

COLONIAL OFFICE

REPORT ON THE

GOLD COAST

FOR THE YEAR 1952

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LONDON: HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
1953

each morning. Plans for a permanent Legislative Assembly building in circular form, eventually to be surrounded by two outer concentric circles of Government offices have been drawn up under the directions of a Select Committee.

The Ewe-speaking areas of the Colony (Anlo, Tongu and Peki) together with the Southern Section of Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship have been formed into a new administrative region and a Regional Officer took up his post in the region during the year. The region will have an advisory council as soon as the local government bodies in the region, from which the Council's members will be drawn, are completely established. This should go some way to satisfying within the frontiers of the Gold Coast the demand which has been made for Ewe unification. It has been decided as a further measure of decentralisation that the rest of the Colony will be divided into three further regions in 1953.

The titles of officers in the Administration were changed during the year. Chief Commissioners are now styled Chief Regional Officers and District Commissioners have become Government Agents. A new grade of Regional Officer has been created, and the first officer in the grade has been appointed and placed in charge of the new region established in Trans-Volta-Togoland. The changes in title are intended to reflect the different emphasis of the work of these officers as a result of the new constitution and, especially, of the new local government organisation.

It is in the field of local government that the most notable developments have taken place. Important and far-reaching changes, involving the supersession throughout the country of the existing structure of Native Authorities by a modern and democratic system of local administration, have been carried into effect as a result of the Local Government Ordinance of 1951. The new framework has now been provided and during the year elections took place in nearly all areas. It will be some time, however, before the new councils settle down and grow in experience and financial strength to the point at which they can assume the wide range of functions which the Ordinance enables the Central Government to devolve upon them. Considerable success has attended the efforts which have been made during the year to provide trained staff for the service of the new local authorities, a total of 78 students passing out of the Local Government Training School at Accra in the period. The capacity of this institution was doubled in November, with the result that a further 48 students were in training at the close of the year.

The huge task of the re-organisation of the Civil Service, in accordance with the Lidbury Commission's Report as modified by the Select Committee of the Assembly under the chairmanship of Mr. K. A. Gbedemah, was successfully completed during the year without dislocation of any Government service. A new Recruitment and Training Branch has been added to the Chief Secretary's Office ; its

main function will be to help to increase the pace of the Africanisation of the Civil Service by ensuring that the various training schemes are integrated and adapted to the needs of the Service and that the careers available in the Service are brought clearly and consistently to the notice of those about to complete their education.

A Visiting Mission from the United Nations Trusteeship Council visited Accra and Tamale and toured the British Trust Territory of Togoland during the year. The Mission undertook the production of two reports—one on general progress of the Territory and one devoted to the problem arising from the demands made for the unification of 'Eweland' and the re-integration of the two Togolands. The Chairman of the Mission was Mr. R. A. Peachey of Australia and the members were M. Scheyven of Belgium, Mr. Yang of China and Mr. Quiros of El Salvador. The second of these reports was the subject of a Resolution by the United Nations General Assembly in December calling for the reconstitution of the Joint Council for Togoland Affairs.

*Economic**

Current economic developments in the Gold Coast must be viewed against the background of heavy public spending to which Government is committed by the 1951 Development Plan and by subsidiary projects such as the construction of Tema harbour and the probable implementation of the Volta River Project ; the Gold Coast share in this project may be as much as £45 million. The Development Plan alone, as originally approved, calls for a total expenditure of £77 million at 1950 prices. Rising costs have made it apparent that total expenditure will be higher than this and it is estimated that the detailed plans for the period 1951 to 1956 will involve a total expenditure of £58 million.

Even though it is spread over a period of years, capital expenditure of such magnitude, which utilises manpower and materials but which temporarily gives no real return in goods and services, would have an inflationary effect on internal prices and costs, unless measures were taken to prevent this. An increase in aggregate incomes which is not accompanied by an increase in the supply of domestic foodstuffs and imported consumer goods would inevitably cause hardship to those sections of the community whose incomes did not rise proportionately with prices and would endanger the Plan by raising the cost of the goods and services, and particularly of the labour, which are vitally necessary for its success.

1952 was the first complete year of work* under the Development Plan and, in view of the high rate of expenditure might have been expected to be a year of considerable economic strain. The following estimates of gross capital formation give some indication of increased investment expenditure in both the public and private sectors of the economy from 1950 to 1952.

