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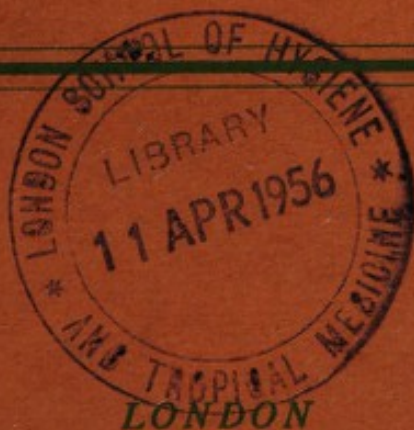
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COLONIAL REPORTS

Gold Coast

1954



HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
1956

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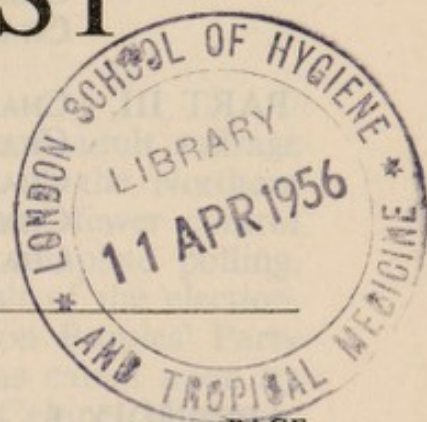
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COLONIAL OFFICE

REPORT ON THE GOLD COAST

FOR THE YEAR

1954



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NOTE: In some cases the figures for 1953 have been revised and do not correspond with those given in the 1953 Report.

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PART I

General Review

IN June the first general election based on universal adult suffrage and the secret ballot was held in the Gold Coast. In the Northern Territories, where great distances were involved and fewer control staff were available, two days were required to complete polling. Elsewhere, only one day was necessary. As a result of the election, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, the leader of the Convention Peoples' Party and Prime Minister in the former Government, was called upon by the Governor to form a new Government. A list of Cabinet Ministers, Ministerial Secretaries and members of the Legislative Assembly as at the 31st of December, 1954, appears in Part III of this report, at Chapter 3.

The Gold Coast (Constitution) Order in Council, 1954, effected many changes in the structure of Government. There are no longer three *ex-officio* expatriate Cabinet Ministers, nor six special members for commerce and the mines. There is now no Ministry of Justice, and the Attorney-General's Office has been merged into the new Ministry of the Interior. The Ministry of Defence and External Affairs no longer exists but the subjects are handled, in the main, by the Governor's Office.

The post of Chief Secretary was also abolished, Sir Reginald Saloway, formerly Chief Secretary and Minister of Defence and External Affairs, and Mr. E. Norton Jones, formerly Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Defence and External Affairs, retired from the service. Sir Patrick Branigan, the late Minister of Justice, also retired. Mr. G. Hadow was appointed Deputy Governor and Mr. K. Tours, the former Minister of Finance, was appointed to the new post of Economic Adviser.

Mr. T. M. K. Mercer, formerly Chairman of the Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Board, was appointed the first African Gold Coast Commissioner in London; later in the year, Mr. T. Hutton Mills, formerly Minister of Health, joined him as his Deputy.

At the Commemoration Service held at the War Memorial on the 9th November, a party of African Officer Cadets from the Command Training School were in attendance. Their smart bearing was conspicuous. During December, a party of Ministers from other West African territories, who were in the Gold Coast attending the Army Advisory Council of West Africa, witnessed an impressive fire-power display staged at the Command Training School.

A great number of new buildings are being erected: this development is by no means confined to the large towns. New District and Local Council offices are much in evidence as one drives through

the rural areas. A fine new hall for the Gold Coast Legion is nearing completion in Accra.

In the realm of sport, the Gold Coast sent a team to compete in the Empire Games at Vancouver; although only one bronze medal was earned, the team gained valuable experience. There is an upsurge of enthusiasm for sport as a whole throughout the country. New football, hockey, cricket and athletic clubs are being formed; and particular enthusiasm is shown for boxing, no doubt as a result of the success of Gold Coast boxers in the United Kingdom.

The mass literacy campaign has been attended with considerable success; and in its train can be seen a desire by the people of the rural areas to know more of what is taking place, not only in the Gold Coast, but also in the outside world. This is exemplified in the many hundreds of requests from remote villages for the installation of a wireless rediffusion service. Development, a higher standard of living and the provision of amenities are major topics of conversation. Government has initiated a drive to provide two basic necessities, good communications and supplies of pure drinking water. There is a universal demand for better roads, more feeder roads, piped water supplies, electricity and radio-rediffusion stations. Many local councils are enthusiastic to improve amenities by means of self-help and community labour. This is indeed a great step forward in the encouragement of civic pride.

In the 1953 report, mention was made of an unfortunate disturbance which occurred at Elmina, in which a Police Superintendent and a constable were killed. For their gallantry in this affair, Her Majesty the Queen graciously approved the award of the George Medal to Sergeant Dama Dagarti and Sergeant Allasan Busanga of the Gold Coast Police and to Mr. Lawrence Silvester Dick, a dresser of the Gold Coast Medical Department.

The World Veterans' Federation honoured Doctor Kwame Nkrumah, the Prime Minister, by awarding him the Federation's Peace Prize for 1954. In presenting the award *in absentia*, the W.V.F. paid a special tribute to the Prime Minister for the peaceful co-operation which existed between himself and the British Administration; and especially for the example which he has given to the world of how self-government may be peacefully achieved.

Political

The year 1954 was a most important landmark in the political and constitutional development of the Gold Coast. The proposals for further constitutional reform which had been submitted to Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom were, with very slight amendment, approved and embodied in the Gold Coast (Constitution) Order in Council, 1954. The despatches on the Gold Coast's proposals for Constitutional reform, exchanged between the Secretary of State for the Colonies and His Excellency the Governor, are given in Colonial No. 302 published by Her Majesty's Stationery Office in 1954.

The provisions of the Order in Council, other than Part II and sections 56, 63 and 70, came into operation on the 5th May, 1954. Part II and section 70 came into operation on the 18th June, 1954.

The first meeting of the Legislative Assembly under the new constitution was held on Tuesday the 27th July, 1954. On that day, Sir Emmanuel Quist was re-elected as Speaker. The formal opening of the Assembly by His Excellency the Governor was held on Thursday the 29th July. His Excellency then conveyed to the Assembly messages from Her Majesty the Queen and the Rt. Hon. Oliver Lyttelton (now Lord Chandos), then Secretary of State for the Colonies.

In the management of its internal affairs, the Gold Coast is now, for all practical purposes, self-governing. The Cabinet appointed under Part II of the Order in Council was as follows:—

The Hon. Dr. Kwame Nkrumah—Prime Minister.

The Hon. Kojo Botsio—Minister of State.

The Hon. K. A. Gbedemah—Minister of Finance.

The Hon. A. Casely-Hayford—Minister of the Interior.

The Hon. E. O. Asafu-Adjaye—Minister of Local Government.

The Hon. J. H. Allassani—Minister of Education.

The Hon. A. E. A. Ofori Atta—Minister of Communications.

The Hon. Ako Adjei—Minister of Trade and Labour.

The Hon. J. E. Jantuah—Minister of Agriculture.

The Hon. N. A. Welbeck—Minister of Works.

The Hon. Imoru Igala—Minister of Health.

In the latter part of the year, the Fourth Committee of the United Nations Organisation directed the Trusteeship Council to consider how the wishes of the people of Togoland under United Kingdom Administration regarding their future should be ascertained. It was envisaged, in pursuance of this, that a special visiting Mission would be sent to the Trust Territory sometime during 1955.

Towards the end of the year, a movement arose in Ashanti, the National Liberation Movement, whose object is to work for a federal form of Government for the Gold Coast. The National Liberation Movement and the Asanteman Council, which favours the ideas of the Movement, sent petitions to Her Majesty the Queen asking for the appointment of a Royal Commission to enquire into their proposal for a Federal Constitution for the Gold Coast. The Prime Minister subsequently invited the National Liberation Movement and the Asanteman Council to send representatives to meet himself and his colleagues to discuss the problems of a federal system of Government. Advantage was not taken of this invitation.

Registration for elections.—Registration of electors under the Electoral Provisions Ordinance, 1953, started on the 25th January, 1954, and was completed by the 10th May. The Information Services Department launched an extensive campaign to educate the general public on the need for, and the method of, registering as electors. Registration was organised on a regional basis. All Registration

Officers were senior Government officials, for the most part Government Agents and Assistant Government Agents (some of whom were in charge of more than one electoral district). Assistant Registration Officers were recruited in large numbers from local authorities and schools as well as from the Government Service. There is no doubt that registration, particularly in the Eastern and Western Regions, was hampered by the requirement of payment of rates. In some areas no rate under the Local Government Ordinance had been imposed during the previous year, and collection of the rate had not properly started. In other areas, where Native Authorities had only recently been replaced by Local Authorities under the Local Government Ordinance, it was believed (wrongly) that payment of the previous year's tax to the old Native Authority was a sufficient qualification for registration. In Accra, and also in one or two small rural areas, no rate had been imposed and electors were allowed to register rate-free: this aroused envy and resentment in rate-paying districts.

Another difficulty was that of explaining in simple and non-controversial terms the provision that registration as an Assembly elector was confined to British subjects and British protected persons, with the exception of foreign nationals serving in the armed forces or the Gold Coast Police. The difficulty was increased by the fact that foreign nationals were able to register at the same time and on the same Registers as Local Government electors if they had the requisite qualifications. It is probable that in some areas foreign nationals not eligible to be registered as Assembly electors were in fact registered as such, and that in other areas foreign nationals eligible to be registered as Local Government electors were wrongly omitted from the Registers. On the whole registration proceeded satisfactorily, and certainly without disturbance or major incident. In all, 1,225,603 persons registered.

General Election.—The date fixed for the general election was June 15th. This date was determined by political and constitutional considerations, and fell in the middle of the rainy season. The day was, however, fine throughout the country. It was originally intended to hold the general election on one and the same day throughout the Gold Coast. On closer examination of the administrative arrangements required in the Northern Territories, however, it was decided that there should be two polling days in that Region. This decision was dictated mainly by the fact that it would have been impossible to recruit from within the Northern Territories sufficient staff to man all the polling stations on one day. As in the case of the general registration, the arrangements for the general election were organised on a regional basis. All Returning Officers were senior Government Officials. Assistant Returning Officers, Presiding Officers and Polling Assistants were recruited mainly from local authorities, schools and the Government Service, but large numbers of volunteers from the general public were also accepted.

The Information Services Department mounted a campaign to educate the general public in the new voting procedure and the broad requirements of the law regarding election offences. This campaign did not need to be either so extensive or so intensive as in the 1951 campaign, since political parties and their organisations were now well-established and were able to take over much of the task of informing the electorate of its rights and duties. All political parties helped with the election arrangements, and were of considerable assistance to Returning Officers.

Both polling days passed off without major incident of any kind, and observers everywhere noted the patience and good humour of the electorate. It is becoming traditional for the people of the Gold Coast, while taking elections with the seriousness the occasion demands, to regard them as a family affair in which fierce argument may be permitted but never to the point of breach of decorum. It was noteworthy that in all electoral districts, municipal and rural, voting began very early in the day, and the largest crowds gathered in the morning. In the rural areas voting had dwindled to a trickle by mid-day. Arrangements both for the counting of votes and for the publication of results were more elaborate than in 1951. All results were transmitted as they became available, by the quickest possible means, to the Information Services Department's conference room at its Headquarters in Accra. Here there were special facilities for journalists, including a large wall-chart showing all 104 constituencies and the names and party affiliation (if any) of all candidates, and a battery of telephones. Floodlit "score boards" erected on the old Polo Ground in Accra and on the Prince of Wales Park in Kumasi, attracted large crowds (that in Accra not dispersing until 3.0 a.m. when the news of Dr. Nkrumah's success became known). The first result was declared shortly after 10.0 p.m. on Polling Day (June 15th) and the last result at mid-day on June 18th. The following were the results of the Election:

<i>Party</i>	<i>Seats</i>	<i>Votes</i>	<i>Percentage of total votes</i>
1. Convention People's Party	71	391,817	55
2. Northern People's Party	12	53,705	7
3. Togoland Congress	2	21,026	3
4. Ghana Congress Party	1	32,168	5
5. Moslem Association Party	1	21,172	3
6. Ghana Nationalist Party	—	3,579	1
7. Ghana Action Party	—	285	0
8. Anlo Youth Organisation	1	7,375	1
9. Independents	16	175,593	25
	104	706,720	100

(a) Total number of voters on Register 1,225,603

(b) Total number of votes cast 706,720

(b) as percentage of (a) 58%

Economic

During 1954 Government examined its general economic policy against the background of the need to maintain a reasonable degree of internal stability in the face of the continued high level of world prices of cocoa. While actual inflationary pressure in the economy had eased, it was still considered necessary to make strenuous efforts to keep the cost of living steady and to prevent a general rise in costs which would not only lead to an increase in the capital costs of development but also increase the burden of Government's expenditure, thereby prejudicing the successful accomplishment of further development plans.

In its review the Government's objective was to ensure that every section of the community should enjoy a rising standard of living, which could not be achieved if the cocoa farmer were to receive in full the high earnings arising from world prices of cocoa; the problem was to determine the domestic cocoa price which would be in line with the general level of wages and prices throughout the economy. Experience in recent years has indicated that any sharp increase in the guaranteed purchase price of cocoa has always been accompanied by a rise in the prices of locally produced foodstuffs which form the staple diet of the country as a whole; and the additional purchasing power in the hands of cocoa farmers leads to increases in the prices of imported goods until supply again comes into line. In sharp contrast has been the period of steady prices and internal stability which has prevailed during the years in which the domestic cocoa price has been maintained at the same level. It has therefore been Government's policy to bring about the expansion of the economy by concentrating on capital expenditure which generates income over a much wider sector. The inflationary effects of a high level of such capital expenditure are relatively slower in their repercussions on the general level of prices than in more developed countries; a large amount of capital expenditure is incurred on goods imported from abroad, which are now in much easier supply, and the generating power of the initial domestic expenditure is again slower than in more developed economies.

Development expenditure has risen annually from £6.5 million in 1951-52 to £15.6 million in 1953-54, and works completed and in progress in 1954-55 will eventually cost £25.6 million. A relative increase of this magnitude would normally be expected to lead to a far higher degree of inflation in a developed economy, but experience and study of this problem in the Gold Coast indicate that the necessary impetus to expansion can be maintained by this means without the risk of acute inflation during the present stage of the country's development.

The importance of long-term capital development cannot be over emphasised. Cocoa continues to be the principal source of oversea earnings, and any prolonged fall to a much lower level in the world price would seriously jeopardize the development of the country. Government has therefore considered it of paramount importance

that the foundations should be laid now for the improved communications, the modernisation of agricultural methods and the diversification of agricultural crops, and the development of new industries, which are all vital to increased prosperity in the future.

Bearing in mind both the need for adequate reserves to safeguard future development and the funds already accumulated by the Cocoa Marketing Board during the period of high world prices of cocoa, Government reviewed during 1954, the level of taxation on cocoa. In determining the general level of duty, Government took into account the needs of the Cocoa Marketing Board and its reserves, which were considered to be adequate for any foreseeable demands in connection with the Board's primary function of stabilisation.

The objectives of Government in determining its policy were to ensure that:

- (a) the cocoa farmer should receive a reasonable and steady price for a period of years and that this price should be regarded as a minimum ;
- (b) sufficient revenue should be available to the Board each year to finance disease control, research and other necessary measures ;
- (c) the incidence of taxation should increase as the export price rises ;
- (d) a minimum amount of duty should be utilized for the general revenue ; and
- (e) the balance should be set aside for Development expenditure.

It was therefore decided to guarantee for four years a minimum price of 72s. 0d. per load of 60 lbs. ; this price will be a minimum, irrespective of the extent to which the world price rises or falls.

The new Ordinance, which was passed in August, 1954, with retrospective effect to 1st April, 1954, amended existing legislation only in respect of an export price of more than £260 per ton. Above this level the rate of duty was increased to the difference between the export price per ton and £180 per ton. The new legislation does not affect the price paid to the producer, but has the effect of restricting the Cocoa Marketing Board's receipts to a maximum of £180 per ton, which is sufficient to cover the present purchase price with an adequate surplus to meet the cost of disease control, research and other rehabilitation measures. Under the terms of the Cocoa Duty and Development Funds Ordinance, 1951, the proceeds of the export duty on cocoa were allocated to general revenue and to the Special Development Fund and Reserve Development Fund. Under the new ordinance, duty exceeding £80 per ton is allocated between general revenue and three new funds ; the Second Development Fund, the Reserve for the Second Development Fund, and the Supplementary Reserve Development Fund. The first two funds are intended to contribute towards the finance of the Second Development Plan which is due to be inaugurated in April, 1956. The third is to be used for

other large-scale development work which is envisaged but will not be included in the Second Development Plan.

The c.i.f. value of imports into the Gold Coast amounted to £71.6 million in 1954, a decrease of almost 3 per cent. in value from the 1953 total of £73.8 million. The changes in the pattern of trade were not the same for all groups but overall there was a slight increase in the volume of goods imported. During the year import prices continued to fall in general and the reduction in the total value was due to this decline in average c.i.f. values.

The level of imports throughout the year enabled a further relaxation over the control of selling prices and control was withdrawn over all imported commodities with the exception of cement, whisky, motor vehicles from North America and fresh meat. Changes in the sources of supply of imports were far more significant in 1954 than in 1953. Imports remained subject to licensing control during 1954, but a policy of progressive relaxation was followed to the maximum extent compatible with maintaining the balance of payments position between the sterling area and other countries. This resulted in practically 100 per cent. liberalisation of trade with non-sterling and non-dollar sources, although imports from dollar sources, with the exception of wheat flour, remained subject to specific licensing. The general effect of these various relaxations in import control was to permit consumers a wider choice of merchandise at competitive prices from different sources of supply.

IMPORTS BY SOURCES, 1953 AND 1954

	1953		1954	
	£m.	<i>Per cent. of total value</i>	£m.	<i>Per cent. of total value</i>
United Kingdom	40.5	54.9	34.6	48.3
Rest of Sterling Area	3.7	5.0	4.1	5.7
Non-Sterling O.E.E.C. countries and possessions	17.1	23.2	19.3	27.0
Canada	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.6
United States of America	4.0	5.4	2.8	3.9
Other American Account countries	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4
Other countries	5.7	7.7	7.4	10.3
Parcel Post	2.1	2.9	2.0	2.8
TOTAL	73.8	100.0	71.6	100.0

There was, accordingly, a marked change in imports from the United Kingdom which at £34.6 million amounted to 48.3 per cent. of total imports as compared with £40.5 million or 54.9 per cent. in 1953. Imports from all other sources, except the United States of America, were greater in 1954 than in 1953.

The O.E.E.C. countries consolidated their position as the main source of supply for Gold Coast imports after the United Kingdom and provided 27 per cent. of Gold Coast requirements in 1954.

Although the proportion of imports from all dollar countries was little less in 1954 than in 1953, imports from the United States of America continued to fall and at £2.8 million amounted to 3.9 per cent. of total imports. Imports from Canada, on the other hand, increased substantially to 1.6 per cent. of the total. Imports from the rest of the world again increased in 1954, mainly due to greater imports from Czechoslovakia and Japan. Imports from Japan, which increased from £4.0 million in 1953 to £5.3 million in 1954, remained subject to specific import licensing, but a larger overall allocation permitted the issue of increased individual licences and the extension of the range of goods to be imported.

The value of total exports for 1954 was £114.7 million, an increase of 28 per cent. over the total of £89.6 million for 1953; exports of domestic produce amounted to £113.3 million in 1954 compared with £88.0 million in 1953 and exports of foreign produce to £1.4 million as against £1.6 million.

The general pattern of changes in the destination of exports during 1954 was similar to that in the sources of supply for exports. The United Kingdom, though still the Gold Coast's best market, took 40.3 per cent. of total Gold Coast exports compared with 42.0 per cent. in 1953. The proportion of exports to the United States of America fell from 27.2 per cent. to 17.0 per cent. Exports to the O.E.E.C. countries and possessions increased by £16.8 million to £36.1 million in 1954 and this group of countries has now become the Gold Coast's best market after the United Kingdom.

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN PRODUCE BY DESTINATION
1953 AND 1954

	1953		1954	
	£m.	Per cent. of total value	£m.	Per cent. of total value
United Kingdom	37.6	42.0	46.2	40.3
Rest of Sterling Area	3.6	4.0	5.1	4.4
Non-Sterling O.E.E.C. countries and possessions	19.3	21.6	36.1	31.4
Canada	1.0	1.1	0.4	0.4
United States of America	24.4	27.2	19.5	17.0
Other American Account countries	—	—	—	—
Other countries	3.7	4.1	7.4	6.5
Parcel Post	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	89.6	100.0	114.7	100.0

The increase in the value of total exports was due almost entirely to cocoa earnings; earnings from all export commodities, other than cocoa, fell from £33.5 million in 1953 to £30.1 million in 1954. Although the quantity of cocoa exported during 1954 at 214,148 tons was substantially lower than the corresponding figure of 236,634 tons for the previous year, the value rose from £56.1 million to £84.6 million. Over the 1954 calendar year the average

export price obtained was £395 per ton f.o.b., compared with £237 per ton for 1953.

Exports of logs and sawn timber continued to expand and amounted to 17·8 million cubic feet, valued at £6,658 thousand in 1954, in comparison with 15·0 million cubic feet at a value of £5,810 thousand in the previous year. In face of the tendency of prices of timber, especially hardwoods, to weaken in consuming countries during 1954 the total value of Gold Coast timber exports was well maintained.

In the case of mineral exports the most marked change has been the decline in manganese exports. The quantity exported in 1954 was almost 40 per cent. lower than in 1953, 460,245 tons compared with 745,990 tons; exports in 1953 had been 6 per cent. lower than in 1952. As a result of the fall in the quantity exported combined with a slight decline in average value, earnings from manganese exports in 1954 were £3·6 million less than in 1953. Export earnings from both gold and diamonds increased in 1954. Gold exports at 788,736 fine ounces were 8 per cent. higher than the previous year, although the average export value fell slightly. The quantity of diamonds exported fell very slightly in 1954 but this was more than outweighed by a rise in average value.

For the first six months of 1954 the Gold Coast had a favourable balance of payments of £27·2 million in comparison with £15·7 million for the same period of 1953. This outstanding change was due to the large increase in earnings from cocoa exports. Although full details of the balance of payments for the whole of 1954 are not yet available, for the complete year the visible trade balance was £48·3 million as against £20·0 million in 1953 and it is estimated that the overall favourable balance of payments in 1954 will be over £30 million, compared with £17·6 million in 1950, £19·8 million in 1951, £7·9 million in 1952 and £3·1 million in 1953.

Increased earnings from cocoa exports accounted for £28·5 million of the favourable balance of trade and the import bill was reduced by £1·9 million, the fall in average values more than offsetting a slight increase in volume. Although the rate of net invisible payments in the first half of 1954 was slightly below the level in the first half of 1953, it is expected that the net payment for the whole year will have remained at about £17 million. This sum reflects the importance of overseas capital and shipping in the commerce of the country.

The sterling assets of the Gold Coast rose from £161·7 million at 31st September, 1953, to £189·3 million at 31st September, 1954, there being an increase of £18·8 million in investments and £8·8 million in short-term funds. In March, 1954, some £8 million of the overseas investment of the Cocoa Marketing Board was redeemed; the greater part of this was earmarked for re-investment in the Gold Coast in accordance with the policy of extending the Board's domestic investments, which increased from £6·3 million at the end of 1953 to £11·2 million at the end of 1954.

The most important change in the first nine months of 1954 was the steady increase in the Government's balances resulting from current appropriations from revenue. The accumulation of sterling balances by the Government is in accordance with its policy of building up its reserves during the present period of high earnings from the country's exports. Since 1951 the Government has undertaken a very large capital investment programme and has considerably expanded its own services; both activities have resulted in an increase in current expenditure. This level of expenditure will have to be maintained in future years when the country's export earnings may not always be adequate to cover both current and capital expenditure, and in order to avoid any possible reduction in current expenditure it is essential that the resources required to finance the long term investment programme should be assured. Most of the capital transferred abroad and invested in the United Kingdom in 1954 contributed to the Gold Coast's reserves and to this extent must have served to strengthen external confidence in the country's ability to pay its way and to place its economy on as sound a basis as the present stage of development permits.

The estimated value of expenditure on building and construction in 1954 was £16.2 million, well over half of the Gold Coast's gross capital investments. Of this sum Government's expenditure amounted to £13.7 million; the comparable figure in 1951 was £7.1 million. It was not to be expected that an increase of this magnitude could be achieved without considerable reaction on the building and construction industry and some increases in costs. The overall expansion in output effected has only been achieved at the expense of building activity in the private sector, expenditure on which has fallen in recent years to £2.5 million in 1954. The overall increase in expenditure on building of £1.1 million does not bring out the full additional physical output since building costs are estimated to have fallen by about 5 per cent. in 1954. Capital investment in plant, machinery and equipment fell slightly in 1954, although expenditure in the public sector increased. Estimates of gross capital formation for 1953 and 1954 are shown in the following table.

ESTIMATED GROSS DOMESTIC CAPITAL FORMATION

£ million

	1953			1954 (a)		
	<i>Public Sector</i>	<i>Private Sector</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Public Sector</i>	<i>Private Sector</i>	<i>Total</i>
Building and construction .	12.08	3.00	15.08	13.75	2.48	16.23
Plant, machinery and equipment	1.80	9.32	11.12	3.11	7.65	10.76
Investment in mines, industrial and agricultural projects .	0.68	0.56	1.24	0.87	0.58	1.45
Gross capital formation .	14.56	12.88	27.44	17.73	10.71	28.44

(a) Provisional.

The greater part of the physical development so far undertaken has been carried out by Government, but this has been intended only as the first stage before the greater participation of private enterprise in the economic development of the country. Such investment in social services has involved, however, the utilization of physical resources yielding no immediate discernible real output to satisfy additional purchasing power created in the building and associated industries, with a continuing threat that the competition of Government for resources on this account might raise prices and wages with the inevitable ensuing spiral of costs. In the case of the Gold Coast the internal effects of expenditure on development have been modified by the fact that imported capital goods form an important part of the total, and the balance of payments position has been healthy enough to place no immediate financial limitation on their importation. In 1954 gross capital formation in the public sector amounted to over one third of the total Government expenditure and, although expenditure on capital works in the year was nearly double the 1951 figure, there has been no equivalent rise in the general level of prices.

There was no significant change in the level of aggregate incomes and prices in the Gold Coast in 1954, though on balance there was a slight increase in personal incomes in 1954 compared with the previous year. Estimated aggregate incomes in the cocoa industry rose by £1.6 million from £27.9 million to £29.5 million while total wages and salaries paid by Government were also higher than in 1953. It is estimated that wage incomes in the private sector in 1954 were practically unchanged, the index of average earnings remaining remarkably steady.

The level of internal prices continued stable during 1954. Prices of locally produced foodstuffs followed their customary seasonal variation, falling to their lowest level in the third quarter; for the year as a whole the combined index of local market prices was slightly lower than in 1953. In 1954 the Gold Coast continued to benefit from a lower level of prices of most imported goods, and of consumer goods in particular. Though the total value of imports fell by £2.2 million there was a small increase in volume compared with 1953. Returns of absorption of wholesale stocks from the principal trading firms indicate that consumption of the main categories of consumer goods was on the whole higher in 1954.

The level of banking deposits rose again in 1954 compared with 1953 and continued the steady rise which has taken place annually since 1950. The greatest increase was once again in the level of demand deposits. Deposits totalled £19.8 million in December, 1954, compared with £16.8 million in December, 1953. The monthly variation in the level of loans and advances followed the usual pattern associated with the purchase of the cocoa crop, although the general level was higher than in 1953. Despite the increase in banking operations since the war, which has been associated with prosperity in the cocoa industry and the progress of economic development, there

has not as yet been any marked change in the functions and scope of banking in the Gold Coast. Fresh emphasis has, however, recently been placed upon the need for development towards a more mature type of monetary and banking system, and upon the importance of maintaining adequate reserves for internal currency circulation and the finance of foreign exchange transactions.

Although it considers that the Gold Coast is not yet ripe for a major programme of industrialisation, the Government has encouraged a moderate programme based on manufacturing mainly for the home market. The problems and difficulties which emerge from the implementation of such a programme were examined during the year. The Prime Minister made a statement in the Legislative Assembly on 1st March, 1954, on Capital Investment in the Gold Coast, setting out the various forms of assistance which Government proposed to offer to newly established industries. In October a survey of investment possibilities was undertaken by a team of experts financed jointly by the Foreign Operations Administration of the United States of America and the Gold Coast Government. The investigation was particularly concerned with opportunities for American private investment in the field of industrial development. The Government is satisfied that there is ample scope for the establishment by private enterprise of many industrial undertakings; and in forming its policy has accepted the fact that the Gold Coast must for many years to come rely to a large extent on foreign capital, management and "know-how" to develop new industries. Nevertheless, every opportunity will be taken to pursue a policy of training African employees for service in the higher technical, professional and managerial appointments.

Apart from the financial assistance which can be provided for industrial purposes by Government and from sources abroad, few facilities have, up to the present, existed for individuals to invest their surplus funds in private industry; the setting up of a recognized market for capital is not as yet practicable, but several official measures which are designed to help in bringing this aim nearer to ultimate achievement have been set in motion. These include the floating of Government loans transferable through the Bank of the Gold Coast at quotations varying according to the demand for and supply of stock with a guarantee of repurchase at any time at not less than the issue price, and the issuing of 90-day Treasury Bills as a means of meeting the Government's need for short-term finance whilst providing an outlet for surplus funds in the hands of the commercial community.

During the year a scheme for the introduction of mortgage banking was introduced by the Government which made funds available to the Bank of the Gold Coast to enable the latter to undertake mortgage business. This scheme, which proved popular, was intended to assist trading and industrial firms to satisfy their needs for working capital and for capital required for the expansion of their business, through the medium of fully-secured loans having a life

of up to three years. Legislation was passed in the course of the 1954 Budget session to establish a Guarantee Corporation for the purpose of providing short-term credit facilities, that is, guarantees, loans and discounts to African traders at a moderate cost on the basis of mutual guarantee, with Government financial support. The Corporation commenced operations in October, 1954, and sufficient support has been forthcoming from the trading community to suggest that the Corporation may serve a useful purpose in facilitating the growth of small African businesses. This support permitted an increase in the authorised capital from £200,000 to £300,000 at the end of the year.

With the object of facilitating industrial expansion the possibilities of establishing industrial zones at Accra, Kumasi and Sekondi/Takoradi were investigated, and a detailed examination made of the public utility services available at those sites.

Social

The Gold Coast was elected an Associate Member of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation at its general conference which was held at Montevideo during November-December, 1954. Mr. J. B. Erzuah, Ministerial Secretary to the Minister of Education, attended the conference as an observer and after the election took his seat as the country's official delegate. Mr. C. M. O. Mate accompanied him as official adviser. The Gold Coast is already enjoying many benefits from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation, such as exchange of information, advice from various experts, and the receipt of several scholarships; but now that the country is an Associate Member it will be able to play its full part in national co-operation.

The last two mass education regions envisaged in the plan approved in 1951 have been opened in the Ga/Adangme and Eastern Regions. There has been a considerable growth in the amount of community project work assisted by mass education staff, and in extension work for other Government agencies, for example the Ministry of Local Government and Department of Agriculture. The Rural Training Centre for Trans-Volta Togoland was opened during the year and work continued on those at Pamfokrom and Kwaso. Literacy work and women's work has continued in every region.

Two vocational training centres for boys were opened in Accra and Kumasi during the year and one is nearly completed in Sekondi. Assistance was given to girls' vocational training centres run by voluntary organisations in Accra and Kumasi. The Anomabu Youth Centre was completed during the year, and neighbourhood centres were opened in Accra (Labadi) and Takoradi. The construction of Coronation Day Nurseries was started in Accra, Bekwai, Kumasi and Sekondi, and by the end of the year the Accra nursery had been completed.

Enrolment into Class 1 of the primary schools continued to be higher than before the introduction of the Accelerated Development

Plan, although it was not as high in 1954 as in 1953. Additional primary and middle schools were approved for opening where they were justified by potential enrolment and where Local Authorities had fulfilled their financial commitments. Much additional accommodation is still required in the municipalities but, on the whole, the demand for more primary school places has passed; the immediate need is generally to provide more furniture and to rehouse the schools now in unsatisfactory accommodation. The immediate demand for middle schools appears similarly to have been satisfied, but a very heavy liability will arise in 1958 when many new middle schools will be required if the bulk of the expanded primary enrolment of 1952 is to pass into them.

Further provision was made to increase the proportion of trained staff in the teaching profession and, in 1954, the output of trained teachers exceeded 1,300. Two new Government training colleges were opened, one in the Trans-Volta area and the other in Northern Togoland. At Offinsu, in Ashanti, another college for women will be ready for opening at the beginning of 1955. In addition the scheme for extending the six-week courses for unqualified teachers came into operation with the opening of ten residential pupil-teachers' centres under the guidance and supervision of the staff of the former Emergency Training College at Saltpond; 2,425 pupil teachers attended courses at these centres during the year.

Increased facilities for trade and technical education were provided. Extra part-time and full-time morning and evening classes were started, and the enrolment in secondary schools increased by over 2,500 pupils as recently opened secondary schools continued to develop.

The expenditure by the Government on education—both recurrent and capital—during the financial year 1953–54 rose to £6.5 million, an increase of over a million pounds on the preceding year, due chiefly to an increase of approximately £900,000 in the funds made available to the Department of Education. [It is regretted that the total expenditure of £7.3 million shown in the report for 1953 was incorrect.]

Development

The Preparatory Commission on the Volta River Project, which was set up in 1953, has continued its fact-finding investigations during the year, and satisfactory progress has been made in the study of the many complex problems involved. The services of experts to advise on various aspects of the scheme have continued to be utilised. The Commission's investigations on certain aspects of the scheme are already nearing completion and it was hoped that before the end of 1955 the Commission would be in a position to report whether in its opinion the project as envisaged would be economically sound and technically feasible. In order to ensure that the interests of the people of the Gold Coast and Togoland are adequately safeguarded, a representative body—The National Committee on the Volta River

Project—has been established, and this Committee has kept in close touch with the Preparatory Commission in its work.

Steady progress continued also in the field of communications. The extension of Takoradi harbour was virtually completed, and the additional facilities now available have considerably eased the strain on the port's working capacity. The new rail link between Accra and Tema, (the site of the new harbour in the East of the country,) with an extension to the quarries at the Shai Hills, was formally opened during the year and is now in operation to serve the needs of the harbour contractors. A contract of approximately £7½ million has been let for the construction of the port itself, and work on the breakwaters has commenced: it is expected that the harbour will have begun to operate by the end of 1957. Work has also started on the construction of the new township of Tema to serve the harbour when completed. The construction of the Achiasi-Kotoku rail link has continued and is now expected to be completed early in 1956. Work continued also on the doubling of the track between Takoradi and Tarkwa, and the Takoradi-Manso section, with new stations at Takoradi and Angu, is virtually complete. Surveys of the Manso-Tarkwa section and of the new stations at Manso and Tarkwa have been undertaken, and detailed plans are under preparation. Improvements to the Dunkwa-Awaso line have been completed.

Further improvements and additions to the country's trunk road net-work were made during the year. The Accra-Winneba section of the new coast road to Takoradi is nearing completion, and work on the further section has begun. Good progress has been made on the two main roads to the North: the Kumasi-Tamale road through Kintampo and Manso to Yapei, and the Mampong-Bolgatanga road through Tamale; bridges at Nasia and Pwalagu are under construction. Work has begun on the bridge at Adomi, near Senchi, which will carry the new main trunk road North through Togoland, and sections of this road both in the South and North are under construction. The Akroso drift (or ford) has been opened and the Otisu drift is nearing completion.

The expansion of telecommunications continued, and a number of new trunk routes were opened. Improvements to a number of post offices and the construction of repeater stations are in progress. In the field of civil aviation the erection of the new Labadi Wireless Transmitting Station is almost completed; and proposals for the improvement and enlargement of airport facilities at Accra are under consideration.

Electricity supplies have continued to expand steadily. Apart from the installation of further sets in the main stations of Accra, Kumasi and Takoradi, extensions have been carried out to the stations at Koforidua, Tamale, Cape Coast, Tarkwa, Dunkwa, Swedru, and Bolgatanga, and a new station has been opened at Keta. The construction of a new steam power station at Accra, to supplement existing supplies, is due to begin shortly.

Extensions of urban water supplies were effected, and purifying treatment plant was installed at a number of existing works: work on additional supplies for Tamale and Koforidua is progressing steadily. Specially noteworthy was the concentrated campaign for the improvement of rural water supplies by the construction of wells and boreholes; very satisfactory progress was made, particularly in Togoland and the Northern Territories. In this campaign the Geological Survey Department has worked in close co-operation with the Department of Rural Water Development. In addition, a number of smaller towns were provided with piped supplies.

Following the acceptance by the Government of the main recommendations of the Lewis Report, consideration has continued to be given to the possibility of establishing new industries in the country. A survey of investment possibilities, with particular reference to the investment of American capital, was carried out by a team of New York consultants, financed in part by the Foreign Operations Administration, and their report was awaited. Meanwhile, investigations are proceeding into the supply of water and electricity for industrial purposes, and into the location of suitable sites for factories and for residential premises for new firms.

For the present, in view of the very considerable transportation problem involved, no final decision has been reached on the proposal to establish a cement factory.

Proposals to introduce an oxygen factory are being considered. The Industrial Development Corporation has assisted in the establishment of a variety of industrial undertakings, including the production of bricks and tiles, sawn timber, furniture, refined oils, etc.; most of these companies are now operating successfully. The Corporation has also established a loans fund to assist in the formation and expansion of small private businesses. The construction of a large modern hotel has been commenced in Accra. The capital cost of construction is being met by Government but it is hoped that arrangements will be made for it to be operated by private enterprise.

The Lewis Report stressed the need for developing and diversifying local agricultural methods as a necessary pre-requisite to any programme of industrialisation, and every effort is being made to implement this recommendation. Construction of feeder roads in many food producing areas of the country has been encouraged under the general direction of the National Food Board. The campaign to increase water supplies, both for crops and for use of producers, has already been mentioned. The Agricultural and Fisheries Development Corporation has embarked on pioneer schemes for production of fruit and vegetables, and further schemes for coffee and oil palm development are being examined. In the North, work on the Land Planning Area schemes has continued, a feature being the laying down of plots for rice cultivation. The Gonia Development Company has made satisfactory progress in its experimental mechanised farming undertaking at Damongo, though it has been thought prudent

to restrict the scheme for the present to the 4,000 acres already cleared. The expansion programme of the Agricultural Department has extended the chain of agricultural stations throughout the country, and these are becoming increasingly able to assist local farmers with advice and raw material. Work to open up the savannah areas in Southern Togoland has been continued. Good progress has been made on the Kpong Pilot Irrigation Scheme, close to the Togoland border. The Agricultural Training centres at Kumasi, Nyankpala, Asuansi, and Pokoase are well on the way to completion. The Fisheries Department has expanded its scheme for the construction of powered fishing vessels, and a number of these are now in private use: as a result, the size of catches landed has increased considerably, as by trawling the boats can draw on stocks of bottom-dwelling fish, hitherto almost untouched.

Concurrently with the food production campaign increasing efforts have been made to improve the living conditions of food producers in the rural areas. Mention has already been made of the work done in this connection by Local Development Committees, which have sought to stimulate a spirit of communal "self-help" and initiative at the village level, assisting at times with small money grants.

These committees, whose functions are now being taken over by Local Councils, have in their turn been assisted by the regional staff of the Social Welfare and Community Development Department, who with the aid of simple mechanised units have helped villagers in designing and constructing roads, markets, houses, wells, latrines, community centres, etc. The Department aims to expand this sphere of its activities to cover all the Regions. It is relevant also to mention the work in this connection of the Mass Education Officers, who in the course of their literacy campaigns have given practical and valuable help in improving village conditions. Attention has also been concentrated on housing: a separate Department of Rural Housing has now been constituted to deal with this problem, and the necessary staff is being recruited.

A Housing Mission of experts, provided by the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration, carried out a country-wide survey of the housing situation during the last two months of 1954, and it is hoped that their recommendations when received will form the basis for a comprehensive housing policy.

In the field of local government considerable progress was recorded, particularly in Ashanti, in the provision of offices and equipment for the recently formed Local and District Councils. Good progress was also made in the police development programme, and a number of new stations and further wireless buildings were completed or under construction at the end of the year.

The installation of the Rotary Press has resulted in an increase in the output of the Government Printing Department, which was able to cope with the mass production of papers required in connection with the General Election. A start was made in the specialised field of security printing, over a hundred thousand Premium Bonds

being produced under security conditions with the co-operation of the police.

The Broadcasting section of the Information Services has now been constituted as a separate Department, and a number of new rediffusion stations were built or extended during 1954. It was decided to place the Gold Coast Film Unit on a permanent basis during the coming year.

PART II

Chapter 1: Population

THE total population of the Gold Coast at the census of 1948 was 4,118,450, which was 30 per cent higher than that recorded at the previous census in 1931. This total is made up of 2,254,413 in the Colony, 818,944 in Ashanti and 1,045,093 in the Northern Territories, as these divisions are now constituted. The two sections of Togoland under United Kingdom Administration, which are administered as parts of the Colony and the Northern Territories, had a population of 383,614 which is included in the figures given above.

