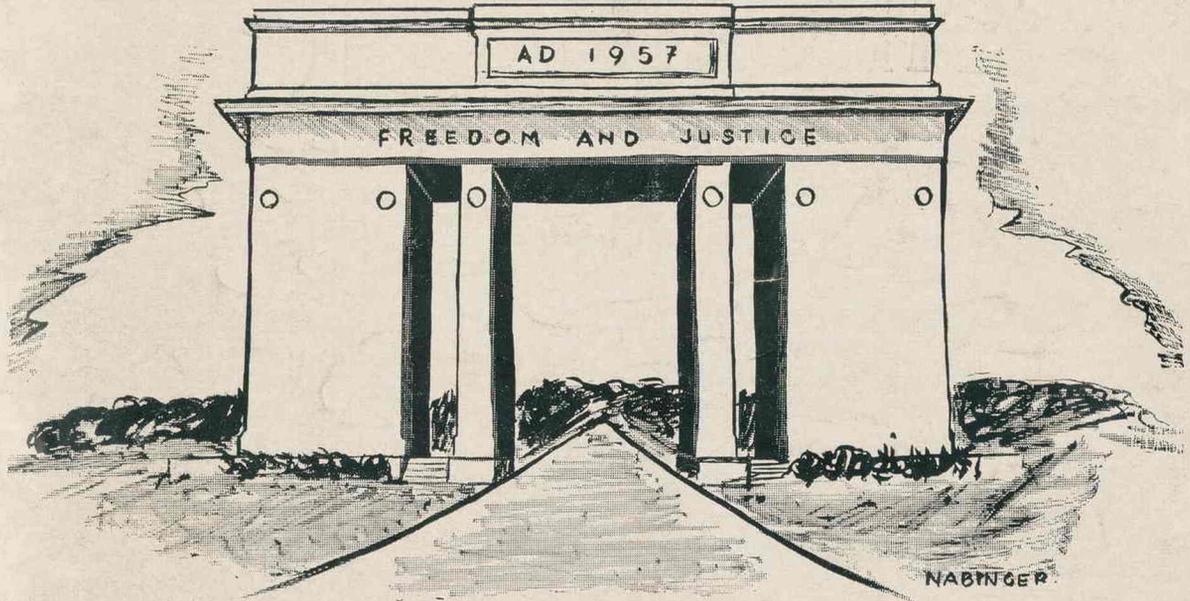


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GHANA: ONE YEAR OLD

A First Independence Anniversary Review

Editor: MOSES DANQUAH

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 recapture and 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 of the nature of a national stock-taking. 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 instalments.

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 detached 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

MAIN CONTENTS

	Page
Ode to Independence by MacNeill Stewart	2
The Prime Minister Reviews the Year	3
"A Great Deal Remains to be Done", a Review by Dr. K. A. Busia	5
Ghana in World Affairs by Moses Danquah	6
National Assembly: Debates and Decisions by K. Y. Attoh	11
Press and Pressmen by the Editor	13
Ghana's Contribution to World Science by Dr. A. H. Ward	14
Survey of Investments in Ghana (from "The Commonwealth")	15
Developments: The Plan and the Achievement	16
Self-Help Projects by Moses Danquah	18
Education for the People by G. Adali-Mortty	19
Twelve Months of Entertainment by Henry Ofori	20
Art and Artists of the Year by Kofi Antubam	21
Sports by P. D. Quartey and Edmund Bannerman	22
A Year of Hope for Farmers by Martin Appiah-Danquah	24
Battles of the Beauties by Oscar Tsedze	25
It has Been a Grand Year in Aboati by Carl Mutt	30

GREETINGS TO GHANA

The people of Israel have followed Ghana's struggle 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 statesmanlike 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 reflect 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, Tolon Na, M.P., President of Northern Ghana Territorial Council

As was to be expected, the first year of Independence and self-government has not proved to be altogether smooth sailing. Political and economic "hangovers" from the colonial period have had to be contended with.

The shock of inevitable turnover in administrative and specialist personnel has had to be absorbed; and the over-riding problem of meeting the legitimate expectations of the ordinary citizen, in terms of employment, as well as food, shelter and clothing and social services, has had to be squarely faced.

Indeed, the courageous vigour with which the Government and people of Ghana have coped with the birth pains of this new socio-political order cannot fail to command the unqualified respect of every conscientious observer.

Any Government whose leadership is ready and willing to be judged by the manner in which it endeavours to provide and secure the social, moral and spiritual welfare of its citizenry, is one whose performance is worth watching.

This becomes particularly true, if taken in the context of indigenous Africa where the strident call for centuries has been and still is for the basic human necessities and for protection against the hazards of old age, infirmity and crippling diseases.

Let us all join, therefore, in the hope that your able leaders who seem to be ever sensitive to all that affects the general welfare of their country and people, will continue to show in the coming years, as in the recent past, that measure of rousing patriotism tempered with wisdom and moderation which has so far kept the ship of State on an even keel.

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 strived—
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;
Theirs were a fadeless 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!
Lest we forget the blood dripped 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!

Let us look back with pride upon the past,
And its beginnings wrapped in toil and woe;
The grim intrigues and implications vast;
The ordeal to distinguish friend from foe;
The failures and the hours of dark distress,
And the long, weary years of bitterness!—

All these are ended: and their ills no more
Linger on Ghana's troubled, ebon brow;
Her sons, unknown to fortune, great, though poor,
Challenged a startled world for freedom, now!
But a new generation had been born—

A generation of a greater youth
Who had no doubt, and fought without a pause,
Enthused by duty and a love of truth,
And a belief in Ghana's sacred cause.
Thus the great struggle in the land took shape,
From which no son of Ghana could escape!

A world long nursed in biased disbelief
Of Ghana's mission, marked a changing scene
Shape the new nation's will; brought her relief,
And urged her soar to heights she had not been!
Then Ghana in the pool of fortune flung
The stone of freedom—and of freedom sung!

The nations caught the theme of Ghana's song;
All Africa was thrilled, for well men knew
The struggle was to end a bitter wrong—
The mortal struggle started by a few
Intrepid men unheralded, unknown;
Prepared to carry Ghana's cross, alone!

With fortitude, 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 flourish 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",
Oterkpolu Near Otrokpe,
Via Koforidua,
Ghana.
21st January, 1958.

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EVE - OF - INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY BROADCAST MESSAGE

PRIME MINISTER REVIEWS FIRST YEAR OF INDEPENDENCE

He tells the Nation: It has been
SUCCESSFUL AND EVENTFUL

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 year of independence has been a most successful and also an eventful one. Our achievements, during this period, have proved beyond all doubt the justice of our claim to govern ourselves and to control our own affairs.

And I wish on this auspicious occasion to send my cordial greetings to you all. Our first responsibility, as I have understood it, was to consolidate the independence of Ghana and to safeguard our newly created state.

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 by unconstitutional means 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 here and I hope that the tolerance and 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. If anyone will survey objectively what has been done in Ghana during its first year of existence, 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.

Frank 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 I hope 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 be far happier if the energy and resources of 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 Order, 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

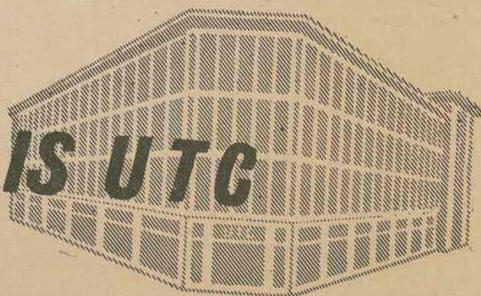
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HEARTY CONGRATULATIONS
and
SINCERE GOOD WISHES
to all the
PEOPLE OF GHANA

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'A GREAT DEAL REMAINS TO BE DONE'

Says
Dr. K. A. BUSIA
Leader of the Parliamentary Opposition.

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 only because independence gives a 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 to measure the gains 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 life if freedom and justice are 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 labour 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 two of them, special 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-

nents. 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 flatter us. It seems to say 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 undoctored 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 it 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



Dr. K. A. Busia

friends are those who help us to recognize our 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 democratic 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.

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 Commonwealth 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 its 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 IN WORLD

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 recognised.

The Prime Minister declared that the importance of the occasion would be "emphasised 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 new status had been engaging the attention of the Ghana Government and discussions had taken place with delegations from the Commonwealth and foreign countries which had attended the Independence celebrations.

The first reaction to these discussions was the decision of the Government of Liberia to raise the status of its Consulate-General 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 activities in March, 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 Justice, had led a three-man delegation to Tunisia which included Mr. Krobo 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 realise 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 had become a member of the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation (O.E.E.C.) and that the Imports 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, Second Secretary, Ghana Embassy, Washington, at a meeting of the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa south of the Sahara which was held in Lisbon.

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 Embassy, was appointed Charge d'Affaires pending the nomination of an Ambassador. Mr. Donald Lamm, the United States Charge d'Affaires

in Ghana was relieved by Mr. Peter Rutter, former First Secretary of the American Embassy in London, who became chief of mission until the appointment of Mr. Wilson Flake as United States Ambassador to Ghana a few days later.

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

Ghana was formally admitted full member of the World Health Organisation (W.H.O.) and was represented as such at the tenth meeting which began sitting at Geneva on March 7 by a delegation of three headed by Mr. L. R. Abavana, then Minister without Portfolio and now Commissioner for North Ghana. The other two members of the delegation were Dr. E. Akwei, Chief Medical Officer, and Dr. P. 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 reported to have been approved 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 the independence celebrations because diplomatic relations between the United Kingdom and Egypt had been broken. After Ghana had become independent, the Prime Minister sent a note to President Nasser inviting the resumption of diplomatic relations.

Under the new circumstances, the Egyptian President despatched a special envoy, His Excellency Abdel Meguid Ramadan, Egyptian Ambassador in Morocco, with a special message to the Prime Minister of Ghana which said, in part, "I wish to 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 3, during the Budget Session of the National Assembly, the Prime Minister, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, made a statement on Ghana's diplomatic representation abroad in which he revealed that, during the first phase, Embassies and High Commissioners' Offices would be established in London, Washington, Paris, New Delhi and Monrovia. He said the High Commissioner's Office in London and the Embassy in Washington had been established and were in operation.

In June, Ghana became the 71st member of the International Civil Aviation Organisation, one of the specialised agencies of the United Nations set up in April.

Holding the Portfolio of the Ministry of Defence and External Affairs for the Prime Minister who had gone to London for the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference, the Minister of Finance, Mr. K. A. Gbedemah, 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: "Broadly speaking, our attitude would be to co-operate with all friendly countries. In particular, Ghana will neither join any power blocs nor maintain a blind policy of neutrality and non-alignment. We shall deal with each problem of world significance as it arises."

Ghana created a great impression in London, the heart of the Commonwealth, when her Prime Minister took his seat for the first time as a full member of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference. Resplendent in his traditional kente cloth, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah became the centre of attraction wherever he went.

The success of the Conference and, in particular the value of Ghana's participation and the experience gained at the discussions were best summed up in his impressions which were published in Number 10 — 1957/8 of "The Scotsman's" monthly review "The Commonwealth".

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 free association of States stretching across the world and the first African Prime Minister to attend such a Conference. I have spoken elsewhere of the warmth of welcome from the Conference—in parti-



Commonwealth Prime Ministers in Conference in London pose for a picture with the Queen. In it is Dr. Kwame Nkrumah who was the first Prime Minister of an independent African State to attend the Conference.

A F F A I R S

By **MOSES DANQUAH**

cular the opportunity for establishing personal relationships with the other Prime Ministers and political leaders.

"The experience of the discussions in the Conference confirmed for me what we had always understood 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 and 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 members which we experience in this Conference and which brings together countries poles apart in race, religion, social background and domestic and foreign policy is an example of international association which should be supported for so long as it lives up to the standards of sound democratic principles and respect for the sovereignty of member nations."

Before Dr. Nkrumah left London on July 10 for the journey home 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 engagement with the South African External Affairs Minister, Mr. Eric Louw, was the first meeting at ministerial level between the Governments of the 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 her small but enthusiastic and able team of scientists joined ten thousand others of forty-one countries in the greatest all-out attack on the secrets of our Earth ever made by man in an 18-month period known as the First International Geophysical Year which started on July 1 to be ended in December this year.

The main purpose of the I.G.Y. is to probe 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 expeditions are all activities connected with the International Geophysical Year.

The Ghana Government made available the sum of £15,000 to enable Ghana to participate effectively in the I.G.Y. programme and the money was spent in the installation of various scientific equipment some of which are reputed to be the only ones of their kind in the tropics. Elsewhere in this Review, Dr. A. H. Ward of the University College of Ghana contributes a brilliant report on Ghana's contributions in various fields to world scientific knowledge.

In pursuance of the Prime Minister's statement on Ghana's diplomatic representations of June 3, Mr. K. A. Gbedemah, Minister then responsible for the Prime Minister's Portfolio, announced that Mr. 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 Charge d'Affaires.

He also announced that Mr. J. B. Erzuah, 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 despatch of a three-man Government delegation to Israel composed of Mr. Kojo Botsio, Minister of Trade and Commerce, (now Minister of State), leader, Mr. E. K. Bensah, Minister of Works, and Mr. N. A. Welbeck, Minister without Portfolio, (now Minister of Labour and Co-operatives). The purpose of the mission was to discuss with the Israeli authorities Government's plans for rural electrification, water supply and industrialisation.

During the same month, another delegation—this time consisting of five members and led by the Minister of the Interior and Justice, Mr. Ako Adjei, visited Egypt. The mission had talks with the Egyptian Minister of the Interior, Mr. Zakaria Mohieddin, and studied the organisation of the police and internal administration including security in Egypt and the Sudan.

Towards the end of the month of August, Mr.

K. A. Gbedemah, Minister of Finance, and Mr. C. T. Nylander, Minister of Education, left for Malaya to represent the Ghana Government at the independence celebrations of that country. The Malayan Government was represented at the Independence celebrations of Ghana.

For the Ghana Finance Minister this trip marked the beginning of a number of one-man missions which conclusively established him as the most widely travelled Minister in 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 only avoid wars 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 had almost simultaneously enunciated in a major policy statement he announced in the Ghana National Assembly in Accra. Dr. Nkrumah had said: "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 decide for themselves their own government and the protection of the right of all men to lead their own lives in freedom and without fear."

