Prang wholly depends. In all other cases, local government has been developed from the historical political structure wherever possible. The use of the ballot box in the election of members of local government bodies has been introduced with success in a few areas.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

For the Public Relations Department, 1948 was a year of testing and experience. Its main purpose remained the same—to interpret the Government to the people, Great Britain and the Empire to the Gold Coast, and the Gold Coast to countries overseas—but its organization was strengthened and expanded to meet the challenge of the times.

An Officer of the Administrative Service, assisted by a small staff, was for the first time appointed to the staff of the Chief Commissioner of Ashanti as a Regional Public Relations Officer. A similar appointment was made in the Northern Territories and a third proposed for the Colony. The duties of these officers are many. They advise what circuits the departmental cinema vans should follow, they assist schools to make good use of the Department's film-strip projectors, they offer guidance to the Committees responsible for the programme sections of local rediffusion services, they supervise the work alike of Government reporters and of part-time news correspondents, they organize the distribution of Bulletins and other printed matter issued by the Department and maintain liaison with the press and local cinemas. They work at all times in close co-operation with District Commissioners and officers of all departments and seek, by their friendly relations with firms missions, clubs and social centres, to encourage a sense of civic responsibility.

In the Northern Territories a regional panel composed partly of non-officials was formed under the Chairmanship of the Chief Commissioner, to consider how Government's attitude to matters of local importance might best be explained to the people in a manner likely to appeal to their understanding and secure their co-operation. Similar panels, will, it is hoped, be established shortly in the Colony and in Ashanti. Their meetings are to be attended whenever possible by the Public Relations Officer or his Deputy.

During the year, the Department issued free of charge to the local press over four hundred London Press Service news items of which the majority were published. *Globe Reuter's Coastal Press Service*, received by arrangement with the Postmaster-General, was distributed on part-payment to the leading papers.

Government's policy on important problems was explained at 18 Press Conferences held during the year. Heads of Departments attended most of them to answer questions affecting their Departments. The visit of the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, Lieut.-Colonel D. R. Rees-Williams, M.P., was the occasion for a special Press Conference in September. The Secretary of State, the Right Honourable Arthur Creech Jones, M.P., P.C., who attended the meeting of the West African Council in November, granted two interviews to the Press. The three eminent scientists who visited the Colony in October to investigate the Swollen Shoot disease of cocoa met the Press on arrival and, before departing, announced their findings to a meeting of journalists and farmers.

At the beginning of the year, 16,000 copies of the *Bulletin* compiled by the Department were issued weekly.

During the troubles of February and March, over thirty-two thousand copies were issued every day. They supplied the place of daily papers which had ceased publication on the imposition of censorship and proved a wholesome antidote to the false rumours everywhere circulating. When normal conditions returned, weekly publication was resumed : the present circulation is 25,000 copies per week. Copies of the *Bulletin* are distributed free all over the Gold Coast. They are also sent to the Liaison Officers for Gold Coast Students and Student Organizations in the United Kingdom and to other countries interested in the progress of the Colony. The *Bulletin* does not compete with the commercial Press : it confines itself to plain statements of official policy and draws attention to any matter of particular interest occurring in any of the three Administrations.

The Department issued during the year over six hundred Press releases designed to assist journalists in their interpretation of Government's policy on important subjects. The Press is under no obligation to give publicity to these releases ; yet it made use of nearly three hundred of them during the last four months of the year alone. Many of them were printed more than once. Sooner or later almost every release found its way into print.

The pictures which illustrate the *Gold Coast Bulletin* are mostly reproduced from blocks prepared from photographs taken by the West African Photographic Service. The Central Office of Information in London supplies others. The blocks themselves are fashioned in the office of the Public Relations Department of the Nigerian Government. All are indexed and preserved with care in the library maintained by the local Department. Many of them are lent and some are given to the local commercial Press. The number of blocks thus lent or given increased tenfold during the year.

The Department revived during the year its wartime practice of displaying photographs in suitable Government and Native Authority buildings, Youth and Community Centres in all parts of the country.

The making of films and the showing of cinema programmes, formerly the responsibility of a single unit of the Department were, during the year, entrusted to separate sections of it. The Film Section produced films, of both topical and educational interest, which have already earned considerable popularity. Newsreels made during the year placed on record such important events as the arrival in January of Sir Gerald Creasy, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., and the opening in April of the Legislative Council. The staff of the Film Section, limited hitherto to a cameraman and an African script-writer, was augmented by the appointment of a Film Director. Pupil cameramen are being trained by the Colonial Film Unit working in the Gold Coast.

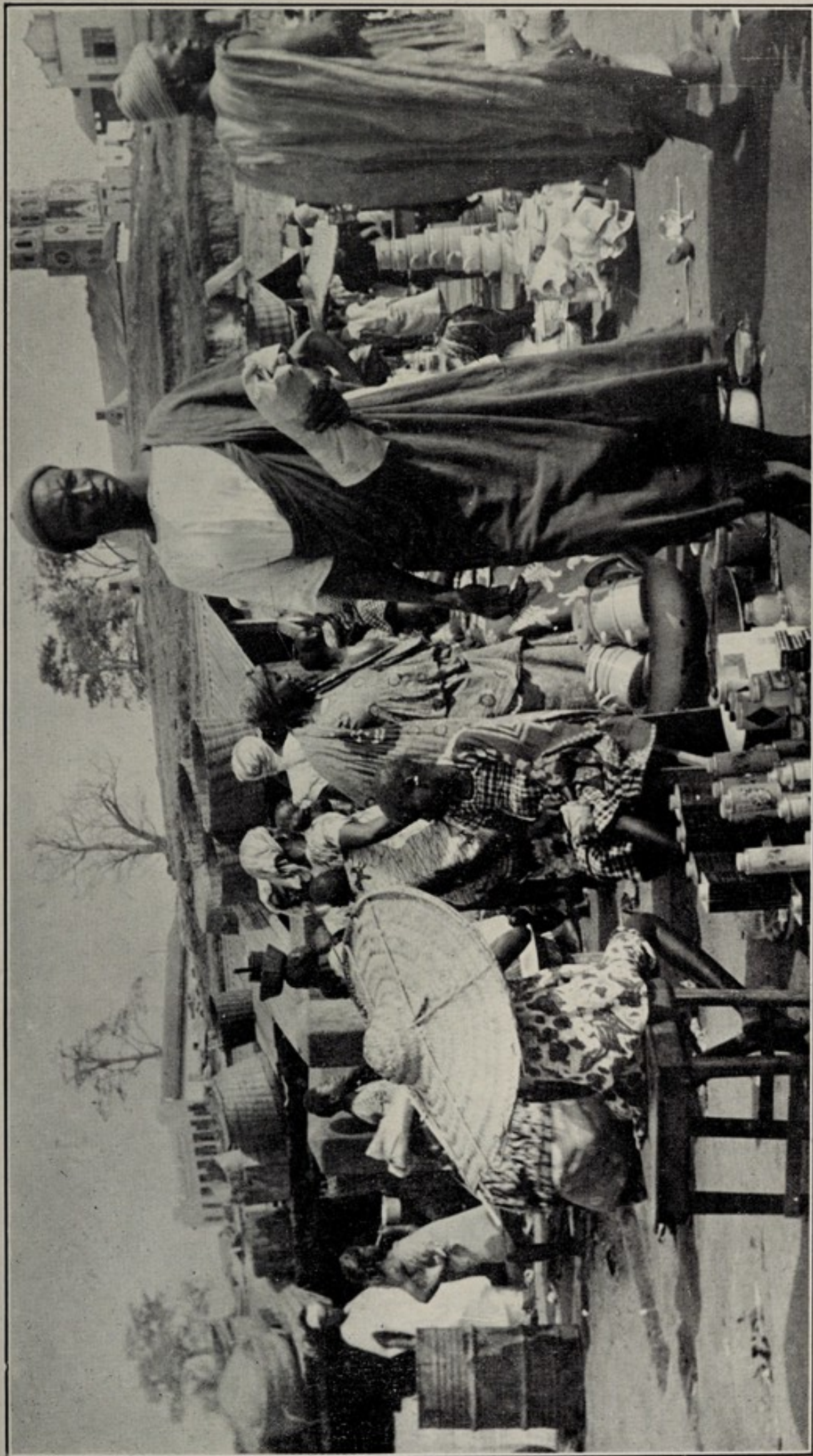
The Department's seven cinema vans continued to tour the country. In the cocoa areas, they displayed a film calculated to show that the Swollen Shoot disease of cocoa could be defeated only by the cutting-out of infected trees, and in Togoland they assisted the Social Development team. Some of them were placed at the disposal of selected Native Authorities. Vans will not, however, in future be thus confined in their circuits: they will seek to display educational films over the widest possible area. In Accra, the Department operates both a City Unit and a theatre used for censorship and the display of selected films to limited audiences. All films are censored.

Wide facilities were provided for journalists and other visitors from the United Kingdom, the United States and other countries.

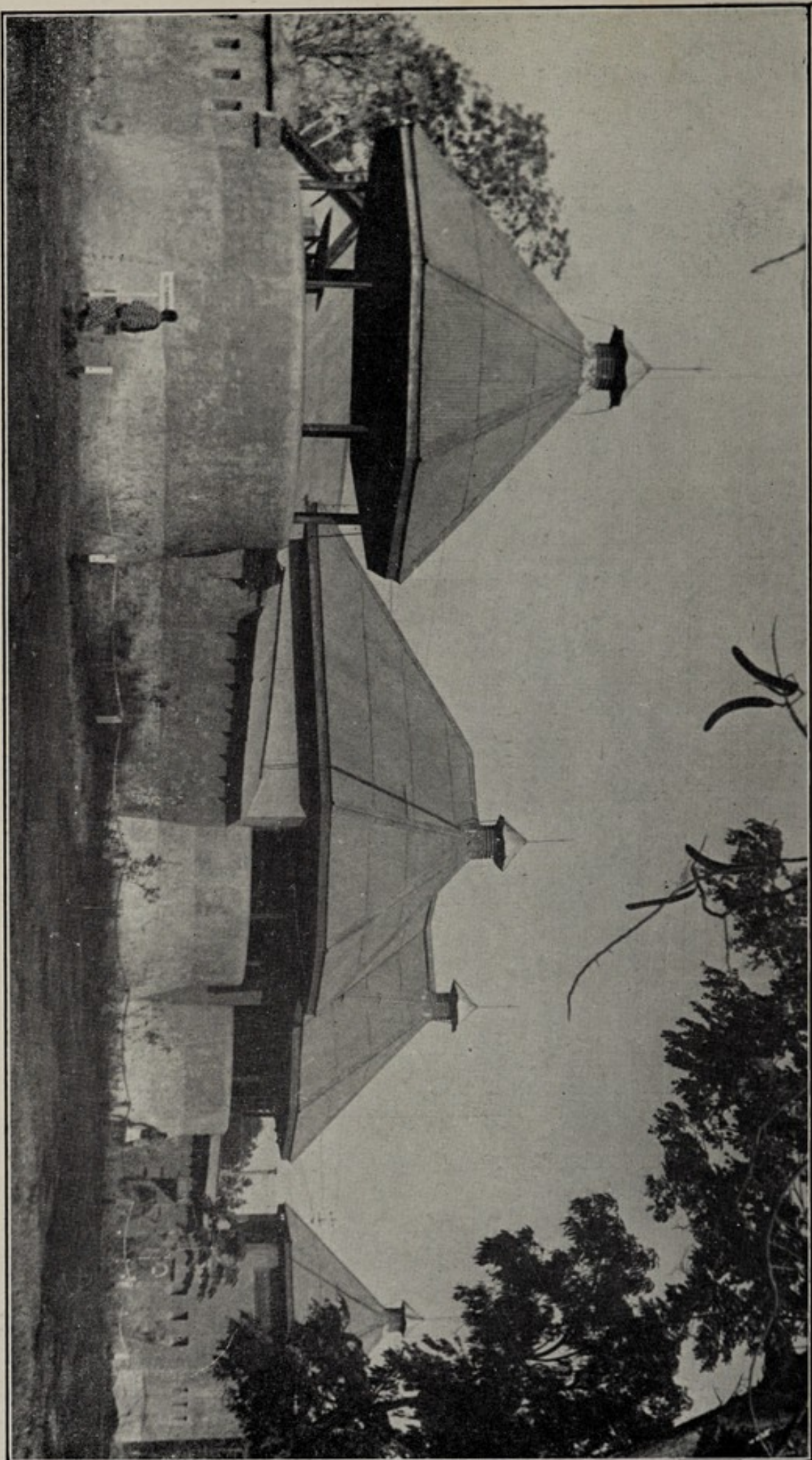
CHAPTER IV

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

British Standard Weights and Measures are used. Inspection and testing was, as in the past, carried out during the year by European Police Officers qualified as Inspectors and by African Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors qualified as Deputy Inspectors of Weights and Measures. Of the 1,642 weighing machines and sets of weights tested, 158 were rejected.



A market scene in Kumasi.



The Fort at Kumasi.

CHAPTER V

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

In 1947, twelve newspapers, news sheets or periodicals appeared regularly. Twenty were published in 1948, some very short-lived.

Only one paper, the Fanti weekly *Amansuon* appeared in the vernacular : the others, of which a list is given below, were printed in English :—

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY :

The Spectator Daily, Accra.

The African Morning Post, Accra.

The Daily Echo, Accra.

The Ashanti Pioneer, Kumasi.

The Accra Evening News, Accra.

The World Newsletter, Accra.

TWICE WEEKLY :

The Ashanti Times, Obuasi.

The West African Monitor, Cape Coast.

The Ghana Voice, Sekondi.

The Star of West Africa, Cape Coast.

THRICE WEEKLY :

The Gold Coast Express, Accra.

WEEKLY :

The Gold Coast Independent, Accra.

The Gold Coast Observer, Cape Coast.

The Standard, Cape Coast.

The African National Times, Accra.

The Ghana Statesman, Accra.

The New Africa, Sekondi.

Vox Populi, Accra.

The Gold Coast Bulletin (published by the Public Relations Department, Accra).

CHAPTER VI

BIBLIOGRAPHY

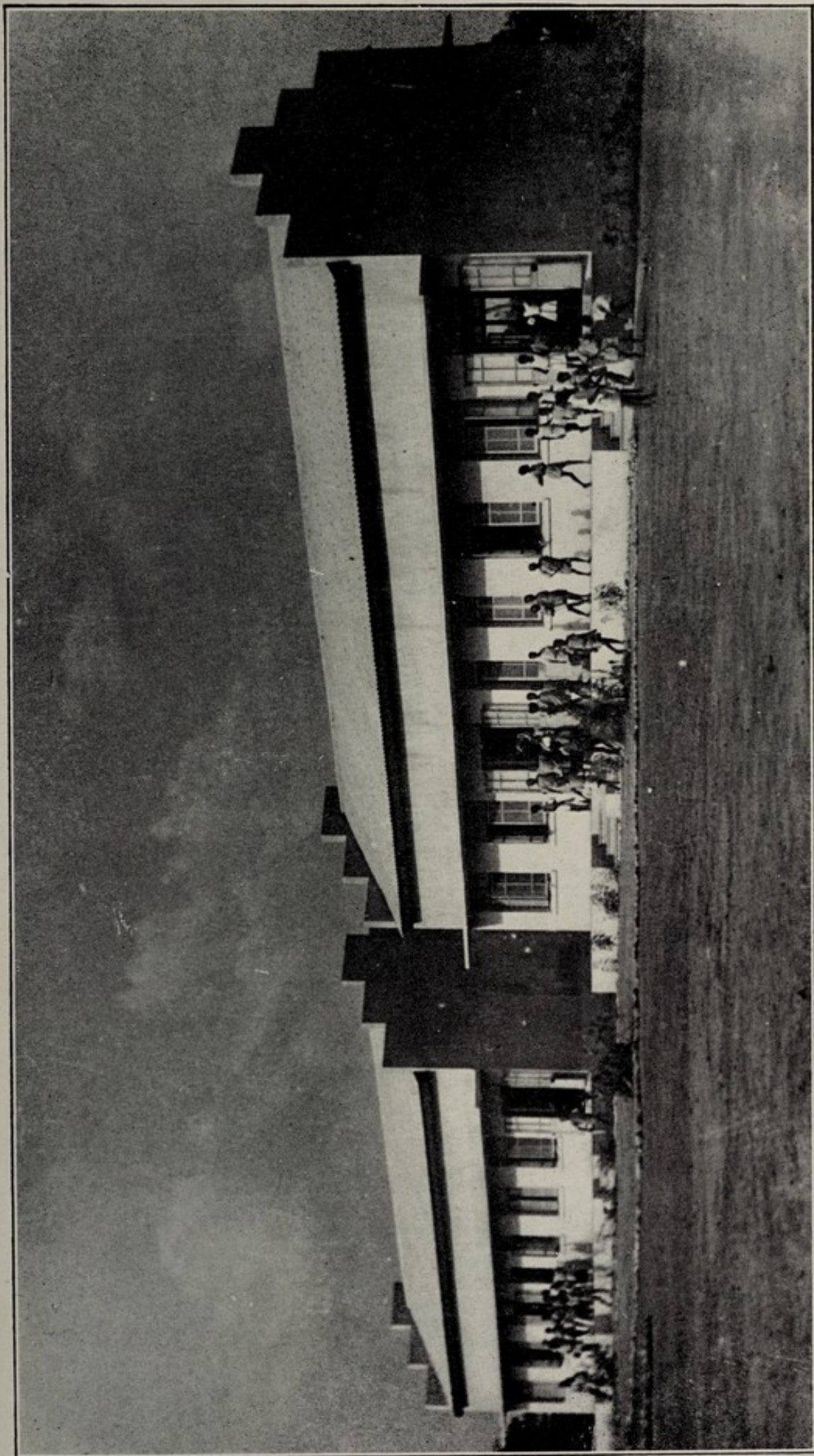
The material for this chapter is taken from *A Bibliography of the Gold Coast* by A. W. Cardinall, published by the Government Printer, Accra, in 1931 ; together with a number of additional books mainly published between 1931 and 1948.

1. Adams, Captain John. *Remarks on the Country extending from Cape Palmas to the River Congo, including observations on the manners and customs of the inhabitants. With an appendix containing an account of the European Trade with the West Coast of Africa.* With two maps. London, 1823 ; containing a very interesting relation of this part of Africa, and the Slave Trade there ; directions and hints for ships sailing there and lists of items which are suitable for exchanging for palm oil, ivory and gold, at the various trading posts.
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4. Andree, Richard " Seltene Ethnographica des Stadt Gewerbemuseums " Ulm ; 10 ill. *Baessler Archiv. IV*, pages 29 to 38.

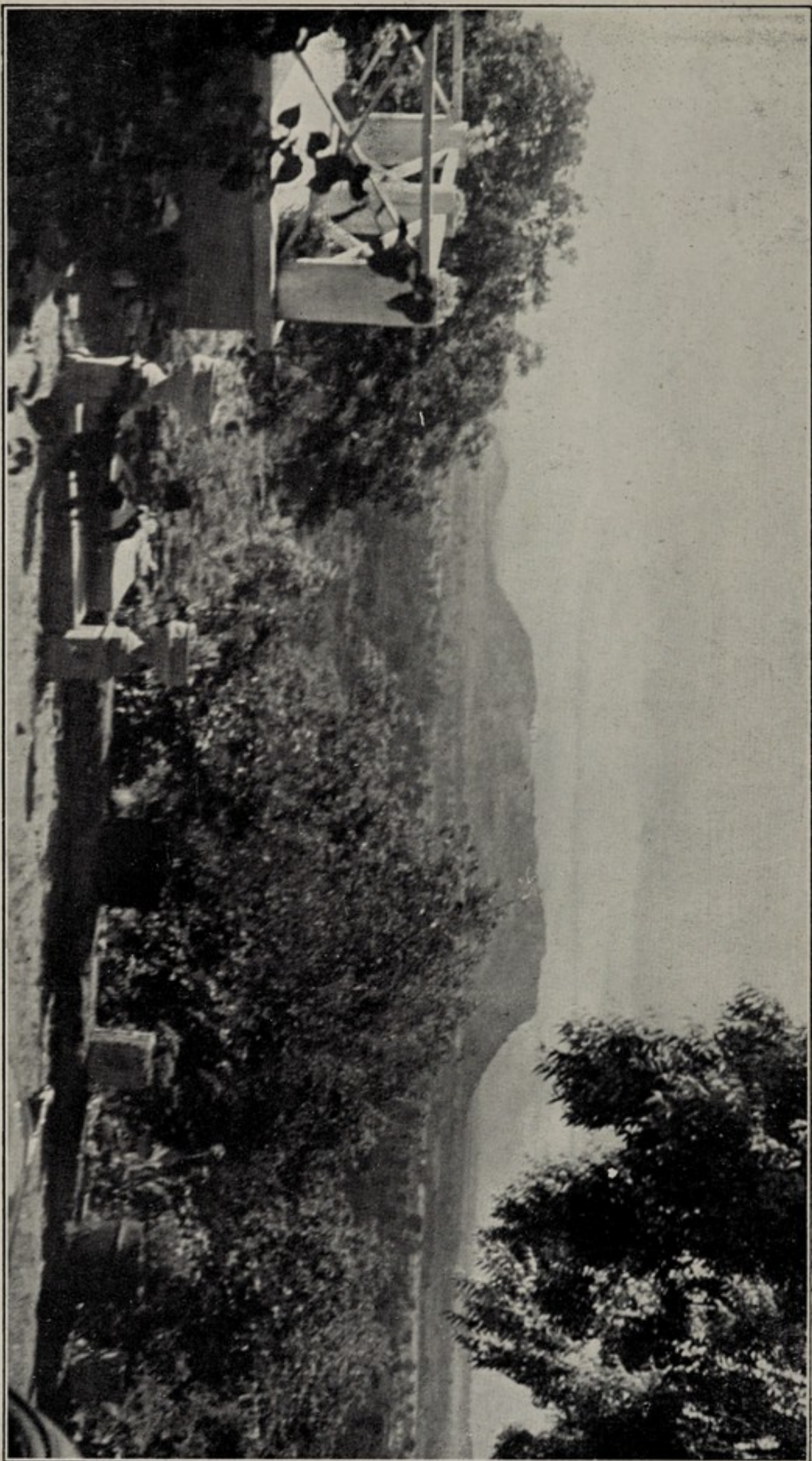
An unknown citizen of Ulm visited the Gold Coast between 1670 and 1680. He brought a collection of curios some of which are now preserved in the Ulm Museum and are here described. Possibly these are the oldest authenticated curios from the Gold Coast as those in the Ethnographical Museum in Copenhagen are undated.

