

Total trade (in £ sterling) between the Gold Coast and Togoland and the U.K. (British Board of Trade returns):

	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Imports to U.K.	23,619,365	28,347,684	30,929,000	28,928,576	16,932,791
Exports from U.K.	35,792,725	36,864,577	33,891,183	39,138,364	38,822,486
Re exports from U.K.	264,374	216,015	282,031	373,742	403,545

COMMUNICATIONS. *Railways.* The total railway mileage open to traffic on 30 June 1956 was 613, including a link of 52 miles between the Central Province line at Achiasi and the Accra-Kumasi line at Kotoku opened in Feb. 1956; the track mileage was 767. The main line runs from Takoradi to Kumasi, thence to Accra (357 miles); with branches: Takoradi Junction-Sekondi (3 miles), Tarkwa-Prestea (19 miles), Aboso-Adjah Bippo (2½ miles), Huni Valley-Kade (99 miles, Central Province line), Dunkwa-Awaso (46 miles), Achimota-Tema (16 miles) and Achiasi-Kotoku (52 miles). The main line and branches are 3 ft 6 in. gauge. During the financial year 1954-55, 6,300,260 passengers and 2,173,177 tons of freight were carried.

Roads. The total mileage of trunk and secondary motorable road is 8,000 miles, of which approximately 1,360 miles are bitumen surfaced. There are also some 5,000 miles of local roads of unspecified standard.

The number of vehicles with valid licences at 31 Dec. 1955 was 29,323. The principal categories of vehicles were: Cars, 11,886 (including 2,211 taxis); goods vehicles, 12,583; motor cycles, 1,371; special-purpose vehicles, 1,266.

Post. There were (31 March 1956) 3,553 miles of telegraph land wire, 17,936 miles of telephone trunks, 595 offices, and there were 291 telephone exchanges and 376 call offices with 13,876 telephones in use and 21,056 miles of underground and overhead land wire in the exchange areas. The telephone trunk system connects up all the main towns. There are internal wireless stations at Accra, Kumasi, Bawku, Lawra, Kete-Krachi, Tamale, Yendi, Kpandu and Tumu.

Shipping. The chief port is Takoradi; there are smaller 'surf' ports at Accra, Winneba, Cape Coast, Keta and Axim. During 1954, 1,582 vessels totalling 5,163,699 net registered tons arrived at Gold Coast ports; of these, 1,110 vessels totalling 3,610,819 net registered tons were handled at Takoradi.

Aviation. There are 4 aerodromes in the Gold Coast, situated at Accra, Takoradi, Kumasi and Tamale. Accra airport is an international airport and is the terminus for the B.O.A.C. trunk route and Hunting-Clan Airwork Coach Class Service from the U.K. Other airlines using Accra are Pan American World Airways, operating between New York and Johannesburg; Air France and Union Aéromaritime operating from French West Africa; Air Liban operating between Lebanon and Accra; West African Airways Corporation, operating between the British West African territories and internally within the Gold Coast. The aerodromes at Takoradi, Kumasi and Tamale are used by West African Airways Corporation on their internal services and connect the Northern Territories, Ashanti and the Western Province with the capital.

CURRENCY AND BANKING. The currency in circulation is a West African currency issued by the West African Currency Board in London on behalf of the four British West African territories. It consists of notes

of 100s., 20s. and 10s.; yellow metal alloy coins of 2s., 1s. and 6d.; nickel coins of 3d., 1d., $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and one-tenth penny. The currency is interchangeable with sterling at par.

The estimated currency outstanding at 31 March 1956 was £34,100,107, consisting of £25,020,504 in notes and £9,079,603 in coins.

At 31 March 1956 the post office savings bank had 488,400 depositors with £5,297,189 to their credit.

The Bank of the Gold Coast operates in Accra and Kumasi. Two other commercial banks operate throughout the Gold Coast: the Bank of British West Africa and Barclays Bank D. C. O.

Ashanti was placed under British protection on 27 Aug. 1896, and an Order of the King in Council, dated 26 Sept. 1901, defined the boundaries of Ashanti and annexed it to H.M. Dominions, and provided for its administration under the Governor of the Gold Coast Colony. For the subsequent constitutional and administrative development see THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK, 1952, p. 320.

In 1950, by the Gold Coast (Constitution) Order in Council, a new Constitution was introduced giving the same legal status to the Gold Coast Colony, Ashanti and the Northern Territories. In the new Legislative Assembly as constituted in 1954 Ashanti is represented by 2 municipal members (for Kumasi) and 19 members for the rural constituencies, elected by direct vote. The Asanteman Council no longer elects any members (see THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK, 1954, pp. 328-9).