It was estimated that the total population of the Gold Coast at mid-1954 was 4,548,000, made up as follows: 2,496,000 in the Colony, 930,000 in Ashanti and 1,122,000 in the Northern Territories. For Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship, included in the above figures, the estimate was 432,000.

The non-African population in 1948 numbered 6,770 of whom 4,211 were British and 1,213 Lebanese; the remainder was divided among 26 other nationalities of which Swiss, Dutch, Indian, French and Syrian formed far the greater part. It was estimated in 1954 that there were altogether 13,074 non-Africans in the Gold Coast including 9,282 from Great Britain. The non-African population is concentrated chiefly in the large towns and mining areas.

Of the African population at the time of the 1948 Census, 2,078,715 were males and 2,032,965 females, a male excess of some 2½ per cent. The three largest tribes were the Asante—580,369; Ewe—514,935; and Fanti—463,885. No other tribe reached 200,000 but seven exceeded 100,000.

Chapter 2: Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisations

EMPLOYMENT

Appendix VI A gives the estimated distribution of the male population of working age, numbers of male wage-earners in respect of whom employment returns were made to the Government Statistician, and estimated distribution of all employed males—all as at the 31st December, 1952. No later figures are at present available. Appendix VI B gives the recorded numbers of persons (male and female) in wage-earning employment on the 31st December, 1952.

These figures are obtained from returns the coverage of which is not complete, but the omissions are not thought to affect the pattern of employment significantly.

No serious unemployment exists in the Gold Coast at present: what appears to be unemployment arises from unwillingness on the part of workers to accept employment which may involve moving to another area, lack of the necessary qualifications and experience by persons who seek employment in skilled occupations, and, among persons leaving middle schools, a general disinclination to undertake any employment of a non-clerical character. There is usually a shortage of underground labour in the mining industry between April and September, and occasional shortages of skilled labour occur in various other industries.

During the financial year ended 31st March, 1954, a total of 70,343 applications for employment were made at Employment Exchanges and Labour Advice Centres, 15,113 vacancies were notified and 9,363 filled. The main reasons for the failure to fill all the vacancies notified and to place every applicant in employment were the unwillingness of applicants to take up vacancies which did not exactly suit their wishes; the fact that many applicants had overstated their qualifications and were not suitable for the vacancies for which they had applied; and the fact that many of the vacancies were filled by employers from sources other than the Employment Exchange or Labour Advice Centre concerned, after notification of the vacancies but before applicants could be submitted to take them up.

Employment available in the major industries, other than agriculture, remained fairly constant throughout the year. In subsistence agriculture, in which the largest number of adult males is engaged, the maximum activity takes place just before and during the rainy season—roughly from April to August. In the cocoa farming industry, in which the numbers employed are equal to approximately one-third of the number engaged in subsistence farming, the maximum activity is in the harvesting season from September to March. The availability of labour is affected by the farming seasons owing to the tendency of migrants to return to their own territories for planting and harvesting.

The Colony Regions and Ashanti are dependent to a considerable extent for manual labour in all industries on migrant workers who come from the Northern Territories, the neighbouring French territories and, to a lesser degree, from Nigeria and Liberia.

The flow of migrant labour into and out of the Gold Coast cannot be exactly checked as it takes place across all the frontiers as well as at the ports, but the greatest numbers come from adjacent French territories over the northern frontier. The main flow to the south takes place between September and January each year i.e. after the farming season, and the return flow to the north between January and April i.e. before the next farming season commences. There is, however, traffic in both directions throughout the year.

Records kept at the ferries over the River Volta showed that during the year ended 31st March, 1954, approximately the following numbers of travellers crossed:

	<i>Southbound</i>	<i>Northbound</i>
Natives of French Territories . . .	253,610	273,897
Natives of British Territories . . .	381,928	405,582
TOTAL . . .	635,538	679,479

It is not possible to say what proportion of these travellers crossed the ferries southwards with the object of seeking wage-earning employment; many are traders and others are no doubt local travellers who do not stay long on the opposite side of the ferries from their homes.

On the journey south, though some migrants travel by lorry, the majority are on foot and rest camps are provided at suitable intervals on the main routes for their use. The return journey to the north is usually undertaken by lorry as the migrants save money during their period of employment and usually have with them goods which they have purchased in the south.

A survey of migrant labour crossing the ferry at Yeji was undertaken in March, 1954; it is hoped to publish the statistical data obtained from this pilot survey in next year's annual report on the work of the Labour Division of the Ministry of Trade and Labour. A fuller survey of migrant labour is planned for 1955 and 1956.

WAGES AND] WORKING CONDITIONS

No substantial wage increases took place in 1954, although there have been minor adjustments in the rates of pay of some categories of Government employees and in some private concerns. There was no indication of any major changes in general wage levels during the year. Appendix VI C shows the rates of wages being paid in typical occupations in the principal industries and services.

The enforcement of the Labour (Retail Trade Workers) (Minimum Remunerations) Order, 1953, which gave statutory effect to the recommendations of the Retail Trade Workers Wages Board, engaged the attention of officers of the Labour Division who inspected retail trade establishments for the purpose of ensuring that the provisions of the Order were being adopted. As a result there have been increases in the minimum rates of many employees in the retail trade whose rates were below the statutory minima.

The normal weekly hours of work in the principal industries and services vary between 35 and 50; by far the greatest number of employees work 45 hours a week. The majority of those whose normal hours are less than 45 a week are clerical workers who are not usually eligible for overtime payments when they are required to work longer hours. Those whose normal hours are longer than 50 are generally persons whose occupations do not involve continuous effort and application as, for example, night watchmen.

COST OF LIVING

During 1954 the general stability of the level of prices was maintained. The index of market prices of locally produced foodstuffs in seven important towns, which is based on the level of prices in 1948, showed a further slight decline from 186 in 1953 to 184 in 1954. In Accra the average price level of local foodstuffs rose by $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, but there was an appreciable fall in Kumasi where prices had risen most steeply in 1953.

INDEX OF MARKET PRICES OF LOCALLY-PRODUCED FOODSTUFFS

Average 1948=100

	Weighted Index	Accra	Kumasi	Sekondi/ Takoradi	Tamale	Tarkwa	Keta	Ho
Weights(a)	100	42	25	14	5	8	4	2
1948	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1952	190	197	170	178	249	176	219	197
1953	186	185	182	181	244	172	177	199
1954	184	188	177	172	235	167	185	204
1954								
1st Quarter	191	194	184	185	237	170	185	217
2nd Quarter	186	193	174	176	241	166	183	209
3rd Quarter	178	179	173	163	227	164	186	201
4th Quarter	180	183	176	162	235	168	188	190

(a) Weights are based on the population of each town at the 1948 Census.

The average value of goods imported into the Gold Coast continued to fall in 1954 and the annual index stood at 108 as against 115 in 1953 (1948=100). The falls were most marked for consumer goods, particularly provisions and textiles. The slight increase in the price of local food in Accra was offset by the lower average prices of imported consumer goods and the provisional index of retail prices for Accra averaged 149 in 1954 compared with 150 in 1953 (June, 1948=100). Prices of textiles and clothing were 6 per cent lower than in 1953, prices of imported foods were 3 per cent lower and prices of household goods were 8 per cent lower.

PROVISIONAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES FOR ACCRA(a)

June, 1948=100

	All items	Local food	Imported goods						
			Total	Imported food	Drink and Tobacco	Textiles and Clothing	Fuel and Light(b)	Household goods	Miscellaneous
Weights	100	51.0	49.0	11.0	5.0	15.5	6.5	4.5	6.5
1948	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1952	157	189	122	131	125	114	113	136	126
1953	150	178	121	127	141	105	126	129	122
1954	149	180	117	123	142	99	127	119	116
1954									
1st Quarter	153	186	118	123	142	100	128	121	117
2nd Quarter	152	186	116	122	142	98	127	119	116
3rd Quarter	145	172	117	124	142	100	127	118	116
4th Quarter	146	176	115	123	142	96	127	118	115

(a) Relates to the expenditure of manual and related workers in Accra.

(b) Includes electricity charges.

Continuing the programme initiated by the enquiry into family expenditure in 1953, a similar survey was carried out in Akuse during the year and preparatory work for other surveys was commenced in Sekondi/Takoradi and Kumasi.

Detailed tables showing price changes for local foodstuffs and imported goods may be found in the *Digest of Statistics*, published quarterly by the Office of the Government Statistician.

LABOUR DIVISION OF THE MINISTRY OF TRADE AND LABOUR

The Labour Department was merged with the Ministry of Labour on 1st April, 1953, and the Department thereupon ceased to exist as a separate entity. In 1954 the Ministry of Labour was amalgamated with the Ministry of Commerce and Industry to form the new Ministry of Trade and Labour. The Ministry's headquarters are in Accra. Regional Labour Offices have been established at Accra for the Eastern Region, at Takoradi for the Western Region and at Kumasi for the Northern Region. There are district offices at Accra, Koforidua, Takoradi, Tarkwa, Dunkwa, Kumasi, Obuasi and Tamale. Labour Exchanges are situated at Accra, Takoradi and Kumasi, and Labour Advice Centres at 14 other centres.

The primary functions of the Labour Division of the Ministry of Trade and Labour are the encouragement and assistance of responsible organisations of workers and employers and the settlement of industrial disputes by voluntary negotiation; the provision of an efficient employment service by means of registration and identification of industrial workers and the keeping of records of employment; and the maintenance of full employment under such conditions as will ensure a progressive improvement in the workers' standard of living.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

The trade union movement has continued to develop. Eight new unions were registered during the year bringing the total number registered under the Trade Unions Ordinance to 112 as at the end of 1954. Of these, 18 were inactive, eight had amalgamated to form three unions, and 19 had had their certificates of registration cancelled. The majority of the unions are organised as "House" or "Company" unions, and restrict membership to the employees of the company or employer. The main exception to this is the Mines Employees' Union which deals with all employers in the mining industry in which, for purposes of negotiation of wages and conditions, the gold mines and bauxite mine are organised as the Chamber of Mines: separate negotiations are conducted in respect of the diamond mines and the manganese mine. No combination of employers has yet been registered as a trade union.

Good progress has been made in trade union education. The Extra-Mural Department of the University College of the Gold Coast continues to give courses and to hold discussion groups on trade

union subjects and industrial relations. Week-end and other residential courses were held during the year by the Extra-Mural Department. Assistance was given by officers of the Labour Division who continued in the normal course of their duties to assist and advise trade unions on their day to day administration, and to assist in University Extra-Mural work.

Negotiating machinery already established in Government departments, local Government employment and private employment continued to function well. During the year under review 38 stoppages of work in which 10,848 men were involved, and in the course of which 81,010 man days were lost, came to the knowledge of the Labour Division. One Board of Inquiry was appointed by the Minister responsible for Labour under the Trades Disputes (Arbitration and Inquiry) Ordinance.

LABOUR LEGISLATION

During the year a Bill was passed to amend the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, No. 52 of 1940. The amending Ordinance extends the scope of the 1940 Ordinance and also empowers the Minister responsible for Labour to extend its provisions to cases of incapacity caused by occupational diseases.

The following subsidiary legislation was published during the year:

- (a) The Factories (Sanitary Conveniences) (Amendment) Regulations, 1954:
- (b) The Labour (Retail Trade Workers) (Minimum Remuneration) (Amendment) Order, 1954:
- (c) The Labour (Retail Trade Workers) (Minimum Remuneration) (Amendment) (No. 2) Order, 1954.

SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

The registration of factories has continued and up to the end of the year there were more than 250 factories registered. There are probably at least that number remaining to be registered and these are coming to light during routine inspection by the Factory Inspector.

The Assistant Factory Inspector has completed a three months training course in the United Kingdom.

Standards of fencing still vary greatly from factory to factory, and much advice on safety has been given to factory occupiers. This has been well received and in the cases where a re-visit has been possible it has been found that some attempt to carry out the advice has been made. The high proportion of accidents due to machinery (one accident in four being of this type) shows that the primary work of the Factory Inspector in this country for some time to come must be devoted to safeguarding workmen from accident caused by dangerous machines.

There are still no factories known to have any particular health hazard, but the possibility of such risks is kept in mind continually when factories are visited.

Attention has not been focussed only on machinery: in all cases where welfare was not of a suitable standard, advice has been given and in many cases has led to considerable improvement.

In the financial year 1953-54, 111 fatal and 3,715 non-fatal accidents were reported in industrial undertakings; these involved £23,411 15s. 4d. in payments under the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance. The figure of fatal cases is 14 higher than in the previous year, but the figure of non-fatal cases has decreased by 518. The decrease in the number of non-fatal accidents was confined to the mining industry.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

The Government trade training centres at Mampong, Assuansi and Tamale, the Government Secondary Technical School at Takoradi, the Takoradi and Tarkwa Technical Institutes and the Kumasi College of Technology are the main centres where industrial training is undertaken. Other technical schools and institutes are being planned and built in the main centres to assist in the training of the large numbers of artisans and technicians who will be required for the development of the country. Some private employers are also increasing their training facilities.

The Labour Officer (Technical) undertakes the organisation of trade testing and of apprenticeship schemes both in Government and in private employment. Trade tests have been devised for tradesmen Grades I and II in 41 trades, and over 4,000 certificates have now been issued to successful tradesmen in both grades.

Chapter 3: Public Finance and Taxation

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

Revenue in the financial year 1953-54, which ended on the 31st March, 1954, amounted to £49.9 million compared with £42.5 million in 1952-53. Expenditure and appropriations chargeable against revenue increased from £38.5 million to £56.9 million. Over the year there was a deficit of £7 million after allowing for a transfer of £11.7 million from the general revenue balance to the Development Fund and other funds. The approved estimates of revenue and expenditure for 1954-55 provided for a surplus of £730,000. The revised estimates indicated that the year would close with a surplus of about £5.2 million before allowing for an appropriation of £7.5 million from the general revenue to the Development Fund. Revenue in 1955-56 is forecast at £65.4 million and expenditure at £64.8 million, giving a surplus of £0.6 million.

ORDINARY AND EXTRAORDINARY REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE
1953-54 TO 1955-56

	1953-54 <i>Actual</i>	<i>Estimates</i>		
		1954-55 <i>Original</i>	1954-55 <i>Revised</i>	1955-56
	£	£	£	£
Revenue:				
Ordinary	47,353,350	41,038,130	72,989,870	61,896,180
Extraordinary	2,589,047	3,540,370	4,109,650	3,491,330
TOTAL	49,942,397	44,578,500	77,099,520	65,387,510
Expenditure:				
Ordinary	35,178,581	30,530,340	33,069,580	32,538,500
Transfers to Develop- ment Funds	19,302,630	12,160,000	44,433,750	28,201,980
Extraordinary	2,412,906	1,156,630	1,918,340	2,322,540
Statutory expenditure	—	—	—	1,717,590
TOTAL	56,894,117(a)	43,846,970	79,421,670(b)	64,780,610
Overall surplus/deficit	- 6,951,720	+ 731,530	- 2,322,150	+ 606,900

(a) Includes appropriations of £11,725,000.

(b) Includes appropriations of £7,500,000.

The increase in the revised estimates of revenue for 1954-55 was due principally to an increase in yield from the cocoa export duty of £31.25 million, offset by a reduction in local duty on cocoa of £610,000. The net increase of £30.6 million was almost entirely due to the increase in duty under the provisions of the Cocoa Duty and Development Funds (Amendment) Ordinance, 1954, since the effect of higher world prices was offset by the reduction of 42,000 tons in the estimate of exports of the crop during the financial year. The other principal changes were an estimated increase of revenue from income tax of £600,000 offset by an estimated decrease of £600,000 from minerals duty; an increase in the yield from import duties of £200,000; an increase in interest on overseas investments, attributable to an increase in the surplus balances invested in the United Kingdom; an increase under other income from property of £350,000, being the Gold Coast's share of profits of the West African Currency Board not provided for in the original estimates; and the balance of £439,000 of a grant from the United States Foreign Operations Administration. There were decreases in respect of grants from the Cocoa Marketing Board, as a result of a fall in expenditure on cocoa disease control and replanting grants below the original estimate. There was also a decrease in grants from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds.

Revenue for 1955-56 is estimated to show an increase of £20·8 million over the original Estimates for 1954-55. An increase of £21·1 million is expected under indirect taxation; it is estimated that export duty on cocoa will increase by £20·8 million, based on shipping 220,000 tons of cocoa at an average selling price of £340 per ton, and revenue from import duties is expected to rise by £800,000. Receipts and earnings of Government Departments are expected to increase by £400,000. Decreases are expected in the yield from direct taxation and from interest and redemption.

The increase in the revised estimates of expenditure for 1954-55 was due almost entirely to additional contributions from revenue to the development funds, owing to the high price realised for the cocoa crop and the increase in the rate of export duty on cocoa, and to the appropriation of £7·5 million from the general revenue balance. There was also an increase of £1·6 million under the Ministry of Communications, of which £1·4 million was required to cover the accumulated deficit of the Railways and Harbours Administration over the last two years and the remainder due to increased appropriations to the Road Fund from specified sources of revenue. An additional £800,000 was required under Pensions and Gratuities, since, in view of Government's policy of funding pensions, £1·3 million was the calculated contribution to the Pensions Fund against which there was a saving of £500,000 already provided for the payment of pensions direct from revenue.

DEVELOPMENT FUNDS

Development expenditure is financed primarily by contributions from revenue on cocoa. Other receipts include grants from the United States Foreign Operations Administration and Colonial Development and Welfare funds, interest and loan funds. Colonial Development and Welfare contributions represent receipts in respect of expenditure on approved schemes whilst the special grants from the Foreign Operations Administration are earmarked for the Achiasi-Kotoku railway line. The policy of the Government has been to raise loan funds to finance revenue-producing projects as far as possible, using other development funds for social and other services chiefly of a non-revenue-producing nature. There is a possibility of recouping Development expenditure on revenue-earning assets by raising loans against the security of such assets and their future revenue. Loans have been raised principally for Railway and Harbour development, although by the end of the 1954-55 financial year the £1 million loan for development in the Trans-Volta/Togoland region had been taken up.

Expenditure on the Development Plan, 1951, is financed from the Development and Special Development funds. It is estimated that additional income to the Development funds by means of contributions from surplus assets and the raising of loans (including local loans) will increase the amount available for expenditure under the Development Plan in the first five-year period from the original

£59 million to nearly £82 million. At the 31st March, 1954, expenditure amounted to £33·0 million; the original estimates of expenditure for 1954-55, including supplementary provision and revotes, amounted to £23 million, of which about £3 million was estimated to be available for revote in 1955-56. Expenditure in 1955-56 is estimated at approximately £20 million, plus the revotes from 1954-55. The aggregate balances in these two funds, which amounted to £12·5 million at the 31st March, 1954, are estimated to have fallen to £11·9 million at the end of 1954-55 and are expected to amount to £2·7 million at the end of 1955-56.

Under the Cocoa Duty and Development Funds (Amendment) Ordinance, 1954, two additional funds were set up for the finance of the Second Development Plan: the Second Development Fund and the Reserve for the Second Development Fund. Provision has been made for bringing forward sums from the Second Development Fund during the period of the first plan on projects of vital importance. The aggregate balances in these two funds are estimated at £11·8 million at the 31st March, 1955, and at £18·4 million at the end of the 1955-56 financial year.

During the early years of development two fields of investment have properly received high priority; that is, investment in public and social services. In the first stages of expansion the absence of adequate communications by road, rail, sea and air, and shortage of supplies of water and electricity, represented a serious obstacle to progress, and the provision of communications and services was accordingly given first priority. Equally important to the country's development is the provision of an adequately educated and trained labour force and a healthy community. Expenditure on social services represents vital investment in human resources which are the necessary foundation for further progress.

The expenditure estimates for 1955-56, at £64·8 million, provide for an increase of £21·0 million over the original 1954-55 Estimates, made up as follows:—

	£ million
Recurrent expenditure arising from development	1·1
Additional cocoa duty to be transferred to development funds	16·1
Other increases under various heads	3·8
	<hr/> 21·0

The recent developments in Government revenue and expenditure are illustrated in the tables in Appendix I which show the current and capital account of Government. These tables give the total receipts and total expenditure respectively under Ordinary and Extraordinary account, the Road Fund and Development Funds, transactions between accounts being cancelled out, and reveal more fully than hitherto the full impact of Government's activities on the remainder of the economy.

The surplus on current account is the saving of Government from its own income during the year which, together with provision for depreciation and renewals, contributions from its reserves and loans from other sectors of the economy, is the source of finance for its own capital investment programme. The true budget surplus is the current surplus less amounts transferred to capital accounts, and represents approximately the surplus of expenditure removed from the remainder of the economy as a result of all the Government's activities during the year.

The current surplus fell from a maximum of £8.4 million in 1950-51 to £5.1 million in 1952-53. The original Estimates for 1953-54 allowed for a current surplus of £2.2 million; the actual surplus on current account achieved was £21.2 million. The revised Estimates for 1954-55 indicated a current surplus of £42.2 million and a surplus of £29.4 million is expected from the 1955-56 Estimates.

Variations in the current surplus in the last few years have been closely related to the yield from cocoa duty, and the surpluses have had a deflationary effect on the rest of the economy. It is in fact largely due to this policy that the strong inflationary pressures in the economy in 1951 and 1952 were brought under control, despite the impact of a large capital investment programme, and that a high measure of internal stability has been achieved. From the point of view of capital investment the current surplus has been more than adequate to finance the capital expenditure incurred under the various development plans and ordinary and extraordinary heads. Bearing in mind, however, the need to assure the completion not only of the present plan but also of the Second Plan which is now under consideration, together with the substantial additional investment envisaged under the Volta River Project, should this be approved, Government has preferred to finance part of its present programme by raising loans from the Cocoa Marketing Board and the private sector, setting aside substantial reserves for future capital investment and ensuring at the same time that adequate current provision is made for the redemption of the loans raised.

As the immediate framework for the progressive expansion of communications and social services is completed, the priorities for further expenditure require greater attention. Capital investment in non-revenue-producing projects cannot continue indefinitely and the principal need of the Gold Coast to-day is an increase in revenue-earning and productive enterprises.

Expenditure from the Reserve Development Fund amounted to approximately three million pounds up to 31st March, 1954, when the balance in the fund amounted to £13.3 million. Expenditure is expected to amount to £2.6 million in 1954-55 and to £6.7 million in 1955-56; at the 31st March, 1956, it is estimated that the balance in the fund will amount to over £17 million. Expenditure from the Reserve Development Funds is essentially revenue-earning but of a long term character. It will be some years before the Gold Coast can look forward to reaping the full benefit of this capital outlay,

although its indirect contribution will be felt much sooner in improved harbour and railway services and in improved facilities for industrial development at Tema.

The Cocoa Duty and Development Funds (Amendment) Ordinance, 1954, set up a third fund, the Supplementary Reserve Development Fund, to be used for large-scale development works which will not be included in the Second Development Plan. At the end of the 1955-56 financial year it is estimated that the balance in this fund will amount to almost £19 million.

The nature of the expenditure on development is shown in Appendix I.

PUBLIC] DEBT

At the 31st March, 1954, the public debt of the Gold Coast amounted to £18,390,000. Of this total the funded external debt accounted for £8,410,000, the funded internal debt for £500,000 and the unfunded internal debt for £9,480,000. The unfunded debt has been raised by loans from the Cocoa Marketing Board for improvements to Takoradi Harbour and to the railways and for the development of the Trans-Volta/Togoland region.

In February, 1954, the first local loan was raised with the issue of £500,000 of 4 per cent stock, the greater part of which was taken up by public corporations and private firms; the proceeds of this loan are to be applied to the financing of development works within the Development Plan for rural piped water supplies, for electricity generation and distribution buildings, and for radio telephone links. A further issue of £1,000,000 of 3½ per cent stock was made towards the end of 1954, the proceeds of which are also to be applied for the general finance of development works. Rather less than half of this loan was taken up by institutions, firms and individuals and the rest by the Cocoa Marketing Board.

Both of these issues had only moderate success in attracting the savings of small investors. Further innovations were the issue of £500,000 of registered premium bonds in October and November, 1954, and of £500,000 of bearer premium bonds in the early months of 1955. Only about one fifth of the first issue, which was in units of £5, was taken up and greater success in attracting the small saver is hoped for from the bearer bonds which are in £2 units. Statutory sinking funds have been set up for the redemption of each of these loans.

During 1954-55 additional loans were raised from the Cocoa Marketing Board: £350,000 for the completion of the Takoradi Harbour extension programme, £1,358,000 for additional railway improvements and a further instalment of £700,000 of the loan for Trans-Volta/Togoland development.

Debt charges on the external funded debt amounted to almost £425,000 in 1954-55, of which £340,000 represented interest payments and the remainder Sinking Fund contributions. A sinking fund exists for the amortisation of the external funded debt and this amounted

to £2,611,000 at the 31st March, 1954; in addition the Supplementary Sinking Fund totalled £4,144,000. These two funds are therefore more than adequate for any liabilities that might arise at the time when the 4½ per cent Inscribed Stock 1956 and the 3 per cent Conversion Stock, 1954-59, (which are nearing maturity) are redeemed. Interest and Sinking Fund contributions in respect of the funded internal debt amounted to almost £50,000 in 1954-55.

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE GOLD COAST
AS AT 31ST MARCH

£ thousand

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
External					
Funded Debt					
4½% Inscribed Stock 1956	4,628	4,628	4,628	4,628	4,628
3% Conversion Stock 1954-59	602	602	602	602	602
3% Inscribed Stock 1963	2,010	2,010	2,010	2,010	2,010
4½% Inscribed Stock 1960-70	1,170	1,170	1,170	1,170	1,170
Total external debt	8,410	8,410	8,410	8,410	8,410
Internal					
Funded Debt					
4% Stock 1968-73	—	—	—	500	500
3½% Stock 1969-74	—	—	—	—	1,000
Registered Premium Bonds 1954-64	—	—	—	—	500
Bearer Premium Bonds 1955-65	—	—	—	—	500
Unfunded Debt					
Takoradi Harbour Extensions					
£2,300,000 1951-52 Loan	600	2,242	2,154	2,062	1,968
£1,350,000 1952-53 Loan	—	—	1,346	1,305	1,258
£1,150,000 1953-54 Loan	—	—	—	1,150	1,114
£350,000 1954-55 Loan	—	—	—	—	350
Railway Improvements					
£2,170,000 1952-53 Loan	—	—	2,164	2,098	2,022
£2,565,000 1953-54 Loan	—	—	—	2,565	2,485
£1,358,000 1954-55 Loan	—	—	—	—	1,358
Trans-Volta/Togoland Development					
£300,000 1953-54 Loan	—	—	—	300	291
£700,000 1954-55 Loan	—	—	—	—	700
Total internal debt	600	2,242	5,664	9,980	14,046
Total public debt	9,010	10,652	14,074	18,390	22,456

Redemption of the unfunded debt due to the Cocoa Marketing Board required £402,000 in 1954-55 and interest payments amounted to £395,000; it is estimated that these figures will rise to £475,000 and £441,000 respectively in 1955-56, when a £3,000,000 First Development Plan 1955-56 loan will be raised.

As one of the first steps in the creation of a money market in the Gold Coast an experiment was made in July, 1954, with the issue of 90-day Treasury Bills to the amount of £500,000 which was

initially oversubscribed. The Bank of the Gold Coast offered re-discount facilities on these bills.

TAXATION

Central Government revenue continued to be deprived primarily from Customs and Excise duties and direct taxation. Of the total revenue derived from Customs and Excise in 1953-54, £12,009,639 was obtained from import duties and £18,569,522 from export duties. Of the latter figure the duty on cocoa provided £18,135,322, collected in accordance with the provisions of the Cocoa Duty and Development Funds Ordinance, 1951. Under this Ordinance duty was paid at the rate of 10 per cent when the f.o.b. price did not exceed £100 per ton; when the price was between £100 and £120 a ton the duty remained constant at £10 a ton; and when the f.o.b. price was in excess of £120 a ton the duty was half the amount by which the price exceeded £100. The proceeds of the duty were divided in such a way that the first £20 per ton of export duty on a consignment was paid into general revenue, the next £15 per ton into the Special Development Fund, the next £10 into the Reserve Development Fund together with three-fifths of any excess of duty over £45 per ton. The remaining two-fifths of the excess of duty over £45 per ton accrued to general revenue. Both funds will be applied exclusively to such development projects as may be authorised by the Ordinance in the case of the Special Development Fund and by the Legislature in the case of the Reserve Development Fund.

The Ordinance was amended by the Cocoa Duty and Development Funds (Amendment) Ordinance, 1954, with retrospective effect to 1st April, 1954. Under this Ordinance the rate of duty now chargeable varies in accordance with a formula whereby if the value for duty does not exceed £120 per ton the duty is one-tenth of the value for duty or £10, whichever is the lesser; if the value for duty exceeds £120 per ton but does not exceed £260 per ton, the duty is an amount per ton equal to one half of the difference between the value for duty per ton and £100; while if the value for duty exceeds £260 per ton, the duty is an amount per ton equal to the difference between the value for duty per ton and £180. The proceeds of the duty are divided so that the first £20 per ton of duty is paid into general revenue, the next £15 per ton into the Special Development Fund, the next £10 and three-fifths of the next £35 into the Reserve Development Fund, the other two-fifths going into general revenue. Duty exceeding £80 per ton is allocated between general revenue and three new funds, the Second Development Fund, the Reserve for the Second Development Fund and the Supplementary Reserve Development Fund, which take three-tenths, one-tenth and two-fifths of such excess respectively, with the remainder going to general revenue. The first two of these funds are intended to contribute towards the finance of the Second Development Plan; the third fund is to be used for other large-scale development work which is envisaged but will not be included in the Second Development Plan.

Import duties are levied on a wide range of goods entering the country. While the rate of duty varies with the item, 20 per cent *ad valorem* is the rate most commonly levied, but in the case of luxury goods the rate may be as much as 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent *ad valorem*. There were no significant changes in import duties in 1954. Export duties are levied on timber, diamonds won by small operators, and kola nuts, in addition to cocoa.

The introduction of the Standard International Trade Classification, with the consequent extended breakdown of the section of the Import List devoted to foodstuffs, rendered impracticable the application of sub-item (8) of item 20 of part I of the First Schedule to the Customs Ordinance (old numbering). It was therefore repealed, and as a result all foodstuffs not elsewhere enumerated and not included in the schedule of exemptions became dutiable at 20 per cent under the general item 30.

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

In view of their intricacy, the provisions and scope of the Income Tax Ordinance which has applied since 1944 to the earnings of companies and individuals are explained in Appendix V, where also will be found a table setting out the rates of tax payable on incomes of various levels.

LOCAL AUTHORITY FINANCE

Local authority direct taxation, or "rating" as it is called in the Local Government Ordinance, takes several forms. All rating authorities, i.e. Municipal, Urban, or Local Councils, and District Councils in the Northern Territories, must levy a standard rate *per capita*, known as the basic rate. In addition, councils other than Municipal, may impose one or more of the following:—a graduated rate, a rate upon immovable property, and a rate on possessions. Such rates are payable by all persons over the age of 18 years residing or owning immovable property in the area of the council, including non-Africans. Exemptions or reductions may be made in the case of women and paupers. In the poorer areas, the basic rate is almost the only direct tax, but in richer areas, particularly where cocoa is grown, much revenue is derived from graduated rates, usually imposed for special purposes such as the building of a school or the making of a road. These graduated rates vary, however, not according to capacity to pay but as between different parts of a Local Authority area. In the four municipalities the principal source of revenue for some years has been a rate on immovable property. A simple form of property rating for urban and rural areas has

now been devised and is being tried out experimentally. It is hoped that this system will gradually supersede the unsatisfactory basic rate.

The main source of revenue of the non-municipal local authorities is the Central Government, by way of direct grant and reimbursements for services provided on an agency basis. Direct tax produces about 48 per cent of the total, fees (e.g. market and lorry park and licence fees) 18 per cent, land revenue 12 per cent, and Native Courts 10 per cent. Property rates are the most important source of revenue of the four municipalities, Government grants and reimbursements comprising a much smaller proportion of total income than in the case of the rural councils. District Councils receive their revenue by precept on Local and Urban Councils. (See Appendix IV.)

Government grants in aid for Local and Urban Councils are made available as block grants to Officers-in-charge of Regions, their subsequent disbursement being governed by the population of the Council area, the amount of direct tax raised by it, and the approval of "improvement" schemes submitted by the Council. Grants to Municipal Councils are more closely related to the services provided.

During the year Local Authorities were granted loans totalling about £350,000 for various development projects varying from markets, drains, and dispensaries to town halls.

It should be noted that, except in so far as the Government provides assistance to local authorities, these have independent sources of revenue and their finances are separate from those of the Government. The estimates of revenue and expenditure which they prepare, however, are subject to the approval of the Central Government. All money collected by local authorities is spent by them, and none is paid to the Government.

Chapter 4: Currency and Banking

British West African Currency, issued by the West African Currency Board, is the official currency in circulation in British West African Territories, including the Gold Coast. It is exchangeable with sterling on a pound for pound basis and consists of the following denominations: £5, 20s. and 10s. notes, florins, shillings, sixpences, threepences, pence, halfpence and tenthpence.

The main factor influencing the amount of currency in circulation is the purchase of the cocoa crop. The currency in circulation is at its lowest at about August of each year, before the opening of the main crop cocoa buying season, while the peak is normally reached at the end of December of each year, by which time most of the crop has been purchased. The following table gives revised estimates for the minimum and maximum net currency circulation since 1950.

ESTIMATED NET CURRENCY CIRCULATION, 1950-54 (a)

£ million

Year	Minimum		Maximum		Difference
	Circulation	Month(b)	Circulation	Month(b)	
1950	17.2	August	33.5	December	16.3
1951	22.1	August	34.6	December	12.5
1952	22.5	August	37.6	December	15.1
1953	24.3	August	35.8	December	11.5
1954	24.4	August	36.0	December	11.6

(a) Total currency outstanding less amount held by banks.

(b) End of month.

NOTE: Figures prior to December 1953 have been adjusted to agree with the West African Currency Board's revised estimates.

The amount of currency in the hands of the public is estimated to have shown a small increase from December, 1953, to December, 1954. The volume of purchase of the 1954-55 cocoa crop during the first three months of the season was greater than the comparable figure for the preceding year; by the end of December, 1954, over 177,000 tons had been purchased as against less than 169,000 tons by the end of December, 1953.

The Bank of the Gold Coast continued to expand its operations during 1954 and took an increasing part in the administration of the Government's local loan programme.

Two commercial banks operate in the Gold Coast—the Bank of British West Africa Ltd. and Barclays Bank D.C.O. Both have branches in all the larger towns; during 1954 the Bank of British West Africa opened a new branch at Tema and Barclays Bank D.C.O. opened agencies at Nkawkaw and Kadjebi.

The Gold Coast Co-operative Bank had a turn-over of approximately £7 million in 1954. Its main business was in financing the cocoa-marketing operations of the local co-operative organisations, but it also issued during the year loans of nearly £380,000 to district co-operative unions and village primary societies. Of this about £320,000 was short-term repayable at the end of the current cocoa-season, and £60,000 long-term mainly for the construction of storage sheds and offices. At 31st March, 1954—the end of the financial year—the total of current account balances at the Bank stood at £34,000, and of deposits (long-term and savings) £53,000. Share-capital and reserves rose slightly to £68,100 and the surplus on the year's working was £9,640.

Interest rates charged on short- and long-term loans were 7 per cent and 5 per cent respectively, and interest paid on deposits remained at 3½ per cent on yearly fixed deposits, and 3 per cent on savings accounts.

The number of depositors in the Post Office Savings Bank increased by another 30,000 to 448,000. Interest credited amounted to £123,000 but cash withdrawals exceeded deposits by £348,000. The balance due to depositors at the close of the year was £4,938,000.

Chapter 5: Commerce*

Supplies of all types of consumer goods were maintained at a high level during the year. There was a noticeable increase in the variety of merchandise offered by importers and competition to sell was such that prices showed a downward tendency throughout. This was particularly evident in textiles and to a lesser extent in supplies of local and imported foodstuffs. Price control was discontinued on all but a few commodities where special considerations made its retention desirable.

The Gold Coast did not exhibit at the British Industries Fair in 1954, but a most successful exhibition of Gold Coast handicrafts was incorporated in the International Handicrafts Exhibition in London which resulted in many enquiries being received by the local Industrial Development Corporation.

At the beginning of 1954 the Department of Commerce was amalgamated with the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, and a special Division of the Ministry was set up to deal with industrial development and to assist prospective investors. In June, as a result of reorganisation of Ministries, the Ministry was renamed "The Ministry of Trade and Labour", on absorbing the former Ministry of Labour.

In addition to Banking (referred to in chapter 4) the co-operative movement in the Gold Coast had two main spheres of activity, viz. produce-marketing, mainly cocoa (see also p. 61), and consumer supplies. With the liquidation in 1953 of the Co-operative Wholesale Establishment there remains, in addition to the Co-operative Bank, only the Co-operative Marketing Association as a central organisation of trading societies. These societies now have a membership of about 40,000 and play an increasingly important part in the life of the community. On the other hand, since the liquidation of the Co-operative Wholesale Establishment deprived consumer societies of their main source of supply, these societies have not yet prospered and total sales fell from £169,000 to £39,000 in the year. Seven societies were officially dissolved and the remaining 31 were in varying stages of economic health, with only a few of them doing any business. Trading during the year resulted in a combined loss of over £4,000.

* The 1953 and 1954 figures quoted below relating to external trade are provisional and subject to amendment.

THE GOLD COAST CO-OPERATIVE UNION

The Gold Coast Co-operative Union, a non-trading association of co-operative societies, is concerned principally with co-operative education and the dissemination of co-operative information. It is hoped that it may eventually be able to take over from the Government Department of Co-operation its functions of advice and supervision. Amongst its activities is the publishing of *The Co-operative News*, a monthly review which, in addition to news of local and oversea co-operatives, contains feature articles in English and local vernaculars designed to spread knowledge of co-operative principles and practices. During the year the Union, with the aid of government's mobile cinema-vans, conducted a publicity campaign in the rural areas. These film-meetings proved popular and gave thousands their first acquaintance with the co-operative movement. Training courses for societies' employees and government junior staff were conducted by the Department with some assistance from the movement itself. Three officers of the Department went on courses or study-tours overseas. In April the University College of the Gold Coast, through its Department of Extra-Mural Studies and in conjunction with the co-operative movement and the Gold Coast Trades Union Congress, conducted a residential school on selected co-operative and trades union subjects. This was held at the University College and was attended by about thirty co-operators, office-bearers, secretaries, and government officers.

IMPORTS

The total c.i.f. value of imports in 1954 amounted to £71,646,535 a decrease of £2,156,331 or 3 per cent compared with the 1953 total of £73,802,866.

Overall there was a small increase in the quantity of goods imported, the volume index (1948-100) rising from 205 in 1953 to 211 in 1954. The fall in the total value of imports was accounted for by a decline in the average value index (1948-100) from 115 in 1953 to 108 in 1954.

The principal sources of supply for imports were:—

	<i>Per cent. of total value</i>
United Kingdom	48
Netherlands and Netherlands West Indies	11
Germany (Western)	5
Japan	7
United States of America	4
All other countries	25

The following table shows the principal imports of the Gold Coast, indicating the percentage increases or decreases by volume in comparison with the previous year:—

Commodity	Unit	1953		1954		Per cent. Increase +
		Quantity	Value c.i.f. £	Quantity	Value c.i.f. £	Per cent. Decrease —
Cotton Piece Goods . . .	Sq. yds.	96,079,296	10,966,248	94,606,393	10,051,328	— 2
Potable Spirits (a) . . .	gals.	290,271	477,807	361,383	601,178	+25
Ale, Beer, Stout and Porter . . .	gals.	3,256,024	1,576,288	2,908,458	1,354,485	—11
Flour	cwts.	577,206	1,956,515	620,738	1,984,910	+ 8
Sugar	cwts.	420,186	1,286,327	456,561	1,279,673	+ 9
Tobacco	cwts.	33,381	1,894,053	30,344	1,580,246	— 9
Commercial Vehicles (b) . . .	No.	4,498	2,894,635	3,828	2,588,747	—15
Private Cars	No.	2,658	1,390,106	2,436	1,303,054	— 8
Bicycles	No.	43,051	465,200	32,476	336,151	—25
Cement	tons	233,550	2,101,256	232,692	1,888,060	— 4
Petroleum Products (c) . . .	gals.	66,079,787	3,912,497	69,044,618	3,808,210	+ 5

NOTE: (a) Gin, rum, brandy and whisky: excludes other potable spirits.

(b) Includes chassis with engines and tyres, but excludes parts.

(c) Excludes grease.

EXPORTS

In 1954 the total value of exports of domestic and foreign produce, excluding bunkers and ships' stores, amounted to £114,728,821, an increase of £25,117,318 or 28 per cent. over the comparable figure of £89,611,503 in 1953.

The principal markets for exports of domestic produce were as follows:—

Cocoa: (Crop sales 1953–54): U.S.A. 22 per cent; United Kingdom 29 per cent; Western Germany 18 per cent; the Netherlands 10 per cent; U.S.S.R. 8 per cent; other 13 per cent.

Gold: United Kingdom 100 per cent.

Diamonds: United Kingdom 100 per cent.

Manganese Ore: U.S.A. 49 per cent; United Kingdom 31 per cent; Norway 17 per cent; other 3 per cent.

Bauxite: United Kingdom 100 per cent.

