GHANA

ONE YEAR OLD

A First Independence Anniversary

REVIEW

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INTRODUCTION

Ghana is one year old. She has just entered her second year of independence and sovereignty. For Ghana and her people, the time has been eventful; the experience has been exciting.

Time passes and experience, however poignant, recedes imperceptibly into oblivion. And that is precisely the excuse for launching out this modest effort: to record some of the most outstanding events and some of the most exciting experiences of that most important year in the life of our new nation in a permanent and systematic form.

"Ghana: One Year Old" is therefore an anthology of the records of the main events and experiences of our first year of independence. It is our attempt at a formal, objective looking. The job is, therefore, one that demands consummate accuracy and impartiality, the intent and purpose being the writing of the history of Ghana in annual installments.

It is for this reason that we have had to be at great pains to secure personalities who are authorities in the respective fields assigned to them. Many of them are not merely attached but knowledgeable observers; they are active leading actors in the drama they describe.

The result is that you have within the covers of this publication authoritative records of the main events and developments that transpired during the first year of Ghana's independence.

Next year it will be "Ghana: Two Years Old". The year after that it will be "Ghana: Three Years Old" and so on. And as one issue succeeds another, year after year, you will be in possession of a veritable mine of material for reference, education and entertainment.

The present effort is not by any means comprehensive in its content or perfect in its presentation. But it is an effort, nevertheless. Next year it will be better.

One last word. Contributors have been given free-hand in writing up their material. Working on the dictum that 'facts are sacred, comment is free', we have made it our business to concern ourselves with the veracity of facts; we have left comments severely alone—they are the sole responsibility of their originators, not ours.

Remember, next year it will be "Ghana: Two Years Old".

THE EDITOR

GREETINGS TO GHANA

The people of Israel have followed Ghana's progress for independence with intense interest and sympathy. The energy and perseverance of this relentless yet patient struggle created in the hearts of most Israeli citizens a warmth of feeling for the Ghana fellow nation and a deep understanding of the problems and exigencies of this new State.

Like in the life of a new-born child, the first years of a newly born country are the most exciting. Every day something new is added to the permanent character of the tender creature. Love, devotion, wisdom and patience must be extended to it by those who want it to become their perfect pride and delight. Every day then it will become more perfect, more mature, more eloquent and more capable of doing itself and for itself all that for which previously she was dependent upon others.

Already during the first year of her independence, Ghana has vigorously and courageously begun to tackle some of her problems. Her statesmanship and wise approach has helped to enhance her international posture and to convince everybody, near or distant, that this new democracy is going to be a success.

Ghana has only friends and well-wishers. It is a great privilege to represent in Ghana one of her friends. I am sure that every Israeli will be with you on your great day, the first anniversary of sovereignty and independence. Wishing you continued luck and success in your efforts to be a shining example for the African continent and a bridge to many nations who pray for your happy future.

Mr. Ehud Avriel, Israeli Ambassador in Ghana

Messages written specially for "Ghana: One Year Old"

As we look back over the past years, we can with deep satisfaction say to ourselves and to the world that the African is capable of self-determination.

We have gone through a bloodless political "revolution" which predicts the inevitable emancipation of all African peoples presently under colonial tutelage. Yet we in Ghana have another revolution—a greater one—confronting us: Our concepts of nationhood, liberty, individual freedom and justice still have to be defined and refined. We still have to learn to be tolerant with one another and bear in mind that to "agree to disagree" is one of the tenets of true democratic society.

In the economic sphere, our physical and human resources need a good deal of prudent and progressive planning to ensure the realisation of their benefits.

In celebrating this first anniversary of our Independence, the Northern Territories Council call upon all Ghanaians to project over the past year, learn from our shortcomings, and rededicate ourselves to the great task of making this nation the vanguard of African Freedom.

Yacubu Tali, Tolan Na, M.P., President of Northern Ghana Territorial Council

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Mr. W.A. David, Liberian Ambassador in Ghana
ODE TO INDEPENDENCE

By

K. MacNeill Stewart

Author of "If I Had Wings", etc.

This is the day for which our fathers sighed;
   The happy day of Ghana's liberty!
This is the day for which we hoped and strive—
   The glorious day of Ghana's sovereignty.
Let this new nation under God, here, pray—
   For greater guidance this momentous day!

Let us remember them—the men who fell
   For Ghana in the struggle through the years;
Their sacrifice in shining radiance tell
   What they did here better than all our tears!
They rest content: they did not die in vain;
   They died for freedom—and in death remain!

They live in their great deeds, our noble youth;
   They live in all they gave for liberty;
Their deeds were a fearless and undying truth
   That lives forever beautiful and free!
For they have blest us with a royal wage;
   This freedom is our noblest heritage.

These youth with their rich blood did dedicate
   The hallowed plot of earth on which we stand.
We cannot, here, more nobly consecrate
   The precious earth, for they have made the land
   Forever sacred with their holy dust,
   That we may live a people free and just!

Remember how we suffered! Let this be
   An index to the pain that others bear,
   That we may always dispense charity.
   And human justice in a world of care!
   Let us forget the blood dripping from a heart
   That once knew sorrow, other ills apart!

In freedom, let not justice fade away
   Under the shades of power, to the scorn
   Of sober wisdom. Let this happy day
   Be ever spotless and fresh as the dawn,
   That freedom, justice may forever reign
   In true perfection without blot or stain!

With fortune, along the bitter way
   This band of heroes walked, holding their cross,
   What pain did they not suffer day by day?
   What sacrifice! What anguish! and what loss?
   Yet, they walked on, blindly to calvary,
   That Ghana, this new nation, might be free!

Ye royal horns, blow on! Ye great drums, roll!
   This is the time, the hour for things like these
   To stir the depths of every patriot's soul
   With music that is Ghana's. On the breeze
   The music of a land may fade away,
   But not our song, this Independence Day!

Therefore, ye bells, ring out your happy tune!
   Ye organs peal! Ye joyful choirs sing!
   This is our greatest day on earth, and soon
   There comes the pageant and the gathering
   Of men and women, jubilant, serene,
   To crown with sacred joy a sacred scene!

Honour and justice, now, are gathered here
   In splendid concourse, and a wondering world
   Looks on the pomp that flourishes everywhere
   The flag of Ghana is, with joy, unfurled—
   That glorious tricolour graced with a star
   Of hope serene, to gladden Africa!

O glorious day of happiness, sublime!
   O day of everlasting memory;
   O day immortal as immortal time;
   O day of triumph! Day of destiny!
   Ghana has come of age, so let us pray
   For blessing this first Independence Day!

"The Farm",
   Otterpoa Near Otrocke,
   Via Lefordua,
   Ghana.

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A year ago today, the people of this country reached the end of their long struggle for Independence and won the fundamental right of all peoples to govern themselves as they see fit. Ghana, on this day, was proclaimed a free and independent sovereign state. Our first responsibility, as I have understood it, was to consolidate the independence of Ghana and to safeguard our newly created status.

In order to do this, we have had to govern firmly and will continue to do so within the framework of the laws of Ghana.

We are determined to preserve the democratic and traditional way of life in Ghana, but will continue to deal firmly with the efforts of any unlawful elements or groups to undermine the constitution of the country or the Government or the established institutions of Ghana.

Discipline and Loyalty

I am convinced that we cannot build up this our new state successfully without showing personal and public discipline, and also demonstrating loyalty to the nation. It is a matter for which we can be justly proud that against the background of strife and turmoil which grips so much of this great Continent, the different races represented in Ghana have been able to work in harmony and understanding.

This achievement reflects credit on every one of us. It reflects the high esteem and the goodwill of Ghanaians towards people from overseas may have some effect in persuading non-Africans in other parts of this Continent to adopt more humane attitudes towards our fellow Africans.

During the last year we have introduced many new internal policies which reflect our Independence; and we have modified many old procedures which were not suitable to our new status. We have continued to do everything in our power to hasten the economic emancipation of our country.

I reported to Parliament only a fortnight ago the impressive achievements of the last twelve months. I am sure that they will reach the conclusion—as many of our overseas visitors have done—that it is a most remarkable record of initiative, hard work and successful accomplishment.

With regard to our foreign affairs, we have adhered to the independent policy which was announced on the eve of our independence. We have taken an active part in the affairs of the Commonwealth and in the work of the United Nations. Diplomatic relations have been established with several countries; and we have participated in many international and regional conferences.

In all these activities we have adhered to independent policies consistent with the safeguarding of our independence and in accordance with our strong belief in the right of all peoples to determine their own form of Government.

We have achieved a great deal since our Independence but much more remains to be done. We must expand and diversify our economy so that suitable opportunities will exist for the professional men and women and the skilled technicians who will soon become available in increasing numbers from our University and other institutions. We must increase our national resources in order to provide for education, better health and welfare facilities, housing and essential public services, in the effort to raise the standard of living of our people.

It is my fervent desire that, by our example of governing ourselves and the way we conduct our affairs, we may assist other territories still under foreign rule in Africa along the road to freedom and independence.

We are anxious to work together not only with other African independent states in the attempt to solve the problems of Africa, but we are also determined to do whatever we can to assist the other territories of Africa that are not yet free in their struggle for freedom.

Franke Discussions

One of the most burning issues facing Africa in our age is whether the forces of freedom can triumph over colonialism. We, for our part, have no doubt which side our forces shall support in this struggle. I believe, however, that the best course is for leaders in the countries of Africa to meet and discuss their common problems frankly, and to agree that the Conference of African independent states which will meet here in Accra next month and the Pan-African Conference which will follow will prove to be a step in this direction.

Ghana, as I said a year ago, was born into “a world torn and divided in the political relationships.” Subsequent events have done little, if anything, to improve these relationships and all of us—great nations and small nations—continue to live in the shadows of nuclear weapons of war.

The ordinary people of this world would far rather that the energy and resources the Great Powers which are used in an attempt to conquer outer space, were directed instead towards the conquest of the poverty, the malnutrition, the disease and the suffering which is the lot of half the population of this world.

Our first year of independence, as I have said, has been one of great activity and enterprise. Our gratitude goes out to all the men and women of Ghana who have worked so hard and so loyally to consolidate our independence. And we acknowledge, too, the valuable contribution made by many overseas people whose belief in Ghana and its independence has been demonstrated by their hard work and service.

Inspiration to Others

The Government hopes to announce at an early date details of Ghanaian Honours and Decorations which will be bestowed on Ghanaians and men and women from overseas who have rendered distinguished service to our country. The highest award will be the Order of the Grand Cross of the Star of Ghana. The other Orders, to be awarded on a wider scale, will be the Order of the Volta of which there will be three distinctions and three divisions—civil, police and military. There will also be a Ghana Medal for Gallantry, and Orders and Decorations available for the Police and Military Forces.

Despite the dangers and tensions which threaten world peace, we enter our second year as an independent country with confidence, certain of our ability to control our own affairs and believing strongly that, with the loyal co-operation of our men and women, we can build a nation which will remain a proud memorial to our generation and which will provide inspiration for other countries now travelling along the road to independence.
FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF INDEPENDENCE

We extend our HEARTY CONGRATULATIONS and SINCERE GOOD Wishes to all the PEOPLE OF GHANA

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SOME may look back upon the first year of independence with unalloyed joy and buoyancy. Independence is certainly a great thing for any colonial territory to achieve. This is so because it affords people their just and rightful opportunity to shape their own lives after their own goals. Whether independence is used well or ill depends on what those goals are.

There is a tendency on the part of some people, the purveyors of independence by making a catalogue of the roads and buildings and other material structures that have been built. These could be means to a good end. However; justice and liberty were not stifled along with them. We do wish to see the means of abundant life placed at the disposal of our fellow citizens, in the towns as well as in the villages. We wish them to have better houses which they own themselves; we want all workers to have bigger shares in the products of their labours so that they could have more things to live with and to enjoy. A very great deal remains to be done before our citizens can enjoy the decent standards of life which our potential resources and our contemporary civilization makes possible. However long we care to make the catalogue of achievements, it will still be only a small fraction of what needs to be done, for there is much poverty, unemployment, ignorance, disease and low productivity to combat.

**Supreme test**

But the supreme test of the use to which we put our independence must be sought not in things but in persons— in human dignity and human freedom. Our national motto proclaims to the world that we believe in freedom and justice and the world will look for proof of this in our national life. We believe in justice for all, in civil rights and freedom for all our nationals, and in the right of all peoples to be free. What have been our achievements and contributions in this direction during our first year of independence?

The Government have made grave attacks on civil liberties. Citizens and residents of long standing have been deported. In the case of the Indians, specific bills were rushed through Parliament to stop the courts from hearing their claims that under our own laws they were not liable to be deported. Elementary justice and fundamental human rights were denied them. The Emergency Powers Act, the Statute Law Amendment Act, and the Avoidance of Discrimination Act all give the Government powers to interfere with elementary rights concerning property, movement, and association.

A determined effort is being made to establish a one-party state by methods which are all too familiar—intimidation, cajolery, nepotism and oppression of political oppo-

ments. It is true that the facade of parliamentary democracy has been maintained, but behind it is being built the unmistakable structure of an ugly dictatorship.

All this has not escaped notice abroad. We have had apologists who would have us believe them to be our best friends; such people, knowing that they cannot honestly praise us for progress in the extension of freedom and justice, make excuses for us by saying that our conditions and our natures are so different that we cannot be expected to have the same conception of freedom and justice that the Western democracies have, and that we should therefore not be judged at all, or not be judged by the same standards. This apparent charitableness should not matter to us. It seems to us that we are incapable of appreciating the concepts of human dignity and individual freedom upon which parliamentary democracy rests.