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The story of the son of the Chief of Annamaboe who was kidnapped by a slaver-captain and sold in Jamaica whence he was rescued and taken to England by the Royal African Company and returned to his native land.



A modern primary school.



View from Scottish Mission, Krobo (Odumasi).

[*Photo by A. G. Dickson*]

8. Beaton, A. C. *The Ashantees, their country, history, wars, etc.*, 1870.
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The author was assisted in this work by the Reverend T. B. Freeman who had been to Kumasi in 1839 and other Christian natives, in particular by Joseph Smith, Headmaster of the Government School at Cape Coast Castle and William de Graft, son of the Linguist who was mentioned so frequently by Bowdich and Dupuis.

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Usually recognised as the standard work concerning the Gold Coast of this period. The author was fourteen years on the Gold Coast and his book consists of a series of letters descriptive of that country with many valuable references to customs and history of the native people. An edition was privately printed in 1896 by Sir Alfred Jones (See No. 82).

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ports of Guinea and later became a clergyman, and Rector of St. Mary Woolnoth, London. He was the author of many hymns, of which the best known opens : " How sweet the name of Jesus sounds ".

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This article was reproduced in *Gold Coast Review*, Vol. V. No. 1.

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On page 15, the following description of cocoa in the Gold Coast occurs :—

De Cacao-Boom. Deze vindt men alhier mede in overvloed komt nog met minder moiste op dan de koffij, geeft vokmeerder vrucht, en minder moeilijk in de inzarneling. De boter of olij van de cacao is ook zeer nuttig voor de huishouding.

The Cacao-tree. This is also found here in abundance, it grows with even less trouble than coffee, gives even more fruit, and is less difficult to reap. The fat or oil of cacao is also very useful in housekeeping. (It is thought that the reference may be to the coconut, which was frequently referred to as "cacao".)

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APPENDIX I

SUMMARY OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION OF
ENQUIRY INTO DISTURBANCES IN THE GOLD COAST,
1948, AND OF THE STATEMENT BY HIS MAJESTY'S
GOVERNMENT ON THE REPORT

PUBLISHED BY THE PUBLIC RELATIONS DEPARTMENT, ACCRA ON THE
4TH OF AUGUST, 1948

In a letter to His Excellency the Governor dated 9th June, 1948, the three Commissioners, Mr. Aiken Watson, K.C., Mr. Andrew Dalglish and Dr. K. A. H. Murray, say that they have completed their Report "To enquire into and report on the recent disturbances in the Gold Coast and their underlying causes; and to make recommendations on any matter arising from their enquiry." They point out that, since their recommendations involve proposals to amend the Constitution, they think it appropriate to address the Report to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

They then explain to the Secretary of State how they arrived in the Gold Coast and held the Enquiry, explaining where they went, whom they saw, and what they did.

The Report itself is contained in twenty chapters.

In the Statement which is published with the Report, His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom have commented on the findings of the Report chapter by chapter. They also make some general comments explaining the principles by which action on the recommendations is to be guided, and in justification of the policy which has been, and will continue to be, pursued by the Gold Coast administration with the support of His Majesty's Government.

British Colonial policy demands that all progress must be built up on foundations of tradition and social usage, and must have the support of the people. If this principle is followed there is every hope for a steady and sound evolution of a modern State.

His Majesty's Government comment that it might be inferred from the range and extent of the recommendations that the Gold Coast Government had been slow in meeting popular demand for progress. It should be remembered, however, that the Commissioners naturally received in the Gold Coast repeated representations from the more advanced section of the community which is eager to speed up the pace of political development, and properly



The Watson Commission.



Prempeh Hall, Kumasi, meeting place of the Ashanti Confederacy Council.

gave weight to such representations. His Majesty's Government consider it necessary in their comments chapter by chapter, to point out that in many cases the recommendations are in line with policy already being pursued and developed. It would be unfair to the Government not to make this point clear. The 1946 Constitution was not a belated acceptance of long-standing demands, but a necessary and progressive step forward. The proposals herein to which His Majesty's Government now agree are not the fruits of rioting and disorder, but a further advance which had been largely envisaged already.

Having made these observations His Majesty's Government express deep appreciation of the work of the Commission. They refer to the thorough and impartial investigation of the Commission into the disorders, and recommend wide publicity for, and careful study of, the findings. The Gold Coast Government is looking carefully into the underlying causes and will consult with all sections of the public in deciding on remedies. His Majesty's Government conclude their opening paragraphs by saying that the events of February and March will not deflect them from the course of ordered constitutional progress which is their declared policy.

CHAPTER IV

CONTENTS

PART IV

PART IV

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTORY

This chapter says that it was important for the Commissioners to work quickly since for many years there had been happy relations between the people of the Gold Coast and the Government and they were anxious speedily to recommend measures which would prevent a recurrence of the disturbances.

They say that the Administration's most serious problem is the suspicion which surrounds Government activity of any sort. The origin of this is difficult to find, but "that it must be overcome is the hard core of the problem of healthy relations between Government and governed".

They give a number of underlying causes of the disturbances in February and March, and these they place under three headings: political, economic and social.

CAUSES OF UNREST

The political causes are given as (i) the disappointment of ex-Servicemen at post-war conditions; (ii) the frustration of educated Africans anxious to take an active part in politics; (iii) the failure of Government to appreciate that "the star of rule through the Chiefs was on the wane"; (iv) a feeling that Government was deliberately delaying Africanisation; (v) public suspicion of Government reinforced by a hostile Press and not adequately countered in the field of Public Relations and (vi) public resentment at the growing concentration of certain trades in the hands of foreigners.

The economic causes given are (i) Government's neutrality during the dispute leading to the boycott; (ii) controls, shortages and high price of imported goods widely attributed to the machinations of European importers; (iii) alleged unfair distribution of goods in short supply by firms; (iv) the policy of cutting-out of cocoa suffering from swollen shoot and allegations of improper cutting-out; (v) the control in the Cocoa Marketing Board which limited the power of the farmers' representatives to control the Board's reserve funds; (vi) a feeling that Government had no plans for the development of local industries and agriculture.

And the social causes—(i) alleged slow development of educational facilities and lack of technical training; (ii) shortage of housing for Africans, particularly in the towns, and the low

standard compared with those provided for Europeans ; (iii) fear of alienation of tribal lands ; (iv) legal powers of Government inadequate to deal with speeches designed to arouse disorder and violence.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

The Commissioners make some general observations in their Introduction and mention certain risks of which they are aware in putting forward their proposals. They say they cannot ignore the existence of bribery in many walks of life in the Gold Coast and they think that it may spread as more responsibility is placed on Africans. At the same time they say that, since no nation can rise to greatness on such foundations, the Gold Coast people should take this as a challenge to put their house in order, a challenge that they believe will be accepted. The Commissioners also say that they have found that many Africans will not face facts and believe that things will come right in the end. They take as examples the swollen shoot disease and the common belief that Government funds are inexhaustible. Every one should realize, they say, that Government money comes from the tax-payer's pocket.

They emphasize the fact that Africans are rapidly acquiring European ways and habits and that since traditional disciplines are weakening others should take their place.

These, they say, are some dangers facing the country but they also say that production costs must decrease in the Gold Coast if the country's goods are to be sold abroad. This means increased production which itself means better planning and more work. The better health of the people will help and also the greater use of machinery. And this means more technical education.

The Commissioners also recommend that planning should itself be planned. More attention should be paid to the collection of facts and figures for the planning of schemes of development. The Financial Secretary should be responsible for the country's economic policy and should have a financial adviser and a statistician to help him.

In closing their introductory remarks the Commissioners emphasize that much of their criticism is in no way peculiar to the Gold Coast. Far from wishing to slight the people of this country they found them to be "a lovable people whose hearts were in the right place". The Commissioners express confidence that the Gold Coast people will "with the patience of understanding in due course reap the harvest of their heritage".

STATEMENT

His Majesty's Government note that in this chapter the Commissioners recommend, so as to secure co-ordination of economic planning in the Gold Coast, that the Financial Secretary, aided by an economic adviser and a statistician, should be responsible for economic policy. At present the 1946 programme for development is being revised and is to be considered by the Economic Development Committee. This Committee is charged with the co-ordination of development planning. An economic adviser is not considered to be a necessary addition to the officers already working on these matters, and a statistician has recently been appointed and is at work. The Financial Secretary should be responsible under the Governor for economic policy in the sphere of commercial and industrial development and the Secretary for Rural Development, with whom he should keep in close touch, should be responsible for agricultural and allied policy.

CHAPTER II

THE DISTURBANCES

The Commissioners say that when they arrived two matters were exercising the public mind to a disturbing degree ; (i) a general belief that the rioting and looting of 28th February were the result of the shooting of innocent ex-Servicemen and (ii) the detention of six leaders of the United Gold Coast Convention without a trial.

Dealing with the first matter the Commissioners trace the events leading up to the shooting at the cross-roads on the afternoon of 28th February. They refer to the ex-Servicemen's Union and say that it is clear that its leaders had a close association with the Convention. They tell how the ex-Servicemen were forbidden to march to Christiansborg Castle, but were allowed to march through certain streets in Accra Town. Mr. Tamakloe, the Secretary, had promised that the procession would be orderly and would keep to its route. He himself was permitted, with a few colleagues, to present the ex-Servicemen's petition at the Secretariat. The Commissioners also mention that the 28th February was the day for reduced prices in the stores, and that there was considerable public disappointment when the reductions were found to be smaller than was expected.

The Commissioners say however that, in view of Mr. Tamakloe's assurances concerning the good behaviour of the ex-Servicemen, the authorities appeared to be satisfied that no untoward happenings would occur. Superintendent Imray, in charge of Accra, was however less satisfied and made arrangements for detachments of police to be at the Castle, the Secretariat and Victoriaborg Police Post.

THE PROCESSION

About 1 p.m. the ex-Servicemen started to assemble in large numbers and the Commissioners say that they are satisfied that the gangs of young men who enforced the boycott were also there in strength. They say that almost from the start they failed to keep to the agreed route and by the time the cross-roads were reached the procession numbered up to 2,000 persons, a large proportion of whom were not ex-Servicemen. Already the intention of many of the marchers was quite clear, and " what had begun as an orderly procession had rapidly degenerated for the most part into a lawless mob ". Superintendent Imray converged his forces on the cross-roads to stop the march, a gallant but ineffective attempt to stop it having already been made by an African Police Inspector.

At the cross-roads Superintendent Imray ordered the crowd to halt and when they pressed forward throwing stones and wounding several Police he ordered the use of tear gas. This, however, had little effect and since a baton charge would have been useless because of the ease with which the Police could have been outflanked to left and right, Superintendent Imray ordered a bugle to be sounded and warned the mob that he would fire, if they continued to advance. The crowd continued to press forward and, Superintendent Imray's order to fire not apparently having been heard by the Police, he himself fired six rounds. This checked any further advance towards the Castle. The crowd dispersed only when military forces arrived at 4.30 p.m.

The Commissioners say that they are satisfied that Superintendent Imray's order to disperse, given in his *ex-officio* capacity as a magistrate, was in accordance with, and a satisfaction of, the law.

Having sifted the evidence of all witnesses on the shooting at the cross-roads the Commissioners find : (i) that the ex-Service-men's procession rapidly left the prescribed route ; (ii) that the organizers of the procession took no steps to inform the assembly of the prescribed route, did not attempt to prevent the assembly from leaving the route, and appear to have deliberately misled the marchers as to the proper route : (iii) that the organizers intended that the procession should march to Christiansborg Castle : (iv) that evilly-disposed persons encouraged the procession to go towards Christiansborg Castle ; (v) that the marchers, before they were stopped by fire, showed complete defiance of authority and a determination to overcome the Police, by throwing stones, by threats and insults, and by invitations to African policemen to abandon their duty ; (vi) that the Police before firing did everything they could to dissuade the marchers from continuing ; (vii) that " in firing as he did Superintendent Imray was acting lawfully in the execution of his duty and the extent to which he used firearms was not in excess of the requirements of the occasion " : (viii) that, while the need for using firearms is always to be deprecated, if Superintendent Imray had not used firearms as he did he would have been guilty of dereliction of duty. The Commissioners feel that he deserves great commendation for his prompt action which they are satisfied, in the result, saved many lives.

THE LOOTING

The Commissioners do not attach much importance to whether the looting in Accra started before the shooting or otherwise but they accept the evidence that the looting in fact started first, though the incident may have increased the tempo.

The looting itself, they believe, would have ended earlier if there had been more shooting by the Police and Army, but they consider that the loss of property was preferable to wholesale loss of life.

The Commissioners note that of 115 people wounded in Accra on the 28th and 29th February, 101 were wounded by stones, broken glass or cutlasses, apparently as a result of fighting over stolen goods.

The Commissioners mention the disorders at Koforidua, Nsawam, and Akuse, but were satisfied that no useful purpose would be served by conducting separate enquiries there.

As regards Kumasi they point out that looting broke out within an hour of the arrival of the train from Accra on 1st March. They give further details and say that the force used by the Police and by the Army was at no time excessive. They consider that the evidence called to prove brutality on the part of Police and Army could not be relied upon.

But as regards the enforced removal of road blocks by neighbouring residents the Commissioners condemn the practice by the Police and Army, and recommend that all ranks be notified accordingly.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Commissioners recommend : (i) the early reorganization of the Police Intelligence Branch ; (ii) that adequate supplies of tear gas be kept by the Police.

STATEMENT

While deploring the loss of life which followed upon the attempted march on Government House on 28th February, His Majesty's Government have noted with satisfaction the Commission's observations on the manner in which the Police acted in most difficult circumstances.

As regards the removal of road blocks the legal aspect of this will require further study, since Police officers have the right to demand the aid of any person in the prevention or suppression of a breach of the peace.

The Intelligence branch of the Police has already been strengthened. As regards tear gas, the Gold Coast Government have been making every effort to get new stocks but have had difficulties. Delivery has now begun.

CHAPTER III

EMERGENCY POWERS

In this Chapter the Commissioners state that it was clearly necessary for the Governor to assume wide emergency powers during and after the disturbances, but they condemn the inclusion in the relevant Emergency Regulations of the provision under which the six persons against whom Removal Orders were made were deprived of access to His Majesty's Judges. In other respects they have no complaints to make against the Emergency Regulations.

The Commissioners are satisfied that the Governor acted in good faith and reasonably under the powers he had assumed. They are satisfied that the Governor honestly believed (i) that further and more serious disturbances were being planned for political ends, (ii) that the six men were aware of this, (iii) that those who believed that violence would achieve their political aims looked to the six men as their leaders and (iv) that by removing the six men from the scene of trouble confusion would overtake those contemplating further violence.

THE CONVENTION

The Commissioners then proceed in some detail to give a background picture of the six men and their activities before listing their conclusions.

They describe the birth of the United Gold Coast Convention in 1947. Dr. Danquah was its leader, at least until the arrival of Mr. Kwame Nkrumah. They outline Mr. Nkrumah's career. They refer to the Communist affiliations which he appears to have had while in Britain, and say that they are not satisfied that he had in fact subordinated his private political convictions to those publicly expressed by his employers. They are of the opinion that for the time being at all events, Mr. Nkrumah held the real position of power in the Convention, and refer to his having been invited by another member of the Working Committee "to use the organization as his own". Mr. Nkrumah's secret revolutionary organization known as "The Circle" which he said was only a "dream" would, they say, have been quickly translated into reality if the smallest opportunity had arisen.

The Commissioners refer to the "police strike" posters which appeared on the streets of Accra on 17th February. These were undoubtedly printed on the premises of the Ausco Press, part of which premises were occupied by the Convention.

They note the advantages which were likely to accrue to the Convention in the event of a breakdown in the machinery of Government. They have little doubt that some, if not all, of the Working Committee of the Convention knew that the ex-Servicemen's procession would leave its proper route and that there would be a clash with the Police. They refer to the farmers' meeting at Kibi on 26th February when the forthcoming ex-Servicemen's march was described as "sufficient to weaken the Government", and they say that they do not accept Dr. Danquah's evidence that he attended this meeting by chance.

They mention the two telegrams sent by the Working Committee to the Secretary of State. The first was a short one. The language used in the second and long one they describe as "the wish being father to the thought", inasmuch as it was intended to convey a picture of a Government completely broken down, and only surviving by the grace of a few officers of the Convention.

The Commissioners say that they were not impressed by the result of the labours of those members of the Convention who, not as citizens, but rather in an endeavour to show up the futility of those in authority, tried to dissuade looters. One of these gentlemen flew a white flag. The Commissioners say that it would be kindly to suggest that the use of this emblem was intended to make the best of both possible interpretations—truce and victory.

In mentioning the articles on behalf of the Convention which appeared in the Press, the Commissioners say that these were designed to advance the Convention's claim to govern, but not to reduce public tension. They describe the decision of Government to impose press censorship at that time as a wise and prudent step, and they commend also the decision to lift the censorship prior to the Enquiry.

FINDINGS

The Commissioners then record their findings :—

- (1) That the disturbances were not primarily brought about by the Christiansborg shooting.
- (2) That the disturbances were planned but that there is no evidence to show by whom.
- (3) That, except in its employment of a Secretary whose antecedents were known to it, there is no evidence to show that the Convention had any foreign affiliations.
- (4) That Mr. Kwame Nkrumah has never abandoned his aims for a Union of West African Soviet Socialist Republics nor his foreign affiliations connected with these aims.

- (5) That at all material times Mr. Ako Adjei knew the views of Mr. Nkrumah and acquiesced in them.
- (6) That at all material times Mr. Nkrumah's political convictions were known to the Working Committee and to Mr. Obetsebi Lamptey.
- (7) That the majority of the Working Committee, including Dr. Danquah, Mr. William Ofori Atta and Mr. Akufo Addo, did not honestly believe that Mr. Nkrumah had abandoned his political aims or was indifferent thereto, because they wanted to use Mr. Nkrumah's gifts of oratory and organization in building up the Convention as an instrument of political power.
- (8) That the six men knew (a) that a route had been fixed for the ex-Servicemen's procession, (b) that the marchers would leave the approved route, (c) that the procession would endeavour to reach Christiansborg Castle, (d) that a clash with the forces of law and order might be expected from which the Convention might derive political capital.
- (9) That the Convention, its Working Committee, and some of the members were active in promoting agitation and in exploiting complaints so as to inflame the public, excite grievances and promote action tending to weaken orderly administration.

The Commissioners think that an apology is due to Mr. Obetsebi Lamptey for his detention in a place where there was cerebro-spinal fever, although they are satisfied that the risk of infection was very small.

STATEMENT

His Majesty's Government note the finding that the state of emergency justified the use of wide emergency powers, and that the Governor acted in good faith and reasonably under the powers he had lawfully assumed.

In commenting upon the Commission's criticism of the provision which denied to the six men access to His Majesty's Judges His Majesty's Government point out that the Report admits that an appearance in court of any of the six men might have been used as an occasion for a further breach of the peace. Indeed on 4th March, when a boycott case was heard, the Supreme Court had to be isolated by a double cordon of soldiers and police. The fact that no such provision was made in Britain during the war is no parallel, since there were no internal disorders, actual or likely, in Britain. There is a precedent for the use of the regulation in the Gold Coast in the 1939 Defence Regulations.

His Majesty's Government recognise, however, the desirability of safeguarding the right of access to the courts and are considering whether the desired ends could not be reached by providing for proceedings to be instituted in such cases only by leave of a Judge obtained in such manner as might be prescribed by Rules of Court.

CHAPTER IV

EX-SERVICEMEN

The Commission finds that a great deal has been done in the resettlement of ex-Servicemen.

As regards gratuities the Report states that the sums of money granted at the completion of military service must be regarded as the fulfilment of the Government's financial obligations to all able-bodied men.

In the view of the Commissioners all ex-Servicemen, as citizens, must share the common burdens of citizenship, including the payment of state levies.

It is also considered that ex-Servicemen as such should not have direct representation on the Legislative Council any more than, say, railwaymen as such.

In support of their opinion that in the matter of resettlement a great deal has been done, the Commissioners instance the opening of Trade Centres, the opportunity given for the purchase at special prices of surplus Army lorries, etc. They noted that up to the end of September, 1947, 19,336 men had been found work by the Resettlement Branch out of 38,098 who had registered for employment. They also noted that at the end of March, 1948, there were 5,334 men unemployed, nearly half of whom were non-tradesmen.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Commission made three recommendations, namely :—

- (1) That basic rates of disablement pensions should be re-examined.
- (2) That the whole question of credit for War Service in all lower grades of Government Service should be re-examined by a Departmental Committee after hearing evidence by and on behalf of all organized ex-Servicemen.
- (3) That the Government should take steps to enlighten the general public on what has been done for ex-Servicemen and to bring home to every one a fact about which general ignorance prevails—that the enrichment of any section of the community at the expense of public funds means a heavier burden by taxation, direct or indirect, on all other sections.

STATEMENT

The following action has already been taken :

- (1) Disability pensions were increased with effect from 1st April, 1948, the increases ranging from 60 per cent to 100 per cent.
- (2) The adoption of a new war service credit formula has recently been approved, and this matter has therefore been satisfactorily settled.
- (3) Sessional Paper V of 1945 gave full details of Resettlement arrangements. Greater publicity is now being given to the work of the Gold Coast Legion.

CHAPTER V

CONSTITUTIONAL AND POLITICAL REFORM

The Commissioners are strongly of the opinion that constitutional reform is necessary in the Gold Coast, Ashanti and the Northern Territories and make proposals which, if adopted, should be reviewed in ten years' time. They believe that the 1946 Constitution was out-moded at birth, and that it provided no outlet for a people emerging into political consciousness. In the field of native administration they comment that membership of a State Council, if granted to non-chiefs, was conferred as a privilege rather than as a right.

The Commissioners note that there had been grave public suspicion that Government was using the Chiefs as instruments of delay in achieving political progress. They also note the opposition to Chiefs sitting in Legislative Council. They had found that one point of view of the modern African was that the Chiefs should be ornamental rather than useful, and should stay at home amongst their people. The Chiefs whom the Commissioners met did not conform to this conception. The Commissioners therefore leave this matter open for the people to decide. This, they say, is the democratic approach to a difficult problem.

They go on to discuss the broad basis of His Majesty's Government's policy in West Africa. The moral justification for Britain remaining in the Gold Coast is contained in the fact that barely ten per cent of the people are literate. The Commissioners have no reason to suppose that a small literate minority in power in the Gold Coast might not tend to exploit the illiterate masses, as has happened in other countries all over the world. His Majesty's Government therefore must remain in the Gold Coast until :—

- (a) the literate population has by experience reached a stage when selfish exploitation is no longer the dominant motive of political power ; or
- (b) the majority of the people is sufficiently literate and politically experienced to protect itself against exploitation ; and
- (c) all three parts of the Gold Coast have attained some corresponding degree of cultural, political and economic achievement.