Timber (Logs): United Kingdom 27 per cent; U.S.A. 20 per cent; the Netherlands 15 per cent; Western Germany 9 per cent; Italy 14 per cent; other 15 per cent.

Timber (sawn, including veneers): United Kingdom 59 per cent; U.S.A. 15 per cent; South Africa 10 per cent; other 16 per cent.

The following table shows the principal exports of the Gold Coast indicating the percentage increases or decreases by volume in comparison with the previous year :

Commodity	Unit	1953		1954		Per cent. Increase +
		Quantity	Value f.o.b. £	Quantity	Value f.o.b. £	Per cent. Decrease -
Cocoa	tons	236,634	56,143,022	214,148	84,598,864	-10
Gold	fine oz. troy	732,636	9,458,313	788,736	9,807,462	+ 8
Diamonds	carats	2,164,262	3,924,755	2,159,224	4,088,923	-
Manganese	tons	745,990	8,722,222	460,245	5,137,713	-38
Bauxite	tons	115,075	201,383	163,516	287,738	+42
Timber (a)	cub. ft.	15,155,358	5,907,153	17,940,444	6,708,744	+18

(a) Includes logs, sawn timber, plywood and veneers.

Chapter 6: Production*

MINERALS

It has for some years been accepted policy that in the Gold Coast Colony and Ashanti (where virtually all the mining activity has taken place) direct Government interference between landowners and those taking out mineral and other concessions shall be kept to a minimum. The Concessions Ordinance gives to the Judiciary the duty of ensuring that persons are not deprived of their rights of occupation in the area to such an extent as will drive them from their habitations and prevent them from winning from the land the necessities of life; and requires the Executive to satisfy itself that the financial circumstances of those taking out a concession are such as to ensure the proper working of the concession. Most of the concessions on which mining activities are at present taking place are of some antiquity, and for the reason explained above, there is a considerable variation in their terms.

The total profits arising from mining operations in the Gold Coast are assessed for the calculation of Gold Coast income tax at the usual rate for companies, an allowance being made for items of capital expenditure. The remaining types of taxation on minerals, other than on diamonds won by small-scale African diggers, were consolidated in 1952 by the Minerals Duty Ordinance, which imposes a duty on the value of minerals won, at rates varying according to the "yield ratio" of each mining undertaking. The "yield ratio" is arrived at by taking from the value of the minerals all expenses necessary to the mining, transporting, processing and selling of the mineral, including generous allowances for depreciation and amortisa-

* The figures for 1953 and 1954 quoted below relating to external trade are provisional and subject to amendment.

tion, and by expressing the resultant figure as a percentage of the value of the mineral won.

The rates of duty may be summarised as follows:—

“Yield ratio”					Rates of duty
per cent					per cent
15	.	.	.	.	nil
20	.	.	.	.	1
30	.	.	.	.	3
40	.	.	.	.	7
50	.	.	.	.	11
60	.	.	.	.	15
70	.	.	.	.	19
80	.	.	.	.	21

Gold. This is almost certainly the oldest export of the Gold Coast and there are some grounds for believing that the ancient Phoenicians traded in it. Reports of working costs and revenue from a group of mines suggest that the general position during the year remained the same as in the previous year. The position of some mines was made more difficult by the virtual disappearance of the premium on “free market” gold or its reduction to a level which made it of little assistance to producers; and two mines, Nanwa Gold Mines Limited and the West African Development Trust Limited ceased operations during the year. Total production for 1954 amounted to 787,075 fine ounces compared with 730,963 fine ounces in 1953. This figure is made up as follows:—

	Fine oz.
Banket Mines	213,834
Quartz Reef Mines	543,974
Dredging Operations	29,267

Diamonds.—Production of diamonds in 1954 was slightly below that for 1953. Exports in 1954 of all diamonds amounted to 2,159,224 carats valued at £4,088,923, compared with 2,164,262 valued at £3,924,755 in 1953. The proportion contributed by African producers fell below last year’s figure but it still accounted for over 50 per cent of the total output. For the first time, production by the companies exceeded one million carats. A local diamond market was opened in Accra in July, giving African producers a method of disposing of their production other than by export to the London market through the local Banks. Sales in the Accra market are made direct to three firms of licensed dealers who are only authorised to buy from licensed diggers.

Manganese and Bauxite.—Exports of manganese decreased both in quantity and in value. In 1954 only 460,245 tons were exported valued at £5,137,713 in comparison with 745,990 tons at a value of £8,722,222 in 1953. Bauxite exports amounted to 163,516 tons

valued at £287,738 as compared with 115,075 tons at a value of £201,383 in 1953.

The daily average labour forces employed by the mining companies during the fourth quarter of 1953 were as follows:—

	<i>Europeans</i>	<i>Africans</i>
Gold Mines . . .	793	25,667
Diamond Mines . . .	58	3,802
Manganese Mines . . .	45	4,243
Bauxite Mines . . .	23	539
Total . . .	<u>919</u>	<u>34,251</u>

These figures do not include the labour on small African workings.

The Government's Department of Mines has an establishment of a Chief Inspector of Mines, a Deputy Chief Inspector, two Senior Inspectors of Mines, six Inspectors of Mines, a Senior Inspector of Machinery and two Inspectors of Machinery. The Department is responsible for the inspection of all mines and quarries; the enforcement of the mining Regulations with emphasis on the safety of employees; the holding of accident enquiries; the trial, under the limited powers of an Inspector, of breaches of regulations and, where more serious cases occur, of the institution of proceedings through the Courts; and the examination of candidates for blasting certificates, shift-boss certificates, rescue brigade certificates, winding engine drivers' certificates and winch drivers' licences. The Department is also responsible for the issue of prospecting, digging, mining and dredging licences under the Concessions and other Ordinances, and for the inspection of African diamond workings and for licences connected therewith.

The Mechanical Laboratory was in use throughout the year and during that period 180 Winding Ropes were tested. Other work undertaken included the testing of gauges, hardness tests and tensile tests on iron rods. In addition, Decelerometer tests were made in various mine shafts.

Some equipment for the Dust Laboratory was received during the year, but, owing to shortage of staff, the laboratory could not be brought into use.

The Department of Geological Survey has a permanent establishment of a Director, Deputy Director, 2 senior geologists, 10 geologists, a petrologist, a diamond driller, a chemist-assayer and a superintendent of records. Approval was granted during the year to recruit on non-pensionable terms 10 additional geologists, a diamond driller and a chemist-assayer for work in connection with the accelerated development of water supplies and mineral resources. The department is responsible for geological mapping and prospecting, for hydrological surveys, and for systematic examinations of mines, and provides technical and scientific assistance to the mining industry as a whole.

Staff shortages due to resignations and difficulties of recruitment severely restricted the activities of the department during the year. At the end of the year the total strength of senior professional and technical officers at post was 12 only. The main emphasis was on water supply investigations, including geophysical work in connection with bore-hole siting in the Northern Territories, Ashanti and Trans-Volta/Togoland; limestone investigations were also carried out, and the systematic mapping and prospecting of an area west of Takoradi was initiated. Bridge sites, including the Adomi site on the Volta River, were thoroughly investigated geologically, and geological work in connection with the Volta River Project continued.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

The processing of local timber into sawn lumber, veneers and furniture is carried out in many parts of the country and is the main manufacturing industry. The output of sawn timber has risen steadily in recent years and the statistics of exports show that sawn timber now constitutes approximately 45 per cent by value of total timber exports.

Other export industries are palm oil extraction in the Western Province, lime juice and lime oil production near Cape Coast and cocoa butter production at Takoradi. The output of lime products has been seriously reduced in recent years by disease affecting the lime plantations. The cocoa butter factory ceased production for export during 1954 as the ruling price for cocoa beans was at such a high level as to make the factory's operations uneconomic. The Brewery at Accra and minor textile factories at Sekondi and Accra are dependent on imported materials. The tobacco factory at Takoradi is in production and hopes to incorporate a percentage of local tobacco in its products which are now on sale in the Northern Territories. A new factory specialising in refining local vegetable oil is in operation in Accra and hopes to undertake oil expression as well as refining in 1955. There are a number of mineral water factories with a combined output of approximately one million gallons per year. The Brewery again increased output by approximately 6 per cent on the previous year. A Coca-Cola plant is planned for Accra and, if its operations are successful, the plant will be duplicated at Kumasi. A factory to produce wire nails from imported steel wire is operating in Accra. There are also a number of small factories, engaged in various manufacturing processes such as the production of ground coffee, cosmetics and cigars for the local market. There is also a small rice mill in the Western Province and a number of small power-driven cornmills throughout the country. Fruit and fish canning is carried on at the Fisheries Department in Accra, and pineapples have been planted near Nsawam where it is proposed to erect a pineapple cannery at a later stage.

The Volta River Preparatory Commission continued its investigation of various aspects of the Volta River Project for the production of hydro-electric power to be used for the same

bauxite. The Preparatory Commission hoped to be in a position to complete its reports to Government before the end of 1955. Thereafter, a decision will have to be taken as to whether or not the scheme should proceed.

Investigations into the local production of cement continue and a recent suggestion for importation of cement in clinker form for crushing and bagging at Takoradi is being examined. The new brick and tile factory near Accra, financed by the Industrial Development Corporation, was expected to commence production in April, 1955. Three factories producing mosaic and terrazzo tiles have considerably increased their output in 1954 and their products are finding a wide use in local buildings. A successful tyre retreading factory in Takoradi deals with both tractor and road vehicle tyres, and other similar factories were likely to be opened during 1955 at Accra and Kumasi.

Arrangements have now been made for the construction of a modern 100 bedroom hotel in Accra. The building will be financed by the Government and operated by managing agents. It was expected to be completed in 1956.

During the year the Government gave further consideration to the recommendations of Professor W. A. Lewis in his *Report on Industrialisation in the Gold Coast*; this culminated in a statement by the Prime Minister in the Legislative Assembly in March, 1954, regarding capital investment in the Gold Coast. In October a team of New York consultants carried out an investment survey to determine the possibilities of attracting private capital from American sources for investment in industrial undertakings in the Gold Coast.

There is a wide range of village handicrafts distributed about the country, mainly for local consumption. There is a fine tradition of goldsmiths' work and the weaving of native cloth, but the latter is suffering from competition with imported cloths.

With a view to stimulating the development of new industries in the Gold Coast, relief is given to "pioneer" companies (companies which start new industries declared as "pioneer" by the Government). The maximum relief is exemption from taxation on profits for five years. If a loss is incurred over the tax-holiday period, it may be carried forward and set against subsequent profits. A number of industries were certified as "pioneer" during the year, including the manufacture of cigarettes, wire nails, bricks and tiles and the expressing and refining of vegetable oils.

Industrial Development Corporation

The Industrial Development Corporation is generally charged with the duty of "securing the investigation, formulation and carrying out of projects for developing the Gold Coast" and the Ordinance gives wide latitude as to the ways in which this duty may be performed. The amount set aside as the capital of the Corporation was £1 million; its assets at the close of its financial year stood at £571,502. The activities of this Corporation are divided between the promotion

of subsidiary companies in which it is the principal shareholder, association with other companies in which it is a minority shareholder, and encouraging small business by way of loans, in addition to which it has been exploring the possibilities of establishing industrial estates for the development of industry generally.

FORESTRY

It is estimated that the Gold Coast contains some 30,000 sq. miles of closed forest but that of this area some 18,300 square miles have now been converted to agricultural use. Savannah woodland covers about 42,500 square miles. Virtually all this forest and woodland is communally owned, Crown forest amounting to only some 64 square miles.

Of the communally-owned forest, 5,780 square miles of closed forest and 1,570 of savannah woodland have been reserved. The reservation programme in the area of closed forest has reached completion and work is now concentrated in the Northern Territories, 212 square miles having been reserved during the year. Selection of further areas for reservation continued during the year. A feature of the work in the Northern Territories is the co-operation in combined activities of the Departments of Forestry and Agriculture in the land planning areas.

The area of unreserved closed forest is now placed at only some 6,000 square miles, conversion to farms, especially new cocoa plantations, having continued at a high rate. The shortening of the period during which this remaining unreserved forested area will be available for timber exploitation is now causing grave concern.

Policy. The Government's forest policy remained unchanged and was as follows:—

- (a) the creation of sufficient permanent forest resources by the reservation either by the Government or by local authorities of suitably situated areas of forest, or land desirable and suitable for afforestation ;
- (b) the management of permanent forest resources by methods that will achieve maximum productivity and value on the basis of a sustained yield ;
- (c) the conduct of research into all branches of scientific forestry, with special emphasis on ecology and silviculture ;
- (d) the development of local authority forestry, and the education of local authorities and people to a better understanding of the necessity for and value of conserving their forests ;
- (e) the progressive utilisation, without replacement, of the remainder of the forest resources not permanently dedicated to forestry, controlled in such a way as to make its supplies last as long as possible, compatible with market requirements ; and particularly until the utilisation of forest reserves can be accompanied by successful regeneration, while at the same

time utilising supplies to the utmost prior to their destruction by farming ;

- (f) the training of subordinate field staff and of Africans for higher posts in the Forestry Department ;
- (g) the provision of technical advice and assistance to non-governmental forestry ; and
- (h) co-operation with all other interests in schemes for the prevention of soil erosion and in the development of plans for optimum land usage.

Production and Exports. Though timber production from the reserved forests is increasing, reaching about 2 million cubic feet during the year, it is still a very small fraction of the total output which comes mainly from the unreserved forests. Production of logs for export, sawmilling or pitsawing rose to 30.26 million cubic feet (23.77 million Hoppus feet).

The recession in demand for timber noted in the last quarter of 1953 did not continue to any extent in 1954. There was a fairly steady demand, though at slightly lower prices, for the regular hardwoods, and after a temporary fall in the demand for obeche (wawa) as a softwood substitute the demand steadied and then rose, mainly on Western German demand ; at the end of the year this soft-hardwood constituted 50 per cent of current log exports. The established species, mahogany, sapele and baku, maintained their markets and there was an increase in exports of utile. Interest in nyankom, noted last year, was maintained. Export of emeri in the log form was insignificant but demand for this species as sawn lumber continued.

Log exports rose again by almost two million Hoppus feet to 9.91 million Hoppus feet.

Sawmill output estimated last year at 8.5 million cubic feet has now been more accurately determined through the obligatory submission of returns and the 1953 output is corrected to 7 million ; 1954 output was 7.17 million cubic feet. The total capacity of mills in 1954 was, however, placed at 9 million cubic feet and a new plant capable of producing a further 3 million cubic feet is under construction.

Exports of sawn timber again increased from 4.62 million to 5.13 million cubic feet. The balance of output is consumed in the Gold Coast. This was in 1954 about 2 million cubic feet. In order to arrive at a figure of the total local consumption of sawn timber it is necessary to include the quantity produced by pit-sawing. In 1954 this was estimated at nearly half a million cubic feet.

The declared f.o.b. value of export logs has fallen on average during the year to 5s. 3d. per Hoppus foot but the f.o.b. value of mill sawn timber rose slightly to 11s. 4d. per cubic foot. The average price of timber ex-mill for local consumption was slightly lower than this, but until the export demand is satisfied local prices are unlikely to come down.

Exports of veneers fell to 40,000 cubic feet but exports of plywood rose to 94,000 cubic feet.

The output of logs is in the hands of either large operators holding big concessions or small contractors operating on felling agreements which cover a few trees at a time. Some of the larger concession holders sub-contract the fellings in their concessions to felling contractors who hold property marks of their own.

Felling and logging is therefore very largely in African hands, but the larger European firms organize their own transport and there is an increasing amount of direct purchase by European firms for final shipping and export. The relative percentages as finally exported are 75 per cent by European and 25 per cent by African firms or individuals.

There were 36 commercial mills registered but two were not in production during the year and several others worked for short periods only. The majority are owned by European or American companies but there are eight owned by Africans and several by Lebanese nationals. In all mills except one, Europeans or Syrians are employed on technical supervision, but African artisans are gradually taking over the skilled posts of head sawyers and assistant saw doctors. Log supplies for the mills are obtained from contractors or from the timber concessions of mill owners.

The pit-sawing industry is entirely in African hands and is carried on by small independent gangs who, for the most part, operate only in the off-season for cocoa. Production was maintained at the same rate as in the previous year. Demand exceeds supply and prices remained high; owing to the price of mill-sawn timber being kept up by high export prices, the pit-sawn product still has a fair market.

The consumption of round and split wood for house and farm building in the villages, and for pit-props, cribbing, etc., in the mines is estimated to have amounted to just over $8\frac{3}{4}$ million cubic feet.

Firewood and charcoal are the chief sources of heat for both domestic and commercial purposes, there being no natural supplies of coal or oil in the country. In the rural areas, supplies are collected by the people for their own use from the farms and surrounding forests. People near the towns take a certain amount into the market for sale, but only in the cases of the larger towns is there any organised supply. Here the firewood and the charcoal arrive by road or rail and, before reaching the consumer, may pass through the hands of several middle-men. The trade is in African hands. All the mines cut firewood from their own concessions, in most cases through the agency of African contractors. The total firewood consumed (as firewood and charcoal) in 1954 is estimated at just over 176 million cubic feet.

Fuelwood plantations have been established at a few centres but more are required and can be provided if suitable land is made available by the local authorities concerned.

The approved staff of the Forestry Department is 41 professional officers including three specialists, 12 senior technical subordinates,

144 technical subordinates and 347 forest guards. During the year under review, however, it was seriously under strength, only 28 professional officers and 103 technical subordinates being available.

FISHERIES

Fish from the sea provides much of the protein in the diets of the Colony and Ashanti, and the demand for it far exceeds the available supply. The catch is derived largely from the following four fisheries:

- (i) That for two species of *Sardinella*, *S. aurita* and *S. cameronensis*. The net used for both is known as the "ali", and is worked from a dug-out canoe by a crew of seven men. From June to September the catch consists largely of *S. aurita*, the "ali" being fished as a drift net. For the rest of the year *S. cameronensis* alone is caught, and for this a ring net technique is used.
- (ii) A shore seine fishery for a horse mackerel, *Caranx Sp.*, which from September to December comes in large shoals to the coast off the Keta district. Nets a mile in length are used, and a single haul sometimes yields a catch of ten tons.
- (iii) A shore seine fishery with smaller nets, some 200 yards in length, which work wherever the beach is clear of rocks and catch a variety of species, including threadfin, drum, barracuta, and mackerel. Seining is specially the art of the men of the Keta district, who practise it throughout the beaches of the Gold Coast and the neighbouring territories.
- (iv) A line fishery for tunny, shark, snapper, grouper and bream. This is pursued chiefly by men of the Accra district.

The only craft used in the sea fisheries until 1953, apart from the Fisheries Department's experimental vessels, were dug-out canoes, which work from the open beach through heavy surf. The skill and determination of the fishermen have been such that in these difficult conditions they have built up an industry employing some 8,000 canoes and 50,000 men, and landing some 20,000 tons in an average year. Most of the catch is preserved either by smoking or by salting and sun-drying, and it is consumed entirely within the Gold Coast. Catching and marketing are in the hands of individual fishermen and their families, and associations of more than a few canoes are rare.

The 1954 *Sardinella* season was highly productive, with landings resembling those of the good seasons from 1945 to 1949, which had been followed by four relatively poor ones. The *Caranx* fishery of Keta had a moderately successful season.

The catch from the rivers is small in comparison with that of the sea, but it is much appreciated in inland districts. Most of it comes from the Volta and its tributaries, and it includes *Labeo sp.*, *Mormyrus sp.*, Nile perch, and several varieties of catfish. In the fifty miles of the Volta between its estuary and the first rapids, fishing is chiefly by seine nets. Above the rapids the river is rocky for

much of its course and there are few places where seines can work ; set nets and cast nets, however, make excellent catches. There fisheries have been developed by men from the Tongu villages of the lower river, who travel great distances upstream to make seasonal camps or permanent villages. Their catch is smoked, for distribution chiefly in the markets of Ashanti and Togoland. When the river starts to rise, usually in June, many of them return to their home towns for farming, or they may join in the sea fisheries. River fishing, like that of the sea, is a family affair, and no large groups are engaged in it.

The seines of the lower Volta had a fairly successful season in 1954, with catches somewhat smaller than those of the previous year.

The chief concern of the Fisheries Department throughout 1954 was the extension of the use of power craft in the sea fisheries. At the beginning of the year the Department had three vessels in service, all of them 31 ft. motor surfboats, and two similar craft were working for private enterprises. The latter vessels had been built in the Department's yard at Sekondi, and were supplied to their prospective purchasers under charter parties: these provided for an initial payment of one-quarter of the price of the vessel, with monthly instalments of the remainder over a period not longer than four years. During 1954 seven more boats were supplied on these terms to fishing companies and co-operatives, two having been built by the Department and five imported from the United Kingdom. Three other motor boats were imported independently by newly-formed companies. All these fished by trawling, a method new to Gold Coast waters as the canoes cannot use it. It draws on stocks of bottom-dwelling fish that hitherto have been but little utilised. Catches were good, with a monthly average of some two tons per vessel. The owners have found the venture profitable and there is a keen and growing demand for power craft, which thus seem to have established a place for themselves in the local fishing industry. Only the first step has yet been taken, however: the boats though efficient are small, and they cannot work in the deeper waters towards the edge of the continental shelf. Larger vessels are needed for the full utilisation of the resources of Gold Coast waters, and the harbour facilities that they would require are not yet available. They will soon be provided at the new port of Tema, and it is hoped that this will become a centre for a substantial fleet of modern deep sea craft.

An essential auxiliary to the development of power craft fishing is a well equipped boatbuilding yard, where new boats can be built and existing ones serviced and repaired. These requirements are being met in the Fisheries Department's yard at Sekondi, which was established in the latter part of 1952. It has chiefly been engaged in the construction of the motor surfboats that form the bulk of the present fleet, though it has also built a number of smaller craft of various types and has carried out a considerable volume of repair work. An abundance of good timber is available and this makes it possible for boats to be produced at prices well below those of

similar craft from overseas yards. In view of the demand for fishing vessels, substantial extensions to the yard have been undertaken.

A central feature of the work of the yard has been the training of joiners, machinists and other tradesmen in boatbuilding skills. Artisan shipwrights are being trained under an apprenticeship scheme, and, after experience in the more highly skilled processes of design and construction, will have an opportunity to qualify as boatbuilders.

Development in respect of freshwater fisheries has lain in the exploration of streams and rivers in the Northern Territories, the teaching of fishing techniques to the people of riverside districts, and the study of methods for the control of disease associated with rivers and pools. Instruction schemes were in progress on the Oti river and at a number of centres in the Lawra and Wa districts. The fish farm established at Lawra in 1953 was engaged in the propagation of fish for stocking to suitable waters. A small local fish, *hemichromis bimaculatus*, was found to be an active predator on the snails that carry bilharzia, and the possibility of using it as a method for controlling the spread of this disease is being investigated. Experiments have continued in the control of the simuliid fly, that carries onchocerciasis, by the introduction of DDT suspensions into the streams in which it breeds.

ANIMAL PRODUCTS

No complete livestock census has been taken since 1952 except for cattle, the population of which now totals 430,160, an increase of 35,160 over 1953. The 1952 census figures for other classes of livestock were as follows:—

Sheep	464,320
Goats	427,629
Pigs	57,984
Horses	5,836
Poultry	2,525,862
Donkeys	12,712

There are indications that a gradual natural increase continues.

Most of the stock is found in the Northern Territories. Sheep, goats, pigs and poultry are however kept in all parts of the country in varying degrees. The Trans-Volta/Togoland Region has a cattle population of approximately 55,000 with a gradual natural increase every year; the coastal plains west of the river Volta has an estimated cattle population of about 40,000; and there are approximately 8,000 cattle in North West Ashanti. Flocks and herds in individual or in family ownership are usually relatively small and frequently graze together in groups. Herding is often performed by boys but Fulanis may be hired for the purpose.

The cattle are chiefly the humpless West African Shorthorn but on the Accra plains and near the Northern border there has been a considerable admixture of White Fulani blood. In places, traces

of N'Dama blood are evident. A few dwarf shorthorns exist near the coast.

Sheep, goats, poultry and pigs are for the most part small and not very productive. There has been some crossing of the small black Gold Coast pig with imported large White and there is a larger sheep in the Akwapim district than those generally found elsewhere.

Hides and skin are utilised locally in a variety of ways. Sheep and goat skins are often tanned for use by local leather workers.

A very small quantity of milk is sold in the larger towns and hired Fulani herdsmen often receive their emoluments in the form of milk. Butter is only made by enterprising individuals or from milk drawn from cows on Government Agricultural stations.

Approximately 38,000 cattle, 70,000 sheep, 61,000 goats and 13,000 pigs were produced by Gold Coast herds and flocks for slaughter in 1954. These were insufficient to meet the demand for meat, and approximately 65,000 cattle, 133,000 sheep, 110,000 goats and 250 pigs were imported from the French Territories. There are small importations from Nigeria. Production is largely in the hands of small farmers who produce both for local slaughter and for export to the larger centres of population. The butchers are mostly Hausas. Large quantities of refrigerated meat are imported by the large commercial firms.

There are no processing plants, and slaughter houses are not yet equipped for preparation of by-products. The meat trade is largely in the hands of Hausa butchers and Moshi livestock dealers. Prices fluctuate within the following ranges:—

Cattle (imported)	. . . . .	£14 to £44
„ (locally produced)	. . . . .	£13 to £18
Sheep	. . . . .	40s. to 80s.
Goats	. . . . .	30s. to 65s.
Pigs	. . . . .	40s. to 100s.

A high level of national prosperity and a growing taste for meat exert greater pressure on the import trade and the productive capacity of local flocks and herds.

The Veterinary Department consists of one Director of Veterinary Services, one Deputy Director of Veterinary Services, one Senior Veterinary Officer, six Veterinary Officers (2 vacancies), one Veterinary Research Officer, two Livestock Officers, and two Laboratory Superintendents. Re-equipment and re-furnishing of the Veterinary Laboratory has begun and the two field stations had a successful year.

Departmental activity is primarily the control and prevention of epizootic disease and the control of the importation and movement of livestock to the same end. Cattle Kraals are located at frontier

posts where cattle entering the Gold Coast are inspected and supervised.

Investigation into the cause and control of the skin disease of cattle, known as Kirichi, has begun. Experimental investigation into the effectiveness and economics of various methods of tick control by spraying has been initiated and a considerable amount of work completed. Examination of the practical difficulties in the control of Newcastle disease in the field by vaccination has been carried out. Tests have been made to ascertain the effectiveness of the immunity against Rinderpest conferred on cattle by an American tissue vaccine, and an examination of the structure of the imported cattle trade is in progress.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Cocoa

In recent years rather more than one-third of the world's supplies of cocoa have come from the Gold Coast, which is the largest single producer. Within the Gold Coast, cocoa is the basis of the national economy; since the Second World War, exports of cocoa beans have averaged a little under 70 per cent of the total value of domestic exports and about 92 per cent of agricultural exports. Apart from a relatively small amount which was processed to produce cocoa butter in a local factory during the first half of the year, all cocoa is exported as prepared beans.

Production is entirely in the hands of individual cultivators whose plantations are mostly very small—six acres or less in extent. Development of the cocoa industry has been most spectacular, since the rapid increase in production has been achieved entirely by peasant cultivators, though with the assistance and encouragement of the Department of Agriculture.

Although several separate small introductions of the crop were made during the earlier years of the nineteenth century, it was not until the closing years of the century that cocoa beans were produced in commercial quantities. In 1896 some 40 tons of beans were exported; thereafter cocoa cultivation spread quickly throughout the forest areas of the Colony and Ashanti. By 1924 exports amounted to nearly 220,000 tons and in 1936 they reached a peak of 311,151 tons. Production has subsequently lagged behind this record figure.

The main cocoa harvest season usually begins in October and lasts for four or five months. A small mid-crop is also gathered in the second quarter of the calendar year.

During the 1952–53 and 1953–54 crop years, the total local marketings of cocoa were 247,376 tons and 210,693 tons respectively. Production for the crop year 1954–55 was about 220,000 tons.

Apart from the cocoa capsids *Sahlbergella singularis* and *Distantiella theobroma*, which have caused severe damage to cocoa since the early days, and various pod diseases, principally black pod which

in some areas causes considerable losses, the industry has enjoyed relative immunity from serious pests and diseases for many years. In 1936, however, it was found that large areas of cocoa in the Eastern Province were being killed by a disease (called "swollen shoot" because of one of its characteristic symptoms) which later proved to be caused by a virus transmitted by insects called mealybugs. The disease spread rapidly in the Eastern Province, where production has since fallen disastrously, and numerous outbreaks have also been found in Ashanti and the Western Province. The effect of the grave and increasing damage caused by swollen shoot disease has to a large extent been masked in production statistics by the coming into bearing of new farms, particularly in Western Ashanti; the following table illustrates this point:

	1936-37		1952-53		1953-54	
	<i>Tonnage</i>	<i>% of Total</i>	<i>Tonnage</i>	<i>% of Total</i>	<i>Tonnage</i>	<i>% of Total</i>
Eastern Region .	128,000	43	50,247	20	51,217	24
Remainder of Colony and Togoland .	81,000	27	78,438	32	56,970	27
Ashanti	91,000	30	118,297	48	102,506	49
Total .	300,000	100	246,982	100	210,693	100

In spite of intensive research, no cure for the disease is known and no immune varieties of cocoa have been found. Efforts to control the disease have therefore been directed to preventing the spread of the disease by removing all sources of infection; this entails the destruction, by cutting out, of all diseased cocoa trees and of other trees which carry the virus and from which it may be transmitted to cocoa. The method of work is to examine every cocoa farm, tree by tree, to cut out every diseased tree, and to re-inspect the surrounds of every disease outbreak monthly in order that any further trees developing symptoms may be similarly and promptly destroyed. Farmers are paid compensation for the loss of the crop which the diseased trees would have borne before their death from the disease; substantial grants are also given to assist the replanting of cocoa to replace the trees lost. Payment of these individual grants entails much laborious measurement, mapping and recording of all diseased farms and trees.

The start of large-scale control measures was delayed by war conditions, and the campaign was subsequently hampered, and at times almost disrupted, by staff shortage and opposition on the part of the farmers. There has, however, been an improvement since the middle of 1952 and by the end of the year under review steady progress was being made. Farmers are now increasingly coming to realise that the future of the cocoa industry depends on the effective

control of the swollen shoot disease. In Ashanti, all known outbreaks have been initially treated. During the survey of large acreages of cocoa during 1954, few isolated outbreaks were found. In the Western Region a large number of outbreaks continued to be found around Wiawso, but it is considered that the end of the area of heavy infection is now being reached. In the Trans-Volta area, apart from two single-tree outbreaks in the Jasikan District, disease has been found only around Kpeve. In the Eastern Region, early in 1951, good progress had been made in isolating the area of mass infection and devastation, but a hold-up lasting some months resulted in very rapid spreading of the disease in the area north and west of the heavily diseased zone. The task of control has consequently been made even more lengthy and laborious, but by the end of 1954 steady, though necessarily slow, progress was being made. Within the area of mass infection and devastation itself, some 4,927 farms were initially treated in the period 1953-54. By the end of 1954 the initial treatment had involved the destruction of 13,142,294 trees found to be diseased at the time of initial treatment, and a further 6,698,285 trees were cut out on a subsequent reinspection. Many untreated farms had already been replanted and swollen shoot had spread to the young trees.

Outside the area of mass infection and devastation field staff engaged on the campaign to locate and deal with swollen shoot disease outbreaks covered, in the 1954 intensive survey, 2,154,279 acres of land in which approximately 530,423 acres were found to be carrying cocoa; and in the resurvey 823,331 acres and 269,380 acres respectively. The disease was found on about 12,723 cocoa farms in 1954.

During 1952, the payments to farmers whose diseased trees were cut out were increased and re-adjusted to give further encouragement to better methods of replanting wherever the disease is under control and conditions are suitable. Long-term plans for introducing heavy-yielding cocoa types and improved farming methods are being worked out as the results of the work done by the West African Cocoa Research Institute and the Department of Agriculture become available. A number of cocoa stations are in course of establishment in various parts of the cocoa-growing areas and more are envisaged. These stations will act as centres for the demonstration of improved methods and propagation of improved varieties, and experimental work of local significance. Nurseries of Amelonado seedlings for free distribution to farmers are established in all areas; and approved new types of Amazon varieties of cocoa pods are issued to farmers to complete the planting of their farms.

Food Crops

All food production is in the hands of peasant farmers. Estimates were made in 1950 of the land under the main food crops and the production of each. The acreages under each crop have not altered appreciably since that date and, although there is a seasonal variation

in yield, it is thought that the estimates for that year provide a fairly accurate picture of the position in 1954. These were:

<i>Crop</i>	<i>Thousands of acres under each crop</i>				<i>Production in thousand tons</i>
	<i>Colony including S. Togoland</i>	<i>Ashanti</i>	<i>Northern Territories including N. Togoland</i>	<i>Total</i>	
Maize . . .	208	67	79	354	166
Millet . . .	—	—	432	432	97
Sorghum . . .	—	—	332	332	78
Rice	22	6	20	48	22
Plantain . . .	245	68	—	313	1,256
Cassava . . .	157	46	1	204	504
Cocoyam . . .	155	45	—	200	510
Yam	31	58	59	148	474
Groundnut (seed)	3	22	111	136	29
Pulses	—	—	39	39	31

The Government has continued its policy of encouraging the increase in the volume and variety of locally produced foodstuffs with the aim of lowering the cost of living. The campaign to achieve this continues to be under the direction of the Food Production Commissioner. In addition, the National Food Board considers and advises upon problems of foodstuff supply. In respect of volume, the response has been creditable and a wide range of foodstuffs has been in adequate supply to meet the demand throughout the year. A much lower incidence of maize rust helped to increase supplies of maize, and prices of this staple fell during the harvest period to as little as 15s. per bag in some areas. As a whole, the level of food prices continued to fall during the year but not to a marked extent. This is not surprising as, save in exceptional circumstances, foodstuff prices appear to be linked more with the cocoa price than with the volume of supplies. The bulk purchase scheme did not operate as extensively as last year.

The Department of Agriculture is sponsoring extension schemes dealing with mixed farming, poultry husbandry, pig fattening and the use of fertilizers. Following departmental demonstrations, over one hundred locally-owned rice-hullers have now been installed throughout the country. Also, with a view to extension work at a later date, the Department is conducting research into mechanised farming, the maintenance of fertility, the control of insect pests in growing crops and food stores, and plant breeding.

Other Crops

Other relatively important agricultural products are palm kernels, palm oil, limes, kola nuts, coconut oil, copra, shea butter and coffee. Minor crops are rubber, cotton and fibres.

The oil-palm belt lies in the transitional forest zone where the true forest merges into the thicket and grassland which fringe the sea

coast. The palms in the true forest are usually associated with human habitations and farms. Every year large numbers of palms are destroyed in the extraction of palm wine which is a source of considerable revenue to the owners of palms. In spite of this the industry shows little sign of further decline; greater attention is now being given to its expansion and several nurseries of improved types have been established. Extensive use is made within the country of palm oil, which is extracted by hand. Palm kernels still form an item of export amounting to 8,178 tons in 1954, valued at £403,698. Most of the oil extracted for export is produced by a long-established firm which owns a factory and plantation in the south-west corner of the Colony. The total quantity exported during 1954 was 403 tons valued at £40,000.

The internal trade in citrus fruit is considerable, but only limes and lime products are exported. The lime industry is centred near Cape Coast and the 2,000 acres of African-owned lime orchards in that area supply two factories of a well-known manufacturing firm. Of recent years an occurrence of a die-back disease of limes, now known to be caused by a virus, threatened the industry with ruin. Its rehabilitation through replanting with limes budded on rough lemon stock was started in 1947; but it has been found uneconomic and it has been decided that further rehabilitation is unwarranted. The value of lime fruit and juice exported during the year was £7,917.

The kola nut is indigenous to Ashanti and the Eastern region of the Colony, and trade in the product is entirely in the hands of small individual traders and farmers. Formerly a large proportion of the crop was exported to Nigeria but nowadays the main trade is overland to the territories north of the Gold Coast. Recorded exports were 4,728 tons valued at £272,982 in 1954.

Coconut cultivation is an important occupation along the coastal strips in the west and east of the Colony. The west, with a higher rainfall, seems better suited to the crop and, in recent years, expansion has been more rapid there than in the eastern area. In the east, the incidence of an unidentified wilt condition has assumed serious proportions during the past few years and the plantations have also suffered from frequent droughts. A considerable proportion of the coconuts are used for their "milk", which is a very popular drink, and oil is also extracted from fresh nuts by primitive methods. Exports of copra during 1954 were 3,040 tons valued at £222,273.

The shea tree, which is widely distributed over the Northern Territories, produces a nut the kernel of which yields the shea butter used extensively by the local inhabitants for cooking, lighting and anointing the body. The industry is almost entirely in the hands of women. The scattered distribution of the trees makes the cost of primary collection very high and shea butter is not an important product for trade. At the instigation of the Agricultural Produce Marketing Board a few tons of shea nuts were processed and sent to the United Kingdom for refining. The result of a local refining test

was quite satisfactory, though the problem of eliminating odour and taste, without at the same time impairing storage quality, has still to be overcome.

There are six Para rubber plantations in the Gold Coast and between them they exported 267 tons of rubber during the year. The acreage of modern high-yielding clones is negligible, but with the relaxation of export restrictions in the Far East a start has recently been made with the introduction of improved clonal material from Malaya.

The most recent estimate indicates that there are about 3,800 acres of coffee, mostly "Robusta", in the country, of which the greater proportion is in Southern Togoland. During the latter part of the year, the price paid was £280 a ton for fair average quality coffee; 508 tons valued at £143,117 were exported by the Agricultural Produce Marketing Board.

Research into the growing and retting of fibres was continued by the Department of Agriculture. Investigations are also being made into the cultivation of imported varieties of sugar cane, tobacco, bananas and pineapples, as well as other crops. This is being carried out to test their suitability either for meeting internal needs or for export.

The establishment of senior staff in the Department responsible to the Director numbers 290, a decrease of 17 compared with 1953.

MARKETING ORGANISATIONS

Both the Cocoa Marketing Board and the Agricultural Produce Marketing Board had a satisfactory year.

Cocoa Marketing Board

The functions of this Board are defined as follows. "It shall be the duty of the Board to secure the most favourable arrangements for the purchase, grading, export and selling of Gold Coast cocoa, and to assist in the development by all possible means of the cocoa industry of the Gold Coast for the benefit and prosperity of the producers". Buying is carried out by the Board's licensed buying agents, including one agent, the Cocoa Purchasing Company, which is owned by the Board itself. Selling is done entirely through the Cocoa Marketing Company, which is also a subsidiary of the Board.

The assets of the Cocoa Marketing Board on 30th September (the end of the crop year 1953-54) stood at £86.7 million. The cost of the crop was £30 million; export duty amounted to £34 million. There was a gross surplus on operations of £9.3 million. The Board was thus again able to allocate money for projects of benefit to cocoa producers, under the terms of its Ordinance, and to set aside further money for loans to cocoa farmers for the redemption of debt. At the close of the year, the amount allocated to a fund for this purpose was £2 million.

The price of cocoa during the 1953-54 season was 72s. per load of 60 lbs. The same price was fixed for the 1954-55 season.

Agricultural Produce Marketing Board

This Board functions on the same lines as the Cocoa Marketing Board. During the year under review it handled all exports of palm-kernels, copra, coffee and sheanuts. The assets of the Board on 31st December stood at £622,854. The cost of purchasing the crops was £626,387, transport expenses came to £34,193 and there was a gross surplus on operations of £89,428. For the coming year the producer price for palm-kernels remained at £31 14s. 8d. per ton, and copra was increased to £45 per ton. The price for coffee was £280 per ton, for the two grades, and was to be reviewed in mid 1955.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Agricultural and Fisheries Development Corporation

This Corporation has similar functions to the Industrial Development Corporation, though in the agricultural sphere. On 31st March, 1954, its assets stood at £114,748.

The Gonja Development Company.—A subsidiary of the Corporation, the Gonja Development Company, is important enough to warrant separate mention. This Company was set up in 1949 to carry out a mechanised agricultural pilot project covering an area of approximately 32,000 acres at Damongo in the Northern Territories. Modern methods of agriculture required capital expenditure on mechanical measures which the small farmer is unable to provide for himself. This is one aspect of the scheme; another is the development of food supplies which will become increasingly important as industrial development proceeds in the south of the country. A third aspect is to find a means of providing mechanical equipment and improved essential services for small farmers settled on individual holdings in village groups, while not deterring them from increasing their incomes by their own efforts. For some time to come, the Company's operations must be regarded as experimental, though progress made up to date has been encouraging.

On 31st March, 1954, the development account of the Company stood at £331,062. Fixed assets amounted to £397,339, and nett current assets to £194,734. The former were mainly made up of plant and machinery, roads and buildings; such an investment, though large, is by no means excessive when it is remembered that the project is situated in a practically uninhabited area, possessing poor communications and at a considerable distance from the main centres. The current assets consist mainly of amounts due to the Company in respect of work carried out by it as contractors for road building, land contouring, etc. These contracts have enabled the Company to spread the heavy overhead costs of the machinery which had to be purchased for agricultural purposes, and have thus enabled the

Government to carry out development works in the North which would otherwise have been impossible.

The cultivated area at the end of 1954 was 3,115 acres, and the cleared (including cultivated) area was 3,840 acres. Crops tried up to date have included groundnuts, rice, tobacco and sorghums.