The Finance Minister's main mission was to represent Ghana at the Commonwealth Finance Ministers' Conference to be held 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-operatives, moved that Ghana should accept membership of the Inter-Parliamentary Union which comprises some forty-nine countries and to be represented at its conference which was due to seat the following day until September 19. The motion was adopted. But Ghana had taken steps to be represented by an observer, Mr. L.R. Abavana, then Minister of Agriculture, who had arrived in London to attend a three-day conference of the Cocoa, Chocolate and Confectionery Alliance and Mr. K.B. Ayensu, Clerk of the National Assembly.

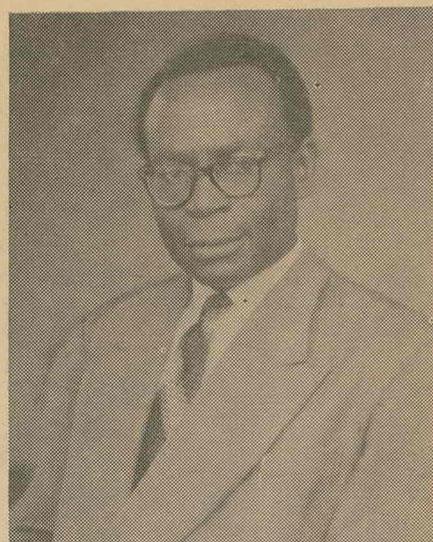
Ghana was represented at the 12th General Assembly of the United Nations which opened in New York on September 17 by a delegation led by Mr. Ako Adjei, Minister of Justice. Other members of the delegation were Mr. F. Y. Asare, Minister of Agriculture, Mr. I. J. Adomako-Mensah, former Member of Parliament from Ashanti, Mr. G. K. Amegbe, former Chairman of the Ghana Cocoa Marketing Board, and Mr. Ebenezer Adam, Chairman of the Tamale Urban Council. They were joined by Mr. Seth Anthony, Charge d'Affaires of the Ghana Embassy in Washington 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 revolt.

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 23 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 made her the 36th member of the World Trade Organisation.

The G.A.T.T. Agreement gives automatic guarantees of most-favoured-nation treatment to member nations for the purpose of fostering free trade, but at the meeting Ghana's representative, Mr. N. F. Ribeiro Ayeche, Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Trade, announced that it was the intention of his Government to invoke against Japan Article 35 of the Agreement which permits exceptions to be made in certain circumstances.



Moses 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, Minister of Agriculture. The organisation is concerned with the promotion of agricultural development among its member-nations, the dissemination of information about nutrition, food and agriculture and the provision of technical assistance in these spheres.

Shortly after the conference, it was announced that twenty technical experts from the Organisation would arrive 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 co-ordinate all the technical assistance that the seven United Nations specialised agencies would give under its expanded programme.

Ghana, by the establishing of the Office, became the 31st country to have a resident representative of the United Nations Technical Assistance Board.

Meanwhile, Mr. Daniel Chapman who had earlier been appointed Ghana's Ambassador to the United States, 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 during the New Year. It was the first to be held in Asia and Mr. Archie Casely-Hayford, M.P., the leader of the Ghana delegation which comprised Mr. K. O. Thompson, M.P., and Mr. J. D. Wireko, M.P., in a speech at the formal opening of the Conference, said: "We today stand 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 from 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. Erzuah, 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. Desai, 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 Baako, Minister of Information and Broadcasting, and Mr. P. K. K. Quaidoo, Minister of Trade. They were accompanied by Mr. K. E. Amua-Sekyi, Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Defence and External Affairs.

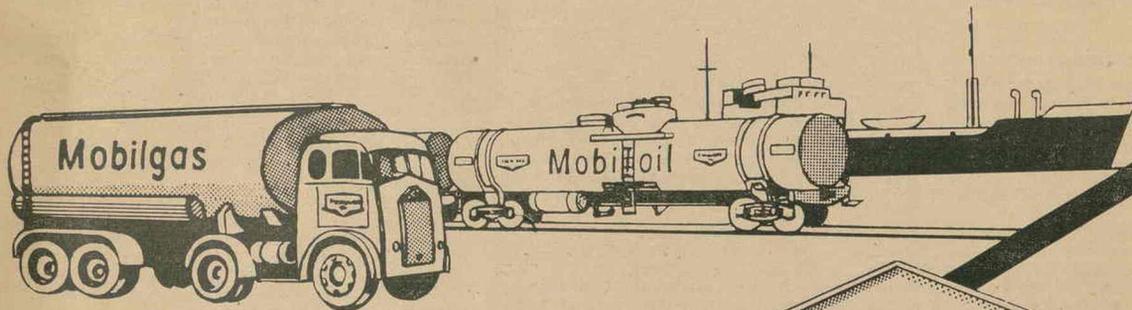
On February 19, Ghana became the venue of an international conference of the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa south of the Sahara which was attended by about fifty delegates. It was held to establish the Foundation for Inter-African Mutual Assistance (F.A.M.A.). The purpose of F.A.M.A. is to provide facilities in the field of technical assistance similar to those available to members under the Colombo Plan for South-East Asia.

Towards the close of the year two countries conferred honours on the Prime Minister of Ghana, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, for his work in liberating

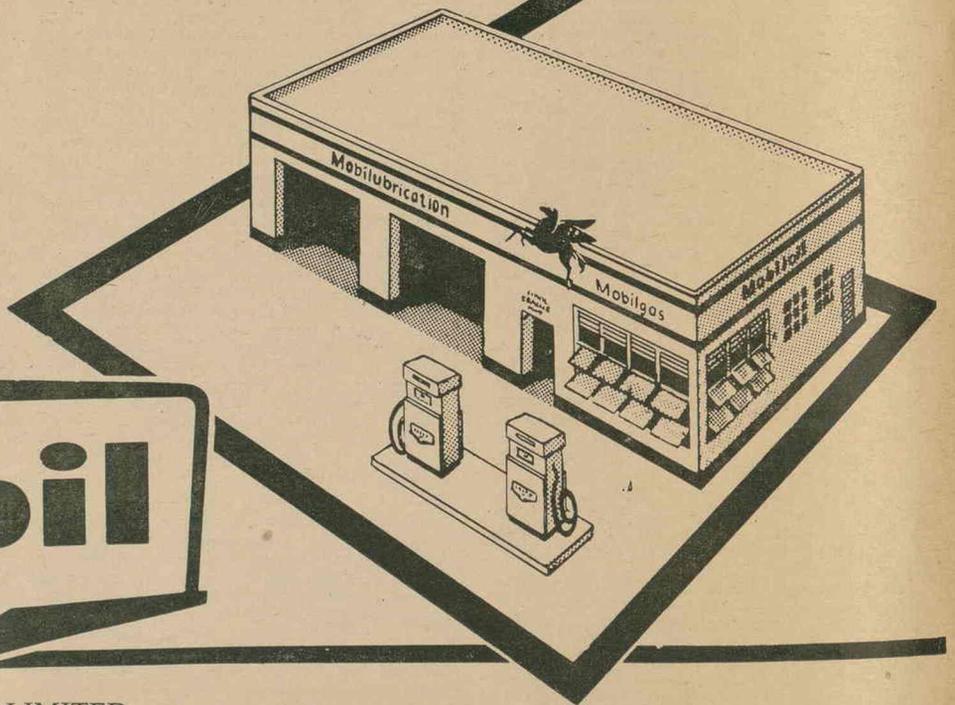
* Continued on page 32

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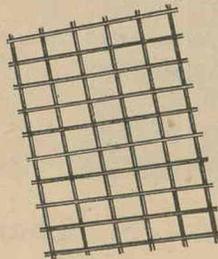
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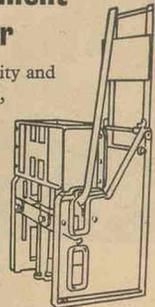


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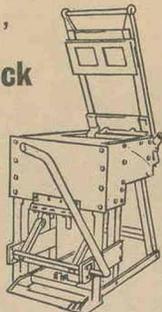
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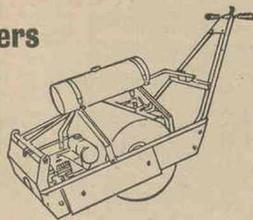
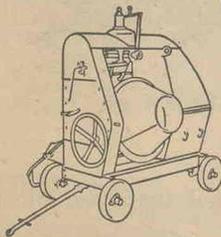


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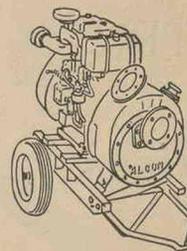
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JOHN HOLT

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY . . .

DEBATES AND DECISIONS

I cannot forget the pageantry and excitement 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 dalliance of "kente" cloths of MPs emphasised the truly Ghanaian character of the occasion. The bitterness generated between the Government and the Opposition over the Constitution had evaporated without leaving a trace; both sides cheered the entry of their leaders without malice to the other. The foreign visitors marvelled at the sudden transformation.

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 they, nevertheless, were accepting it as a reasonable compromise. Dr. Busia, Leader of the Opposition, also promised that the Opposition were accepting it as a working compromise. Hopes of tranquility and co-operation were never greater.

The first big debate in the Parliament of Independent Ghana came on April 30 and May 1 and 2, and with it, the return of suspicion. It was the debate on the Ghana Citizenship Bill. Opposition members felt that Commonwealth citizens and people born in Ghana should automatically become Ghana citizens; the Government's reluctance to allow this, they felt, had some sinister motives behind it. The Government, on the other hand, were of the view that only those whose parents, or at least one of them, are themselves Ghana citizens could be more depended upon for loyalty to Ghana.

Regional Commissioners

Real anger became evident again in the House when the Prime Minister announced in the House on June 3, the day before he left Accra for the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' conference in London, that the Government had decided to appoint Ministers to be resident in the Regions, with the title of Regional Commissioners. Mr. Joe Appiah, a leading member of the Opposition, labelled these proposed representatives of the Government in the Regions "Regional Commissioners".

The agitation by the Ga-Adangbe Shifimo Kpee 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. A full-dress debate on the whole question of the Accra estate houses was initiated by the Opposition in July. The Opposition appeared to be confident that many Government members, for once, appeared undecided. The up-shot of the debate was the appointment later by the Minister of Housing, Mr. A. E. Nkumah, of a Select Committee of the whole House to investigate the matter.

There was some Opposition concern when Mr. Kojo Botsio made a statement in June on the Government's proposal to establish a National Workers'

K. Y. ATTOH recalls the bitter battles that raged around the Ghana Citizenship Bill, then the "War of the Prime Minister's Head" on the new Ghana Currency, the Deportations Bill, the Avoidance of Discrimination Bill, etc.

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 Botsio, 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 inglorious experiment had come to an end. But Opposition tempers 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. Dombo, Deputy Leader of the Opposition, asking urgent questions on the new Ghana currency and coinage 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 Baako, 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, Minister of Finance, 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 suspected then that when that Bill was passed into law it would be the cause of so much distress, bitterness and hatred. During the debate, the Opposition drew attention chiefly to two points: they wanted all persons born in Ghana, unless they 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 people born in Ghana, unless either or both of their parents were Ghana citizens, they must be regarded as aliens.

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 since his return from the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in London.

Special Bill introduced

Groups of young men and women with placards could be seen gathering behind the wall to the west of the House. There was nothing apparently different about this crowd from those which had stood at the same place and 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 started business when the Prime Minister arrived in the court-yard, west of the building.

Suddenly, a thunderous boing 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 spot and the demonstrators were chased away.

Next day, the Prime Minister announced in the House that in view of the demonstrations the previous day, and growing hooliganism in Accra and Kumasi, the Government would 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 Alufa Larden Lalemie 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 immediate deportation of the two men and stopping the proceedings they had instituted in the Kumasi Divisional Court to establish their Ghana citizenship. The debate on this Bill was one of the bitterest ever witnessed in the House.

On August 23, Mr. Jambaidu Awuni, 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 Quist announced to the House on November 14 his retirement from the Speakership the same day on account of advancing years. Mr. Augustus Molade Akjwumi, an Accra Magistrate, succeeded him the following day. Mr. J. R. Asiedu, C.P.P. Member for Akwapim 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 replied by the guillotine and rushed the Bills through.

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

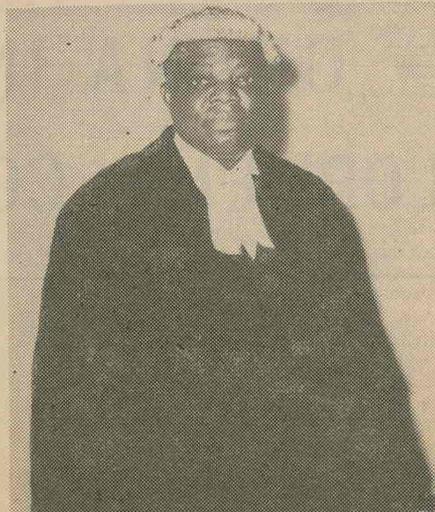
The two MPs have since been sentenced to six years' imprisonment each. They have appealed.

And thus amidst the sharp controversies, bitter recriminations and the hurly-burly of debate, the Parliament of the new Nation passed through one year of active service to the Government and people of Ghana, with the promise of a more vigorous and, we hope, more useful service in the years to come.

* As we go to press, it is reported Mr. Afoko has staged a dramatic recrossing back into his former fold.—ED.

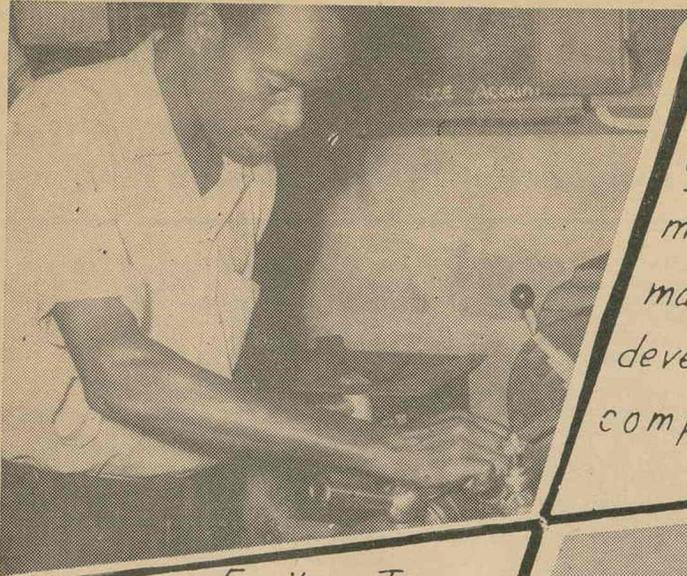


Sir Emmanuel Quist, former Speaker of the National Assembly.