**Disturbing sign**

Many of our fellow citizens who are able by experience or education to understand these things are staggeringly indifferent or apathetic. This is a most disturbing and ominous sign, for if those who understand will not lead in the fight for freedom and justice, those who rule will progressively take away the liberties of the people and reduce them to serfdom. Our contemporary civilization provides adequate means—the police, the army, the radio, the press and communications, for the effective establishment of dictatorships among those who do not show active concern for their freedom.

At the end of the first year of independence, other African territories which looked to us to be a star of freedom have been given cause for dismay and disappointment. We must face this challenge. There is still a chance for us to export freedom and justice to other parts of Africa, and even beyond the borders of our vast continent. But we must not delude ourselves into thinking that we are a star of freedom merely because we are independent.

**There is hope**

The essential task of a democratic country is to create the conditions in which the citizens can develop their personalities to the full in an atmosphere of freedom—freedom of movement, of speech and expression, of association, and of access to undeceived information. It is by the extent to which we guarantee fundamental rights to our citizens that those who understand parliamentary democracy will judge us. We were bound to make mistakes; but they would be folly to pretend that the mistakes were not wrong acts but good ones, and it would be tragic to refuse to learn from them.

There is hope as long as we are willing to learn and to correct our mistakes. Our best friends are those who help us to recognize the mistakes, and not those who excuse us by saying that we are such a peculiar type of the human species that we could not be expected to do better. This is an insult, however subtly or pleasantly it is disguised in flattering words.

Our determination is to prove that democracy and freedom and justice can flourish as healthily in Africa as in the Western democracies, and that the respect for human dignity and personality which gives meaning to parliamentary democracy is a value which we can all share and whose challenges we are fully able to meet.

Dr. K. A. Busia

**BOOK REVIEW**

**OUTLINE OF GHANA'S HISTORY**

A BRIEF yet detailed outline of Ghana's history from the time of the visits of the first Portuguese navigators in the second half of the fifteenth century down to present times is included, along with summarised histories of all the other Common-wealth countries. In the 1958 edition of "The Commonwealth Relations Office List".

The early Portuguese, who were in search of gold, ivory and spices, were followed by the first recorded English trading voyage, which was made by Thomas Windham in 1553. In the course of the next three centuries the English, Danes, Dutch, Germans and Portuguese all controlled various parts of the coast at different periods.

By 1750, the outline continues, only the English-Dutch and the Danes had settlements. In 1821, the United Kingdom Government assumed control of the British trading settlements and on March 6, 1844, the famous bond was signed with the chiefs in the immediate neighbourhood, this date being the one eventually chosen for the granting of independence.

The outline goes on to describe how the Danes relinquished their settlements in 1850, being followed by the Dutch in 1871 and traces developments in the Ashanti and the N.T.'s. until in 1901 the United Kingdom assumed full responsibility for the government of the Gold Coast, as it then was, and the hinterland. The year 1922 brought Togoland under British administration under United Nations trusteeship.

Concerning constitutional developments over the years leading to independence, the outline gives a detailed explanation of the various stages in the peaceful progression to self-government.

The section devoted to Ghana gives complete lists of Ghana's Cabinet, her Government and departmental officers, and many other details of importance.
GHANA: ONE YEAR OLD

WITH the attainment of independence on March 6, 1957, Ghana was admitted into membership of the British Commonwealth of Nations. Mr. Harold Macmillan, the British Prime Minister, announcing this momentous event in the House of Commons, said that after consulting all members of that great family of nations it had been unanimously agreed that Ghana, after March 6, should be thus recognized.

The Prime Minister declared that the importance of the occasion would be "emphasized by the visit to Accra for the Ghana independence celebrations of Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, who with Her Majesty's gracious consent, will represent the Queen at the celebration." And thus by the admission of the first independent British territory in tropical Africa into membership of the Commonwealth, Ghana reached the first stage in her entry into the main currents of world affairs.

The second and even more spectacular stage was reached when, on March 10, Ghana was admitted into the United Nations Organisation as the 81st member on a resolution sponsored by all her sister-members of the Commonwealth at a full session of the United Nations Assembly.

The climax was reached on this historic occasion when Major Seth Anthony who was then attached to the British Embassy in Washington was escorted amidst cheers to Ghana's seat as her representative and was warmly welcomed by the President. Whereupon Commander Allan Noble, the United Kingdom Minister for Foreign Affairs and leader of the United Kingdom delegation to the United Nations General Assembly, sent a message of congratulations to the Prime Minister, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, in which he said: "We look forward in due course to welcoming the delegation of Ghana to New York."

Ghana's new Status

That hope was soon fulfilled. But before then, the important question of exchanging diplomatic representation with other nations consequent on Ghana's independence took a significant turn.

The first reaction to these discussions was the decision of the Government of Liberia to raise the status of its Consulate-General in Ghana to that of an Embassy, with the Government of Ghana hoping to take a reciprocal action as soon as it became administratively feasible.

Following closely on the heels of these diplomatic agreements, the first trade talks after independence were opened between the Government of Ghana and Switzerland in which both parties expressed their intentions to give their support to efforts of private enterprise, to strengthen trade relations and to organise a system of regular exchange of information with regard to the development of trade between the two countries.

Earlier, Mr. Ako Adjei, then Minister of the Interior and Justice, now Minister of the Interior, had led a three-man delegation to Tunisia which included Mr. Krobó Edusei, now Minister of the Interior, to represent the Government of Ghana at the first independence anniversary celebrations of that country. In a report which he broadcast to the nation, Mr. Ako Adjei paid glowing tribute to the achievements of the Government and people of Tunisia and expressed the hope that their visit would pave the way for closer friendship between Ghana and the African states bordering the Mediterranean.

Prime Ministers' Conference

In April, it was announced that the Prime Minister of Ghana, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, would be one of four Prime Ministers who would be attending, for the first time, a meeting of Commonwealth Prime Ministers which was to begin in London on June 26. A statement issued from the Ministry of External Affairs, Accra, said: "The Government of Ghana well realize the great value that is attached to these meetings of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers and warmly welcome the opportunity of being represented for the first time by their own Prime Minister."

Alongside this news was the announcement that Ghana has been accepted as member of the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation (O.E.E.C.) and that the Import Liberalisation Plan which had been cancelled the previous month as a result of Ghana's new status would now be applied as heretofore, thus enabling importers to buy cocoa from Ghana in the same way as before her independence.

The last few days of April were eventful. Ghana was represented by an observer, Mr. F. S. Arkhurst, Secretary-General of the Commonwealth, at a meeting of the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa south of the Sahara which was held in Lusaka.

A seven-man trade delegation from Tunisia arrived in Accra to discuss with Government representatives the possibilities of a trade agreement. Mr. Ali Bannour, leader of the mission and head of Economic Affairs in Tunisia, declared: "We are prepared to make sacrifices to create the possibilities of trade exchanges between our two African states."

The Government of Ghana established an Embassy in Washington and Mr. S. K. Anthony, Councillor of the Ghana High Commission, was appointed Chargé d'Affaires pending the nomination of an Ambassador. Mr. Donald Lamn, the United States Charge d'Affaires, in Ghana was relieved by Mr. Peter Rutter, former First Secretary of the American Mission to Ghana who became Chief of Mission until the appointment of Mr. Wilson Fulke as United States Ambassador to Ghana.

But the greatest event of all was the announcement that the Prime Minister of Ghana, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, had sent out invitations to the Governments of Egypt, Ethiopia, Liberia, Libya, Malagasy, South Africa, Sudan and Tunisia for a conference in Accra during the second half of October, 1957. This was the result of discussions with the representatives of these Governments during the independence celebrations.

Ghana was formally admitted to the World Health Organisation (W.H.O.) and was represented as such at the 12th Annual Assembly, which opened on March 7 by a delegation of three headed by Mr. L. R. A. Alhassan, then Minister without Portfolio and now Commissioner for North Ghana. The other two members of the delegation were Mr. E. Aboe, Chief Medical Officer, and Dr. M. J. Phillips, Principal Medical Officer.

Ghana's applications for membership of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development were accepted in principle by the Boards of Governors of the two financial bodies in the early part of May and Ghana's membership would become effective after the necessary legislation had been passed by the Ghana Parliament and the Articles of Agreement signed by a representative of the Government. It was also reported that the Ghana Government was applying for membership of the International Finance Corporation.

Sincere Congratulations

The Government of Ghana could not invite the Government of Egypt to attend this conference because diplomatic relations between the United Kingdom and Egypt had been broken. But the Prime Minister sent a note to President Nasser inviting the resumption of diplomatic relations.

Under the new circumstances, the Egyptian President appointed a special envoy, Mr. Abdel Meguid Ramadan, Egyptian Ambassador in Morocco, with a special message to the Prime Minister of Ghana, which was read by Mr. Nkrumah at a meeting in Accra and which present the sincere congratulations, addressed by myself and my people, to you and your nation, testifying to the hopes and aspirations we entertain towards beloved Ghana.

On June 5, during the Budget Session of the National Assembly, the Prime Minister, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, made a major policy statement on Ghana's foreign policy when he was introducing two bills seeking appropriations for that Ministry.

No power blocs

Mr. Gbedemah told the National Assembly: "By standing together, our strength is immense. If we do not work together, we maintain a blind policy of neutrality and non-alignment. We shall deal with each problem of world significance in its entirety."

Ghana created a great impression in London, the heart of the Commonwealth, where it had its traditional centre of attraction, Kwame Nkrumah became the center of attraction wherever he went.

The success of the Conference and, in particular the role of Ghana in the participation and the position gained at the discussions were summed up in his impressions which were published in Number 10, 1957/8 "The Commonwealth" monthly review. He said: "In June, I attended the Conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers. Here we made history—the first African State to enter that great and historic association of States of the whole world and the first African Prime Minister to attend such a Conference. I have been overjoyed with the warmth of welcome from the Conference—in partic.
cular the opportunity for establishing personal relationships with the other Prime Ministers and political leaders.

"The experience of the discussions in the Conference confirmed the view that Ghana is to be one of the strengths of Commonwealth association, namely, the free and frank exchange of views on terms of complete equality between member nations without in any way interfering with the independent action of policy, in domestic and foreign affairs of member nations."

Then amplifying the above summary of the spirit which pervaded the business of the Conference, the Prime Minister concluded: "The family relationship between the member nations makes our presence in this Conference and which brings together countries appreciably different in race, religion, social background and domestic and foreign policy is an example of international association which should be supported for as long as it lives up to the standards of sound democratic principles and for respect for the sovereignty of member nations."

Before Dr. Nkrumah left London on July 10 for the journey back to Ghana, he fulfilled a number of diplomatic and civic engagements of great significance to Ghana's new exalted status in the world. His luncheon on the occasion of the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Eric Louw, was the first meeting at ministerial level between representatives of two countries. He also had an audience with the Queen at Buckingham Palace.

Able team of Scientists

Ghana found herself on the world scientific map when she participated in the International Geophysical Year. A team of scientists joined some ten thousand others of forty-one countries in the greatest all-out attack on the secrets of the earth. This period is known as the First International Geophysical Year and has been observed in Ghana this year.

The main purpose of the I.G.Y. is to try to solve the mysteries of Earth's phenomena and to gather data according to plan and co-ordinated control. The research is planned to cover Earth's movements in space as affected by the gravitational attraction of other planets, Earth's atmosphere, the mysteries of the seas, the crust of the Earth, etc.

The launching of the satellites and the Antarctic expedition are some of the connections with the scientific work of the International Geophysical Year.

Ghana had available the sum of £15,000 to enable Ghana to participate effectively in the I.G.Y. program. Some of the money was spent in the purchase of some of the scientific equipment, some of which are reputed to be the only ones of their kind in the country. Dr. J. H. A. W. of the University College of Ghana conducted the research on Ghana's contributions in various fields to world scientific knowledge.

In pursuance of the Prime Minister's statement on Ghana's participation, Dr. Nkrumah announced that Mr. T. T. Hutton-Mills, Acting High Commissioner in London, had been appointed Ghana's first Ambassador to Liberia. The Ghana Embassy in Liberia had already been functioning with a Foreign Service Officer as Chargé d'Affaires.

He also announced that Mr. J. B. Ernham, then Minister without Portfolio, had been appointed High Commissioner to India and that a Foreign Service Officer had already been posted to New Delhi to establish the Office.

August started with the dispatch of a three-man Ghanaian delegation to Israel composed of Mr. Kojo Botio, Minister of Trade and Commerce, (now Minister of State), leader, Mr. E. K. Berniah, Minister without Portfolio, and Mr. N. W. Bentum, Minister without Portfolio, (now Minister of Labour and Cooperation), to discuss the issue with the Israeli authorities Government's plan for electric power, water supply, and industrialisation.

During the same month, another delegation—this time to the United Nations—led by Mr. K. A. Gbedemah, Minister of Finance, and Mr. C. T. Nylander, Minister of Education, left for Malaya to represent Ghana at the Independence celebrations of that country. The Malayan Government wanted to celebrate the Independence celebrations of Ghana.

For the Ghana Finance Minister this trip marked the beginning of a series of one-man missions which conclusively established him as the most widely travelled Prime Minister of Ghana.

Travelling on to Europe from the Malayan independence celebrations, Mr. Gbedemah made a dramatic call for the revision of the United Nations Charter. Addressing 600 prominent statesmen, scientists, economists and international experts at a Congress of the World Association of World Federalists at the Hague at which more than thirty countries were represented, he said:

"The Police Force of the future world government should not be made up of armed men but should also prevent one nation from being suppressed by another, such as in Nigeria, Kenya, and South Africa."