PRODUCE MARKETING CO-OPERATIVES

Individual co-operators who are cocoa-farmers are, through their local co-operative organisations, the owners and directors of the Gold Coast Co-operative Marketing Association which now rates as the leading buying agent of the Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Board. In this sphere therefore there are no middle-men or agencies—other than the Board itself—between the farmer and his market, and the farmer receives the full benefit of the prices obtainable.

During the year which ended on 31st March, 1954, this association marketed nearly 41,000 tons of cocoa valued at over £5 million. Although this was about 6,500 tons less than the previous year, the decline was in exact proportion to the overall decline in the Gold Coast crop. Despite low crop-yield and increasing competition the co-operative share remained at 19.5 per cent of the total.

The number of cocoa-marketing primary societies increased by 39 to 330. A small amount of business was done in coffee, copra, citrus fruits and vegetables. The total share-capital of marketing primaries at the end of the year was over £406,000, and reserve funds of these societies together with the secondary district unions and the Marketing Association amounted to some £251,000, a grand total of share-capital and reserves of nearly £658,000.

These societies issued £455,000 in short-term loans to their members and recovered £405,000 during the year.

There is one registered fishing society which took delivery of a motor-surfboat during the year. During a period of eight months it landed 13 tons of fish, which it disposed of at a profit of £734.

The Kusasi Agricultural Development Co-operative Society in the Northern Territories has as its principal aim the encouraging of the adoption of improved farming methods. It helps also to dispose of its members' produce and provides a means of thrift. During the financial year which ended on 30th June, 1954, its membership increased by 253 to 783, and members' share capital by £140 to £380. Except for this small "token" contribution from a membership desperately poor in money-wealth, all the working capital of the society has been subscribed by "outside" bodies, viz. £9,000 by the Gold Coast Government, £10,000 by the Agolle Local Council, and £1,000 by the local Development Committee. A little more than £5,000 was granted to 157 members in loans for the purpose of farm improvements. On sales of agricultural equipment to members, and of groundnuts on behalf of members, amounting to some £4,000, the society realised a net surplus of £1,020. The statutory Reserve Fund at the end of the year stood at £1,213.

There are two distinct systems of land administration in the Gold Coast. In the Colony and Ashanti, except for a very small area, all land is claimed by the Stools or families or individuals. All Stool lands, other than those of family stools, are managed by Local or Municipal Councils. Revenue from such lands is collected by those councils, who pay a proportion of the income to the Stool. Any dealings in such land require the consent of the appropriate Local or Municipal Council and also of the appropriate State Council (Local Government Ordinance, 1951, State Councils Ordinance, 1952, and Municipals Councils Ordinance, 1953). In the Northern Territories, on the other hand, by virtue of the Land and Native Rights Ordinance, all lands were declared to be native lands and, apart from land to which valid titles existed at the date of the Ordinance (1927), all such lands were placed under the control and subject to the disposition of the Governor, to be held and administered for the use and common benefit of the Africans.

Land required for the public service in either the Colony or Ashanti is acquired by the Government either by voluntary negotiation or by the use of the compulsory powers conferred by the Public Lands Ordinance (if a freehold title is required) or by the Public Lands (Leasehold) Ordinance, 1950 (for terms of years). In every case compensation is payable. The compulsory powers conferred by these Ordinances may be used for the acquisition of land for local, district or municipal councils. In the Northern Territories, land required for Government use is appropriated under the Administration (Northern Territories) Ordinance. On 31st December, 1954, Government held 179·449 square miles of land in the Colony including Togoland, 85·611 square miles in Ashanti and 47·679 square miles in the Northern Territories.

Grants by Africans of rights in land in the Colony and Ashanti are regulated by the Concessions Ordinance, 1939. Broadly speaking, this Ordinance, read in conjunction with Order in Council No. 9 of 1926, requires that any grant by an African of rights over land or over the minerals, timber or other products thereof shall be subjected to judicial enquiry if the area of the land granted exceeds five acres in the case of a grant to a non-native, or 25 acres in the case of a grant to a native. It is the duty of the Court at the enquiry to ensure that a just bargain has been made, and that the essential rights of natives living in the area are protected. Such grants are limited by the Ordinance to terms of 99 years. On 31st December, 1954, 8,670·84 square miles of the Colony were the subject of concessions, and 2,620·412 square miles of Ashanti. There were no concessions in Togoland.

Grants for valuable consideration by natives of rights in land, which they have obtained by customary law, free or for a nominal payment, require the consent of the appropriate Local or Municipal Council (Local Government Ordinance, 1951, and Municipal Councils

Ordinance, 1953). Alienations of rights in land situated in Forest Reserves require the consent of the appropriate forestry authorities.

As mentioned above, the control of all land in the Northern Territories is vested in the Governor by the Land and Native Rights Ordinance. Under this Ordinance the Governor may grant rights of occupancy of native land to natives and non-natives for terms not exceeding 99 years. A proportion of any rent received in respect of such rights of occupancy (not being less than one half) is payable to the Native Authority exercising jurisdiction over the area concerned. Prospecting for and mining of minerals in the Northern Territories is regulated by the Minerals Ordinance which vests all minerals in the Crown. Any fees, rents or royalties received in respect of mining rights granted under this Ordinance would be dealt with in much the same manner as rents received in respect of rights of occupancy granted under the Land and Native Rights Ordinance, but on 31st December, 1952, no mining leases were extant.

For administrative purposes, Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship is divided into the Northern and the Southern Sections. The Southern Section is governed under the laws applicable to the Colony, while the Northern Section is subject to the laws applicable to the Northern Territories (*vide* the Administration (Togoland under British Mandate) Ordinance). On 31st December, 1954, Government held 2.953 square miles of land in the Southern Section, and 2.548 in the Northern Section. At that date, no Concessions validated under the Concessions Ordinance, 1939, affecting land in the Southern Section were extant, nor had any mining Leases been granted under the Minerals Ordinance in respect of land in the Northern Section. By virtue of the Administration (Togoland under British Mandate) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1940, it is unlawful for any native, without the consent of the Governor, to alienate any interest in land in Togoland to a non-native.

It is impossible in a short space to give a picture of the complexities which have arisen in the Colony as a result of the impact of other countries' ideas and economic conceptions upon the various forms of customary tenure. Insecurity of title leading to involved and prolonged litigation has for many years been a serious obstacle to economic development. The Stool Lands Boundaries Settlement Ordinance, 1950, is a first step towards the solution of this problem, since it provides an inexpensive means of defining Stool boundaries. Registration of title is the aim; investigations into customary land tenure and inheritance have been carried out by the Lands Department, but further investigations are necessary and are being undertaken. Investigations are being made at present with a view to introducing in the near future a system of settlement and registration of title, based on that now in use in the Sudan.

Chapter 7: Social Services

EDUCATION

General

The third year of the implementation of the Accelerated Development Plan for Education began with an intake of 109,496 children into primary class one and the opening of additional approved primary and middle schools in all regions. Additional classrooms were completed in all four municipalities from the balance of the special capital works grant of £200,000 made available under the Plan. A Central Government loan of £15,000 was made to the Accra Municipal Council for educational buildings; a further loan of £6,800 to Sekondi/Takoradi municipality was approved, and work began on the construction of 21 prefabricated classrooms to provide for the continued development of schools opened since 1952. Much more accommodation is required in the municipalities and further loans from Government were approved for 1955. The expansion of primary and middle education in the Northern Territories continued; with the approval of new schools constructed mainly from Government funds, enrolment showed a 20 per cent and 21 per cent increase over 1953 for primary and middle schools respectively.

Some new buildings were erected in rural areas as a result of local effort, but in certain areas the financial difficulties of local authorities restricted development. The maintenance and equipping of school buildings continued to suffer through the inability of local authorities in part of the Colony region, and to some extent in the Trans-Volta/Togoland region, to meet these charges in addition to their share of teachers' salaries.

The enrolment in secondary schools increased as recently opened secondary schools continued to develop. The staffing of the major assisted secondary schools was considerably strengthened during the year by securing the services of a number of additional graduates, but the staffing of the day and "encouraged" secondary schools still required improvement.

Increased facilities for trade and technical education were provided, and extra part-time and full-time morning and evening classes were started. Good progress was made with the buildings of new technical institutes, and work began on the construction of a new Government Trade School in Trans-Volta/Togoland.

Further provision was made for supplying the trained teachers required to staff the hundreds of new primary and middle schools opened since 1952; two new Government training colleges were opened, one to train teachers for work in primary schools and the other for middle schools; other colleges increased their enrolments. The results of earlier provision were seen this year when the first substantial numbers of students, already qualified to teach in primary schools, completed in December a further two years' training to qualify them for service in middle schools. The total output of trained

* teachers was well over 1,500. In addition ten pupil-teachers' centres, staffed by Assistant Education Officers, were opened and provided "stop-gap" six-week courses in English and the rudiments of teaching method for 2,425 pupil teachers.

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

An Assistant Director of Education for secondary education was appointed in April. District Education Offices were established at Hohoe in Trans-Volta/Togoland and at Wa and Bolgatanga in the Northern Territories. Additional staff for the Education Department was recruited but in spite of 22 appointments made during the year in the Education Officer grade, there were 16 vacancies in December, 1954. Forty-one new Assistant Education Officers were appointed and, after attending a short briefing course at Saltpond, the majority were posted to districts for field duties.

Sections of the report of the 1952 Cambridge Conference dealing with the responsibility and control of local authorities were discussed by the Central Advisory Committee on Education, and a draft of a new Education Bill was widely circulated in an endeavour to secure a general measure of agreement.

Education Finance

The funds placed at the disposal of the Education Department have been spent on the general administration of the educational system and the maintenance of a number of Government primary, middle, secondary, teacher-training, technical and trade-training institutions. Further, the full salaries of teachers in all approved non-government primary schools were paid from Government funds in the first instance, local authority contributions towards the salaries being paid to the Government during the year. In middle schools opened before 1st January, 1952, Government grants covered the difference between fees and the salaries of teachers; middle schools opened after that date were the financial responsibility of the local authority concerned. The provision and maintenance of buildings, furniture and expendable equipment was the responsibility of local authorities. The entire recurrent cost of non-Government secondary schools and teacher-training colleges in respect of the day element was met by the Education Department (less a fee of £12 per annum per head in

secondary schools), the recurrent cost of the boarding element being met by the boarding fees. The full cost of buildings for higher institutions fell upon the Education Department's votes.

Expenditure met by the Education Department in the financial year 1953-54 amounted to approximately £4.7 million, which was £.9 million over expenditure for the previous year. This was made up of £3,394,292 recurrent expenditure, £4,984 extraordinary and £1,299,899 from development funds. In addition grants were made by the Ministry of Education bringing total expenditure on education up to £6.5 million. These grants were £1,049,000 to the University College of the Gold Coast (of which £530,000 was for capital expenditure); £417,500 to the Kumasi College of Technology, of which £72,500 was for capital expenditure; £77,120 to Achimota School; and £280,506 on scholarships given by the Ministry.

Primary and Middle Education

The medium of instruction for the six-year basic course is the vernacular, but all pupils receive a grounding in English sufficient to enable instruction to be given in that language in their further education, or, in the case of those who leave school, to enable them to continue their interest in English reading. Experiments involving the use of English as the medium of instruction throughout the primary course have been in progress in a number of schools in which the majority of the children speak neither the language of the district in which the school is situated nor a common language amongst themselves.

The most recent statistics available show that some 87 per cent of the pupils leaving primary schools proceed to the four-year middle course, in which the medium of instruction is English. The curriculum of the basic and middle course corresponds broadly with that of similar schools in the United Kingdom, but the importance of relating teaching to the circumstances and needs of the community is fully recognised and is reflected in the syllabuses of instruction. Special attention is given to the teaching of the vernacular, hygiene, crafts, agriculture, and, in the case of girls, housecraft, including nutrition and child welfare.

New syllabuses for language and arithmetic teaching in primary schools, prepared by the Institute of Education, University College of the Gold Coast, with the co-operation of the Education Department, were in use during the year; a suggested outline social studies syllabus for use both in primary and middle schools, and syllabuses in needlework and housecraft, were distributed during the year; a complete social studies syllabus was also in preparation and is expected to be issued early in 1955. In addition a new physical education syllabus for the lower primary classes was prepared; and nature study, hygiene, art and crafts and music syllabuses were in the course of preparation.

The total number of approved Government and assisted primary schools at the beginning of 1954 was 3,136, and that of middle

schools 717. One hundred and thirty-two approved housecraft sections and centres have been provided and serve 179 girls' and mixed middle schools. The enrolment in the approved primary schools in February, 1954, was 396,933 (267,962 boys and 128,971 girls) and that in the middle schools was 97,401 (76,264 boys and 21,137 girls). There were thus 494,334 pupils enrolled in approved primary and middle schools at the beginning of 1954. As far as can be ascertained, private primary schools contained about 6,193 pupils, and private middle schools about 7,194 pupils.

Secondary Education

The expansion of facilities for secondary education continued with the admission of further classes to the two assisted secondary day schools which opened in 1952 and the four which were opened in temporary quarters in 1953. All are co-educational institutions, but the enrolment of girls has been small compared with that of boys. Further intakes were also admitted to the Mawuli and Opoku Ware secondary boarding schools, both housed in permanent buildings. Both these schools previously admitted boys only but girls were to be admitted to the Mawuli Secondary School in January, 1955. The first candidates from Mawuli sat for the Overseas School Certificate in 1954. A private secondary school for girls, managed by the Roman Catholic Mission, opened in Keta with a graduate headmistress and 36 pupils. Plans were under consideration at the end of the year for a considerably augmented provision for secondary school facilities, especially at sixth form level, to enable larger numbers of pupils to qualify for admission to intermediate and degree courses at the University College of the Gold Coast. The main difficulty which confronts the Department is the extreme shortage of honours graduate teachers, especially in science.

The total enrolment at the Government-endowed Achimota School and the 30 secondary schools within the public educational system (including the Government Secondary Technical School at Takoradi, and ten schools receiving Government aid in the form of "encouragement") rose to 8,602 in 1954 (7,306 boys and 1,296 girls)—an increase of 2,536 pupils on the previous year. Three hundred scholarships and bursaries of four or five years' duration were awarded from Government funds to pupils at secondary schools. On the results of a competitive examination conducted by the West African Examinations Council in 1953, the Ministry of Education awarded 84 full bursaries and 86 half bursaries for post-school certificate work. The recipients of these and other eligible pupils entered upon Higher School Certificate courses either at the Kumasi College of Technology or in the Sixth Forms of the five major secondary schools.

The pupils and staff of the Mawuli Secondary School at Ho and the Aburi Girls' Secondary School, both boarding institutions, moved into new buildings provided from public funds. The permanent buildings for Mawuli and Opoku Ware Boys' Boarding School,

Kumasi, were nearing completion at the end of the year, and the opening ceremony of the new Aburi Girls' Secondary School was held in December.

Permanent buildings for the new Fijai Secondary Day School, Sekondi, and for Prempeh College at Kumasi were completed. Building extensions to Mfantshipim Secondary School, Cape Coast, made good progress. In December, 1954, these schools presented 785 boys and 134 girls for the School Certificate Examination of the Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate. On the result of this examination 666 boys and 121 girls were awarded certificates. The examination was also taken by 428 private candidates of whom 119 passed. In addition 219 candidates sat for the Cambridge Higher School Certificate Examination; 149 were successful, including 9 girls, and 87 of these gained exemption from the University of London Intermediate Examinations.

Trade and Technical Education

The three Government Trade Schools at Asuansi (Colony), Mampong (Ashanti) and Tamale (Northern Territories) continued to provide four-year post-middle-school courses in carpentry and joinery, masonry and the engineering trades. The total enrolment in these institutions in 1954 was 402, the number of new admissions in January, 1954, being 115; 93 pupils completed their courses and went into industry or Government employment. Arrangements were made at the Tamale Government Trade School for evening classes in technical subjects to be started in January, 1955.

Work began in November on the construction of a new Government Trade School at Kpandu in Trans-Volta.

At the Tarkwa Technical Institute further mining apprentices were admitted for short courses and in January, 1954, a new intake of 74 boys was admitted to the full-time trade courses of three years' duration in mechanical engineering, and the electrical and building trades, making a total enrolment in these courses of 135. Evening classes in technical subjects and typewriting commenced in September, 1954. The Accra Technical Institute continued, in temporary accommodation, to offer a wide range of courses, mainly in the evening, in commercial and technical subjects. A six months' session of part-time commercial courses was held at Kumasi, in temporary accommodation, in connection with the Kumasi Technical Institute. The total enrolment during the year at the Accra Technical Institute was 517 and at the Kumasi Technical Institute 24.

The construction of the Takoradi Technical Institute was completed in November, 1954, and arrangements were made for the enrolment of students and the commencement of training in January, 1955. The prospectus issued by the Principal provides for full-time courses of instruction in engineering, building, commercial and trade subjects, and dress-making. In addition, part-time courses will be held in accordance with demand for apprentices (day-release), and for evening students in subjects covered by the day-time courses. It was expected

that the construction of the Kumasi Technical Institute would be completed by July, 1955, and that courses would commence shortly after that date. The construction of the Accra Technical Institute began in August, 1954, and it was hoped that the Institute would be completed and conducting courses in its own permanent buildings by January, 1955.

Training of Teachers

The expansion of facilities for the training of teachers continued in 1954 with the opening of two Government training colleges: a Certificate "B" college at Pusiga in the Northern Section of Togoland under United Kingdom Administration, and a Certificate "A" college in temporary buildings at Peki in the Trans-Volta/Togoland region. As only 21 suitable Northern Territories students were available, 39 students from Ashanti were admitted to the Pusiga college; the buildings were completed during the year except for electrical installations.

The Government Training College at Berekum moved into its permanent buildings, which were officially opened in December. The staff and students of St. Mary's Training College moved from Amisano to their permanent quarters at Apowa, which were also officially opened at the end of the year. Work proceeded on the permanent buildings for Jasikan Training College and was nearing completion by the end of the year. Extensions to two non-Government training colleges were completed during the year.

Women students were admitted to St. Francis' College, Hohoe, for the first time, and a site for a women's training college at Tamale was found. The teacher-training section of Holy Child College, Cape Coast, left its old quarters to re-open in 1955 in new buildings at Sekondi. It will be known as Adiembra Training College. Temporary buildings for a new women's training college at Offinso in Ashanti were obtained and the college was to open in January, 1955.

The enrolments of the three new colleges opened in 1953 increased as their second intakes were admitted.

The number of colleges providing a Certificate "A" course for selected Certificate "B" teachers increased from seven to eight; 221 men and 45 women were admitted to this course in 1954. Arrangements were also made during the year to hold a special three-year Certificate "A" course, to begin in 1955, for holders of an External Certificate dated earlier than 1945, three Certificate "A" colleges having agreed to share the course in their existing buildings.

The first substantial number of 188 post-Certificate "B" students completed their Certificate "A" courses in December, 1954, resulting in a total output of 538 Certificate "A" teachers. The output of trained Certificate "B" teachers was 859, making a total output of 1,397 trained teachers as against 1,109 in 1953. In addition 11 Certificate "A" and 28 Certificate "B" students completed their courses but had their certificates deferred, pending a satisfactory report on their efficiency as teachers; and a further five Certificate

"A" and 54 Certificate "B" students whose certificates were deferred in previous years were awarded certificates in 1954. Some 410 Certificate "B" teachers will go forward for Certificate "A" training in 1955.

The scheme for extending the six-week intensive courses for pupil-teachers came into operation with the opening of ten residential pupil-teachers' centres, staffed by Assistant Education Officers, in temporary buildings in the Colony, Ashanti and Trans-Volta/Togoland regions under the guidance and supervision of the staff of the former Emergency Training College at Saltpond. Two thousand, four hundred and twenty-five pupil-teachers attended courses at these centres during the year but, with the securing of more suitable accommodation for the Hohoe centre at Santrokofi, it was expected to increase this number to 3,000 next year.

Short vacation courses, intended mainly for pupil-teachers who had not passed through the centres, were held in most Districts; altogether 1,120 pupil-teachers benefited.

Refresher courses for certificated teachers were also held in many Districts during the year.

Higher Education

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

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

The University College has the following academic teaching departments:

Arts: English, Classics, Economics, History, Mathematics, Theology, Philosophy, Sociology, Phonetics and French Studies.

Science: Botany, Chemistry, Geography, Geology, Mathematics, Physics, Zoology and Agriculture.

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

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

Grants-in-aid for the College's recurrent expenditure over the period 1953-1958 were approved by Resolution of the Legislature and amount to £3,000,000 over the quinquennium. Additional earmarked grants have been made for Economic Research, Extra-Mural Studies and the National Museum. The Medical Research Council of Great Britain has continued to subsidise work on radio-active substances in the Departments of Physics and Zoology. The College publishes an annual report from which full details of its activities may be obtained.

The Kumasi College of Technology is established near Kumasi, on a large site granted by the Asantehene. It is governed by a council consisting partly of academic and partly of lay members, among the latter being representatives of various commercial and labour interests. The functions of the college are numerous and, as time goes on, change with the changing needs of the country. The essential purpose is to train a diversity of personnel required for the economic, educational and social development of the country; and by training these students in a single institution, to develop an appreciation of common purpose and to build up a common spirit of service to the country.

The following courses were in progress in December, 1954: Professional Engineering and Surveying Courses (61 students); Professional Secretarial and Accountancy Courses (68); Higher School Certificate Courses for Arts and Science (62); Professional Pharmacy Course (26); courses in farm mechanisation (in which the Ferguson tractor company co-operated) and for teachers of rural subjects for middle schools (45); two-year post-secondary teacher-training (117); specialist teacher-training courses in housecraft physical education, music and arts and crafts (138).

During 1954 work on the College's permanent buildings continued to progress and the engineering drawing office and lecture room block were completed. Future plans provide for the building of one extra students' Hall of Residence, to increase the accommodation of the College, the laboratory for Physics and Chemistry, a library, and various work for improving roads, electricity supply, water supply and drainage.

Scholarships

Due to increased facilities and a larger enrolment at the University College of the Gold Coast and the Kumasi College of Technology, it has been possible to give a larger proportion of awards tenable in institutions in the Gold Coast. The policy regarding scholarships and bursary awards is governed by the following three principles:

- (i) The number of awards to be made will be determined by the recruitment needs of the Public Service and the Teaching Profession; and, since those needs must be given priority in the public interest, awards will be confined as a general rule to candidates who will agree to accept appointment with, or will agree to return to, one or the other.

- (ii) Awards will be for courses available in the Gold Coast unless there are over-riding reasons why they should be given for courses overseas.
- (iii) The number of awards for each course will be determined in the light of the Africanisation programme, and their value will be graded according to the merit and means of candidates.

At the end of 1954 there were 278 scholars studying overseas, 226 at the University College of the Gold Coast, 115 at the Kumasi College of Technology and 328 Sixth Form Scholarship holders.

West African Examinations Council

The West African Examinations Council was established by legislation in December, 1951, as a corporate body empowered to conduct such examinations in the four West African territories as it considers necessary in the public interest. It is governed by a council consisting of a chairman and 15 members nominated by the Secretary of State and the West African Governments. These members represent the Universities of Cambridge and London, and the University Colleges, Colleges of Technology, and the Departments of Education in West Africa, and include four persons of public standing.

In addition there are local committees of the Council set up in each territory to represent all branches of education, and these will elect a further 11 members.

The second annual meeting of the Council was held at the University College, Ibadan, in March, 1954, under the chairmanship of the Principal, Dr. J. T. Saunders, who has since succeeded Mr. A. N. Galsworthy as chairman of the Council.

The Council has continued to work in close association with overseas examining bodies; in particular, it shares responsibility with the Cambridge Local Examination Syndicate for the West African School Certificate due to replace the Cambridge School Certificate in 1955.

In 1954, examinations conducted by the Council were taken by over 19,000 candidates. Of these 3,600 were sitting for the School Certificate or comparable examinations, and 700 for higher examinations, including 40 for external degrees of the University of London.

The open and limited competitions, held on behalf of the Gold Coast Public Service Commission, for entry into the Executive and Administrative classes form an important part of the Council's work. These are modelled on the examinations of the United Kingdom Civil Service Commissioners and are designed to test, at the appropriate level, candidates' powers of judgment and knowledge of current affairs. In addition the Council conducts a variety of examinations on behalf of other authorities, ranging from external London degrees to examinations in stenography.

The Council is charged by Ordinance to preserve the standard of existing examinations in all its work. It is concerned to assist teachers in developing the educational system rather than to dictate to them

what those developments should be. As the number of experienced examiners in West Africa is small, the Council aims at making their services available as widely as possible and at training new examiners for the future.

PUBLIC HEALTH

Administration

The Ministry of Health, which incorporates the former Medical Department, is responsible for advising on the formulation of Government policy and its execution in the field of health; for the administration of health services maintained by the Central Government; for supervision and guidance of health services maintained by Local Government authorities and bodies receiving financial assistance from the Central Government; and for the promotion of improved health standards throughout the country.

At the headquarters, the Permanent Secretary is responsible to the Minister for all administrative aspects of the Ministry's responsibilities and functions. The Chief Medical Officer, of equal rank and status with the Permanent Secretary and also having direct access to the Minister, is the chief adviser to all Ministries and Departments on technical and professional matters concerning health. He is the head of the Government medical service and is also chairman of such statutory bodies as the Nurses Board, the Midwives Board and the Pharmacy and Poisons Board. Both the Permanent Secretary and the Chief Medical Officer have appropriate staff to carry out their functions and these staffs collaborate at all levels.

The Deputy Chief Medical Officer is stationed at headquarters and there are Principal Medical Officers also at headquarters and at Cape Coast, Kumasi and Tamale in charge of health services in their respective regions. During the year, a fifth Principal Medical Officer was posted to a separate office in Accra to take charge of health services in the Accra and Trans-Volta Regions. The health services of the Trans-Volta/Togoland Region have continued to be administered from Accra but will be administered from Ho when buildings under construction are ready and a Senior Medical Officer has been appointed; it is intended then to transfer to the Principal Medical Officer at Accra the responsibility for health services in the Eastern Region, at present administered from Cape Coast.

There was a noticeable improvement in the distribution of drugs and medical equipment during 1954 as a result of the re-organization of the medical stores system for which plans were introduced in 1953. As stated in the 1953 Report, the Central Medical Store is now situated at Takoradi, the main port, and there is a Regional Store at Accra to serve the Eastern Region and Trans-Volta/Togoland Region as well as Accra. The new Regional Store at Kumasi had been completed by the end of the year and arrangements were being made to put the building into use in the early part of 1955. A site had been selected and plans prepared for work to start on the construction of the third regional medical store at Tamale during 1955.

The Ministry of Health continued to be closely associated with the Preparatory Commission in examining the health aspects of the Volta River Project.

The policies adopted by the Government in the light of the recommendations of the Maude Commission of Enquiry into the Health Needs of the Gold Coast in 1952 continued as the basis of planning and execution of improved health services.

Staff and Services

The numbers of the main categories of medical and health staff are set out in Appendix VII. In the senior ranks of the Government Service, another Gold Coast man was appointed Principal Medical Officer during the year, thus bringing the number of Gold Coast men holding the post of Principal Medical Officer to three. There were a number of changes in the holders of senior posts arising from retirement and replacement. Two Pathologist Specialists, one Obstetrics Specialist and Gynaecologist, and one Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist were appointed during the year.

Child Welfare clinics and ante-natal maternity services are maintained by the Central Government, local authorities and voluntary agencies, such as missions, and by the Gold Coast Branch of the British Red Cross Society; the last-named operates such services at Accra, Sekondi, Kumasi, Cape Coast and Koforidua (all static) and a few mobile clinics are operated in various parts of the country. A small grant was made by UNICEF for promotion of mother and child welfare services by equipping health centres, nurse and midwifery training centres and by providing midwifery kits.

Laboratory services are provided at all Government hospitals; the central laboratory is situated at the Medical Research Institute, Accra.

Medical Field Units, with their main headquarters at Kintampo in Ashanti, conduct campaigns against trypanosomiasis and yaws, and epidemics as they may occur, e.g. cerebro-spinal meningitis and small-pox. Concurrently the Units conduct surveys of the incidence of disease in rural areas, promote health education and administer treatment at permanent treatment centres. Their activities at present are largely directed towards improving conditions in the Northern Territories including Northern Togoland, Ashanti and Trans-Volta/Togoland Regions where the need is greatest; it is intended that they should be developed to cover rural areas throughout the country.

The programme of construction of new hospitals and other projects, and the improvement of existing hospitals showed good results in 1954. At Kumasi Central Hospital, the construction of an administration block, out-patients department, two ward blocks, a maternity block, theatres, kitchens, laundry, power house and other ancillary services were completed; and work continued on the construction of two further ward blocks and the Nurses Training Unit. The new hospital at Bawku was completed and brought into operation; and at Bolgatanga a lecture room for pupil nurses was nearing completion. The maternity and children's wards at Yendi were completed and

the buildings at Wa and Navrongo Hospitals were almost ready for occupation. Good progress was made with construction of the large hospital at Jirapa. The structure of the out-patients department at Sekondi Hospital was well advanced and work on the extensions to the Gold Coast Hospital, Korle Bu, was commenced. At the Mental Hospital, Accra, various works including two dormitories were undertaken; work also commenced on the installation of a modern sewage disposal plant. At Tamale major improvements to the accommodation were undertaken, and at Sunyani Hospital a Maternity Unit and other extensions were completed. Plans were prepared and sites selected and approved for Health Centres at Tumu, Bole and Kintampo; and preliminary work on site clearance commenced on the Kokofu (Ashanti) leprosarium. Construction of the Kwahu Hospital, to be run by the Seventh Day Adventist Mission, was nearing completion; and at Mampong (Ashanti), a Maternity Hospital, staff quarters, a mortuary and an operating theatre were under construction to supplement the hospital and midwifery training facilities which were formally opened in May. At Kumasi, the new offices for the Regional Headquarters of the Ministry were completed and occupied.

At the Ankaful Leper Settlement near Cape Coast, the current construction programme, for which funds had been made available from Colonial Development Welfare funds, was virtually completed during the year. Accommodation is now provided for 960 patients. Ankaful serves not only as the main leper settlement for the treatment of infectious leprosy, but also as the centre from which the facilities at hospitals and clinics for leper patients in other parts of the Gold Coast are directed. The settlement has now reached the stage where it is a self-contained community and offers amenities to leper patients which are far in advance of anything previously available. The treatment of out-patients with sulphone drugs was further expanded, and by the end of the year more than 19,000 persons with leprosy were receiving weekly treatment at more than 250 centres in the Gold Coast; this represented a considerable advance on the figures for 1953, the figures for that year being 15,000 and 190 respectively. As stated in the preceding paragraph, construction of a smaller leper settlement was begun at Kokofu in the Ashanti Region.

The Tuberculosis Specialist continued his investigations and the mobile mass radiography unit ordered in 1953 was delivered in 1954 and put into operation. Preliminary surveys of school children were carried out towards the end of the year and a community survey in selected areas was due to commence in January, 1955. A Medical Officer with experience of tuberculosis work, who will provide full-time assistance to the Specialist, was posted to the Korle Bu Hospital, Accra. A surgical specialist from the Gold Coast spent four months in the United Kingdom studying chest surgery.

X-Ray units were installed at the new Kumasi Central and Keta Hospitals. Further extensions of radiographic facilities were planned for execution in 1955.

Pathological services are being improved and extended in spite of the difficulties experienced in recruiting supervisory staff. The Blood Bank in Accra, established with the assistance of the Gold Coast Branch of the British Red Cross Society and enlisting the support of voluntary contributors, continued to be a valuable adjunct to treatment facilities, especially at the Maternity Hospital.

The Government dental services are entirely manned by Gold Coast dental surgeons; these officers, seven in number, including one Gold Coast woman, all qualified in the United Kingdom. Recruitment of additional newly qualified dental surgeons will follow in 1955. Static dental clinics are in operation at Accra, Sekondi, Kumasi and Tamale and a mobile dental clinic has continued to operate in parts of the Eastern and Western Regions and in the Trans-Volta/Togoland Region.

In 1953, all but three of the Government hospitals had been supplied with one or more ambulances; at those three garages had still to be built. In 1954, only one hospital still remained to be supplied, and an ambulance and garage would be provided for this hospital in 1955.

Local authorities, especially in Ashanti, continued to expand the provision of dressing stations and maternity homes; there is need for closer control of these and other private facilities, and this is engaging the attention of the Government in the interest of improving services and reducing abuses.

In the 1953 Report, it was stated that the basic necessity of improved environmental hygiene and the responsibilities of local authorities in this regard were inadequately recognised. Consequently, in 1954, discussions took place between the Ministry of Health and the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development as a result of which at least three large scale jointly organised mass education campaigns will be conducted, in general health education and the fundamentals of preventive medicine. Great importance is attached to these campaigns which can do much to raise the standards of hygiene and living conditions generally in the villages and towns. It has to be recognised, however, that many local authorities set up under the recent re-organisation of local government are not yet in a sufficiently strong position to permit the establishment of appropriate local authority health services within a co-ordinated framework of supervision by the Central Government, which constitutes a necessary and desirable aim of policy.

The participation of missions in medical work continues to expand and is being encouraged as a policy of Government where Government itself is unable to provide the facilities required and in so far as the funds available for financial assistance permit. Mention has been made above of the hospitals built at Jirapa and Navrongo by the White Fathers Mission with funds provided by Government. The Maternity Hospital and Midwifery Training Centre at Mampong (Ashanti) was opened in May and is being run by the English Church Mission. Good progress was also made on the Kwahu Hospital at

Atibie near Mpraeso, to be staffed and run by the Seventh Day Adventist Mission; this hospital was expected to be in use by the middle of 1955. Plans were also under consideration for the hospital at Worawora to be run by the Evangelical Presbyterian Church. Grants were made to the Methodist Mission for medical work at Wenchi in the Ashanti Region, the Basel Mission for training of staff at their hospital at Agogo also in the Ashanti Region, the Salvation Army at Begoro in the Eastern Region, and various Roman Catholic Missions operating clinics in the Western and Eastern Regions and at Jirapa in the Northern Territories Region.

Diseases

Diseases of social importance include tuberculosis, yaws, the venereal diseases and guinea worm; also the helminth diseases and those due to nutritional deficiency. There has recently been a considerable increase in the number of diagnosed cases of psychoneurotic disease.

Certification of death is at present limited to registration areas, that is, the main towns; but registration is to be extended progressively to rural areas through the agencies of local authorities.

The principal causes of death through disease are pulmonary tuberculosis and the respiratory diseases; malaria is also a major cause of death.

The survey, conducted in the Northern Territories by the team sponsored by the British Empire Society for the Blind, to investigate the problem of onchocerciasis was concluded in 1954, and a preliminary report was received. The full scientific report has been in course of preparation.

A preliminary investigation into malaria problems, carried out principally in the Accra Region by a Medical Officer of Health and an Entomologist specifically seconded for the purpose, was completed in 1954, and steps have been taken to establish a pilot Malaria Unit for future expansion.

Mention has been made above of the work being undertaken under the direction of the Specialist Leprologist in combating leprosy and by the Tuberculosis Specialist in surveying the tuberculosis problems (see p. 75).

Mention has also been made of the work of the Medical Field Units. The Units continued successful treatment with penicillin against yaws in the hyper-endemic area around Yendi in the Northern Territories, and this is to be expanded with UNICEF assistance. They have also carried out research into the mass treatment of onchocerciasis. Experiments in the control of guinea worm have also been undertaken (see also p. 74).

Training of Staff

There are as yet no local facilities for training students in medicine or in dental surgery; selected scholars are sent overseas to obtain

qualifications at Government expense and their numbers are supplemented by a number of private students. There were 70 Government medical scholars studying overseas in 1954 and well over 100 private students.

The Pharmacy Department of the Kumasi College of Technology trains students for the examinations of the Pharmacy and Poisons Board; those who qualify may be employed in the Government service or in industry or may set up on their own. Advanced training for a Bachelor of Pharmacy degree will be provided in the Gold Coast at a later date, but is at present obtained overseas while financial assistance is provided by the Government in deserving cases.

The training of an adequate number of qualified nurses is of primary importance to the expansion of medical facilities throughout the country and two categories of training by Government are provided; one at the Nurses Training College, Accra, for the more advanced qualification of State Registered Nurse, and the other at six training hospitals for that of Qualified Registered Nurse. In addition, missions, mines and industry train pupil nurses for the examination of the Gold Coast Nurses Board for the latter qualification.

The Nurses' Training College in Accra is accommodated in excellent buildings and a similar standard will be provided at the Training College which was being built at the new Kumasi Hospital. Hostels and lecture rooms are to be built at the Sekondi, Cape Coast and Accra hospitals for female pupil nurses undergoing training to become Qualified Registered Nurses; work on that at Sekondi was expected to commence in the first half of 1955. There is accommodation for pupil nurses at Tamale Hospital and, as previously stated, the lecture room at Bolgatanga Hospital is nearing completion.

The emphasis on increased training of nurses continued to impose a heavy strain on the tutoring staff and the position with regard to the recruitment of sister tutors had not improved.

Midwifery training continued to be provided at the school attached to the Maternity Hospital in Accra, for those who had already obtained nursing qualifications, and at the school in Kumasi for those who had had no other previous training.

A revised training course for Health Visitors ended in January, 1954, and another course was started later in the year. Training was carried out at the School of Hygiene in Accra under a qualified Health Visitor Tutor. As with nurses, there are two categories of training, one for Qualified Registered Health Visitors and another, more advanced, for State Registered Health Visitors. All candidates are required to have a certificate in General Nursing and Midwifery before being accepted for training.

The training of pupils in mental nursing continues to be severely handicapped by the lack of Mental Tutors; six local nurses were being trained in the United Kingdom. It appears to be impossible on account of a universal shortage to obtain qualified Mental Tutors.

Training of Pupil Sanitary Inspectors for the Royal Sanitary Institute qualification, and refresher courses for older men, continued at the School of Hygiene in Accra. The training is designed for the requirements of sanitation in municipalities and for the more responsible supervisory posts. Training also continued at the schools in Kintampo and Tamale, where the emphasis is primarily directed to a less advanced type of training which is adequate for the staffs of local authorities in the smaller urban and in rural areas.

The courses for X-Ray Assistants at the main Accra hospital and for Laboratory Assistants at the Medical Research Institute were conducted on the same lines as in previous years.

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING

Housing

The Gold Coast, in spite of all efforts made over the last few years, has still an enormous housing problem to solve. During and just after the war, the lack of materials and staff impaired progress and, at the same time, considerable development in commercial, industrial and mining activities caused a considerable influx into the towns, giving rise to social and economic problems.

During 1954 the staff position of the Department suffered considerably because of sickness and retirements, and difficulty has been experienced in recruiting new staff, especially in the professional branches; but despite these handicaps progress continued to be made. The supply of materials was comparatively good and the slight hold-up due to the dock strike in the United Kingdom was overcome by reserve stocks held by the Department.

In Accra, which in 1939 suffered from an earth-quake, some 1,300 houses have been erected as quickly as possible to replace those destroyed. A Committee was formed for this purpose and continued to be responsible for this work during the war years. Of these 1,300 houses some 1,250 were small two-roomed houses which were capable of being converted to a larger and more modern type of house; work was started on their conversion in 1948.

The most popular type of converted house in Accra is the four-roomed and over 90 per cent of the persons who have been offered converted houses have asked for this type, which consists of four rooms with a verandah and store, bathhouse, latrine and cook house. These houses are sold to the public, repayment being made over a period of 30 years at an interest rate of 2 per cent. In addition, work has been continued on the erection of other types of houses, both for leasing to persons under a hire-purchase agreement or for renting to persons in the lower income groups, at a sub-economic rent.

All estates are laid out with a view to preventing over-crowding and the creation of future slums, and particular attention is paid to the planting of trees and shrubs which render the estates more attractive and also give shade and prevent soil erosion. Estates are laid out on modern town planning principles and are connected to

the main thoroughfares. In a large number of the estates the local authorities arrange to run a bus service to and from the estates.

The layouts take into consideration the necessity for public buildings, churches, schools, sites for recreational centres, playing fields, shops, market places, police posts, etc. and areas are reserved for these purposes. There are public fountains at convenient points for domestic purposes and, when an increased supply is available, it is Government's intention to connect all houses and cottages of three rooms and over to the main water supply. Where electricity is available, all types of houses and cottages, with the exception of pairs of rooms and single quarters, are supplied. Investigation is now being made into the practicability of installing electricity in pairs of rooms and single quarters. A Radio Rediffusion Service is provided on most estates and communal rediffusion speakers are installed in a number of positions on the estates.

During the year under review the Department continued with the construction of housing estates at Tarkwa, Bibiani, Obuasi, Cape Coast and Kumasi. In addition, it continued the work of the conversions under the Accra Rehousing Scheme; in Accra 250 houses were converted during the year, thus completing the original scheme for converting all temporary two-roomed structures to modern permanent houses. The only remaining part of the Accra Rehousing Scheme to be completed is the improvement by the addition of permanent roofs and verandahs of the 75 compounds in the Korle Gonno and West Korle Gonno areas; a start has already been made on 21 compounds of West Korle Gonno Extension area.

The estates in Accra, built from funds provided for the Accra Rehousing Scheme, will, at the 31st of March, 1955, consist of 1,460 permanent houses of three to six rooms, the largest percentage being of the four-roomed type, and 75 compounds of 12 rooms each, designed for fishermen and their boat crews. One hundred three-roomed houses have been constructed for sale on a hire-purchase basis and lessees will be given the option of paying for these over a period of up to 20 years. In addition, two experimental houses designed by an African contractor have been constructed.