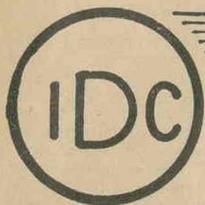
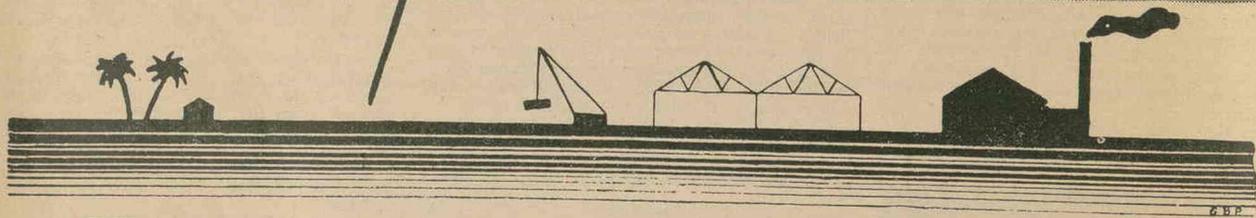
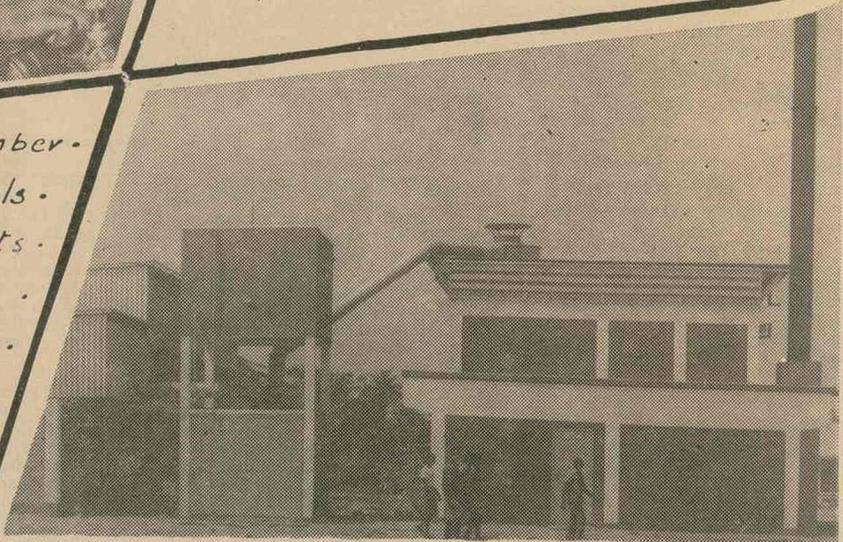
Mr. A. M. Akiwumi, Speaker of the National Assembly

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PRESS AND PRESSMEN

ANY review of the first year of Ghana's independence would be incomplete without surveying and assessing the work of the Press and of the men and women who operate it. Indeed, it would be insidious to omit to do so, because the Press constitutes the central machinery for the collection and dissemination of news of the day-to-day happenings of the year.

In many important respects, the year turned out to be the most eventful for the Ghana Press. The Independence celebrations came as a challenge to the ability and resourcefulness of our pressmen who, along with their colleagues from abroad, gave the colourful and historic events of the celebrations the most impressive coverage ever undertaken in the history of the Ghana Press.

Indeed, thanks to the excellent arrangements and, especially, the ready facilities laid on by the Information Services Department under its Director, Jimmy Moxon, the Ghana Press gave an impressive account of itself and won the admiration of the hundreds of statesmen and other important dignitaries who had come specially for the celebrations.

The Ghana Press Club provided occasion for a social get-together when they entertained members of the foreign Press who had arrived in Ghana to cover the Independence celebrations to a grand beach party.

The Ghana Press Club recently held its election of new officers among whom are Mr. Martin Therson-Cofie, Editor/Director of the *Daily Graphic*, President, and Mr. H. E. Kirchwehn, United States Information Officer and editor of the *American Outlook*, Secretary.

After the celebrations, the Press settled down to its normal functions. The *Daily Graphic* continued to dominate the Ghana newspaper scene. It had the best machines and equipment, the most efficient band of technicians and the finest team of writers, reporters and cameramen assembled under one roof in the whole of West Africa. It had a very efficient system of distribution. The result was a paper which enjoyed unrivalled popularity throughout the country.

The same thing can be said of its sister paper, the weekly *Sunday Mirror* with a staff with the knack for circulation-boasting ideas. The *Mirror* annual beauty contest was conducted with success. Oscar Tsedze, the man responsible for the editorial content of the paper, never seemed to run out of ideas and the "Mirror Brotherhood" and the "Photo Club" became increasingly popular.

A big blow

The *Mirror*, however, suffered a big blow by the sudden death of Mrs. Hilda Addison whose "Personal Problems" weekly feature had become a source of happiness and hope to its thousands of readers. Luckily for the *Mirror* and its readers, their new columnist "Aunty Eva" is maintaining the high standards and tradition of her late predecessor.

The *Graphic* suffered a serious loss in the deportation of Bankole Timothy. Tim's views notwithstanding, he is one of the greatest writers of this era and in this area. His biography of the Prime Minister, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, the first book-length story of his life and career, has been acclaimed a world-wide success. By his departure, the Ghana Press lost one of its most colourful personalities.

But the *Graphic* was soon to be struck by an even worse calamity. The entry of the Guinea Press started an exodus of reporters, cameramen and technicians from Brewery Road to Ring Road. Its journalistic ranks were further attenuated by the departures of Henry Ofori, now editor of *Drum* magazine, Moses Danquah, and, later, its ace reporter, Ben Dorkenoo. That the *Graphic* is still going strong, in spite of these, is evidence of the versatility of its staff and its efficient methods of training new personnel. I have known the *Graphic*, in times of strikes, come out as usual on a bare-bone skeleton staff!

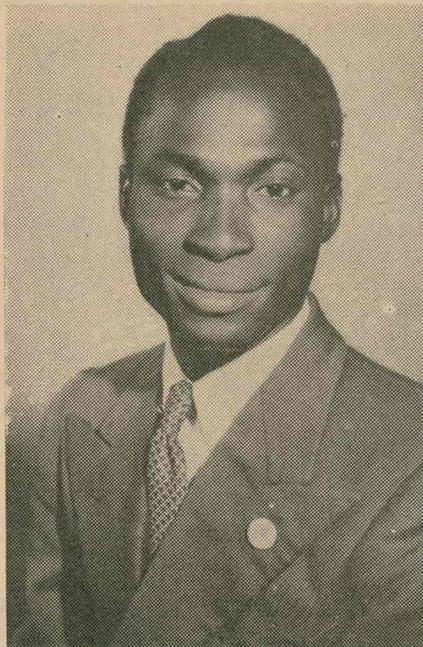
The editor, Mr. Martin Therson-Cofie, who celebrated his twenty-fifth year in journalism some four years ago was made a Director of the Ghana Graphic Company in April 1957—a fitting tribute at a fitting time (Independence year) to the hard work he put in to get the *Graphic* started amidst the bitter campaign against the so-called "white Press" and get it going to the top.

The £400,000 African-owned Guinea Press made its much-expected debut later during the year with the *Ghana Star*, a weekly, whose publication was brought to an end on March 1 to make way for the Company's principal publication, the *Guinea Times*—a daily. The Guinea Press has the finest factory in West Africa covering an area of some 40,000 square feet and possesses a large assortment of up-to-date machinery and equipment. It has a staff of 360 Africans and nine expatriates.

A Survey by The Editor

The formal opening of the Guinea Press took place on Saturday, March 1. 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 was colourful and impressive. The Prime Minister, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, unveiled a plaque to declare open the establishment.

On Monday, March 3, the *Guinea 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 BAAKO

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-void" supervening 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 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. Abossey Kotey, a veteran journalist, a number of improvements 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 editorial chair which was initially occupied by Mr. R. B. Wuta-Ofei, doyen of Ghana's pressmen and later by Mr. J. S. Koomney has got a new occupant in the person of Mr. Enoch Mensah of the old pen-pushing brigade.

The doctory *Ashanti Pioneer* is still the most powerful political newspaper in the country. Casting in its lot with the Opposition, whatever its nomenclature and composition, the *Pioneer* steered a steady

course in policy. Samuel Arthur, the editor, assisted by Mr. John Dumoga (and "Brother Culture") maintains, through thick and thin, the traditional policy of the paper.

In times of political crisis, the *Pioneer* makes enormous sales even in the capital with its near-plethora of publications.

It got into trouble through legal involvement in the Colvin-of-the-London-Daily Telegraph case but was given a miss when the substantive case against Colvin was dropped.

In Obuasi the *Ashanti Times*, the first so-called "white press" in Ghana, edited by Mr. Fofi Armah, showed great improvement all round during the year. It would be recalled that the *Times* lost its ablest executives and other important members of its staff when they left Obuasi to establish the *Graphic* in Accra in 1950. B. C. Freestone, the first Fleet Street journalist to manage a local newspaper and thereby afford Fleet Street standard training facilities for the country's journalists, was one of them. He became the first Editorial Adviser of the *Graphic*. With him in the exodus was Mr. Martin Therson-Cofie, the editor.

Just as the *Graphic* was able to carry on after those heavy losses in personnel, the *Ashanti Times* plodded on and is now a paper whose views are highly respected, even if one has occasion to disagree with them.

The *Times* has taken on an entirely new appearance. New machines have been installed and there is evidence of the paper, in a very short time, becoming one of the best in West Africa. Its new editorial adviser, Mr. Desmond Fennessy who has had experience in Fleet Street and in Australia, informs me that he has plans afoot to make it a weekly news-magazine—something of the *London Observer* vintage. When that happens, the *Times* will be able to increase its pages and carry more features and more pictorial matter.

Objective news

Of the other weeklies, mention must be made of the *New Ghana* published by the Ghana Information Services Department. In its present form it is a vast improvement on its not-so-worthy predecessors, including the "Here's-the-Truth"-tainted *The Gold Coast Bulletin*, devoting its columns to the publication of straight-forward objective news about Government policies and projects and other activities as well as the general efforts of the people themselves to contribute towards the betterment of their own communities.

The *New Ghana's* special Independence and Independence Anniversary editions are masterpieces of sleek production and judicious choice of literary and pictorial content.

In a similar category is the weekly *American Outlook*, published by the United States Information Service. Started in April, 1952, its functions are: "To help West Africa understand the United States better by presenting all facets of American life and American policies and aspirations.

"To develop friendly relations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and to create measures to strengthen universal peace."

One outstanding feature of the *Outlook* is its consistent impartiality in presenting news and opinions about the colour conflict in the United States irrespective of whether the guilt was on the whites or on the negroes. It did also spotlight the achievements of negroes, past and contemporary, in the American community—a fact of unique importance to the future of our new nation as it gives the people a useful source of inspiration and hope in their great task of fashioning a new society in this part of Africa.

The editor since September 1957 has been Howard E. Kirchwehn.

Perhaps the most outstanding religious publication is the national Catholic weekly, *The Standard*, printed at the Catholic Mission Press, Cape Coast. The acting editor, Fr. M. J. van Velzen, reports steady increase in circulation during the first year of independence. The Catholic Mission Press is installing a modern fast automatic press and the number of pages will shortly be increased from six to eight.

Says the acting editor: "Our task is to give especially to our Catholic readers Catholic news and information as well as articles of Catholic and religious interest." The paper further publishes articles and world news when "some religious or Catholic viewpoint is involved. Education, Health, Mass Education and Development are therefore some of the points which we usually deal with."

The Vernacular Literature Bureau together with its branch at Tamale publishes eight vernacular newspapers. They are *Mansralo*, (Ga), *Nkwantabisa* (Fante), *Akwansosem* (Akwapim-Twi), *Nkwantabisa* (Nsante-Twi), *Motabiala* (Ewe), *Kakyevole* (Nzima), *Lahabali Te Uxu* (Dagbani) and *Kasem Labaala* (Kasem).

* Continued on page 32

GHANA'S CONTRIBUTION TO WORLD SCIENCE

By Dr. A. H. WARD

Science.....the scientist..... scientific research.....I wonder what these words mean to most of our minds? A young man in a white coat, in a spotless laboratory, intently gazing at an impressive array of electrical meters? A needle swings over—he rises and adjusts a knob on a complicated control panel and turns to an elaborate record sheet to make an entry; 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 the skies 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 tree and assisting in stamping out disease.

But cocoa is not our only crop; at every Government Agricultural Research Station and at the Agriculture Departments 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 advantage—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 tides and currents, and on the dramatic events of the geophysical world—earthquakes, volcanoes and tornadoes.

The Ghana Government has taken up the challenge of this world-wide venture with enthusiasm, and thanks to their provision of funds and to the 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 experiment, with each individual project making a valuable contribution to the world-wide effort.

DR. 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 Laboratory 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 radioactivity and atomic power and the International Geophysical Year of which he is secretary of the Ghana committee.

Dr. Ward attended two international conferences on Radioactivity during the 1957 vacation (Pretoria in July and Paris in September) and at both read scientific papers on results of radioactivity research carried out in Ghana during the last five years.

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..... What can it be doing? It is an electronic echo-detector, and it measures the height above the earth of the electrical air layers known as the ionosphere. These are of vital practical importance because all long-range radio has to be reflected by it; it is of particular interest here above the blue skies of Ghana because of the presence of mysterious disturbances known as electro-jets. The origin of these is quite unknown, and Ghana's observation 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 long journey 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 "bleep... bleep... bleep" of the Sputniks 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 details are expected from the analysis of American satellite records.*

At Takoradi, a wave-recorder is being set up which will make its contribution to the world-wide problem of waves and tides. And waves in our "stable" earth...? The terrible earthquake waves 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 measurements of the earth's electric, magnetic and gravitational forces, and of the "cosmic rays" bombarding the earth from outer space; reports from ships' Captains on sea currents and temperatures and salinity; important measurements on evaporation of water by the Meteorology Department, and many other scientific investigations.

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

*The Americans launched another satellite "Explorer 111" on Thursday, March 27. Thirty minutes after it had been launched at 6 p.m., it was picked up by the Ghana observatory.—Editor.