*This section is covered in detail by the Economic Survey, 1951, published by the Ministry of Finance, 1953.

and a start has been made with the 17 new teacher-training colleges provided for in the accelerated development plan for education. Secondary school facilities also continue to expand rapidly, and during the year 10 hitherto unassisted secondary schools have been brought within the scheme of Government assistance.

Courses at the Kumasi College of Technology (other than those in the teacher-training section transferred en bloc from Achimota in 1951) have now been started in professional accountancy, secretarial studies and engineering, with an intake of 53 students. The first phase of the permanent buildings has been completed. The University College of the Gold Coast continues to expand and the October intake of 186 students has brought the total up to 510. Students moved into the first of the permanent buildings to be completed on the Legon Hill site towards the end of the year.

A new technical institute has been opened at Tarkwa designed to provide short courses for apprentices in the mining industry.

In the field of health the main development was the publication of the report of the Maude Commission and of the Government's observations on it, which amount to the acceptance of all but a few of the Commission's recommendations. These are likely to form the basis of the policy on which the health services will be developed for the next few years. Good progress was made with the construction of the new central hospital at Kumasi and in implementing the policy of replacing the old hospital buildings in the Northern Territories.

The Lidbury/Gbedemah awards made during the year have materially increased the earnings of nearly all Government employees, especially unskilled labourers who have received increases over previous basic wages and temporary allowances varying from 25 per cent in the main towns to 65 per cent in the north. Government wage rates have now been standardised throughout the country except for the three main towns where slightly higher rates apply. The increases granted by the Government have been matched by most other employers.

Progress has been satisfactory on the development of Government housing estates, notably of that at Tarkwa where 290 room units out of a total of 1,000 have been completed. A start has been made with a new estate at Bibiani. Two firms from the Continent and one from the United Kingdom have erected for trial a number of prefabricated houses.

Work has started in Kibi on the large new community centre which is the gift of the Consolidated African Selection Trust.

There was great activity in the field of mass education and community development. In the south work was concentrated in the Fante, Ashanti and Trans-Volta areas, and in the Northern Territories work was started in three different linguistic areas.

Development

Discussions took place during the year between representatives of the United Kingdom Government, the Gold Coast Government and the aluminium interests concerned to enable the proposals for the

Volta River Project to be examined in greater detail. The results of these discussions have been embodied in a White Paper*. Rough estimates have been prepared covering the major works required to enable production of aluminium to be carried out at three different levels of output—80,000 tons per annum, 120,000 tons per annum and 210,000 tons per annum. These estimates are:

Capacity	80,000 tons	120,000 tons	210,000 tons
To be borne by:	£ million	£ million	£ million
United Kingdom Government	43.3	52.3	56.8
Gold Coast Government and private investors	36.3	36.8	39.3/44.6
Aluminium Companies	20.9	25.4	47.9/42.6
Total	100.5	114.5	144

Careful preliminary examination has brought to light no insuperable difficulties in the way of carrying on the project but the parties have agreed that there is much more preparatory work to be done before they can commit themselves. It has been decided to establish a Preparatory Commission with the following duties:

- (i) to continue the necessary preparatory work;
- (ii) to take part in the determination of the constitution and powers of a Volta River Authority which would be responsible for the co-ordination of all planning and construction work arising out of the project;
- (iii) to determine, in conjunction with the Gold Coast Government, the phasing of the project with other development projects in the light of the available resources of the Gold Coast economy; and
- (iv) to take part in the preparation of a Master Agreement between the parties.

A Special Commissioner is to be appointed in 1953†. The cost of the Commission will be shared in the first instance between the United Kingdom and Gold Coast Governments and borne by the scheme itself, if this is proceeded with.

* Cmd. 8702.

† Commander R. G. A. Jackson, has since been appointed to this post.

tories and Northern Section of Togoland is vested in the Governor by the Land and Native Rights Ordinance. Under this Ordinance the Governor may grant rights of occupancy of land to Africans and non-Africans for terms not exceeding 99 years. A proportion of any rents received for such rights of occupancy (not being less than one half) is payable to the local authority of the area concerned. Prospecting for, and mining, minerals in the Northern Territories and Northern Section of Togoland is regulated by the Minerals Ordinance which vests all minerals in the Crown. Any fees, rents or royalties received for mining rights granted under this Ordinance would be dealt with in much the same manner as rents received for rights of occupancy granted under the Land and Native Rights Ordinance, but no mining lease is extant.