RECOMMENDATIONS

In the meantime two things must be done :—

- (i) The Constitution and Government of the country must be reshaped to give every African of ability an opportunity to help to govern the country, to gain political experience, and to experience political power. Anything less will stimulate national unrest.
- (ii) A forward policy of Africanisation must take place in the public services.

The Commissioners believe that any broad scheme on these principles will be accepted by the vast majority of the people and will ensure orderly advance towards self-government.

They then outline their proposals for a pattern of government which conforms in some respects to the government now found in the United Kingdom. Apart from towns, which would have Town Councils, the rural areas would have Local Authorities to attend to local affairs. A number of Local Authorities would form a Regional Council. The legislative body should be the Gold Coast Assembly, functioning with a Board of Ministers acting as an Executive Council.

These then are the Commissioners' recommendations :—

Local Authorities (excluding Town Councils).

These should be built up from existing Native Authorities but should include a specified number of persons not now eligible for membership. They should ultimately be financed by the Regional Councils.

Regional Councils

The Colony, Ashanti and Northern Territories should each have a Regional Council with executive functions and powers to make bye-laws and possibly to levy certain rates. These Councils should be financed partly by the Assembly. The main functions to begin with should be education, health, housing, local communications and social services. Committees should discharge the work of the Councils and report quarterly. Regional Councils should supervise Local Authorities. The Chief Commissioners should become Regional Commissioners and should preside over the Regional Councils. Membership should be representative of Town Councils and Local Authorities in the Colony, Town Councils and the Confederacy Council in Ashanti, and the Territorial Council in the Northern Territories. In each case adequate provision should be made for non-chiefs to be eligible for membership.

Members should not be drawn exclusively from towns. One-third should retire annually.

Town Councils

The anomaly of a Native Authority dividing jurisdiction with a Town Council should disappear, and the Town Council should be the sole authority within a municipality. The local Paramount Chief should be invited to all meetings of the Council but need not attend. If he did attend he should preside but not vote. A Mayor should be elected annually and should preside in the absence of the Chief. He should have deliberative and casting votes.

The Regional Commissioner should exercise reserve powers.

Town Councils should be extended to other urban areas, where they do not at present exist.

The Gold Coast Assembly

This should consist of (a) 45 elected members—15 from each Region, (b) five members nominated by the Governor, (c) *ex-officio* members of the Executive Council.

A Speaker elected from and by members of the Assembly should preside. The Governor should no longer preside.

The Assembly should be elected for four years, unless sooner dissolved by the Governor.

The Executive Council

This should consist of a Board of nine Ministers. Five should be African members of the Assembly and should be nominated by the Governor, with the approval of the Assembly. A vote of censure by not less than three-quarters of the Assembly could remove a nominated Minister from office. The *ex-officio* Ministers should be the Colonial Secretary (Senior Minister), Financial Secretary, Attorney-General and Secretary for Internal Affairs (Police, Posts and Telegraphs). Members of the Executive Councils should be salaried full-time Ministers. The Executive Council should cease to be advisory and should initiate policy. Each Minister should have a permanent Under-Secretary drawn from the Civil Service, to whom would be responsible the technical Heads of Departments.

The Governor

The Governor should preside at all meetings of the Executive Council, or in his absence the Colonial Secretary.

The Governor should continue to exercise all the powers reserved by the Constitution, including the power of Certification and Veto.

STATEMENT

His Majesty's Government agree with the principles underlying the recommendations for constitutional reform as outlined in this chapter. They are pledged to assist the Gold Coast people in their progress towards self-government as rapidly as the needs of good government permit. Native Authorities and Town Councils must be strengthened, the parliamentary system must evolve through the Legislative Council, and an increasing plan must be found for Africans at all levels of local and central government. But evolution and not revolution is the essential means towards progressive reform.

His Majesty's Government do not agree with the Commission's criticisms of the 1946 constitution, which was framed in consultation with the Gold Coast people, was welcomed by the Press and the public, and has been in force for only two years. The Gold Coast had the first African majority in Legislative Council in West Africa and this in itself was a notable step forward. His Majesty's Government are also satisfied that since 1942 Africans have helped to form policy as members of Executive Council and that the unofficial majority on Legislative Council has had an important influence on policy.

Nor are His Majesty's Government satisfied that the Commission during its short stay in the Gold Coast was able to assess accurately public opinion on the subject of the Chiefs and their part in public life. His Majesty's Government emphasise that, though modernisation of the Native Authorities by the inclusion of more representative members is essential, the Chiefs also have an essential part to play as the traditional leaders of the people. More and more Chiefs recognise the need for modernising their institutions, and the Gold Coast Government is assisting them in this.

As regards a new constitution the Commissioners have limited themselves to indicating the broad outlines and have not set out to draft a constitution. His Majesty's Government and the Gold Coast Government feel that representatives of the people of the Gold Coast must first consider the Commission's proposals and so, subject to the agreement of the Legislative Council, a fully representative Committee should be set up to examine the proposals. "It would be wrong for His Majesty's Government to form any final conclusions until the views of this Committee are known, but if the proposals are acceptable to local opinion, and subject to the comments which follow, His Majesty's Government for their part would regard them as broadly acceptable and would be prepared to arrange for their early implementation."

Local Authorities.—It is agreed that local government bodies should be built up from existing Native Authorities. But it is not agreed that Local Authorities should be financed by the Regional Councils. Native Authorities are beginning to achieve success in collecting local rates and a change to Regional levies would be undesirable.

Regional Councils.—It is agreed that such councils with executive functions should be built up, but it is thought that they should be developed from the existing Joint Provincial Council, Ashanti Confederacy Council, and the Territorial Council for the Northern Territories. Their composition, finance, and procedure will have to be discussed by the Committee referred to above.

Town Councils.—The development of these Councils should also be for the Committee to discuss.

The Gold Coast Assembly.—It is agreed that there is a case for increasing the membership of the Legislative Council; the actual numbers should be discussed by the local Committee. It is agreed also that at this stage members should be elected by the Regional Councils, apart from those elected by the existing municipalities. There should be a Speaker, but it is suggested that he should be nominated by the Governor rather than elected by the Council, and should be chosen either from members of the Council or from outside the Council at the Governor's discretion.

The Executive Council. His Majesty's Government point out that the Commissioners' proposal for introducing Africans as members of Executive Council with executive responsibility is in keeping with the general policy of His Majesty's Government and is in accordance with plans which the Governor of the Gold Coast had had in mind since he assumed his new office. They agree that the Executive Council should consist of nine members with the Governor as President. It is proposed that four should be *ex-officio* members, i.e. the Colonial Secretary, who should be the senior member with responsibilities including defence and security, and the members with responsibility for justice, finance, and economic affairs. The other five members would be Africans. Of these, three should be full-time salaried members drawn from the Legislative Council with responsibility for health, labour and social welfare, for education, and for communications and works. The other two African members would not have executive responsibility for departments and they might, at the Governor's discretion, either be drawn from the Legislative Council or appointed from outside it.

His Majesty's Government agree that the African members of the Executive Council should be nominated by the Governor, but, as an alternative to what the Commission proposes, they suggest

that no formal arrangements should be laid down at this stage for the approval of appointments by the Legislative Council or for the resignation of African members, but that it should be accepted that the Governor would consult with the unofficial members of the Legislative Council before appointing African members and also that an African member who lost the confidence of the Legislative Council should resign.

His Majesty's Government also feel that in the first instance, while the new system is being built up, the Executive Council should continue to be advisory to the Governor. At the same time the Council would be the body where all major questions of policy would be discussed and from it a cabinet system would ultimately be developed. It is suggested that for the present the title of Minister would not be appropriate and that the term "Member of the Executive Council" would be more suitable.

It is agreed that each member should have a permanent secretary or under-secretary drawn from the Civil Service. In addition, in appropriate cases deputy members might be appointed from the African unofficial members of Legislative Council to enable them to gain practical experience of administration.

His Majesty's Government observe that the discussion of the new constitutional arrangements and the subsequent drafting of the constitution will necessarily take time, and that the reorganization of the central administrative machine of Government will be complicated. In order that there may be no delay in the latter process the Governor of the Gold Coast has suggested that, subject to the approval of the Legislative Council, the member system should be introduced at once and two African members given responsibility on the Executive Council for groups of departments without awaiting the discussion of the constitution generally. Subject to local agreement, His Majesty's Government would be prepared cordially to accept this proposal.

The Governor.—His Majesty's Government agree that the Governor should continue to exercise all his existing powers, including the reserve powers. They emphasise the importance of all officers of Government having the necessary executive powers if they are to play their part in assisting the forward process of political, economic and social development.

His Majesty's Government do not agree that the new constitution should be adopted for a period of ten years, at the end of which it should be reviewed. They feel that it would be unwise to prejudge the speed of political progress and that this would be better left open.

CHAPTER VI

AFRICANISATION

In dealing with this subject the Commissioners say that they realise that for some time to come there will not be a sufficient supply of Africans qualified "to meet the requirements of the senior administration of central government". They agree that possibly not enough has been done in the past to improve this state of affairs, but they point out that in recent years satisfactory progress has been made in awarding scholarships which should provide a steady flow of qualified Africans from now onwards.

Many Africans feel that they have been held back and consider that Government has not taken effective steps to carry out its declared policy of Africanisation.

The Commissioners point out that many graduates do not seem to be satisfied with local government posts but want big central government jobs straight away even though they have no experience. They say that this is the wrong way round. Local government must first develop and so provide the experienced African officers for central government posts.

They recommend that an Appointments Board be set up under the Chairmanship of an African Judge, with the Colonial Secretary and one other disinterested person as members. This Board would have to interview African candidates for any post, and only if it cannot find suitable Africans certify to that effect before a European is appointed.

In the meantime the Commissioners agree that overseas pay for Europeans is necessary on account of the expense of maintaining homes both in Europe and in Africa.

On the subject of the Administrative branches of the service the Commissioners say that loyalty is so vital that in these branches there should be a rule that no civil servant may be a member of any organisation seeking any end by political means. They also recommend that the law shall make it an offence for any one to try to persuade an administrative civil servant to join such an organisation. They emphasize that they refer only to the administrative branches of the service.

(Note.—In the Gold Coast the Senior Service is the nearest equivalent term to the "Administrative branch of the Civil Service" in the United Kingdom.)

STATEMENT

His Majesty's Government are glad to note the Commission's opinion that there has been no lack of good faith in recent years in promoting the policy of encouraging the entry of Africans into senior appointments in the Gold Coast.

The Gold Coast Government decided last year to set up a Public Services Commission and until this is set up by statute an administrative organisation will take its place. The composition of the Commission, which will include Africans, is not yet determined. It is already a rule that the Governor shall be satisfied that no suitable African is available before an overseas candidate is appointed. This principle will continue to be observed.

His Majesty's Government regard the recommendation that no administrative civil servant shall join political organisations as too drastic and are satisfied that existing Colonial Regulations restricting the right of publication and interview are adequate.

CHAPTER VII

THE PRESS AND PUBLIC RELATIONS

Censorship.—The Commissioners say that the emergency fully justified the censorship, which in their view was a “vital safeguard of public order”.

Public Relations.—They emphasize the importance of good public relations in explaining public policy to the people of any country, whether Britain or the Gold Coast. Many, even of the educated people in the Gold Coast, do not understand Government policy. The Commissioners say that this may have been due in part to lack of good relations between Government and the Press, and in part to the lack of appreciation by government departments of the importance of public relations. They do not agree with those who recommended the abolition of the Public Relations Department; rather they expect comparative failure in the past to be replaced by great improvements and expansion in the future. They recommend the appointment of an experienced senior officer as Public Relations Officer, capable of canvassing or commanding the necessary assistance from others. A Public Relations Officer, they say, can never hinder but should often help the Press. Speaking of the *Bulletin* the Commissioners say that it is for the Gold Coast Government to decide what form it should take. But they themselves recommend occasional vernacular editions and that it remains factual.

On the subject of European-owned newspapers the Commissioners say that they cannot recommend that these should be prohibited. In countries where there is a growing number of literates there cannot be too many newspapers.

STATEMENT

The Gold Coast Government, aware of the importance of public relations, has already taken steps to reorganize the Public Relations Department.

CHAPTER VIII

IMMIGRATION

A hostility towards the unrestricted immigration of foreigners into the Gold Coast was noted by the Commissioners. The Commissioners feel that the wishes of the African should be respected in this matter, and that steps be taken to make sure that problems springing from such fears do not in fact arise.

STATEMENT

The Gold Coast Government raised this matter at the beginning of the year and an amendment to the law has been introduced to protect the interests of the Gold Coast people without discrimination against intending immigrants on grounds of race.

CHAPTER IX

THE BOYCOTT

In considering the events which led up to the boycott the Commissioners criticise Government for not having taken more robust measures earlier to control prices. They then describe how the boycott started and severely take Government to task for not having intervened earlier. Allegations were made to the Commissioners that Government and AWAM were conspiring to keep prices up, and, whilst the Commissioners are satisfied that there was no question of such conspiracy, they hold Government responsible for the growth of these suspicions. When the boycott was called off, the public expected that the prices of all commodities affected would have been reduced by half, and their resentment when they found that this was not the case was one of the causes which led to looting.

Comment is made on the system of basing profits on a marginal percentage on prices, and the hope is expressed that as supplies of imported consumer goods increase, which they are confidently expected to do in the near future, the whole matter of price control will right itself.

STATEMENT

The Commission criticizes Government on three grounds :—

- (1) more robust use of its powers at an earlier stage would have prevented the boycott ;
- (2) Government's inactivity during the boycott ;
- (3) the announcement of the settlement terms was so framed that it led to public disappointment.

His Majesty's Government comment as follows. As regards (1) the possibilities of control had been fully examined ; price control had been imposed on the cheaper grades of cloth ; a committee on price control was in session before the boycott developed ; but no rationing or control scheme was in fact practicable.

The opinion that Government was inactive during the boycott requires the strongest rebuttal, particularly the suggestion that Government was influenced by an expectation of failure to combine on the part of the African public. In fact Government was aware that imports of textiles were increasing to an extent that would restore competition. Public resistance to high prices was not in itself a bad sign, provided it was orderly, as it would tend to break the black market.

As regards (3) the complexity of the Gold Coast textile trade and widely differing prices made a detailed explanation of price reductions impossible. The official announcement of the agreement was deliberately brief, and was drawn up in consultation with the Boycott organizer, Nii Bonne III, who himself made a broadcast explaining it.

CHAPTER X

SUPPLIES, PRICES AND DISTRIBUTION

This chapter shows how the general expectation that supplies of imported goods would become freely available after the war was not fulfilled, and how, owing to world shortages, coupled with great increases in the money in circulation and the demand for consumer goods, the continuing lack of adequate consumer lines led to prices, which were far higher than those obtaining before the war, being demanded, and paid.

Much of the public criticism of this state of affairs was directed against the big importing firms without regard to the fact that landed costs over a wide range of articles were nearly three times those of before the war.

The Commissioners comment unfavourably on the system of trading in the Gold Coast whereby imported goods sometimes pass through the hands of several middlemen, operating wholesale and retail establishments, before reaching the consumer. The Commissioners recommend a drastic overhaul of the whole system of trading and would like to see more African merchants participating in the import trade, provided they could do so effectively. The necessity for the import control of foodstuffs which are subject to international allocation, and for the control of those commodities for which hard currency has to be expended, is appreciated by the Commissioners. Criticism is levelled at the Government for maintaining until 1947 a system of past performance based on the years 1937-41. Because no African firm had been interested to any large extent in import trade during those years, the principle of 1937-41 past performance meant that the major proportion of import licences for controlled commodities went to the big European firms, largely identified in the mind of the people with the AWAM. The Commissioners suggest that the African merchants who have failed in the import field for any reason have sought to blame their lack of success on the big firms, who are thus accused of monopolistic practices. To this blame is added the complaint that, because some manufacturers have appointed established firms as their sole agents for branded goods, a newcomer is denied supplies of popular trade lines. Another complaint made to the Commissioners concerns the system of distribution practised by the big firms. Even though between 30 and 60 per cent of the goods sold may be "over-the-counter" to individual purchasers the Commissioners comment that much of this finds its way back into the hands of the pass-book customers and wholesale merchants. In the result, the bulk of the population is compelled to buy from petty traders at

enhanced prices. Allegations were made to the Commissioners that storekeepers and branch managers were collecting private profits on sales and that conditional sales, even though illegal, were prevalent. The activities of the Co-operative Federation are welcomed and a recommendation is made for their further development.

Various suggestions are considered to achieve a reduction in the price of consumer goods, including additional taxation, encouragement of voluntary savings, more extensive price control, control of distribution, and, as a last resort, rationing. On this latter point, the Commissioners, whilst recommending that a modified form of rationing might be introduced for certain goods, comment in detail on the extreme difficulty of operating such a scheme, amounting almost to impracticability. A chain of Government-sponsored stores is mooted but is considered to be unworkable. The Commissioners feel that plans should be made and adopted to encourage the growth of consumers' co-operatives, both in the towns and in the country. They conclude that the real solution is to increase the supply of essential consumer goods and a very strong recommendation is made to this effect. The chapter closes with the statement that, whilst prices of imported goods cannot be expected to return to pre-war levels, reduction from their present levels would do much to restore confidence and goodwill.

STATEMENT

His Majesty's Government show that the quantities of consumer goods imported in 1947 and expected during 1948 are very much larger than those which came in during 1946, the year referred to by the Commission.

The Statement promises that the various ways and means to counter high prices suggested by the Commission will be considered by the appropriate authorities. Suggestions for the improved distribution of goods and for larger African participation in the import trade will also be considered. Figures are given illustrating how far Africans have, since the war, increased their share of the import trade.

General agreement is expressed with the Commissioners' recommendation for the development of Consumers' co-operatives. A scheme for the development of consumers' co-operatives is already being worked out by the Gold Coast Government.

CHAPTER XI

TRADING DISCRIMINATION

This chapter deals with the allegation that African timber shippers are not given a fair share of the available rail space for the haulage of logs to port. A recommendation is made that a special committee be formed to allocate rail space.

STATEMENT

A committee has already been set up and is at work. Representatives of African timber interests are associated with this committee.

CHAPTER XII

CUTTING-OUT OF COCOA TREES

By 1948, the continued rise in world prices had increased the value of the Gold Coast cocoa crop to £41,000,000 nearly eight times the pre-war figure. As compared with pre-war years cocoa production was reduced by nearly a third from 300,000 to 200,000 tons by the rapid spread of "swollen shoot". This disease, caused by a virus infection spread by mealy bugs and lethal within two years, attacks 15 million new trees in a year when allowed to spread unchecked.

Intensive scientific research has demonstrated that the only remedy for the disease is to cut down the diseased tree. Progress in cutting-out by Government labour, with individual farmers' approval, initiated in the Gold Coast in 1945, was, however, so slow that in 1947 powers were invoked to enable the Department of Agriculture to cut out trees without the owner's consent. In all some 2½ million trees were cut out between August, 1945, and December, 1947. No serious opposition manifested itself till early in 1948, when a series of acts of violence led to the suspension of cutting-out in April.

Investigation revealed certain curable weaknesses in the administration of the cutting-out policy, but, in the Commission's view, opposition to it was largely politically-inspired. Malicious misrepresentation of Government's aims also caused widespread confusion.

Alternative policies suggested to the Commission were :—

- (1) Let Nature cure the disease.
- (2) Let the land rest for a year or two.
- (3) Let cocoa production give way to other crops.
- (4) Let science find another remedy.

All these are counsels of despair which can lead only to disaster. The Commission, therefore, makes the following recommendations :—

- (i) that a panel of three non-British scientists should be appointed to study the disease and to report on the means of its speedy eradication ;
- (ii) that, should this panel confirm that cutting-out is the only remedy, cutting-out should be resumed and a certain procedure observed in its application ;

- (iii) that the rehabilitation grants be increased for two years from £12 per acre to £24 or £30 per acre and subsequently reduced to their former level ;
- (iv) that during the next five years a bonus be offered to farmers who can produce a certificate that their farms are clear from disease ;
- (v) that compulsory cutting-out should in the first instance be resumed in Ashanti ;
- (vi) that further efforts be made to secure the co-operation of African political leaders.

The swollen shoot issue, in the Commission's opinion, is the prime test of the ability of African leaders to shoulder political responsibility. To desire early self-government on the one hand, and to sit back and watch the ebb of the country's life blood on the other, would be the very negation of it.

STATEMENT

The Commission in general endorses the steps taken by the Gold Coast Government to combat swollen shoot.

The Commission's recommendation for further scientific enquiry does not altogether accord with their analysis of the causes of resistance to cutting-out as largely political. His Majesty's Government has, nevertheless, asked the United Nations' Food and Agricultural Organisation to nominate a panel of experts from which a small team will be selected to make investigations on the spot and to report.

The Gold Coast Government should repeat its appeals to political leaders to co-operate in forwarding the cutting-out campaign.

It is recommended that the modifications in procedure recommended by the Commission should be followed where practicable. Some have already been adopted. The adoption of the policy of marking diseased trees before cutting-out and of serving orders on farmers to cut out within a particular period or (subject to the right to appeal) to pay Government for the task is likely to encounter serious practical difficulties in the present conditions of the cocoa industry. This will, therefore, require further detailed examination, as will also the Commission's recommendations that rehabilitation grants should be substantially increased and that a bonus should be paid to farmers who can show that their farms are free from diseased trees.

Whether cutting-out should be resumed first in Ashanti or not must depend on the local circumstances, political as well as agricultural, obtaining at the time of resumption.

His Majesty's Government consider that the importance of an early resumption of cutting-out cannot be exaggerated.

CHAPTER XIII

COCOA MARKETING BOARD

All classes interested in the growing and marketing of cocoa are represented on the Board, and the presence of four official members ensures that its first consideration is to prevent the exploitation of the farmer. Not the farmers alone, however, but the whole country depends on the cocoa industry, and to give even farmers a majority in the direction of the Board would be undesirable. The controlling voice must at this stage rest with Government: indeed any government failing to impose a strong measure of control would be deserving of censure. In the circumstances the Commission do not recommend any change in the constitution of the Cocoa Marketing Board.

The policy of the Board in creating reserves by fixing a price to producers less than world prices is to be commended on every economic ground so long as the reserves so created are maintained (a) as a cushion against future price fluctuations and (b) distributed otherwise in the interests of the producers or their community.