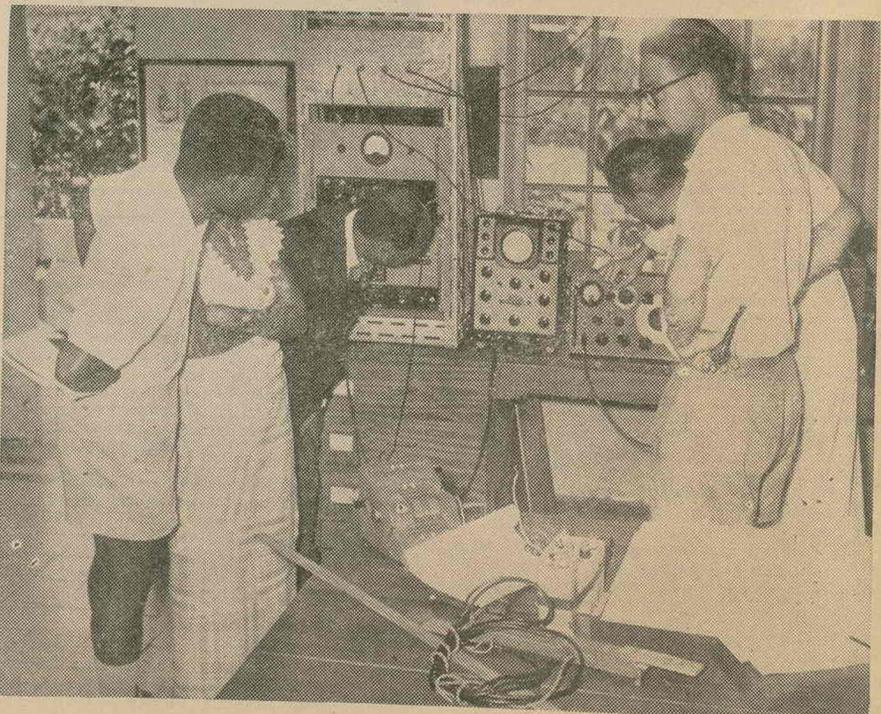
Left:

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 I is no longer in orbit, and Sputnik II 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 more recent "Vanguard" nearly 70. Accurate determinations of the time of transit are sent to the tracking centre in Washington. Interesting information about the electrified layers high above the earth is also being obtained from the satellite observations.



A SURVEY OF INVESTMENTS IN GHANA

THE need for a steady flow of overseas investments has long been felt by Government and people alike in this country. This need has been brought into greater prominence and urgency since Ghana's attainment of independence and Government's Statements of policy in this regard have been further reiterated and underlined.

In his Statement on Development which he made to a hushed and anxious House on Thursday, February 20 this year, the Prime Minister announced: "In order to stimulate development in the private sector of our economy, my Government is now considering new measures designed to encourage overseas investments in Ghana, and also to assist our local investors. We have recently brought to this country several experts in the field of foreign investment, and we hope that we will gain materially from their suggestions."

"It is my Government's intention to stimulate overseas investment by establishing an Industrial Promotion Division which will initially operate as a branch of the Development Commission."

The Prime Minister mentioned that there is already in existence an Interim Board which "will facilitate the handling of enquiries and proposals from private investors."

In the years immediately preceding independence and, particularly during the year under review, an appreciable start was made in the sphere of investment and the following survey of the entire field which is here reproduced from "The Scotsman's" Monthly Review "The Commonwealth" Number 10 — 1957/8 provides a useful general conspectus of what has been achieved so far and a pointer to the future.—EDITOR.



THAT there are opportunities for investment⁸ in industrial and commercial developments in Ghana is evidenced by recent events as well as by history. Britain's early connection with the West African coast was by way of trading and barter operations, and this process has evolved through the years.

With the independence of the country, however, patronage has given way to partnership. That it is the Government's policy to do everything in its power to encourage the establishment of new industries in Ghana, especially those connected with the processing of local materials, was emphasised by the Minister of Trade and Labour in introducing the 1956—1957 Estimates for his Ministry.

In a statement on Capital Investment made by the Prime Minister in 1954, Dr. Nkrumah stated that there was scope for the establishment of many new enterprises and that foreign investors would require assurance about the conditions which would apply to their investments.

He went on to explain why the Government attaches importance to the policy of training African employees for eventual promotion, but recognised that in industry the criterion must be that of efficiency. The Prime Minister said that the Government would be willing, when approached, to participate in enterprises which could be shown to be economically sound but that it was not normally proposed to regard Government participation as mandatory. Dr. Nkrumah gave assurances about nationalisation and the repatriation of foreign capital and profits.

Field of Industrialisation

It is interesting to examine against this background what has been done in the field of industrialisation in Ghana.

Old established industries are those connected with mineral production. Gold bullion to the value of £6 million was exported in 1939, diamonds to the value of half-a-million pounds and manganese worth three-quarters of a million pounds in the same year. While gold production has increased by no more than 50 per cent by value during the post-war years, diamonds and manganese were worth respectively £8 million and £7 million in 1956.

The actual quantity of gold exported however has been less than in 1939 and the rise in value is due to a higher price. In the case of diamonds and manganese, the quantity exported has increased substantially in addition to the price rise.

An industry which has made tremendous strides in the post-war period is the Ghana timber trade. From a trickle of mahogany logs pre-war, Ghana sawmills now supply more than any other country of Britain's sawn hardwood requirements, and it is estimated that £10 million of British capital has been invested in this industry alone since the war.

Overseas and local industrial investment is spread over a wide field of activities. A brewery established by Swiss business interests over 20 years ago has an average of annual production of just over 1 million gallons—about a quarter of Ghana's beer requirements. A cigarette making company, a subsidiary of British American Tobacco Company—established in 1953, has since 1954 been producing cigarettes from a blend of Virginian and local tobacco. Its products

IN GHANA

Reproduced from "The
Scotsman's" Monthly Review,
THE COMMONWEALTH,
Number 10 — 1957/8

are competing favourably with imported cigarettes. A subsidiary of a British Tyre Equipment and Reconditioning Company established in Kumasi in 1955, is steadily expanding the reconditioning of tyres, tubes and rubber manufactures of every description. A Coca-Cola factory started production early in 1956. Brisk trade done over the year has justified expansion of production to several times its present size. Several establishments exist for the manufacture of other soft drinks. Lebanese capital is heavily invested in the bakery trade and other foreign capital in the production of Terrazzo products. An American company—the Gulf Oil Corporation is engaged in oil exploration in Western Nzima in the Western Province of Ghana.

A factory for the production of industrial gases has been established in Takoradi by a French company. Other industrial projects about to be set up by foreign private enterprise include a factory for the production of plastic household and other goods, a confectionery making establishment, a factory for the manufacture of prefabricated concrete products and factories for the manufacture of metal products such as metal windows, doors and metal fittings for buildings.

Government investment in industry is at present channelled through the Ghana Industrial Development Corporation which operates through a number of wholly-owned subsidiary companies as well as through several associate companies in which it has a 50 per cent shareholding or less.

Industrial enterprises promoted by its wholly-owned subsidiary companies include a laundry and dry cleaning establishment which serves an increasing public in Accra; a sawmill whose monthly output in 1956 averaged some 21,000 cubic feet of sawn timber; a furniture and joinery establishment which turns out high quality household, office, school and shop furniture for consumers all over the country. An establishment for the manufacture of wire nails which had an average monthly output in 1956 of 60 tons; a factory producing prefabricated timber housing sections situated in Kumasi, heart of the timber producing area of the country; a modern electric bakery in Accra; two companies which have just been formed to undertake the manufacture respectively of matches and of soap and another company to undertake the management of the newly built Government 100-bedroom luxury hotel in Accra.

Companies in which the Industrial Development Corporation has a minority shareholding are engaged respectively in vegetable oil extraction and refining, tyre retreading, aircal 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 for which there is, in its opinion, favourable prospects for further development, to be a pioneer industry and any specific 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 wire nails; 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.

The opportunities for industrial expansion in Ghana have been examined in some detail and Professor Arthur Lewis of Manchester University prepared a careful analysis in 1953 under the title "Industrialization 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 £100 million has been spent to improve and expand 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 Nassar & 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.

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 Economics 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 expert aid 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, I am told. Extension service to other Government depart-



A technical officer of the Department of Social Welfare in charge of the construction of the Apapam-Akropong road shows the writer the difficulties of forests, ravines and mountains which the people of the two villages have to overcome in order to realise their objective.

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 inestimable 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 Kwaso. Rural builders' courses designed to teach the construction of simple, cheap and healthy houses in the rural areas were run by the Department in Kwaso, 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 Bosomtwe 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 primeval 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 Board 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 another 100 in Damongo in Northern Ghana who are doing yam 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 96 voluntary workers have come forward from the small village of Man-krong 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 Apapam. Soon the final three miles will be completed and Apapam 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

The sending into outer space of the first Sputnik set the countries in the West thinking again: were their educational systems as soundly based as they had thought, they asked themselves.

The Russian leadership in the exploration of space caused many a heart-searching in other matters of national planning. How are we in Ghana in the matter of educational provision?

To make good the leeway, huge chunks of the national revenue have gone into the development and expansion of formal education in all its aspects—primary, middle, secondary, technical, teacher-training and university. And yet, to say that much more remains to be done is to put it mildly. Our country is still only ten to fifteen per cent educated.

An independent Ghana can hardly take comfort in a situation as depressing as that. In order to raise the standard of living of the people as a whole, to man the several tasks which no other but ourselves can tackle best, and, in fact, to make democracy work at all in the country, it behoves us to reach out in unorthodox directions so that we may salvage our people from ignorance and superstition.

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 countries have sent mass educationists to 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 Course, or, 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

By

G. Adali-Mortty

Regional Organiser, Institute of Extra-Mural Studies, University College of Ghana.

state are thrust upon the shoulders of a literate minority, the work of Adult Education can be even more important than formal education itself. In a country like this, the adult population who meanwhile have to hold the fort need and deserve every strengthening which training and education can give them. The adults must be equipped to hold and pass on the torch to the succeeding generations. If today's adults fail, then there will be no nation of tomorrow.

To do better fishing, to farm more efficiently, and to live more cleanly and satisfyingly, our illiterate folk must be supplied with the basic tool of adding and writing. This is what mass education is trying to do. To do the job quickly and effectively, mass education must be revitalized; must be launched again as a matter of urgency, as a matter of national survival. It is "Operation Necessity". It must have a target date within which to wipe out illiteracy in this land.

And what of those who have had some education? Lest the little they learnt at school slipped back, and in order to build upon their school education, to keep them up-to-date and continually burnished, these people have an opportunity of attending while they work the evening University classes which are held in most towns and villages in Ghana.

Once a week, the loneliness—intellectual and social loneliness—of the village clerk or teacher is broken: a graduate lecturer comes in. He brings news from the town and from beyond the seas. He links his class with world thinking. The atmosphere is academic. Mind rubs against mind. Students are helped to think and think hard. Fresh knowledge is gained; old knowledge is examined and brought up-to-date. The range is less, but the quality is that of intra-mural work.

There is none of us who is so learned that he must not continue to learn. The Institute of Extra-Mural Studies, University College of Ghana, provides

facilities for continuous education for the working man or woman.

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 now 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 Recruitment 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.

Residential Courses

In addition to systematic classes, various forms of informal activities are undertaken. Week-end Courses on topical matters, One-Day Schools at which a number of lecturers present opposing points of view, public lectures and discussions, and a number of residential courses the most important of which is the annual ten-day New Year School which is held in the first weeks of January. There may be as many as fifteen seminars, each dealing with an aspect of a general theme. Over three hundred adult students attend this School.

In this 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.

For

TRAVEL - BAGS

BUCKET - BAGS

HAND - BAGS

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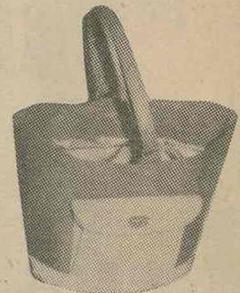
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MANUFACTURERS IN GHANA.



TWELVE MONTHS OF ENTERTAINMENT

It is said that visitors to any country are more likely to gain a truer insight into the people's natural characteristics by observing how they entertain themselves than by any other means.

If this statement is true then visitors to Ghana since March 6 last year must have found us a very happy people in spite of our political teething troubles.

The last year has seen much deliberate effort being made by individuals as well as groups of people to provide a means of recreation for the citizens of this new nation.

Like any other place on earth, entertainment in Ghana differs from place to place. On the whole we can safely say that entertainment in the smaller communities inland has not attained the same standard as that in the large urban areas like Accra, Kumasi and Sekondi-Takoradi. This situation is of course to be expected, for we happen to be in a country where this venture is left almost entirely in the hands of individuals who want to make a living out of it. And of course such businessmen find it much easier to conduct their affairs in places where the population is large, for the returns are encouraging.

Small troupes

Entertainment in the rural areas has been so far provided by only a few concerns like the Government cinema vans which occasionally visit small settlements to show films of instructional and entertainment value. What has characterised the past twelve months as regards entertainment in the rural areas is the increase in the number of small troupes of comedians like the Bob Cole Trio, Kakaiku's Band (which features guitar music and comical displays), the Akan Trio and the many others.

Scarcely does a day pass without a reader seeing an advertisement in the local papers announcing the "storming" of a village or town by one of these groups of comedians.

To augment the two above-mentioned forms of entertainment for rural areas, the Broadcasting System of Ghana in the past year has performed a very commendable service in their programmes broadcast from Accra. Radio artistes who perform in either the variety programmes or plays in the various languages are now as well known to the listener in Tamale as they are to those with whom they live in the same household in Accra.

The Broadcasting System, apart from promoting interest in local culture, has done more than any single Government Department in providing interesting and entertaining features in the leisure hours of our fellow countrymen in the rural and outlandish areas of Ghana.

In the "Singing Net" programme many people have come to realise that Ghana is not in the least lacking in literary talents. Albert Kayper Mensah's

By

HENRY OFORI

Editor of "DRUM"

poems and plays have certainly won the admiration of many Ghanaians.

The introduction of the new feature "Ghana Theatre" has perhaps done more to interest people in the radio programmes than any other feature at the moment presented by the Broadcasting System.

In the larger urban communities, the cinema business has certainly outstripped all other forms of entertainment in Ghana. With substantial financial backing, big cinema concerns like M. Captain, Globe and The West African Pictures Company (owned by the Industrial Development Corporation of Ghana) have brought much pleasure to the people with pictures like the Russian version of "Othello", "Julius Caesar", "The Cruel Sea" and "The Fallen Idol". In fact, the string of very good films that have been shown here in Ghana has far exceeded any for the same period during the last decade.