In Ashanti, the estate at Obuasi has been completed; 253 room units were constructed during 1954 and there remained only a small amount of road work to complete this estate. In Kumasi, the estate at South Suntresu has been completed with the exception of some roads and drains, and in addition 16 three-roomed houses have been constructed for sale on hire-purchase.

In the Colony, work on the Bibiani Housing Estate is progressing satisfactorily and 458 room units and 20 per cent of roads and drains have been completed during the year. On the estates in Sekondi-Takoradi, energetic steps are being taken to make good the repairs required in the North Effiakuma Housing Estate. A plan was also put in hand to re-roof all existing buildings on the South Effiakuma and Adiembra Estates with corrugated asbestos, instead of the shingle and board and felt roofs. These inferior materials had to be used in

the original construction of a large number of the houses and rooms, owing to the lack of a more permanent material during and immediately after the war.

In Cape Coast the new housing estate is nearing completion and it only remains to complete the roads and drains. During the year, some 260 room units were constructed.

The contract given to Messrs. Schokbeton to construct 104 of their special type of house, containing 222 room units, has been completed, and the houses are now being offered for sale to the general public.

Plans are in hand for new estates at Oda, which will initially consist of 288 room units to be built in two, three and four-roomed houses and 65 room units in single quarters. A survey of the site was in progress and it was hoped to commence work during the early part of the next financial year.

In Aboso, an estate to include 24 three-roomed, 44 two-roomed houses and 130 single quarters would be commenced, it was hoped, in April, 1955.

At Kwadaso (near Kumasi), a preliminary layout was being prepared for the erection of houses for sale; it was hoped that a start would be made during the coming year and also that it would be possible to commence the construction of extra houses for hire-purchase on land in Suntresu North, when certain agreements had been reached concerning the leasing of this land from the Asantehene.

In Togoland under United Kingdom Administration, plans have been prepared for housing estates at Ho, and a start will be made as soon as staff is available. It is also hoped to proceed with estates at Jasikan and Kadjebi.

In Accra, plans are in hand for the erection of 400 single quarters to be let at subsidised rents. Those houses may be used to house persons who will be removed from Ussher Town if the proposed slum clearance pilot scheme proceeds. In addition, 56 houses for sale are to be built on vacant plots in the Kaneshie Estate.

In October, 1954, the Committee for Technical Co-operation of the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration held a three-day meeting in Accra at which resolutions were made for the pooling of information and ideas on some of the technical and administrative problems of housing.

A special mission appointed by the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration at the request of the Government to examine on the spot the housing problems of the country and to report thereon arrived in the country at the beginning of November, 1954, and stayed until mid-January, 1955. The mission consisted of Dr. Otto Koenigsberger, Prof. Charles Abrams and M. V. Bodiansky, and its report was expected in a few months.

Rural Housing Department

The Government decided to establish a Department of Rural Housing in 1953, and a Director was appointed in November of that year.

The policy of the Department has been laid down as follows :

- (i) to provide building equipment on loan to people who are willing to undertake the building of houses ;
- (ii) to provide village layouts free of charge to enable villagers who wish to set out their village to the best advantage, to do so ;
- (iii) to provide plans of houses most suitable to the needs of particular areas and to give details of the quantities and estimated cost of materials required in order to complete the house ;
- (iv) to establish, by degrees, an organization capable of providing building materials such as cement and sawn timber at cost. Later, it may be possible to provide prefabricated door frames and window frames complete ;
- (v) to provide building teams of skilled artisans capable of instructing persons in the best methods of building and the most economic use of materials, so that villagers may have an opportunity of learning how best to build houses.

Difficulty in obtaining staff at all levels has prevented this policy from being put into effect; but the Department has been able to assist and advise some of the villagers at Akroso on the construction of houses to replace those demolished to make way for a new railway line.

Town Planning

The Minister responsible for local government is also responsible for town and country planning. He appoints the President and the other non-official members of the statutory Town and Country Planning Board which includes three *ex-officio* members. The Board appoints statutory planning committees for planning and control of development in areas in which it exercises its statutory powers. In other areas the Board advises the local authorities on planning, leaving control to the authorities themselves. A Town Planning Adviser and Assistant advise the Minister, and technical staff is provided to assist planning committees and to advise local authorities.

Swedru and Sunyani Urban Council areas were declared as planning areas during the year and planning committees comprising four councillors, including one traditional member, and four officials, including the two *ex-officio* members, were appointed by the Board. A plan for Swedru prepared in 1952 is now in use for the control of development there, while a plan for Sunyani is in hand.

Advisory work was carried out in all regions. In the Northern Territories, planning of the towns of Tamale and Yendi was completed and the planning of Wa was in hand. At Ho and Kete-Krachi in Togoland, advisory work was commenced, whilst in Ashanti and the Colony a number of small villages were planned.

In addition to the planning and control of development, the Minister

has at his disposal a block vote in the development estimates for grants and loans to local authorities to carry out work proposed in the town plans.

Town and country planning achievements, however, are not merely those resulting from expenditure of Government funds. Every town or village plan now in use and every development permit issued to private individuals and firms have the effect of improving the growth of the town or village concerned. The results are continuous and cannot be tabulated or assessed other than by saying that, as time goes on, the visible and practical benefits to the community will become more and more apparent.

The major part of the work done by the Town and Country planning services is therefore in the nature of preliminary planning for works which can be carried out at some future date when public authorities are able to tackle them, and of zoning and regulating the development which is carried out everyday by private as well as by public enterprise.

SOCIAL WELFARE

The welfare section of the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development operates primarily in the urban areas of the country. Responsibility for rural welfare is undertaken by the mass education and community development section of the Department. Officers of the welfare staff are stationed in Accra, Kumasi, Sekondi/Takoradi, Cape Coast, Tamale, Koforidua, Swedru, Tarkwa and Obuasi.

The primary objectives of the welfare section have been defined as follows :

- (a) Group work in urban areas specifically aimed at better health and hygiene, cleaner homes, etc.;
- (b) The eradication of illiteracy in the towns ;
- (c) Vocational training and guidance of youths who would otherwise become social problems, coupled with organised school welfare ;
- (d) Statutory obligations in connection with the social work of the courts and after-care, as well as dealing with destitutes and neglected old people.

During 1954 there has been an increasing emphasis on group work in urban areas by the welfare staff, based on neighbourhood and community centres. The idea of neighbourhood centres or "settlements" is being gradually introduced into the community centre system. When this plan is fully realised, it is hoped that the Department's responsibilities and activities will be considerably devolved upon local neighbourhood centres, which will be staffed by resident wardens who are trained officers of the Department. These centres will provide ample opportunities for research and the study of local or special social problems, and will serve as the local centres for the administration of all personal and group welfare services.

including day nurseries, clinics, clubs, committees, night schools and recreational activities.

Existing centres have continued their activities. The Accra Community Centre has been the most active and serves as an example to those in other parts of the country. A neighbourhood centre of a new standard design has been opened in Labadi, near Accra, one is nearing completion in Takoradi and others are planned for the other major urban areas.

Day nurseries for children whose mothers are working now exist in Accra, Sekondi/Takoradi, Kumasi, Cape Coast, and Obuasi. There are a number of small nurseries in village halls in rural areas in Ashanti. The establishment of further day nurseries from the Queen Elizabeth II Coronation Fund is proceeding, and the first was completed in Accra by the end of the year, while work had begun on others in Bekwai and Kumasi.

Youth work has continued in the main urban areas, and over 40 youth clubs were recognized by the Department as having achieved a satisfactory standard at the end of the year. A residential youth centre was opened towards the end of the year in Fort William, Anomabu, capable of accommodating 72 young persons and eight adult leaders. The centre will provide residential training courses and conferences sponsored by the Department and national voluntary youth organizations. It will also be a holiday centre for individual youth groups and will act as a youth hostel offering overnight and short-stay accommodation for young persons travelling in the Gold Coast. A youth club house was built by the Department in Kumasi and provision for youth clubs is being made in the new all-purpose neighbourhood centres.

The Department maintains close liaison with voluntary organizations such as the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides Associations, the Gold Coast Society for the Blind, the Child Care Society, the Society of Friends of Lepers, Day Nursery Committees, the Gold Coast Youth Council (W.A.Y.), the Y.M.C.A., the Y.W.C.A., the Boys Brigade and others. Many of these organizations receive grants to assist them with administrative expenses.

Personal welfare services for the socially handicapped are offered in the main towns; based on a system of zone offices, which are to be incorporated in neighbourhood centres, the field work of the urban welfare and delinquency services has been fully integrated. Repatriation of the destitute and the after-care of discharged prisoners are also undertaken by the Department. A start has been made with the building of a central Destitutes' Infirmary at Bekwai.

At the beginning of the year the first non-residential Vocational Training Centre, which provides informal basic training in the main artisan trades to boys who, if unemployed, might otherwise constitute a social problem, was opened by the Prime Minister in Accra. A second centre in Kumasi was opened in August and the centre for Sekondi was nearing completion at the end of the year. The Department also rendered assistance to voluntary bodies running similar

Vocational Training Centres for girls in Accra, Cape Coast and Kumasi.

The Department undertook certain minor surveys during the year, such as an investigation into the influence of the cinema on young people, a survey of the extent of begging and destitution in urban areas, and an investigation of friendly societies, as well as a survey of school leavers in collaboration with the Labour and Education Departments.

A number of in-service training courses for the Department's staff were held at the School of Social Welfare, Accra.

Probation and Delinquency

The responsibility for the probation and juvenile delinquency services is laid upon the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development. At the end of the year the probation service covered the Accra, Kumasi, Sekondi/Takoradi, Cape Coast, Koforidua, Tarkwa and Swedru magisterial areas. Juvenile courts exist in the first three towns; elsewhere the District Magistrate deals with juvenile cases in chambers. During the year 1,015 juveniles appeared before the courts at Accra, Sekondi, Kumasi, Obuasi, Cape Coast, Swedru and Koforidua. There were 407 boys and 26 girls in delinquency institutions at the end of the year. As a part of their training, parties of boys from the Boys' Industrial School, Swedru, undertook various building projects for the Department. At the end of the year there was an Industrial (Approved) School for Boys at Swedru and a second being built near Tamale, an Industrial School for girls in Accra, combined Remand and Probation Homes for boys in Accra, Kumasi and Sekondi, and for girls in the two latter towns. A remand home for girls also exists in Accra and for boys in Cape Coast. Action was well in hand by the end of the year to open separate extensions to existing institutions to achieve proper segregation of remand and probation cases.

Mass Education and Community Development

The staff of this section of the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development, under the Assistant Director (Rural Development), now covers the country, although thinly in some areas. The country is divided into seven mass education regions, the last two of which opened in early 1954, each under a Community Development Officer, with headquarters at Accra, Kumasi, Tamale, Koforidua, Ho, Tarkwa and Winneba. Each region has a rural training centre at which training courses in various aspects of improved village life are run for voluntary leaders from the rural areas and for departmental staff. These centres also serve as bases for the Department's rural extension services which are undertaken for other government agencies. The basic objective of the section is to improve the general standard of living of the people of the country by means which are immediately practicable and with an emphasis on voluntary effort.

The task of the Department is to educate the people in methods by which they themselves may easily improve their position, even if only to a limited extent, and to provide some measure of technical advice and assistance both in minor communal construction projects and in other items of the community development programme. The success of the programme depends on the degree of voluntary effort which can be stimulated by the trained staff of the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development, drawing on the technical advice and assistance of other Government Agencies concerned with particular aspects.

The fields in which this programme may be carried out are many and diverse but the following are the most important:

- (i) the eradication of illiteracy ;
- (ii) the increase of agricultural output by every possible means ;
- (iii) the prevention of unemployment in the rural areas and the checking of the drift to the towns ;
- (iv) the improvement of village communications and amenities, including improved water supplies ;
- (v) the fostering of public health, adult education and useful recreation in the villages ;
- (vi) the improvement of housing ;
- (vii) the special education of women in the improvement of the home and care of the family ;
- (viii) The promotion of indigenous handicrafts and small scale industries.

The detailed aspects of the work of this section for the year were as follows:—

(a) *Village Development*

Village self-help schemes have again formed a prominent part of the work of the Community Development Section, and 1,499 schemes were completed or are in progress. In all cases, villages have contributed communal labour and in some cases have produced cement and other materials. Village projects again range widely, and include feeder roads, school buildings, village halls and dispensaries.

(b) *Community Development Funds*

It has been decided that funds for community development will be administered by Local Councils. This will mean that all Local Development Committees will, in time, cease to exist and their place will be taken by a sub-committee of the Local Council. In addition to funds provided for community development by Central Government, the sub-committees will also administer the funds for development provided in the cocoa growing regions by the Cocoa Marketing Board. The Cocoa Marketing Board and the Ministry of Local Government have

agreed that where a development project is essentially of direct benefit to a village, as opposed to serving a district, then an element of self-help will be demanded from the village concerned.

(c) *Mechanical Field Units*

In order to give impetus to community development in the cocoa growing regions, the Cocoa Marketing Board have provided four mechanical field Units, consisting of simple mechanical equipment and technical staff, to assist in self-help rural development projects. These units are proving an economic asset and their services are in constant demand by the villagers. They are used for the construction of feeder roads, street drains, water supplies and general communal building construction.

(d) *Local Government Campaign*

From the 1st September to the middle of December, Mass Education staff conducted a "Pay your Rates" Campaign in the Colony and Southern Togoland. A number of visual aids demonstrating the relationship between revenue and development, and illustrating what has been done, have been widely used and are proving effective.

(e) *Cocoa Pest Control*

Of special economic importance is the Cocoa Pest Control Campaign in which the Department has been asked to assist the Department of Agriculture as its extension agent.

(f) *Other Campaigns*

These include particular local campaigns on mixed farming, health, etc.

A course for Female Assistant Mass Education Officers and Mass Education Assistants was organised in April this year at Axim. Two Directors of the British Red Cross were in charge of the course assisted by Senior Female Mass Education Officers. The course was a complete success and out of it has emerged a detailed syllabus for work amongst village women. A handbook on the organization of classes for women's groups will be published and used by the staff of the Mass Education Section. The Department of Social Welfare and Community Development has secured the services of Miss Spens, of the British Red Cross, who will be seconded for one tour of duty to assist with the organization of women's work.

The Institute of Education of the University College of the Gold Coast organized a course on visual aids and adult teaching techniques for the Senior Mass Education Staff of the Department from the 13th December to the 21st December, 1954.

Literacy.—During 1954, 8,671 literacy classes were established and 12,696 voluntary leaders were trained as literacy teachers. Twenty-six thousand two hundred and eighty-one persons obtained Gold Coast Literacy Certificates in 1954. It was thought that in 1954 there would be a considerable falling off in numbers attending classes, because the enthusiastic adults would have already achieved literacy and the staff have taken on so many duties in extension work for other Ministries and Departments that they have less time for organising literacy classes. It is evident from the above figures that there is still a great demand for literacy, and the Mass Education Section is implementing the Government's policy of placing the attainment of literacy within the reach of all.

The danger of secondary illiteracy developing is keenly appreciated, and efforts are being made to produce more reading material in the vernacular, as a stimulus to developing the reading habit, as well as running special classes for the new literates. Every opportunity of turning the new literate into a voluntary leader is also seized, as by teaching others the skill of literacy is more firmly established.

English Courses.—A functional English course has been written and published; an instruction film *I will speak English* has been produced, and a method course organised for Instructors drawn from the Police, Prisons Department and the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development. It is intended to provide courses in English only for functional groups whose occupation demands at least spoken English, i.e. Police, Mine Workers, etc.

Mass Education Films.—The Department has a visual aids section. The following films have been made with the co-operation of the Gold Coast Films Unit for the purpose of mass education during the period under review:—

- (1) *I will speak English.*
- (2) *Challenge of Progress.*
- (3) *Bambiri Village Hall.*
- (4) *Musah, the Mixed Farmer.*

For the proposed Cocoa Campaign, there are being produced four film strips, which demonstrate the methods of identification of cocoa pests and diseases, a series of eight double crown posters in colour printed in English and five vernaculars, and *The Cocoa Farmer* an illustrated broad sheet to keep before all literate farmers the significant points of the cocoa campaign.

Libraries

Public library services in the Gold Coast are the responsibility of the Gold Coast Library Board, which was established by ordinance

in 1949. The Board is financed mainly by the Government, but also receives small grants-in-aid from municipal councils. It is a statutory body and has complete control of the disposal of funds allocated to it.

Library facilities have been provided over the whole country through established libraries, postal services, book boxes and travelling libraries. Special provision is made for children. It is the policy of the Library Board to open libraries in temporary premises, to test the need of a service, before putting up its own buildings. Local Councils are encouraged to help by providing accommodation or furniture and fittings.

The Library Headquarters in Accra occupies a wing of the King George V Memorial Hall. Long term plans for a new Accra Central Library were accelerated at the close of the year when it became known that the library wing was to be taken over as additional accommodation for the Legislative Assembly in the near future. Plans to build in Accra were put in hand immediately.

1954 saw the opening of the Ashanti Regional Library in Kumasi. The design of this new library, the first of its kind to be built in West Africa, has aroused great interest in the Gold Coast and overseas, and plans of the building were shown at the English Library Association Conference in Hastings in September. Response by the public has exceeded expectations. At the end of six months 1,766 adults and 2,020 children had enrolled as readers. A children's library is included in the building and children came in such great numbers that arrangements were soon made to open a children's branch library in another part of the town. In addition to the lending library there is a large reference library with seating accommodation for 80 users. The whole of Ashanti and the Northern Territories are served by a travelling library based on the Regional Library.

The building of the new Regional Library in Sekondi was almost completed, and due to be opened in 1955.

The Tamale Branch was reorganised and put in charge of a trained library assistant. In Cape Coast additional accommodation was used to provide a study room, and a reading room, which were well attended. Branches in Sekondi, Ho and Kpandu all showed increases in membership of adults and children during the year. Demands made on the Aglionby Library in Accra were heavier than in any previous year.

Thirty thousand books were added to stock during the year, making a total book stock of more than 110,000.

Successes in Library Association Examinations were the highest on record. One member of the staff returned from a scholarship in the United Kingdom, having gained the Associateship.

Requests for information on various aspects of the Board's work were received from as far afield as Malaya, the Caribbean and Western Australia, and, at the request of the Colonial Office, a note on the building up, running and cost of the Gold Coast Library Service was prepared for use in other territories.

Chapter 8: Legislation

During the year 1954 forty-five Ordinances were enacted of which the following were the more important:

The Guarantee Corporation Ordinance, 1954, established the Gold Coast Guarantee Corporation designed for the benefit of the small trader and placing within his reach, for the first time and at moderate cost, those short-term credit facilities which lack of individual capital had hitherto made it almost impossible for him to obtain. The Ordinance sought to replace the missing individual capital by a system of collective responsibility which the small traders' community itself will operate. The resources of individual traders will be amalgamated to form the ordinary share capital of the Corporation, while the Government contribution will be by way of preference shares. Government's contribution will be limited to the nominal value of the ordinary shares taken up by traders. The authorised capital of the Corporation was to be £200,000 divided into two thousand ordinary shares and two thousand preference shares of £50 each.

The Loan (Bearer Premium Bonds) Ordinance, 1954, empowered the Minister of Finance to raise loans of £500,000 at such times as the Legislative Assembly authorised by the issue of bearer bonds at £2 each. No interest was payable on these bonds but each year 314 bonds were to be drawn by lottery for redemption and premiums paid to the holders of these bonds and sums varying from £3,000 to £20 depending on the order in which they are drawn. Remaining bonds will mature for redemption at the expiration of ten years after the last date for application.

The Military Pensions Ordinance, 1954, repealed the former provisions of the Royal West African Frontier Force Ordinance which related to gratuities and provided for the granting of pensions and gratuities to personnel of the Military Forces of the Gold Coast.

The Revised Edition of the Ordinances (1952-1954 Supplement) Ordinance, 1954, empowered the Attorney-General to prepare a supplement to the 1951 revised edition of the Ordinances of the Gold Coast, covering the period 1952 to 1954.

The West African Council for Medical Research (Gold Coast Status) Ordinance, 1954, conferred on the West African Council for Medical Research, established under a Nigerian Ordinance (No. 18 of 1954), powers in the Gold Coast similar to those which it enjoyed in Nigeria.

The Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1954, extended the scope of application of the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, 1940, to a wider range of workmen and, *inter alia*, increased the compensation payable in cases of fatal accidents and of total permanent incapacity.

The Courts (Amendment) Ordinance, 1954, provided for the creation of the new post of Senior Magistrate with wider jurisdiction than that exercised by a District Magistrate. Senior Magistrates were empowered to exercise civil jurisdiction up to £300 and criminal jurisdiction (in cases where the maximum penalty did not exceed five years' imprisonment and in certain other classes of cases) up to three years' imprisonment or a fine of £300 or both.

The Pensions (Amendment) Ordinance, 1954, introduced an amendment of the Pensions Ordinance designed as an inducement to suitable local barristers to accept appointment as Judges. Under its provisions Judges of the Supreme Court who had no other public service would earn double pension for the first seven years of service and thereafter at the normal rate. The minimum qualifying period was fixed at seven years, instead of the ten years required in respect of other public officers. Judges who had other public service could opt to receive retiring benefits on the old basis or on the new. If they accepted the latter, their other public service would be disregarded.

At Appendix VIII a list is given of all the Ordinances enacted in 1954.

The Gold Coast (Constitution) Order in Council, 1954, which (apart from certain special provisions) came into force on 5th May, 1954, established a Cabinet of Ministers and a reformed Legislative Assembly for the Gold Coast.

The Cabinet of Ministers consists of not less than eight persons, being Members of the Legislative Assembly, appointed by the Governor in accordance with the constitutional convention applicable to the exercise of the like function in the United Kingdom by Her Majesty. The Governor is required to obtain and act in accordance with the advice of the Cabinet in the exercise of his functions except in certain cases; these exceptions include the responsibility for matters relating to Defence and External Affairs conferred upon him by the Order.

The Legislative Assembly consists of a Speaker and 104 Elected Members.

The Order also makes provision for the Public Service and the Judicature in the Gold Coast and establishes a Public Service Commission and a Judicial Service Commission.

The Fourth Schedule to the Order contains provisions concerning the retirement of certain officers from the Public Service of the Gold Coast and for the grant of compensatory pensions or lump sum compensation to such officers.

Chapter 9 : Justice, Police and Prisons

JUSTICE

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

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

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

This interpretation of the law, which has produced some interesting results, has occupied much of the time of the courts. Customary gifts of land, customary "death-bed dispositions" of property, and customary mortgages have received recognition. Squatting has, in certain circumstances, been held to result in a possessory title, although wrongful occupation of land for any period, however long, would not in customary law result in any title.

The Supreme Court on the criminal side administers the Criminal Code, a codification of the English criminal law, which requires that no one shall be liable to punishment save in accordance with its provisions or the provisions of some other Ordinance. The code, though enacted sixty years ago and amended occasionally, has stood the test of time remarkably well. Procedure is governed by the

Criminal Procedure Code of 1935: it follows in the main the principles of English law. Assizes are held quarterly.

Trial by jury is practised in criminal cases in the Colony and the Southern Section of Togoland. The Criminal Procedure Code (Cap. 10) provides that trials of all cases punishable by death shall be with a jury, but the Governor in Council may provide by Order for trial by jury of any offence and he has in fact done so in the case of all offences punishable by imprisonment for life. All other indictable offences in the Colony and the Southern Section of Togoland are tried by the Court with assessors. Elsewhere all indictable offences are tried by the Supreme Court with assessors. In land cases a Judge of the Land Court may sit with assessors where he thinks it desirable either generally or where a question of native customary law is involved.

Summary jurisdiction is exercised throughout the country by magistrates; in some places by stipendiary Senior Magistrates or District Magistrates and in others by Government Agents sitting as magistrates. Magistrates' Courts, like the Supreme Court, are constituted under the Courts Ordinance. They are mainly occupied with offences punishable under the Criminal Code, but also hear cases of contravention of the Ordinances governing arms and ammunition, motor traffic, liquor traffic and other subjects. Senior Magistrates are empowered to impose sentences of imprisonment not exceeding three years and fines not exceeding £300. District Magistrates may award one year and £100 and Government Agents may award six months and £50. All three classes of magistrates may also hear civil suits for sums not exceeding £300, £150 and £100 respectively. There were in 1954 three Senior Magistrates and thirteen District Magistrates.

Juvenile Courts have been set up in Accra, Sekondi and Kumasi, where child delinquency is a serious problem; these courts are constituted either by three citizens selected from a panel of specially appointed Juvenile Court Magistrates or by a Stipendiary Magistrate sitting with two members of the panel. Juvenile Courts are not allowed to sit at the same place and time as other courts; the public is excluded from their proceedings, and, where they exist, their jurisdiction is exclusive. Most members of the panels are Africans and some are women. These courts are empowered to place convicted youths in the care of a relative or other suitable person, or of a Probation Officer, or to send them to an industrial school or industrial institution. They may order the parents of the offender to pay a fine or to enter into a bond to secure the good behaviour of their child; they may also order whipping.

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

There are also Native Courts of various grades, exercising civil and criminal jurisdiction. These courts are traditional institutions which have been restricted, controlled and developed to meet the

needs of the present day. On the civil side they enjoy exclusive jurisdiction in suits between Africans concerning customary rights in land and of succession to property, in claims arising out of customary marriages, and, within the limits of their powers (£100 in the highest grade), in personal suits. In urban areas most of the civil cases coming before the Native Courts concern debt recovery. Their criminal jurisdiction includes offences under a number of Ordinances, including the Criminal Code, and under local authority bye-laws, as well as a few customary offences.

Appeals from their orders lie to Government Agents sitting as magistrates, except in land cases where the appellate authority is the Lands Division of the Supreme Court. In the Northern Territories, land cases between chiefs, and between chiefs and their subjects, as well as land appeals, of which there are only one or two a year, are heard by the Chief Regional Officer's Court.

The table at Appendix IX shows the number of civil and criminal cases tried by all types of court; the volume of work performed by Native Courts indicates the large part they play in the life of the people.

The Commission set up under the chairmanship of Mr. Justice Korsah to examine the Native Courts system submitted its report to the Governor at the end of 1951, but the Government has not yet announced its policy in the matter. Meanwhile the local authorities which superseded Native Authorities have taken over the administrative duties which were carried out by the latter in connection with the courts. They receive the court revenue and provide buildings, equipment and staff.

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

Almost all titles to land are governed by native customary law. This, in the main, is still well suited to rural conditions, but a severe strain is put upon it when it is applied in urban districts to strictly defined plots with permanent buildings. The only urban area in which the position can be considered satisfactory is Kumasi, where a form of land registry has been established and the basic titles converted into leaseholds in English form.

Appeals from the Supreme Court lie to the West African Court of Appeal. This Court, as reconstituted in 1948, has two whole-time members (the President and a Justice of Appeal) who are not Supreme Court Judges of any of the West African Territories, and who devote themselves wholly to the hearing of appeals. The



His Excellency, the Govenor opening the Budget Meeting of the
Legislative Assembly



The Gold Coast Cabinet

Left to Right front row : Hon. A. Casely-Hayford, Hon. Kojo Botsio, The Prime Minister, Hon. Kwame Nkrumah, Hon. K. A. Gbedemah, Hon. E. O. Asafu-Adjaye.

Left to Right back row : Hon. J. H. Allassani, Hon. N. A. Welbeck, Hon. A. Ofori Atta, Hon. Ako Adjei, Hon. J. E. Jantuah, Hon. Imoru Egala.



The Kumasi Hospital



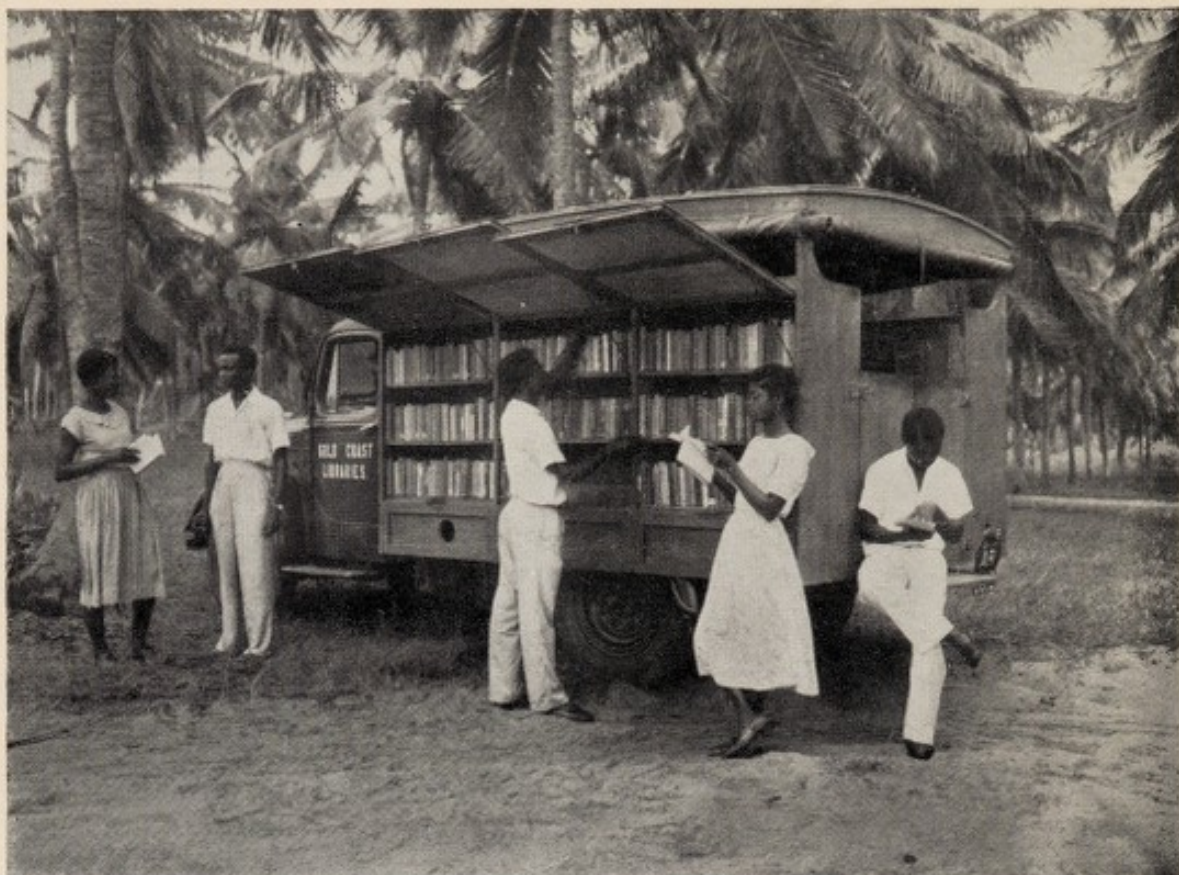
Drift under construction across the Volta River at Otisu



Checking timber logs at Takoradi Harbour



Community development. Road building in Akim Abuakwa State



A mobile library van



Modern mechanical road construction in the Gold Coast

Judges of the several West African Territories are, however, still members of the Court, which is normally constituted by the President, the Chief Justice or a Judge of the Colony where the Court is sitting, and the Justice of Appeal. The headquarters of the Court is in Accra, but it also sits in the other West African Territories as occasion requires.

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

The Legal Practitioners Ordinance provides for admission, remuneration and discipline of legal practitioners, who are styled "Barristers and Solicitors", the profession being a joint one. Applicants for admission must either be English or Irish barristers or Scottish advocates (who must prove certain practising experience), or be English or Irish solicitors, or Scottish law agents. A solicitor must obtain a licence to practice, which is renewable annually. During 1954, 71 practitioners took out licences, five of whom had been admitted during the year. Of these 65 were Africans and six Europeans.

Barristers and solicitors have right of audience in the Supreme Court and in Magistrates' Courts but not in Native Courts. Their remuneration is settled by negotiation with their clients. A fee to cover the whole matter (exclusive of disbursements) is usually charged. Costs as between party and party are taxable by the Court, but the taxation only covers disbursements. The practitioners' fee may be fixed by the Court at the hearing.

POLICE

During the year under review the establishment of the Force was increased by nine officers, 24 inspectors and 361 non-commissioned officers and constables, making a total establishment of 110 officers, 160 inspectors and 5,020 other ranks. The increases were required as a result of extra duties in connection with the licensing of firearms, weights and measures, instructional duties and the combating of cocoa smuggling. Twenty-eight Africans are serving as officers of the Force and the training of inspectors for advancement to the officer grade continues in progress. The Force is distributed between 149 police stations, posts and headquarters throughout the country.

The Women's Police branch was increased by 12 constables during the year and now consists of three non-commissioned officers and 21 constables. Of these, 12 are stationed in Accra and six each at Kumasi and Sekondi, where they continue to be employed on duties in connection with juvenile delinquency and offences committed by women.

A large fleet of vehicles is maintained by the Force, ranging from heavy lorries to motor cycles which are stationed at the various provincial and district headquarters, and at the major police stations.

Maintenance and repairs are carried out by the Force Mechanical Branch in their workshops at Accra.

All provincial and district headquarters (with the exception of the Trans-Volta/Togoland Region) are linked by wireless to Force Headquarters, and wireless patrol cars operate in the towns of Accra, Kumasi, Sekondi/Takoradi, Cape Coast and Koforidua. The installation of equipment at Ho, the headquarters of the Trans-Volta/Togoland Region, was well advanced at the close of the year and this link will be operating early in 1955.

The Force is divided into two main branches: the Escort Police and the General Police. Most of the Escort Police are recruited from the Northern Territories. Many of them are illiterate, but in the course of their initial training at the Depot and later when stationed at Provincial Training Centres they receive instruction in elementary subjects and satisfactory progress is being made in this direction. The Escort branch perform beat, patrol and general duties. The General Police branch consists of literate personnel recruited mainly from the Colony, Ashanti and Trans-Volta/Togoland. In addition to normal police duties, members of this branch are employed on clerical duties connected with the work of the Force, including the inspection of weights and measures throughout the Colony, Ashanti, the Northern Territories and Trans-Volta/Togoland Region.

Training Depots are established at Accra and Elmina where all initial training is carried out. A recruit course lasts for six months during which a recruit receives instruction in law, police and court procedure, and general police duties; also included in the curriculum are drill and physical training, as well as the handling and use of firearms.

Refresher courses are held at Provincial Training Centres. Promotion examinations are held half yearly. During the year 10 officers, five inspectors and two members of the Women's Police branch underwent courses at various Police Training establishments in the United Kingdom.

Passport Control and Immigration continue as an important part of the work of the Force. Figures for the year under review are given below, those for 1953 being shown in brackets: passports issued 1,195 (1,412); travel certificates issued 7,936 (5,216); total arrivals (excluding West Africans) 14,696 (14,179); total departures (excluding West Africans) 14,120 (12,018); aliens registered 1,989 (2,192).

The total number of offences reported to the Police showed a substantial increase, being 5,000 more than in 1953, when 40,676 cases were reported. Over 75 per cent of the increase comprised reports of assault and kindred offences of misconduct and disorder. There was a slight increase in petty stealing and damage to property.

The percentage of convictions also increased but by a larger margin than reports of offences, and this is consistent with the fact that the

overall increase was in respect of minor offences. One hundred and fifteen cases of murder were reported, the same as for the previous year. There were no large scale disturbances, though tension in Ashanti towards the end of the year led to some acts of disorder and violence, and extra police were drafted to the area as a precautionary measure.

The number of road accidents increased by approximately 20 per cent, but the number of persons killed decreased and now stands at an average of one fatality in 11 accidents; 454 persons were killed on the roads.

The Railway and Harbour unit continued to be responsible for the policing of all the major ports and railway installations.

The Mounted Troop is employed in patrolling the remoter areas in the Northern Territories, while a small branch of the unit stationed in Accra is used for crowd control and provides a guard and escort for the Governor on ceremonial occasions.

The cost of the Force for the calendar year amounted to £1,189,129, an increase of £109,934 over the previous year. In addition £142,360 was spent from Development Funds in providing modern police stations and improved accommodation for members of the Force.

PRISONS

The staff of the Prisons Department as at 31st December, 1954, was as follows:—

- 1 Director of Prisons.
- 1 Deputy Director of Prisons.
- 2 Principal Prison Superintendents.
- 8 Senior Prison Superintendents.
- 10 Prison Superintendents.
- 2 Instructors of Industries.
- 2 Assistant Instructors of Industries.
- 20 Civil Service Clerks.
- 8 Certificated School Teachers.
- 1 Farm Bailiff.
- 1,251 Warders.
- 26 Matrons.

During the year the Central Government took over the only Native Authority prison in Ashanti, thus increasing the number of establishments controlled by the Department to 32, classified as follows:— 5 central prisons for men, 1 central prison for women, 18 local prisons for men, 4 local prisons for women, 1 contagious diseases' hospital, 1 Borstal Institution and 2 prison camps. The number of prisons administered by local authorities was 24; they are situated in the Colony. There are no Local Authority prisons in Ashanti or the Northern Territories.

The central prisons, Borstal Institution, prison camps and the Warders' Training Depot are under the direct supervision of Prison Superintendents. The local prisons are supervised by Government Agents assisted by staff warders who perform the duties of keepers of prisons.

The central prisons for men receive all classes of prisoners, irrespective of sentence, and are situated at Accra (Ussher Fort and James Fort), at Sekondi, Kumasi and Tamale. The central prison for women is also situated at Sekondi. The local prisons receive all classes of prisoners, but transfer those sentenced to more than two years to central prisons where facilities for classification and trade training exist. Prisoners under sentence of death are transferred to Accra. Suspected lunatics continue to be committed to prisons for medical observation.

The four local women's prisons at Accra, Keta, Kumasi and Tamale receive all women prisoners but retain only those with sentences of less than two months; all others are transferred to the central prison. Only female officers are employed in women's prisons.

The Borstal Institution at Maamobi, near Accra, receives all lads between the ages of 16 and 21 years, whether sentenced to imprisonment or ordered detention at the Institution.

Prisoners suffering from contagious diseases are transferred to the Department's contagious diseases hospital, adjacent to Ankafu, where specialists attend them.

Debtors and other unconvicted prisoners are segregated from convicts. Prisoners on remand, awaiting trial or on appeal are granted facilities in preparing their defence or arranging for the payment of their debts.

The following table shows the prison population figures for the last three years:—

Year	Total Admission	For Debt				For Safe Custody				For Penal Imprisonment				Daily Average Population
		M.	F.	Young Persons	J.	M.	F.	Young Persons	J.	M.	F.	Young Persons	J.	
1952	16,709	93	13	—	—	7,575	147	1	2	8,419	175	264	20	3,440
1953	17,461	70	13	—	—	7,431	157	5	2	9,355	177	241	10	3,543
1954	18,510	113	23	—	—	7,817	182	1	1	9,959	249	152	13	3,488

The total number of persons convicted was 10,373; of this number 3,823 or 36·87 per cent had been previously convicted. Those classified as habitual criminals numbered 2,165 or an increase of 102 over the 1953 figure. Juveniles and young persons admitted to the Borstal Institution were 110 as against 127 for 1953. The number of persons who were admitted to prison for safe custody and were subsequently released was 8,001 or 406 more than the figure for 1953.

Workshops and schools in central prisons continue to function for the benefit of long sentence prisoners; generally, prisoners are encouraged not only to learn a trade but also to learn to read and write.

As a result of the Mass Literacy Campaign, which was introduced in all central and sub-central prisons last year by specially-trained warders and matrons, several prisoners learnt to read and write their own vernaculars. Tests were conducted by Mass Education officers of the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development, and the successful candidates were awarded certificates and badges.

During the year, selected warders and matrons were given a course of instruction in the new technique of teaching illiterates to speak, read and write English, and the successful candidates have been posted to prisons, where classes are organised for the benefit of those prisoners who prefer the study of English to their own vernaculars.

Every prison has a small library which is at the disposal of all prisoners. In some central prisons, literate prisoners have formed "Readers' Groups", popularly referred to as "Reading Circles". For entertainment, popular games, such as ludo, draughts and oware, are played.

Educational films are shown periodically by the British Council. Voluntary workers visit the Borstal and some of the larger prisons and give lectures on hygiene and other subjects. The following are the principal trades taught in central prisons for men: carpentry, shoemaking, tailoring, blacksmithery, cloth weaving, basket and chair weaving, masonry and grass mat weaving. Religious services are held on Sundays and other appropriate days.

At the female central prison, the prisoners are taught soap-making, mat weaving, twine-making, embroidery, knitting and sewing. Lectures are also given on child welfare, personal hygiene and cooking.

The maintenance of all prison buildings during the year was undertaken by prison labour. The masonry and carpentry sections of the industrial branch of the Department were fully occupied on the construction of more warders' quarters at Kumasi. These activities provided practical training for the boys at the Borstal Institution and for prisoners elsewhere.

Farming and fishing provided employment for short-term prisoners who could not be taught trades at certain localities. During the year foodstuffs harvested were valued at £6,292 and fish caught was valued at £1,015; they were used as prisoners' rations.

Facilities for after-care services were maintained, as in the previous year, by the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development, in co-operation with the Prisons Department. At every central prison there is a Prisoners' Welfare Board and an After-care Officer; each Board comprises a Labour Officer, selected members of the public, and private employers of labour.

A special Reception Board interviews every long-term prisoner on admission and allocates him to a trade which he should be able to master during the term of his sentence.

The Welfare Officer assists any prisoner to settle any domestic entanglement he may have, interviews his last employer for re-employment after he has been released, and arranges for the payment of his court fine by relatives.

One month before the prisoner is released, he is again interviewed by the Welfare Board and his progress and conduct reviewed and the necessary assistance arranged for his rehabilitation.