Freedom without fear

This declaration was in consonance with the pattern of Ghana's foreign relations which the Prime Minister himself indicated in a major policy statement he announced in the Ghana National Assembly in its third and fourth regular sessions this year.

In so far as it lies in our power, my Government intends to pursue in the international sphere a policy of exerting our influence on the side of peace, respect for the independence of other nations, the rights of all people to determine their own government and the protection of the right of all men to find their own solutions with the help of their friends and without fear.

The Finance Minister's main mission was to represent Ghana at the Commonwealth Finance Ministers' Conference in Ottawa, Canada, in September which was initiated at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference held earlier in London.

In the National Assembly, Mr. N. A. Welbeck, Minister of Labour and Co-operative Movements, moved that Ghana should accept membership of the Interparliamentary Union which comprises forty-nine countries and to be represented at its conference which was due to be held September 9th to September 19th. The motion was adopted. But Ghana had taken steps to be represented by an observer, Mr. G. K. Ababio, then Minister of Agriculture, who arrived in London to attend a three-day conference of the Cocoa, Chaff Cutting, and Marketing Committees, and Mr. K. B. Ayensu, Clerk of the National Assembly.

Ghana was represented at the 12th General Assembly of the International Co-operative Union, which opened in New York on September 17 by a delegation led by Mr. P. A. Agyei, then Minister of Agriculture, who was a member of the delegation. The other members of the delegation were Mr. F. Y. Asare, Minister of Agriculture, Mr. J. J. Adomako-Mensah, former Member of Parliament from Ashanti, Mr. G. K. Amegbe, former Chairman of the Ghana Co-operative Marketing Board, and Mr. Ewurku Addai, Chairman of the Tamale Urban Council. They were joined by Mr. Seth Amoah, Charge d'Affaires of the Ghana Embassy in New York who, in his maiden speech delivered earlier at the 11th General Assembly of the United Nations, joined other nations in condemnation of the Soviet Union's part in crushing the Hungarian rebellion.

Elected full member

After the meeting of the Commonwealth Finance Ministers' Conference in Canada, Mr. K. A. Gbedemah represented Ghana as Governor on the Boards of Governors of the World Bank in the United States where he signed the Articles of Agreement of Ghana's membership of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund which met from September 21 to September 27.

Towards the end of October, Ghana was unanimously elected a full member of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (G.A.T.T.) at its 12th session which met four the 36th member of the World Trade Organisation.

The G.A.T.T. Agreement gives automatic guarantees of most-favoured treatment to member nations for the purpose of fostering free trade, but at the same time, it excludes such countries as Mr. F. N. Ribeiro Avey, Permanent Secretary to the Prime Minister of Trade, announced that it was the intention of his Government to sign the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (Article 35 of the Agreement which permits exceptions to be made in certain circumstances.

* Continued on page 32

Mones Danquah

At a meeting of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation held in Rome in the latter part of November, Ghana was admitted into full membership. Heading the Ghana delegation was Mr. F. Y. Asare, Mr. K. A. Gbedemah. The organisation is concerned with the promotion of agricultural development among its member-nations, the dissemination of information about growing food and agriculture and the provision of technical assistance.

Shortly after the conference, it was announced that twenty technical experts from the Organisation will be stationed in Ghana during 1958 to put their services at the disposal of the country. It was further announced by the United Nations Department of Information that the United Nations Technical Assistance Board would be establishing a Field Office in Accra at the end of December. A senior official of the United Nations Secretariat, Mr. Wilfred Benson, who had been appointed to the post, arrived on December 20 to set up the Office. The job of the Field Office is to coordinate all the technical assistance that the seven United Nations specialised agencies would give under its expanded programme.

Ghana, by the establishment of the Office, became the 31st country to have a resident representative of the United Nations Technical Assistance Board. Meanwhile, Mr. Daniel Clagman who had earlier been appointed Ghana's Ambassador to the United Nations, became Ghana's Permanent Representative at the United Nations.

Vanguard of our race

Ghana was represented at the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference which ended in New Delhi, New Delhi, in November, the New Year in Asia and Mr. Archie Casey-Hayford, M.P., the Deputy Chairman of the conference, Mr. K. O. Thompson, M.P., and Mr. J. D. Wirzio, M.P., in a speech at the formal opening of the conference said: "We take pride in the vanguard of our race and, as India has its part to play in the leadership of Asia, so Ghana has its part to play in the leadership of Africa. Freedom to those who come in Ghana is no freedom, until every tribe and every section of the continent of Africa is entirely free."

Ghana's High Commissioner, Mr. J. B. Ernham, presented his credentials to the President of the Indian Republic, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, at a special ceremony in New Delhi. The Ghana High Commissioner was presented by Mr. M. J. Desal, Commonwealth Secretary in the Government of India, who led the Indian delegation to the Ghana Independence celebrations.

At the tenth anniversary celebrations of Ceylon, Ghana was represented by Mr. Kofi Broku, Minister of Information and Broadcasting, and Mr. P. K. Quabu, Minister of Trade. They were accompanied by Mr. E. T. Amankrase, Ministry of Defence and External Affairs.

On February 13, Ghana attended the vogue of the venue of an international conference of the Commonwealth of Technical Co-operation in Africa south of the Sahara which was attended by about fifty delegates. It was held to establish the Foundation for Inter-African Mutual Assistance (F.A.M.A.). The purpose of F.A.M.A. is to provide facilities in the field of technical assistance similar to those available to members under the Colombo Plan for South-East Asia.

Mr. Nkrumah summed up the close of the year two countries conferred honours on the Prime Minister of Ghana, Dr. Kwanw Millerah, for his work in liberating...
A Year of Progress

Progress has been the key-note in the first year of Ghana's Independence. Mobil products have contributed to this development by supplying the power and service for the expanding needs of the nation's transport. Along with all Ghanaians, Mobil has the same firm faith in the future and towards the fulfilment of that future, Mobil is contributing ever-increasing services and major capital investments.

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Welded steel fabric reinforcement for suspended floors, roofs, walls; and for reinforced concrete roads, foundations, etc.

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For solid, single cavity and double cavity blocks, 18" long, 9" wide and from 1' 6" to 9' deep. Hand operated, portable, robust all-metal construction.

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JOHN HOLT
THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

DEBATES AND DECISIONS

I cannot forget the pageantry and activity in the National Assembly on March 6, a year ago, when our country was formally declared independent. Inside the Assembly Hall every available seat was occupied and outside, too, a dense and joyous crowd numbering many thousands, filled the tiered stands.

On the Members' Benches the glittering display of "kente" cloths of MPs highlighted the truly Ghanaian character of the legislature. The bitterness generated between the Government and the Opposition over the Constitution was not altogether a trace; both sides seemed to be working out an understanding to deal with the situation.

In his motion for an address of thanks to be presented to Her Majesty on behalf of the National Assembly, Dr. Nkrumah, the Prime Minister, pledged that though the Constitution was not altogether what he and his colleagues wanted it to be, nevertheless, it was a reasonable compromise.

Dr. Busia, Leader of the Opposition, also promised that the Opposition were accepting it as a working compromise. "We hope that tranquility and cooperation will be our lot in the future, and that the first Parliament will not finish in a storm." Dr. Nkrumah responded, "It is the duty of Parliament to do its duty, and the Government to follow the Constitution that was laid down."

Regional Commissioners

Real anger became evident again in the House when the Prime Minister announced in the House on June 5, the abolition of the Accra Co-operatives Accra, into a new scheme. The Prime Minister, in his speech, said that the Government had decided to appoint Ministers to be resident in the Regions, and in the title of Regional Commissioners.

The agitation of the Ga-Adangbe Shifam Kpea echoed in the House, in the form of persistent questions and protests against the allocation of estate houses in Accra to Ministers, Parliamentary Secretaries and other Members of Parliament. The Prime Minister was forced to say that the allocation of the Accra estate houses was initiated by the Opposition in July. The Prime Minister said that the Government's intention was to provide a number of Government members for once, appeared undecided.

The upshot of the debate was the appointment of the Minister of Housing, Mr. A. E. Nkrumah, of a Select Committee of the whole House to investigate the matter.

There was some Opposition concern when Mr. Kojo Botsie made a statement in support of the Government's proposal to establish a National Workers' Brigade. Later, on August 28, Mr. F. Y. Asare, then Minister of Labour and Co-operatives, introduced a motion in the House by which Parliament agreed to the proposal to establish a National Builders' Brigade. The Bill establishing the Builders' Brigade was passed in a heated debate in December.

No one shed tears when Mr. Kojo Botsie, then Minister of Trade and Labour, announced in the House on May 2 that the Government had decided to liquidate the C.P.C. It appeared, indeed, that every one was relieved that this troublesome experiment had come to an end. But Opposition temers were exacerbated at the hint that the Government intended to transfer the plant and equipment of the C.P.C. to a marketing agency to be formed by the United Ghana Farmers' Council.

June 21 saw Mr. S. D. Donn, Deputy Leader of the Opposition, asking urgent questions on the new Ghana currency and coinsage on which information had leaked that the Prime Minister's head would appear. He also asked a question on the Prime Minister's statue. Tempers quickly rose as Mr. Kofi Basco, Minister of Information and Broadcasting, exchanged words with members on the Opposition benches. Having failed to get a definite answer from Mr. K. A. Gbedemah, the Prime Minister, concerning the Prime Minister's head on the currency, the Opposition later introduced a motion on the subject on a later date and lost.

There was criticism of the Deportation Bill by the Opposition during the second reading debate on July 2 and 3, but no one could argue that when the Bill was passed into law it would be the cause of so much distress, worse and hatred. During the debate, the Opposition drew attention chiefly to two points: they wanted all persons born in Ghana, unless otherwise preferred, to be Ghana citizens, this, they maintained, was the common practice in all civilised countries; secondly, they would like British citizens to be automatically Ghana citizens. In the view of the Government, British subjects should first apply for Ghana citizenship. As for persons born in Ghana, unless either or both of their parents were Ghana citizens with no aliens, their applications were, according to the law, subject to a second and third hearing.

On the last day of the meeting, Mr. A. Afoko, then C.P.P. Member for Builsa, crossed the carpet and joined the Opposition. *The next meeting of Parliament began on August 20. The approaches to Parliament House were lined up by police and the building itself ringed round by more policemen. The Prime Minister was attending Parliament for the first time in the Ghana citizenship, Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in London.

Special Bill introduced

Groups of young men and women could be seen gathering behind the wall to the west of the House. There was nothing apparently different about a crowd from those which had stood at the same place in front of Parliament House since 1951 to cheer the Prime Minister as he arrived for the Budget meeting or on any other big occasion. The House had already opened business when the Prime Minister arrived in the court-yard, west of the building.

Suddenly, a thunderous boom broke upon the speech being delivered by a Member. Placards went up denouncing both the Prime Minister and his Government. A large detachment of police was rushed to the scene and the crowd was chased away.

The day after, the Prime Minister announced in the House that in view of the demonstrations the previous day, and growing hoilganism in Accra and Kumasi, the Government had decided to introduce a special Bill the following day and would be carried through all its stages the same day, to determine the deportation of Alhaji Amadu Baba and Alhaji Alhaji Lamenji without further delay. The Bill which was piloted through the House by the Minister of Local Government, Mr. Aaron Ofori-Atta, had the effect of the House passing the Bill, third reading, and seeing the proceedings the they had instituted in the Kumasi Divisional Court to deport Alhaji Amadu Baba.

The vote on this Bill was one of the bitterest ever witnessed in the House.

On August 25, Mr. Janku Amonu, the N.P.P. Member for Kusasi Central, crossed the carpet from the Opposition and joined the Government back-benchers.

The November meeting of Parliament was the most eventful of the year. Sir Emmanuel Charles Quartz announced to the House on November 14 his resignment from the Speakership to the same, according to advices of advancing age. Auguste Molade Akarmi, an Accra Magistrate, succeeded him the following day. Mr. J. R. Akoji, C.P.P. Member for Akoarmi North, was later elected Deputy Speaker.

Bills bitterly debated

On November 28, the controversial Emergency Powers Bill was read for the first time. The debate on the second reading which took place on December 2 and 3 was one of the bitterest the House has ever witnessed in the whole of its history. Another Bill which was debated with utmost bitterness was the Avoidance of Discrimination Bill which took place from December 9 to 12. The Opposition resorted to filibustering to delay the passage of the two Bills; the Government replaced by the guillotine and rushed the Bills through.

This yearful year saw also the arrest and trial of two MPs, Mr. S. G. Antor and Mr. Kojo Ayikye, for alleged conspiracy to prepare to attack with armed force persons within Ghana.

The two MPs have since been sentenced to six years' imprisonment each. They have appealed.

And thus amidst the sharp controversies, bitter recriminations and the hurly-burly of debate, the Parliament of the new Nation has spent its first one year of active service to the Government and people of Ghana, with the promise that, in the years to come, we hope, more useful service in the years to come. *As we go to press, it is reported Mr. Afoko has staged a dramatic reoccurring back into his former fold.-ED.

Sir Emmanuel Quist, former Speaker of the National Assembly.

Mr. A. M. Akiwumi, Speaker of the National Assembly.
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The formal opening of the Guinea Press took place on Saturday, March 3. The ceremony which was attended by a large number of people including Cabinet Ministers, Members of Parliament and of the diplomatic corps as well as chiefs and journalists was colourful and impressive. The Prime Minister, Dr. Kwarasey Nkrumah, unveiled a plaque to declare open the establishment.