The Board has been in existence little over a year, but already the farmer can anticipate the receipt of a fair price and a measure of price stabilisation which in the past was only a dream. The reserves accumulated by the Board should, however, be devoted not only to price stabilisation, but, within limits, for the general benefit of the farmer. The Commission's recommendations, therefore, are:—

- (i) The existing constitution of the Board should not be changed: the proportion of official members should be maintained at all costs. Government would deserve censure if it failed to maintain it.
- (ii) The Board should finance swollen shoot control and soil survey and conservation.
- (iii) The Board should offer scholarships for certain forms of higher education.
- (iv) The Board might invest surplus funds in housing schemes in local and central government loans and, with conditions, in such undertakings as the Volta scheme.
- (v) A Cocoa Farmers' Bank should be established. The object would be twofold—to take over and redeem at reasonable rates mortgage debts incurred by any cocoa farmer on the security of his farm, and to enable him

to borrow for current purposes at a reasonable rate of interest. The Bank would not engage in ordinary banking business, nor would it take over any mortgage not evidenced by some customary document.

Decisions regarding the cocoa industry are so vital to the country that the Commission's recommendations, including those on the treatment of swollen shoot, should, if accepted, be given the widest possible publicity not only in English but also in the vernaculars.

STATEMENT

His Majesty's Government note particularly the Commission's recommendation that there should be no change in the constitution of the Cocoa Marketing Board.

Subject to the maintenance of an adequate stabilisation reserve, the Board's funds should be used for the general benefit of the cocoa farmer. His Majesty's Government note the commitments already undertaken by the Board, totalling over £28½ million, and the plans of the Gold Coast Government for the economic development of the cocoa area and the establishment of an Agricultural Credit Bank, both to be financed by the Board.

The investment by the Board of its surplus capital in development projects is already contemplated by the Gold Coast Government.

The Gold Coast Government will arrange to give full publicity to such of the Commission's recommendations concerning the cocoa industry as are accepted.

CHAPTER XIV

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Heavy industries in the Gold Coast are not visualised by the Commissioners owing to lack of coal, oil and other minerals. They discuss, however, the possibilities of the Volta scheme.

They lay much stress on secondary industries which require bold planning. They recommend that in order to avoid future social strife secondary industries should be run as co-operative units. Cash advances to co-operative movements setting up secondary industries should be granted, and the new Industrial Development Corporation, with its substantial African representation, might be used for this purpose. The Commissioners suggest fish canning, furniture making, cloth weaving, vegetable oil refining and soap making. On the subject of spirits they recommend local industries for making commercial or medical spirit only, but not for human consumption.

As regards gold they recommend that arrangements be made for licensed goldsmiths to be authorised to buy limited quantities of gold through Government so that their craft shall not suffer.

In the case of the Volta River scheme they are strongly of the view that the local people must share to the full any advantages there may be such as irrigation of farming land, electric current, and river transport. The Commissioners feel however that, the aluminium project apart, the Government should not consider such a scheme on a national basis unless it is to pay its way. If this is not the case the Government, in permitting private enterprise to proceed, should aim at ensuring the maximum benefits to the people of the Gold Coast by having a share in the capital of the company and the use of surplus water and electric current for public purposes.

STATEMENT

His Majesty's Government are in full agreement that secondary industries should be developed and the Industrial Development Corporation is already at work to this end.

A scheme to supply gold to goldsmiths through banks is being worked out.

CHAPTER XV

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

The Gold Coast has never been provided with the machinery in the form of staff, buildings and experimental stations to provide for the basic needs of its agriculture. Agriculture appears to have been regarded as the Cinderella Department as well before as since the war. Over a period of many years the expenditure on agriculture has been small relative to the revenue of the country and to the value of agricultural exports. There has, too, been an almost complete disregard of agriculture in the more advanced stages of education and in the award of scholarships for study abroad. The following were the main criticisms of the Department made to the Commission :—

- (a) The absence of any alternative crops to cocoa.
- (b) The lack of close contact between the Department and the farmer.
- (c) The weakness of agricultural education, experimentation and demonstration.
- (d) The excessive attention to the problems of export crops in comparison with crops for home consumption.
- (e) The absence of plans for future development.

The background against which agriculture must develop in the Gold Coast is, however, full of difficulties. In the Colony and Ashanti farms are small and almost entirely in the hands of African peasant farmers, and insecurity of tenure militates at every turn against the better utilisation of the land. There is a heavy burden of indebtedness and in the cocoa belt a considerable amount of absentee landlordism. In the Northern Territories the system is different and there is greater control of the land.

Suggestions for the improvement of the land tenure system were included in the report of a special enquiry held in 1947. The Commission therefore confines its recommendations to the following matters :—

- (a) A more intensive search should be made for possible substitutes for cocoa as a cash crop.
- (b) The Department of Agriculture should be decentralised, by the devolution of the functions of some, especially of the more senior officials.

- (c) Progress in agricultural research has been slow and more facilities should be made available for agricultural education. There should be more demonstrational work.
- (d) Work on local food crops should take precedence over, or at least rank on a par with, any further development in export crops.

The Commission finally emphasises that its criticism is not directed against serving officers of the Agricultural Department. The members saw work of the highest quality being carried on under difficult conditions and noted evidence of drive and initiative which may have been lacking in the past.

STATEMENT

His Majesty's Government accept the substance of the Commission's general criticism but note also the steps already being taken to meet it, viz. :—

- (i) the preparation of the groundnut pilot schemes and the investigations of the Cotton and Rice Missions ;
- (ii) the decentralising of the Agricultural Department and its strengthening by the appointment of three Assistant Directors ;
- (iii) the planning of several experimental stations and laboratories.

His Majesty's Government note that the Commission omits all mention of mechanized agriculture, an important new line of development implicit in the groundnut schemes.

His Majesty's Government agree that, with the spread of swollen shoot, efforts to find an attractive alternative to cocoa must be intensified. They note, however, that past experiments with alternative crops made little headway because no other crop is so profitable as cocoa.

Seasonal shortages in the Northern Territories apart, His Majesty's Government do not agree that there is any lack of food-stuffs in the Gold Coast. The main fault with the people's diet is its deficiency in animal protein. While, therefore, the successful work on local crops already carried out will be continued special stress will be laid on schemes to improve the supply of meat and to develop the local fishing industry.

His Majesty's Government agree that facilities for agricultural education should be extended and note that plans have already been made to this end.

CHAPTER XVI

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

The Commissioners point out that in the Senior Service of the Government the salary of an appointment is the same for both African and European, but that in the case of expatriate officers Overseas Pay is added to compensate for additional expenditure. They consider there are good grounds for this extra payment. They also consider that this principle of equal basic pay for European and African should be followed in the industrial life of the country. The Commission does not recommend an enquiry into the general wage structure of the country.

In order to avoid any future awards of "back-pay" which penalise the employer and affect general economic stability the Commissioners urge that the Labour Department should procure the earliest consideration by employers of demands for any increase in wages.

The Report shows that administrative assistance in the proper organisation of labour through Trade Unions is bearing fruit.

The evidence of the Commissioner of Labour, published in the Report, shows that it would not be advisable to start a system of Labour Exchanges until registration and identification of labour had reached an advanced stage. On the question of unemployment the Commissioners find that the bulk of the adult male population of the country is engaged in peasant production and only works for wages spasmodically, that industrialisation is limited in extent and to relatively small areas, and that social insecurity is not a serious problem for more than a limited number of technical workers in the towns.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Finally the Commissioners make three specific recommendation. First, that registration of the unemployed in all areas be proceeded with. Secondly, that the principal employers of labour be periodically informed of the number and grades of workers registered as unemployed. And, lastly, that the principal employers of labour be urged, when engaging new workers, and where practicable, to avail themselves of the information given to them periodically, namely, the number and grades of workers registered as unemployed.

STATEMENT

A scheme for the registration of all labour—not only unemployed—was drawn up in 1947, and the initial measures to give effect to it have already been taken. It will take time, of course, for it to get into its stride.

CHAPTER XVII

EDUCATION

The Commission notes the organization of the educational system and the rapid expansion of it in the last twenty years. The Commission's impression is that this expansion has been excessively rapid and has put a great strain on the finances of the country and on the staff of the Education Department, neither of which has increased in proportion to the development of education.

Criticisms of the educational system heard by the Commission are :—

- (a) Educational facilities are too few and the rate of increase too slow.
- (b) The development has been ill-balanced.
- (c) The curricula are not adapted to the needs of the country.
- (d) The method of teaching is not as effective as it might be.

With regard to (a) and (b) the Commission, while appreciating the desire for mass literacy, considers that primary education in particular has been expanded too much and too quickly, not too little and too slowly, and that, the attainment of universal primary education should be deferred beyond the twenty years now envisaged in order to enable increased senior primary and secondary education to be provided for a smaller number of children. The object of this would be to produce in a shorter time than might otherwise be possible a larger number of people with higher school and college education to take part in the political and economic development of the country.

With regard to (c) the Commission considers that the tendency of Gold Coast Africans in the past to prefer a literary education and to decry training for work with the hands has disappeared, and that in the interest of social health and of good relationships between town and country there must be an immediate expansion of craft, technical, and vocational training throughout the greater part of the educational system.

With regard to (d) the Commissioners heard complaints that children were too often taught to commit their lessons to memory and too seldom taught to understand or to apply the principles contained in those lessons. Men and women so educated, the Commissioners point out, are easily persuaded by propaganda and rumours.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Commission recommends :—

- (1) That greater emphasis should be placed on senior primary and secondary education.
- (2) That Standard Class 7 in the senior primary schools should be abolished.
- (3) That the teachers released by the abolition of Standard Class 7 and the annual output of the teacher-training colleges should be used :—
 - (a) to increase the number of secondary and senior primary schools ;
 - (b) to train pupil teachers ;
 - (c) to organise continuation classes for the majority of children who leave school at Standard Class 3 ;
 - (d) to improve the teaching in the non-assisted infant-junior primary schools.
- (4) That measures be taken to increase the amount of technical and vocational training in schools, and the facilities provided by the Trade Training Centres and Technical Schools or Institutes, as follows :—
 - (a) in infant-junior schools, by better use of the time allotted for handwork, and the serious and energetic establishment of school gardens ;
 - (b) in the continuation classes recommended in (3) (c) above, by association with a parallel vocational training in an apprenticeship system outside school, and by (i) accelerating the opening of the Technical Institutes proposed under the Ten-year Plan, (ii) according the highest priority to the provision of accommodation, equipment, and materials for use in such instruction, (iii) the recruitment of further trained staff from outside the Gold Coast, (iv) surveying the field of unemployment and the demand for different types of labour and enlisting the interest and co-operation of employers ;
 - (c) in senior primary schools, by introducing more trades and crafts and more trade craft teachers, including illiterate tradesmen and craftsmen, and by increasing the number of trained technical teachers.
- (5) That the content of education in the schools should be less bookish and more closely related to the Gold Coast environment and to practical work.

The Commission considers also that the potentialities of continuation courses should be further examined, and that a limited number of experiments in mass education by the project method, perhaps in two urban and two rural areas, should now be undertaken.

In conclusion the Commission (a) notes the pioneer contribution of the Missions and Churches to the development of education up to its present stage, and from views expressed by various leaders of them is hopeful that denominational interests will not prove an obstacle in the stage which is now to come, and (b) condemns the disorders in certain secondary schools and at Achimota in March, 1948, and the unscrupulous selfishness of those who stirred them up for political ends.

STATEMENT

The Education Department is working to a programme which was drawn up over a long period (1937-41) by a fully representative Committee. This programme was devised to meet the demand for educational development. It was approved at the time by the Secretary of State's Advisory Committee on Education.

The Commission's recommendation for more technical education is in line with this policy and welcomed. The public is now coming to appreciate that technical education is as important as book education and the Gold Coast Government, with the support of the public, will press forward its plans.

The Gold Coast Government will also follow its policy of extending junior primary school facilities. At the same time the quantity of secondary school facilities is to be increased but only in so far as an improvement in quality is also possible. In order to meet both these needs the Ten-year Plan allows for four new secondary boarding schools and number of scholarships designed to produce good secondary school staff.

It is thought probable that, at this stage, Standard 7 will have to be retained as it is held to be basic to the secondary modern course. Advice on the most suitable form of secondary education of the "modern" type is awaited from the Colonial Office Advisory Committee. In any case the teachers so released would not be suitable for secondary teaching without training.

The Gold Coast Central Advisory Committee on Education will consider further the Commission's findings on educational matters.

CHAPTER XVIII

HOUSING

The greatest importance is attached to housing the people and the Commissioners call for a speeding up of house building in both the towns and villages. They mention the position in Accra and say that in tackling the replanning of Accra consideration should be given to the use of temporary prefabricated houses. They mention the new houses being built for Europeans and say that there must also be more houses for the African working class man. This must be a number one priority. They hope that the Town Councils and proposed Regional Councils will give the closest attention to these matters.

STATEMENT

Though appreciating the need for more housing His Majesty's Government do not agree that this work should necessarily be an outright priority. The Gold Coast Government must decide priorities from time to time. As shortages of staff, material and equipment are overcome the speed of building will improve.

CHAPTER XIX

LAW REFORM

Land Tenure.—The Commissioners have dealt with this subject, although it has little direct bearing upon the disturbances, largely because it has a great importance in future development. Their recommendations concern Ashanti and the Colony alone.

There is a fear amongst Africans that a landless peasantry may result if alienation of tribal land continues. At the same time if capital is to be invested in secondary industries purchasers of land must be sure of a good title. For the most part land in the Gold Coast is tribal land.

The Commissioners wish to see : tribal lands being alienated only for approved purposes ; the purchase price benefiting the whole community ; and secure titles for purchasers. To achieve this they have made a number of recommendations. From and after a date to be fixed no alienation of land, other than Crown Land, should confer a title upon the grantee unless it is either to be used for a family house or for a Government-approved factory or commercial building. The site must further be officially approved and be no larger than necessary. They recommend a 99-year limit to a lease and require that the purchase price be directed by the Land Court. A proper title must be granted to the purchaser and in the case of Crown Land the use to which it is to be put must be stated. A "Land Court" will judge cases from which there will be no appeal.

They strongly recommend land registration and therefore a complete survey.

They also propose Private and Territorial Boundaries Commissions to deal respectively with town land and with the boundaries of State or other tribal lands. Registration of land would be based upon the Commissions' findings.

Sedition.—The Commissioners recommend that, in addition to written sedition, spoken sedition, proved on the evidence of two credible witnesses, be an offence in the Gold Coast.

Prisoners on Remand.—Dealing with two matters concerning Kumasi the Commissioners find that frequent remands call for more Magistrates and that there is room for ample improvement in the place of detention.

Native Courts.—The Commissioners are of the opinion that native customary law must be merged into the general law of the country and must be known. They recommend for consideration the proposal that the jurisdiction of Native Courts should be

entrusted to African lawyers sitting as Magistrates, with two assessors from the State. As time passed principles would emerge producing an established body of customary law. But, they say, this is something for Africans themselves to decide.

STATEMENT

At the request of the Joint Provincial Council legislation is being prepared to restrict the alienation of land to non-Africans. The Commissioners' other recommendations as regards control of alienation will be considered by the Gold Coast Government, though native custom presents several barriers. The Chief Justice will be asked if he can arrange for special judges to devote their whole time to hearing land cases alone. The suggestion that there shall be no appeal from the Land Court is hardly practicable, since a right to appeal to the West African Court of Appeal on points of law would presumably have to be retained.

The preliminary investigations which must precede boundary settlement and land registration have already been started.

As regards Native Courts it would be years before sufficient Magistrates were available to preside over all the Gold Coast's Native Courts. In the meantime facilities exist for such a procedure should any Native Authority wish to appoint a legal man as President of a Native Court.

CHAPTER XX

CONCLUSION

The Commissioners say that where they received complaints outside their terms of reference they referred them to the Department concerned.

Finally they thank their staff.

APPENDIX II

SWOLLEN SHOOT COMMISSION

STATEMENT MADE AT THE MEETING HELD AT ACCRA, ON FRIDAY,
THE 3RD DECEMBER, 1948

The Swollen Shoot Commission has now been at work for about six weeks. During that time it has examined a vast mass of evidence and has heard from representatives of all the groups of people concerned—farmers, scientists at West Africa Cacao Research Institute, survey officers and agricultural officers.

The Commission believes that it is now in possession of the essential facts on what is believed to be one of the greatest problems of its kind facing farmers anywhere. The statement which follows is made as a result of the promise made at the beginning of the investigation that these facts would be presented to the farmers through the Press.

There are many technical matters which can best be considered in the necessary detail in the formal report and this will be done. For the present, the Commission would like first to present the facts concerning the nature of the swollen shoot disease itself, for it is obvious from remarks made by farmers that there is much misunderstanding as to what the trouble really is.

The undisputed fact is that swollen shoot is a contagious disease of the virus type. Drought, old age, lack of canopy and poor soils have nothing whatsoever to do with it. The virus causing this disease is present in all parts of a diseased tree and once it has established itself it cannot be eliminated except by the destruction of the tree in which it lives.

How then does a tree become infected? There is only one way in nature whereby this can be done and that is by the feeding of an *infected* mealybug on a healthy tree. Not all mealybugs, of course are infected. They can become infected *only by feeding on a diseased tree* and before they can infect another tree must move from the diseased tree to a healthy one.

How then can such a disease be controlled? With this type of virus disease, the basic method of control is to remove all possible sources of infection. In the case of swollen shoot this means diseased cocoa trees, and in addition, certain wild forest trees which are known to carry swollen shoot infection, this being the only way in which healthy trees can be protected from infection.

The Commission will include in its final report, a discussion of means which may be of some use for the sanitation and rehabilitation of cocoa in the future, but it is certain that these measures can only be additional to the cutting-out, and none of these suggestions will have any meaning unless the principal source of infection, i.e. the diseased trees, are removed.

For example, now that it is known that the mealybug is the carrier of the disease and that the mealybug is nurtured and carried around by ants, it is possible that the control of these insects may assist in rehabilitation. But, once more, to attempt this or other additional measures without removal of infected trees would be a waste of time and money.

The Commission's gravest concern is with the cutting-out programme itself. We have to stress that even this method can save the cocoa culture only if it is done accurately, thoroughly and continuously, and without delay.

It is essential therefore that the magnitude of the task be fully understood and facilities for coping with it extended. Furthermore, it should be clearly understood that it can be done only by close co-operation between farmers, scientists and all concerned, based on mutual trust and confidence in each other's ability and willingness to suppress together the disaster which threatens the Gold Coast.

The Commission has spent a long time at Tafo and has studied very thoroughly all their investigations. We have a great appreciation for the splendid work being done at West Africa Cacao Research Institute and we strongly advise the cocoa farmers to have confidence in these scientists, who are working solely in the interests of the cocoa farmers of the Gold Coast.

Signed :

G. H. BERKELEY.

WALTER CARTER.

E. VAN SLOGTEREN.

APPENDIX IIA

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY INTO THE
SWOLLEN SHOOT DISEASE OF CACAO IN THE
GOLD COAST

To the Right Honourable The Secretary of State for the Colonies.
SIR,

In Chapter 273 of the Report of the Commission of Enquiry into the Disturbances in the Gold Coast, 1948, the following recommendation was made,

“ . . . that a small panel of three plant pathologists, drawn from countries not commercially interested in cocoa, should be appointed to study the incidence and nature of the (swollen shoot) disease and to report on the means of its speedy eradication.”

2. At your request, a list of scientists was prepared by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation from which our names were selected, and it was announced on the 20th October, 1948, that we were to visit the Gold Coast as a Commission of three independent scientists with the following terms of reference :

“ Having regard to the research work in swollen shoot disease of cacao trees in the Gold Coast being carried out by the West Africa Cacao Research Institute, to study the incidence and nature of the disease and to report on the technical measures necessary for its speedy eradication.”

3. The Commissioners arrived in Accra on the 24th and 26th of October. A Press Conference was held at the Secretariat on the 27th. A tour of the main cocoa growing areas began on the 28th, the chief object of which was to enable the farmers to meet the members of the Commission, and to ensure that all who were immediately concerned with the problem should have an opportunity of putting their ideas before the Commission at first hand.

During the following week, meetings were held with local chiefs and farmers at Suhum, Kibi, Akropong, Koforidua, Kukurantumi, Konongo, Kumasi and Bekwai. At these meetings, many suggestions were put forward, all of which have been considered with due care and attention. In the course of our journey, we took the opportunity of visiting many cacao farms and of talking informally with those who cultivated them.

4. On the 3rd of November we arrived at Tafo where we remained for a fortnight as the guests of the Director of the West Africa Cacao Research Institute and his staff. During this time we were able to study in detail every aspect of the work of the Institute. While at Tafo we devoted two days to a tour of the five experimental sub-stations attached to the Institute.

5. On the 16th of November we embarked upon the last stage of our investigations in the field, in the course of which we spent three days each in the Western Province, in Ashanti, and in the severely affected area around Koforidua.

6. We returned to Accra on the 27th of November and during the following week held a number of consultations with members of the Administration and the staff of the Agricultural Department.

Our final Conference took place on the 3rd of December at the Secretariat, to which farmers and representatives of the Press were invited. The statement which was issued at this meeting is appended to this report.

7. We should like to place on record our appreciation of the assistance rendered to us by all those with whom we came in contact. The Commission would like in particular to call attention to the services of the Secretary, Mr. W. S. Bates, whose close attention to all the multitudinous details incident to our Enquiry, was an important factor in the Commission's progress.

8. Our report appears below under the following headings :

The Seriousness of the Problem.

The Nature of the Disease.

The Control of the Disease.

Rehabilitation.

Subsidiary Measures.

The Research Programme.

The Educational Programme.

Conclusions.

THE SERIOUSNESS OF THE PROBLEM

9. *The seriousness of the problem* cannot be overestimated. The disease is rampant over thousands of acres in the Eastern Province and is well established in Ashanti where many plantings of cacao are just coming into production. In the Western Province there are at present only scattered outbreaks but initial surveys are not yet complete. The Commission is of the opinion that the first step to be taken is for all concerned to realise the magnitude of the task confronting them. This is no minor foray, but a full scale invasion which has already left some of the choicest cocoa producing lands, devastated and derelict. The defence, therefore,

must also be on a grand scale, far and beyond anything projected at present, if control programmes are to have a reasonable prospect of success.

10. The following discussion of the problem is based on a detailed study of the known facts together with an interpretation of these facts by the Commission.

11. We are entirely in accord with the opinion that the basic method for the control of a disease of this type is the removal of sources of infection. In the case of swollen shoot disease, this means the cutting-out of millions of diseased cacao trees and an undetermined number of wild host trees.

12. It is no wonder then that this is not easily accepted by those who do not fully understand the nature of the disease, but unfortunately, in spite of many years of effort, there is no alternative known and, so far as can be foreseen, no reasonable expectation of finding one.