Ashanti is administered by a Chief Regional Officer, with an Assistant Regional Officer and 24 administrative officers working in 4 main districts and 4 sub-districts.

Chief Regional Officer. A. C. Russell, C.M.G., E.D.

The area is 24,379 sq. miles, with a population (census of 1948) of 823,672 (including 1,187 non-Africans). Kumasi, the chief town, has 78,483 inhabitants.

In 1956 there were 141,452 children in approved primary and middle schools.

There are 11 hospitals, 19 health centres and 41 midwifery clinics.

The southern half of the dependency is within the rich, high forest zone, which produces timber and cocoa, and has goldmines. 3,609 sq. miles, approximately one-third of the area, still bear dense forests, in which mahogany and other valuable timber trees are found. In accessible parts there is a lively logging industry, mainly for export; 16.7m. cu. ft of logs were extracted in 1955-56. The forests are being steadily cleared to make further land available for cultivation. Forest reservation is 2,300 sq. miles; reserved savannah woodland, 416 sq. miles. The principal agricultural export is cocoa, of which 119,833 tons were produced in 1955-56. Ashanti also exports colanuts to the neighbouring territories. Among the food-stuffs grown, plantain, cocoyam, cassava, yams and maize predominate; some rubber, coffee and citrus are grown.

Gold output for the period April 1955 to June 1956 was 267,147 oz.

Northern Territories. The Northern Territories lie to the north of the parallel 8° N. lat. and are bounded on the west and north by French possessions, on the east by Togoland and on the south by Ashanti. They first became a single Protectorate in 1901 and are administered, under the

Gold Coast Government, by a Chief Regional Officer with his headquarters at Tamale (population, 1948, 16,055), an Assistant Regional Officer and 26 Administrative Officers. The local government reforms, which took place in 1951-52, have established local, urban and district councils with elected majorities throughout the Protectorate to replace the former Native Authorities, whose membership was entirely traditional. Universal adult suffrage was introduced in 1954, and the territory returns 26 members to the Legislative Assembly.

The total area is 38,045 sq. miles (including Northern Section of Togoland under U.K. Administration), varying in type from the forests in the extreme south of the Gonja district to the rolling open country on the northern frontier. The census population in 1948 was 1,076,696 (including part of Togoland under U.K. Administration which is administered jointly with the Northern Territories).

Chief Regional Officer. S. MacDonald-Smith, C.M.G.

The principal occupations of the people are agriculture and animal husbandry. Maize, millet and guinea-corn are grown, mainly for local consumption, and with yams and rice form the staple food of the people. Yams, groundnuts, shea butter and rice are exported to Ashanti. The livestock industry is the principal source of wealth and cattle, sheep, goats and poultry are exported to Ashanti and the Colony.

There are about 3,000 miles of motor roads. Two ferries, Pwalugu and Nasia, have been replaced with bridges.

Education. There are 13 local authority middle boarding schools for boys, 1 for girls and 2 mixed middle day schools, 136 local authority primary day schools and 11 primary boarding schools. The White Fathers Mission operates 3 middle schools and 10 primary schools. Other missions and private bodies run 1 middle mixed day school and 6 primary day schools. There is 1 government girls' middle boarding school and 3 primary schools. The number of children in Northern Territories schools in Jan. 1956 was 18,722. There is a government secondary school and a trade school at Tamale, with 3 training colleges for teachers at Tamale, Pusiga and Navrongo. There is also a school for lepers.

Welfare. There are 6 government hospitals, 3 government-aided mission hospitals and 45 dispensaries and dressing stations. Medical officers are stationed at Tamale, Bawku, Navrongo, Yendi, Wa, Bolgatanga, Damongo, Salaga and Jirapa.

Togoland, between the Gold Coast on the west and French Dahomey on the east, was surrendered unconditionally by the Germans to British and French forces in Aug. 1914. On 30 Sept. 1920 the country was divided between France and Britain. The boundary between the two spheres extends from the north-west corner in a general direction south-east and south, terminating not far from the port of Lome, but so that no part of the British sphere reaches the coast (see map in *THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK*, 1920). The portion allotted to Great Britain previously under League of Nations mandate was placed under United Nations trusteeship in 1946. After a plebiscite in May 1956 had decided in favour of integration with the Gold Coast (see *THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK*, 1956, p. 335), the United Nations General Assembly approved the proposal for integration, and with effect from 6 March 1957 British-administered Togoland became a part of Ghana.