The rate at which the cinema houses are springing up in Accra is so fast that it is not an over-statement to say that, very soon, every quarter of Accra will have its own cinema house. There are at the time of writing fourteen picture houses in Accra.

Dramatic groups

Four of these have sprung up during the last twelve months. Who knows? Perhaps next year by this time of the year four more would have appeared.

The cinema houses have of course dominated the field of entertainment in the large towns, but this has been so because the proprietors had the money to order the films and also build the cinema houses. Relatively speaking, for very little effort on their own, they have achieved much for the public. The laurels, however, in the entertainment world, must go to the little voluntary organisations which, with very little capital but with lots of tenacity, determination and devotion, have given entertainment in Ghana a much higher status than has ever been achieved in this field of our national life.

In this respect, I speak of the amateur dramatic groups like the British Council players who last year gave us no less than four very good plays: "Present Laughter" in April, "Julius Caesar" in May, "My Three Angels" in August and "She Stoops to Conquer" in December.

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 in 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 I see the birth of a truly Ghanaian contribution to world entertainment.

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 spring up in a 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 form of entertainment has seen very little floor or cabaret shows, though there are many girls who are willing to earn a living by this means.

Ghanaian ballet

Buddy Pip'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. Now, Beryl Karikari, who has lived for the greater part of her life in the world of entertainment in Britain, has managed to get a troupe of dancers going. This is perhaps the most heartening thing to happen in this field within the last twelve months. Beryl herself is a first-rate dancer and though she does not at the moment take part in the acts of her troupe of dancers, I have complete faith that her enthusiasm in this form of 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 positions at the top, 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 I wonder how many dance bands in Ghana can survive for three months.

Much to be done

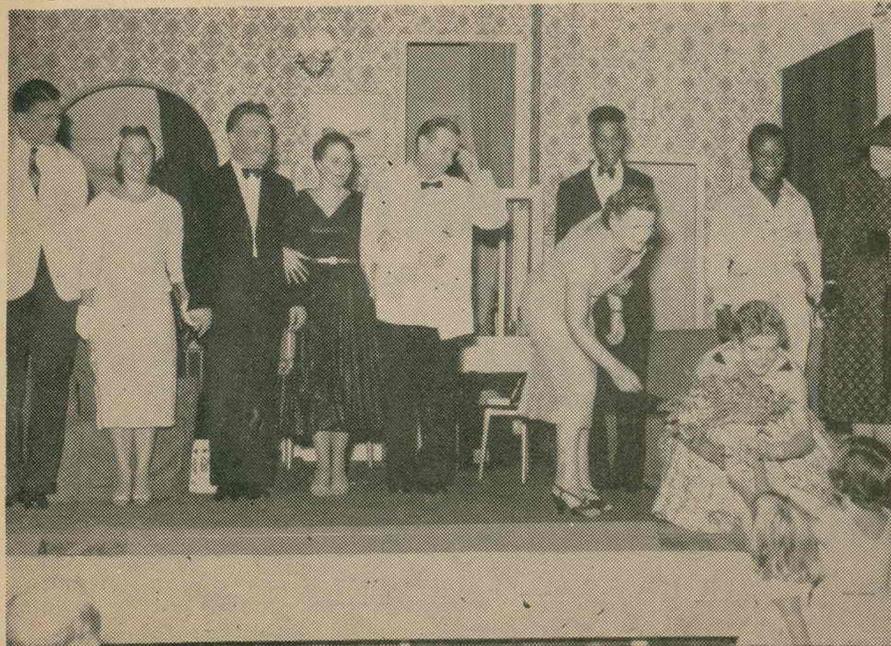
Ghana was very privileged to have the first-rate American Jazz outfit—Wilburn de Paris' New Orleans Band during the independence celebrations. There is at least one good thing that such famous outfits from across the ocean do when they visit Ghana . . . our musicians and light music fans realise that 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 artistes from Britain . . . the High Speed Variety entertainment. Though the standard of the actors cannot be said to be very high, at least to Ghana it was something new . . . something that 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 Chinese acrobatic troupe which invaded the Accra entertainment world during the Independence Anniversary celebrations featuring no less than 50 artistes, with a full-dress orchestra thrown into the bargain. Chang Tieh-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 don't realise is that money made from show business is more assured than that made from trade; and I would that more people will invest their money in the various forms of entertainment, for unless this is done 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, Bunny Bunce, Joan Cheeseman, Paul Gotch, Betty Bathurst-Brown, Willie Conton, Marion Gotch, Kwesi Brew, Jill Carter. After the successful presentation of the play the bouquets were handed up to the leading ladies.

ART AND ARTISTS OF

THE YEAR

By

KOFI ANTUBAM

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

At Independence on March 6, 1957, actors in the theatre of the arts in Ghana consisted of traditional bodies such as craftsmen and drummers, Government Departments of Agriculture, Vernacular Literature, Museum, Information, Film and Broadcasting, the United States Information Service, Educational institutions such as the University College and the schools, the religious institutions, fetish groups, social organisations such as the British Council, the Ghana Arts Council (Interim Committee), the Ashanti Cultural Centre, the Ghana Society of Artists and the Industrial Development Corporation. They all featured well in the Independence Celebrations and have been active since then.

Among the traditional bodies, the Gonjas, Dagombas, Kusasis and Nanumbas celebrated their annual "DAMBA" festival to commemorate the birth of Mohammed. In September the Lobis celebrated their annual harvest festival, "KOBENA", and, in December, the Dagarti and Sesala began their youth swearing-in ceremonies with the commencement of their annual festival "BAARE" during which the adolescent youth are initiated into adult life.

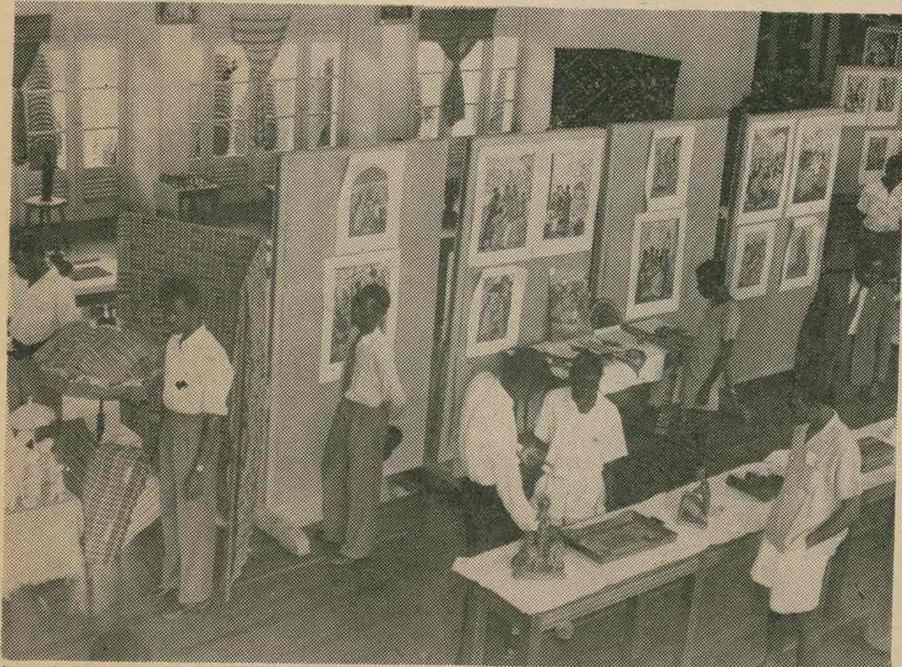
At the same month, the Waala who had spent their annual little harvest festival "KYISON" in October, celebrated their great festival "DONGO", while the Dagarti brought their thanksgiving festival "BAG-MAAL-DAAN" which began in March to an end.

Outstanding feature

At all these festivals, traditional drumming and dancing were the outstanding feature. In Ashanti and Southern Ghana the "AGOROMA" (traditional drumming and dancing group of the Ashanti Cultural Centre) have been busy teaching traditional drumming and dancing to both Africans and Europeans who have been attending their functions, while in the Eastern Region the Akwapims and Akim Abuakwas celebrated their "ODWIRA" and "OHUM" festivals.

In January, 1958, agricultural exhibitions organised by the Agriculture Department were staged in Lawra, Zuarungu and Bawku. In all these shows, craftsmen in Northern Ghana showed some of their best pieces and their natural love for gay colour showed itself at best in the raffia baskets, hats and mats. The Ghana Arts Council (Interim Committee) which is barely two years old has in this first year of independence forged ahead and is becoming a household word.

Through its six regional committees, it has been organising in all the regions Art and Craft exhibitions, traditional costume displays, choral competitions, native games and miniature "ODWIRA" festivals and installation of chiefs. It has also sponsored the formation of a Ghana Writers' Society and the organisation by Ghana Society of Artists of a national exhibition of art in connection with the first Ghana Independence Anniversary Celebrations. It was also responsible locally for the collection, cataloguing and crating of the Ghana exhibition which was staged by the



A section of an All-Ghana Artists' Exhibition of paintings, sculpture, traditional and broadloom weavings, traditional carvings and state umbrellas held at the Accra Community Centre recently. The Exhibition attracted a large number of spectators.

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 Mankeim, "Fontomforom" drummers from Aburi and an "Asonko" group from Larleh in the Akwapim hills to Accra.

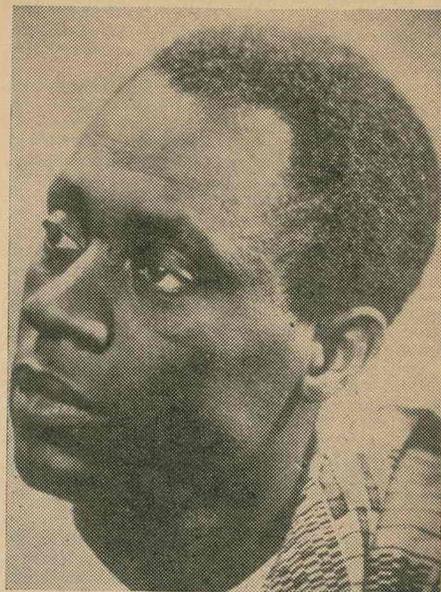
The British Council too has not been idle. In the regions and in Accra it has been active all through the year producing plays with casts composed of Europeans and Africans. It has, on its record, the presentation of "Present Laughter" produced by Marion Gotch in April, 1957, "Julius Caesar" produced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



KOFI ANTUBAM

tional 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.

While working as a busy medical practitioner, Dr. Oku Ampofo has, during the year, been always ready to submit pieces for any exhibitions organised by either the Ghana Arts Council (Interim Committee) of which he is an active member, or the "Akwapim Six", a lively group of artists resident in the Akwapim State. It is to be recalled that Dr. Ampofo was himself the founder of this group.

Mr. David Kimble, 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 appreciative 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 mark 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 Swanzy, 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 more 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.

SPORTS — THE ORGANISATION

THE history of Ghana Amateur Sports Council goes back to 1948 when the idea was conceived of establishing a body which would devote time, thought and energy to the promotion and development of sport throughout the country.

This idea was approved by the Government and in 1952 an Ordinance was passed bringing into being the Ghana Amateur Sports Council which was charged with the duty of "promoting, encouraging, developing and controlling amateur sport" in this land of ours.

The period of planning and development is not yet over for the Ghana Amateur Sports Council, but great progress has been made and future prospects look good.

The Council now has a first-class Stadium which serves as its headquarters, and is the national sports centre for the whole country; besides, it is well suited for outdoor ceremonial occasions, and provided the venue for various functions connected with the Celebration of Ghana's Independence in 1957.

The famous English soccer player, Stanley Matthews, C.B.E., attracted the biggest crowd ever recorded to see him demonstrate his skill and charm in one of the best games ever seen when he played for Accra Hearts of Oak against Kumasi Kotoko in May. This was followed in October by an even greater crowd which thronged the Stadium to see Ghana held to a draw by the Nigerian team, each side scoring three goals.

TWO GRANDSTANDS

Then United Nations Day was observed with pomp, and there was a massed Church Service organised by the Christian Council in connection with the International Christian Conference held at the University College, Legon, in December.

There are two grandstands at the Stadium, the one in the west has a covered stand with an uncovered 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 towers above the centre of a semi-circle of terraced steps for standing spectators. This eastern 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,

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 Shai Hills, was given free to the Club by the Manche of Prampram, Nene Annorkwei, who is patron of the Club. The tow car which launches the plane into the air was sold to the Club by the United African Company of Ghana almost for a song!

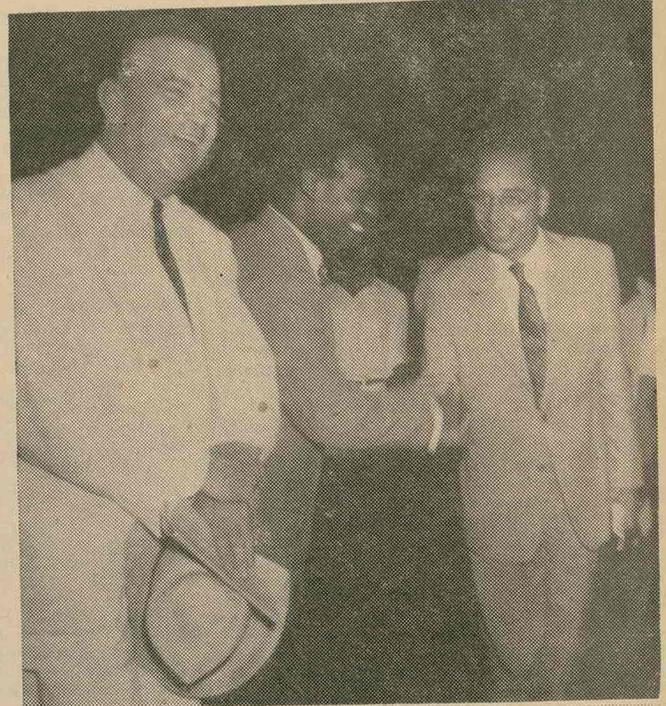
Colonel Skelton of the Ministry of the Interior tells me that the Club which is not quite one year old has made good progress all round. A syndicate formed by members of the Club have purchased a second craft, a sail-plane, which can remain for long periods in the air under good conditions, thereby giving opportunity for qualified gliders to improve on their performances. Recently, flying time of 81 minutes was achieved in the new craft as against 65 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

By
P. D. Quartey, 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 that deals with their sport. They are all affiliated to their respective International Sports Federations, and, in that way, bring Ghana into the field of world sport.