On Monday, March 4, the Ghana Times made its debut under the editorship of Mr. Cecil Forde who had earlier acquired considerable popularity as a trenchant columnist of the former Government Party organ, the Accra Evening News, both when he was General Secretary of the C.P.P. and, later, International Secretary of the Party. Almost simultaneously with the appearance of the Times came the Evening News, edited by Mr. Eric K. Heymann of Accra Evening News and Ghana Evening News fame who was editor of the Ghana Star.

Hon. KOFI BAAXO
Minister of Information and Broadcasting.

In a speech delivered at the official opening of the Guinea Press on March 1, 1958, he said: "The press in Ghana is free and shall always remain free."

The Evening News has come to break fresh ground in the newspaper field, bridging as it does the "news-room" supervising one morning and the next morning.

It is a pity though that the Guinea Press had to discontinue their weekly, the Ghana Star, which was the only daily press providing excellent material for week-end reading. Let us hope it will soon be revived.

The Ghana Evening News continues under its old management, the Heal Press. Under its new editor, Mr. Abosey Kofoe, a veteran journalist, improvements in the paper are being introduced to give it a "new look."

The Daily Mail, the child of the City-Independent-Express amalgamation, continues valiantly against the traditional weaknesses of finance, equipment and staff which are the bane of the African-owned press establishments.

The country's new weekly, the Ghana Times is still the most powerful political newspaper in the country. Casting in its lot with the Opposition, whatever its nominal clout and composition, the Pioneer stood a steady course in policy. Samuel Arthur, the editor, assisted by Mr. John Demenga (and "Brother Culture") of the Accra Evening News, through this medium, prepares the political policy of the paper.

In the midst of political crisis, the Pioneer makes enormous sales even in the capital with its near-priceless publications. It is fair play to try to make some small contribution to the public purse that is so much needed in this period.
Science............. the scientist
Scientific research.........I wonder what
those words mean to most of our readers.
A young man in a white coat, in a spotless laboratory,
interrogating an impressive array of electrical
meters? A needle swings over—he rises and adjusts
a knob on the complicated control panel and turns
to an elaborate chart to make a note; another
experiment completed?
This may be the popular view of a scientist, but
we in Ghana are practical people, and our scientists
are eminently practical men. They do not spend their
time in gleaming laboratories, they are out in the
field, in the factories, on the farms out in the forest,
in Northern villages, beneath the cocoa trees, down
on the sea shore, out in the weather observatories,
surveying the climate, the vegetation, the crops, the
animal and insect life of our land, exploring seas
above us and the seas which wash our shores, making
observations on which our future progress as a nation will depend... .

Enlightened Policies
Our economy has so far depended almost entirely
on the cocoa tree; and over the years, the Research
Institute at Tafo has improved the cocoa industry
greatly, encouraging the planting of better types
of trees, assisting in stamping out disease.
But cocoa is not our only crop; at every Govern-
ment Agricultural Research Station and at the
Agriculture Department at University College
and the Kumasi College of Science and Technology,
the science of agriculture in West Africa is being
built up from small beginnings. New crops are tried
out in different soils, and each year new knowledge
is made available to the farmer, showing him which
crops are most likely to give good yields in his area.
Ghana’s geographical position and enlightened
policies may well mean that she will one day lead
the world in tropical field studies, tropical agriculture,
botany, zoology and preventive medicine.

In another way too our position has been of advan-
tage—the fact that Ghana lies near the equator has
enabled her to make contributions of great value to
the International Geophysical Year.

This International Geophysical Year (I.G.Y.) is
one of the most exciting scientific events of the century.
All over the globe, scientists are making co-ordinated
observations on all sorts of scientific subjects.
Geophysics means the study of the physical world
above and below us, the soil, the rocks, the molten
interior of the earth, the air around us, the mysterious
upper layers of atmosphere miles above our heads.
Observations are made on the sea, on waves and tide
movements, and on the dramatic changes in the
geophysical world—earthquakes, volcanoes and
tornadoes.
The Ghana Government has taken up the challenge
of this world-wide venture with enthusiasm, and
this is reflected in the amount of funds and time
enthusiasm of Ghana’s highly-qualified scientists, it has
been possible for the National I.G.Y. Committee of
Ghana to work out an extensive programme of
observations and experimentation, with each individual
project making a valuable contribution to
the world-wide effort.

D R. A. H. WARD, 33, is Senior Lecturer in
Physics at the University College of
Ghana and Secretary of the Ghana
International Geophysical Year Committee.

Dr. Ward was educated at the University of
Birmingham 1943–1949 where he obtained the
B.Sc. and Ph.D. degrees. He was attached
to the “Atomic Energy Research Establishment,
Harwell”, in 1949 and was appointed physicist
to the Finsen Institute Radium Hospital Labora-
tory in Copenhagen for the “Atomic Energy
Research Establishment” till 1951.

He joined the Ghana University College as
Lecturer in 1951 and was subsequently promoted
Senior Lecturer.

His main interests are radiactivity and
atomic power and the International Geophy-
cial Year of which he is secretary of the Ghana
committee.

Dr. Ward attended two international
conferences on Radiactivity during the 1957
vacation (Pretoria in July and Paris in Sep-
ember). He contributed scientific papers on results
of radiactivity research carried out in Ghana
during the popular

Let us look briefly at a few of these projects. At
Kumasi an elaborate instrument stands with aerials
turned upwards to the sky. What is it doing? What
is it used for? It is an electronic echo-detector, and
it measures the height above the earth of the electrical
air layers known as the ionosphere. These air layers are of
tactical importance because all long-range radio
waves are reflected or refracted by them. The height of the
ionosphere is quite unknown, and Ghana’s observations
will help solve this important problem.

Again, at the Meteorological stations and at
Kumasi College, instruments are analysing the
brilliant sunshine of Ghana; from the results, details are
obtained of the type of atmosphere traversed in the
journey up to the earth’s surface.

At University College, more aerial arrays turn
upwards. One set has been “listening in” for three
years to the radio waves which come from outer
space, and some very important results have recently
been obtained.

Another set has just been completed, and this has
picked up most successfully the “bloop...bloop...bloop” of
the Sputnik’s hurtling through space hundreds of miles above our heads; from details of
these records, more valuable information on the
equatorial ionosphere has been obtained, and even
better data is expected from the analysis of
American satellite records. *

At Takoradi, a radio-telescope is being set up
which will make its contribution to the world-wide
problem of waves and tides. \(A\)nd waves in our
“stable” earth... ? The terrible earthquake waves
are too are being measured by extremely sensitive
detectors, capable of detecting the earth waves from
shocks in any parts of the world, and perhaps able
to help predict when another earthquake might
strike Ghana.

Yes, and many other projects—precision measure-
ments of the earth’s electric, magnetic and gravita-
tional forces, and of the “cosmic rays” bombarding
the earth from outer space; reports from ships’ Cap-
tains on sea currents and temperatures and salinity;
important measurements on evaporation of water by
the Meteorology Department, and many other scientif-
ic investigations.

...The whole picture makes you proud of Ghana’s
achievements in science during her first year of
Independence.

*The American launched another satellite “Explorer
11” on Thursday, March 27. Thirty minutes after it
had been launched at 6 P.M., it was picked up by the
Ghana observatory.—Editor.

Lft:
Rev. Dr. John R. Koster in charge of the radio
astronomy observatory at the University College of Ghana
which has been tracking the earth satellites.

Below: OBSERVING SPUTNIK I

At the radio astronomy observatory scientists have
been tracking the earth satellites. Sputnik 1 is no
longer in orbit, and Sputnik 11 is no longer transmitting
radio signals. But the two American satellites
are still being detected. “Explorer” has now completed
over 600 passages over the meridian of Ghana, and
the most recent “Vanguard” nearly 70. Accurate
determinations of the time of transit are sent to the
tracking centre in Washington. Interesting informa-
tion about the electrified layers high above the earth is
even being obtained from the satellite observations.
A SURVEY OF INVESTMENTS IN GHANA

Companies in which the Industrial Development Corporation has a minority shareholding are engaged respectively in vegetable oil extraction and refining, re-treading, aerial surveys, and road haulage. Future projects of the Corporation include investment in a company to produce biscuit and in an engineering company.

Under the Pioneer Companies Relief Ordinance, Government may declare any industry which is not being carried out in Ghana on a scale adequate to the economic needs of the country, and that it may be of any product of such industry to be a pioneer product.

Pioneer Companies Relief consists of exemption from tax on profits for a maximum period of five years, but smaller relief, which may involve a limitation of (a) the period of the relief, or (b) the amount of the relief by reference to the amount of capital invested or in any other way which the Governor-General-in-Council may think fit, may be granted.

Industrial Expansion

Losses incurred by a Pioneer Company over the whole of its tax holiday period are carried forward and set against subsequent profits.

Only companies incorporated and resident in Ghana are, however, eligible for pioneer concessions. Pioneer status has, so far, been accorded to nine companies undertaking the manufacture of cigarettes, the manufacture of bricks and tiles; the extraction and refining of vegetable oils; the manufacture of biscuits; the manufacture of confectionery; the manufacture of metal products; and the manufacture of matches.

Opportunities for industrial expansion in Ghana have been examined in some detail and Professor Arthur Lawes of Manchester University prepared a careful analysis in 1953 under the title "Industrialisation and the Gold Coast". In 1956 appeared "A Report on Trade and Investment Opportunities in the Gold Coast" by the American authors Richardson Wood and Virginia Keyser.

A great deal remains to be done. But the Ghana Government has been engaged during the past five years on a well conceived Development Plan under which nearly £10 million has been spent to improve roads and Government services and public utilities, including ports, roads and railways, thus providing a sound basis for future industrialisation.

The country needs investment, particularly in the field of light engineering, and this is a sphere in which there is considerable scope.

In the context of major industries, short of the vast Volta River hydro-electric project, there are fewer immediate opportunities, but it is perhaps to the good that the country should progress through experience in pilot enterprise to larger scale developments.

The biscuit factory, the Pioneer Biscuit Co., Ltd., has since been established in Kumasi in partnership with Messrs. Edward Nussur & Co. Ltd. and is in full production.

This is the new U.A.C. Motors at Tamale. The building which cost the Company £50,000 was opened during the latter part of 1957. It provides all the facilities of a modern workshop for vehicle owners in the North—a useful contribution to industrial development in that vast and virgin area.
DEVELOPMENT: THE PLAN AND THE ACHIEVEMENT

THE POLICY

GENERAL SURVEY OF DEVELOPMENT

DEVELOPMENT IN THE REGIONS

ACCRA

WESTERN REGION

EASTERN REGION

MAIN ITEMS

1. DUCATION
2. AGRICULTURE
3. ROADS
4. HOSPITALS
5. SANITATION
6. WATER SUPPLY
7. ELECTRICITY
8. TELEVISION

MOSES DANQUAH reports on some —

SELF-HELP PROJECTS

UNDER the stimulus and direction of the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development, good progress was made in the field of literacy and self-help activities throughout the country during the first year of Ghana's independence.

During the year, the literacy drive achieved successes which can only be described as spectacular and everywhere, throughout the country, more and more people came forward to contribute their share to the task of providing such amenities as feeder roads, communal buildings, water supplies, latrines, markets and other miscellaneous items of communal development—all rich and lasting monuments to the nation's achievement of independence.

During the year under review, 17,462 literacy certificates were issued making a grand total of 130,000 since the beginning of the campaign in April, 1952. A total number of 24,332 women passed through the women's classes for Home Economies throughout the country.

No less than 1,210 self-help construction projects were completed in the rural areas among which were 66 feeder roads, 150 communal buildings, 472 latrines, 170 water supplies and other miscellaneous projects.

Instructional know-how

Women in the rural areas had the opportunity of learning domestic science under a scheme which has been acclaimed by experts as one of the best in the world. Indeed, the syllabus of work in Home Economics drawn by the Department has been published, with acknowledgement to the Ghana Government, by the Colonial Office, London, for use in the colonies.

In a modest way, it could be said that Ghana supplied expertise in the form of instructional know-how in this particular field to the United Kingdom Government. And, in a more direct sense, the Department gave assistance during the year in technique and organisation to the Government of the Western Region of Nigeria in carrying out community development activities in that area.

The Department was also asked by the Roman Catholic Church to train its priests in community development as part of the social work of the Church. Already, one priest has arrived from Nigeria to take the course and two more are coming from Tanganyika—all evidence of the reputation of a sound, purposeful programme yielding quick and useful results to the people among whom it is applied.

The facilities made available to the Roman Catholic Church are there for all interested Churches to avail themselves of anytime they wish to do so. An Extension service to other Government depart-
ments included cocoa campaign for the Department of Agriculture, Roof Loans scheme for the Ministry of Housing, assistance to the Department of Rural Water Supply in well digging, Health campaign for the Ministry of Health.

The Department conducted a special mines health campaign as industrial welfare in mining areas. This campaign has proved of immeasurable benefit to the people of the mining areas. The Mass Education Mines Health Team has applied the most modern techniques to teach the need for and methods of maintaining clean habits and conditions in their various communities. At Konongo, the team had to go down into the pits to instruct the miners.

Young farmers had the opportunity of learning farming methods at practical courses run by the Department at Kwaaso. Rural builders' courses designed to teach the construction of simple, cheap and healthy houses in the rural areas were run by the Department in Kwaaso, Tamale and Ho.