The area is 13,041 sq. miles; for administrative purposes it is divided into a northern and southern section, the former being administered as part of the Northern Territories and the latter as part of the Trans-Volta-Togoland Region, thus reconstituting ethnic groupings split by the former Anglo-German frontier.

The population was estimated, in mid-1955, at 429,000.

There are government hospitals and medical offices at Ho, Hohoe and Yendi and a mission hospital at Worawora.

The principal export is cocoa (22,071 tons in 1955-56). Coffee and rice are grown in small quantities. There is a considerable export of foodstuffs, notably yams, to the urban centres in the Gold Coast. Cottage industries manufacture mats, cloth, soap and pottery.

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BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA

THE 3 Territories in southern Africa which are not part of the Union, Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland, are administered, under general direction and control from the Commonwealth Relations Office in London, by a High Commissioner appointed by the Queen. The High Commissioner also holds the office of High Commissioner for the U.K. in the Union of South Africa. He is the sole legislative authority for these Territories, and is in much the same position as a Colonial Governor, but responsible to the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations. The day-to-day government of the Territories under the High Commissioner is conducted by 3 Resident Commissioners. The Territories are generally referred to as the High Commission Territories in South Africa.

An appeal court for the Territories was established in Maseru on 1 May 1955.

All 3 Territories are members of the South African customs union system, by agreement dated 29 June 1910.

Total trade (in £ sterling) of the 3 Territories with the U.K. (British Board of Trade returns):

	1938	1953	1954	1955	1956
Imports to U.K.	1,862	946,078	916,123	590,970	1,255,657
Exports from U.K.	47,361	104,333	165,660	116,832	131,236
Re-exports from U.K.	96	169	2,838	256	306

High Commissioner. Sir Percivale Liesching, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.

Deputy High Commissioner. T. V. Scrivenor, C.M.G.

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BASUTOLAND

AREA AND POPULATION. Basutoland is bounded on the west by the Orange Free State, on the north by the Orange Free State and Natal, on the east by Natal and East Griqualand, and on the south by the Cape Province. The altitude varies from 5,000 to 11,000 ft. The climate is dry and rigorous, with extremes of heat and cold both seasonal and diurnal. The temperature varies from a maximum of 93° F. to a minimum of 11° F. The rainfall is capricious, the average being about 30 in. per annum.

The area is 11,716 sq. miles. Basutoland is a purely native territory, and the few European residents are government officials, traders, missionaries and artisans.

The census taken on 8 April 1956 showed a *de facto* population of 631,396 natives and a further 154,291 absentees, the bulk of whom were presumed to be in employment in the Union of South Africa; 2,000 Europeans; 1,000 Asiatics and mixed race (all figures preliminary).

GOVERNMENT. Basutoland first received the protection of Britain in 1868 at the request of Moshesh, the first paramount chief. In 1871 the territory was annexed to the Cape Colony, but in 1884 it was restored to the direct control of the British Government through the High Commissioner for South Africa. The country is now governed by a Resident Commissioner under the direction of the High Commissioner for Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland. For administrative purposes the country is divided into 9 districts under District Commissioners as follows: Maseru, Qacha's Nek, Mokhotlong, Leribe, Butha Buthe, Teyateyaneng, Mafeteng, Mohales Hoek, Quthing. Each of the districts is sub-divided into wards, most of which are presided over by hereditary chiefs allied to the Moshesh family, who are responsible to the paramount chief in all matters relating to native law and custom. The heir to the Paramountcy is Bereng, the minor son of Ma'Bereng (second wife of the late Paramount Chief Seeiso Griffith), for whom Ma'Ntsebo (the late Paramount Chief's principal wife) acts as regent. In 1910 there was established a Basutoland council, consisting of 99 members. The council meets annually to discuss domestic affairs of the territory, but it has no legislative authority. District councils were established in each district in 1944.

POLICE. The police force on 31 Dec. 1955 numbered 16 officers and 390 other ranks.

EDUCATION. African education is largely in the hands of the three main missions (Paris Evangelical, Roman Catholic and English Church), under the direction of the Education Department. The total expenditure on grants-in-aid during 1955 slightly exceeded £191,000. There are 963 schools and institutions in the territory, of which 952 are under mission control. Of these mission schools 824 are wholly or partially aided. The total enrolment in primary schools is 102,533. In secondary schools the

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