An additional control over alienation of land exists in Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship. By virtue of the Administration (Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship) Ordinance, it is unlawful for any native of either Section without the consent of the Governor, to alienate any interest in land in Togoland to a non-native of that Section.

It is impossible in a short space to give a picture of the complexities which have arisen as a result of the impact of Western ideas and economic conceptions upon the various forms of customary tenure. Insecurity of title leading to involved and prolonged litigation has for many years been a serious obstacle to economic development. The Stool Lands Boundaries Settlement Ordinance of 1950 is a first step towards the solution of this problem, since it is designed to provide an expensive means of defining Stool boundaries. Registration of title is the aim, but this will have to await the completion of the investigations into customary land tenure and inheritance now being carried out by the Lands Department.

Research continued into land tenure in the Adangbe and Ewe areas of the Colony and Southern Togoland.

Chapter 7: Social Services

EDUCATION

General

The Accelerated Development Plan for Education approved by the Legislative Assembly in August, 1951, came into effect in January, 1952. The introduction of free primary education almost doubled the enrolment of pupils in the Colony, Ashanti and Trans-Volta/Togoland, bringing the intake into primary class I in 1952 up to 122,000.

The acute pressure on school accommodation in the municipalities was alleviated to a considerable degree by an extensive building programme from funds made available under the Accelerated Development Plan, by the duplication or further multiplication of the first

primary class and by an increase in the size of classes to a maximum of 46. In the rural areas village communities erected the necessary buildings.

The Plan makes provision for a basic six-year primary course, formerly the infant-junior course, for all children of the appropriate age (6 + to 12 +) at public expense, followed by a four-year course of middle-school education (formerly the senior primary course) for approximately half the children of the ages 12+ to 15+; for the middle-school course fees are still charged. In order to increase the number of middle-school places available for children completing their primary course, more than 100 new middle schools were opened in January, 1952.

Expansion of secondary education has also begun, with particular emphasis on the provision of secondary day schools. The most outstanding feature of the Plan, however, is the increasing output of trained teachers required to staff the new primary schools; new training colleges were opened in temporary premises, and existing colleges increased their intake. Pupil teachers attend regular classes under the in-service training scheme and numerous vacation courses have been held.

All schools, whether administered by the Government, Missions or Churches or local authorities, are subject to the general control of the Government, in accordance with the provisions of the two Education Ordinances—one for the Colony and Ashanti and the other for the Northern Territories. It is intended, however, that the local authorities should in due course have considerable responsibilities in financing and organising primary and middle education. The Education Department is advised on matters of policy and administration affecting the Colony and Ashanti by the Central Advisory Committee on Education and on local matters by the District Education Committees. The Northern Territories Board of Education advises the Director of Education on educational policy in the Northern Territories.

With the setting up of the new Trans-Volta/Togoland Region, the District Education Officer, formerly responsible to the Assistant Director of Education (Colony), became the Regional Education Officer, Trans-Volta/Togoland, with responsibility direct to Headquarters.

Education Finance

The funds placed at the disposal of the Education Department have been spent on the general administration of the educational system and the maintenance of a number of Government primary, middle, secondary, teacher-training and technical and trade-training institutions. The full salaries of teachers in all approved non-government primary schools were paid from Government funds in the first instance, local authority contributions towards the salaries being paid to the Government during the year. In middle schools, Government grants cover the difference between fees and salaries in those opened prior to January, 1952, local authorities being responsible for the others. The provision

enrolment during the year was 299 (223 men and 76 women), an increase of 117 on the previous year. The services of part-time teachers continued to be used.

Training of Teachers

As a first step towards the supply of teachers for the many new schools made necessary by the introduction of free primary education, and for the more adequate staffing of other new schools opened in recent years, the intake of four men's colleges was doubled in 1952. Buildings were begun for housing adequately this extra intake and also for increasing the accommodation at one women's college. Three new two-year colleges for men opened in temporary premises and a class for women was added to an existing Certificate B College to form the basis of a separate women's college at a later date; six more colleges are planned.