What are the reactions of the rural people to these remarkable improvements in the social life of their communities? When I asked the Director of the Department, Mr. P. du Sautoy, this question in his office recently, he said promptly that the effect was invariably one of joy and pride in personal and communal achievement. The people are filled with satisfaction of having contributed with others in the supply of much-needed amenities in their own areas.

He instanced the case of the people living around Lake Bosomtwi in Ashanti. By the construction of a motor road from the Bekwai area to the lake, the people brought into their experience, and for the first time in that area of primitive seclusion, the sound of the motor engine which brings them nearer to the people around them and the things they need from the bigger towns beyond their own confines.

Mr. du Sautoy said communal development through voluntary self-help, what the Americans call "development of the grass-root level," is a fascinating activity because the people can see the result of their own efforts and his Department, therefore, believes in tackling projects which have a strong self-help backing.

Activity and achievement

The Builders' Brigade, that great scheme of the Government to help solve unemployment, is pending the establishment of a Bureau to manage its affairs, being run by the Department. Since it assumed responsibility on November 1, last year, the Brigade has made good progress and has now a complement of 350 in Accra who are at present engaged in the construction of their headquarters and over 100 in Damongo in Northern Ghana who are doing yarn farming.

The Department rendered useful service in the Frafra Resettlement Scheme and is also building through self-help school buildings throughout the North.

The Afram Plains road project is being tackled with vigour and has already aroused the interest and enthusiastic support of the people in the area. Proof of this is the fact that as many as 56 voluntary workers have come forward from the small village of Mankrong and its neighbourhood to help in the construction of a " Bailey Bridge" across the River Afram.

The year has been one of activity and achievement all round.

A modern motor-road comes over the densely forested mountain ranges to Apamam. Soon the final three miles will be completed and Apamam will be linked by an eight-and-half-mile motor road from Akropong, opening up a rich field for economic exploitation—the prize of keen and vigorous communal self-help.
EDUCATION FOR THE PEOPLE

By G. Adali-Mortty
Regional Organizer, Institute of Extra-Mural Studies, University College of Ghana.

In a country where the educational system is in its infancy, the challenge of providing sufficient educational facilities for continuous education for the working man or woman is daunting.

Beginning in 1949 with a total of 46 classes of varying periods of attendance, extra-mural classes have spread throughout the country, including Northern Ghana. Now, there are some 150 classes of twenty weeks' duration. Each class consists of about twenty students. The subjects cover a wide range: language and literature, studies in politics and government, economics, history, geography, the arts, trade unionism, religion and philosophy and, the last to come but not one of the most popular, international affairs.

Extra-Mural Studies are organised with the help of the People's Educational Association (P.E.A.), an association of adult students. The P.E.A. is non-sectarian and non-political. It is democratic and its officers are elected annually. It has national, regional and branch units.

Other forms of similar serious Adult Education exist. The In-Service training scheme organised by the Department of Recreation and Training is doing a first-class job in vocational training. Under the sponsorship of the trade unions, the Workers' Educational Association provides trade union education for its members.

Informal Education

We can take pride in knowing that, more than has been done by many a so-called underdeveloped country, we in Ghana have already got to grips with the enormous problem of education at its less formal levels as well. Not only is Adult Education firmly established, but it is widespread and world-renowned. Many the country's towns are the beneficiaries of systematic study the methods and administration of our mass education.

Informal education through the churches, the political parties, trade unions and community centres — this has been very lively during the year. Above all, as an apex of our adult educational structure, there is what in some countries is called University Extension teaching in Britain and Ghana, University Extra-Mural Studies.

In a country like our own where the ordinary man is more important than the "uncommon" man, where the responsibilities of running a modern democratic facilities for continuous education for the working man or woman.

In the way, year by year, the people in towns and rural centres help themselves and are helped to understand themselves, their own and others' societies, and thus leaders and potential leaders of voluntary organisations, and local and central government, are equipped for leadership.

Ghana: One Year Old
TWO KEW MONTHS OF ENTERTAINMENT

Henry Ofori

By

Editor of "DRUM"

The Everyman Theatre Guild, after a lapse of several months, sprung into life to give us at least two very entertaining plays: "Dial M for Murder" and "Little Lambs Eat Ivy".

Various similar groups all over the country are doing their best to fill the gap in our national entertainment created by the lack of the theatres and full-time theatrical companies and artistes. It is in this particular section of entertainment that the birth of a truly Ghanaian contribution to world entertainment is most welcome.

Night spots for dancing in Accra, and I should suppose for other parts of the country, are like the proverbial phoenix bird. They die and surprisingly they rise again in comparatively short time under newly acquired names. It is in this field of entertainment that the owners of such concerns have shown very little imagination. In effect, the same sort of things happen in all the night clubs . . . dancing. Very little has been done as regards putting new life and colour into the nature of things. The past year in this respect has been very fascinating. We have seen everything from cabaret shows, though there are many girls who are willing to earn a living by this means.

Ghanaian ballet

Buddy Pipp's efforts during the Independence celebrations to produce a typically Ghanaian ballet were very heartening although it seems, owing to difficulties, the project has not been able to survive. Nowwali, Karikari, wife of the Minister of Information, is a prominent part of her life in the world of entertainment in Britain, has managed to get a troupe of dancers going. This is perhaps the moment that we must happen in this field within the last twelve months. Berta Julius is one of the first-class dancers here. She does not at the moment take part in the acts of her troupe of dancers, I have complete faith that her high stage of super entertainment will sustain the troupe for a very long time.

The last twelve months saw a desperate bid by many dance bands to remain in active service. Except for a few like "Blackbeats" and "Red Spots" which have sometimes with much difficulty been able to maintain their popular status, most of them have suffered very crippling misfortunes. They have themselves to blame. What most dance bands here don't realise is that the sound of the band is much more important than the number of new scores that they can play in each repertoire. The decline in the dance band business is allied of course to the decline in the night club business, for without the night clubs we wonder how many dance bands in Ghana can survive for three months.

Much to be done

Ghana was very privileged to have the first-estate American Jazz outfit—Wilburn de Paris' New Orleans Band during the Independence celebrations. There is at least one good thing that such famous outfits from across the ocean do when they visit Ghana . . . our musicians and light music fans realise that there are standards very much higher than have been attained by our own dance band musicians.

With the independence celebrations also came the group of artisans from Britain . . . the Ring Variant entertainment. Though the standard of the actors cannot be said to be very high, at least Ghana has something to boast about. Perhaps we ourselves can easily add to our forms of entertainment here.

Late last year Ghana had her first view of a circus show. In fact, to many people in this country it was the Moreno circus that gave them their first opportunity of seeing a live lion and leopard . . . yet both these animals inhabit the land on which we live.

To complete the record, mention must be made of the Chineke! acrobatic troupes which provided the Accra entertainment world during the Independence Anniversary celebrations featuring some 50 artistes, with a full-dress orchestra thrown into the bargain. Chang Tien-Sheng and his party created a wonderful impression.

There is much left to be done in the field of entertainment in Ghana. What most people with more than enough money on hand do not realise is that what money made from show business is more assured than what people are not even paid from trades. Most people will invest their money in the various forms of entertainment, for unless we do this we shall never achieve much in this field of human activity.

The British Council Players' presentation of the comedy "Present Laughter" by Noel Coward, produced by Marion Grant. Final curtain—From left to right: . . . Geoffrey Stockell, Jean Clarkson, Benny Bunce, Joan Cheseeman, Paul Gocht, Betty Bathurst-Brown, Willie Conlon, Marion Gocht, Kwest Brew, Jill Carter. After the successful presentation of the play the bouquets were handed up to the leading ladies.

The Stefani Players' presentation of the comedy "The Lady in White" by John Van Druten, produced by Nina Carr. Final curtain—From left to right: . . . John Gough, Mary Stephanides, Anne Zuckerman, Hilary Bloch, Barbara Cutler, Mary McMahan. After the successful presentation of the play the bouquets were handed up to the leading ladies.
ART AND ARTISTS OF
THE YEAR

BY

KOFI ANTBUM

Head of the Art Department of Achimota School,
Hon. Secretary, Ghana Society of Artists.

Ghana Information Services at the Imperial Institute, London.

It is to be recalled here also that the Arts Council was responsible for the traditional drumming and dancing at the Accra Sports Stadium which brought an "Asafo" group from Marketein, Fantomfunron drummers from Ahuri and an "Asanko" group from Larhie in the Akwapim hills to Accra.

The British Council too has not been idle. In the regions and in Accra it has been active all through the year producing plays with casts composed of Europeans and Africans. It has, on its record, the presentation of "Present Laughter" produced by Marion Goch in April, 1957, "Julius Caesar" produced by Helen Simpson in May, 1957, "My Three Angels" staged in August and "She Stoops to Conquer" in December, 1957. It also organized, jointly with the Ministry of Education in Accra, the 1957 Ghana Schools Art Exhibition.

National stock-taking

Apart from these organisations, certain individuals deserve special mention in a national stock-taking of Ghana's one year of existence as a free nation. Mr. Ephraim Amu of the Kumasi College of Technology who, for the past twenty-five years, has been composing song music and doing research into Ghana's indigenous music, has all through the Independence Year been working hard at his research, and developing on some traditional flutes of Ghana.

Mr. J. H. Nketia of the University College, author of the "Akan Dirges" and other books, apart from broadcasting songs he has composed himself, has been collecting material on the traditional and poetry of this country and using them in his lectures.

Mrs. Efua Sutherland, upon whose hopeful dreams A-Writers' Society is gradually coming into being, has, all through the year been working hard towards staging a Writers' exhibition. Mr. Philip Gbeho, the Arts Council Chairman and composer of Ghana's National Anthem, has maintained a traditional drumming and dancing group which has to its credit some fifteen performances at the British Council, Ambassador Hotel, the University College and other places in the country.

Mr. David Kinim, the Director of the Institute of Extra-Mural Studies of the University College of Ghana, is to be commended for the facilities his Department provides at the end of its New Year Schools for Ghanaian traditional music and dancing to be staged before respectable and receptive audiences such as the last one which took place at the open-air theatre of the Commonwealth Hall, Legon, in January, 1958. He always wins a soft spot of credit for the University College which otherwise would have been a terrible loss to Ghanaian artists for failing to include in its list of subjects departments a school of fine art.

The hidden gem

Deserving of equal mention is Mr. Henry Swamy, Senior Programmes Officer of the Ghana Broadcasting System, who has, all through the year, been compiling poems written mostly in English by Ghanaian authors for publication into what is expected to be the first anthology of Ghanaian poems. Much as his achievement is praise-worthy, it would be a sad dereliction of duty if one omitted to venture the remark that such a book would have had a greater value and made a deeper impression if these young writers had been encouraged to express their poetical inner-selves in their vernacular instead of in English.

But the mental pain inflicted by this paradox becomes even excruciating when one comes to think that when Ghana decided to carve and erect her Prime Minister's statue and paint his portrait in her first year of independence she did not give her young artists the chance of even a trial.

Nevertheless, one can only expect a crab to give birth to a bird in a country of a highly nationalistic people which has, on her own accord, chosen to nurture her infants on the dehydrated milk of English. But, of course, it is true that one cannot make a perfect judge of one's own time and, maybe, history will be in a better position to unfold the hidden gem of this paradox to which Ghana has elected to subject herself in her first year of freedom.

In conclusion, may it be the prayer of Ghana at the close of this first year of Independence that all her artistic efforts may grow from strength to strength with their roots firmly entrenched in her own traditions, for, the greatest strength in the arts of any nation lies in her people's ability to find vitality in the traditions of the dark and hidden past of their motherland.
THE ORGANISATION

By
P. D. Quarleyn, Jr.,
Secretary of the Ghana Amateur Sports Council

and these Associations are solely responsible for the popularisation and development of their particular games; also the management and control of all their deals with their sport. They are affiliated to their respective International Sports Federations, and, in that way, bring Ghana into the field of world sport.

There are also regional sports Associations which are affiliated to the national Sports Council and exist to promote and develop sport in their respective regions, doing on a regional basis what the national Sports Council does for the whole country. These regional Associations are in their formative period, but they ought soon to justify their existence and win recognition and assistance from our new regional administrations.

The Ghana Amateur Sports Council has been fortunate since its early days to have as its Chairman Sir Leslie N’Carty, who has been fully assisted by a first-class team of sportsmen of all races. They have all given their time and energy freely to see that the Council is firmly established to carry out its work of promoting and developing sports in Ghana.

TWO GRANDSTANDS

The two Grandstands at the Stadium, the one in the west has a covered stand with an unoccupied one immediately below it and, on a level with this and to the north and south, and forming one semi-circle, are two sets of concrete terraced steps known as North and South Wings which provide seating accommodation.

The East has the new Stand which has a seating accommodation of 1,000 and terraces above the centre of a semi-circle of terraced steps for standing spectators.

The Western half is capable of further development as the new grandstand is designed to permit of extensions in the standing area. The ultimate capacity of the Stadium will be 20,000.

Beside spectator accommodations, there are changing rooms with lockers for men and women athletes, and showers; also canteens and limited amount of dormitory accommodation for visiting teams.

The Sports Council works mainly through the various national Sports Associations affiliated to it, and these Associations are solely responsible for the popularisation and development of their particular games; also the management and control of all their deals with their sport. They are affiliated to their respective International Sports Federations, and, in that way, bring Ghana into the field of world sport.

Sir Leslie N’Carty welcoming Dr. Kwame Nkrumah to one of the Sport events at the Accra Stadium. On the left is the late Mayor M. K. N. Collins whose sudden death in Britain later in the year came as a big blow, as well as that of A. H. R. Joseph, affectionately known as "Pa Joe", to Ghana Sports.