*Sir Leslie M'Carthy
welcoming Dr. Kwame
Nkrumah to one of the
Sport events at the
Accra Stadium. On the
left is the late Major
M. K. N. Collens 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.*



SOME MEMBERS OF THE ACCRA GLIDING CLUB

Left to Right: Mr. Braithwaite; Mr. Peter Bird; A young enthusiast; Mrs. Mitchell; Mrs. Smece; Mr. Ronald Smece; Mr. Norman Foreman; Mrs. Tiede; Mr. Carl Tiede; Lt. Col. Skelton; Mr. Frank Handscomb and Mr. Stewart Mitchell.

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 Ghanaians should take 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

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 still 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 M'Carthy, who has been ably assisted by a large number 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.

certificates of competency to successful members of the Club.

Further information can be obtained from the Secretary, care Colonel Skelton, P. O. Box 1115, Accra.

* A flying time of 2 hours 19 minutes has been reported since this article was written. The first cross-country flight from the Accra Gliding Club was made on Sunday, March 23 by Mr. G. Burgess, the Chief Flying Instructor, in the new Spatz Sailplane. The flight was over a triangular route from Afienuya, via Lawlawvaw, Dodowah and back to Afienuya, a total distance of approximately 36 miles. The time taken to cover this circuit was 2hrs. 2min.—ED.

SPORTS — THE PERFORMANCE

VIEWED from the point of international competitions, sport during the first year of Ghana's Independence was one of almost complete failure. In the six annual competitions against Nigeria, our national teams were victorious at hockey and gained some partial successes at table-tennis and football.

But it is not altogether right to think of Ghana sport in 1957 in terms of these competitions alone. Outside the playing fields, a number of successes were achieved, outstanding among which was the settlement of the long-standing dispute which had kept Ghana football several years back.

In the month of Independence, Ghana's representative cricket team failed in their annual fixture against Nigeria. The team was out-played in every department of the game by the Nigerians who gave a most impressive display of sound batting, accurate bowling and tight fielding to gain a well-deserved victory.

Following this defeat, our athletes succumbed to Nigeria at Ibadan, losing the team championship trophies for both the men and the women.

Meritorious Performance

But here, Ghana had the consolation in the outstanding individual performances of some of her representatives—performances which bore marks of the useful training that visits to this country by top-ranking American athletes had enabled them to receive. R. M. Garber and R. A. Kotei both jumped 6ft 6ins. to take first and second places respectively, beating the two crack Nigerian jumpers who had made their impression in previous Olympic and Commonwealth Games.

The success of Yeboah in the shot-put was another meritorious performance from unexpected quarters. Our girls too, although losing, showed promising form, especially in the sprints and the 80 yards hurdles which was won by Helena Quartey-Papafio. Indeed, as it turned out, it was lack of experience which finally made them lose.

Mid-way through the year, Ghana received another shock in boxing. Attu Clotey, our most accomplished welterweight boxer, whose non-title fights had inspired great confidence among boxing circles here and in Britain, again failed to win the Empire welterweight title, losing on points to the holder, George Barnes, in Australia.

This was Clotey's second defeat by Barnes.

At home, boxing made little progress in Accra but enjoyed much popularity in the Regions.

Four boxers returned home from overseas—Abe Quartey, Nye Ankrah, Sani Armstrong (who later returned to the U.K.) and Andrews Martey; but of those who remained to campaign in the United Kingdom, Aryee Jackson created the greatest impression and was nominated a contender for the Empire featherweight championship—an honour which the Nigerian, Hogan "Kid" Bassey, held before he won the world title.

Peter Cobblah and Tommy Tagoe also showed promise and were rated within the top 15 in their respective weight divisions.

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 offset this series of defeats and inactivity came the settlement of the long-standing football dispute which had plagued the sport to the point of confusion and 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 to 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 Matthews visit did more than that. Indirectly, it brought a more peaceful atmosphere which aided 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 auspices 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 the 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 Azikiwe 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—two footballers and two athletes—to study coaching at the Sports University in Cologne.

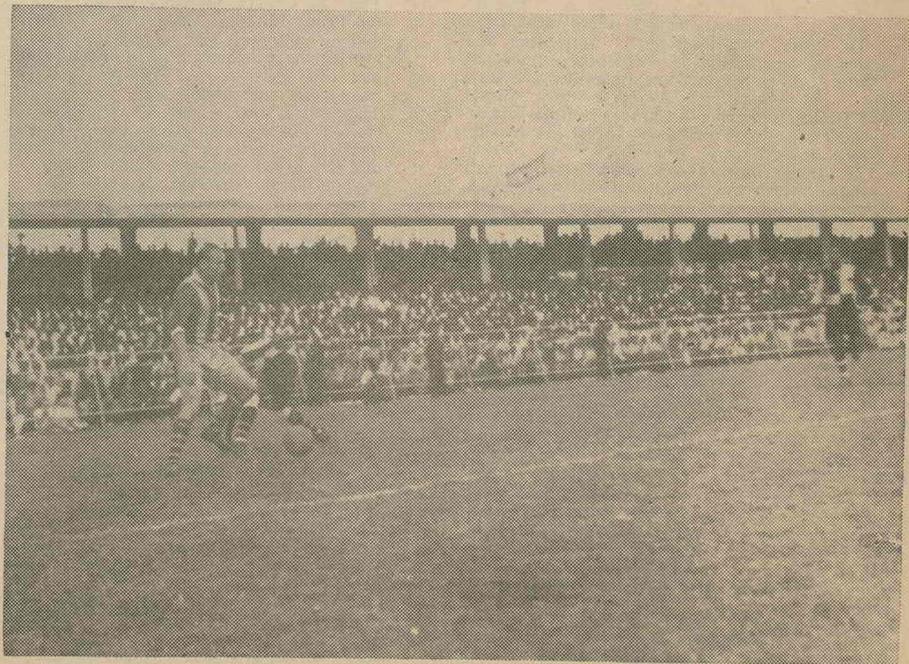
These and many other things to follow, indicate that the gloom that descended upon Ghana sports in 1957, was only the darkness before dawn. The atmosphere is becoming clearer now and Ghana sports can now look forward to prosperity.

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. Ohene Djan, organised two very successful competitions—the Independence anniversary regional competition for the coveted Prime Minister's £250-Silver Cup which Ashanti finally won by defeating Eastern Region by four goals to two and the "Aspro Cup" competition in which eight of the country's top teams took part. The final will be fought out on March 30 at the Accra Sports Stadium between Kumasi Kotoko and Accra Hearts of Oak. (Kotoko beat Hearts 4-2—ED.)



The late A. H. R. JOSEPH

His death was one of the saddest events of the year.



Stanley Matthews, the soccer maestro in action, playing for his guest-club, Accra Hearts of Oak, against Kumasi Kotoko at the Accra Sports Stadium.

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' organisation 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. Kwame Nkrumah and his Convention People's 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 standard 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 well-being of the country's farmers, the Council has established three Departments:

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

FUNCTIONS:

1. PUBLICITY AND EDUCATION

- (a) To control a Propaganda Unit which shall disseminate the views and agricultural policies of the Government, the Cocoa Marketing Board, the Agricultural Development Corporation and the United Ghana Farmers' Council to farmers.
- (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 within their annual income.
- (d) To educate farmers on efficient grading of cocoa 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 threshing and hauling rice, machines for maize shelling, machines for dusting and storage of maize; also incubators, etc.
- (b) To organize demonstrations of the use of such machines 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 castor plants, potato, soya beans, etc., and inspiring farmers to grow them.
- (d) To make experimental farms of cocoa in the cocoa-growing areas and adopt modern methods for farmers to copy.
- (e) To arrange 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. and
 - (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 any 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 organisations 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:

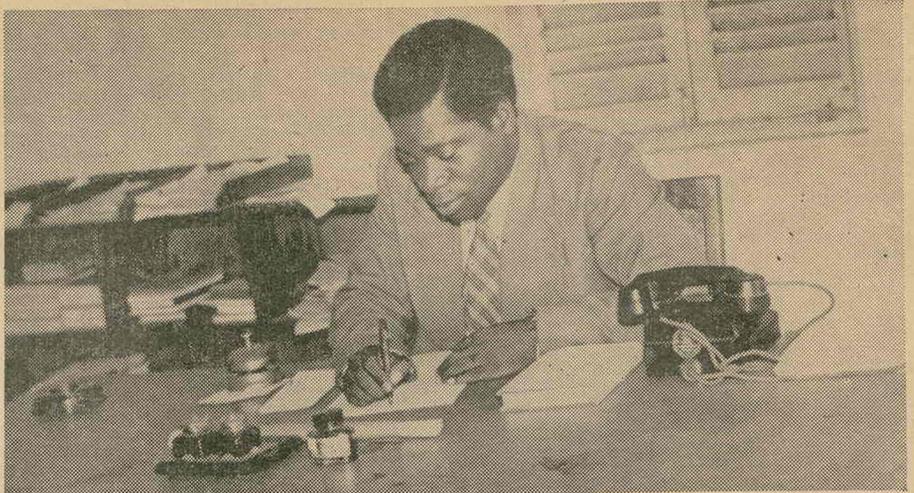
- (1) That the General Secretary should write to the Prime Minister, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, and his colleagues to congratulate them for leading the whole country to independence and wish them success, best of luck and many years' stay in office.
- (2) That the United Ghana Farmers' Council should offer its sincere thanks to the Government for its official recognition of the Council and also to reaffirm the Council's unflinching support for the Government.
- (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 Ghana is anxious to take its proper place in the comity of nations, it is fit and proper for its officially recognised farmers' organisation to join the International Farmers' Organisation.

As we take stock of the achievements of the Farmers' Council during this 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.



Martin Appiah-Danquah at work in his Accra office.

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. And when such industries are established in the spirit and letter of partnership of capital and management, the Government is particularly anxious that every facility possible should be given to ensure success.

During the period under review, there have been a few notable examples of such undertakings taking the field in Ghana, especially in the small-scale enterprises which all the authorities agree are most suited to the peculiar circumstances of such a young and relatively under-developed country such as Ghana.

One such industry which was established in Ghana during the first year of Ghana's attainment to independence is the Ghana Manufacturing Company Limited which manufactures articles in great demand in every

home in the country.

Travel bags, "zipp" bags, plastic buckets, hand bags, brief cases, 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 African staff of about twenty-eight were specially trained locally by the Company's manager, Mr. J. Philippi who has been in the trade all his life.

Thus African labour have 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 do 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 processes of cutting the material used in making the articles, making, machining and finishing are wonderful experience which the Ghanaian personnel are daily gaining as 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 Nigeria have evinced in 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 Hongkong."

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 abstract 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 enviable 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 Amekoafia, 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 represented 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 impressive 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 what is typically 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



Picture shows "Miss Ghana 1957" (centre) with Mrs. M. B. Simms, (left) and Miss. E. Asafu-Adjaye at a reception in the Board Room of The United Africa Company, Unilever House, London. Miss Ghana was the guest of the Company for three days when she visited London in April last year. Similar honours await "Miss Ghana 1958" when she visits London in May.

last year—the Monica days—have emphasized 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 coating the face with thick layers of "pancake" was concerned.

Varied 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 hair-dos galore—and all showed delightful evidence of

general *penchant* of our womanhood to please and attract.

And the fortunate winner, Miss Odofole Acquaye of Accra, was really proud of the gorgeous kente cloth presented to her by Mrs. Florence Inkumsah, wife of Ghana's Minister of Housing.

Next in importance was the annual "Miss Odwira" competition held at a dance at Akropong to round off the celebration of the Odwira festival by the people of Akwapim.

So much importance was attached to this contest that the Nifahene of the State, Nana Otutu Ababio 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.

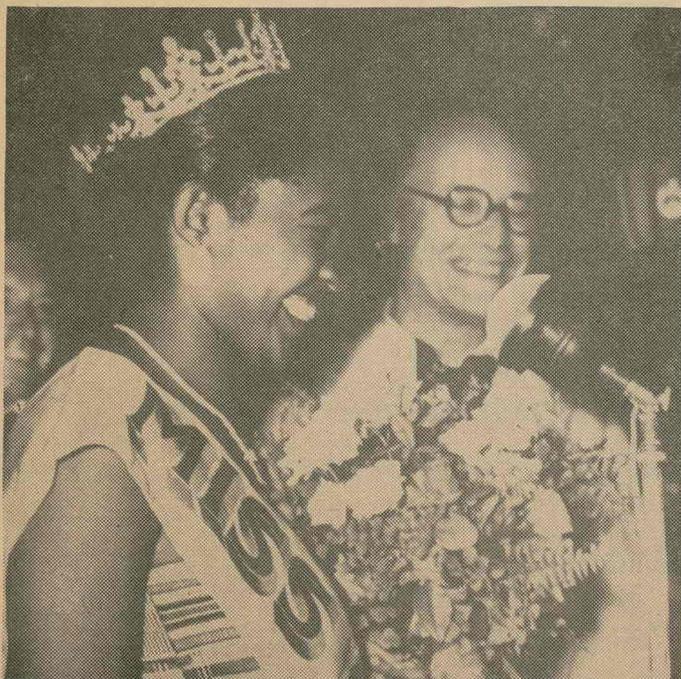
Tough Battle

Now we travel to Ashanti where the battle was for the title "Miss Ashanti". A few days to the competitions, hundreds of glamour girls poured into Kumasi, capital of Ashanti. And, make no mistake, when the contest opened at the annual Revellers' Dance held at the Premph 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? Spinsters, look out! She was Mrs. Helena Aggrey, 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 Konongo Gold Mines' African Club and was organised by the Ashanti-Akim Social 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 Afuah Amoakwaa 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-VOLTA TOGOLAND

DEVELOPMENT works carried out in the Trans-Volta Togoland Region during the past year include pipe-borne water supplies for Ho, Kpandu, Worawora; electricity supply for Ho; maternity clinics in the Buem-Krachi District, and a 52-bed hospital at Adidome 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 building, or a minor water supply 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 Adidome 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 population of the Frafra and Zuarungu districts in Damongo in the Gonja district. The scheme is a combined operation embracing, apart from a Land Planning Committee, a number of Government Departments.

People who have been resettled have been allotted farming lands and loaned seeds for planting and every 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, Nandon and Bimbilla water supplies and an addition of a labour ward to the Mission Hospital at Nandon 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 Egala. — General Manager: Mr. Harry Dodoo.