The principal general training courses are a four-year post-middle course or a two-year post-secondary course for the Certificate A which qualifies teachers for employment in the primary and middle schools; and a two-year post-middle course for Certificate B which qualifies teachers for employment in primary schools only. The payment of salary in full to teachers in training resulted in a considerable increase in the number of candidates for entry to the colleges, with a consequent improvement in the quality of those selected, especially for the two-year (Certificate B) colleges. There was also an increase in the number of applicants (both men and women) for post-secondary training. At the end of 1952 there were 8 colleges offering Certificate A courses, 2 colleges offering both Certificate A and B courses and 13 colleges offering Certificate B courses, one thousand two hundred students (674 men and 526 women) were taking Certificate A courses and 1,163 students (1,025 men and 135 women) were taking Certificate B courses. The output of trained teachers in 1952 was 712. The Government Technical School, Takoradi, produced its first and second output totalling 23 in all of four-year trained handicraft teachers.

Adequate staffing of training colleges continued to be a difficulty but they are now benefitting from the annual output of some 25 to 30 teachers from the advanced (Associateship) course at the Institute of Education, University College of the Gold Coast. Supplies of specialist teachers from the College of Technology, Kumasi, are also now more adequate for the needs of the training colleges.

A considerable number of untrained (pupil) teachers was necessarily employed in 1952; they received in-service training from their head-teachers and from Assistant Education Officers, to which grade 34 new appointments were made at the beginning of 1952 and a further 66 at the end of the year. In addition vacation courses were held in the Colony and Ashanti. It was planned that the first of four Emergency Training Colleges would open early in 1953; these colleges will provide six-week courses for pupil teachers.

New salary scales for both Government and non-Government teachers were introduced, effective from 1st April, 1952.

Higher Education

Apart from the teacher-training colleges described above there are now two institutions of higher education in the Gold Coast—the University College of the Gold Coast and the Kumasi College of Technology.

The University College is governed by a Council consisting partly of academic and partly of lay members. An Academic Board consisting of all Heads of Academic Departments is responsible for the organisation and regulation of academic courses in the College.

The University College has the following academic teaching departments:

- Arts: English, Classics, Economics, History, Mathematics, Theology, Philosophy, Sociology, Phonetics and French Studies.
- Science: Botany, Chemistry, Geography, Geology, Mathematics, Physics and Zoology. (A Professor of Agriculture started work in March, 1952).

In addition there are an Institute of Education, a Department of Extra-Mural Studies and a Department of Archaeology.

The College prepares students for external degrees of the University of London and it will continue to do so until it becomes qualified to award its own degrees. The College has been admitted to the special relationship extended by the University of London to certain English and Colonial University Colleges. Under the scheme, the syllabus for London Degree Courses may be modified to suit local conditions and the College takes part in the setting and marking of the examinations. Final approval of the courses and examinations rests with the University of London, who require to be satisfied on the qualifications of the teaching staff and the system of teaching.

The 186 new admissions in October, 1952, brought the number of students at the University College up to 510. Of this total, 480 were taking degree courses (172 reading for finals, the rest for intermediate examinations) and 30 taking courses in education.

This expansion has been made possible by the bringing into use of new halls of residence at the permanent site on Legon Hill, near Accra. Work is proceeding rapidly on the architects' plans which are ultimately for a University of from 4,000 to 5,000 students divided into about 20 halls, and fully residential. The College is at present occupying buildings at Achimota.

Fees for tuition, board and lodging amount to £100 per annum, but all except one of the undergraduates hold scholarships of one kind or another. There are no part-time students and undergraduates are required to reside full-time in the College throughout their course.

Facilities for research are available in all teaching departments. The College of Technology is established on a large site near Kumasi granted by the Asantehene. The essential purpose is to train personnel required for the economic, educational and social development of the

From the days of the Portuguese, gold attracted to the coast adventurers of many nations. Towards the end of the nineteenth century deep mining for gold was introduced by European companies and, in spite of some failures, production steadily rose from 7,237 fine oz. valued at £32,866 in 1880 until 1939 when the value of gold exported amounted to £3,910,757 or 26 per cent of total Gold Coast exports. In recent times the prosperity of the Gold Coast has been increased by the discovery and working of diamonds, manganese and bauxite, and by the rapid expansion of the timber industry.

Takoradi Harbour, built during the Governorship of Sir Gordon Guggisberg and opened in 1928, has become the economic gateway of the country and contributes greatly to its prosperity and development.