THE NATURE OF THE DISEASE

13. The disease is contagious and is caused by a virus, or a closely related group of viruses. The infection is spread in nature by means of mealybugs. Five species of these insects are now known to be vectors. As with mealybugs elsewhere, they are found in close association with ants and this association is a very significant one in relation to the spread of the disease.

14. It is clear that among cacao trees up to three or four years of age the rate of spread of the disease is very slow. However, spread appears to be much more rapid among older trees when the leaf canopy of one tree is in actual contact with other trees. Associated also with increasing size and age of tree is the establishment of colonies of ant-attended mealybugs. The older the tree the more likely it is to be infested with ants and mealybugs; a severely infested tree might have as many as 3,000 mealybugs on it, most of them spread throughout the canopy and covered by connecting earth shelters built over them by the ants.

CONTROL

15. It is generally recognised that with virus diseases of this type the basic method of control is *the early removal of all sources of infection*. Accordingly, the West Africa Cacao Research Institute has for some years recommended cutting-out diseased trees as the only method available for checking the spread of the disease. With this recommendation, the Commission is in complete agreement.

16. The destruction of a diseased cacao tree is a relatively simple matter but the problem presented by the contact trees, that is those trees whose canopies are in direct contact with the diseased

tree, is more difficult. There is evidence that a considerable percentage of such contact trees are already infected. Although the Commission realises the difficulties involved in the destruction of trees which are apparently healthy, it is forced, on technical grounds, to approve the practice of the destruction of contact trees. However, a modification of this practice which would not involve the destruction of uninfected trees but which would make identification of diseased trees much less difficult, might be found in the method of coppicing. If contact trees are coppiced, the expression of symptoms on infected but still symptomless trees will be hastened, and these trees can then be destroyed. The healthy trees remaining will then regenerate and return to production at a much more rapid rate than if new seed or seedlings had been planted.

17. The wild host tree, however, presents still another aspect of the problem. There are at least four species of forest tree which are known to be capable of serving as reservoirs of infection and it is possible that this list may be extended in the future. The destruction of the forest trees known to be reservoirs of the virus presents an extremely difficult physical problem, for some of them are giants of the forest of huge girth and immense height. Destruction by conventional felling methods would result in serious direct damage to cacao trees and further, by opening up the canopy, would encourage capsid damage. Even though more practical methods for the elimination of these trees may be found, the Commission believes that, for the present, destruction of such trees should be limited to those found on infected farms.

18. The situation in the Western Province is somewhat different, because there a considerable percentage of the principal forest host tree is naturally infected. The problem involved in the destruction of this species is difficult but not nearly so much so as with some of the other species. The Commission recommends the destruction of this species of forest tree in the vicinity of cacao farms whether the cacao is infected or not. It will also be important to remove this tree from new plantings, as a prophylactic measure.

19. The Commission is of the opinion that only a vigorous and thorough removal of infection sources can be expected to achieve a reasonable degree of success. Therefore, it seems advisable that, so long as there is insufficient staff to cover the entire cacao area in this manner, the limited staff at present available should concentrate its efforts in the areas of lesser infection. Moreover, it should be realised that the inadequate attention to this problem up to date has allowed the disease to gain such headway that, if it is to be effectively checked, immediate action on a huge scale is imperative.

REHABILITATION

20. Rehabilitation, that is the re-establishment or replanting of cacao following treatment, is the biggest problem over the greater part of the Eastern Province and the Commission has given a great deal of thought to the difficulties involved. The infected areas in the Eastern Province are known as devastated areas and raging belts, but actually, these are broad terms of very little significance. It is true that there are fairly large blocks where only an occasional tree remains alive. It is possible, however, to find within a relatively small area, farms which are in that category, others which are relatively free from infection, and still others which are "raging," i.e., where spread is occurring very rapidly. Unfortunately, farms in all these categories may be contiguous so that a generalised recommendation is difficult to make.

21. We do recognise, however, a distinction between areas of light and of heavy infection with respect to replanting policy. Areas of light infection, i.e. with a low percentage of diseased trees, or scattered outbreaks where only a few trees are involved, might safely be replanted in the usual way if resurvey and retreatment are faithfully carried out. The areas of heavy infection, that is with a high initial percentage of diseased trees present the greatest problem.

22. The Commission considers it most unwise to replant in areas of high initial infection since many of the apparently healthy trees which remain after treatment will undoubtedly be infected. Replanting in such areas will only ensure the development of new "raging belts" as soon as the seedlings are large enough to permit the rapid spread of the virus. Therefore, replanting should be delayed until retreatment has ensured the complete removal of diseased trees.

23. The danger of small untreated farms in this connection also cannot be over emphasised, because one small infected farm, if left untreated, will serve as a focus of infection for all the surrounding farms.

SUBSIDIARY MEASURES

24. Once the necessary basis for rehabilitation has been laid down it should be possible greatly to improve the future prospects by making modifications in some practices and by extending others which up to the present time have been applied only on an experimental scale.

25. One possible modification is to encourage planting in straight lines. While contrary to current practice, it has much to recommend it. Inspections can be much more effectively carried

out and any chemical treatment which may be devised could be better applied. With regard to the last named it is also difficult to imagine how any mechanical operation can be carried out unless straight line planting is adopted.

26. A second aid to rehabilitation is the use of seed of better and earlier maturing varieties. The possibility of this seed being made available might stimulate a better co-operation on the part of the farmers. The Commission therefore urges that every possible method be used to speed up the production of the improved selections now available at the West Africa Cacao Research Institute in small quantities only. It might be well to point out at this juncture, that any seed better than the average is to be desired even if it is not the ultimate best.

27. Attempts at controlling viruses by reducing the population of such vectors as aphids, leaf hoppers, etc., have met with little or no success. However, swollen shoot is unique amongst virus diseases in that the vectors are slowly-moving mealybugs which for the most part become established on cacao as a result of the activities of ants. Therefore, if young cacao could be protected against the initial inroads of mealybugs and attendant ants, the progress of the disease might be considerably reduced.

28. It is fortunate that research work elsewhere has shown that D.D.T. and similar compounds do have a prophylactic and curative effect on ant-infestations. Moreover since the West Africa Cacao Research Institute has demonstrated that painting of young cacao with D.D.T. must become a common practice for the control of capsids, which are in no way related to swollen shoot, the means are at hand for controlling not only capsids but also for slowing up the ingress of swollen shoot in young cacao. Therefore the Commission is of the opinion that the use of D.D.T. on young plants should become an essential part of rehabilitation.

29. It should be emphasised that this recommendation applies only to young cacao, since there is, as yet, no evidence that well-established mealybug-ant colonies can be successfully treated in this way.

THE RESEARCH PROBLEM

30. The Commission studied the research programme at the West Africa Cacao Research Institute thoroughly. We had excellent co-operation from the staff, and every opportunity was afforded us not only to see but also to discuss the entire research programme. The considered opinion of the Commission is that the West Africa Cacao Research Institute is doing splendid work and that its investigations are basic to the maintenance of the cacao industry in the Gold Coast.

The chemical destruction of trees

31. The enormous task of tree destruction calls for a vigorous enquiry into quicker and more efficient methods. During the last few years, herbicides have been developed which have proved highly successful in the control of herbaceous weeds and shrubs. It is recognised that even small trees, let alone the huge ones of the forest, will be much more difficult to destroy by chemicals, but there has been a fair measure of success with the killing of trees by these methods in other countries. The Commission believes that research in this field should have a very high priority because a successful conclusion would be of great practical importance.

Increase in production of newer varieties and selections

32. It is evident that the Gold Coast must learn to live with swollen shoot. There are at the West Africa Cacao Research Institute superior selections from the standard variety of cacao as well as newly imported Amazonian types which mature earlier and give higher yields. It is obvious that such types must be of great importance in the rehabilitation programme. Therefore all such available plant material should be increased by very possible means as rapidly as natural limitations will permit. If it is necessary, as the Commission believes it will be, to maintain a survey force permanently with all its implications then every available means to cancel losses by gains such as these should be employed. It should be borne in mind, however, that in the early stages of such an expansion programme, all the material should be under the closest supervision and control by the West Africa Cacao Research Institute and this means an immediate extension of West Africa Cacao Research Institute's available land.

Immunisation

33. Current studies at the West Africa Cacao Research Institute indicate clearly that a cacao plant can be immunised against a severe strain by inoculating it first with a mild strain. While recognising that the extension of such evidence to field practice is fraught with many possible dangers, the Commission is of the opinion that these studies should be intensified on an experimental scale.

Resistance

34. The development of varieties resistant to infection would be an ideal solution of the problem but since it takes many years to obtain seed from a single crossing of two parents, it will be agreed that this is a long-term problem without any immediate practical significance. As a long-term project, however, it should be maintained and an effort made to increase the West Africa Cacao Research Institute collection of likely wild parents, immediate relatives of the cacao plant, which are essential breeding material.

Rapid methods of diagnosis

35. Since there is a considerable lapse of time between infection of trees and symptom expression, it is obvious that a rapid method of diagnosis such as the use of indicator plants or serological tests, would be a useful tool, in that it would permit earlier diagnosis of infection and therefore an earlier removal of infected cacao and forest trees.

Vector Control

36. Reference has already been made to the positive recommendation of the Commission that capsid control be extended as a means of aiding in the slowing up of the spread of the swollen shoot in young cacao by preventing the establishment of ants and mealybugs. Research on the subject of vector control falls into two distinct categories. Although the prognosis for insecticidal treatments of older trees in which the insects are already established in the canopy is not favourable, nevertheless its possibility should be investigated. We believe that vector control should start as soon as seedlings are old enough to withstand chemical treatment and if this is done thoroughly, the problem of residual populations of ants and mealybugs in the canopy may be appreciably reduced in comparison with older, previously untreated plantings.

37. Another aspect is the biological control of mealybugs on cacao which now functions to a minor degree but without practical significance. Other species of parasite, new to the area, might effect a considerable change in the present status of biological control and the material already available at the West Africa Cacao Research Institute should be rapidly increased and liberated. There is a fairly large number of non-specific hymenopterous parasites of mealybugs known and these should be imported and tested with a view to liberation in the cacao plantings. It is believed that the reduction of ant activity will materially increase the possibilities of successful parasitism because one of the most important functions of ants is the protection of the mealybug against the attacks of internal parasites.

38. It will be quite clear that the proposed extension of research along the lines suggested herein means a considerable increase in both facilities and personnel at the West Africa Cacao Research Institute, even beyond that already projected and the present plans should be critically re-examined with this in mind.

THE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMME

39. Experience at farmers' meetings indicated that methods for dissemination of information to farmers have not been very effective to date. The Commission was glad to learn that more attention is now being given to this extremely important matter.

We feel, in view of the predominantly agricultural status of the Colony, that a better liaison between the Department of Agriculture and the Public Relations Department would be highly beneficial. As a corollary to this, Department of Agriculture officers should be seconded to the West Africa Cacao Research Institute to maintain the intimate relationship necessary between research activities and the department responsible for the practical application of results.

40. The system of having demonstration plots located in strategic areas should be extended because there is no better way of reaching farmers than to enable them to see, in places not too far from their homes, demonstrations of the best and most approved methods of cacao culture.

CONCLUSIONS

1. Swollen shoot is a very dangerous and contagious virus disease which threatens the very existence of the cocoa industry of the Gold Coast.

2. The cutting-out of diseased trees is the only measure known for the control of swollen shoot disease and it should be resumed as promptly as possible and on a greatly increased scale.

Only by an accurate, thorough and continuous application of this method can a reasonable assurance of success be expected.

3. Rehabilitation of heavily infected areas should not be attempted until removal of all sources of infection is complete.

4. Subsidiary measures may assist in control and rehabilitation but they are entirely secondary to the cutting-out programme.

5. The research programme at the West Africa Cacao Research Institute is essential to the maintenance of the cocoa industry in the Gold Coast and its facilities and land should be extended and its personnel increased.

6. The educational programme should be materially extended for only in this way can mutual trust and confidence be established, between farmers, scientists and all concerned.

G. H. BERKELEY.

WALTER CARTER.

E. VAN SLOGTEREN.

W. S. BATES,
(Secretary).

APPENDIX III

EMPLOYMENT, WORKING HOURS AND WAGES

Industry	Approximate number of Wage-Earning Employees	Normal hours of work per week	Minimum wages for unskilled labour per diem	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Cocoa farming	250,000	No standard hours work- ed but total estimated not to ex- ceed 48.	2/-	A majority of these workers are employed on contract terms, either profit sharing or for a fixed amount for the season. They are provided with food, clothing and accommoda- tion by the employer. The value to the worker in real wages is esti- mated to be equivalent to a minimum of 2s. per diem.
Mining ...	38,400	45	2/- 2/6	Surface. Underground.

APPENDIX III—*contd.*EMPLOYMENT, WORKING HOURS AND WAGES—*contd.*

Industry	Approximate number of Wage-Earning Employees	Normal hours of work per week	Minimum wages for unskilled labour per diem	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Transport and Communica- tions :				
Road ...	8,000	48	2/-	
Railways ...	6,200	45	2/9	
Air ...	200	38	2/9	
Sea ...	2,000	48	2/8	Lighterage and dock workers.
Commerce ...	13,000	48	2/6	
Timber and Forestry.	11,400	48	2/3	
Building ...	11,000	48	2/6	
Manufactur- ing indus- tries.	23,000	48	2/8	

APPENDIX IV

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The following table gives an analysis of the statement of assets and liabilities at 31st March, 1948 :—

	£	s.	d.
(a) Total Liabilities	14,547,261	18	11
<i>Deduct Investments earmarked to meet Liabilities (including Investment Suspense</i>			
Account) :—	£	s.	d.
General Reserve Fund	1,448,355	7	0
Supplementary Sinking Fund ...	1,013,569	11	0
Post Office Savings Bank	3,002,253	4	2
Special Funds ...	631,787	4	10
Gold Coast—West African Cocoa Marketing Arrangements Fund ...	6,835,044	10	5
	<u>12,931,009</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>5</u>
Cash required to meet liabilities	£1,616,252	1	6
	£	s.	d.
(b) Total Cash Balance	4,952,634	15	5
<i>Deduct Cash required to meet Liabilities as above</i>	<i>1,616,252</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>6</i>
Cash available for expenditure	<u>£3,336,382</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>11</u>
(c) The General Revenue Balance is made up as follows :—	£	s.	d.
Cash available as above	3,336,382	13	11
Surplus Assets invested	633,063	2	6
Loan to Imperial Government on account of Savings Certificates ...	192,195	9	3
Advances and Sundry Balances ...	721,889	6	9
	<u>£4,883,530</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>5</u>

APPENDIX IV—*contd.*STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES—*contd.*

(d) The Colony's Reserves are as follows :—		£	s.	d.
General Revenue Balance	... ..	4,883,530	12	5
General Reserve Fund	... ..	1,500,000	0	0
Supplementary Sinking Fund	... ..	1,008,780	10	8
Loan to Imperial Government (not shown in Balance Sheet)	... ..	800,000	0	0
		<hr/>		
		£8,192,311	3	0
		<hr/>		

APPENDIX V (i)

(i) *NATIVE AUTHORITIES : REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE*
1938-39 AND 1942-43 TO 1947-48

NATIVE AUTHORITIES

REVENUE 1938-48

	1938-39	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Colony	47,599	143,899	186,185	242,563	293,194	373,974	460,902
Ashanti	27,994	49,841	72,329	109,920	167,035	264,500	343,489
N.T.s ...	65,324	71,375	85,715	105,035	132,727	133,737	266,535

EXPENDITURE 1938-48

	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Colony	46,687	133,035	174,470	229,390	287,829	366,375	465,301
Ashanti	26,980	44,745	58,497	87,207	137,576	235,476	307,774
N.T.s ...	60,506	66,891	79,648	92,504	114,950	136,856	185,484

APPENDIX V (ii)

NATIVE AUTHORITIES : DETAILED REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE 1947-48
COLONY, ASHANTI AND NORTHERN TERRITORIES

COLONY NATIVE AUTHORITIES ACTUAL REVENUE 1947-48—POPULATION COLONY 2,194,466*

Native Authorities		REVENUE				
		Annual Rate	Native Courts	Lands	Fees and Tolls	Licences
		Head 1	Head 2	Head 3	Head 4	Head 5
BIRIM DISTRICT		£	£	£	£	£
Akim Abuakwa	...	13,551	10,316	29,434	12,468	1,339
Kwahu	...	6,991	1,968	4,779	4,969	226
Akim Kotoku	...	4,812	1,850	7,377	2,178	354
Akim Busume	...	1,392	586	552	426	89
HO DISTRICT						
Awatime	...	1,294	426	10	236	87
Asogli	...	3,068	1,139	5	1,425	49
Akpini	...	1,270	646	60	436	73

* Provisional figures from the 1948 Census.

APPENDIX V (ii) — *contd.*NATIVE AUTHORITIES: DETAILED REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE 1947-48
COLONY, ASHANTI AND NORTHERN TERRITORIES—*contd.*COLONY NATIVE AUTHORITIES ACTUAL REVENUE 1947-48—POPULATION COLONY 2,194,466*—*contd.*

Native Authorities	REVENUE					Total Revenue
	Interest	Miscellaneous	Grants-in-aid	Transfers from Reserve Funds		
	Head 6	Head 7	Head 8	Head 9		
	£	£	£	£	£	
BIRIM DISTRICT						
Akim Abuakwa	...	44	1,003	13,013	2,601	83,769
Kwahu	...	93	2,264	3,315	—	24,605
Akim Kotoku	...	—	1,467	5,651	—	23,689
Akim Busume	...	—	426	1,221	—	4,692
Ho DISTRICT						
Awatime	...	5	333	556	—	2,947
Asogli	...	61	767	1,925	—	8,439
Akpini	...	3	426	489	—	3,403

* Provisional figures from the 1948 Census

APPENDIX V (ii) — *contd.*NATIVE AUTHORITIES: DETAILED REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE 1947-48
COLONY, ASHANTI AND NORTHERN TERRITORIES—*contd.*COLONY NATIVE AUTHORITIES ACTUAL REVENUE 1947-48—POPULATION COLONY 2,194,466*—*contd.*

Native Authorities	REVENUE				
	Annual Rate	Native Courts	Lands	Fees and Tolls	Licences
	Head 1	Head 2	Head 3	Head 4	Head 5
Ho District— <i>contd.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Buem	5,288	2,171	81	1,677	258
Anlo	313	3,699	1,251	8,104	645
Ada	310	662	40	1,092	9
Tongu Confederacy	266	1,061	95	520	18
AKWAPIM/NEW JUABEN DISTRICT					
Akwapim	8,667	3,333	1,194	2,648	1,263
New Juaben	2,326	884	1,333	7,607	534

* Provisional figures from the 1948 Census

APPENDIX V (ii) — *contd.*NATIVE AUTHORITIES: DETAILED REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE 1947-48
COLONY, ASHANTI AND NORTHERN TERRITORIES—*contd.*COLONY NATIVE AUTHORITIES ACTUAL REVENUE 1947-48—POPULATION COLONY 2,194,466*—*contd.*

	REVENUE				Total Revenue
	Interest	Miscellaneous	Grants-in-aid	Transfers from Reserve Funds	
	Head 6	Head 7	Head 8	Head 9	
	£	£	£	£	£
HO DISTRICT					
Buem	54	1,565	1,769	—	12,863
Anlo	92	2,204	3,532	670	20,510
Ada	6	511	166	86	2,882
Tongu Confederacy	12	319	450	—	2,741
AKWAPIM/NEW JUABEN DISTRICT					
Akwapim	112	332	5,206	—	22,755
New Juaben	25	912	919	—	14,540

* Provisional figures from the 1948 Census

APPENDIX V (ii) — *contd.*NATIVE AUTHORITIES: DETAILED REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE 1947-48
COLONY, ASHANTI AND NORTHERN TERRITORIES—*contd.*COLONY NATIVE AUTHORITIES ACTUAL REVENUE 1947-48—POPULATION COLONY 2,194,466*—*contd.*

Native Authorities	REVENUE				
	Annual Rate	Native Courts	Lands	Fees and Tolls	Licences
	Head 1	Head 2	Head 3	Head 4	Head 5
VOLTA RIVER DISTRICT	£	£	£	£	£
Peki ...	982	982	167	231	99
Osudoku ...	315	218	291	109	52
Yilo Krobo ...	3,022	2,093	790	2,099	713
Manya Krobo ...	4,662	3,841	2,092	10,427	588
Akwamu ...	1,121	659	1,226	496	148
ACCRA DISTRICT					
Shai ...	733	346	6	175	28
Ga ...	3,171	4,223	6	116	155
Dangbe Confederacy ...	150	235	—	99	13

* Provisional figures from the 1948 Census

APPENDIX V (ii) — *contd.*NATIVE AUTHORITIES: DETAILED REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE 1947-48
COLONY, ASHANTI AND NORTHERN TERRITORIES—*contd.*COLONY NATIVE AUTHORITIES ACTUAL REVENUE 1947-48—POPULATION COLONY 2,194,466*—*contd.*

	Native Authorities	REVENUE					Total Revenue
		Interest	Miscellaneous	Grants-in-aid	Transfers from Reserve Funds		
		Head 6	Head 7	Head 8	Head 9		
		£	£	£	£	£	£
VOLTA RIVER DISTRICT							
Peki	...	—	560	575	—	3,546	
Osudoku	...	6	363	150	—	1,504	
Yilo Krobo	...	—	866	1,844	—	11,427	
Manya Krobo	...	34	5,225	6,683	—	33,552	
Akwamu	...	—	592	263	—	4,505	
ACCRA DISTRICT							
Shai	...	—	89	100	—	1,477	
Ga	...	—	951	—	—	8,622	
Dangbe Confederacy	...	—	291	286	—	1,074	

* Provisional figures from the 1948 Census

APPENDIX V (ii) — *contd.*NATIVE AUTHORITIES: DETAILED REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE 1947-48
COLONY, ASHANTI AND NORTHERN TERRITORIES—*contd.*COLONY NATIVE AUTHORITIES ACTUAL REVENUE 1947-48 POPULATION COLONY 2,194,466*—*contd.*

Native Authorities	REVENUE				
	Annual Rate	Native Courts	Lands	Fees and Tolls	Licences
	Head 1	Head 2	Head 3	Head 4	Head 5
	£	£	£	£	£
CAPE COAST DISTRICT					
Ajumako ...	1,399	941	133	654	128
Asebu ...	460	368	173	428	26
Asin Confederacy ...	1,805	1,422	1,689	880	297
Ayan-Na-Breman Confederacy ...	664	569	39	160	77
Eguafo ...	99	40	—	54	9
Esikuma ...	1,996	385	44	134	139
Fante Confederacy ...	1,853	2,101	371	2,728	217
Komenda ...	717	675	279	625	19
Oguaaa ...	68	1,830	2	34	116