In March, 1957 — Independence Week — an exhibition designed to put Ghana cocoa on the map was opened at Olympia in London by the then Ghana High Commissioner, Mr. T. Hutton-Mills, before a large crowd. It was at this exhibition that the Ghana Coat-of-arms was unveiled. Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II had a preview of it and was shown round the Stand by the Board's Publicity Officer, Mr. F. Therson-Cofie.

Some 600 people called daily on the Stand to gain information about cocoa export, its cropping, production, preparation, marketing and the use of the Board's funds.

Model cocoa trees were provided to lend brilliancy to the Stand, costing a little over £2,000, manned by the Board's Publicity Officer and some Ghana 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 Government for the erection of 10 Health Centres at Kete-Krachi, Kadjebi, Sampa, Nkoranza, Akrokerri, Suhum, Asseseo, Swedru, Tikobo and Akropong near Dunkwa.

In August, 1957, the Board allocated the sum of £166,000 for a secondary school to be built at Swedru. Work on it has begun under the supervision of the Consultant, Mr. H. F. Winful.

The Board has undertaken to run a river transport service on the Tano river to facilitate the evacuation of cocoa from the fertile areas around Elubo and Alenda Wharf.

In this connection, the Board voted in August 1957 the sum of £200,000 for this project the foundation stone of which arrangements are now being made to be laid. The Board is constructing wharves, cocoa sheds and other buildings in the areas in question.

During the first week of October, 1957, the Prime Minister, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, laid the foundation stone of the Board's new offices on Station Road, Accra, at a colourful ceremony. Some 300 guests, including Cabinet Ministers, Chiefs, licensed buying agents, farmers and Government officials, attended the function. The cost of the building which may be completed towards the end of the current year is about half a million pounds.

In November, 1957, the Board voted the sum of £68,000 for the establishment of two Technical Field Units to operate in the Northern Region.

During the middle of November, 1957, the Board, through its chairman, Mr. Imoru Egala, presented to the Director of Social Welfare, Mr. P. F. du Sautoy, a cheque for £12,000 out of a total allocation of £39,000 for the construction of the 36-mile Forifori—Amankwakrom road in the Kwahu district. This road will facilitate the transportation of cocoa in the Afram plains.

The planning of the bridge as well as preliminary work is in progress. Equipment has been provided and the work is to start in earnest soon.

Early this year, the Board paid to the Ghana Educational Trust the sum of £2½ million for the building and running of Secondary Schools in cocoa-growing areas. Building of these schools will begin this year.

The object of this move is not only designed to give secondary education to sons and daughters of cocoa farmers, but also to encourage scholars in the rural towns to continue their education in their own areas. This will avoid expenses incurred through travelling to other parts of the country to find admission

F. Therson-Cofie,
Publicity Officer, C.M.B.

AGRICULTURAL
DEVELOPMENT
CORPORATION

Chairman: Mr. J. K. A. Quashie.

General Manager: C. F. Amoo Gottfried

The most spectacular of the Corporation's activities are schemes for the establishment of cocoa and oil palm estates, poultry, pineapple, tobacco, banana and coffee farms, fishing and boat-building and mechanical agriculture in which great progress was made during the year.

On the two pineapple estates, some 900 to 1,000 pineapples are harvested each week and are canned at the Government experimental canning plant at Accra. Site for a third farm has been acquired.

These pineapple farms are, however, being established primarily to supply their produce to a cannery which the Industrial Development Corporation intends to establish and it is hoped that some 1,000 acres will be under cultivation by the time the cannery comes into operation.

Negotiations have been conducted for a site at Kukurantumi where the Corporation hopes to start the first of three cocoa estates. The estate, which will be run on a co-operative basis, will combine plantation development with peasant ownership.

An oil palm estate is being developed at Sese for the Corporation by managing agents. Some 3,000 acres have been acquired and planted with 140,000 specially selected high-yielding oil palm seeds imported from Nigeria. It is expected that this plantation will come into partial bearing in 1961 and into full bearing two years later.

The Corporation has started poultry farms at Takoradi and Kumasi where eggs are produced for sale locally; in addition to eggs, the Corporation also prepares poultry food for sale to other farmers.

The Marketing Section is responsible for sale and grading of certain produce of Ghana, both locally and overseas. The section at present deals with the export of palm kernels, copra, coffee and shea-nuts. Its purchases are made through buying agents at prices fixed by the Corporation.

The Loans Section, which formerly formed part of the Ministry of Agriculture, exists to aid the small farmers to expand their production. Under the scheme a fund of £100,000 has been placed at the disposal of the Corporation by the Government and from this loans are given to applicants.

Substantial assistance

On first application "Test Loans", not exceeding £20, are issued to farmers. Such loans are intended to give borrowers an opportunity to prove that they can use the money wisely and can be depended upon to pay it back together with interest. Applicants who pass this test and produce evidence that they did in fact increase their food production, stand a good chance of obtaining more substantial assistance on second and subsequent application. In no case, however, does a loan exceed one hundred pounds. Loans have been granted to applicants for the cultivation of additional acreage of food farms, for the development of cash crops, other than cocoa, and for livestock development.

There is a separate arrangement regarding loans to fishermen. Applicants who wish to buy motor fishing vessels are required to provide twenty-five per cent of the combined 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 places orders with the manufacturer. The vessels are then given to the fishermen on a hire-purchase basis for a four-year period.

The Loans scheme has proved very popular. At the beginning of the year, no less than £95,272 has been given out on loan to 4,323 farmers, with 26,735 applications for test loans pending.

The Corporation has recently announced a £27,000 National Food Distribution Scheme which is designed to ensure even distribution of foodstuff, thereby solving the problem of shortage in certain areas and raising the standard of living in the principal towns of the country.

The Corporation will, under the scheme, establish wholesale storage depots for fish and meat, foodstuff of all kinds as well as garden eggs and pepper. The Corporation will buy them and store them for equitable distribution.

The scheme has already started in Northern Ghana initially to relieve food shortage in the Navrongo area.

The Corporation held a successful Agricultural Show during the Independence Anniversary celebrations which attracted a large number of visitors.

"New Ghana"

INDUSTRIAL 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 luxury hotel, the Ambassador, which it was the responsibility of the Corporation to equip, staff and organise to a standard that would ensure comfort, efficiency and general satisfaction to its guests, especially those who had come from abroad for the Independence celebrations.

The Corporation was further entrusted with the responsibility for the management of loans invested in other new undertakings, West African Pictures (Ghana) Limited and Guinea Press Limited.

The Corporation, apart from the above undertakings, has fifteen Subsidiary Companies all of whose interests are held exclusively by the Corporation.

Besides those, however, the Corporation has interests in eight Associated Companies. In both categories, the Corporation has made considerable progress during the year.

Of particular interest are experiments that were carried out during the year in the factory of the Ghana Cigar Company (I.D.C.) Limited in Accra on the production of cased leaf tobacco (black strap) which is a popular importation from abroad involving the expenditure of valuable foreign currency.

The experiments have met with an appreciable measure of success and it is hoped that, before long, locally grown tobacco can be successfully processed to commercially acceptable standard.

Another product which is an important item in the life of the people of the rural areas is matches, and the Ghana Match Company (I.D.C.) Limited which is ideally sited at Kade has put finishing touches to its equipping, staffing and organisation during the year and it is expected to go into production any time from now.

The success of the Pioneer Biscuit Company Limited which came into production before the Christmas is a strong justification of the wisdom of the policy of joint participation in economically sound enterprises as a means of encouraging investment.

The Pioneer Biscuit Company in which Edward Nassar & Company Limited and the Corporation have equal interests has a fine modern factory in Kumasi and "Pioneer" biscuits have met with enthusiastic reception and bid fair to become a household word throughout Ghana and, eventually, in other West African territories.

Other undertakings have made progress during the year. Mention must be made of the excellent work

being done by the Ghana Laundries (I.D.C.) Limited in providing first-class laundry and dry-cleaning facilities to its rapidly increasing number of customers. The operation of the establishment has been so successful that a receiving and delivery centre has been opened in the city for the convenience of customers and to relieve the inevitable congestion at the factory.

The I.D.C. Furniture and Joinery Limited continues to make progress. Considered to be the best equipped in West Africa and applying some of the most modern techniques and skills in the industry, the Company has produced furniture of a standard that can compare favourably with any in the world. The exquisite beauty and dependable utility of the furniture and fittings in the luxury Ambassador Hotel bear eloquent testimony to the excellence of its products.

Of interest to those who believe in the preservation and development of our indigenous works of art, the Company has stepped up the activities of its salesroom in Accra which is actively and profitably engaged in the sale of locally carved handicrafts which is the main source of assistance to Ghana craftsmen.

The Company proposes to organise shortly export business in handicrafts and thus continue to provide Ghana craftsmen with steady and gainful employment. When the scheme is implemented and gets going, it will provide just that amount of fillip necessary to resuscitate and refurbish an industry which is slowly but steadily dwindling.

The Corporation is actively engaged in the development of an Industrial Estate in Accra which is important to the industrialisation of the Accra area on a small-scale basis. Of particular importance to the health and beauty of the capital is the fact that the industrial estates would help to solve the problem of small miscellaneous industries, such as small carpentry and fitting workshops and tin-smithies and other industrial oddments which clutter the city.

The Estates Department of the Corporation have put in a great deal of work by way of preparatory investigation, planning and cost estimation. A leading firm of Engineering Consultants have already issued a preliminary report on a proposed site of 240 acres.

The field to be covered in so vast and complex an organisation is so wide that it is impossible to do adequate justice to the excellent progress that has been made in all sections of its activities. But it will suffice to say, for the purpose of this report, that much was achieved during the year under review and much is planned to be done during the second year of Ghana's Independence.

Moses Danquah

NEW TREND IN HOUSING ...

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!

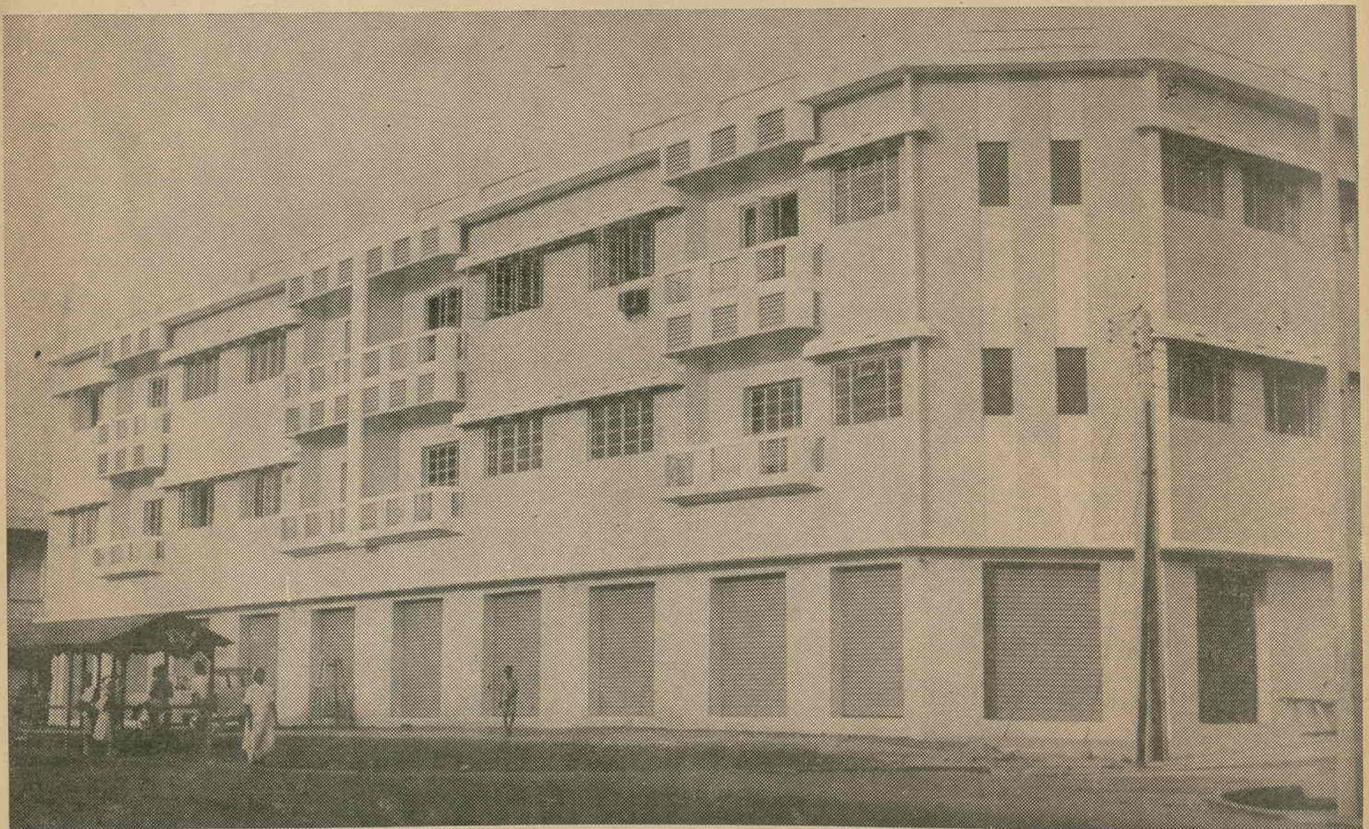
Perhaps the first year of independence has provided the beginning of a new architectural era in Ghana. Who knows?

“FUTURIST” says the keynote is beauty blended with simplicity.



“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 Nsawam Road Junction, Adabraka, Accra, built by Messrs F. & M. Khoury of Nsawam. 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 with regional and sub-regional branches at the following places: Accra, Winneba, Cape Coast, Tarkwa, Asuem, Tafo, Kumasi, Mampong (Ashanti), Tamale, Bolgatanga, Kpandu, Mpraeso, Nsawam, Saltpond, Takoradi, Asamankese, Koforidua, Juaso, Obuasi, Sunyani, Yendi, Navrongo and Akpafu.

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 in pensions to bring them into line with Government Disability Pensions. This estimate was set at £18,000 per annum. We are in fact paying out now at the annual rate of £17,753. There are 449 pensioners on our books some of whom live as far away as Duala in the French Cameroons, Niamey in French Niger and Sokoto and Gwandu in Nigeria.

At the time of my last report we had Rent-Free villages in operation at:

Accra ...	60 residents
Kumasi ...	80 "
Tamale ...	8 "
Yendi ...	16 "

Since then a further £2,000 has been expended on improvements at Accra village. Another village to cost £6,000 has been started at Bolgatanga and as soon as the rains are over a village will be built at Navrongo. The latter two villages will, in the first instance, each accommodate 12 families. If it is found there is a demand for these houses, further accommodation will be added.