As an incentive to the principle of self-help, any prisoner who has learned a trade while in prison is encouraged to manufacture the tools he will require after his release; but any items which cannot be manufactured are supplied to him, free of charge, by the Department of Social Welfare, whose staff, wherever possible, endeavour to ensure that the tools are gainfully used. There is no record of any abuse of this privilege by any discharged prisoner.

Prisoners who were transferred to other prisons during their terms of imprisonment are provided, on release, with subsistence and transport to their home towns or to the places of their original committal. Transit hostels are available at all central prisons for discharged prisoners.

Visiting Committees are appointed to all prisons; they held inspections at regular intervals during the year and offered helpful suggestions to the administration. They also investigated reports of breaches by prisoners of prison discipline.

There are now greater numbers of first and second offenders housed at the two open prison camps than was ever thought possible. The experiment at James Camp has been a great success and more dormitories are in the course of construction.

The prisons are still overcrowded but some definite progress has been made in an effort to provide another medium security prison near Nsawam. It is expected that the construction of quarters for the warders on the site will start in 1955.

Generally, all prisoners spend the period of day-light out of their cells. And at some central prisons the final lock-up is 8.30 in the evening. The discipline of the average prisoner was very satisfactory, considering the increased number of recidivists who normally are the chief offenders.

All the prisons are now fitted with steel beds with canvas tops except in a few wards in certain central prisons where this cannot be done owing to overcrowding. Pillows are being progressively issued.

During the year at the Borstal Institution, four large workshops, a large bathing room, a large septic tank latrine and a dormitory were built, and an assembly hall was in course of construction. The main activities were as follows:—educational classes, gardening, mechanised farming, building construction, carpentry, shoemaking, tailoring, blacksmithery, physical training, religious instruction,

gymnastics and scouting. For relaxation, the lads are provided with outdoor and indoor games and the Institution has its own drum and fife band. Every effort is made to create a homely atmosphere ; this is an essential factor in the training scheme.

The Borstal Institution now has a spacious chapel built by the boys themselves. The service of dedication was conducted by the Bishop of Accra, who also administered to a number of the boys their first Holy Communion. It is recorded with deep regret that an inmate died at the hands of a fellow inmate, who, as a result, was convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to two years and six months imprisonment with hard labour by an Assize Court. The Institution is made up of two houses. Once a year, an athletic sports meeting is held on the Institution's playing fields and prizes are presented to the winners. Parents of the boys and prominent members of the public are invited.

The Warders' Training Depot was reorganised during the year. Courses of instructions are now provided for both male and female recruits. One hundred and thirty-eight recruits, including eight women, and 15 local authority prison warders, successfully completed the course ; and 10 serving warders attended a staff promotion course. Another advanced course was started for eight potential Prison Superintendents.

The Warders' Welfare Board now comprises a representative from every establishment. The annual conference of the re-organised Board was held in Accra. Attention was drawn to the need for increasing the "Rent Allowance". One other matter which engaged considerable attention was a complaint that the contagious diseases prison staff and their wives and families were exposed to infection. Both these questions were referred to Government and are under active consideration.

Chapter 10 : Public Utilities and Public Works

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

Satisfactory progress was made during the year in the extensions to plant, 1,200 kw. of additional plant having been erected, thereby bringing the total installed capacity up to 17,230 kw. The demand for electricity, however, continued to increase and the production for the year amounted to 50,089,556 units compared with 43,951,277 units in 1953. Of this increased total, Accra power station accounted for 25,489,597 units. Plans were in hand to make very substantial additions to the generating capacity in all the Department's undertakings to provide for the continuing increase in demand from all classes of consumers—residential, industrial and commercial.

The major project is the proposed 20,000 kw. steam power station to be erected at Tema. Power will be taken from this station by means of extra-high-tension lines to Accra. Two additional sets of 1,500 kw. each are already on order for installation in the existing

Accra power station to cope with the demand during the period when the steam station is under construction. Plans were well advanced for a diesel power station at Tema, the construction of which was to commence early in 1955. This station will eventually become a standby when the steam power station is in commission.

At Kumasi, owing to a delay in commissioning the new power station under construction, a restriction had to be imposed on new connections during the year; as a result, the increase in output is insignificant and cannot be taken as a true index of the demand. The construction of the power station is now well advanced and the additional power that it will produce will meet the known needs of the town for some time to come.

At Sekondi/Takoradi, plant capacity is now well in excess of demand and the power station has been equipped to cater for a considerable increase in output.

The system of supply at Koforidua is now the standard 230-400 volts, 3 phase, 50 cycles A.C.

The erection of two 220 kw. sets, taken from Accra, continued at Cape Coast, and two new 100 kw. sets were being installed at Oda. Five new 100 kw. sets had arrived for erection, two at Dunkwa and three at Tamale. One 200 kw. set had been commissioned at Swedru and this has greatly improved the supply position. A similar set had already arrived for installation. The new undertaking at Bolgatanga was commissioned primarily to give a supply to the hospital and for water pumping, but a few private consumers in the town have been connected to this supply.

Steady progress was made in the erection of the distribution system for Keta and the undertaking will be commissioned early in January, 1955.

As in previous years, the Department received a large number of requests for the establishment of electricity undertakings in many of the smaller towns and larger villages throughout the country, but, in the great majority of cases, the projects would be quite uneconomic. Investigations have been carried out as to the possibility of small scale hydro-electric schemes. The conclusions drawn from the investigations indicate that it would be uneconomic to harness the potential water power at the sites selected, at the present time.

As a further step towards the transfer of the functions of the Department to a Statutory Corporation, a post of chief accountant has been created in order to make arrangements for the complete re-organisation of the accounts system of the Department on a commercial basis.

Four scholarships for further study and practical training were awarded to one executive officer (Accountancy), one chargehand (Electrical Transmission and Distribution, Extra high tension—Overhead and Underground) and two artisans (Electrical Fitting and Maintenance of Apparatus) respectively. Seventeen apprentices completed their training and 104 are training under the Department's training scheme.

The following figures give the percentage increase during the year over the previous year's working:—

- | | |
|---|--|
| (a) Gross number of units sold | Increase of 13·9 per cent
over 1953 total of
43,951,277 units. |
| (b) Gross revenue April–September, 1953,
compared with April–September,
1954 | Increase of 17 per cent |
| (c) Comparative Running and Maintenance
costs taken between June
Quarter 1953 and June Quarter 1954 | Increase of 13 per cent |
| (d) Increase in number of consumers,
1954 | 1,750 |

WATER SUPPLY

The Public Works Department is responsible for the construction and maintenance of the larger urban water supplies, whilst the Department of Rural Water Development is responsible for the construction of certain smaller urban supplies and all rural supplies. In many cases, supplies constructed by the Department of Rural Water Development are handed over to local authorities for maintenance.

In the Accra area, the average consumption of water daily has been approximately $3\frac{1}{4}$ million gallons. Improved supplies were provided to Teshie and Labadi. Both these districts were detached from the main distribution system and were each fed separately through their own service reservoirs. A standpipe supply was given to Nungwa, pending the bringing into service of a water tower which was under construction at the end of the year.

The extension of water mains in the Sekondi/Takoradi area continued. The level in the Inchaban reservoir dropped dangerously early in the year. Very heavy rain fell, however, in June, the resulting flooding causing damage to the gas producer house. Storage capacity at Inchaban has now been increased by adding flash boards to the top of the dam, thereby increasing the dry weather storage level by two feet.

In the Kumasi area the new purification plant at Owabi came into service. Its opening had been delayed by the late arrival of many castings. The new eighteen inch mains to Kumasi was put into service and work was continued to provide the town with a main feeder system designed to meet the requirements of future development. Water consumption averaged 900,000 gallons per day.

Extensions and improvements were carried out at Winneba, Cape Coast, Nsawam and on the Manya-Yilo Krobo supply; whilst at Koforidua a dam was constructed in the River Densue and tenders are being invited for the construction of a new treatment plant.

At Tamale, in the Northern Territories, acute water shortage is by no means unknown. The two reservoirs have never been reliable.

Consequently, work is being concentrated on a new pipe-borne supply with its origin in the River Volta, some 23 miles away, and this work is well advanced.

In the rural areas the Department of Rural Water Development has been very active. A total of 246 wells were sunk and in the Northern Territories four large ponds were excavated for storage purposes. Piped water supplies were introduced at Yendi in the North, Berekum in Ashanti and Kpetoe in Togoland. Piped supply schemes were under construction at Damongo and Wa in the Northern Territories at Bekwai and Kumawu in Ashanti and at Kpandu in Togoland.

Throughout the country, 65 boreholes were sunk, of which 37 proved to be successful. The Department operated, in all, 11 water-works.

OTHER PUBLIC WORKS

Building for public purposes is undertaken by a number of authorities including local authorities, Local Development Committees, the Cocoa Marketing Board, the Railway and Harbours Administration, the Housing Department, the Rural Water Development Department, the Department of Agriculture, the Education Department, and the Prisons Department. By far the greatest proportion of public building work is undertaken, however, by the Public Works Department.

At the beginning of 1954 the Public Works Department had approximately £3,000,000 of building works scheduled for design and erection. An inadequate staff of nine architects was increased to 23, but even this fell short of the number authorised owing to difficulties in recruiting; furthermore, the majority of those enrolled arrived only towards the end of the year, with a consequent reduction in the amount of work executed. Architects are distributed over the five regions of the Gold Coast each with a regional architect or an executive architect or both. They are responsible for the supervision of all works erected in their respective regions. Approximately half the total number of architects were engaged on the design of major building works of which the following were in hand or completed by the end of the year:

Extensions to the Gold Coast Hospital.

Nurses' Training Centre, Takoradi.

General Post Office, Kumasi.

Post Offices at Tamale, Dunkwa and Sekondi.

Extensions to General Post Office, Accra.

Automatic Exchanges at Takoradi and Sekondi.

Magistrates Courts at Tarkwa and Takoradi.

Law Courts at Kumasi.

Bank of the Gold Coast, Accra.

Prime Minister's Residence, Accra.

Cabinet Offices, Accra.

Forestry Offices, Takoradi.

Central Prison, Nsawam.

A large volume of construction work undertaken by contract was in hand or completed during the year, comprising the Kumasi Central Hospital, blocks of single to three-floored Government offices, bungalows, staff quarters and buildings for the Police and the Electricity, Customs and Prison Departments. These included police stations and lines, extensions to power houses and many other projects.

The building work in progress at the end of the year amounted to approximately £3,000,000 including the normal maintenance work of the Department. A register of Gold Coast building contractors was in operation during the year and afforded material assistance to the Central and Regional Tender Boards in their assessment of contractors' capabilities. Generally the contracting market has remained reasonably stable despite the very large volume of Government and private building; the price level was steady and even showed a slight tendency to fall due to keener tendering. This resulted in a lowering of the profit margin.

Labour rates remained stable and, except for cement which was occasionally in short supply and steel which fluctuated with the United Kingdom market, material prices also remained steady. A large number of small contractors suffered from lack of managerial and financial resources which, in turn, imposed additional work on the Public Works Department supervisory staff and resulted in delays in the building programme.

Accounts and Stores

During the financial year, considerable progress was made towards catching up with arrears of work left over from 1952-53. As a result of a survey of the accounts and stores records of the Department carried out by the Accountant-General and the Auditor-General in December, 1953, three companies were invited to carry out an investigation into the stores accounting and financial records of the Department. The reports of these companies have since been received and arrangements are in hand for one of these companies to undertake the mechanisation of the Public Works Department accounting and stores records.

Chapter 11: Communications

SHIPPING

There are no natural harbours along the Gold Coast and harbour facilities exist only at Takoradi and to a lesser degree at Accra. At Accra there is a small breakwater providing shelter for surf boats and lighters; whilst at Takoradi there is a deep water harbour with artificially constructed breakwaters. There are also surf ports at Keta, Winneba and Cape Coast. All these facilities are administered by the Railway and Harbours Administration.

Takoradi Harbour, opened in 1928, is equipped to deal with the largest vessels operating on the coast of West Africa. The extensions to Takoradi, started in 1949, are now virtually complete; they comprise five new shallow water wharves, for the purpose of handling logs and sawn timber, and one new double log quay. Six new log cranes have also been installed, together with two sawn-timber sheds. Other developments include a marshalling yard, sidings, and a storage and cargo handling area located on reclaimed land. Two new berths have also been constructed, one for tankers and the other for loading bauxite.

The contract for the building of a new port at Tema in the Eastern Province, was awarded during the year under review and work began on the 30th September. It is expected that the new harbour will take at least four years to complete.

Regular passenger steamship services were maintained between the Gold Coast, the United Kingdom and France, with occasional services to Holland.

The tonnage of ships entered and cleared from Gold Coast ports was as follows:—

	<i>Net Tonnage</i>	<i>Gross Tonnage</i>
Entered . . .	3,323,538	5,661,337
Cleared . . .	3,255,537	5,544,013

RAILWAYS

As a result of the opening of the Achimota/Tema railway on the 11th May, 1954, the route mileage has now been increased to 551 miles. The new section is for the present being operated only as a construction line for the building of Tema Harbour.

Passengers carried during the year under review were 4,672,143, a decrease of 27 per cent, whilst passenger receipts fell by 8·2 per cent. Third class fares were reduced from 1·25*d.* to 1*d.* per mile, with effect from the 1st March, 1954.

The tonnage of goods carried fell by 1·3 per cent owing to a decline in the export of manganese, cocoa and bauxite.

Extensions to the locomotive and carriage and wagon workshops were completed during the year and are now in full operation. Further coal-burning locomotives were converted to oil-burning and 25 were in operation at the end of the year. Eight diesel electric locomotives have been received and have been brought into full service. Seven new third class coaches have been received and the balance of the order for new coaching stock, a total of 63 units, is expected to be completed during 1955. Two hundred wooden vans, 266 high-sided trucks, 100 special flat wagons for Tema constructional purposes and six brake vans have also been received and placed in service.

Work on the doubling of the line between Takoradi Junction and Tarkwa continued and, in September, traffic between Takoradi Junction and mile 11½ was diverted to the new alignment. The survey of

the Manso to Tarkwa section was expected to be completed by March, 1955.

Laying of the permanent way on the new Achiasi to Kotoku line has begun and it was expected that the construction of culverts and bridges throughout the whole 51 miles of its length would be completed in the year under review.

In Western Ashanti the survey of the proposed line between Awaso and Sunyani has progressed satisfactorily.

In addition to the opening of the Achimota/Tema line in May, the new link from Tema to the Shai Hills was also completed in November. This section is being operated only as a construction line for the building of Tema Harbour.

ROADS AND VEHICLES

The Gold Coast road system comprises some 8,100 miles of roads, including those provided and maintained by local authorities, timber companies, etc. Of this total, the Public Works Department is responsible for the main trunk road network of 3,633 miles. The remaining roads are maintained by Regional Organisations.

Traffic

The number of vehicles being used in the Gold Coast shows a tendency to increase, especially the diesel-powered vehicles, carrying heavier loads at higher average speeds. The percentage of heavy vehicles is much greater than that of light ones, and it is therefore necessary to provide roads for this heavy traffic. Accordingly all main trunk roads are now designed to provide not only for an anticipated increase in numbers of vehicles but also for an increase in weight. A 12,000 lb. wheel-load has been adopted for the design of the pavement of all main trunk roads. The number of vehicles in use in the Gold Coast during the year was approximately 21,200. The consumption of motor spirit was over 28 million gallons.

Motor Traffic Ordinance

The Motor Traffic Ordinance is under revision and takes into consideration the need to permit the maximum pay load for road haulage vehicles compatible with reasonable safeguards for the road and bridge structures. The type of road signs to be adopted has been approved and is of the type used in South Africa, Northern Rhodesia and other African territories south of the Sahara, as adopted by the Central and Southern Africa Transport Conference.

Road Maintenance

The mileages maintained by the Public Works Department in 1954 were as follows :—

<i>Trunk Roads</i> —Bitumen	.	.	.	.	1,172
Gravel	.	.	.	.	2,214
					<hr/>
Total	.	.	.	.	3,386
					<hr/>

<i>Town Roads</i> —Bitumen	.	.	.	.	.	145
Gravel	.	.	.	.	.	102
						—
Total	.	.	.	.	.	247
						—

Continuous efforts have been made to improve existing road surfaces. A re-sealing and re-gravelling programme is shortly to be introduced on the basis of the re-sealing of bitumen roads and the re-gravelling of gravel roads every fourth year. During the year approximately 80 miles of gravel roads were converted to bitumen surface and 250 miles of bituminous-surface roads were re-sealed. Approximately 40 miles of new trunk roads were constructed.

A pilot scheme has been introduced in connection with mechanised maintenance in the Districts of the Colony and Trans-Volta Region, and it is expected that, after experience, mobile maintenance will be introduced throughout the country for all routine maintenance work.

Staff Training

In order to obtain a higher standard of maintenance it was decided that efforts should be made to improve the general efficiency of the road staff. A road school was therefore opened at Takoradi and a successful first course was completed in March, 1954. Forty-three section officers attended this course. With the increase in facilities it is hoped that it will be possible, in due course, to accept candidates for training from the Regional Organisations and Local Councils who employ this type of personnel.

Traffic Census

The use of traffic computers has been introduced and a traffic census is taken at various times of the year on all roads maintained by the Public Works Department. The information so obtained is shown on a map of the country and priorities for road works may be decided to some extent on the basis of this information.

Soil Mechanics Laboratory

A soil mechanics laboratory and materials organisation have been established, including a mobile laboratory which serves the new Mechanical Road Construction Units.

Consulting Engineers

The services of consulting engineers continue to be employed on the survey, design and supervision of certain road construction contract works shown in the schedule below. The departmental organisation has been built up considerably during the year by introducing five Mechanical Road Construction Units which are carrying out by direct labour the survey, design and construction of main trunk roads.

The continuation of the mechanisation policy has been largely responsible for the increased work potential of the Roads Branch.

Mechanisation

In addition to speeding up construction, mechanised plant when correctly used contributes substantially to the reduction in the cost of work, particularly where large earthworks are involved.

The following work has been completed during 1954:

(a) Direct Labour (Public Works Department)

<i>Name</i>	<i>Mileage</i>	<i>Description</i>
<i>Roads</i>		
Accra-Nsawam .	20	Reconstruction
Ayenfuri-Dunkwa .	8	Reconstruction
<i>Bridges</i>		
Akroso Low Bridge .	—	—
<i>Ferries</i>		
Pwalagu	—	Replacement of timber pontoons by steel pontoons
Nasia	—	
Ankobra	—	
Jumoro	—	
Aniben	—	New steel pontoons

(b) Contract

<i>Name</i>	<i>Mileage</i>	<i>Type of Work</i>
Takoradi-Accra . .	170	Re-sealing
Kumasi-Berekum .	94	Re-sealing

The following work is in hand:

(a) Direct Labour

<i>Name</i>	<i>Mileage</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Percentage completed</i>
<i>Roads</i>			
Accra-Weija . .	7	M.R.C.U.*No. 4 .	85
Senchi-Asikuma .	15	M.R.C.U. No. 1 .	60
Asikuma-Woadje .	30	M.R.C.U. No. 1 .	Setting up organisation
Takoradi-Agona .	16	M.R.C.U. No. 2 .	60
Agona-Tarkwa .	40	M.R.C.U. No. 2 .	2
Kibi-Bunsu . .	12	M.R.C.U. No. 3 .	60
Adeiso-Asamankese	16	M.R.C.U. No. 3 .	15
Asamankese-Kade .	21	M.R.C.U. No. 3 .	1
Accra-Tefle Sec. I .	15½	M.R.C.U. No. 4 .	4
Sec. II .	10½	M.R.C.U. No. 4 .	2
Bimbilla-Bawku .	176	M.R.C.U. No. 5 .	30
<i>Bridges</i>			
Otisu Drift (Ford) .	—	P.W.D.	80

* Mechanical Road Construction Unit.

(b) *Contract*

<i>Name</i>	<i>Mileage</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Percentage completed</i>
<i>Roads</i>			
Winneba-Mankesim	29	Contract under supervision of Consulting Engineers.	4
Weija-Winneba .	28	do.	80
Yamoransa-Prasu .	65	do.	75
Kintampo-Morno .	50	Contract under P.W.D. supervision.	90
Morno-Yapei .	50	do.	23
Mampong-Bolgatanga.	293	do.	30
<i>Bridges</i>			
Kade Bridge .	—	Contract under P.W.D. supervision M.R.C.U. No. 3.	2
Pwalagu and Nasia Bridges.	—	Contract under supervision of Consulting Engineers.	5
Volta Bridge (Adomi)	—	do.	Manufacturing steel work in hand

The following surveys and designs have been completed :

<i>Name</i>	<i>Mileage</i>	<i>Agency</i>
Beposo-Takoradi	22½	Consulting Engineers
Bolgatanga-Pulimakom	67	Consulting Engineers

The following surveys and designs are in hand :

<i>Name</i>	<i>Mileage</i>	<i>Agency</i>
<i>Roads</i>		
Obuasi-Dunkwa	21	Consulting Engineers
Cape Coast-Beposo	25	Consulting Engineers
Cape Coast-Dunkwa	77	Consulting Engineers
Bamboi-Bole-Wa-Tamale	221	Consulting Engineers
Have-Etoe-Kpandu-Jasikan	63	Consulting Engineers
Nkwanta-Bimbila	50	Consulting Engineers
<i>Bridges</i>		
Kpeshi Bridge	—	Consulting Engineers
Yapei Bridge	—	Consulting Engineers
Dunkwa Bridge	—	Consulting Engineers
Adiembra Bridge	—	Consulting Engineers
Kadelso Bridge	—	Consulting Engineers
Jumaro Bridge	—	Consulting Engineers

The following works are proposed for the immediate future: —

<i>Name</i>	<i>Mileage</i>	<i>Agency</i>
<i>Roads</i>		
Beposo-Takoradi . . .	22½	Contract under P.W.D. supervision.
Dunkwa-Obuasi . . .	21	Contract under P.W.D. supervision.
Woadje-Golokwati . . .	21	Contract under P.W.D. supervision.
Tema-Senchi . . .	40	Contract under supervision of Consulting Engineers.
Tefle-Denu-Aflao . . .	54	Direct Labour M.R.C.U. No. 4.
<i>Bridges</i>		
Dominase Bridge . . .	—	Contract under supervision of Consulting Engineers.
Dunkwa Bridge . . .	—	Contract under P.W.D. supervision.

Much good work has been accomplished during the year, but it is realised that a great deal remains to be done and a sustained effort will be necessary to achieve the target in the Development Programme.

Government Transport

The activities of the Transport Department were considerably expanded during the year, with emphasis on provision for additional vehicles of heavier type and modern working tools for its workshops. Thirty more vehicles and additional trailers were put into service during the year and many more were expected before the end of the financial year, which will raise the number of vehicles operating in this department to nearly 200. The total mileage covered by the fleet during the year was 2,591,943 as compared with 2,395,850 miles during the previous year and the equivalent tonnage was 60,000 as against 35,494. The unprecedentedly large consignments of Government stores imported into the country through Takoradi and Accra ports made it necessary to re-organise beach staff in order to achieve more effective results. The degree of success is exemplified by the ability with which bulk consignments were cleared with comparatively little delay.

The main function of the Department in the movement of stores to and from various ports of the country continues to absorb the greater proportion of the department's fleet, and will continue to do so as more and more development projects are implemented. Very

heavy items of stores have begun to arrive at port-heads, and the policy of providing the Department with a 20-ton low loader and others of heavier capacity has been more than justified.

The Department continues to operate all mail services in the Northern Territories with bus-mail type of vehicles which will shortly be replaced by conventional types, built in the United Kingdom specifically for the purpose and suitable for operating under the conditions which exist in the Northern Territories. Mail services to other parts of the country hitherto undertaken by the Department continue to operate.

Transit quarters at Kumasi, Accra and Takoradi continue to be provided by the Department and the Kumasi chalet resthouses were equipped with complete sets of household materials including cutlery, crockery and cooking utensils. At Accra, additional transit quarters were established in Nos. 4 and 7 Ministerial Bungalows on Switchback Road.

The number of certifying and examining officers was increased by five to a total of 14 during the year and were posted at the following stations:—

Accra	Kumasi
Keta	Sekondi/Takoradi
Dunkwa	Cape Coast
Tamale	Koforidua.

This number is adequate for the time being but in view of the increasing number of vehicles imported into the country and the improvement in the standard of the roads, it will be necessary to increase the Department's establishment of these officers to lessen the burden of periodical vehicle examinations which in 1954 totalled 17,214 as against 10,534 the previous year.

The number of applicants for driving tests continued to increase, the figures being 16,914 for 1954 compared with 15,970 for 1953. Here again, the increase in the number of certifying and examining officers has considerably reduced the period of waiting between the date of application and completing the test.

The number of officers in training in England now totalled seven. Two officers returned during the year after completing their courses of training, and were appointed as assistant transport officer and engineer transport officer respectively. The number of apprentices in training in the department was 45. Training is afforded by instruction within industry under the direction of engineer transport officers and workshop foremen but it was hoped that this function would be taken over by a training officer to be appointed next year.

A new station at Takoradi estimated to cost £71,000 was nearing completion and was expected to commence functioning in May, 1955.

Bus services are operated by the four municipalities. The service in Accra with 66 buses carried nearly 40 million passengers during the year. The 15 buses in Kumasi carried 11½ million passengers, the 22 in Sekondi/Takoradi 9½ million, and the seven Cape Coast 1¾ million.

CIVIL AVIATION

Plans for the development of Accra Airport, either by major reconstruction and extension of the facilities at the existing site, or by constructing a new airport on a site elsewhere, are under consideration.

The total number of aircraft movements and the revenue from aircraft fees in 1954 were 7,290 and £27,722 respectively, the former showing a decrease of 5.5 per cent and the latter an increase of 4 per cent compared with 1953. The fact that larger aircraft with a larger load capacity are operated on a number of domestic services at a lower frequency accounts both for the decrease in the total number of movements and the increase in revenue, aircraft fees being based on weight and size. The revenue derived from rentals charged to commercial undertakings for airport buildings and lands was £3,746.

The international airport at Accra maintained a 24-hour service throughout the year and handled 4,964 movements, consisting in the main of aircraft engaged on international and inter-colonial scheduled services. Flights by private and charter aircraft represented a very small percentage of the total. In addition, approximately 1,800 aircraft within the Accra Flight Information Region were afforded flight information services, without landing at any aerodrome within the Gold Coast.

The international trunk services were operated by British Overseas Airways Corporation and Pan American World Airways. Transportes Aereos Portugueses suspended their services through Accra in June. B.O.A.C. operated Argonauts over the route London-Idris-Kano-Accra at a peak seasonal frequency of five flights a week; one service made additional calls at Rome and Lagos and another, a Tourist class service, was operated to meet the demand for second class fares.

Pan American, using DC-6B aircraft, operated both ways through Accra on the New York-Johannesburg route twice weekly.

A coach class weekly service between the Gold Coast and the United Kingdom at reduced fares, equivalent to third class, was introduced in June. This service known as the West African Safari is operated jointly by Hunting-Clan Air Transport Ltd., and Airwork Ltd., with Viking aircraft.

Inter-colonial services were operated by West African Airways Corporation. Air France, using DC-3 aircraft, operated services between Dakar and Douala calling at Abidjan, Accra, Lome and Cotonou, and Union Aeromaritime de Transport operated between Douala and Abidjan, calling at Accra.

The internal operations of West African Airways Corporation continued to serve Accra, Takoradi, Kumasi and Tamale.

Locator beacons have been installed at Accra, Kumasi and Tamale. As part of the general reorganisation of Air Traffic Services, an office for the international distribution of aeronautical information concerning the Gold Coast has been set up in Accra in accordance with

the standards and recommendations of the International Civil Aviation Organisation. The emergency landing grounds at Navrongo, Wa, Yendi and Kete-Krachi continue to be maintained.

Courses of training are given to African air traffic control personnel. Selected staff are then sent to the United Kingdom to take a more advanced course of training devised by the Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation.

METEOROLOGICAL SERVICE

Expansion of the climatological branch and the establishment of an agro-meteorological branch and a section for instrument maintenance have changed the Service from its mainly aviation activities of a few years ago into a small but well-balanced national meteorological service.

Fifty-seven new rainfall stations and three new climatological stations were opened during the year and three of the existing climatological stations were up-graded to agro-meteorological stations. In collaboration with the consulting engineers to the Volta River Project, 23 evaporation stations, employing pans, were established.

The monthly weather report and the monthly summary of rainfall were published regularly during the year. There was a continuing demand for the *Climate of the Gold Coast* (over 100 copies issued) and *Monthly and Annual Rainfalls*. The publication of sun and moon tables was begun with issues for 1954 and 1955. Demands for climatological information increased by a fifth over the year 1953. A much higher standard was achieved in meeting these demands as a result of the increased analysis of accumulated data.

The demands on the forecast service continued at a fairly high level but were rather below the peak reached in 1953. A limited amount of research into improved techniques was undertaken.

There were signs that appreciation is steadily growing of the extent of meteorological implications in many aspects of human and economic activity; and there was an increase in the use made of the department as a professional consultative organisation. Close liaison with the Departments of Agriculture and Geography of the University College of the Gold Coast was maintained, and material provided to assist these and other university departments and research organisations—such as the West African Cocoa Research Institute and the West African Building Research Institute. In the international sphere, a most important aspect of meteorology, close liaison was maintained through the British West African Meteorological Services with the World Meteorological Organisation and its constituent bodies.

POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

The business of the Posts and Telecommunications Department continued to expand, and estimated revenue amounted to £875,000, an increase of £45,000 over that for the previous year. A further 40 new postal agencies were opened in rural areas, savings bank business being extended to 28 postal agencies, telephone and telegraph

facilities to 10, the transaction of parcel post business to four, and the issue of inland money orders to 10. Seven former postal agencies were upgraded to full departmental post office status and 18 rural postmen services are now in operation over a total of 43 routes.

The implementation of the Department's development programme proceeded steadily. Ten new trunk circuits were completed involving the erection of 589 miles of wire, and work on four other trunk lines was in progress at the end of the year. The number of direct lines to telephone subscribers was increased by 1,098 during the year. The telegraph system was increased by three morse circuits.

Sites for the repeater stations for the Accra-Kumasi and Accra-Takoradi very high frequency multi-channel trunk links were acquired. Repeater station buildings for the Kumasi-Tamale multi-channel trunk link were half-completed.

At the Department's Telecommunications Engineering School there were 55 students in residence on the long courses and 54 employees were given short specialised courses during the year.

Fifty-six postal and telegraph officers were trained during the year in the Postal School.

Chapter 12: Information Services, Broadcasting, Films and Press

INFORMATION SERVICES

The activities of the Information Services Department may be summarised as follows:

"The function of the Department is, in brief, to interpret and explain the intentions of the Government to the people of the Gold Coast; to report to the Government reactions (which may include misapprehensions) of the public to its policies; and to create, by the ironing out of social misunderstandings and by the propagation of information on general subjects, an atmosphere in which the people of the Gold Coast can assume an increasing interest in and responsibility for the government of their country. No less is it the duty of this Department to enrich the cultural life of the community by improving existing standards of entertainment and appreciation of the arts and sciences, and to stimulate creative interest."

It should be added that equally it is the policy of the Department to publicise as widely as possible in the outside world developments and progress being made within the Gold Coast.

The five major sections of the Department—Films, Cinema, Publications, Photographic and Volta River Project Publicity—are all co-ordinated towards these ends by the headquarters office and by the three regional offices at Cape Coast, Kumasi and Tamale.

A fourth regional office was due to be opened in Ho in 1955, and it was expected to have a fifth in Koforidua by 1956. Regional offices, apart from administering the various departmental activities within their respective regions, also act as a channel for keeping in touch with public opinion throughout the country. This is achieved by a system of regional and district Information Panels which meet monthly and discuss current affairs as they affect the Government. All three regional offices are supervised by African Assistant Information Officers who have been selected from the Department's staff for advanced training in information work. One of the Assistant Information Officers was awarded a twelve months' Eisenhower Travelling Scholarship to the United States of America and another left for the United Kingdom to attend the Central Office of Information course in Public Relations and Information Services work.

The greatest single operation carried out by the Department during 1954 was publicity in connection with the General Election. Towards this end every section of the Department was mobilized in a combined exercise which entailed the Department's staff travelling over 50,000 miles on the photographing, filming, reporting and recording of the elections. Over 1,954 towns and villages were visited and nearly 2½ million people were contacted.

The conference room at the Department's headquarters was the "nerve centre" on election night from which results and figures from all the constituencies were passed to Broadcasting House, which put out an almost continuous service of election flashes and summaries up to 2.30 in the morning. Information was also transmitted simultaneously to large floodlit "score-boards" and to an outside broadcast unit erected on the Old Polo Ground, Accra, which drew crowds estimated at 30,000. The Gold Coast Film Unit production of the newsreel film on the Election was despatched to London on the morning of the 16th June and was available for showing both in the United Kingdom and the United States of America within three days.

Publications

The Publications and Press Section of the Department continues to circulate information by way of the printed word and pictures as widely as possible throughout the Gold Coast. In addition, it sends out of the Gold Coast photographs and illustrated feature stories to agencies and newspapers all over the world, showing current progress and development in the Gold Coast.

Within the Gold Coast the principal medium of disseminating news of Government activities is through the columns of the Gold Coast Press. During 1954, 1,607 press releases were issued and 1,447 were used by Gold Coast newspapers—a proportion of 90 per cent. During the year, five press conferences were arranged, one of which was for the three-man mission on housing sent by the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration. Reuters news service continued to be available to the Press at a nominal charge; Overseas Press

Service items were also sent regularly to the Press; 86 advertisements were placed in local newspapers on behalf of the Government. The local Press were given without charge a total of 72 photographic blocks during the year.

Increasing use was made of photo posters, consisting of photographs taken by the Department and pasted on to wall sheets with descriptive captions and stories. During the year, 1,292 of these, containing 6,502 photographs, were issued all over the country. The Department also introduced a service of printed posters, in conjunction with the Government Printer, and these were widely displayed, not only in the Gold Coast but in overseas territories to which they were distributed through the Colonial Office. A total of 30,000 printed posters were produced during 1954.

The *Gold Coast Weekly Review* serves to bring news of Government activities in simple form to many parts of the country where newspapers are difficult to obtain. Indeed, in some such areas, newspapers are virtually unknown. In the Northern Territories, for example, the *Gold Coast Weekly Review* is used, together with a special illustrated Northern Territories Page printed in Tamale, by messenger interpreters who travel from place to place, principally in rural areas, explaining the contents to the villagers. The weekly circulation of the *Review* was 36,000 at the beginning of the year. It was raised to 40,000 in March in order to meet, at least in part, the big demand for extra copies. The weekly distribution of the Northern Territories Page numbered 7,500.

The contribution of the Publication Section to the large-scale exercise in connection with the General Election included the production and distribution of 124,000 leaflets on the procedure for registration; 208,000 on the procedure for voting; and 500 special posters. Publication staff, like the staff of other sections, were "pooled" for a variety of tasks both before and during Election Night.

The publication *Your Programme*, totalling in the year almost half a million copies, was issued weekly and gave details of radio programmes from the Gold Coast Broadcasting Service's station at Accra. Large quantities of literature, pictures and posters produced by the Colonial Office and the Central Office of Information, and showing aspects of life and development in other parts of the Commonwealth, were distributed. The total number of posters received from this source exceeded 36,000.

During 1954, 46 journalists and photographers visited the country and were given facilities by the Department. Of the total, 20 came from Britain, eight from the United States, five from Germany, three from France, two from Japan, two from Nigeria and one each from Switzerland, Norway, Canada, Australia, Liberia and the Lebanon.

World interest in Gold Coast affairs continued to increase during the year. At least 9,250 news stories, features and photographs about the Gold Coast appeared in English-written newspapers and journals

during 1954—4,550 in the United States, 3,590 in Britain, 630 in Canada, and 480 in other countries. The sharp rise in these figures over those recorded for the previous year is partly accounted for by an improved press cuttings service in the Gold Coast.

Throughout the year Gold Coast students in the United Kingdom and in the United States of America were provided with news from home by way of newspapers, the *Gold Coast Weekly Review*, picture stories of topical events of importance and illustrated features showing development in the country.

Finally, the Publications Section prepared two daily News Bulletins for the Gold Coast Broadcasting Service, from items received through the departmental information network.

Volta River Project Publicity

The Volta River Publicity Section continued to give increased publicity to the Volta River Project by means of news items, and by the distribution of pictures, photographic blocks, and feature stories to the Gold Coast and overseas Press. An illustrated colour booklet on the Volta River Project was prepared during the year in five of the principal languages in the Gold Coast, including English, and 105,000 copies were ordered for free distribution to exhibition audiences and schools. In addition, another pamphlet, consisting of a series of five radio talks introduced by Mr. K. A. Gbedemah, Minister of Finance and Chairman of the National Committee for the Volta River Project, describing the project was also prepared for wide distribution.

During the year, the Section devoted the greater part of its time to the preparation for showing in 1955 of a Volta River Travelling Exhibition. The Exhibition is housed in a large marquee (50ft. x 26ft.). It includes models and relief maps of the Gold Coast showing roads and railways, project locations, model trains and ships to illustrate movement of bauxite and aluminium; it also includes three dioramas of the aluminium smelter and alumina plant, of the bauxite mine and of the dam and power station. These models are linked by panels of explanatory pictures and captions which may be in English and any of the six principal languages of the Gold Coast.

Photographic Section

The Photographic Section showed a considerable increase in productivity during 1954. Approximately 118,000 pictures were supplied to overseas as well as local agencies, as against 98,000 in 1953.

Special attention was given to the pictorial coverage of the activities of the various Ministries, particular attention being paid to development projects. These official photographs were used by a number of specialist and other popular pictorial magazines in the United Kingdom and in other Commonwealth countries, and in foreign countries including the United States.

Weekly supplies of prints were also sent to the World Press, and from cuttings received it is noted that a considerable number of these was used in many countries. The General Election was covered extensively in all parts of the country in black-and-white and colour, as also were other events of interest.

During the year steady progress was made in the development of the colour unit of the Section. The installation of equipment in a new processing room which includes an air conditioning unit, enlarger bench and a number of accessories, was almost completed during the year. It will be possible in due course to process Agfacolor negative stock, Ektachrome and Agfacolor transparencies, and to produce Agfacolor prints. This unit now undertakes a day-to-day service of the processing of transparencies, and during the year approximately 500 transparencies listed under 35 headings were produced. These were used to good effect in a variety of ways, e.g. in display cabinets placed at vantage points for the general public to see. One of these was located at the King George the Fifth Memorial Hall during the opening of the Budget Sessions of the Assembly. Some of the transparencies have also been reproduced in booklets and magazines such as *West African Review Annual* and also as a cover design for a booklet *Mensah the Oil Palm Farmer* which the Department was producing for the Gold Coast Agricultural Marketing Board.

The colour-printing side of the unit produced pictures of interest, one of which was used as a calendar and Christmas cards for overseas publicity.

In addition, the unit produced five colour filmstrips on cocoa. Another filmstrip on *Growing Up in the Gold Coast* is in production.

BROADCASTING

The year in broadcasting was one of transition toward the form of organisation set out in the Government White Paper of 1953, but close working with the Information Services Department was maintained throughout in respect of programmes and news. Broadcasts from Accra are given in English, Twi, Ga, Ewe, Fanti, Hausa and Dagbani. These programmes are received and passed on to listeners by the 27 relay stations throughout the country. One station at Yendi in Northern Togoland began a restricted relay service in July and was formally opened for full service in October, 1954.

There were 16,378 subscribers to the relay service at the end of the year. In addition loudspeakers were provided in lorry parks and market places. The domestic subscribers pay 7s. 6d. each per month for provision of the service, the loudspeaker and free maintenance.

Portable recording equipment continued to be used extensively in collecting programmes from far and wide.

There are two transmitters at Accra, one of 1.3 kw. and the other of 5 kw. which maintain a daily service (Sunday excepted) on frequencies of 6015 kc. from 11.00 a.m. to 2 p.m. and 4915 kc. from 3.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m., giving a total of 36 hours per week.

The relay stations pass on the Gold Coast Programme to their listeners and, in addition, provide an average of a further 60 hours listening made up of the General Overseas Service, the West African regional programme of the B.B.C. and a growing proportion of programmes performed in their own studios.

As the year ended, plans and preparations were in an advanced stage for provision of the new block of studios and the high power transmitter at Accra; for new relay services at Wa, Bolgatanga, Navrongo and Bawku in the Northern Territories, and at Sunyani in Ashanti; and for a general expansion in listening facilities throughout the country. With the arrival of key personnel on secondment from the B.B.C., a further step forward was completed in the plans set out in the Government White Paper to establish first a self-contained Broadcasting Department and eventually a Corporation.

FILMS

Distribution

There are 28 commercial cinemas in the country, distributed as follows:—Accra, 8; Sekondi/Takoradi, 5; Kumasi, 4; Agona Swedru, Koforidua, Tarkwa, Dunkwa, Obuasi, Cape Coast, Tamale, Akwatia, Keta, Nsawam and Prestea, 1 each.

The Information Services Department has 21 cinema vans, 15 of which are in use in the rural areas and 6 in the urban areas. These vans have been engaged in a number of campaigns for Ministries and Government departments, as well as their routine tours throughout the country showing films of general and educational interest.