The pioneers of education in the Gold Coast were the Wesleyan and Basel (Presbyterian) Missions of the early nineteenth century. They were followed by many others, the Anglican and Roman Catholic Churches being 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 the Government. Throughout the present century the Government, while continuing its aid to the missions, has also built many schools of its own, and Native Authorities have taken an increasingly prominent part in the extension of schooling facilities. The Government has in these and other ways pursued a policy of wide educational expansion of which the opening of Achimota College in 1924 afforded remarkable evidence, and the establishment of the University College in 1948 and the Kumasi College of Technology in 1952 a proof of continued progress.

Chapter 3 : Administration

The Constitution of the Gold Coast is contained in Letters Patent dated 19th December, 1950, in Royal Instructions dated 26th December, 1950, and in the following Orders in Council :

The Gold Coast (Constitution) Order in Council, 1950.

The Northern Territories of the Gold Coast Order in Council, 1950 and

The Togoland under United Kingdom Orders in Council, 1949 and 1950.

The Legislature

The Gold Coast Legislative Assembly consists of a single chamber in which all areas of the Gold Coast and Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship are represented and whose authority extends to all those areas.

The composition of the Legislative Assembly is as follows :

A Speaker *;

- 29 Members representing the Colony (excluding the Trans-Volta Togoland Region)—4 Municipal Members, 16 Rural Members and 9 Territorial Members ;
- 19 members representing Ashanti—1 Municipal Member, 12 Rural Members and 6 Territorial Members ;
- 19 members representing the Northern Territories and the Northern Section of Togoland ;
- 8 members representing the Trans-Volta/Togoland Region—5 Rural Members and 3 Territorial Members ;
- 3 Ex-officio members : and
- 6 Special Members representing commercial and mining interests (only two of these members have votes).

The principal qualifications for a candidate for election to the Legislative Assembly are that he must not be the holder of a public office and must be a British subject or protected person of 25 years of age or more ; he must be able to speak and to read the English language sufficiently to enable him to take an active part in the proceedings of the Assembly.

Elections in the municipalities are direct ; in rural areas of the Colony and Ashanti they are carried out in two stages by means of electoral colleges ; and in the Northern Territories and Northern Section of Togoland all the representatives are elected by a single electoral college of 120 persons. Each stage and each type of election is by secret ballot.

The Legislative Assembly has adopted Standing Rules and Orders which lay down a procedure broadly similar to the practice in the United Kingdom Parliament. The constitution provides for a general election at least once every four years. The first general election was held in 1951.

The constitution empowers the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly, to make laws for the peace, order and good Government of the Gold Coast. There are however two important limitations to this power : first, no law may make persons of any racial community liable to disabilities to which persons of other such communities are not made liable ; secondly, laws repugnant to the Trusteeship Agreement for Togoland are void in Togoland.

Any Member of the Legislative Assembly may introduce any bill or motion except that the consent of the Governor is required for any bill or motion which amounts to a money measure, affects the salaries or conditions of public officers or determines constitutional questions affecting traditional authorities. Government bills are introduced

* The constitution does not require the Legislative Assembly to elect one of its own members as Speaker and in fact the Speaker was not a member of the Assembly at the time of his election.

original and appellate in 'constitutional' matters (i.e. relating to customary law and the position of chiefs).

These and other ordinances enacted during the year have restricted the functions of the old State Councils to customary and constitutional matters. Except in so far as they appoint the traditional members of local authorities, State Councils have been divorced from local administration but perpetuated in the exercise in one of their original functions.

Local Government

The year 1952 saw the establishment, under the Local Government Ordinance of 1951, of most of the new network of local, urban and district councils. In view of the importance of this step, Appendix I of this report has been devoted to a more detailed description of these councils.

The number of councils to be established and the number of councils which had been established by the end of 1952 (given in brackets) is as follows :

	<i>Local Councils</i>	<i>Urban Councils</i>	<i>District Councils</i>	<i>Total</i>
Colony excluding Trans-Volta/Togoland	48 (47)	6 (6)	14 (1)	68 (54)
Ashanti	79 (77)	5 (5)	10 (10)	94 (92)
Northern Territories	74 (74)	2 (2)	9 (9)	85 (85)
Trans-Volta/Togoland	28 (28)	1 (1)	4 (—)	33 (29)
	229 (226)	14 (14)	37 (20)	280 (260)

There are thus two levels of local government organisation : District Councils the areas of which are subdivided between a number of Local and Urban Councils. Moreover the Ordinance provides for the delegation by local councils of some of their functions to town, village and area committees, but none of these have yet been established. The relationship between and the relative functions of District Councils and lower Councils are not uniform throughout the country. Both have direct access to the officers who represent the Minister of Local Government in each region. It is intended that District Councils should in due course exercise all functions which pertain to the District Council area as a whole while more local functions will be performed by the lower councils.