* Provisional figures from the 1948 Census

APPENDIX V (ii) — *contd.*NATIVE AUTHORITIES: DETAILED REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE 1947-48
COLONY, ASHANTI AND NORTHERN TERRITORIES—*contd.*COLONY NATIVE AUTHORITIES ACTUAL REVENUE 1947-48 POPULATION COLONY 2,194,466*—*contd.*

	REVENUE				Total Revenue
	Interest	Miscellaneous	Grants-in-aid	Transfers from Reserve Funds	
Native Authorities	Head 6	Head 7	Head 8	Head 9	
	£	£	£	£	£
CAPE COAST DISTRICT					
Ajumako	13	301	890	—	4,459
Asebu	—	338	610	—	2,403
Assin Confederacy	6	1,049	2,086	—	9,234
Ayan Na-Breman Confederacy	—	326	733	—	2,568
Eguafo	—	—	75	—	237
Esikuma	18	204	589	—	3,509
Fante Confederacy	45	1,651	3,563	—	12,529
Komenda	26	80	1,427	—	3,848
Oguaa	—	232	103	—	2,385

* Provisional figures from the 1948 Census

APPENDIX V (ii) — *contd.*APPENDIX V (ii), NATIVE AUTHORITIES: DETAILED REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE 1947-48
COLONY, ASHANTI AND NORTHERN TERRITORIES—*contd.*COLONY NATIVE AUTHORITIES ACTUAL REVENUE 1947-48—POPULATION COLONY 2,194,466*—*contd.*

Native Authorities	REVENUE				
	Annual Rate	Native Courts	Lands	Fees and Tolls	Licences
	Head 1	Head 2	Head 3	Head 4	Head 5
CAPE COAST DISTRICT— <i>contd.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Edina	78	—	212	206	9
Ekumfi	—	—	—	—	—
Denkyira Confederacy	4,053	2,158	1,133	1,366	457
Agona	3,767	3,298	174	1,892	388
Gomoa Ajumako	1,230	17	39	30	120
Gomoa Asin	3,812	1,727	511	910	220
Effutu	652	2	174	5	30

* Provisional figures from 1948 Census

APPENDIX V (ii) — *contd.*NATIVE AUTHORITIES: DETAILED REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE 1947-48
COLONY, ASHANTI AND NORTHERN TERRITORIES—*contd.*COLONY NATIVE AUTHORITIES ACTUAL REVENUE 1947-48—POPULATION COLONY 2,194,466*—*contd.*

Native Authorities	REVENUE					Total Revenue
	Interest	Miscellaneous	Grants-in-aid	Transfers from Reserve Funds		
	Head 6	Head 7	Head 8	Head 9		
	£	£	£	£	£	
CAPE COAST DISTRICT— <i>contd.</i>						
Edina	—	532	100	—	1,137	
Ekumfi	—	—	—	—	—	
Denkyira Confederacy	1	824	1,647	—	11,639	
Agona	—	597	528	—	10,644	
Gomoa Ajumako	—	43	—	—	1,479	
Gomoa Asin	—	366	2,590	—	10,136	
Effutu	—	2	440	—	1,305	

*Provisional figures from the 1948 Census

APPENDIX V (ii) — *contd.*NATIVE AUTHORITIES: DETAILED REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE 1947-48
COLONY, ASHANTI AND NORTHERN TERRITORIES—*contd.*COLONY NATIVE AUTHORITIES ACTUAL REVENUE 1947-48—POPULATION COLONY 2,194,466*—*contd.*

Native Authorities	REVENUE				
	Annual Rate Head 1	Native Courts Head 2	Lands Head 3	Fees and Tolls Head 4	Licences Head 5
	£	£	£	£	£
AHANTA-NZIMA DISTRICT					
Ahanta Confederacy ...	1,104	2,606	2,780	359	166
Shama ...	356	363	272	5	—
Eastern Nzima ...	505	784	784	841	57
Western Nzima ...	852	878	1,127	641	76
Evalue-Ajomoro-Gwira Confederacy ...	806	463	35	755	184
WASAW-AOWIN DISTRICT					
Aowin ...	804	445	795	219	76
Wasaw Confederacy ...	4,910	4,742	26,469	1,023	1,445

*Provisional figures from the 1948 Census.

APPENDIX V (ii) — *contd.*NATIVE AUTHORITIES: DETAILED REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE 1947-48
COLONY, ASHANTI AND NORTHERN TERRITORIES—*contd.*COLONY NATIVE AUTHORITIES ACTUAL REVENUE 1947-48—POPULATION COLONY 2,194,466*—*contd.*

Native Authorities	REVENUE					Total Revenue
	Interest	Miscellaneous	Grants-in-aid	Transfers from Reserve Funds		
	Head 6	Head 7	Head 8	Head 9		
	£	£	£	£	£	
AHANTA-NZIMA DISTRICT						
Ahanta Confederacy	—	554	1,101	—	8,670	
Shama	—	—	—	—	996	
Eastern Nzima	—	15	944	—	3,930	
Western Nzima	—	214	675	—	4,463	
Evalue-Ajomoro-Gwira Confederacy	16	1	335	202	2,797	
WASAW-AOWIN DISTRICT						
Aowin	—	34	1,379	—	3,752	
Wasaw Confederacy	—	2,597	6,069	—	47,255	

*Provisional figures from the 1948 Census

APPENDIX V (ii) — *contd.*NATIVE AUTHORITIES: DETAILED REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE 1947-48 COLONY, ASHANTI
AND NORTHERN TERRITORIES—*contd.*COLONY NATIVE AUTHORITIES ACTUAL REVENUE 1947-48—POPULATION COLONY 2,194,466*—*contd.*

	REVENUE				
	Annual Rate	Native Courts	Lands	Fees and Tolls	Licences
	Head 1	Head 2	Head 3	Head 4	Head 5
Native Authorities	£	£	£	£	£
	Sefwi-Wiaoso District				
	Sefwi Anhwiaso ...	552	2,848	139	126
	Sefwi Confederacy ...	2,667	2,368	712	128
	Bibiani ...	223	281	293	71
Totals ...	99,086	69,753	93,521	72,591	11,321

*Provisional figures from 1948 Census

APPENDIX V (ii) — *contd.*NATIVE AUTHORITIES: DETAILED REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE 1947-48
COLONY, ASHANTI AND NORTHERN TERRITORIES—*contd.*COLONY NATIVE AUTHORITIES ACTUAL REVENUE 1947-48—POPULATION COLONY 2,194,466*—*contd.*

	REVENUE				Transfers from Reserve Funds	Total Revenue
	Interest	Miscellaneous	Grants-in-aid			
	Head 6	Head 7	Head 8	Head 9		
	£	£	£	£	£	£
SEFWI-WIAWSO DISTRICT						
Sefwi Anhwiaso ...	—	2	1,850	—	—	6,402
Sefwi Confederacy ...	—	407	2,717	—	—	10,391
Bibiani ...	—	—	—	—	—	1,1902
Totals ...	672	31,835	78,564	3,559		460,902

* Provisional figures from 1943 Census.

APPENDIX V (ii) — *contd.*

COLONY NATIVE AUTHORITIES ACTUAL EXPENDITURE 1947-48

EXPENDITURE

Native Authorities	Adminis- tration	Treasury	Native Courts	Police	Prisons	Agricul- ture	Forestry	Medical
	Head 1	Head 2	Head 3	Head 4	Head 5	Head 6	Head 7	Head 8
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
BIRIM DISTRICT								
Akim Abuakwa ...	16,688	4,489	4,975	4,499	1,924	279	—	107
Kwahu ...	3,640	2,501	1,436	1,263	253	54	—	—
Akim Kotoku ...	4,222	988	965	985	327	50	—	—
Akim Busume ...	612	345	294	294	5	—	—	—
HO DISTRICT								
Awatime ...	630	205	385	204	3	—	—	—
Asogli ...	1,114	389	980	314	—	—	—	—
Akpini ...	422	445	428	223	4	—	—	—
Buem ...	1,871	986	395	594	23	—	—	—
Anlo ...	2,023	1,773	2,169	1,137	34	18	—	—
Ada ...	413	580	337	288	132	—	—	—
Tongu Confederacy ...	151	270	518	435	8	—	—	—
AKWAPIM/NEW JUABEN DISTRICT								
Akwapim ...	3,975	3,537	2,843	2,462	312	—	—	247
New Juaben ...	2,064	870	845	877	216	—	—	—

COLONY NATIVE AUTHORITIES ACTUAL EXPENDITURE 1947-48—*contd.*EXPENDITURE—*contd.*

Native Authorities	Health	Education	Recurrent works com- munications and services	Miscel- laneous	Extra- ordinary	Contributions to Reserve Funds	Total Expenditure
	Head 9	Head 10	Head 11	Head 12	Head 13	Head 14	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
BRIM DISTRICT							
Akim Abuakwa	10,849	16,302	4,213	7,490	16,811	1,000	89,626
Kwahu ...	2,306	6,609	3,297	2,611	1,174	—	25,144
Akim Kotoku ...	1,066	5,474	1,208	2,482	2,721	—	20,488
Akim Busume ...	266	1,169	161	568	396	240	4,350
Ho DISTRICT							
Awatime ...	163	663	229	704	248	—	3,434
Asogli ...	294	1,666	664	760	1,761	1,000	8,942
Akpini ...	141	2,403	565	471	247	—	5,349
Buam ...	1,042	3,930	722	1,505	1,790	300	13,158
Anlo ...	1,043	5,445	2,836	2,462	1,580	154	20,674
Ada ...	36	125	246	570	220	—	2,947
Tongu Confederacy	142	495	319	353	52	—	2,743
AKWAPIM/NEWJUABEN DISTRICT							
Akwapim ...	2,778	2,748	1,433	3,424	1,446	—	25,205
New Juaben ...	1,452	1,010	1,679	889	1,800	—	11,702

COLONY NATIVE AUTHORITIES ACTUAL EXPENDITURE 1947-48—*contd.*EXPENDITURE—*contd.*

Native Authorities	Adminis- tration	Treasury	Native Courts	Police	Prisons	Agricul- ture	Forestry	Medical
	Head 1	Head 2	Head 3	Head 4	Head 5	Head 6	Head 7	Head 8
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
VOLTA RIVER DISTRICT								
Peki ...	625	258	494	444	93	14	—	—
Osudoku ...	364	235	119	218	—	—	—	—
Yilo Krobo ...	2,361	1,149	862	1,096	187	—	50	36
Manya Krobo ...	4,629	1,849	1,699	1,586	504	1,491	335	—
Akwamu ...	959	467	282	587	5	119	—	—
ACCRA DISTRICT								
Shai ...	148	200	173	77	3	—	—	—
Ga ...	3,034	1,314	2,228	1,351	—	—	—	—
Dangbe Confederacy ...	118	115	155	71	—	—	—	—
CAPE COAST DISTRICT								
Ajumako ...	456	358	619	305	63	—	—	—
Asebu ...	272	185	138	206	46	—	—	—
Asin Confederacy	1,093	542	610	423	100	66	37	39
Ayan-Na-Breman Confederacy ...	347	210	258	257	95	6	—	—

COLONY NATIVE AUTHORITIES ACTUAL EXPENDITURE 1947-48—*contd.*EXPENDITURE—*contd.*

Native Authorities	Health	Education	Recurrent works com- munications and services	Miscel- laneous	Extra- ordinary	Contributions to Reserve Funds	Total Expenditure
	Head 9	Head 10	Head 11	Head 12	Head 13	Head 14	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
VOLTA RIVER DISTRICT							
Peki ...	343	349	202	640	659	—	4,121
Osudoku ...	48	150	35	315	52	—	1,536
Yilo Krobo ...	422	1,627	1,125	1,036	1,247	—	11,196
Manya Krobo ...	2,568	4,871	4,172	2,667	6,363	202	32,936
Akwamu ...	260	685	284	1,022	272	—	4,942
ACCRA DISTRICT							
Shai ...	—	136	64	107	—	—	908
Ga ...	59	200	276	1,131	81	—	9,674
Dangbe Confederacy	48	300	—	140	268	—	1,215
CAPE COAST DISTRICT							
Ajumako ...	89	1,268	192	512	709	—	4,571
Asebu ...	206	855	79	385	89	—	2,461
Asin Confederacy	824	1,931	724	1,104	763	—	8,256
Ayan-Na-Breman Confederacy ...	81	682	51	158	307	—	2,452

COLONY NATIVE AUTHORITIES ACTUAL EXPENDITURE 1947-48—*contd.*EXPENDITURE—*contd.*

Native Authorities	Adminis- tration	Treasury	Native Courts	Police	Prisons	Agricul- ture	Forestry	Medical
	Head 1	Head 2	Head 3	Head 4	Head 5	Head 6	Head 7	Head 8
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
CAPE COAST DISTRICT— <i>contd.</i>								
Eguafo ...	57	34	43	14	—	—	—	—
Esikuma ...	340	244	223	290	83	—	—	—
Fante Confederacy	1,962	863	1,374	1,087	252	158	—	10
Komenda ...	341	237	217	232	114	—	56	110
Oguaa ...	539	165	620	489	1	—	—	—
Edina ...	194	100	—	72	—	—	—	—
Ekumfi ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Denkyira Confederacy	1,735	851	1,333	1,060	321	94	—	11
Agona ...	290	832	1,317	879	30	62	—	—
Gomoa Ajumako	—	342	—	66	—	—	—	—
Gomoa Asin ...	984	633	944	803	4	—	—	—
Effutu ...	165	138	1	87	—	—	—	—

COLONY NATIVE AUTHORITIES ACTUAL EXPENDITURE 1947-48—*contd.*EXPENDITURE—*contd.*

Native Authorities	Health	Education	Recurrent works com- munications and services	Miscel- laneous	Extra- ordinary	Contributions to Reserve Funds	Total Expenditure
	Head 9	Head 10	Head 11	Head 12	Head 13	Head 14	£
CAPE COAST DISTRICT— <i>contd.</i>	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Eguafo ...	3	66	—	—	—	—	217
Esikuma ...	143	794	196	205	854	—	3,372
Fante Confederacy	544	3,191	833	1,576	828	—	12,678
Komenda ...	215	1,291	234	311	405	—	3,763
Oguaaa ...	54	50	195	273	77	—	2,463
Edina ...	39	48	18	77	—	—	548
Ekumfi ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Denkyira	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Confederacy ...	432	2,106	812	1,158	2,315	—	12,228
Agona... ...	823	1,013	468	597	1,828	2,000	10,139
Gomoa Ajumako ...	—	255	—	223	80	—	966
Gomoa Asin ...	718	1,853	618	565	2,113	—	9,235
Effutu ...	—	31	91	—	440	—	953

APPENDIX (ii) *contd.*COLONY NATIVE AUTHORITIES ACTUAL EXPENDITURE 1947-48—*contd.*EXPENDITURE—*contd.*

Native Authorities	Adminis- tration	Treasury	Native Courts	Police	Prisons	Agricul- ture	Forestry	Medical
	Head 1	Head 2	Head 3	Head 4	Head 5	Head 6	Head 7	Head 8
AHANTA-NZIMA DISTRICT	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
	1,620	533	990	688	114	—	—	—
	121	163	—	60	—	—	—	—
	370	235	332	295	2	447	—	—
	785	239	370	188	68	—	—	—
	495	133	202	158	66	121	—	24
WASAW-AOWIN DISTRICT	1,111	171	159	400	114	204	—	—
	13,991	3,423	4,122	3,875	235	—	—	331
SEFWI-WIAWSO DISTRICT	1,324	209	486	237	61	—	—	—
	1,662	498	673	528	108	36	—	—
	365	98	115	67	3	—	—	—
Totals	80,682	34,401	37,728	31,771	5,913	3,219	478	915

APPENDIX (ii) *contd.*COLONY NATIVE AUTHORITIES ACTUAL EXPENDITURE 1947-48—*contd.*EXPENDITURE—*contd.*

Native Authorities	Health	Education	Recurrent works com- munications and services	Miscel- laneous	Extra- ordinary	Contributions to Reserve Funds	Total Expenditure
	Head 9	Head 10	Head 11	Head 12	Head 13	Head 14	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
AHANTA-NZIMA DISTRICT							
Ahanta Confederacy	304	1,583	404	1,782	788	—	8,806
Shama ...	108	400	105	—	—	—	957
Eastern Nzima ...	203	672	266	845	346	—	4,013
Western Nzima ...	99	1,084	200	226	1,400	—	4,659
Evalue-Ajomoro-Gwira Confederacy ...	147	336	62	295	270	—	2,309
WASAW-AOWIN DISTRICT							
Aowin ...	303	821	35	500	176	—	3,994
Wasaw Confederacy	4,705	6,062	1,015	3,631	7,222	—	48,612

APPENDIX (ii) *contd.*COLONY NATIVE AUTHORITIES ACTUAL EXPENDITURE 1947-48—*contd.*

EXPENDITURE

Native Authorities	Health	Education	Recurrent works com- munications and services	Miscel- laneous	Extra- ordinary	Contributions to Reserve Funds	Total Expenditure
	Head 9	Head 10	Head 11	Head 12	Head 13	Head 14	
SEFWI-WIAWSO DISTRICT	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Sefwi Anhwiaso	361	1,280	423	251	994	—	5,626
Sefwi Confederacy	547	3,590	351	665	982	666	10,306
Bibiani ...	413	—	364	—	—	—	1,425
Totals ...	36,687	87,619	31,466	46,687	62,174	5,562	465,301

SUMMARY

A—Personal Emolument	...	...	...	£176,894
B—Other Charges	...	...	...	220,671
C—Extraordinary	...	...	...	62,174
D—Contributions to Reserve Funds	...	...	...	5,562
Total	...	...	...	£465,301

ASHANTI NATIVE AUTHORITY FINANCE ACTUAL REVENUE, 1947-48

POPULATION OF ASHANTI : 823,672*

Treasury	Surplus Funds 1st April, 1947	HEAD 1	HEAD 2	HEAD 3	HEAD 4
		Annual Rate	Native Courts	Lands	Fees and Tolls
	£	£	£	£	£
1. Ashanti Confederacy ...	12,369	6,554	863	—	—
2. Kumasi Division ...	70,848	58,877	21,722	51,685	7,884
3. Adansi Division ...	9,847	3,850	1,957	11,568	495
4. Agona Division ...	708	2,350	465	496	677
5. Asokori Division ...	658	923	478	298	274
6. Attabubu Division ...	310	1,190	252	182	207
7. Banda Division ...	344	453	134	53	8
8. Bekwai Division ...	5,856	1,266	891	2,618	1,625
9. Berekum Division ...	2,137	2,449	618	554	588
10. Dadiase Sub-Division ...	165	1,323	355	52	15
11. Denyasi Division ...	765	1,350	496	404	8
12. Dormaa Division ...	5,377	4,179	1,614	2,628	918
13. Drobo Division ...	157	1,291	558	55	28
14. Effiduasi Sub-Division ...	451	205	207	512	778
15. Ehuren Division ...	142	499	216	140	119
16. Ejisu Division ...	1,425	2,277	629	829	274
17. Ejura Sub-Division ...	163	163	118	148	225

*Provisional figures from 1948 Census.

ASHANTI NATIVE AUTHORITY FINANCE ACTUAL REVENUE, 1947-48—*contd.*
POPULATION OF ASHANTI : 823,672*—*contd.*

Treasury	HEAD 5	HEAD 6	HEAD 7	HEAD 8	Total Actual Revenue 1947-48
	Licences £	Interest £	Miscellaneous £	Grants-in-aid £	
1. Ashanti Confederacy ...	—	—	—	5,406	12,823
2. Kumasi Division ...	3,233	112	1,636	19,937	165,086
3. Adansi Division ...	340	39	91	4,074	22,414
4. Agona Division ...	95	9	30	748	4,870
5. Asokori Division ...	81	12	2	402	2,470
6. Attabubu Division ...	449	—	6	1,019	3,305
7. Banda Division ...	68	12	96	478	1,302
8. Bekwai Division ...	264	30	25	5,229	11,948
9. Berekum Division ...	92	34	862	1,186	6,383
10. Dadiase Sub-Division ...	37	—	361	304	2,447
11. Denyasi Division ...	69	1	43	316	2,687
12. Dormaa Division ...	373	106	30	1,515	11,363
13. Drobo Division ...	38	—	129	269	2,368
14. Effiduasi Sub-Division ...	25	—	—	634	2,361
15. Ehuren Division ...	33	—	—	92	1,099
16. Ejisu Division ...	258	—	119	517	4,903
17. Ejura Sub-Division ...	85	5	7	345	1,096

*Provisional figures from 1948 Census.

ASHANTI NATIVE AUTHORITY FINANCE ACTUAL REVENUE, 1947-48

POPULATION OF ASHANTI : 823,672*

Treasury	Surplus Funds 1st April, 1947	HEAD 1		HEAD 2		HEAD 3		HEAD 4	
		Annual Rate		Native Courts		Lands		Fees and Tolls	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
18. Essumeja Division ...	123	800	370	549	71				
19. Jamasi Sub-Division ...	141	647	450	66	361				
20. Juaben Division ...	3,271	3,375	1,877	4,980	2,453				
21. Kokofu Division ...	1,008	1,343	434	654	136				
22. Kumawu Division ...	661	1,116	855	961	346				
23. Kwamang Sub-Division	286	765	282	316	159				
24. Mampong Central	433	2,346	138	804	17				
25. Mampong Sub-Division	671	608	691	650	1,042				
26. Mo Division ...	350	707	80	20	—				
27. Nkoranza Division ...	350	5,457	654	294	40				
28. Nkwanta Division ...	538	1,408	577	933	116				
29. Nsuta Division ...	1,223	1,706	696	137	742				
30. Offinso ...	1,677	5,605	1,539	1,098	49				
31. Suma Division ...	733	2,042	447	—	156				
32. Techiman Division	723	2,901	464	274	410				
33. Volta River Area	386	329	138	52	14				
34. Wenchi Division	452	1,742	254	869	601				
35. Tano Subin Area	695	1,911	462	—	6				
Total ...	131,443	124,007	41,981	84,870	20,842				

* Provisional figures from the 1948 Census.