In the early part of the year, a vigorous and prolonged campaign was launched to educate the people in election registration and voting procedure. In this campaign, the Gold Coast Film Unit's films *Salute to the Queen* and *Progress in Kojokrom* were widely shown. This was followed by a series of important campaigns on behalf of Ministries and other Government Departments. One of these was the "Pay Your Levy" Campaign for the Ministry of Local Government, covering the whole of the Colony and Trans-Volta/Togoland. Others were on local councils, co-operatives, registered premium bonds and bearer bonds. The cinema vans also carried out two tours during which films of general interest were shown.

Eight cinema vans were assembled in the Department's workshop during this period, two of which were for the Department of Social Welfare, and two for the Volta River Project Exhibition. The Section also maintained four cinema vans for the Department of Social Welfare. During the year, 3,798 cinema performances were given by the Department's cinema vans as well as 3,535 talks in 5,916 towns and villages to a total audience of 3,753,302.

Film Library

The Department's Film Library contains 865 films—194 having been received during the year. The new Film Library, which is fire-proof, was opened in May, 1954, and comprises two fire-proof stores

for inflammable 35 mm. commercial films together with a separate 16 mm. film library incorporating an office for the Film Librarian and a separate room for the current repair of films, simple editing, projection, etc. A complete catalogue of films is available in the film library: and this gives useful information concerning the films and their suitability for varying audiences. Over one hundred borrowers including mining companies, schools and colleges were supplied with the film catalogue.

Film Censorship

During the year, 450 feature films and 324 shorts—a total of 5,070 reels—were submitted for censorship to the Gold Coast Cinematograph Exhibition Board of Control, which is a responsibility of the Department. Of these, 35 feature films were rejected as unsuitable.

Filmstrips

The Department possesses 14 filmstrip projectors which are on loan to Government departments and educational and training institutions. The production of local filmstrips was continued at a steady pace. Two of the ten daylight screens, which are available in the Department to encourage the use of filmstrips in classrooms as a visual aid to education, were loaned to educational institutions. Three filmstrips made during the year were: *It Pays to Co-operate*, *Growing Up* and *Local Government*.

Production

During 1954, the Gold Coast Film Unit of the Information Services Department completed ten films, totalling 24 reels, and three newsreel items. In the former group was *Bamiri Village*, a two-reel colour film on communal labour featuring the building of a village community centre in a small village in the heart of Ashanti by the villagers themselves; and *Cattle on the Plains* dealing with the work of the Department of Animal Health to encourage better livestock production among farmers.

In course of completion is *Theresa*, designed as part of a Ministry of Health campaign to attract more girls into the nursing profession. Other films produced included ten-minute magazine films showing such Government works as the opening of the Kumasi College of Technology, the Accra Automatic Telephone Exchange, the activities of the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development and of the Medical Field Units.

The most popular documentary film produced by the Unit was *The Gold Coast Votes*, which recorded the Gold Coast General Elections in 1954.

Shooting on a new film on rural housing entitled *Mr. Mensah Builds a House* has been completed and editing is being done locally. The film is designed to encourage better rural housing in the country.

The Gold Coast Film Unit is a fully equipped professional 35 mm. production unit having its own sound recording, cutting and editing studios. These are equipped with the Western Electric sound system, a complete 4-way re-recording channel and the latest magnetic film recorder. Additional equipment in the cutting room includes a sound Moviola to ensure quick and accurate film editing. On production, the unit uses two model "G" Newman Sinclair cameras and a Super Parvo Debie. The unit is also equipped with a camera crane for high altitude shots, believed to be the only one of its kind in Africa. A hundred kilowatts of power are available for lighting from mobile generators. The Gold Coast Film Unit probably has, apart from Malaya, the best equipped film unit in the colonial field. All processing of raw film, however, is carried out in laboratories in London. The Gold Coast Film Unit is now shooting in colour.

THE PRESS

The following is a list of newspapers which were published in the Gold Coast in 1954:

		<i>Date founded</i>
<i>Daily</i>	African Morning Post, Accra	1935
	Spectator Daily, Accra	1938
	Daily Echo, Accra	1939
	Daily Graphic, Accra	1950
	Ghana Daily Express, Accra	1948
	Ashanti Pioneer, Kumasi	1939
	Ashanti Sentinel, Kumasi	1951
	Ghana Evening News, Accra	1948
<i>Thrice</i>	Ghana Nationalist, Accra	1953
<i>Weekly</i>	Advance, Accra	1954
<i>Twice</i>	Ashanti Times, Obuasi	1947
<i>Weekly</i>	Sunday Mirror, Accra	1953
	Standard, Cape Coast	1937
	Gold Coast Weekly Review (Information Services Department Publication)	1945
<i>Monthly</i>	West African Worker, Accra	1952
	Gold Coast Catholic Voice	1926
	Christian Messenger	1950
	Nkwanta Bisa* (Fanti)	1951
	Nkwanta Bisa* (Twi)	1951
	Mansralo* (Ga)	1951
	Motabiala* (Ewe)	1952
	Kasem Labaare* (Kasem)	1952
	Lahabali Taugu* (Dagbani)	1952

* These newspapers are published in vernacular languages, the rest in English.

Chapter 13: Military Forces

The Gold Coast Regiment and its ancillary units form part of the Royal West African Frontier Force. Both the 1st and 2nd Battalions were formed in 1901 from the Gold Coast Constabulary to maintain law and order after the last Ashanti War. The 2nd Battalion was disbanded in 1907 and during the war of 1914-18 there was only one battalion in the field. This took part in the campaigns for Togoland (1914), the Cameroons (1914-16) and German East Africa (1916-18).

Nine battalions were raised during the 1939-45 war, of which six saw active service. Three, together with ancillary troops, served both in the East African (Abyssinian) campaign and later in Burma; and the other three, also with ancillary troops, in Burma. All except the 1st and 2nd Battalions were disbanded after the war, but the 3rd Battalion was reformed in 1949.

The forces, under the command of the Commander, Gold Coast Military Forces, in 1954 consisted of three battalions of the Gold Coast Regiment of Infantry; a Field Battery of the West African Artillery; a Field Squadron of the West African Engineers; and ancillary units. These were distributed between Accra, Takoradi and Tamale.

The Commander, Gold Coast Military Forces, is under the command of the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, West Africa Command, whose headquarters are in Accra.

Recruits come from all parts of the Gold Coast: indeed a number are enlisted annually who have come from other West African territories. In general the infantry battalions draw their recruits from the Northern Territories and adjoining territories. A middle school education is required of would-be tradesmen, and most recruits of this class come from the Colony and Ashanti. A nine months' course of initial training is provided for all recruits at the Regimental Training Centre, Kumasi.

In January, 1953, a Boys' Company was established at the Regimental Training Centre with the object of inculcating a family tradition in the Gold Coast Military Forces and producing a flow of potential N.C.Os., some of whom in due course will become tradesmen. Boys are enlisted, with their parents' consent, at the age of 14, with the intention, after four years, of enlistment into the Regiment on the usual engagement. The strength of the Company is to be increased from year to year until it reaches a maximum of 120.

Eighteen of the officers in the Gold Coast Military Forces are Africans, one of whom recently achieved the distinction of gaining fourth place on passing out from the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst. The remainder of the officers of the Regiment, together with a number of the N.C.Os., are posted for a three-year tour of duty from United Kingdom regiments. Steps are being taken to increase the supply of African officers, and every six months candidates are selected from the ranks for training at an Officer

Cadet School in the United Kingdom for the award of short-service or regular (if of a suitable age) commissions. Applications are also invited every six months from suitably qualified young men from civil life to sit an entrance examination for a course of special training leading to entry into the Royal Military Academy at Sandhurst, and thereafter to the award of a regular commission. In 1954 12 officer cadets were undergoing training for regular commissions, and eight for short service commissions.

In 1954-55 the contribution made towards the recurrent cost of the armed forces was £990,000, an increase of 32 per cent. over the previous year. The total provision made in the estimates for defence was:

	£
Ordinary Expenditure (including War Disability Pensions, etc.)	1,062,900
Development Expenditure—Military capital works	485,000

On the 27th November, an Order was published in the Gazette re-designating each of the units of the Gold Coast Military Forces.

The new designations are as follows:—

Headquarters, The Gold Coast Military Forces, R.W.A.F.F.

The Gold Coast Artillery, R.W.A.F.F.

The Gold Coast Engineers, R.W.A.F.F.

The Gold Coast Signals, R.W.A.F.F.

The Gold Coast Regiment of Infantry, R.W.A.F.F.

The Gold Coast Military Supply and Transport Service, R.W.A.F.F.

The Gold Coast Military Medical Service, R.W.A.F.F.

The Gold Coast Ordnance Service, R.W.A.F.F.

The Gold Coast Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, R.W.A.F.F.

The Gold Coast Military Police, R.W.A.F.F.

The Gold Coast Military Pay Service, R.W.A.F.F.

The Gold Coast Military Education Service, R.W.A.F.F.

The Gold Coast Military Physical Training Staff, R.W.A.F.F.

The Gold Coast Regimental Training Centre, R.W.A.F.F.

The Gold Coast Regimental Band, R.W.A.F.F.

The Gold Coast Military Records Office, R.W.A.F.F.

Chapter 14: General

SURVEYS

The main work of the Survey Department continues to be the execution of cadastral surveys and the supply of appropriate cadastral plans, at the request of the Lands Department, in connection with land transactions. During 1954 some 200 various surveys in this category were completed and plans issued.

The contour survey, scale 1/1,250 with 5ft. vertical interval contours, of the area covered by the preliminary planning proposals for the Port of Tema was continued until some 17-18 square miles had been covered. As this was considered sufficient to cater for the immediate town planning requirements the work was stopped at this stage.

A contract for the aerial survey of Accra and Kumasi, on a scale of 1/1250 with 5 ft. vertical interval contours, was placed with the Aircraft Operating Company of Africa Limited. The areas involved are 30.4 square miles at Accra and 19.5 square miles at Kumasi. By the end of the year the photography and ground control of both had been completed, and reproduction material for more than 100 sheets of the Accra Survey had been received. It is expected that maps of both areas will be available by January, 1956.

Work on the Stool Lands Boundaries Settlements Survey continued. Cadastral plans in respect of the Anum/Boso and Akwamu Orders were published. These plans cover approximately 66 miles of boundary.

The Survey School continued its training programme and at the beginning of the School year the following numbers of students were in residence:—1st Year, 16; 2nd Year, 11; 3rd Year 7. No pupils passed out from the school during 1954.

Eight junior members of the Department were absent on scholarships leading to professional qualifications. Five were in attendance at the Kumasi College of Technology and three at the South West Essex Technical College. In addition one draughtsman was awarded a two-year scholarship tenable in the United Kingdom, for further training intended to fit him for promotion to the higher technical grades in the Drawing Office.

The Gold Coast Department of Soil and Land-Use Survey, with its headquarters at Kumasi, conducts surveys of soil, vegetation and land use, in order to map the distribution, study the morphology, and the physical and chemical composition of the various soils occurring in the Gold Coast. This work is carried out in relation to the natural and semi-natural vegetation, and the cultivated crops which the different soils support.

During the year, field work in the Upper Tano basin, 3,600 square miles, and in the Kumasi region, 3,200 square miles, was completed. Surveys were initiated in the Nasia basin, 3,200 square miles; in

the Togoland cocoa region, 2,200 square miles, and in the Lower Tano basin, 3,000 squares miles. In addition to these surveys smaller semi-detailed surveys have been undertaken of areas proposed for agricultural projects including pineapples, Robusta coffee, oil palms and tobacco.

Routine analytical work on the soils of Densu, Ayensu and Upper Tano basins, and the Kumasi region is in progress.

The compilation of material for the Land-Use Map of the Gold Coast, on a scale of 1:500,000 and in accordance with the notation of the World Land Use Survey, has been completed and the map and memoir are being prepared for publication.

About two-thirds of the Gold Coast consists of grassland in some form, and this can only be developed properly if its vegetative cover is correctly managed. Initial work in grassland surveys has comprised the building up of a departmental herbarium and the identification of species, in which good progress has already been made.

Anti-Tsetse Work

The Department of Tsetse Control concentrated its effort, so far as anti-tsetse clearings against riverine tsetse were concerned, in the endemic area of North and South Mamprusi in the Northern Territories. Eradication of tsetse here will be of particularly great benefit to the agriculture and economic welfare of the people, beside relieving them of a serious drain on health. Although the major effort is at the moment confined to the Northern Territories it must be remembered that clearing of the Northern endemic foci is part of an essential preliminary to commencing full control measures further South. In Ashanti, experimental clearings for the control of tsetse in forest conditions were made at a number of places that were giving concern to the Ministry of Health, owing to the number of sleeping sickness cases. A tsetse survey of Southern Togoland in connection with a proposed cattle raising scheme for this area was commenced toward the end of the year.

A regular feature of anti-tsetse work, namely clearing access roads and morskans research tracks, have in certain instances opened up large areas of little known country. A start was made on the organised development of two of the main river systems cleared of tsetse in the North West, the Sielo and the Tuni rivers.

Research into animal trypanosomiasis, the use of arboricides and insecticides, and the control of tsetse in forest conditions was continued.

It was not possible to appoint a Game Warden for the game section of the Department until the end of the year. In consequence it has not been possible to do a great deal in this sphere. The proper organisation of the Game Reserves to give adequate protection to game animals will need new legislation. Study of the relationship between game and the tsetse-fly was continued, however.

STOOL LANDS BOUNDARY SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

In the year under review, Orders in Council were made for the determination of the boundaries of the Stool lands vested in the Osudoku, Ningo, Shai, Prampram and Ada Stools.

During the year findings were delivered in respect of the following Orders:

<i>Date of finding</i>	<i>Stool Lands Boundaries Settlement Order</i>	<i>Legal Notification No.</i>
20th Feb., 1954	Anum/Bosu, 1953	LN. 350
6th Aug., 1954	Osudoku, 1954	LN. 83
6th Aug., 1954	Ningo, 1954	LN. 159
4th Nov., 1954	Akwamu, 1953	LN. 252

By the 31st December, 1954, some 235 miles of boundary (including about 40 miles of river boundary) had been determined since the first Order was made on the 17th April, 1953. Of this total some 128 miles have been cadastrally surveyed.

At the end of the year the evidence taken under the Shai, Ningo and Prampram Orders had been completed as well as an inspection of the land of which more than 150 miles was traversed by foot; illustrative plans of the prismatic compass type were made by the accompanying surveyor. Further inspection must be made before the findings are ultimately delivered.

The enquiries have elicited great interest in the districts and whilst the competing rivalries of the Stools and their occupants have been keen, uncompromising and often vociferous, the good humour of the Gold Coaster has averted any incidents; there has been no occasion throughout the year requiring the attendance of a policeman or official interpreter.

The surveyors and their teams have experienced the same good-natured reception. It would not be going too far to affirm that boundary-making has become a popular pastime.

The findings have resulted in the compilation of a mass of historical data together with the formulation of principles governing the land tenure enjoyed by the subjects and tenants of the several stools. It has afforded, in some areas, data which encourage the belief that loans may be negotiated in the near future for the development of agricultural land upon the security of a charge upon a registered land title.

RESEARCH

The main research being done in British West Africa is organised on an inter-territorial basis; at the West African Cocoa Research Institute at Tafo in the Gold Coast, at the West African Institute for Trypanosomiasis Research at Vom in Nigeria, at the West African

Institute for Oil Palm Research at Benin in Nigeria and at the West African Fisheries Research Institute at Freetown in Sierra Leone. These Institutes are financed jointly either by the British West African Governments or by the Territorial Marketing Boards which purchase the crops concerned—e.g. the Gold Coast and Nigeria Cocoa Marketing Boards finance the Cocoa Research Institute, and the Gold Coast Agricultural Produce Marketing Board contributes towards the cost of the Oil Palm Research Institute. Other research projects which are of interest to British West Africa as a whole, and which are financed by the Governments with assistance from the United Kingdom Government, are rice research at Rokupr in Sierra Leone, research into the rust disease of maize at Ibadan in Nigeria, virus research at Yaba in Nigeria, and social and economic research at the Institute set up for the purpose in the University College of Nigeria.

The work of the West African Cocoa Research Institute, which affects the Gold Coast most closely, concerns not only swollen shoot disease but also capsid attacks, and includes chemical, botanical, horticultural and mycological investigations into cocoa generally.

The West African Inter-Territorial Secretariat has been charged by the four British West African Governments with the supervision of the administration of the joint research services, and reports are prepared for consideration at meetings of the West African Inter-Territorial Conference. The Chief Secretary of this Secretariat is the chairman of the managing bodies of most of these institutions, and there is a post of Secretary for West African Agriculture and Forestry Research on his staff to assist with the general duties of co-ordinating work of this sort.

The University College of the Gold Coast includes in its programme research on a wide range of subjects, especially in the field of geography, chemistry, zoology, sociology and education.

The Department of Agriculture has many experimental stations where studies are being made on subjects such as mixed and mechanised farming, poultry-rearing and the use of artificial fertilisers.

The second meeting of the provisional West African Council for Medical Research was held in Lagos at the beginning of March and was preceded, at the end of February, by a meeting of the Council's Scientific Committee. It was attended by representatives from the United Kingdom as well as from the British West African Territories. Agreement was reached on a number of matters of joint interest to the British West African Governments in the field of future development and the continued re-organisation of previously existing research facilities.

Medical Research is carried out in the Gold Coast at the Medical Research Institute at Accra and in the field, especially in conjunction with the Medical Field Units. At the Institute the research has covered a wide variety of subjects, and has included investigation of the sickle-cell trait and sickle-cell anaemia, typhus and typhoid fevers, etc. These investigations have been recorded in a number of scientific

papers published by members of the staff. As regards Field Research work, the nosological survey which had been in progress at Mirigu in the Northern Territories for more than two years was completed, as was the malacological survey which began in 1952: reports on these surveys are now being compiled. The Tuberculosis Specialist continued his investigations into the prevalence of "false-positive" or non-specific tuberculosis reactions, as a result of which some valuable information was obtained.

In the field of soil and land-use survey, special attention is being devoted to investigations into the nutrient status of the soils of the closed forest region, particularly in relation to cocoa cultivation. These investigations concern not only the nutrient status conferred by parent materials, but also the changes which occur when the forest is felled and its place taken by cocoa, food farms and bush fallows. This work should be of particular value in finding a satisfactory method of artificially manuring cocoa, which at present can only be grown economically on land cleared for the purpose from high forest.

A considerable amount of analytical work during the year has been directed to assisting in the classification of soils at higher category levels. Work on the contribution made by the organic matter and mineral colloids of latosolic and related soils to cation exchange capacity is also in progress. In conjunction with the routine field programme of regional surveys, particular attention has been paid to the classification and correlation of transported or "drift" soils which cover extensive areas in the Gold Coast. The Department of Soil and Land-Use Survey was responsible for the initial surveys of the Kpong Irrigation Research Station area, the analysis of the soils, and the construction and equipping of the soils laboratory especially designed for soil moisture and nutrient studies.

VISITORS

In February, the Countess of Limerick, the Vice-Chairman of the British Red Cross Society, arrived for a short stay in the Gold Coast. The Countess inspected Red Cross activities throughout the Colony and Ashanti.

On their way back to Britain from a mission to East Africa, a delegation of Members of Parliament visited the Gold Coast. The party comprised Colonel Walter Elliot, M.P., Mr. A. G. Bottomley, M.P., and Mr. R. W. Williams, M.P.

Sir Eric Pridie, the Chief Medical Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, held discussions with the Minister of Health and later visited a number of medical stations.

Professor H. G. Lewis worked for three months early in the year with the Preparatory Commission of the Volta River Project. In connection with a survey of labour problems, he inspected the migrant labour routes in the Northern Territories.

A party of 18 Senior Officers from the Imperial Defence College in London paid a five-day visit to the Gold Coast during September.

The party comprised Naval, Army and Air Force Officers from the Commonwealth and the United States of America and also one or two Senior Civil Servants from the United Kingdom.

Major-General G. N. Russell, the Chairman of the Road Haulage Executive of the British Transport Commission, arrived in October to advise the Preparatory Commission on certain aspects of the transportation problems involved with the Volta River Project.

Sayed Siddiq El Mahdi, the President of the Sudanese Umma Party, and his Secretary, Mr. Mahomed Ahmed Omar, who is also a journalist in the Sudan Press Agency, spent three days in the Gold Coast at the invitation of the Government and witnessed the ceremonial opening of the Legislative Assembly in July.

Mr. Mal Whitfield, the world famous American Negro athlete, came to the Gold Coast under the auspices of the United States education programme. Whilst in Accra, he gave a demonstration of sprinting and training for athletics.

A group of United Nations housing experts comprising Professor Charles Abrams, a distinguished American lawyer, M. Bodiansky, a well-known French engineer, and Doctor Otto Konnigsberger, formerly Director of Housing in India, arrived in Accra during November to advise the Government on the housing needs of the Gold Coast.

Doctor Charles E. Kellogg, Assistant Administrator for Soil Survey, Soil Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture, inspected the work of the Department of Soil and Land-Use Surveys and examined the means being adopted to improve the cocoa industry and the irrigation possibilities of the Accra Plains.

During October, Mr. E. M. Newcomb, the Secretary General of the World's Veterans Federation, accompanied by Mr. R. G. Vanderbilt, the well-known American philanthropist, spent eight days in the Gold Coast making a survey of war veterans' problems with a view to determining what projects could be started to help in the rehabilitation of ex-soldiers.

CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

In 1954 the British Council celebrated the Tenth Anniversary of its inauguration in the Gold Coast at a ceremony held in Accra and attended by a distinguished audience. The three centres at Accra, Kumasi and Sekondi have maintained full programmes of varied activities all aimed at fulfilling the policy of the Council.

Among the visitors who lectured for the Council during the year were Miss Mary Trevelyan, Adviser to Colonial Students at the University of London; Miss Marjorie Stewart, Director of the Tropical Community Development Centre, Y.W.C.A., London, who spoke on the Development of Voluntary Leadership; and Miss Nan Youngman, Art Adviser to the Cambridge Education Authority, who carried out a full programme under the joint auspices of the West African Examinations Council and the British Council. Mr. Frank Cawson from the Adult Education Division of the Council, London,

also visited the Gold Coast to advise on the use of Study Boxes both by Council groups and by the People's Educational Association.

Two Council bursaries were awarded during 1954, one to Mr. Owusu Prempeh to study Choir Training and Management, and one to Mrs. Florence Nylander who was concerned with the organisation of Day Nurseries. At the request of the Ministry of Education a week-end course for briefing students proceeding to the United Kingdom was held in Accra and attended by some 60 students. A similar smaller course was run in Sekondi. Assistance was also given to students embarking and disembarking at Takoradi.

One of the most important activities of all three centres has been their contribution to local broadcasting of regular weekly programmes. These have included varied features such as drama, poetry, concerts, talks, book reviews, discussions, brains trusts, etc.; the programmes have been well received.

A considerable number of exhibitions have been staged in various parts of the country. Among those dealing with British life and institutions which attracted attention were "British Writers and their Work", "University Life in Britain", "Youth Services", and "Modern Gold Coast and British Architecture". Exhibitions of local arts and crafts arranged by the Council included paintings by Mr. E. V. Asihene, Miss Gytha Owen and artists of the Western Province; weaving, pottery, painting and sculpture by Messrs. Oku Ampofo, A.E. Asare, J. D. Okae, J. C. Okyere, F. A. Gyampoh and D. Cobblah; and the yearly selection of art from Gold Coast Schools with the co-operation of the Education Department. Two other exhibitions of local interest were of Maps of the Gold Coast, arranged in conjunction with the Survey Department, and Historical Documents of the Gold Coast, with the co-operation of the Government Archives Department. In Ashanti an exhibition of books was organised in collaboration with the Basel Mission Book Depot.

The Council's Drama Group in Accra gave a performance of Noel Coward's *Hay Fever*, and a country-wide competition was promoted for the best original one-act play in English and in a vernacular language. Winners received book-prizes and one of the winning entries *Hearts That Have Loved*, by Mr. A. Kayper-Mensah, was performed and broadcast at Kumasi. The Choral Society in Accra gave several concerts, including the first performance in the Gold Coast of Mendelssohn's "Elijah", and two programmes of excerpts from Bach's "St. Matthew's Passion" and Handel's "Messiah", and from Gilbert and Sullivan operas. Mr. Norman Greenwood, Examiner for the Associated Board of the Royal Schools of Music, gave piano recitals in Accra and Kumasi during his visit to the country.

A one-week Easter Vacation Course for teachers on English and General Subjects was held in Sekondi in conjunction with the Education Department and was attended by about 40 head teachers and teachers. At the request of the Army a one-week course on the Teaching of English was held in Accra for African Army Teachers.

Two one-day schools on Trade Unionism were held in Sekondi in co-operation with the Chief Labour Officer, Takoradi.

Throughout the year the Cinema Units stationed at Accra, Kumasi and Sekondi carried out full programmes of film shows. These are arranged mainly for, and at the request of, educational institutions, societies and associations, and wherever possible are intended to support existing interest in subjects of study and to be followed up by talks, discussions and the use of Study Boxes.

Other activities included regular meetings of groups such as the Ladies' Groups, Head Teachers' Societies, Lay Magistrates' Associations and groups to study specific subjects such as art, music, English literature and speech training, many in co-operation with the Extra-Mural Department of the University College of the Gold Coast and the People's Educational Association.

ANCIENT MONUMENTS

There is a Monuments and Relics Commission charged by law to keep a register of all national monuments and ancient workings and to safeguard them.

The work of conservation, repair and restoration was extended during the year. The conservation of the remains of Fort Amsterdam or Kormantin (overlooking Abadzie), which has proved to be in even worse condition than was apparent, was virtually completed. The restoration was completed of all decayed or ruined portions of Fort William, Anomabu, and these buildings were then handed over to the Department of Social Welfare for use as a Youth Holiday Camp. A further series of minor improvements to Fort St. Jago, Elmina, restored various parts of the building to their original appearance, which had been obscured by additions made during the Fort's comparatively recent use as a prison. The restoration of the oldest part of Fort St. Anthony, Axim, was completed, except for the doors and windows, and a scheme was drawn up for the rehabilitation of the entire Fort for the use of the Local Council; the structural part of this programme too is already well advanced.

Two new projects also were begun, and one other fully executed—the repair of the small Fort Victoria at Cape Coast. At Fort St. Sebastian, Shama, it was found necessary to underpin the outer wall along two sides where the rock foundation had been eroded; fragments of a Rhineland jug and the skeletons of a man, a woman and a child were found beneath the wall, which is approximately three hundred years old. A scheme has been devised to check erosion along the street side of the Fort by strengthening the succession of concrete aprons which have been added during the past two centuries as the rock disintegrated. Work inside the Fort was limited to clearance and the most urgent repairs, pending a decision on its future use. The same policy has been applied to Dixcove Fort.

At the request of the Ministry of Works, a report was prepared recommending extensive measures of restoration to Cape Coast Castle, with the aim of regaining its former dignity and beauty.

Advice was also tendered on the methods required for the conservation of Elmina Castle, the condition of which gives cause for anxiety.

In the course of prolonged inquiries around Kumasi it was found that a number of buildings of traditional Ashanti style still exist, though they are in poor condition. A decision was taken to restore them as far as feasible and to take casts or other copies of as much of their ornament as possible. The Commission has engaged the services of a sculptor from the United Kingdom to carry out this work. Most of the buildings upon which he and the Inspectors of the Commission will be employed are fetish-houses: the few remains of palaces seem beyond repair. In every case, however, it is hoped that at least the principal ornamental features may be preserved either in the original or in accurate reproductions which can be placed on public exhibition. A complete photographic record of this traditional architecture is also in the process of being compiled.

Officers of the Commission paid numerous visits to the Forts and other monuments for the dual purpose of archaeological study and of augmenting the photographic records. The negatives illustrating the castles and forts were lent to the Courtauld Institute of London University, who kindly agreed not only to make a duplicate set of prints for their own library but also to supply institutions in Europe with copies of such photographs as are relevant to the history of each country.

The Commission's responsibility for the care of portable relics continues to be discharged through the National Museum and the Department of Archaeology in the University College.

SPORT

The year 1954 saw a widening of Gold Coast contacts with sportsmen overseas, for the Gold Coast was able to welcome, for the first time, a party of footballers from Sierra Leone, and also to send a team of athletes to participate in the British Empire and Commonwealth Games which were held in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.

The Stadium has become the main venue for big events in hockey, athletics, football and lawn tennis, and, with the exception of football, the annual contests with Nigeria were held there. It has, however, no facilities for table tennis, and so far cricket has been played only at the Oval. The tennis courts are becoming more and more popular and have provided the Gold Coast Lawn Tennis Association with facilities for instituting a coaching scheme for school children.

Star athletes received intensive coaching and training at the Stadium in preparation for the Annual Contest with Nigeria and the Empire Games. This facility has recently been extended to members of various clubs on certain days of the week.

PART III

Chapter 1: Geography and Climate

GEOGRAPHY

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

The whole area lies between $1^{\circ} 12'$ east and $3^{\circ} 15'$ west longitude and $4^{\circ} 45'$ and $11^{\circ} 11'$ north latitude and is bounded on the south by the Gulf of Guinea, on the east by Togoland under French trusteeship, on the north and west by Haute Volta and on the southern part of its western border by the Ivory Coast. The total area is approximately 91,842 square miles and is made up as follows:

Gold Coast Colony	23,937 sq. miles
Ashanti	24,379 „ „
Northern Territories	30,486 „ „
Togoland under United Kingdom Administration	13,040 „ „
	<hr/>
	91,842 „ „
	<hr/>

The 334 miles of coast consist generally of a low sandy foreshore on which the Atlantic swell breaks almost unceasingly. Lagoons of brackish or fresh water are scattered along the littoral, separated from the sea by narrow strips of sandy soil. They are particularly large and numerous at the eastern end in the neighbourhood of Ada and Keta.

Of the rivers flowing into the sea, only the Ankobra, Pra and Volta have permanently open mouths and these are guarded by shallow bars.

The coastal area consists mostly of scrub land—much of it heavily farmed—which gives way east of Accra to open plains, until these in turn give way to the lagoons in the neighbourhood of the Volta mouth. At the western end, the forest belt comes close to the sea. Inland this forest belt extends northwards along the western border of the Colony and into Ashanti for some 170 miles. This forms the base

of a rough triangle, the apex of which is at the junction of the Afram with the Volta, though a narrow band of forest stretches north and east from here along the Togoland hills. North of the forest belt is an area of orchard bush which dwindles to open park land in the north.

The forest area is broken up into heavily wooded hills which form steep ridges and produce valuable timber. Cocoa is grown in this area, which has a heavy rainfall reaching its maximum at Axim in the south-west. Rivers and streams are plentiful, but all except the largest are seasonal. In the open park land of the north the rivers are dry for most of the year, although pools are formed in the beds of the larger rivers. In the brief rainy season they become torrents flooding the country for several miles around.

The rivers generally are unnavigable except by canoes, although launches and lighters ply on the lower reaches of the Volta, Tano and Ankobra. The largest of these rivers, the Volta, is formed 310 miles from its mouth by the junction of the Black and White Voltas, both of which rise in French territory. The White Volta crosses the northern boundary of the Gold Coast near its eastern end; the Black Volta enters the country in the extreme north-west, whence it forms the western boundary for some 170 miles before turning east to join the White Volta 40 miles above Yeji. The mouth of the Volta is constantly shifting and the bar prevents any but small coasting vessels from entering it, although it is navigable for launches up to Akuse some 50 miles from the mouth. Timber logs are floated down the Ankobra for shipment at Axim, and the Ofin is similarly used as far as Dunkwa, where the timber is loaded on to the railway or dealt with at local saw mills.

The one real lake is Bosomtwi, which lies in a deep, almost circular depression 21 miles south-east of Kumasi, and has a diameter of about five miles. Its steep sides form a rim between 600 and 700 feet above the surface of the water from which there is no external drainage. The water reaches in places a depth of 233 feet. There is convincing evidence that this depression is of volcanic origin.

There are no great mountains in the Gold Coast, half of which is less than 500 feet above sea level, but in the south-western forest belt it is broken up into ridges and valleys, the ridges rising from 600 feet near the coast to over 2,000 feet between Abetifi and Begoro, which lie at the eastern end of the forest belt in the chief range of hills. This range runs from a point some twenty miles north of Accra in a north-westerly direction until it crosses the western boundary into the Ivory Coast. The south-eastern end is formed by the Akwapim Hills, which form a boundary to the scrub of the Accra plains. Most of the range is about 1,500 feet high, but individual peaks reach heights of approximately 2,500 feet. Another range branches north inside the western boundary forming the eastern side of the valley of the Black Volta which cuts it off from its parent range. Its highest points are mostly between 1,000 and 1,100 feet, although one or two are still higher. From the Akwapim Hills in the south-

east and on the east side of the Volta, a line of hills stretches up the boundary between British and French Togoland, crossing the border north-east of Kete Krachi. The highest point in the Gold Coast—about 2,900 feet—is in this range. There is also a range which reaches over 1,300 feet stretching about 50 miles into the Gold Coast from the eastern boundary through Gambaga.

There were four towns at the time of the 1948 census with a population of over 20,000 and seven others with over 10,000. They were as follows:

Accra	135,926
Kumasi (excluding suburban area)	59,420*
Sekondi/Takoradi	44,557
Cape Coast	23,346
Koforidua	17,806
Tamale	16,164
Obuasi	15,876
Winneba	15,171
Keta	11,380
Swedru (Agona)	10,957
Aboso	10,009

CLIMATE

The climate of the Gold Coast is tropical and the weather is, in the main, seasonal. The moist south westerly monsoon penetrates farthest north in the northern summer and most of the rainfall of the Gold Coast is associated with these winds. Except in the Northern Territories, there are two rainy seasons annually. Rain can be expected between March and June and again between September and November in the South. In the North, scattered squalls, or tornadoes, appear in March and April, after which rain falls at intervals until August and September, when the rainfall reaches its crescendo. The heaviest annual rainfall occurs at Esiam, in the Ahanta-Nzima area, which has an average of 86 inches. In the Northern Territories, the average annual rainfall is between 40 and 50 inches, and over the rest of the country between 50 and 70 inches, except in the south eastern coastal belt which receives rather less than 30 inches. It is of interest to note that in the Tarkwa mining area, traces of rainfall are often recorded on 300 days of the year.

There are only small seasonal changes in temperature but well marked diurnal changes. Afternoons are hottest in March and coolest in August. Nights are coolest in January except in the extreme north, when this occurs in December. In the coastal areas and southern Togoland, the nights are coolest in August. The highest recorded temperature was 108 degrees at Navrongo in the Northern Territories whilst the lowest was 51 degrees at Kumasi.

The Harmattan, a dry wind which comes south-west from the dry inland desert country, starts to blow in December and may continue

* The population of Kumasi including its suburban area was 78,483 in 1948.

until mid-February. This wind brings with it a fine cloud of dust and this "dust-fog" has been known to move out to sea and has even caused ships to slow down and use their fog horns. During this season in the North, the low humidity creates havoc with furniture which has not been made with seasoned wood.

There are four fairly distinct climatic regions in the Gold Coast, namely the coastal belt—warm and abnormally dry; the south-west corner—warm and wet; the forest belt—warm and moist; and the north—hot and dry. This division is illustrated by the figures given in the following table:

<i>Station</i>	<i>Annual Rainfall (ins.)</i>	<i>Mean Max. Temp. °F.</i>	<i>Mean Min. Temp. °F.</i>	<i>Highest Max. Temp. °F.</i>	<i>Lowest Min. Temp. °F.</i>	<i>Mean Relative Humidity (1200 GMT)</i>
Accra .	29	86	73	97	63	67
Axim .	83	85	74	93	64	78
Ho .	56	90	72	101	61	64
Kumasi .	59	86	69	100	51	70
Tamale .	43	92	72	106	59	53

Chapter 2: History

The history of the peoples of the Gold Coast before the fifteenth century is derived from obscure traditions and much of their later history is based only on memories preserved in tribal tales and folklore.

Early tribal history is largely based on traditions of movement and of associations with earlier homes. Not even after their coming to the Gold Coast did the tribes abide in any one place, and boundary disputes resulting from the pressure of movement were the occasion of frequent internecine strife.

Among the peoples of the Gold Coast the Akans form the principal group, and there is reason to believe that they arrived in three waves, the origins of their present divisions. According to this conjecture, the first wave consisting of the Guans and kindred peoples came down the Volta valley, and possessed themselves, probably as early as 1200 A.D., of a present of land stretching from Bole through Salaga, Krachi, Anum and Accra, as far west as Winneba. The second wave from which the Fantis are descended, seems to have made its way down the Ofin and the Pra, reaching the coast about 1300 A.D., and spreading eastward through Cape Coast until it came in contact with the Guans. The third wave, the source of the Twi peoples, came straight down between the earlier settlers, filling up Ashanti and Akim.

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

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

The present inhabitants of the Gold Coast appear therefore to have arrived for the most part during the last seven centuries. There are, however, traces of earlier inhabitants, particularly along the coast, where fragments of older tribes speaking languages different from the Akan dialects are still to be found. The older inhabitants were probably either overrun by the Akans or driven southward to the coast. Traces are fairly widespread of a stone age culture, unconnected by any tradition with the present tribes, which may have belonged to older races. The present tribes had a metal culture as far back as European records go. The original trade with the Europeans was for gold, and gold dust was used as currency until the introduction of European coins at the end of the eighteenth century.

The first authenticated landing of Europeans on the Gold Coast was made by the Portuguese in 1471. Such a profitable trade in gold dust was begun by them that they determined to establish a permanent base on the Gold Coast. Elmina Castle was built in 1482 on land rented from the neighbouring people, and a number of other subsidiary forts were also established. The Portuguese hoped thus to secure a monopoly of the gold trade. Their power in West Africa gradually declined during the sixteenth century, but, despite voyages to the Gold Coast by adventurers of other nations, principally French and English (the first recorded English voyage was made in 1553 by Thomas Windham), Portuguese domination was not seriously threatened until the appearance of Dutch traders at the end of the century.

The Portuguese had begun to carry slaves from West Africa to Portugal as early as 1441, but this trade languished. By 1510, from the West Indian islands occupied by the Spanish as a result of Columbus's voyages, there came a renewed, enlarged and more permanent demand for slaves from West Africa. At first these slaves were supplied by the Portuguese from their possessions in West Africa, but on the Gold Coast preference was given to the trade in gold and other commodities.

The planting of English and French colonies in the West Indies in the early years of the seventeenth century and their increasing concentration on the production of slave-grown sugar led to an increased demand for slaves from West Africa. This demand was met initially by the operations of the Dutch West India Company. The Company captured Elmina in 1637 and by 1642 had driven the Portuguese from the Gold Coast.

Other European nations hastened to engage in this trade, which the Dutch had pioneered from the Gold Coast to the sugar plantations of the West Indies. They normally followed the Dutch model, granting monopolies of the trade to companies expressly designed to supply their own and other West Indian islands. Among these nations were the Swedes (c. 1640-57), the Brandenburgers (1682-1708), the Danes (from 1642) and the English, who established their headquarters at Cape Coast Castle in 1662.

The British abolished their slave trade in 1808. The Danes had already abolished their slave trade in 1804; the Dutch trade was abolished in 1814; and by the middle of the nineteenth century most other European nations had been induced, principally by Britain and her naval anti-slave trade patrols, to follow this example.

English trade with the Gold Coast from 1618 to 1820 was conducted by a series of companies chartered by the King or set up by Acts of Parliament, but opposition in England to royal monopolies led to the passing of an Act in 1698 which opened the coast trade to all His Majesty's subjects for thirteen years, and granted the then existing company the right of levying a 10 per cent. duty to defray the cost of maintaining the forts and garrisons for the general protection of commerce. This duty was, however, evaded and the cost of upkeep fell on the Company which, no longer able to compete with private traders, began to decline. In 1712 the Act was renewed, but the Company's position became impossible, and in 1730 Parliament voted an annual allowance of £10,000 towards the upkeep of the forts. The Company was replaced in 1750 by the African Company of Merchants and an Act of Parliament transferred the forts and possessions to the new Company and provided for an allowance of £10,000 to £15,000 a year, for the maintenance of the forts. Membership of this Company was open to all British merchants.

The Company's principal local officer was the Governor at Cape Coast who had under him Commandants in the other forts. In these forts were the Secretaries and Writers, Factors and military garrisons. The Company carried on satisfactorily until the abolition of the slave trade in 1808, but the agitation for the abolition of the trade directed a good deal of attention in England toward the cost and the Company came under criticism. The growing power of the Ashantis, and their periodical incursions, also began to hamper the internal trade on which the forts depended, and in 1819 it was decided that the government of the settlements should be vested in the Crown. An Act of Parliament was accordingly passed in 1821 which dissolved the Company, transferred its possessions and forts to the Crown and placed them under the Governor of Sierra Leone.

This assumption by the Crown of control over English interests in the Gold Coast raised difficult issues as to the exact nature of the relationship between the English Crown and the people of the Gold Coast. The history of the latter had been marked from the beginning by recurrent tribal warfare. Many of the coastal tribes,

though interested in trade, were so small and poorly organised that neighbouring tribes, led by warlike and ambitious leaders, did not hesitate to attack them in the quest for that most highly prized of commodities, the slave. Of these warlike tribes the Ashantis were the most prominent and their power overshadowed the land for over two centuries. The confederacy of Ashanti tribes on which this power was based had already become influential by 1640: Osei Tutu, who became King in 1698, founded Kumasi and raised it to pre-eminence. Legend has it that during his reign Akomfo-Anotchi, the fetish priest, plucked the Ashanti Golden Stool from the sky and told the people that it contained their national soul; this belief has inspired the Ashantis down to the present time.