The work of establishing these councils began in April and was continued throughout the rest of the year : at the end of these nine months, out of a planned total of approximately 280 councils, only some 20 remained to be brought into being. The magnitude of this achievement, which was smoothly and successfully accomplished, will be more fully

ADMINISTRATION

appreciated when it is realised that not only had elections to be arranged but also that it was first necessary to conduct enquiries in the area every proposed council, with the object of determining the manner in which the provisions of the Ordinance might best be applied to the locality concerned. Inevitably, the completion of the physical processes of establishment in the shortest possible time has given rise to difficulties. In the first place, it was necessary to base the new local government structure upon the native authority layout, which had developed from, and closely conforms with, the framework of Native States. This course certainly had the advantage of retaining a layout which was familiar to the people, but it has also, in certain respects, produced a pattern not wholly in keeping with the proper requirements of a modern system of local government. Secondly, with priority effort directed towards bringing councils into being, their development into true units of local government has perforce been delayed. In practice, therefore, the new local authorities must at the present time be regarded as little more than native authorities—with the significant distinction that two-thirds of their numbers are popularly elected, exercising a limited range of functions over roughly the same area as the native authorities which they have superseded. Moreover, the objects and significance of the reforms are not yet fully understood, the mass of the people, particularly in the more remote areas ; a number of unnecessary complications have arisen as a result of this fact.

Nevertheless, the foundations have been laid, and although the new system is as yet in its infancy, it has infinite possibilities for development and expansion. The establishment phase once having been accomplished, it will be possible to proceed to the next stage which will probably extend over several years, and which will have its object the development of the present embryo units into a more effective structure of local administration.

The day-to-day supervision of the new bodies is to a large extent undertaken on behalf of the Minister of Local Government by Government Agents. Under the officers in charge of the four regions, the officials provide a channel of communication, co-ordination and control between the local authorities and the Ministries of the Central Government. In discharging this responsibility, Government Agents do exercise statutory powers, although they are empowered to attend meetings of any council and of any committee of a council. They also have full right of access to local authority accounts and records. Officers in charge of regions, on the other hand, exercise certain important functions conferred by law upon the Minister of Local Government and subsequently delegated by him.

The Local Government Ordinance does not affect the towns of Kumasi in Ashanti and Accra, Cape Coast and Sekondi-Takoradi in the Colony, which continued during the year to be administered by Town Councils, each established under its own Ordinance. A similar new Bill for these municipalities and any other urban areas which subsequently be granted municipal status will be introduced into

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY (as at 31st December, 1952)

The Speaker—Sir Emmanuel Quist, Kt., O.B.E.

COLONY (excluding Trans-Volta/Togoland Region)

Municipal Members

Accra :

Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, Prime Minister and Minister of Development.
T. Hutton-Mills, Minister of Health.
K. Plange, Ministerial Secretary, Ministry of Local Government and Housing.

Cape Coast :

J. K. Lamptey.

Sekondi/Takoradi :

Rural Members

Agona :

E. K. Bensah, Ministerial Secretary, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.
A. E. Inkumsah, Minister of Labour.

Ahanta :

Akim Abuakwa :

Dr. J. B. Danquah.
W. E. A. Ofori Atta.

Akwapim-New Juaben : Ohene-Djan, Ministerial Secretary, Ministry of Finance.

Ankobra :

J. B. Erzuah, Ministerial Secretary, Ministry of Education and Social Welfare.

Assin-Upper Denkyira : A. P. Biney.

Cape Coast Rural :

Ga-Adangme :

Kwahu :

J. E. Hagan, Government Whip.
Vacant.

R. A. Ampadu, Ministerial Secretary, Ministry of Defence and External Affairs.

W. E. Arthur.

Saltpond :

Sefwi :

Tarkwa :

Volta River :

Western Akim :

Winneba :

A. Woode.

E. K. Dadson.

A. M. Johnson.

A. E. Attafuah.

K. Botsio, Minister of Education and Social Welfare.

Territorial Members

Central Group :

Nana Kofi Adu II.
Nana Kwamin Nkyi XI.,
M. J. Sampson, M.B.E.