ASHANTI NATIVE AUTHORITY FINANCE ACTUAL REVENUE, 1947-48
POPULATION OF ASHANTI : 823,672*

Treasury	HEAD 5	HEAD 6	HEAD 7	HEAD 8	Total Actual Revenue 1947-48
	Licences	Interest	Miscellaneous	Grants-in-aid	
18. Essumeja Division ...	£ 36	—	£ 671	£ 460	£ 2,957
19. Jamasi Sub-Division ...	13	2	47	926	2,512
20. Juaben Division ...	362	18	144	2,120	15,329
21. Kokofu Division ...	258	8	24	1,443	4,291
22. Kumawu Division ...	141	—	207	917	4,543
23. Kwamang Sub-Division...	60	—	16	255	1,853
24. Mampong Central ...	55	—	—	1,508	4,868
25. Mampong Sub-Division...	92	—	38	1,397	4,518
26. Mo Division ...	49	—	90	117	1,063
27. Nkoranza Division ...	69	19	15	617	7,165
28. Nkwanta Division ...	141	10	—	591	3,776
29. Nsuta Division ...	257	21	365	1,372	5,296
30. Offinso ...	77	—	45	911	9,324
31. Suma Division ...	17	21	173	317	3,173
32. Techiman Division ...	74	4	81	485	4,693
33. Volta River Area ...	466	1	—	340	1,340
34. Wenchi Division ...	92	11	259	981	4,809
35. Tano Subin Area ...	—	14	6	655	3,054
Total ...	7,799	489	5,618	57,883	343,489

*Provisional figures from the 1948 Census.

ASHANTI NATIVE AUTHORITY FINANCE ACTUAL EXPENDITURE, 1947-48

Treasury	HEAD 1 Adminis- tration	HEAD 2 Treasury	HEAD 3 Native Courts	HEAD 4 Police	HEAD 5 Prisons	HEAD 6 Agricul- ture	HEAD 7 Forestry	HEAD 8 Medical
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1. Ashanti Confederacy ...	912	165	1,263	—	—	77	65	—
2. Kumasi Division ...	29,143	10,460	11,895	6,732	1,180	126	327	42
3. Adansi Division ...	3,792	1,566	999	1,085	2	—	291	—
4. Agona Division ...	555	330	244	223	5	15	75	—
5. Asokori Division ...	240	140	233	135	2	—	—	—
6. Attabubu Division ...	366	308	92	139	—	—	—	22
7. Banda Division ...	56	83	46	83	—	—	—	—
8. Bekwai Division ...	1,932	181	273	296	6	—	74	35
9. Berekum Division ...	668	404	489	165	66	12	42	—
10. Dadiase Sub-Division ...	109	138	111	84	1	—	—	—
11. Denyase Division ...	508	41	165	118	4	—	—	—
12. Dormaa Division ...	976	421	1,151	323	—	56	40	—
13. Drobo Division ...	146	188	225	202	—	—	—	—
14. Effiduasi Sub-Division ...	281	200	180	171	—	—	—	—
Kumasi Division 5a Lands ... £4,027								

ASHANTI NATIVE AUTHORITY FINANCE ACTUAL EXPENDITURE, 1947-48

Treasury	HEAD 9	HEAD 10	HEAD 11	HEAD 12	HEAD 13	HEAD 14	Total Expenditure
	Health	Education and Social Welfare	Recurrent works com- munications and services	Miscel- laneous	Extra- ordinary	Contributions to Reserve Funds	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1. Ashanti Con- federacy ...	—	5,372	77	—	—	—	7,931
2. Kumasi Division ...	4,711	30,282	8,364	14,781	27,441	7,783	157,285
3. Adansi Division ...	2,261	2,492	756	2,746	7,162	—	23,152
4. Agona Division ...	436	321	193	194	729	824	4,144
5. Asokori Division ...	288	422	389	20	616	—	2,485
6. Attabubu Division	261	468	221	361	511	—	2,749
7. Banda Division ...	—	107	64	21	284	—	744
8. Bekwai Division ...	1,036	1,578	1,022	538	2,054	—	9,025
9. Berehum Division	388	1,800	184	68	1,106	—	5,392
10. Dadiase Sub-Divi- sion ...	21	218	34	1,240	150	—	2,106
11. Denyase Division	45	218	94	63	229	—	1,485
12. Dormaa Division	815	2,117	897	205	2,223	—	9,224
13. Drobo Division ...	105	547	70	183	154	—	1,820
14. Effiduasi Sub Divi- sion ...	348	468	218	271	—	—	2,137

ASHANTI NATIVE AUTHORITY FINANCE ACTUAL EXPENDITURE, 1947-48

Treasury	HEAD 1	HEAD 2	HEAD 3	HEAD 4	HEAD 5	HEAD 6	HEAD 7	HEAD 8
	Adminis- tration	Treasury	Native Courts	Police	Prisons	Agricul- ture	Forestry	Medical
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
15. Ehuren Sub-Division ...	107	30	57	34	—	—	—	—
16. Ejisu Division ...	1,266	354	207	190	5	—	49	—
17. Ejura Sub-Division ...	148	128	113	126	4	—	—	—
18. Essumeja Division ...	478	303	42	137	2	8	—	—
19. Jamasi Sub-Division ...	232	191	131	95	2	15	—	—
20. Juaben Division ...	2,315	1,138	972	706	7	189	5	444
21. Kokofu Division ...	817	172	127	178	2	30	—	—
22. Kumawu Division ...	366	348	331	280	6	—	41	—
23. Kwamang Sub-Division	129	99	116	108	5	—	—	—
24. Mampong Central ...	444	176	130	—	—	—	—	—
25. Mampong Sub-Division	553	320	289	243	3	—	—	—
26. Mo Division ...	50	29	91	65	—	—	—	—
27. Nkoranza Division ...	742	396	233	229	—	—	—	27

ASHANTI NATIVE AUTHORITY FINANCE ACTUAL EXPENDITURE, 1947-48

Treasury	HEAD 9	HEAD 10	HEAD 11	HEAD 12	HEAD 13	HEAD 14	Total Expenditure
	Health	Education and social Welfare	Recurrent works com- munications and services	Miscel- laneous	Extra- ordinary	Contributions to Reserve Funds	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
15. Ehuren Sub-Division ...	39	101	106	206	210	—	890
16. Ejisu Division ...	308	1,190	177	244	150	—	4,140
17. Ejura Sub-Division	152	104	223	10	100	—	1,108
18. Esumeja Division	148	141	82	84	1,359	—	2,784
19. Jamasi Sub-Division ...	290	602	297	85	—	100	2,040
20. Juaben Division ...	1,491	3,529	882	699	2,174	—	14,551
21. Kokofu Division ...	161	636	234	17	1,007	—	3,381
22. Kumawu Division	444	994	369	35	588	—	3,802
23. Kwamang Sub-Division	150	502	157	81	254	—	1,601
24. Mampong Central	—	224	676	276	—	241	2,167
25. Mampong Sub-Division ...	438	1,083	1,167	75	—	—	4,171
26. Mo Division ...	—	12	—	38	320	—	605
27. Nkoranza Division	197	845	189	134	2,648	—	5,640

ASHANTI NATIVE AUTHORITY FINANCE ACTUAL EXPENDITURE, 1947-48

Treasury	HEAD 1	HEAD 2	HEAD 3	HEAD 4	HEAD 5	HEAD 6	HEAD 7	HEAD 8
	Adminis- tration	Treasury	Native Courts	Police	Prisons	Agricul- ture	Forestry	Medical
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
28. Nkwanta Division ...	267	238	328	185	—	—	40	—
29. Nsuta Division ...	506	281	420	287	6	—	—	—
30. Offinso Division ...	1,552	553	173	221	7	—	68	—
31. Suma Division ...	291	226	213	175	—	—	15	—
32. Techiman Division ...	911	369	249	174	4	—	24	207
33. Volta River Area ...	121	112	186	138	2	—	—	—
34. Wenchi Division ...	259	278	310	169	1	—	—	36
35. Tano Subin Area ...	83	195	294	113	5	—	—	—
Total ...	51,321	20,561	22,378	13,600	1,327	528	1,156	813

ASHANTI NATIVE AUTHORITY FINANCE ACTUAL EXPENDITURE, 1947-48

Treasury	HEAD 9	HEAD 10	HEAD 11	HEAD 12	HEAD 13	HEAD 14	Total Expenditure £
	Health	Education and Social Welfare	Recurrent works com- munications and services	Miscel- laneous	Extra- ordinary	Contributions to Reserve Funds	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
28. Nkwanta Division	170	1,075	86	577	330	—	3,296
29. Nsuta Division ...	412	1,464	540	115	607	—	4,638
30. Offinso Division ...	199	650	94	203	1,830	3,400	8,950
31. Suma Division ...	201	1,029	64	143	135	—	2,492
32. Techiman Division	200	480	194	487	855	—	4,154
33. Volta River Area	82	332	148	5	—	—	1,126
34. Wenchi Division ...	782	171	334	415	1,182	—	3,937
35. Tano SubinArea ...	25	185	149	298	1,275	—	2,622
Total ...	16,604	61,759	18,751	24,918	57,683	12,348	307,774

NORTHERN TERRITORIES NATIVE ADMINISTRATIONS ACTUAL REVENUE, 1947-48
 *POPULATION OF NORTHERN TERRITORIES : 1,007,138

Native Administrations	HEAD 1	HEAD 2	HEAD 3	HEAD 4	HEAD 5	HEAD 6
	Direct Taxation £	Native Courts £	Fees prescribed by Rules £	Ferries £	Land and Native Rights £	Minerals £
1. Mamprusi	13,966	2,935	10,529	1,875	82	5
2. Kassena-Nankanni	3,806	444	1,104	4	3	—
3. Builsa	2,493	676	957	1	1	—
4. Gonja	5,726	244	2,114	252	4	198
5. Yeji	281	81	560	220	—	—
6. Prang	405	27	763	—	80	—
7. Wala	4,492	299	2,088	—	31	—
8. Lawra	4,759	201	3,450	135	—	—
9. Tumu	1,667	89	862	—	—	—
10. Dagomba	7,505	814	7,065	672	413	—
11. Nanumba	825	138	686	—	—	—
12. Krachi	2,605	246	1,303	269	344	—
Total	48,530	6,194	31,481	3,428	958	203

*Provisional figures from 1948 Census.

NORTHERN TERRITORIES NATIVE ADMINISTRATIONS ACTUAL REVENUE, 1947-48

*POPULATION OF NORTHERN TERRITORIES : 1,077,138

Native Administrations	HEAD 7	HEAD 8	HEAD 9	HEAD 10	HEAD 11	Total Revenue
	Government re-imbursements	Grants-in-aid	Benefits Trust Fund	Interests and Investments	Miscellaneous	£
1. Mamprusi ...	£ 8,078	£ 21,514	£ —	£ 455	£ 904	60,344
2. Kassena-Nankanni ...	1,100	6,483	300	38	140	13,422
3. Builsa ...	1,454	5,573	300	13	608	12,077
4. Gonja ...	2,487	6,844	350	—	454	18,673
5. Yeji ...	—	752	120	—	227	2,240
6. Prang ...	—	627	50	—	23	1,976
7. Wala ...	2,655	5,982	150	98	510	16,304
8. Lawra ...	2,460	5,540	460	55	343	17,403
9. Tumu ...	1,775	2,854	500	28	372	8,147
10. Dagomba ...	2,321	16,664	—	231	2,560	38,245
11. Nanumba ...	934	1,722	—	—	118	4,423
12. Krachi ...	3,789	4,005	450	—	271	13,281
Total ...	27,053	78,560	2,680	918	6,530	206,535

*Provisional figures from 1948 Census.

NORTHERN TERRITORIES NATIVE ADMINISTRATIONS ACTUAL EXPENDITURE, 1947-48

Native Administration	HEAD 1	HEAD 2	HEAD 3	HEAD 4	HEAD 5	HEAD 6	HEAD 7	HEAD 8	HEAD 9	HEAD 10
	Divi- sional	Sub- Divi- sional	Trea- sury	Judi- cial	Police	Works Recur- rent	Works Staff	Miscel- laneous Services*	Edu- cation	Medi- cal
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1. Mamprusi ...	1708	5,462	1,115	131	1,969	8,557	540	5,350	6,423	522
2. Kassena-Nankanni ...	1,240	—	499	517	278	1,418	112	1,270	1,744	173
3. Builsa ...	495	356	292	279	318	1,512	214	1,015	1,805	120
4. Gonja ...	1,138	2,234	770	157	769	2,901	248	1,836	1,698	243
5. Yeji ...	316	—	54	—	114	8	—	160	648	9
6. Prang ...	504	—	96	—	102	45	16	317	—	29
7. Wala ...	747	867	511	—	309	2,430	217	969	1,691	224
8. Lawra ...	702	984	601	12	834	2,409	296	1,433	1,813	147
9. Tumu ...	497	117	157	—	355	1,279	141	1,335	723	53
10. Dagomba ...	1,341	2,890	1,068	171	1,447	6,461	1,223	2,826	2,664	284
11. Nanumba ...	315	130	78	10	132	971	50	373	434	41
12. Krachi ...	880	—	520	584	488	3,263	320	912	1,926	473
Total	9,683	5,040	5,761	1,861	7,115	31,254	3,377	17,796	21,569	2,318

* Including Wage Increases under Heads 1-7.

NORTHERN TERRITORIES NATIVE ADMINISTRATIONS ACTUAL EXPENDITURE, 1947-48

Native Administration	HEAD 11	HEAD 12	HEAD 13	HEAD 14	HEAD 15	HEAD 16	HEAD 16A	HEAD 17	Total Ex- penditure
	Health	Agricul- ture	Animal Health	Fores- try	Water Supplies	Special Develop- ment	Wage In- creases	Capital Works †	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1. Mamprusi ...	4,149	1,742	856	447	4,414	—	4,508	6,537	54,430
Kassena-									
2. Nankanni ...	672	465	304	67	1,217	—	†	4,143	15,035
3. Builsa. ...	301	472	286	64	700	—	806	2,094	11,149
4. Gonja ...	1,372	149	166	31	358	—	1,017	3,169	18,255
5. Yeji ...	260	—	—	—	—	—	138	504	2,209
6. Prang ...	348	—	—	—	—	—	143	81	1,735
7. Wala ...	802	517	344	43	429	—	862	2,216	13,179
8. Lawra ...	715	852	345	29	78	—	1,013	2,090	14,353
9. Tumu ...	279	248	116	13	—	—	481	1,370	7,164
10. Dagomba ...	3,399	1,329	1,224	211	1,330	—	2,368	1,005	31,441
11. Nanumba ...	167	33	175	—	—	—	191	—	3,100
12. Krachi ...	790	87	161	126	235	—	694	2,176	12,434
Total ...	13,254	5,894	3,977	1,031	8,761	—	12,221	25,385	185,484

† Included under Heads 9—15

‡ Including Wage Increases.

APPENDIX VI (i)

TOWN COUNCILS

SUMMARY OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE 1939-40 TO 1947-48 ACCRA, CAPE COAST,
SEKONDI-TAKORADI AND KUMASI

REVENUE

	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48
Accra ...	64,228	68,551	79,714	98,941	103,913	127,815	159,217	163,960	220,810
Cape Coast ...	12,232	11,580	11,636	11,606	13,314	12,352	12,903	13,447	22,286
Sekondi-Takoradi ...	13,778	12,335	12,926	14,710	16,798	13,603	27,306	32,629	64,720
Kumasi ...	54,579	55,703	58,475	59,977	68,805	73,651	84,123	103,725	173,999

EXPENDITURE

	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48
Accra ...	53,775	78,100	78,501	89,477	105,871	122,769	144,494	156,078	210,400
Cape Coast ...	12,754	10,583	10,686	11,529	12,629	12,289	12,193	13,309	23,715
Sekondi-Takoradi ...	14,199	12,369	12,672	14,680	14,199	14,844	31,280	34,291	58,020
Kumasi ...	64,285	49,950	54,211	56,060	62,400	65,852	81,473	109,193	169,980

APPENDIX VI (ii)

DETAILED ESTIMATES OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR 1949-50
ACCRA, CAPE COAST, SEKONDI-TAKORADI AND KUMASI

ACCRA TOWN COUNCIL

RECAPITULATION

Item No.	Details of Revenue	Approved Estimates 1948-49	Revised Estimates 1948-49	Estimates 1949-50	Increase	Decrease
		£	£	£	£	£
1	Town Rates, Licences and other Taxes	79,625	81,475	93,775	12,300	—
2	Fees and Dues	34,075	35,105	35,105	—	—
3	Motor Bus Service	114,000	121,000	140,000	19,000	—
4	Re-imbursments	2,506	1,545	2,635	1,090	—
5	Miscellaneous	11,882	11,931	11,816	499	614
	Total Revenue	£242,088	£251,056	£283,331	£32,889	£614

ACCRA TOWN COUNCIL

RECAPITULATION

Item No.	Details of Expenditure	Approved Estimates 1948-49	Revised Estimates 1948-49	Estimates 1949-50	Increase	Decrease
		£	£	£	£	£
1	Municipal Offices	19,037	18,833	19,737	1,069	165
2	Health Department	53,152	53,227	56,194	3,302	355
3	Municipal Works Department	6,986	6,474	7,775	1,341	40
4	Municipal Works Annually Recurrent	26,560	26,995	28,815	2,570	750
5	Municipal Works Extraordinary	2,349	9,001	6,356	918	3,563
6	Motor Transport Services	18,510	19,991	22,009	2,494	476
7	Motor Conservancy Service	16,093	16,800	19,250	3,200	750
8	Motor Bus Service	74,575	75,453	86,721	19,914	8,646
9	Miscellaneous Services	5,707	5,193	5,611	418	—
10	Municipal Debt Charges	5,345	5,345	15,950	10,605	—
11	Pensions and Gratuities	2,747	3,563	3,482	150	231
12	Repayment to Government	8,500	9,750	11,150	1,400	—
		£239,561	£250,625	£283,050	£47,381	£14,976

CAPE COAST TOWN COUNCIL REVENUE

Item No.	Recapitulation	Approved Estimates 1948-49	Estimates 1949-50	Increase	Decrease
		£	£	£	£
1	Licences and Other Taxes ...	6,782	7,700	918	—
2	Fees and Dues ...	7,077	9,538	2,556	95
3	Grant-in-aid ...	3,340	4,740	1,400	—
4	Re-imbursements ...	4,155	4,402	247	—
5	Miscellaneous ...	864	2,020	1,156	—
	Total Revenue ...	22,218	28,400	6,277	95

CAPE COAST TOWN COUNCIL—EXPENDITURE

Item No.	Recapitulation	Approved Estimates 1948-49	Estimates 1949-50	Increase	Decrease
		£	£	£	£
1	Municipal Offices	2,202	2,497	295	—
2	Health Department	10,988	12,028	1,040	—
3	Markets	739	797	58	—
4	Municipal Works Department	758	815	57	—
5	Municipal Works Annually Recurrent	1,445	3,490	2,045	—
6	Municipal Works Extraordinary	125	1,450	1,400	75
7	Motor Conservancy service	1,961	2,342	381	—
8	Miscellaneous	1,643	2,448	1,011	206
9	Municipal Debt Charges	819	1,260	441	—
10	Pensions and Gratuities	540	593	53	—
11	Reserve Fund	—	150	150	—
	Total Expenditure	21,220	27,870	6,931	281

SEKONDI-TAKORADI TOWN COUNCIL—REVENUE

RECAPITULATION

Item No.	Details of Revenue	Approved Estimates 1948-49	Estimates 1949-50	Increase	Decrease
		£	£	£	£
1	House Rates, Licences and Other Taxes	21,027	23,270	2,298	55
2	Fees and Dues	8,420	8,900	480	—
3	Re-imbursments	11,847	11,914	242	175
4	Grant-in-aid	9,404	7,451	3,047	5,000
5	Motor Bus Service	47,290	40,160	14,070	21,200
6	Miscellaneous	3,675	1,530	55	2,200
	Total Revenue	101,663	93,225	20,192	28,630

SEKONDI-TAKORADI TOWN COUNCIL—EXPENDITURE

RECAPITULATION

Item No.	Details of Expenditure	Approved Estimates 1948-49	Estimates 1949-50	Increase	Decrease
		£	£	£	£
1	Municipal Offices	5,023	6,573	2,171	621
2	Health Department	20,572	21,534	962	—
3	Municipal Works Department	733	1,891	1,158	—
4	Municipal Works Annually Recurrent	3,380	3,956	576	—
5	Municipal Works Extraordinary	2,293	5,088	3,005	210
6	Motor Transport Services	7,448	7,615	477	310
7	Fire Service	4,140	3,468	188	860
8	Motor Bus Service	38,819	28,234	9,168	19,753
9	Municipal Debt Charges	652	1,032	380	—
10	Railway Location Sanitation	10,266	10,508	242	—
11	Pensions and Gratuities	1,159	885	122	396
12	Miscellaneous Services	5,685	1,185	500	5,000
	Total Expenditure	100,170	91,969	18,949	27,150

KUMASI TOWN COUNCIL

RECAPITULATION

Item No.	Details of Revenue	Revenue actually collected 1947-48	Approved Estimates 1948-49	Revised Estimates 1948-49	Estimates 1949-50	Increase	Decrease
		£	£	£	£	£	£
1	Licences	4,352	6,267	5,615	5,055	898	2,110
2	Rates...	25,151	35,594	35,551	40,936	5,342	—
3	Fees	32,201	40,720	46,405	48,160	14,530	7,090
4	Transport Department	25,622	46,529	30,544	54,734	14,705	6,500
5	Quarry Operations	954	3,200	1,900	2,750	—	450
6	Miscellaneous	13,500	20,366	31,748	34,453	14,187	100
7	Re-imbursements	13,543	12,248	12,176	17,005	4,802	45
8	Grants-in-aid	43,002	18,177	17,677	21,225	6,548	3,500
9	Loans	15,000	—	12,000	14,000	14,000	—
	Total Recapitulation	173,325	183,101	193,616	238,318	75,012	19,795

KUMASI TOWN COUNCIL—EXPENDITURE

RECAPITULATION

Item No.	Details of Revenue	Revenue actually collected 1947-48	Approved Estimates 1948-49	Revised Estimates 1948-49	Estimates 1949-50	Increase	Decrease
		£	£	£	£	£	£
1	Administrative Branch ...	8,908	10,117	11,486	13,231	3,146	32
2	Sanitation ...	36,557	40,522	40,652	20,818	4,279	23,983
3	Markets ...	1,297	1,472	1,472	—	—	1,472
4	Slaughter House and Pounds	632	734	734	494	—	240
5	Casual Ward ...	710	929	929	1,179	250	—
6	Town Engineer's Department	6,096	6,868	5,590	7,161	1,635	1,342
7	Town Works Annually Recur- rent ...	17,131	28,533	32,683	43,280	16,400	1,653
8	Fire Fighting Service ...	547	709	729	1,401	732	40
9	Cleansing Department ...	—	—	—	36,184	36,184	—
10	Transport Department ...	—	47,816	41,805	46,246	8,406	9,976
11	Town Works Extraordinary ...	24,255	21,800	33,850	35,250	20,200	6,750
12	Government Loans and Muni- cipal Debts ...	3,845	3,845	3,845	5,252	1,407	—
13	Miscellaneous ...	15,137	15,172	16,488	21,020	5,848	—
14	Pensions and Gratuities ...	3,479	4,139	5,099	4,526	387	—
	Heads not repeated ...	41,436	—	—	—	—	—
	Total Recapitulation ...	160,030	182,656	195,362	236,042	98,874	45,488