ACCRA GLIDING CLUB

By “Sportsman”

The Accra Gliding Club has made considerable progress during the year. Formed through the enthusiasm of a few members, the Club has today achieved results in performance, membership and equipment that are beyond the expectations of its originator, Mr. P. G. Burgess of Sir William Halcrow and Partners, who is its secretary.

Gliding as a form of sport has aroused considerable interest in sports circles. Its novel and unorthodox nature has not failed to arouse the curiosity of those who get the opportunity of watching the members being launched into the air in a plane which soars like a bird without the aid of any engine or other mechanical contrivance.

The first glider was bought from the contributions of a few enthusiasts and, after a few mishaps due to damage in packing and delivery, it came into use in May. It is a two-seater craft and carries a trainer and a learner.

The flying site, situated in an ideal area in the south hills, was given free to the Club by the Manche of Pampan, Nene Amorkwei, who is a patron of the Club. The tiny car which houses the plane into the air was sold to the Club by the United African Company of Ghana almost for the same site.

Colonel Skelton, a member of the Ministry of the Interior tells me that the Club which is not quite one year old has made good progress, and it is expected that in the near future the members of the Club have purchased a second craft, a sail-plane, which cannot only replace the older gliders, but will provide an additional ground for testing the air before launching the plane of 81 minutes was achieved in the new craft as against 45 minutes in the old one.

The Club has done over 1,500 flights since its first craft took the air in May and six of the members who had joined with no previous experience are now gliding solo.

Membership is increasing steadily but there is room for more members. Colonel Skelton is particularly anxious that Ghanaian should take an interest in gliding as it is important that a new nation like ours which is planning to have its own air fleet should have its own pilots. Gliding, he says, makes people air-conscious and this is a vital prerequisite to efficient airmanship.

The Accra Flying Club is affiliated to the British Gliding Association of which the Duke of Edinburgh is a keen member. The Association issues certificates of competency to successful members of the Club.

Further information can be obtained from the Secretary, Colonel Skelton, P.O. Box 1113, Accra.
SPORTS — THE PERFORMANCE

By

Edmund Bannerman

Radio Ghana Sports Commentator

The highlight of the year, however, was the visit to Ghana of Hogan "Kid" Bassey to box an exhibition with the Ghana champion, Skipping Gilbert. Among the amateurs, there was little activity in the capital but one or two tournaments in the Regions kept the sport going.

To effect this series of defeats and inactivity came the settlement of the long-standing football dispute which had plagued the sport to the point of continued deadlock.

At the start of the year, soccer was in a dilemma. It was being organised with an air of indifference and the atmosphere prevailing in its administration was by no means serene.

The National League instituted the previous year had collapsed. A number of local football associations had withdrawn from the Ghana Amateur Football Association to form another national association and these two jockeyed for position to control the sport.

Peace Returns

While the “crisis” continued, an event took place which changed the whole aspect of football in this country and which will, no doubt, go down in the annals of Ghana soccer.

The energetic and resourceful executive of the oldest and one of the most popular football clubs in the country, Accra Hearts of Oak, invited Ghana the world-famous Blackpool and England international footballer, Stanley Matthews, to take part in a series of matches as their guest-player.

Matthews was seen by nearly 100,000 people in all his matches here and his genius did a lot to improve the standard of many of Ghana's footballers who played for and against him.

But the success was not all that it did. In directly, it brought a more peaceful atmosphere which sided in the final solution of the “crisis” in football. The Ghana Amateur Sports Council appointed a committee of inquiry under the chairmanship of Lt. Col. F. Patridge, the then Director of Posts and Telecommunications, and their report and recommendations led to the two associations merging into one.

As Ghana's footballers prepared for the annual international encounter with Nigeria, the hockey group stole the limelight. Under a capable administration, their representative team travelled to Nigeria and won all their matches, including the international match against the Nigerian national side.

It was the sixth victory of Ghana against Nigeria at hockey so far and Ghana emerged from the series of defeats to her one major international triumph.

Then came the soccer international matches against Nigeria and Sierra Leone. A strong team had been selected under the guidance of the newly formed Football Association to meet Nigeria and, later, to tour Sierra Leone. In the Nigeria encounter, at the Accra Sports Stadium, the Ghana team held their opponents to a draw, each side scoring three goals. At one stage, defeat was imminent but a final effort in the closing moments of the game enabled Ghana to share the honours of the day.

In Sierra Leone, the Ghana team acquitted itself well, winning all the preliminary matches—three in all—and finally defeating the home representative team by two goals to one.

The other sporting events were the table tennis and lawn tennis encounters with Nigeria which took place in Lagos. Both ended disastrously for Ghana but the Ghana team won the table tennis trophy, the Ashikwe Shield, for the first time in six years only to fail in the West African championship contests which followed.

But the most humiliating defeat of the year was to come. Although acclaimed to be the strongest set available, our lawn tennis players had nothing to offer against Nigeria and, for the first time in the history of these annual fixtures, lost by the wide margin of 12 matches to one.

To crown Ghana's first year of independence in the field of sports, the Amateur Boxing Association brought Jack Roy, Britain's top coach who was responsible for the preparation of the successful British Olympic team of 1956, down for a period of six months. The Football Association also employed the most widely travelled coach in the world, George Edward Ainsley, a former Sunderland and Bolton Wanderers player, on a contract for two tours.

The West German Government too, very kindly, awarded scholarships to four Ghanaian sportsmen for training in West Germany and the West German Academic Exchange Study Council invited Ghana sportsmen can now look forward to prosperity.

The beginning of the first anniversary year, 1958, brought encouraging signs of revival and progress, especially for the Football Association which, under its new national chairman, Mr. Ofosu Djan, organised two very successful competitions—the Independence anniversary regional competition for the coveted Prime Minister's £250-Silver Cup which Akwasi finally won by defeating Eastern Region by four goals to two and the "Aspero Cup" competition in which eight of the country's top teams took part. The final, a victory for Accra Hearts of Oak, was played on March 30 at the Accra Sports Stadium between Kumasi Dwarfs and Hearts of Oak. (Kotoko beat Hearts 4-2—E.D.)

The late A. H. R. JOSEPH

His death was one of the saddest events of the year.
YEAR OF HOPE FOR FARMERS
IN A FREE GHANA

By MARTIN APPiah-Danquah
General Secretary,
United Ghana Farmers’ Council.

The United Ghana Farmers’ Council, the only country-wide farmers’ organisations in Ghana, educated and inspired the country’s farmers to give their unflinching support to the Convention Peoples’ Party—the vanguard of the struggle for independence to achieve independence for Ghana.

The Council did so because it felt that it was only under the leadership of Dr. Kwaame Nkrumah and his Convention Peoples’ Party that our dear country could achieve independence in the shortest possible time.

As soon as Ghana became independent, the United Ghana Farmers’ Council decided to fight relentlessly against the adverse impact of living and economic servitude which the country’s farmers have suffered for a long time. It was felt that the hands of the Council could be strengthened to engage itself successfully in this struggle when it is accorded an official recognition by the Government. The Government was approached on this important issue and now the Council enjoys recognition.

To make good use of this official recognition in promoting the economic and well-being of the country’s farmers, the Council has established three departments:

(1) The Publicity and Education Department.
(2) The Agricultural Development Department
(3) The Marketing Department.

FUNCTIONS:

1. PUBLICITY AND EDUCATION

(a) To control a Propaganda Unit which shall disseminate the views of all important aspects of the work of the Council. This department shall also be responsible in the Lunenburg Agricultural Development Corporation and the United Ghana Farmers’ Council for raising the awareness of farmers about the “Modern Ghana Farmer.”

(b) To organise and supervise the Council’s monthly magazine called “The Modern Ghana Farmer.”

(c) To educate farmers on how to make their estimates of their annual income and annual expenditure.

(d) To educate farmers on efficient grading of crops and how to produce good quality cocoa.

(e) To arrange with the Film Unit and the Information Department of the Government to give regular public Agricultural Film shows throughout the country.

2. AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

(a) To concern itself with the supply of agricultural machinery: e.g., spraying machines, machines for growing and harvesting rice, machines for maize shellers, machines for dusting and spraying, incubators, etc.

(b) To organize demonstrations of the use of such machinery all over the country so as to inspire farmers to use them when and where practicable.

(c) To foster diversification of agriculture by making experimental farms of new commercial crops such as cotton, tea, mangoes, etc.

(d) To make experimental farms of crops in the cocoa-growing area and adopt modern methods for farming.

(e) To arrange for farmers to attend all agricultural shows which the Department of Agriculture might organize.

3. THE MARKETING DEPARTMENT

This department has two sections. They are:

(1) The Ghana Farmers’ Marketing Association Ltd.

(2) The United Ghana Farmers’ Council Agency.

The Ghana Farmers’ Marketing Association Ltd. deals with the marketing of cocoa and the United Ghana Farmers’ Council Agency deals with the marketing of coffee, palm kernels and other crops which the Agricultural Development Corporation exports.

It is planning with the Agricultural Development Corporation to organize the marketing of local foodstuffs.

It is the policy of these two marketing organizations to adopt co-operative marketing principles.

The Council held its first post-Independence Annual National Delegates’ Conference on December 15 last year at Sunyani. The Conference evinced the spirit with which the country’s farmers were expected to shoulder the responsibility which independence places on us. Among the many important resolutions passed were the following:

(1) That the General Secretary should write to the Prime Minister, Dr. Kwaame Nkrumah, and his colleagues to congratulate them for leading the whole country to independence and wish them success, best of luck and many years’ stay in office.

(2) That the United Ghana Farmers’ Council should offer its sincere thanks to the Government for its official recognition of the Council and also to re-affirm the Council’s unflinching support for the Government’s efforts.

(3) That the Government should discourage forthwith the growth of any type of Amazonian cocoa in Ghana.

(4) That the United Ghana Farmers’ Council be affiliated to the International Federation of Agricultural Producers, an international farmers’ organization.

(5) That the United Ghana Farmers’ Council should engage legal advisers at the expense of the Council to advise farmers, free of charge, in solving their legal problems in order that unnecessary litigation might be minimized.

(6) That the Government be requested to implement the recommendations of the “NOWELL REPORT” in the light of the present economic consciousness of the country’s farmers and that all cocoa buying agents should be ordered to stop operations forthwith.

(7) That the existing Co-operative Ordinance should be amended to make it possible for the Ghana Farmers’ Marketing Association to be registered under the Co-operative Ordinance.

(8) That farmers and their dependents should give abundantly to the C.P.P. Appeal Fund.

The Council resolved to affiliate with the International Federation of Agricultural Producers, because as Ghanaian farmers we must take into consideration the experiences of farmers in countries in which the production of cocoa is of primary importance.

As we take stock of the achievements of the Farmers’ Council during its first year after Independence, we can proudly say that the Council has achieved a lot and is even more determined to press forward with greater vigour to bring prosperity and security to the farmers of our new nation.

EXAMPLE OF JOINT ENTERPRISE

By "Businessman"

It is the declared policy of the Government of the new state of Ghana to encourage and foster the development of such industries as would bring mutual prosperity to investors and the people of this country. As such industries are established in the spirit and letter of partnership of capital and labour, the Government is particularly anxious that every facility should be given to secure success.

During a recent visit to this country, there was a notable absence of such undertakings taking the field in Ghana. This is especially so in the sugar industry with which all the authorities are most suited to the peculiar circumstances of such a young and under-developed country as Ghana.

Such industry which was established in Ghana during the first year of Ghana’s attainment of independence is the Ghana Manufacturing Company Limited which manufactures articles in great demand in every home in the country.

Travel bags, "zip" bags, plastic buckets, hand bags, briefcases, school satchels, etc. These articles which are made from imported plastic sheetings and canvas are manufactured in Accra and are rapidly finding their way into all parts of the country.

The employees of about sixty-eight were specially trained locally by the Company’s manager, Mr. J. Phillips who has been in the trade all his life.

Thus African labour has acquired a new skill and, judging from the excellent work produced so far, there is every indication that, given the requisite training, Africans can be expected to take their full share in other manufacturing industries when they come along.

Both Ghanaian and expatriate investors are confident of the future of this type of industry in Ghana and are going ahead to introduce more and more up-to-date machinery. In fact, more machinery are on order and are expected to arrive and be put into operation shortly. When that has been done, the Company’s production will be stepped up to between 40 to 50 per cent. of its present output.

The process of getting the material used in making the articles, making the machinery and finishing the final product is an interesting and very enjoyable experience which the Ghanaian personnel are daily gaining to make more and more up-to-date machinery and techniques are introduced to meet the demands of an ever-increasing market. All this augurs well for the future of small-scale industrialisation of a community which is traditionally agricultural.

With the wild enthusiasm which samples shown in this article are expected to have in Nigeria have evinced, that great, insatiable market there is every confidence that when export conditions become favourable, Ghanaian plastic goods will invade the markets of the countries of West Africa which have hitherto been the unchallenged preserves of plastic goods bearing the ubiquitous labelling "Made in Japan" and "Made in Hong Kong."
BATTLES OF THE BEAUTIES

OSCAR TSEDZE

of the “Sunday Mirror” reports on the Beauty Contests of the Year

For a long time to come, March 6, 1957, will remain abysmal to a vast majority of Ghanaians who are unable to read and write. Nevertheless, Ghana’s attainment of independence will yearly be brought closer and closer to their hearts—the hearts of that unfortunate section of the nation’s citizenry—through the medium of the national competitions for the title of “MISS GHANA” which rages through the district, regional and national levels.