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Eastern Akan Group : Nana Ofori Atta II.,
Dr. Ansah-Koi.

Ga-Adangme Group : Nii Kwabene Bonne III.,
Nene Azzu Mate Kole, O.B.E.,
K.M.C.

Western Group : Nana Kwamina Anaisie IV.
R. S. Blay.

ASHANTI

Municipal Member :

Kumasi :

A. Casely-Hayford, Minister of Agriculture and Natural Resources.

Rural Members

Adansi :

N. B. Abubekr.

Amansie :

A. R. Boaky.

Kumasi East :

Fori Dwuma.

Kumasi North :

J. E. Jantuah.

Kumasi South :

J. K. Donkoh, Ministerial Secretary, Ministry of Health.

Kumasi West :

B. F. Kusi.

Kumasi North West :

Krobo Edusei, Ministerial Secretary, Ministry of Justice, and Government Chief Whip.

Mampong North :

Y. Aukordieh.

Mampong South :

Atta Mensah, Ministerial Secretary, Ministry of Communications and Works.

Sunyani :

B. Yeboa-Afari.

Sunyani North-West :

J. G. Awuah.

Wenchi :

B. K. Poku.

Territorial Members

Nana Kwame Gyebi Ababio, K.M.C.

E. O. Asafu-Adjaye, Minister of Local Government and Housing.

K. A. Busia.

Nana Buakyi Dankwa.

Nana Effa Guakuro.

C. E. Osei.

NORTHERN TERRITORIES (including the Northern Section of Togoland)

L. R. Abavana.

A. Afoko.

J. H. Allasani, Ministerial Secretary to the Prime Minister and Minister of Development.

Regional Administrations. Report by the Commissioner, SIR SYDNEY PHILLIPSON. 1951.

Report on Local Government Finance. 1952.

POLICE

A Report upon the Gold Coast Police. 1951.

Statement of the Gold Coast Government on the Report upon the Gold Coast Police by COLONEL A. E. YOUNG, 1952.

PRISONS

Report of the Committee on Prisons. Sessional Paper No. 3 of 1951.

SOCIAL SURVEY

Report on a Social Survey of Sekondi-Takoradi. By K. A. BUSIA. Crown Agents for the Colonies for the Gold Coast Government, 1950.

APPENDIX I

THE NEW LOCAL GOVERNMENT SYSTEM

The new local government system covers all areas except the four large townships. It should be noted that there is at present no significant difference between local and urban councils, apart from the obvious distinction that the latter designation is applied to councils which are established in built-up areas. It is considered, however, that the two types of council may well develop upon divergent lines; for this reason they have been given a distinctive nomenclature. Town, village and area committees may be established, with the approval of the Minister, by the parent local or urban councils, who may delegate certain of their functions to these committees.

Composition of Councils. One-third of the membership of all councils is reserved for "traditional members," that is to say, councillors who are appointed by the traditional authorities (state councils or other "chiefly" bodies) within the area of the council. The remaining councillors, who are styled representative members, are elected by popular vote. This is the basic composition, but some variations are permitted. Thus the ordinance makes provision for the appointment of special members to represent special interests in the area of any particular council. Where such representation is desirable, advantage has been taken of this provision, for example in the case of the Obuasi Urban Council (where the Ashanti Goldfields Corporation fulfils many local government functions) to include representatives of gold-mining interests. Moreover, the ratio of one-third traditional to two-thirds representative members is subject to variation in appropriate cases. Direct elections and appointments are made only to local and urban councils, the membership of district councils being formed by a process of "election-up" by the lower councils from among their own representative and traditional members. Here again, provision exists in the ordinance for this procedure to be modified, and it has been found necessary to adopt an alternative system in the Northern Territories.

Qualifications for voting and membership of councils. The qualifications for voting for the election of representative members to local and urban councils are as follows. Voters (including women) must be 21 years of age or over, and must either own immovable property, i.e. land or houses or similar property, in the area of the council, or if not owning such property, be resident in the council area and have lived there for at least six months out of the preceding twelve. They must also be liable to pay a rate to the council, or to the District Council, and to have paid such rate at least three months prior to the date of election.

Provision exists for a voter to satisfy the last qualification by the production of a rate receipt issued in respect of the payment of rate to some council other than the one in which he wishes to vote. This