APPENDIX VII

(i) SCHEDULE SHOWING THE INCIDENCE OF TAX ON COMPANIES FOR THE YEAR OF ASSESSMENT 1948-49

<i>Chargeable Income</i>	<i>Non-Mining Companies at 7s. 6d. in £</i>	<i>Mining Companies at 8s. 6d. in £</i>
£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
200	75 0 0	85 0 0
500	187 10 0	212 10 0
700	262 10 0	297 10 0
1,000	375 0 0	425 0 0
1,500	562 10 0	637 10 0
2,000	750 0 0	850 0 0
5,000	1,875 0 0	2,125 0 0
10,000	3,750 0 0	4,250 0 0

(ii) SCHEDULE SHOWING INCIDENCE OF TAX ON INDIVIDUALS FOR THE YEAR OF ASSESSMENT 1948-49

Asses- sable Income	Single Man	No Children	MARRIED MAN							
			One Child		Two Children		Three Children		Four or more Children	
			In Colony	Out of Colony	In Colony	Out of Colony	In Colony	Out of Colony	In Colony	Out of Colony
£	£ s.d.	£ s.d.	£ s.d.	£ s.d.	£ s.d.	£ s.d.	£ s.d.	£ s.d.	£ s.d.	£ s.d.
200	12 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
500	6 5 0	1 17 6	1 11 3	12 6	1 5 0	—	18 9	—	12 6	—
700	13 2 6	6 5 0	5 12 6	3 15 0	5 0 0	1 17 6	4 7 6	12 6	3 15 0	—
1,000	30 0 0	17 10 0	16 5 0	13 2 6	15 0 0	9 7 6	14 1 3	6 5 0	13 2 6	3 15 0
1,500	87 10 0	60 0 0	57 10 0	50 0 0	55 0 0	40 0 0	52 10 0	30 0 0	50 0 0	22 10 0
2,000	162 10 0	132 10 0	128 15 0	117 10 0	125 0 0	102 10 0	121 5 0	87 10 0	117 10 0	72 10 0
5,000	890 0 0	830 0 0	822 10 0	800 0 0	815 0 0	770 0 0	807 10 0	740 0 0	800 0 0	710 0 0
10,000	2,753 15 0	2,678 15 0	2,669 7 6	2,641 5 0	2,660 0 0	2,603 15 0	2,650 12 6	2,566 5 0	2,641 5 0	2,528 15 0

APPENDIX VIII

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

				1947	1948
				£	£
Imports (Merchandise)	...	...		21,843,129	28,487,766
Specie and Currency Notes	...			4,340,844	12,234,628
				<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	...	...		£26,183,973	£40,722,394
				<hr/>	<hr/>
Domestic Exports	...	...	...	21,489,980	30,840,465
Re-exports (including Specie and Currency Notes)	...	...	...	516,800	828,480
				<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	£22,006,780	£31,668,945
				<hr/>	<hr/>

(2) IMPORTS

Particulars of the quantities and values of the principal articles imported into the Gold Coast during the years 1947 and 1948, respectively.

Articles	1947		1948	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		£		£
CLASS I				
FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO				
Flour (wheaten)	14,704,592	334,489	14,514,546	395,523
Milk	1,787,744	113,578	4,060,955	263,178
Sugar	9,333,072	180,286	13,311,975	316,134
Spirits :—				
Gin and Whisky	105,748	138,957	105,143	138,829
Tobacco :—				
Unmanufactured	1,212,726	172,254	1,445,780	211,660
Cigarettes	1,539,842	829,778	923,807	453,340

(2) IMPORTS—*contd.*

Particulars of the quantities and values of the principal articles imported into the Gold Coast during the years 1947 and 1948, respectively.

Articles	1947		1948	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		£		£
CLASS II				
RAW MATERIALS AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED				
Coal	87,809	263,219	98,781	358,161
	tons			
CLASS III				
ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED				
A—TEXTILES				
Apparel, all kinds (a)	—	756,792	—	854,883
Bags and Sacks (not including paper bags)	3,662,869	322,201	3,937,435	420,581
Cotton piece goods	42,597,226	4,428,655	59,178,228	9,683,541
Cotton, unenumerated (except apparel) (b)	—	614,424	—	769,029
Artificial Silk piece goods (including handkerchiefs not in the piece but excluding pocket handkerchiefs)	3,013,083	558,453	3,645,954	703,839
	sq. yds.			

NOTES.—The figures for 1948 are exclusive of imports overland and by post.

(a) Including boots and shoes of all kinds, slippers, cardigans, haberdashery and millinery, socks and stockings, hats, caps, bonnets and other headgear, singlets and shirts.

(b) Including velveteen, sewing thread, blankets, fents, handkerchiefs in singles, towels and yarns.

(2) IMPORTS—*contd.*

Particulars of the quantities and values of the principal articles imported into the Gold Coast during the years 1947 and 1948, respectively.

Articles	1947		1948	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		£		£
CLASS III— <i>contd.</i>				
B—METALS				
Electrical and Telegraphic Apparatus Machinery and parts thereof :—	—	261,980	—	472,973
Electrical and Industrial ...	—	483,611	—	860,346
Mining and gold dredging ...	—	847,536	—	907,550
Metals :—				
Iron and steel manufacture (c)	—	1,386,649	—	1,640,640
Vehicles :—				
Rail :—				
Locomotives (steam and other) ...	6	7,993	12	20,949
Carriages, wagons and trucks ...	808	193,975	518	114,473

NOTE.—The figures for 1948 are exclusive of imports overland and by post.

(c) Including building and mining materials, sleepers, fishplates, spikes and rails.

(2) IMPORTS—*contd.*

Particulars of the quantities and values of the principal articles imported in to the Gold Coast during the years 1947 and 1948, respectively.

Articles	1947		1948	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
CLASS III— <i>contd.</i>				
B—METAL— <i>contd.</i>		£		£
Road :—				
Commercial motor vehicles and private cars (d) No.	2,444	1,009,145	4,329	1,950,241
Rubber tyres and tubes (e) No.	169,635	414,418	296,717	519,271
C—MISCELLANEOUS				
Cement to tons	73,341	429,327	112,718	676,199
Chemicals	—	171,305	—	173,621
Medicines and drugs	—	345,486	—	405,262

NOTE—The figures for 1948 are exclusive of imports overland and by post.

(d) Including omnibuses, fire-engines, ambulances, tractors, chassis with engines and fitted tyres and private cars including taxi cabs.

(e) Excluding tyres and tubes imported with complete vehicles or chassis or fitted on wheels separately imported.

(2) IMPORTS—*contd.*

Particulars of the quantities and values of the principal articles imported into the Gold Coast during the years 1947 and 1948, respectively.

Articles	1947		1948	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		£		£
<i>MISCELLANEOUS—contd.</i>				
Oils :—				
Fuel (f)	14,534,696	355,607	15,545,215	655,698
Aviation and motor spirit (g) ... galls.	10,614,799	307,782	14,523,755	574,857
Perfumery	—	258,179	—	372,317
All other articles	—	6,657,050	—	4,574,671
Total Merchandise	—	21,843,129	—	28,487,766
Specie and Currency Notes	—	4,340,844	—	12,234,628
Total Imports	—	26,183,973	—	40,722,394

NOTES.—The figures for 1948 are exclusive of imports overland and by post.

(f) Including diesel, furnace and gas.

(3) EXPORTS

Particulars of the quantities and values of the principal articles exported from the Gold Coast during the years 1947 and 1948 respectively.

Articles	1947		1948	
	Quantity	Value £	Quantity	Value £
Cocoa ...	180,238	11,357,103	193,262	18,313,525
Gold ...	568,471	4,895,957	670,645	5,754,021
Diamonds ...	747,035	746,562	878,092	976,060
Manganese ore ...	588,919	2,233,039	629,974	2,698,707
Bauxite ...	95,898	306,874	130,953	259,151
Timber—Unmanufactured ...	5,738,259	1,607,579	7,079,869	2,469,099
Palm Oil ...	183	7,644	42	3,564
Palm Kernels ...	3,666	65,075	6,286	155,823
Copra ...	309	5,379	350	11,315
Rubber ...	845,153	35,528	1,015,981	39,268
Kola—Nuts ...	6,243,000	75,745	19,323	264
Hides and Skins ...	26	4,825	45	6,338

The figures for 1948 are exclusive of exports overland and by post.

(3) EXPORTS—*contd.*

Particulars of the quantities and values of the principal articles exported from the Gold Coast during the years 1947 and 1948, respectively.

Articles	1947		1948	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Lime juice	335,273	£ 33,753	270,767	£ 27,140
Lime oil	174	1,263	50	501
Other articles	—	113,654	—	125,689
Total Domestic Exports	—	21,489,980	—	30,840,465
Total Re-exports (including Specie and Currency Notes)	—	516,800	—	828,480
Grand Total	—	22,006,780	—	31,668,945

The figures for 1948 are exclusive of exports overland and by post.

APPENDIX IX

TABLE SHEWING THE VOLUME OF WORK DONE BY THE NATIVE COURTS IN THE
FINANCIAL YEAR 1947-48

Administration	Population (1948 Census)	No. of Native Courts	No. OF CASES HEARD 1947-48		
			Civil	Criminal	Total
Gold Coast Colony (including Southern Section of Togoland).	2,194,466 (including 172,306 in Southern Togoland).	210 (including 66 in Southern Togoland).	15,469 (including 809 in Southern Togoland).	43,820 (including 1,526 in Southern Togoland).	59,389
Ashanti	823,672	85	6,186	11,386	17,572
Northern Territories (including Northern Section of Togoland).	1,077,138 (including 206,360 in Northern Togoland).	65	3,072	2,094	5,166
Total	4,095,276	360	24,827	57,300	82,127

APPENDIX X

LIBRARY STATISTICS

	December, 1947	December, 1948
BOOK STOCK	28,146 volumes	17,685 volumes
BOOK BOXES ON ISSUE	125	109
MEMBERSHIP	1,865	732
BOOKS ISSUED FOR HOME READING DURING YEAR:		
General Works	77	17
Philosophy	202	102
Religion	156	97
Sociology	1,003	892
Philology	183	164
Science	810	473
Useful Arts	848	749
Fine Arts	603	442
Literature	829	592
History, Biography and Travel	1,875	1,668
Fiction	10,470	5,993
Children's Books	8,581	344
Total	25,637	11,533

APPENDIX XI

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE GOLD COAST, 1948

RAINFALL TABLES

(i) Rainfall in inches—1948

Station	January	February	March	April	May	June	July
Navrongo	—	—	0.85	3.91	5.72	4.06	7.78
Tamale	—	0.54	1.46	7.91	3.46	4.41	3.98
Kumasi	—	3.53	2.93	8.17	5.16	13.81	2.95
Konongo	—	0.99	4.95	5.10	5.37	7.82	2.33
Bibiani	—	1.30	4.29	5.34	7.18	6.33	2.11
Bondaye	Tr.	2.32	3.96	9.77	7.09	8.06	2.52
Aboso ...	—	0.68	6.08	8.62	5.90	11.99	3.53
Asuansi	—	0.57	3.49	5.94	9.20	7.96	1.27
Tafo ...	0.03	5.12	7.67	5.54	8.76	16.43	3.37
Koforidua	—	4.87	4.73	3.37	6.08	7.26	0.98
Aburi ...	—	1.12	8.23	5.14	5.08	5.49	0.95
Nsawam	—	1.75	10.09	7.77	5.85	7.26	0.81
Kpeve ...	—	0.99	7.01	6.51	10.62	5.69	1.54
Ho ...	Tr.	2.33	5.22	5.67	7.11	4.10	2.23

FOREST BELT

APPENDIX XI—*contd.*

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE GOLD COAST, 1948

RAINFALL TABLES

(i) Rainfall in inches—1948

Station	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Navrongo	8.78	8.42	Tr.	—	—	39.52
Tamale ...	11.09	7.07	0.86	—	—	40.78
Kumasi	0.93	2.90	3.70	7.21	1.19	52.48
Konongo	1.86	5.19	7.28	6.45	2.85	50.19
Bibiani ...	2.36	3.40	3.53	4.54	1.94	42.32
Bondaye	0.78	3.45	10.94	8.52	4.18	61.59
Aboso ...	0.42	1.67	5.40	6.79	4.69	55.77
Asuansi	0.68	0.66	7.41	3.16	0.83	41.17
Tafo ...	1.50	2.95	6.11	6.84	2.67	66.99
Koforidua	0.96	3.15	5.67	3.47	0.08	40.62
Aburi ...	0.53	0.64	6.28	3.38	—	36.84
Nsawam	1.13	2.30	4.29	2.06	—	43.31
Kpeve ...	3.24	3.72	4.48	1.10	0.33	45.23
Ho ...	2.70	8.99	6.01	3.48	0.09	47.93

APPENDIX XI—*contd.*

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE GOLD COAST, 1948

RAINFALL TABLES—*contd.*

(i) Rainfall in inches—1948

Station	August	September	October	November	December	Total
			COASTAL BELT			
Takoradi	0.11	0.15	2.99	2.63	0.28	45.29
Saltpond	0.40	0.09	1.33	1.23	0.16	42.77
Akuse	0.26	3.65	5.63	3.43	0.03	43.18
Achimota	0.25	0.13	3.72	1.55	0.05	27.05
Accra	0.26	0.08	2.06	2.08	0.68	23.79
Keta	Tr.	0.34	0.84	3.15	0.29	24.56
			SOUTH-WEST CORNER			
1/2 Axim	0.05	1.56	3.70	2.32	3.13	88.06

APPENDIX XI—*contd.*RAINFALL TABLES—*contd.*

(ii) Number of Rainy Days—1948

Station	January	February	March	April	May	June	July
Navrongo	—	—	2	8	9	12	11
Tamale	—	1	4	12	10	11	9
			N O R T H				
Kumasi	—	9	7	17	14	18	13
Konongo	—	5	7	16	16	23	14
Bibiani	—	4	7	12	13	20	21
Bondaye	—	7	13	18	15	20	13
Aboso	—	3	12	16	19	24	15
Asuansi	—	4	9	9	19	15	15
Tafo	1	9	10	9	15	19	14
Koforidua	—	7	8	7	9	12	6
Aburi	—	3	6	10	10	15	14
Nsawam	—	1	4	6	10	14	7
Kpeve	—	4	5	10	12	11	8
Ho	—	4	7	10	15	16	11
			F O R E S T B E L T				

APPENDIX XI—*contd.*RAINFALL TABLES—*contd.*

(ii) Number of Rainy Days—1948

Station	August	September	October	November	December	Total
			N O R T H			
Navrongo	15	16	—	—	—	73
Tamale ...	18	16	5	—	—	86
			F O R E S T B E L T			
Kumasi	14	17	15	12	4	140
Konongo	14	19	17	14	6	151
Bibiani ...	12	21	17	14	3	144
Bondaye	12	17	21	13	10	159
Aboso ...	11	15	21	13	9	158
Asuansi	13	9	15	7	6	121
Tafo ...	12	19	17	13	4	142
Koforidua	8	9	15	9	1	91
Aburi ...	10	6	13	7	—	94
Nsawam	6	3	9	5	—	65
Kpeve ...	7	11	10	5	1	84
Ho ...	9	13	13	10	1	109

APPENDIX XI—*contd.*RAINFALL TABLES—*contd.*

(ii) Number of Rainy Day—1948

Station	January	February	March	April	May	June	July
				COASTAL BELT			
Takoradi	—	4	5	12	21	20	9
Saltpond	—	2	3	7	22	17	6
Akuse ...	—	4	9	9	12	16	2
Achimota	—	1	2	5	12	13	3
Accra ...	—	2	11	6	14	13	5
Keta	1	—	3	11	13	9	1
				SOUTH-WEST CORNER			
Axim ...	2	5	6	13	23	21	10

APPENDIX XI—*contd.*RAINFALL TABLES—*contd.*

(ii) Number of Rainy Days—1948

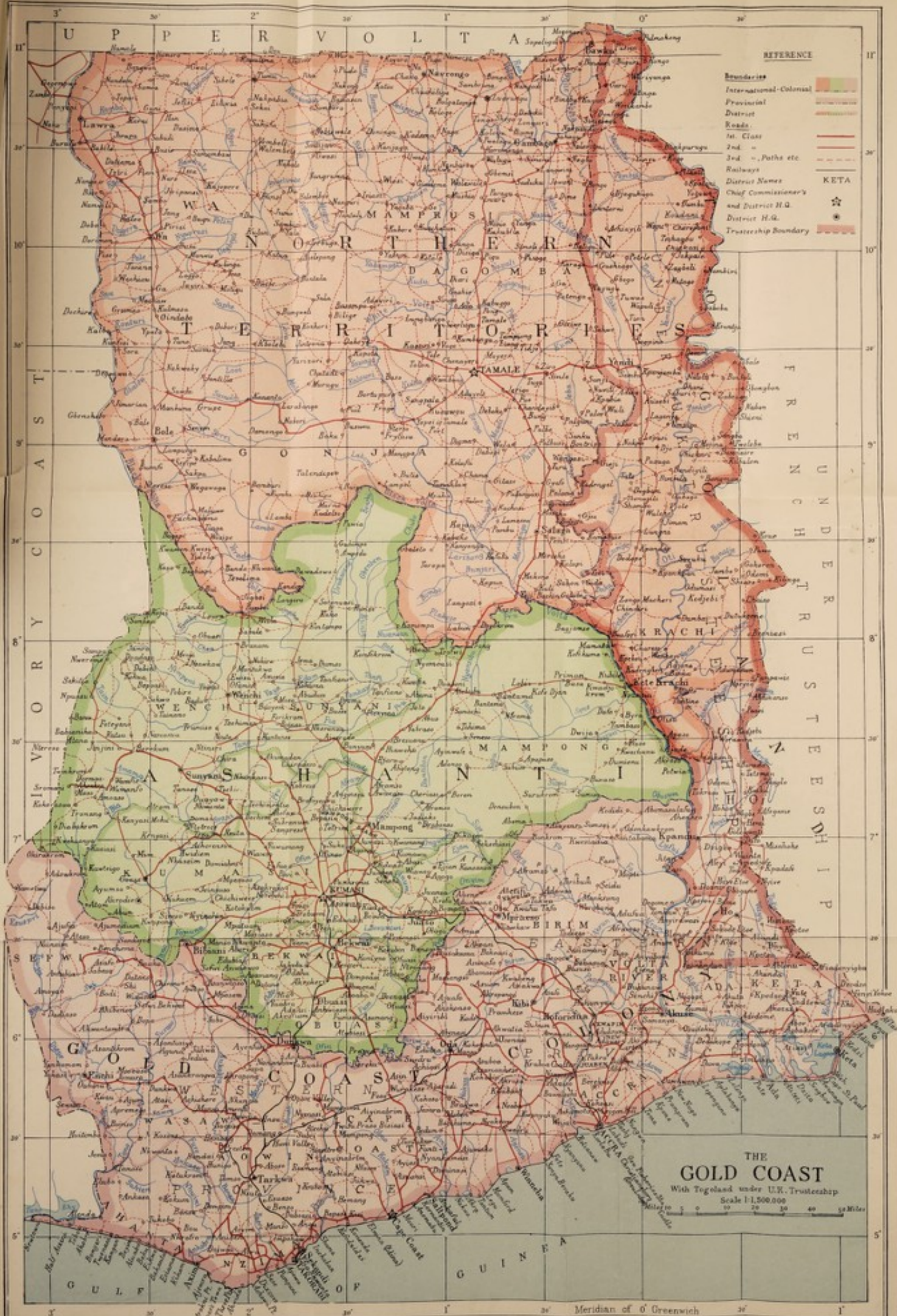
Station	August	September	October	November	December	Total
			COASTAL BELT			
Takoradi	3	6	13	9	2	104
Saltpond	6	4	14	7	2	90
Akuse	5	9	12	9	1	88
Achimota	5	4	7	5	1	58
Accra	4	3	7	5	2	62
Keta	—	4	7	5	1	55
			SOUTH-WEST CORNER			
Axim	2	14	16	16	12	140

APPENDIX XII.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE GOLD COAST

AFRICANS IN THE SENIOR SERVICE

Department	31st December, 1947	31st December, 1948
Accountant-General	1	3
Agriculture	2	19
Air Services	—	2
Animal Health	1	1
Audit	2	2
Broadcasting	—	1
Commerce and Industry ...	—	1
Co-operation	3	4
Customs	7	8
Education	6	11
Electrical	1	1
Labour	3	3
Medical	18	21
Police	4	6
Posts and Telegraphs ...	20	23
Printing	1	—
Prisons	1	1
Public Relations	1	2
Public Works Department ...	1	7
Secretariat	2	3
Town and Country Planning Board	1	2
Supreme Court	8	8
Surveys	1	2
Railway	5	8
Political	3	3
Total	92	142



REFERENCE

- Boundaries
 - International-Colonial
 - Provincial
 - District
- Roads
 - 1st. Class
 - 2nd. "
 - 3rd. " Paths etc.
- Railways
- District Names
- Chief Commissioner's and District H.Q.
- District H.Q.
- Trusteeship Boundary

KETA

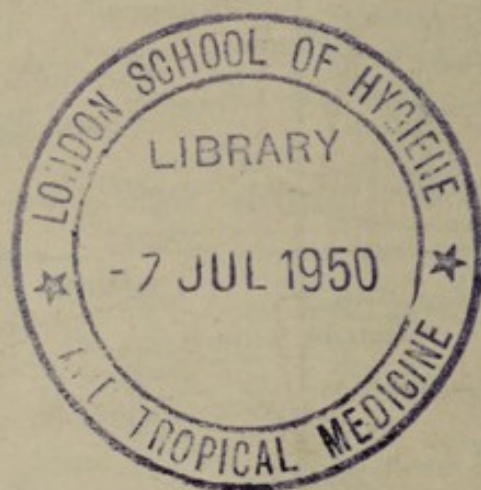
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THE GOLD COAST

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