These hectic processes of competition and selection to the increasingly envious crown of the nation’s most beautiful woman is destined, for a very long time to come, to play a major and abiding part in the annual celebrations of the anniversary of the achievement of independent nationhood. Thus the name of Miss Monica Amekooli, MISS GHANA 1957, will, for many years to come, remain a concrete reminder of our constitutional achievement and a subject of great historical significance to a large number of our people.

This forecast is amply borne out by the feverish national excitement which marked every stage of the various competitions which preceded and culminated in the election and crowning of Mrs. Janet Ohene Agyei as Ghana’s new beauty queen for 1958, the echoes of which event have barely died down.

But this is a review of the year 1957, the first year of Ghana’s independence, and it is only appropriate that we should confine ourselves to the events which followed Monica’s victory and, in their own small but nevertheless exciting way, the various seductive battles royal which followed.

Beautiful and charming, Monica was presented to the Duchess of Kent who presented the Queen and Head of State of Ghana on that memorable day of March 6, 1957. It was on the eve of the opening of our first national Parliament. Thereafter, she travelled to the United Kingdom where she played an important role and unique role as an “ambassador” from the young and sovereign State of Ghana.

In spite of linguistic handicaps, Monica has since March last year done more than any one individual can claim by means of exquisite beauty and charm to publicise Ghana both through the medium of commercial advertising and through her personal manifestation of the Ghanaian feminine character. Her ready smiles, her friendliness and modesty, her poise and carriage, her personality and sociability were a big projection of truly Ghanaian womanhood.

All beauty competitions that have taken place during the last twelve months beginning from March last year—the Monica days—have emphasised two things, namely, simplicity and modesty and the dominating, restraining hand of tradition—lest the tendency to modernity should run riot.

Many were the competitions, and in each of them simplicity of dress, simplicity of hair-do and simplicity of make-up were outstandingly remarkable about almost all the contestants.

First, there was the “Mirror Queen” beauty competition organised by the “Sunday Mirror” of Ghana. A majority of the photographs entered for this title showed much improvement over those entered for previous contests in as much as covering the face with thick layers of “pancake” was concerned.

Varying were the poses—side facing the camera, “frontal attack” on the cameraman—looking at his gadget nonchalantly over the shoulder? Some eyes were bewitchingly slanted, heads tilted and there were displays of up-to-the-minute fashions and hairdo galore—and all showed deliberate evidence of general penchant of our womanhood to please and attract.

And the fortunate winner, Miss Oforiade Acquaye of Accra, was really proud of the gorgeous kente cloth presentation to her by Mrs. Florence Inkumash, wife of Ghana’s Minister of Housing.

Next in importance was the annual “Miss Odwira” competition held at a date at Akpem to round off the celebration of the Odwira festival by the people of Akpem.

So much importance was attached to this contest that the Nifahere of the State, Nana Otua Ahabio IV, was present at the dance and performed the ceremony of crowning the winner.

The winner of this contest, Miss Mary Woode, a saleswoman in one of Accra’s leading stores hit the country’s front page. She wore a regal smile and a pretty crown—the satisfaction and the prize for her achievement. She dressed simply and attractively; no wonder she was selected “Miss Odwira 1957”. Her victory too, was unique in that she was “Miss Odwira” of the year in which Ghana became independent. And this goes for all other beauty queens of last year.

Tough Battle

Now we travel to Ashanti where the battle was for the title “Miss Ashanti”. A few days before the competitions, hundreds of glamour girls poured into Kumasi, capital of Ashanti. And, make no mistake, when the contest opened at the annual Revelers’ Dance held at the Prempeh Assembly Hall, it was really a tough battle between the beauties of the region.

Out of the scramble, a housewife emerged as “Miss Ashanti” and, incidentally, is it by chance that “Miss Ashanti, 1958” is also a housewife? Spinners, look out! She was Mrs. Helena Agyei, then 25 years old. The “Miss Ashanti” contest showed conclusively that some of our Ghanaian women are very judicious about the use of make-up, lipstick and kindred glamour accessories.

There were quite a number of smaller beauty contests, too numerous to recount here. But among these was the “Miss Ashanti-Akim” contest. This competition took place at the Komongo Gold Mines African Club and was organised by the Ashanti-Akim Special Club. It was as keenly contested as any of the big competitions. Over 34 glamour girls from all over the state entered and, coming on top of them all, was Miss Rose Afia Ama Amoako of Odumase near Konongo.

Enough of this stuff? No, you just cannot say that. As if in a cycle, the twelve-month year, which began in March 1957 and started with the first “Miss Ghana” beauty competition has just ended with another “Miss Ghana” beauty contest. The prospects and the opportunities offered Monica last year were not in vain. They have excited a much wider and keener interest in this year’s contest for the selection of “Miss Ghana” 1958.

“MISS GHANA 1958”

SMILING

RADIANTLY

SHARES A JOKE WITH THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL,

“LORD LISTOWEL,” AT HIS PARTY.
DEVELOPMENT: PLAN AND ACHIEVEMENT

(Continued from page 17)

TRANS-VOTLA TOGOLAND

DEVELOPMENT works carried out in the Trans-Volta Togoland Region during the past year include pipe-borne water supplies for Ho, Kpandu, Wororota, electricity supply for Ho, maternity clinics in the Buem-Krebel District, and a 32-bed hospital at Addome in the Tongu District.

The official opening of projects in the Region has always been marked with jubilation by the people and hardly a month passes by without the opening of a postal agency, a school, a building, or a minor water facility being celebrated. But the biggest celebrations within the year were in connection with the opening of the Ho and Kpandu water-supplies, the Ho electricity supply and the Addome hospital for which Government provided £80,000.

The Hospital is managed by the Evangelical Presbyterian Church and it contains an out-patients department, an air-conditioned operation theatre, a laboratory and quarters for the medical and nursing staff.

The water supply for Ho cost £30,000, while that of Kpandu cost £51,000. Both water supplies come from boreholes. The water supply for Kpandu comes from three boreholes. It is pumped to a service reservoir at the rate of 7,200 gallons an hour and the reservoir has a capacity of 10,000 gallons. The water is distributed through taps installed in the town. As far as it is known, Kpandu is the first town in West Africa to get softened water.

The Ho electricity supply which was opened by the Prime Minister, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, is the second one to be opened in the Region. The first one was opened about three years ago at Keta. The electric power is also used in pumping water from one borehole into the town’s new hill-top reservoir, which has a capacity of 100,000 gallons.

Apart from water supplies, progress in the Region has been remarkable in the provision of schools, medical facilities, and in the improvement of roads.

NORTHERN GHANA

In order that the Northern Region might keep abreast with other parts of the country in the field of education, a special scholarship scheme has been created whereby a limited number of Government scholarships will be awarded to persons from the Region.

An outstanding feature of the scheme is that there is no age-limit and this is the first time an educational plan of this kind has been introduced for the people of the Northern Region. It is to allow more Northerners to be admitted into the University College of Ghana for degree courses. The scheme is one of the blessings of independence.

Another major landmark in the North is the Frafra Land resettlement Scheme. It involves redistribution of the surplus populations of the Frafra and Zangari districts in Damango in the Guna district. The scheme is a combined operation embracing, apart from a Land Planning Committee, the number of Government Departments.

People who have been resettled have been allotted farming lands and loaned seeds for planting and even encouragement given them to grow such cash crops as maize and tobacco under the guidance of the Department of Agriculture. It is hoped that once confidence has been established, settlement will proceed more rapidly.

A programme for the drilling of boreholes has produced more sources of water for rural areas and has enabled piped supplies to be completed at Bole and Nangodi.

A total of slightly less than a quarter of a million pounds was made available by Government for Regional development and development in the rural areas. The money was satisfactorily divided among all parts of the Region. The Navrongo, Nandom and Bibilila water supplies and an addition of a labour ward to the Mission Hospital at Nandom are among the projects for which the money was used.

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REPORTS ON SOME PUBLIC CORPORATIONS

COCOA MARKETING BOARD

Chairman: Mr. Imoru Egula.
General Manager: Mr. Harry Dodo.

In March, 1957 — Independence Week — an exhibition designed to put Ghana cocoa on the map. This was the first time in Livingstone’s Long Day that more than Ghana High Commissioner, Mr. T. Hutton-Mills, before a large crowd. It was at this exhibition that the Ghana Cocoa-farms was unveiled. Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II had a review of it and was shown around by the Board’s Publicity Officer, Mr. F. Thornton-Coffey.

Some 600 people called during the plank to gain information about cocoa cultivation, processing, production, preparation, marketing and the use of cocoa products. The exhibition was opened by the Minister for Agriculture.

Model cocoa trees were provided to lend brilliance to the display, and a model made, under the Board’s Publicity Office and some students in Britain. This exhibition which lasted for a month was a tremendous success.

In May, 1957, the Board paid the sum of £200,000 to the operation of the new hotel, the Ambassador. This was the second important contract of the Ghanian Cocoa industry, which it was the responsibility of the Corporation to stand, equip, staff and organise to a standard that would ensure efficiency and general satisfaction to its guests, especially those who had come before from abroad.

The Corporation was further entrusted with the responsibility for the management of loans invested in other new accommodation projects. One of these was the Ambassador Hotel, which was completed in October 1957.

The Corporation, which has 15 subsidiaries, is to be extended to include the sale of locally manufactured cocoa products and the hiring of local labour.

GENERAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

Chairman: Mr. E. Ayeh Kumi.
General Manager: J. A. Harris.

The year has been one of increased responsibility, wider and more intensive activity and fine achievement for the Industrial Development Corporation. In addition to its normal functions, the attainment of independence saw the beginning of the operation of the new factory, the Ambassador, which it was the responsibility of the Corporation to stand, equip, staff and organise to a standard that would ensure efficiency and general satisfaction to its guests, especially those who had come before from abroad.

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Agricultural Development Corporation

Chairman: Mr. J. K. A. Quaasie.
General Manager: C. F. Amo Gottfried.

The most spectacular of the Corporation’s activities are schemes for the establishment of cocoa and palm-oil estates, citrus, bananas, coffee, rubber, cocoa, rubber, coffee, and rice, and the development of cattle and commercial farming. The Corporation has been responsible for the establishment of coffee and cocoa estates, and the construction of cocoa and coffee mills.

Negotiations have been conducted for a site at Kukurunti where the Corporation hopes to start the first of three coffee estates. The estate will be 5,000 acres in size and will be equipped with a co-operative basis for the benefit of the farmers.

The Loans Scheme, which was formed in 1953 to assist small farmers to expand their production, has been extended to include the provision of long-term loans to the Corporation and the Agricultural Research Institute.

Substantial assistance

On first application “Test Loans,” not exceeding £500, are provided to experiments. Such loans are intended to give farmers an opportunity to prove that they can use the money wisely and are willing to pay it back together with interest. Applicants who pass this test and produce satisfactory results are granted loans on easier terms.

The Corporation has given grants of £500 to £1,000 to farmers who have carried out experiments on new crops or new methods of cultivation.

There is a separate arrangement regarding loans to fishermen. Applicants who wish to buy motor vessels are required to provide twenty-five per cent of the cost of the vessel and the insurance premium for the first year. The balance of the cost and premium is advanced by the Corporation, which takes orders with the Government to purchase the vessels and which buys them from the contractors at a price fixed by the Corporation.

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NEW TREND IN HOUSING...

"FUTURIST" says the keynote is beauty blended with simplicity.

GHANA is still a long way from becoming the architect's paradise but, even so, so much has been achieved within the last few years that the hope is not lacking that much leeway can be made within the foreseeable future.

Public as well as private buildings all point to the shape of things to come. There is increasing evidence of a definite tendency towards the harmonious blending of striking elegance and functional simplicity, the underlying principle being the importance of air and coolness in a country like ours.

There is, however, one thing lacking. There is little or no evidence of the traditional architectural design—a great pity.

The enterprising Americans are, however, not allowing themselves to follow the crowd and did in fact instruct their architect, Mr. Harry Weese, to design their £100,000 Embassy in Accra on an indigenous pattern.

The result is the large sprawling structure that is going up in Accra near the Ministries. The inspiration? The Wa-Na's palace in Northern Ghana!

Perhaps the first year of independence has provided the beginning of a new architectural era in Ghana. Who knows?

"FIASE LODGE"

One of the many features of the year was the increasing number of first-class residential buildings that sprung up all over the country, particularly in the larger towns. A notable example is "Fiase Lodge" on Ring Road East, Accra, the residence of Mr. E. K. Dadson, Government Chief Whip and Ministerial Secretary to the Ministry of State.

"VENUS HOUSE"

A number of large apartment flats are increasingly being built especially in Accra, Kumasi and Sekondi-Takoradi—all worthy efforts to help ease the acute housing shortage. One of these apartment flats is "Venus House" on Hall Avenue and Nasaw Ram Junction, Ashbraka, Accra, built by Messrs F. & M. Khoury of Nasawam. They have a row of similar block of flats on Prince of Wales Road, Takoradi.
LEGION SHOWS GOOD RESULTS

The following is a Report on the work of the Ghana Legion during 1957 submitted by the Secretary, Colonel Quigley, to the 14th Biennial Conference held in Melbourne.

The Ghana Legion has headquarters at Accra and sub-legion branches at the following places: Accra, Winneba, Cape Coast, Tarkwa, Asene, Tafo, Kumasi, Mampong (Ashanti), Tafoi, Bolgatanga, Kpando, Mpraeso, Nasawu, Salpont, Takordi, Assuaemkre, Koforidua, Juaso, Ono, Sunyani, Temea, Navpalse, and Nkumpa.