Friends give help

Except for Tamale, all villages have land attached 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, plantations of sisal, kapok, mangoes and firewood.

We have an instructor touring the villages teaching the residents sisal mat making and grass basket and hat making. The trainees beat and dye their own sisal and sell the products in the local markets. Two mosques are under construction in the village at Kumasi.

Last Christmas, all residents received a woollen jersey and two heavy blankets as a Christmas present. They were also 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 African staff 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 £2,000 per annum. This has not been drawn since 1955 and Government was thanked for its kind assistance and advised that this is no longer required.

Accra Hall has had additional improvements put in at a cost of over £2,000. This has been money well invested as the Hall now brings in £25 for each dance or social function plus the electricity charges. 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 is to 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 reading law by night has done so well that the Legion has now accepted the financial commitment for fees, etc., so far, at a cost of £606. The case 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 amputees in the country now have three artificial limbs. 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 as that which has been built up in Ghana since the war.

"So impressive is this that we are attaching the report by 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 Officer to whose imagination 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 Damongo, and put in reserve. Amputees sometimes have to come in due to stump shrinkage. In these 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:

- very vague as to the situation of their villages,
- 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 this country. Sadly enough, these aged ex-servicemen seldom live long to enjoy their pensions.

Widows and dependents 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 careers in the Regiment and pays for the education of fourteen children of deceased ex-servicemen. It also pays for the maintenance of one orphan with the Child Care Society.



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

Lately, the supply of wheeled 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 bill.

The Legion employment bureau continues to function most satisfactorily. At the start, jobs were obtained purely through personal friends but now 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 Service.

We do like to get an ex-serviceman into employment as soon as he is discharged, as a few months' sitting round the market-place 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 standard 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. All cases are first 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 unemployed ex-servicemen and their dependants. There is the usual recurring crop of applications for

- Replacement of lost Discharge Books.
- Supply of medal ribbons.
- Assistance to re-roof houses.
- Complaints by Government Pensioners
- Burial fees in respect of ex-servicemen who die destitute.
- Re-testing for heavy vehicle driving licences.
- Minor financial assistance.
- 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 last year, there was a football match between our village and the village just two miles away.

Dentu of course is 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 supposed to be kicked. He stands abreast of the goal-keeper and, as soon as the ball is kicked, he and the goal-keeper dash out parallel to 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, quite naturally, Dentu decided to smash it to 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 but, alas! the goal-post was between the foot 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 claimed 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 Anti, the son of our village letter-writer, returned from Britain after four years' studies. He is a lawyer, the only one from our village. The day of his arrival was a great one for all of us.

The green car

He arrived late in the afternoon from Accra, in a large green car that had a flag on it.

We had all been warned of his arrival, so I didn't understand why his father looked surprised to see almost the whole town turning out to meet him. The chief was there and so were his drummers and our girls. One of the girls, Akosua Afranie, was the girl-friend long before the boy left for his studies overseas. She was dressed in Kente. She looked really beautiful.

Adolf Anti alighted from the car. He wore a dark suit and a hat that looked like a cooking-pot. I understand that this is the hat the fashionable youngmen in Britain wear. He looked very impressive though somewhat changed. For one thing, his skin looked a shade lighter than it was when he was leaving for Britain. Our catechist said that if he had lived in Britain a bit longer he would have become red.

Libation was poured by the letter-writer-father and drinks were served. In fact, everybody was happy. We have decided to vote him into Assembly. He is a very clever man and he can help the Government to make our village very nice.

During the independence celebrations, many of our people went to the large town about forty miles from our village and they came back to tell us all sorts of stories. This year our chief beat gong-gong to the effect that no one should go to the large town for the celebrations and that any one found or caught breaking the order would be fined £15.

We have done a lot within these twelve months to brighten up life in our village. We were able to collect £400 with which we have built our community centre. The trouble now is what we should do at the centre. Some people are suggesting that we hold dances there, others are saying that we should have night classes and still some have already started

playing draughts and Ludo at the place. There is a saying now in our village: **If you want somebody and he is not in his house or gone to his farm, you are sure to see him at the Community Centre.** It is true, you know.

We are thinking seriously of changing the chairman of our local council. He is the postal agent and, what is worse, he does not come from our village. Since he came into office he has not been able to construct a single public lavatory. We last advised him that all people breeding pigs must be made to stop the filthy trade but he has not done anything about that. He does not respect us.

We have unanimously agreed to elect the letter-writer as our new chairman. This discovery of the man's potentialities as a good thinker was made shortly after his son arrived from England as a full-fledged barrister.

Ebenezer Amofa, 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 Ebenezer. 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 Ghana with the result that, they claim, "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 "new literates"—men, women and children—and contain humour, sports, articles on morals and ethics as well as traditions and culture and local and world news. Especial care is taken to have on the front pages topical or current news. Pictures are supplied by the Information Services Department. Occasionally, poems, idioms and the like are also published. A popular feature is the back page cartoon strip which depicts 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 Bureau would then pass into the hands of the Government and it would become a unit of the Department of Information Services.

The present Director and Managing Editor of the Bureau are UNESCO personnel.* Recently the Bureau was presented with a small "Rotaprint" machine by UNESCO as part of its equipment grant to Ghana.

Another vernacular publication is the religious quarterly, *Kristofu Abofo* (Twi and Ga) published by the Presbyterian Church.

There are a few "house magazines" and newsletters published by some commercial and industrial houses.

The *Unicorn* 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 Swanmill, Accra.

The *Unicorn* took its present form as a magazine in January, 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, schools, 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* does a useful service by making available news of the activities of the various compo-

nent branches and the men and women engaged in them, thereby bringing them into one family working for one common cause.

The *C. M. B. Newsletter*, a quarterly magazine published by the Ghana Cocoa Marketing Board, designed to provide information about the Board for farmers, licensed buying agents, the press and the general public, is slowly and steadily achieving its objective. Copies are regularly sent to many countries including the United Kingdom, Germany, the United States of America, India, South Africa, France and Italy in addition to a long local list.

The editor, Mr. Fred Therson-Cofie who is also the Board's Publicity Officer, writes: "Past issues have contained useful matter relating to purchases of cocoa, the work of the licensed buying agents, the Technical Mechanical Field Unit attached to the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development which the Board maintains, news from cocoa-growing areas, sales of Ghana cocoa abroad, the Board's financial operations, development projects in various districts, reports on the scholarship scheme and activities of the Board's students studying abroad."

The United Ghana Farmers' Council are producing their own "house magazine", *The Modern Ghana Farmer*, which is expected to make its debut on Saturday, March 29, and it is anticipated that when these columns are written next year the report on this new addition will be one of devoted and vigorous service to the cause of the farmers of this country.

*It has just been announced that Mr. S. K. Otoo, M.P., senior editor of the Bureau, has been appointed officer-in-charge in succession to Mr. E. L. Read, Junior, who was loaned to the Bureau by UNESCO from March 1956 to March 1958 (*Daily Graphic*, March 28, 1958).

ADVERTISEMENT INDEX

	Page
<i>Singer Sewing Machine Co. Ltd.</i>	Inside Front Cover
<i>Texaco</i>	2
<i>U. T. C.</i>	4
<i>Mobil Oil Ghana Ltd.</i>	8
<i>A. G. Leventis & Co. Ltd.</i>	9
<i>John Holt</i>	10
<i>I. D. C.</i>	12
<i>Ghana Manufacturing Co. Ltd.</i>	19
<i>Additrom</i>	26
<i>Bankoto Agencies Ltd.</i>	26
<i>S. C. O. A. (Technical Dept.)</i>	30
<i>Metropole Hotel</i>	32
<i>Publicity Promotions</i>	32
<i>U. A. C. (Motors)</i>	Inside Back Cover
<i>U. A. C.</i>	Back Cover

—ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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*The Ghana Graphic Co. for the pictures on pages 16 and 22 (the Gliding Club) and for lending us their Oscar Tsedze to do us the story on page 25.

*Our contributors for giving up their valuable time to oblige us.

*West African Publicity for advertisements.

EDITOR

GHANA IN WORLD AFFAIRS

(Continued from page 7)

Ghana from the thralldom 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 to Accra to confer decorations on him. 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 Shahed.

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 of the Lebanon.

In connection with the forthcoming conference of Independent African States which will begin in Accra on April 15, 1958, a delegation led by Mr. Ako Adjei, Minister of Justice, visited the seven capitals of the participating nations, Sudan, Ethiopia, Egypt, Libya, Tunisia, Morocco and Liberia from Monday, February 10, and returned on Wednesday, March 5, the eve of the Independence Anniversary celebrations.

The purpose of the mission, which was reported to have been successful wherever they went, was to discuss, according to the Ghana News Agency, "technical details and other arrangements for the conference."

Other members of the delegation were Mr. George Padmore, Adviser on African Affairs, and Mr. A. B. B. Kofi, Ministry of Defence and External Affairs.

The year ended with the arrival of delegations and messages of congratulations from several nations throughout the world in connection with the first Independence anniversary celebrations.

Edited and published by
MOSES DANQUAH

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* Remember, if your goods are not selling, if your services are not being sought, if your ideas are not reaching the public, then you have only one thing to do... GET IN TOUCH WITH PUBLICITY PROMOTIONS.

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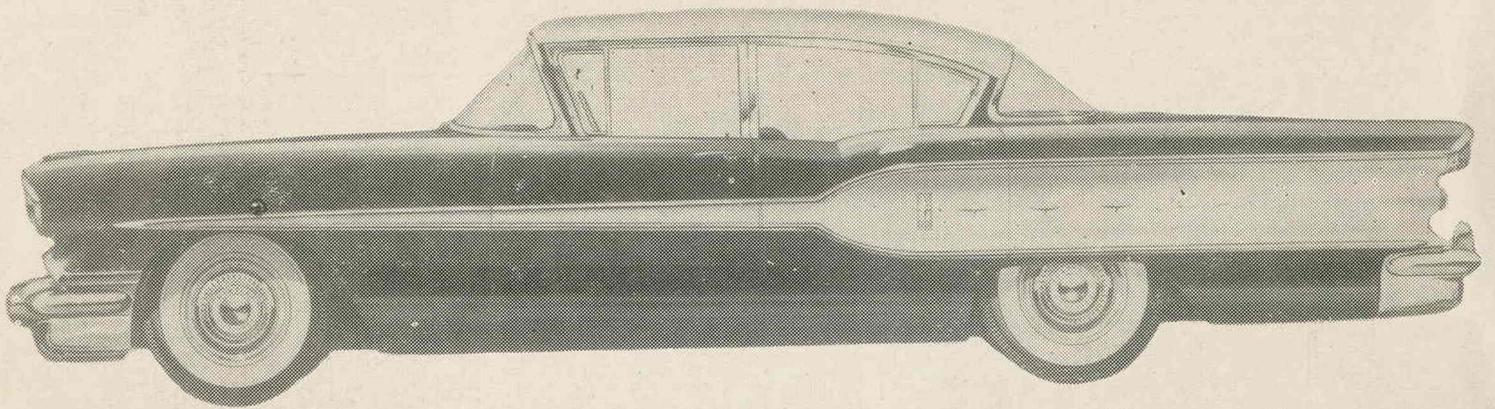
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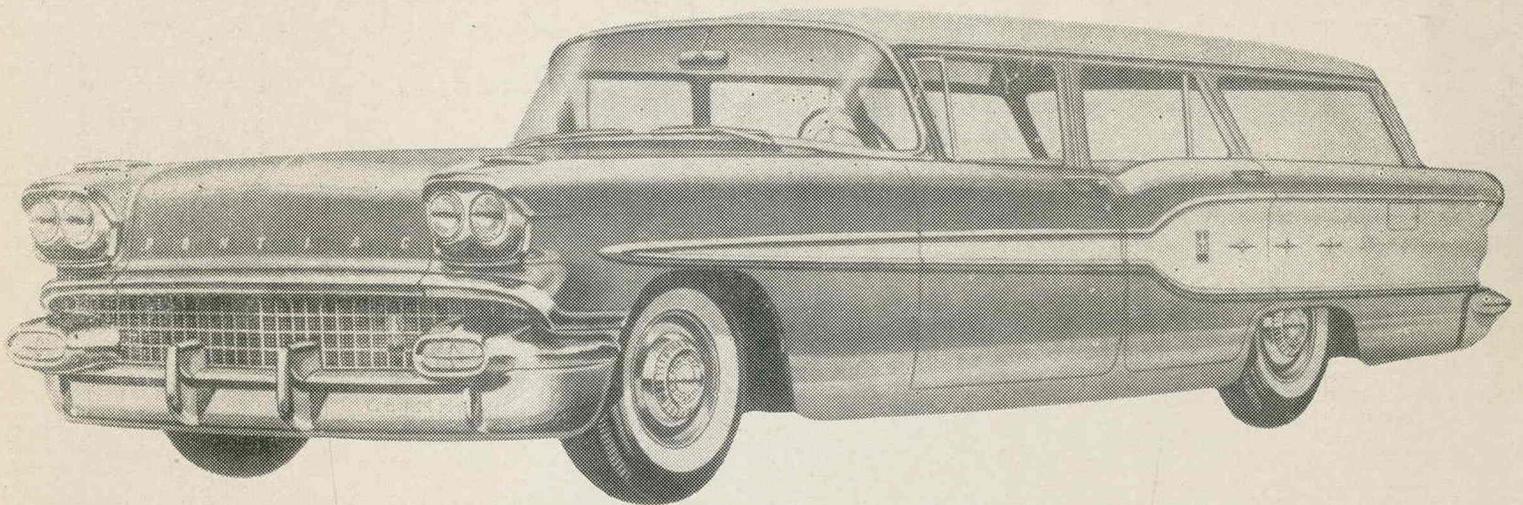
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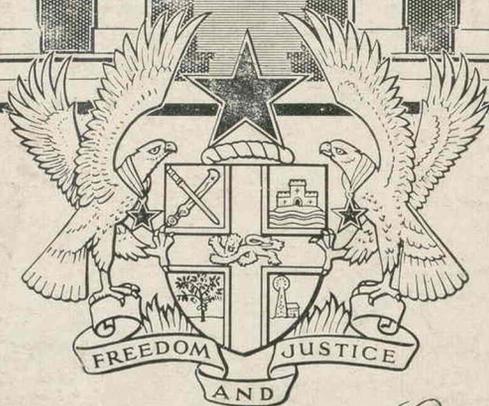
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