Certain small branches in Togoland which had been opened as a trial have been closed down as it was found there is no real need for them in that area. Where the Legion has no branch, Government Agents act as Legion agents and forward recommendations for assistance.

In our estimates for 1957, allowance was made for an increase of £1,000 per annum; and the following was added to the fund for the care of these houses, further accommodation will be added.

Friends give help

Except for Tamale, all villages have land allocated for farming. The residents themselves do very little but their friends come in, generally on a Sunday, and give them a day's free work.

The village at Yendi has, in addition to farming land, plants of tapioca, kupon, mungo and firewood.

We have an annual tour of the villages teaching the residents to make and sell soap and tiled roofing.

The residents are taught to sell the fruit to local merchants, and most of the mosques are under construction in the village at Kumasi.

Last Christmas, all residents received a woven jersey and two heavy blankets as a Christmas present.

They were given the necessary funds for a "beer and bun" party.

On Independence Day (March 6, 1957) each Legion Pensioner received an extra month's pension and all Legion pensioners were given a week's extra salary. This cost approximately £4,500.

When Accra Memorial Hall was under construction we had insufficient funds to complete the project. Government very kindly gave us an interest-free loan of £7,000 and was, I think, very surprised to have it refunded en bloc two years before it was due for payment.

Government did, in the past, subvent the Legion to the extent of £20,000. This has not been returned since 1955 and Government was thanked for this kind assistance and advised that this is no longer required.

Accra Hall has had additional improvements put in at a cost of £3,000. This has been very well invested as the Hall now brings in £25 for each dance and more besides. The electrics are now fitted.

It is also used for church services, commissions of inquiry and was, in fact, used by Parliament for just over a year.

Commencing in the school year 1958, the Legion will award six scholarships to Secondary Schools or Technical Institutes. This will be reviewed at the end of each financial year to see if it is possible to award a further six scholarships. A Ghana ex-serviceman who migrated to the United Kingdom with the intention of working by day and residing by night has had a scholarship. Since the Legion has now accepted the financial commitment for fees, etc., so far as possible, this is brought into review after every Law examination.

This district is roughly 80 miles west of Tamale and is one of the richest farming areas in the country. The scrub has been cleared by the Gonja Development Corporation and the land is now available for use. It is proposed to acquire a suitable tract of land and build a village within easy reach of the farming area.

All ex-servicemen apartments in the country have been cleared of their three small buildings. Two are with the man and one is held in reserve at the Government Limb Fitting Centre. When a limb requires repair it is handed in, in the box provided, to the nearest Legion Branch or Government Agent whence it is despatched to us. The reserve limb is then forwarded to the amputee, and the damaged limb is repaired.

"IT is doubtful whether there is any African territory that can show such an outstanding and successful organisation for the benefit of ex-servicemen that which has been built up in Ghana since the war."

"So impressive is this that we are attaching so much importance to it that Colonel Quigley, the Secretary of the Ghana Legion, who describes the conditions at present prevailing in that country and shows what has been done and what can be done in a comparatively small country where the ex-service organisation is under the control of a British Commonwealth Administration and enterprise there is no limit and, what is equally important, where that Officer is supported and encouraged by the Government of the day and by other leading citizens."

Excerpt from report No. 5 of the British Empire Service League Working Party on Colonial Ex-service affairs.

The Central Council is now considering a scheme for the settlement of ex-servicemen at Danongo, and put in reserve. Amputees sometimes have to come in to the stage of rehabilitation. In cases, Government pays the fare in and out, the Legion accommodates them and pays them sufficient to cover the cost of their food. The Legion also provides them with clothes and footwear.

Many aged ex-servicemen, when they feel their time has come, wish to return to their countries. The Legion pays for repatriation which generally means air fare, as they are unlikely to stand up to the long and arduous journeys by lorry to their own country. In addition to paying their fares, we provide them with money for food and ensure that on arrival in their countries they do not starve. This is very often difficult to arrange as the repatriates are:

(a) very vague as to the situation of their villages,
(b) have not the slightest notion who is their nearest Government official through whom we can make their monthly payments.

If they are blind or decrepit, it is also necessary to send an escort with them. If it is a case of travelling by air, this becomes expensive particularly if the escort wishes to return to the country. Sadly enough, these aged ex-servicemen seldom live long enough to enjoy their pensions.

Widows and dependants of deceased ex-servicemen are also repatriated by the Legion but this is generally done by road and/or sea.

The Legion supports eight widows of ex-servicemen who had distinguished service in the Regiment and pays for the education of fourteen children of deceased ex-servicemen. In addition, there is a maintenance of one orphan with the Child Care Society.

SIR PATRICK FITZ-GERALD
Chairman, Central Council, Ghana Legion.

Lately, the supply of wheelin invalid chairs has been taken over by the Legion and all ex-servicemen who need these appliances have been supplied with them. Spectacles and artificial dentures are supplied free to those who require but cannot afford them and on easy repayment terms to those who, although in employment, have insufficient ready cash to meet the bills.

The Legion employment bureau continues to function most satisfactorily. At the start, jobs were obtained through recommendations. Later, the word has been passed round that the bureau does try to provide reliable ex-servicemen of the type required and the telephone rings endlessly for stewards, messengers, drivers, labourers and craftsmen of all types.

A situation was obtained a few weeks ago for a teleprinter operator who had been out of employment for three months. We have a good contact with certain mines (gold and diamond) security forces who absorb all suitable types as soon as they leave the Services.

We do like to get an ex-serviceman into employment as soon as he is discharged, as a few months' sitting around does not improve his likelihood of holding down a job. There remain the same old troubles—too many drivers and too many clerks. It is a great pity that intensive training cannot be given to these types for, say, one year before leaving the Service to give them a better chance of obtaining employment, as the average driver or clerk is very seldom up to the standards required in civil life. It is hoped that, now the Services here are Ghana Military Forces, it will be possible to approach Government with a scheme for pre-discharge training.

Lotteries are popular

Free legal aid is still given in necessitous cases. The first six are still submitted to the Legion Legal Adviser who states whether or not he considers the case should be defended.

Government still gives free Medical attention to all employed ex-servicemen and their dependents. There is the usual recurring crop of applications for:

(a) Replacement of lost Discharge Books.
(b) Supply of medals ribbons.
(c) Assistance to roof houses.
(d) Complaints by Government Pensioners.
(e) Burial fees in respect of ex-servicemen who have died.
(f) Re-testing for heavy vehicle driving licences.
(g) Minor financial assistance.
(h) Inquiry into wrongful dismissal from employment and a host of other items which would take too long to enumerate.

Our lotteries have become most popular and the income from this source has enabled us to expand and take on more commitments. In December a monthly lottery was put on the market for the first time and this also has shown an appreciable profit.
CARL MUTT says:

IT HAS BEEN A GRAND YEAR IN ABOATI! . . .

It is very surprising to think that one year has passed since Kwame Dentu, our football ace, kicked down the goal posts. Time really flies.

Perhaps you are wondering how it came about that Dentu performed the astonishing feat of breaking the goal posts into four pieces by kicking them with his "iron leg." You see, on the day after Independence day, we decided to play a 10-boat match between our village and the village just two miles away.

Dentu’s course of our right full-back, and a very dangerous one too. It happened during the match that the visiting team was pressing hard to score a goal. Dentu was at one moment forced to push the ball out of play over the line on which stood the goal posts. It was for course a clear case of a corner-kick.

Dentu has his own way of dealing with corner kicks. He usually makes the goal-keeper stand near the post farther away from the direction from which the ball is to be kicked. This was the case during this particular match. The ball was sent behind the goal-keeper and, as soon as the ball is kicked, he and the goal-keeper dash out to try and score the goal line. This method always proves infallible in such a crisis.

Well, as I was saying, they both dashed out in the direction of the approaching ball. Unfortunately, the ball was a very low one in this case and, strange to say, nature again decided to smash it into atoms, with his foot of course. He would have accomplished his desire had the ball not been in the direct line of the nearer goal-post. Dentu swung his dangerous right foot, and alas! the goal-post was between the faces and the ball, so his foot came with a terrific crash on the bamboo goal-post.

There was a resounding crash . . . . like a lorry running into a wall, and both goal-posts with the cross-bar came crashing upon Dentu and the goal-keeper.

The ball rolled into the goal and the visitors cleansed a win, but, of course, how could that be? How could a goal be scored when there are no goal-posts for the ball to pass between? The match, quite naturally, ended in a complete confusion. But let us come back to the main subject of our account—a year of independence.

It has been a very interesting year indeed. Never before had so many things happened in our village in so short a time—just twelve months.

For a week after independence day, Mr. Adolf Amoako, a young man from our village who is an engineering student at Kumasi College of Technology, has drawn a plan for making the stream that flows under the bridge before you enter our village into a pond or reservoir from which we can draw water all the year round. In December and January we usually find it difficult to get water.

He must be a very clever fellow, this Ebenzer. The only trouble is that he is the only person who can read the plan he has drawn. This unfortunately makes the whole business rather trying, for it means unless he is home on holidays we can hardly get going on the project. He has promised to bring along two of his colleagues at the College to help us to build the dam or tank when next he is on holidays.

The chief and elders of the village gave him one guinea as a token of our gratitude for his ingenuity. He has in fact drawn up another plan for making electricity out of the dam or the water that will flow down the dam. He said he was taught the technique at his College. I have decided to send my eldest son, Kwame, to that College when he completes his elementary school in 1961.

Everything is moving nicely in our village. I believe it is the independence spirit that is doing it. Everyone you meet looks cheerful and helpful.

Sometimes I become rather suspicious of the enthusiasm shown by neighbours when I am in a fix.

Yes, everything is fine except for one small thing. The blacksmith is causing a lot of concern. He insists on hoisting our national flag in front of his shop everyday. Despite the warnings we have given him that his shop is not an official building and that he should not hoist the flag in front of it, he does not pay attention to our request.

We are not even allowing our chief to hoist the flag in front of his palace—much more a blacksmith

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PRESS AND PRESSMEN

(Continued from page 13)

The group has a very wide circulation and distribution is done through some 3,000 agents scattered in all parts of the country. In the result, the Ghana with the creed that "in a fortnight's time more Ghanaians are reached through these papers than any other newspaper in Ghana."

The main columns of these papers are devoted to "news," which women and children read. They contain humour, sports, articles on morals and ethics as well as traditions and customs and local culture and music. The special feature is the back and front pages which depict a Ghana folk tale in pictures and story.

The Vernacular Literature Bureau is at present an independent statutory body and is controlled by the Vernacular Literature Board. But it has been proposed by the Government that in the very near future its name will be changed to "Bureau of Ghana Languages." This, in my opinion, is a sensible idea in view of the country's present status. The management of the Board would then pass into the hands of the Government and States which would be the Department of Information Services.

The present Manager and Managing Editor of the Bureau is Mr. E. W. W. N. Thompson, a UNESCO personnel. Recently the Bureau was presented with a small "Rotoprint" machine by UNESCO as part of its equipment grant to Ghana.

Another vernacular publication is the religious quarterly, Kristofo Ahofo (Twi and Ga) published by the Presbyterian Church.

The monthly "House magazines" and newsletters published by some commercial and industrial houses.

The UN House is the "house magazine" of the United Africa Company of Ghana Limited. It has a wide circulation and is edited by the Company's Information Officer whose office is in Accra, Ghana.

The company is the "house magazine" of the United Africa Company of Ghana Limited. It has a wide circulation and is edited by the Company's Information Officer whose office is in Accra, Ghana.

The Unicorn took its place as the semi monthly magazine in June, 1955, its predecessor was the U. A. C. News which started in December 1949 as a monthly newspaper.

Primarily intended for distribution among the staff, the Unicorn is also issued to some of the Company's credit customers, jobbers, colleges and interested bodies.

The company, the largest commercial organisation in the country, has a large number of employees scattered all over the country, in village and town, and the Unicorn is a useful service by making available news of the activities of the various depa...

GHANA IN WORLD AFFAIRS

(Continued from page 7)

Ghana from the thrall of imperialism and lighting the torch of freedom in dependent Africa. During the course of the year various countries, organisations and individuals had made varied presentations to the Ghana Prime Minister. But Egypt and Lebanon went further to send envoys of the "Grand Cordon of the Order of the Nile," one of Egypt's highest awards, was conferred on the Prime Minister by a special envoy of the Egyptian President, Colonel Nasser. The envoy was Salah El Shalal.

Lebanon's award was the "Grand Cordon of the National Order of the Cedar of Lebanon" which was presented by Mr. Fouad Braidy, a special envoy of President Chamoun.

In connection with the forthcoming conference of Independent African States in Accra, on April 15, 1958, a delegation led by Mr. Ako Adetj, Minister of Justice, visited the seven capitals of the participating states: Sudan, Ethiopia, Egypt, Libya, Tunisia, Morocco and Liberia from Monday, February 3, and returned on Wednesday, March 5, the eve of the Independence Anniversary celebrations.

The purpose of the mission, which was reported as being successful wherever it went, was to discuss, according to the Ghana News Agency, "the terms of the agreement and other arrangements for the conference."

Other members of the delegation were Mr. George Panton, Adviser on African Affairs, and Mr. A. B. Koffi, Ministry of Defence and External Affairs. They will also be present at the arrival of delegates and a stream of congratulatory messages from several nations throughout the world in connection with the first Independence anniversary celebrations.

Edited and published by MOSES DANQUAH
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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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