By the end of the eighteenth century, the Ashantis' power, confined in Osei Tutu's reign to a small area round Kumasi, was supreme over a wide territory. The Ashantis did not, however, attempt any permanent occupation of the lands under their sway, nor did they establish in them any effective administration. The exaction of tribute was their first concern, and they were always prepared to march against any who refused to pay or rebelled against their sovereignty.

By the beginning of the nineteenth century, the Ashantis were beginning to look south and the Fanti tribes, who now became the object of their attacks, turned for protection to the British. In 1806 began the series of seven Ashanti wars, which ended only with the campaign of 1900. The first three, though waged for the most part only between the Ashantis and the southern tribes whose lands they had invaded, led to some conflict with the British and seriously interfered with trade.

By the treaty which was made with them in 1817, the Ashantis undertook not to attack the tribes allied to the British without first lodging a complaint with the Company's Governor. Failure to take action when a complaint was subsequently laid caused the Ashantis to repudiate the treaty.

Relations between the British and the Ashantis were still strained in 1821 when the Home Government, after dissolving the Company by Act of Parliament, assumed direct control of the settlements and placed them under the Governor of Sierra Leone. When the Governor of Sierra Leone, Sir Charles McCarthy, arrived in the Gold Coast in 1822 he ignored the Ashantis and strengthened his ties with the Fantis. This policy was regarded as hostile by the Ashantis and they went to war, defeating the small English force and the Fanti levies at Insamankow in 1824. The Governor was killed. Although the British and their allies retaliated by defeating the Ashantis at Dodowa in 1826, the British Government decided to order the withdrawal of its forces from the coast, though it agreed to authorise a Committee of Merchants in London to administer the forts through the Committee's own Governor in Cape Coast.

Captain George Maclean, the new Governor, made peace with the Ashantis (1831) and considerably increased British influence with

the coastal peoples through informal arrangements with the Fanti tribes by which the latter agreed to submit some of their legal disputes for the decision of British judicial officers. Maclean's policy led to an increase of trade to the advantage both of the British merchants and the peoples of the Gold Coast, but his increased jurisdiction depended in large measure on the excellent personal relationships he had established with the Fanti chiefs and was of doubtful legality. In 1843, therefore, the Crown resumed direct responsibility for the British settlements on the Gold Coast. Under the authority of the British Settlement and Foreign Jurisdiction Acts of the same year, a series of eleven treaties, or "bonds", was negotiated between the British authorities and the Fantis and other tribes, which regularised the exercise of a limited British Jurisdiction over them.

From 1843 to 1850, the British settlements on the Gold Coast were administered by a Lieutenant Governor under the Governor of Sierra Leone. In the latter year, however, the Gold Coast was constituted a separate colony with its own Legislative Council. A Supreme Court was established by Ordinance in 1852. At this time the Colony consisted only of the forts and settlements; the Fanti lands were thought of only as "protected territory".

After the death of Maclean (1847), British relations with the Fantis and Ashantis began to deteriorate and trade and revenue both declined. The existence of Dutch and Danish forts alongside the British made it virtually impossible to use the British customs as a source of revenue, a serious handicap in view of the new responsibilities arising from the treaties with the Fantis. Purchase of the Danish Forts alone, in 1850, did not have the expected effect of improving the position, and the attempt to collect the poll tax authorised by a self-constituted Fanti Legislative Assembly in 1852 produced more trouble than revenue. Together with a fifth Ashanti War in 1863-65, these difficulties led the British Government to contemplate the abandonment of their Gold Coast settlements, and, in 1865, as a step towards this ultimate aim, the settlements were again placed under the Governor of Sierra Leone.

In 1872, however, it became possible for the British Government to take over the Dutch forts. Difficulties arising out of the transfer of Elmina and other matters led to a sixth Ashanti War (1873-74), whereupon the British Government at length decided to try to destroy the Ashanti threat to the coastal tribes. Sir Garnet Wolseley was sent out as Governor and Commander-in-Chief with a large body of troops from Britain and the West Indies. He drove the Ashantis from the areas south of the Pra, pursued them into the heart of the country and razed Kumasi to the ground. By a treaty of peace made at Fomena, the Ashantis undertook to maintain perpetual peace, to pay an indemnity, to withdraw their forces from the south and to abandon all claims upon it, and to allow freedom of trade.

As a consequence of the events of 1872-74, the British Government decided that the Gold Coast needed not only protection but also

the regular and permanent administration which the departure of the Dutch had made practicable. In 1874, therefore, a new Colony of the Gold Coast and Lagos was constituted. The Colony was limited to the forts and settlements, but other territory under British influence was declared a protectorate which, in 1874, was the subject of an Order in Council under the Foreign Jurisdiction Act. A Legislative Council was constituted with power to legislate for an undefined area. In 1886 Lagos became a separate Colony. The boundaries of the Gold Coast Colony and Protectorate were, however, still undefined. In 1895 the term "protectorate" was abandoned and all territory in the Gold Coast under the Queen's Jurisdiction was described as a "Colony".

Difficulties with the Ashantis did not, however, end in 1874. In 1881 another dispute led to the despatch of Government troops to Prasu to protect the colony. Differences were temporarily settled after prolonged negotiations, but the Ashantis still constituted a threat to the peace of the land. The Governor finally charged the Ashantis with violating the treaty of Fomena, with molesting traders, with failing to keep open the roads to the coast and with continuing to sacrifice human beings. He demanded that they should receive a British Resident and pay an indemnity. The Ashantis failed to comply with this ultimatum and a British Force marched to Kumasi in 1896, removed to Cape Coast King Prempeh and his principal followers and deported them to the Seychelles. The campaign was bloodless, but the Ashantis were by no means reconciled to the loss of their leaders, and when Sir Frederick Hodson, the Governor, at a formal meeting with the Ashantis at Kumasi in March, 1900, demanded the surrender of the Golden Stool, the Ashantis rose in rebellion and a difficult campaign followed which pacified the country, established law and order and made trade safe. In 1924 Prempeh was allowed to return from the Seychelles and was installed as Kumasihehene in 1926. His successor was made Asantehene in 1935.

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

After the last Ashanti War, Britain assumed full responsibility for the Government of the Gold Coast and its hinterland. In 1901 Orders in Council were made which declared as a Colony by settlement all territories south of Ashanti; declared Ashanti a colony by conquest, and the Northern Territories a protectorate under the Foreign

Jurisdiction Act of 1890. The year 1901 thus marks a distinct break with the past and the beginning of a new chapter in Gold Coast history. During the succeeding years attention has been increasingly devoted to the establishment of law and order and an adequate judicial system, economic and social progress, and to political and constitutional development designed to fit the Gold Coast people to take their place in the community of nations.

By a new constitution promulgated in 1925 the old Legislative Council, which until then had consisted of *ex officio* and a few nominated members, was replaced by a council which retained an *ex officio* majority but also incorporated elected members. Some of these elected members represented municipal areas and the others were elected by councils of chiefs set up for the purpose. The authority of the council was limited to the Colony.

A second constitutional change which took place in 1946 introduced a non-official majority for the first time in any African colonial legislature. Representation was broadened to include Ashanti and, subsequently, Southern Togoland, but the Governor continued to legislate alone for the Northern Territories.

A third and fundamental constitutional change came into effect in 1951. By this new constitution there was set up an Executive Council consisting of three *ex officio* Ministers and eight Representative Ministers approved by the Legislative Assembly on the recommendation of the Governor. Of the 84 members of the Assembly, 75 were elected by various forms of popular franchise to represent the chiefs and the people. Provision was made for each Minister to be responsible for a number of Government Departments; and, to facilitate the introduction of a ministerial system of Government, the Secretariat was reorganised into ministries during 1950. Early in 1952 the constitution was amended to provide for the appointment of a Prime Minister; Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, leader of the Convention People's Party, became the first Prime Minister and has since held that office. Under the constitution introduced in 1954 (see the next chapter) the Gold Coast is for all practical purposes, internally self-governing.

The social and economic history of the Gold Coast in the twentieth century has been affected in particular by the spread of education and the development of the cocoa industry.

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

country's prosperity. This prosperity is being threatened by swollen shoot, a serious and contagious virus disease of cocoa whose depredations constitute a grave menace to the economy of the country. A strenuous campaign based on the best scientific advice and research is being waged by the Government, and slow but steady progress is being made in the eradication of the diseased trees and the rehabilitation of the devastated areas.

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

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

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

Chapter 3: Administration

The Legislature

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

The Legislative Assembly is composed of a Speaker and 104 members. The constitution does not require the Legislative Assembly to elect one of its own members as Speaker and in fact the present Speaker, who has been President of the Legislative Council and Speaker of the former Legislative Assembly, was not a member of the Assembly at the time of his election. Representation is as follows:

The Colony (excluding the Trans-Volta/Togoland Region)—5 municipal and 39 rural members ;

Ashanti—2 municipal and 19 rural members ;

The Northern Territories and the Northern Section of Togoland—26 rural members ;

The Trans-Volta/Togoland Region—13 rural members.

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

All members are elected by direct election on the basis of universal adult suffrage. The ballot is secret.

The Legislative Assembly has adopted Standing Rules and Orders which lay down a procedure broadly similar to the practice in the United Kingdom Parliament. The constitution provides for a general election at least once every four years. The first general election was held in June, 1954.

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

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

duced by Ministers: the Legislative Assembly debates them and may approve, modify or reject them.

A list of the members of the Legislative Assembly at the end of the year will be found at the end of this chapter.

The Civil Service

With the publication, in May, 1954, of the Gold Coast (Constitution) Order in Council, 1954, the Gold Coast took a further step towards independence. It was with this advance in view that the Prime Minister, in July, 1953, in an important statement on the future of the public service, made it clear that while every appropriate means of expediting the africanisation of the Service, e.g. by special training schemes, would be adopted, the policy would not be prosecuted at a speed prejudicial to the maintenance of efficiency or to the interests of serving overseas officers. Merit, and not race, would remain the criterion for promotion, and terms of service would be honoured to the full. The Government realized, however, that circumstances would inevitably be changed by constitutional advance, and that not all overseas officers would desire to stay on in the new circumstances. For that reason the Government had made plans for a compensation scheme (which appears in the Fourth Schedule to the Gold Coast (Constitution) Order in Council, 1954), to cover the loss of career of those pensionable officers appointed by the Secretary of State who felt unable to accept the impending changes and to serve on in the new Gold Coast.

Under the 1954 Constitution the control of the Public Service remains vested in the Governor in his discretion until the introduction of the Third Schedule (on the 31st July, 1955): the Governor will be required to act upon the recommendations of the Public Service Commission. Despite the maintenance of the existing safeguards the Government recognized that pensionable overseas officers might feel that there has been some change in their position as a result of the following:

- (a) the disappearance from the Cabinet and the Legislature of the *ex-officio* Ministers,
- (b) the attachment of the Establishment Secretary to the Prime Minister's Office,
- (c) the provision for the Governor to consult the Prime Minister before exercising his powers in relation to the appointment or promotion to posts on the level of Permanent Secretary and above, and
- (d) the provision for the Governor to consult the Prime Minister before appointing members of the Public Service Commission.

To meet these circumstances, which did not involve any major diminution of safeguards or change of status for Public Officers before the introduction of the Third Schedule, the Constitution provided an interim stage in the compensation scheme, which gave

to any confirmed overseas pensionable officer of the Secretary of State's service who has not reached the age of 53 but who felt unable to serve on in the circumstances detailed above, the right to retire on earned pension with a compensatory addition. With the introduction of the Third Schedule provision will be made for entitled officers to retire on earned pension with either a compensatory addition or lump sum compensation.

The position of officers already appointed or transferred to the Local Service is unchanged by the 1954 Constitution, and, like officers engaged on contract terms, they continue to serve on their existing terms, being in no way subject to the control of the Secretary of State. The compensation scheme is designed to meet the circumstances of overseas officers. The position of African Public Officers, holding pensionable appointments in the H.M. Oversea Civil Service, is wholly different from that of their overseas colleagues. The Government considers that the normal instincts of patriotism will impel such officers to wish to continue their careers in the service of their own people and country, and it is reasonable to expect that their career prospects will be enhanced by the retirement on compensation of their overseas colleagues. An African officer will consequently only be eligible for compensation if he can show to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State that he has reasonable grounds for anxiety covering the future of his career in the public service.

The Local Service

Shortage of accommodation brought recruitment from overseas to a virtual standstill for nine months of the year but the Recruitment and Training Branch of the Establishment Secretary's Office has been particularly active in training. This has been achieved by a considerable expansion of the Training Section of the Branch, which has been reinforced by a cadre of Instructors. Emphasis has been placed on in-service training, including induction courses for Cadet Administrative Officers. The Civil Service Training Centre at headquarters has carried out an intensive programme of courses for the Executive, Clerical and Sub-Clerical Classes. Courses in the Regions have also been organised on exactly the same basis.

During 1954, a Training Mission from the United Kingdom made a survey of the training of all Civil Servants in the Gold Coast. This Mission prepared a blue-print for a complete in-service training programme, covering the Clerical, Executive and Administrative Classes, including the organisation and staff required to carry out the programme. This training programme is being implemented both at the Civil Service Training Centre and in Departments as far as staff and funds permit.

Very close liaison between the Recruitment and Training Branch and the Gold Coast Office in London and the Liaison Officer in the United States has continued: in this manner students studying abroad are kept fully informed of career opportunities in the Civil Service.

There were at the end of the year 1,050 Africans holding posts in the senior ranks of the Civil Service, a figure which represents 44 per cent of the posts filled in those ranks.

All officers appointed or reappointed to the public service on or after the 5th May, 1954, other than an officer so appointed or reappointed whose terms of appointment expressly provide that he is a member of the Colonial Service, are by virtue of the Local Service Order, 1954, members of the Local Service of the Gold Coast.

External Relations

The Gold Coast is represented in the United Kingdom by a Commissioner with an office in London. Mr. T. M. Kodwo Mercer, the Commissioner, took up his appointment in February, 1954. In July, 1954, Mr. T. Hutton-Mills who was Minister of Health in the last Government, was appointed as Deputy to the Gold Coast Commissioner in London. Mr. Hutton-Mills assumed duty in London in August, 1954.

New premises were acquired in 1953 at No. 13, Belgrave Square, and the transfer to those premises took place in June, 1954. The former offices in Melbourne House, Aldwych, were retained for the use of the Artisan Training and Recruitment Sections of the Commissioner's office, and also the Students' Unit which was transferred from the Colonial Office Students' Department. The Gold Coast Office commands an imposing corner position on the west side of Belgrave Square: the premises were previously used as the offices of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation and the Coronation Committee. The house, which consists of five floors and a basement, contains forty-three rooms. The top floor has been converted into a flat for the Commissioner and his family, and on the floor below is a suite for guests.

Regional Administration

As a result of the re-organisation which took place during 1953 the Gold Coast and Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship are administered as six regions. There are two large regions in the centre and the north, the first consisting of Ashanti and the second of the Northern Territories Protectorate and the Northern Section of Togoland: these are administered by Chief Regional Officers. The former Accra District of the Gold Coast Colony has now been constituted as a separate region under a Senior Government Agent and the remainder of the Colony is divided into three regions, to the easternmost of which the Southern Section of Togoland has been added. These three regions, called Western, Eastern and Trans-Volta/Togoland, are administered by Regional Officers. The headquarters of the regions are: Tamale (Northern Region), Kumasi (Ashanti Region), Cape Coast (Western Region), Koforidua (Eastern Region) and Ho (Trans-Volta/Togoland).

Each region, except Accra, is sub-divided into districts each administered by a Government Agent who is directly responsible to his Chief Regional or Regional Officer as the case may be.

Territorial Councils have been established in the Northern Territories and Trans-Volta/Togoland. The members of these Councils are elected-up from Local and District Councils. Each Council has a small Standing Development Committee which meets every month; the full Councils meet three or four times a year. The main responsibility of these two Councils is to deliberate upon matters affecting the welfare and interests of the persons resident in their respective regions; the Standing Development Committees perform such functions as may be assigned to them by the Council. During the year, the Councils and the Committees have been considering

- (a) what advice they should give to the Central Government in connection with the Development plans,
- (b) educational policy and
- (c) the co-ordination of local government procedure.

The Joint Provincial Council is composed of the paramount chiefs of the Western, Eastern and Accra Regions of the Colony. They meet four or five times each year at the Guggisberg Memorial Hall, Dodowa, where they deliberate on matters dealing with Traditional Authorities and native law and custom. The Asanteman Council in Ashanti, subject to certain powers vested in the Governor, is the highest authority within the Ashanti Confederacy on customary law, with jurisdiction, both original and appellate in constitutional matters, i.e., matters relating to customary law and the position of chiefs.

Local Government

During 1954, three more Municipal Councils were established under the Municipal Councils Ordinance, 1953 at Kumasi, Sekondi/Takoradi, and Cape Coast. The framework of a reformed system of local government was therefore completed by the end of the year, with the exception of those rural areas where it had not been found possible to reach agreement on the form which new Councils should take. In all the new Councils two-thirds of the members are popularly elected and one-third appointed by the local traditional authorities. In certain mining areas there are also special representatives for mining interests.

The Local Government Ordinance provides for the establishment of District as well as Urban and Local Councils, and in the Northern Territories, Ashanti, and Trans-Volta/Togoland, the District Councils have everywhere been set up. But it has only been found possible to establish two in the rest of the country, where all available resources had to be devoted to trying to make a success of the lower Councils.

In an effort to create a more informed public opinion on local government matters, an intensive local government publicity campaign was conducted during the year, with the assistance of the

Department of Social Welfare and Community Development, the Information Services Department and the Extra-Mural Department of the University College.

As in the previous year, courses were organised at the Local Government Training School, Accra, for Council Clerks and Treasurers: 105 students passed through the school. The total output of the school now works out at a little over one trained officer per council. Eight selected local authority employees were awarded scholarships for advanced local government courses in the United Kingdom, where they were attached to local authorities for practical experience in local government administration.

A branch of the Local Government Training School was opened at Tamale at the beginning of the year and three courses, on a modified basis, were held for a total of 32 officers, 29 of whom qualified for the course in Accra.

During the year a short intensive course in local government finance was organised at the Local Government Training School, Accra, for 18 senior executive and assistant administrative officers in Government service to assist them in giving guidance to local authorities.

MEMBERS OF THE GOLD COAST CABINET

(as at 31st December, 1954)

Prime Minister	The Honourable Dr. Kwame Nkrumah
Minister of State	The Honourable Kojo Botsio
Minister of Finance	The Honourable K. A. Gbedemah
Minister of the Interior	The Honourable A. Casely-Hayford
Minister of Local Government	The Honourable E. O. Asafu-Adjaye
Minister of Education	The Honourable J. H. Allassani
Minister of Agriculture	The Honourable J. E. Jantuah
Minister of Works	The Honourable N. A. Welbeck
Minister of Communications	The Honourable Aaron E. Ofori-Atta
Minister of Trade and Labour	The Honourable Ako Adjei
Minister of Health	The Honourable Imoru Egala

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY (as at 31st December, 1954)

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

COLONY (excluding Trans-Volta/Togoland Region)

Municipal Members

Accra:	Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, Prime Minister Ako Adjei, Minister of Trade and Labour R. M. Abbey
Cape Coast:	N. A. Welbeck, Minister of Works
Sekondi/Takoradi:	John Arthur

Rural Members

Abura-Asebu:	J. E. Hagan, Ministerial Secretary, Ministry of the Interior
Ada:	C. O. C. Amattey
Agona:	A. D. Appea
Agona-Swedru:	E. K. Bensah, Ministerial Secretary, Ministry of Trade and Labour
Ahanta-Shama:	A. E. Inkumsah, Ministerial Secretary to the Minister of State
Ajumako-Asikuma:	A. S. Abban
Akim Abuakwa Central:	A. E. A. Ofori-Atta, Minister of Communications
Akim Abuakwa East:	K. Amoa-Awuah
Akim Abuakwa North:	C. E. Nimo
Akim Abuakwa South:	K. S. Aboagye
Akim Abuakwa West:	S. A. Owusu-Afari
Akwapim North:	J. R. Asiedu
Akwapim South:	Kingsley Asiam
Amenfi-Aowin:	P. K. K. Quaidoo
Asin:	Daniel Buadi
Awutu:	A. J. D. Hammond
Bibiani:	J. K. Essien
Dangbe-Shai:	C. T. Nylander
Denkyira:	F. E. Tachie-Menson
Eastern Gomoa:	C. C. K. Baah

Eastern Nzima-Axim:	W. Baidoe-Ansah
Ekumfi-Enyan:	S. K. Otoo
Elmina:	K. O. Thompson
Ga:	Miss Mabel Dove
Kwahu North:	E. I. Preko
Kwahu South:	W. A. Wiafe
Manya Krobo:	A. Mate Johnson
Mid-Volta:	John Arjarquah
New Juaben:	Rev. S. G. Nimako
North Birim:	A. E. Attafuah
Osudoku:	Alex Kwablah
Saltpond:	Kofi Baako, Ministerial Secretary to the Prime Minister (Govern- ment Chief Whip)
Sefwi Wiawso:	M. Y. Kumi
South Birim:	D. K. A. Kwateng
Wassaw Central:	S. E. Arkah
Wassaw South:	Kwabena Ocran
Western Gomoa:	Kojo Botsio, Minister of State
Western Nzima:	J. B. Erzuah, Ministerial Secretary, Ministry of Education
Yilo Krobo:	E. H. T. Korboe

ASHANTI

Municipal Members

Kumasi:	A. Casely-Hayford, Minister of the Interior
	E. O. Asafu-Adjaye, Minister of Local Government

Rural Members

Adansi-Banka:	J. Y. Ghann
Agona-Kwabre:	J. E. Jantuah, Minister of Agri- culture
Ahafo:	A. K. Senchirey
Amansie East:	A. R. Boakye, Ministerial Secretary, Ministry of Communications
Amansie West:	K. A. T. Amankwah, Ministerial Secretary, Ministry of Finance
Ashanti-Akim:	C. de Graft-Dickson

Attebubu:	J. S. Yeboah
Atwima-Amansie:	I. J. Adomako-Mensah
Atwima-Nwabiagya:	John Baidoo*
Berekum:	J. G. Awuah
Juaben-Edweso:	C. E. Osei
Obuasi:	R. O. Amuako-Atta
Offinsu-Kwabre:	E. K. Nkansah
Sekyere East:	Krobo Edusei
Sekyere West:	Osei Bonsu
Sunyani East:	B. Yeboah Afari
Sunyani West:	S. W. Yeboah
Wenchi East:	C. S. Takyi
Wenchi West:	Prof. K. A. Busia

NORTHERN TERRITORIES (including the Northern Section of Togoland)

Bawku:	Adam Amandi
Bolga:	R. B. Braimah
Bongo:	W. A. Amoro
Builsa:	A. Afoko
Dagomba East:	J. H. Allassani, Minister of Education
Dagomba North:	S. I. Iddrissu
Dagomba South:	Yakubu Tali (Tolon-Na)
Frafra East:	T. K. Tentu
Gonja East:	J. A. Braimah
Gonja West:	E. A. Mahama
Gulkpego-Nanton:	Alhaji Osumanu
Jirapa-Lambussie:	S. D. Dombo (Douri-Na), Leader of the Opposition
Kassena-Nankanni North:	Kubindiwo Tedam
Kassena-Nankanni South:	L. R. Abavana, Ministerial Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture
Kusasi Central:	Jambaidu Awuni
Kusasi East:	Idana Asigri
Kusasi West:	Ayeebo Asumda, Ministerial Secretary, Ministry of Works
Lawra-Nandom:	Abayifaa Karbo
Nanum-Dagbon:	Nantogmah Attah

* Since deceased.

Savelugu:	Sumani Bukari
South Mamprusi East:	Bawumia Mumuni
South Mamprusi West:	J. K. Yakubu
Talensi:	A. T. Anaffu
Tumu:	Imoru Egala, Minister of Health
Wala North:	Jatoo Kaleo
Wala South:	B. K. Adama

TRANS-VOLTA/TOGOLAND REGION

Akan-Krachi:	J. Kodzo
Anlo East:	C. H. Chapman, Deputy Speaker
Anlo North:	N. K. Maglo
Anlo South:	M. K. Apaloo
Buam:	F. Y. Asare, Ministerial Secretary, Ministry of Local Government
Central Tongu:	F. K. D. Goka, Ministerial Secretary, Ministry of Health
South Tongu:	W. M. N. Djietror
Upper Tongu:	Rev. S. A. Dzirasa
Ho East:	Rev. F. R. Ametowobla
Ho West:	Kodzo Ayeke
Keta:	K. A. Gbedemah, Minister of Finance
Kpandu North:	S. G. Antor
Kpandu South:	G. R. Ahia

Chapter 4: Weights and Measures

British standard weights and measures are used. Farmers market their cocoa by the "load", which is 60 pounds.

Inspection and testing of weights and measures is carried out by the Gold Coast Police.

Chapter 5; Reading List

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- BOWDICH, T. E. *Mission from Cape Coast Castle to Ashantee, with a statistical account of that kingdom, and geographical notices of other parts of the interior of Africa*. J. Murray, 1819.
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- CRUICKSHANK, BRODIE. *Eighteen years on the Gold Coast of Africa, including an account of the native tribes, and their intercourse with Europeans*. 2 vols. Hurst and Blackett, 1853.
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ANTHROPOLOGY

Akim-Kotoku, an Oman of the Gold Coast. By M. J. Field. Crown Agents for the Colonies, for the Gold Coast Government, 1948.

BANKING

Report by Sir Cecil Trevor on banking conditions in the Gold Coast and the question of setting up a National Bank. 1951.

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EDUCATION

Report of the Committee appointed to examine the grant-in-aid system for educational institutions. Sessional Paper No. 7 of 1950.

Report of the Committee set up to review the Salaries and Conditions of Service of Non-Government Teachers, 1952.

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FORESTRY

Timber Industry: Report of a fact-finding Committee appointed by the Minister of Commerce, Industry and Mines. 1951.

Statement presented to the British Commonwealth Forestry Conference in Canada. 1952.

Gold Coast Timbers. 1950.

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Cretaceous and Eocene Fossils from the Gold Coast. By L. R. Cox. Geological Survey Bulletin No. 17. 1952.

The rocks of the Sekondi series of the Gold Coast. By A. T. Crow. Geological Survey Bulletin No. 18. 1952.

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Report of the Committee of Enquiry into the Health Needs of the Gold Coast. 1952.

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Report of the Committee of Enquiry into Rentals. 1951.

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SOCIAL SURVEY

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

APPENDIX I

GOVERNMENT REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

The approved estimates of revenue and expenditure for 1953-54 allowed for a surplus of £841,110.

These estimates exclude expenditure from Development Funds but cover appropriations to the Funds from general revenue. The actual out-turn for the year showed a surplus of £4,773,280 before accounting for transfers to various funds amounting to £11,725,000. The following table compares the estimates and the actual results obtained:

	<i>Approved estimates</i>	<i>Actual</i>
	£	£
Gross revenue	39,588,380	49,942,397
Gross expenditure	38,747,270	45,169,117
Surplus on year's working	+ 841,110	+ 4,773,280
Amount transferred		11,725,000
Appreciation in value of investments		186,364
Deficit		— 6,765,356

During the year the investments held by Government appreciated by a net amount of £186,364. There was therefore a deficit of £6,765,356 after allowing for the transfer from the General Revenue Balance of the following sums:—

	£
University College Endowment Holding Fund	2,000,000
Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund	1,400,000
General Reserve Fund	3,000,000
Supplementary Sinking Fund	1,325,000
Development Fund	4,000,000

The General Revenue Balance was accordingly reduced to £6,689,424 on 1st April, 1954, in comparison with the figure of £13,454,780 for the previous year. In addition the General Reserve Fund amounted to £4,500,000, the Supplementary Sinking Fund to £4,143,590, and holdings in various Corporations to £1,908,730. The total of the Gold Coast's General Reserves therefore amounted to £17,241,744 at the end

of the 1953-54 financial year; at the end of the previous year the comparable total was £19,112,965.

Development expenditure from the Development and Special Development Funds for 1953-54 was estimated at £11,646,047. Actual expenditure amounted to £12,954,848, of which £7,077,897 was charged to the Development Fund and £5,876,951 to the Special Development Fund. In addition, expenditure charged to the Reserve Development Fund amounted to £2,605,968.

At the 31st March, 1954, the balances in the Development Funds amounted to:

	£
Development Fund	9,067,753
Special Development Fund	3,479,253
Reserve Development Fund	13,308,625

The original 1954-55 estimates provided for a surplus of £731,530, revenue amounting to £44,578,500 and expenditure to £43,846,970. The revised estimates indicate that the year will close with a probable surplus of about £5·2 million before allowing for £7·5 million to be appropriated from the general revenue to the Development Fund. The revised estimates of revenue amounted to £77,099,520; the revised estimates of revenue from export duty on cocoa showed an increase of £31,250,000, due partly to a higher world price than was anticipated and partly to the change in the rate of duty on the excess of the value for duty over £260 per ton. The revised estimates of expenditure amounted to £79,421,670; the bulk of the increase was accounted for by increased contributions to the development funds, including the appropriation of £7·5 million from the General Revenue Balance.

The revised estimates of expenditure on development for 1954-55 amounted to £25·6 million, of which the balance available for revote was estimated at £5·0 million. This expenditure is met from the combined development funds.

The revised estimate of the financial position on the 31st March, 1955, is as follows:—

	£
Excess of assets over liabilities at 1st April, 1954	6,689,420
Revised estimate of revenue, 1954-55	77,099,520
	<hr/>
	83,788,940
Revised estimate of expenditure, 1954-55, including appropriation of £7·5 million to the Development Fund	79,421,670
	<hr/>
Balance at 31st March, 1955	4,367,270

REVENUE BY HEADS

<i>Head</i>	1952-53	1953-54
ORDINARY	£	£
Customs and Excise	26,477,680	31,361,746
Direct Taxation	8,521,875	8,035,433
Licences, etc.	604,168	683,190
Fees of Court, etc.	1,463,610	4,056,935
Posts and Telecommunications	670,932	825,399
Rents of Government Lands, etc.	190,870	225,383
Interest and Loan Repayments	1,912,207	1,572,342
Miscellaneous	161,500	592,922
Total Ordinary	40,002,842	47,353,350
EXTRAORDINARY		
Colonial Development and Welfare	71,748	365,241
Investments	1,021	64,687
Special Receipts	2,434,461	2,159,119
Total Extraordinary	2,507,230	2,589,047
GRAND TOTAL	42,510,072	49,942,397

EXPENDITURE BY HEADS

<i>Head</i>	1952-53	1953-54
ORDINARY	£	£
The Governor	23,291	30,664
The Cabinet	24,052	24,661
Legislature	136,354	139,133
Audit	46,862	60,207
Public Service Commission	16,169	18,852
Supreme Court	101,497	115,393
Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources	94,446	120,302
Agriculture	2,787,321	3,102,244
Animal Health	103,533	107,885
Fisheries	30,145	36,077
Forestry	228,714	242,201
Game	1,835	—
Soil and Land-Use Survey	60,801	57,742
Tsetse Control	37,660	53,551
Ministry of Commerce and Industry	21,176	21,981
Commerce	51,581	217,198
Geological Survey	26,861	57,103
Mines	19,694	23,145
Ministry of Communications and Works	52,868	2,401,466
Civil Aviation	134,951	124,070
Electricity	507,783	593,040
Meteorological Services	42,459	47,008
Posts and Telecommunications	941,806	1,038,230
Public Works Annually Recurrent	2,153,378	2,300,332
Public Works Department	1,297,024	572,731
Rural Water Development	172,169	198,892
Transport	223,032	250,532
Chief Secretary's Office and Ministry of Defence and External Affairs	110,063	173,030

EXPENDITURE BY HEADS—*continued*

<i>Head</i>	1952-53	1953-54
	£	£
Gold Coast Commissioner	16,945	15,344
Information Services Department	186,727	220,260
Military	548,255	814,031
Miscellaneous	125,137	—
Naval Volunteer Force	64	61
Police	935,706	1,012,809
Printing	458,067	306,802
Regional Organisations	334,725	418,951
Ministry of Development	13,721,939	19,317,629
Ministry of Education and Social Welfare	886,954	1,205,555
Education	2,959,614	3,394,292
Prisons	338,227	370,270
Social Welfare and Community Development	219,657	298,736
Ministry of Finance	41,787	43,600
Services under the Authority of Ministry of Finance	597,943	7,110,772
Accountant-General	70,185	72,206
Customs and Excise	321,142	291,575
Income Tax	40,694	50,355
Pensions and Gratuities	709,487	2,320,971
Public Debt Charges	738,395	1,258,198
Ministry of Health	1,726,108	1,820,644
Ministry of Justice and Law Officers	27,406	36,297
Land Boundary Settlement Commission	—	4,271
Registrar-General	28,117	32,143
Ministry of Labour	3,449	13,750
Co-operation	55,523	67,865
Labour	73,681	84,499
Ministry of Local Government and Housing	50,249	71,477
Services under the Authority of Ministry of Local Government and Housing	—	27,176
Housing	138,689	96,383
Lands	114,712	128,507
Local Government Grants-in-Aid	1,161,801	1,334,244
Surveys	129,187	181,154
Town and Country Planning	26,703	—
Rural Housing	—	921
Total Ordinary	36,234,800	54,542,295
EXTRAORDINARY		
The Governor	4,486	—
Animal Health	1,099	—
Tsetse Control	—	580
Meteorological Services	1,239	2,850
Chief Secretary's Office	—	1,500
Audit	182	817
Agriculture	534,784	347,971
Fisheries	409	11,335
Forestry	8,386	3,633
Soil and Land-Use Survey	43	8,534
Civil Aviation	13,951	20,530
Electricity	63	—
Posts and Telecommunications	21,134	49,868
Public Works Extraordinary	485,713	400,160
Rural Water Development	1,054	602

EXPENDITURE BY HEADS—*continued*

<i>Head</i>	1952-53	1953-54
	£	£
Transport	32,952	23,937
Gold Coast Commissioner	3,601	24,315
Information Services Department	2,951	7,383
Accountant-General	2,986	666
Police	89,998	49,432
Printing	45,491	31,798
Regional Organisations	4,321	5,329
Education	9,751	4,984
Prisons	6,440	8,420
Social Welfare and Community Development	2,376	1,990
Services under the Authority of the Ministry of Finance	258,518	6,202
Customs and Excise	2,225	3,944
Income Tax	27	42
Local Loans	647,385	1,252,730
Ministry of Health	31,574	49,975
Ministry of Justice and Law Officers	10	2,000
Labour	1,140	1,466
Ministry of Local Government School	—	150
Services under the Authority of Ministry of Local Government and Housing	—	961
Housing	—	3,202
Lands	27,776	12,278
Surveys	4,111	5,106
Total Extraordinary	2,245,812	2,351,823
GRAND TOTAL EXPENDITURE	38,480,612	56,894,118

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT REVENUE

APPENDIX I

Receipts	1953-54	Estimates		Payments	1953-54	Estimates	
		Revised 1954-55	Original 1955-56			Revised 1954-55	Original 1955-56
CURRENT ACCOUNT							
Tax revenue:	£	£	£		£	£	£
Direct taxation	8,036	7,500	7,100				
Customs and Excise duties:							
Cocoa duty	18,752	45,650	35,200		5,054	5,933	6,476
Other	12,571	12,616	13,376		930	1,150	1,216
Licences, etc.	683	703	721		7,800	9,027	11,999
Total tax revenue	40,042	66,469	56,397		13,784	16,110	19,691
Income from property:							
Interest on overseas investments	665	980	1,000		124	172	175
Interest on internal loans	545	728	252		394	637	835
Other (a)	686	744	347		285	1,979	377
Total income from property	1,896	2,452	1,599		1,227	719	700
Grants:							
From Cocoa Marketing Board	2,098	2,410	2,478		5,288	6,212	6,482
From Colonial Development and Welfare Schemes	415	763	1,013		846	1,227	1,187
From Foreign Operations Administration	61	439	—		955	1,266	1,066
From United Kingdom Government	14	234	78		1,915	2,274	1,704
Total grants	2,588	3,846	3,569		11,034	14,486	12,526

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT REVENUE—continued

Receipts	1953-54	Estimates		Payments	1953-54	Estimates		£ thousand	
		Revised 1954-55	Original 1955-56			Revised 1954-55	Original 1955-56	Revised 1954-55	Original 1955-56
Other current revenue:	£		£	Appropriations from revenue:	£		£	£	£
Charges for services . . .	344	306	335	To Renewal Funds . . .	118		141	156	156
Earnings of Government departments . . .	807	904	1,145	To Housing Funds . . .	35		79	90	90
Reimbursements . . .	210	338	195	To Pensions Funds . . .	101		1,405	1,509	1,509
Other . . .	427	127	130	Total appropriations . . .	254		1,625	1,755	1,755
Total other current revenue	1,788	1,675	1,805	Total current expenditure . . .	25,072		32,221	33,972	33,972
Total revenue . . .	46,314	74,442	63,370	Current surplus . . .	21,242		42,221	29,399	29,399
Self-balancing receipts:				Total current expenditure plus surplus . . .	46,314		74,442	63,371	63,371
Electricity department . . .	593	707	763	Self-balancing expenditure:					
Posts and telecommunications . . .	823	891	950	Electricity department . . .	593		707	763	763
Total . . .	1,416	1,598	1,713	Posts and telecommunications . . .	823		890	950	950
CAPITAL ACCOUNT				Total . . .	1,416		1,597	1,713	1,713
Repayment of loans:				CAPITAL ACCOUNT					
Railways . . .	267	358	—	Payments:					
Other . . .	95	69	70	Gross fixed capital formation . . .	11,226		18,057	22,225	22,225
Loans from Cocoa Marketing Board . . .	3,865	2,408	3,000	Preliminary survey expenses . . .	642		780	191	191
Local loans . . .	500	2,498	—	Investment in public boards and corporations . . .	598		601	742	742
Other net borrowing (b) . . .	2,446	—	—	Other purchases of existing assets . . .	171		150	88	88
Total capital receipts . . .	7,173	5,333	3,070	Contribution to Sinking Funds . . .	84		115	201	201
Excess of capital payments over receipts . . .	10,177	17,859	27,686	Takoradi Harbour loans . . .	1,150		350	—	—
Total . . .	17,350	23,192	30,756	Railway loans . . .	3,015		1,174	5,098	5,098
				Other long term loans granted . . .	67		1,548	1,706	1,706
				Loan repayments . . .	397		417	505	505
				Other net lending (d) . . .	—		—	—	—
				Total . . .	17,350		23,192	30,756	30,756

<i>Receipts</i>	1953-54	<i>Estimates</i>		<i>Payments</i>	1953-54	<i>Estimates</i>	
		<i>Revised</i> 1954-55	<i>Original</i> 1955-56			<i>Revised</i> 1954-55	<i>Original</i> 1955-56
	£	£	£		£	£	£
Overall financial receipts:				Overall financial results:			
Total current receipts	46,314	74,442	63,370	Total current expenditure	25,072	32,221	33,972
Total capital receipts	7,173	5,333	3,070	Total capital expenditure	17,350	23,192	30,756
Self-balancing receipts	1,416	1,598	1,713	Self-balancing expenditure	1,416	1,597	1,713
Total	54,903	81,373	68,153	Total	43,838	57,010	66,441
				Overall surplus	11,065	24,363	1,712
				Total Expenditure plus Overall surplus	54,903	81,373	68,153

(a) Includes excess of receipts over payments of Electricity Department and Posts and Telecommunications Department.

(b) Other net borrowing represents the excess of Advances repaid, Deposits and balances due by other Governments over Advances made, Deposits repaid and balances due to other Governments.

(c) Includes excess of payments over receipts of Electricity Department and Posts and Telecommunications Department.

(d) Other net lending represents the excess of advances, deposits repaid and balances due to other Governments over advances repaid, deposits and balances due by other Governments.

EXPENDITURE UNDER THE DEVELOPMENT AND RESERVE DEVELOPMENT PLANS CLASSIFIED BY TYPE OF SERVICE (a)

£ thousand

	Original Development Plan	Proposed Expenditure (b)			Estimated Expenditure, 1st April, 1951 to 31st March, 1956	
		Revised Development Plan	Reserve Development Plan	Total Plan	Development Plan	Reserve Development Plan
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue producing services:						
Trading	18,553	11,801	14,796	26,597	10,845	6,678
Other	3,500	5,986	1,359	7,345	5,426	724
Agriculture and Trade:						
Economic	15,305	21,543	606	22,149	19,505	606
Advisory	1,189	775	—	775	764	—
Fiscal	—	—	—	—	—	—
Law and Order	3,303	4,748	80	4,828	4,522	80
Social	26,283	26,080	733	26,813	24,166	639
Administration	7,933	10,881	8,822	19,703	10,771	3,491
GRAND TOTAL	76,066	81,814	26,396	108,210	75,999	12,218
						88,217

(a) Loans to finance Takoradi Harbour Extensions do not pass through the Development Funds and are omitted from this analysis. A total of £5.15 million will have been raised from the Cocoa Marketing Board at 31st March, 1956, and loaned to the Railway and Harbour Administration for this purpose.

(b) Total proposed expenditure refers to expenditure from the Development and Special Development Funds under the Revised Development Plan and expenditure from the Reserve Development Fund, revised up to 31st March, 1955.

APPENDIX II

EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT

The external funded debt at 31st March, 1954, remained at £8,410,000. Particulars of the loans including their respective sinking funds are given below. In addition the internal funded debt at this date amounted to £500,000; the first contribution to the sinking fund formed for the redemption of this loan was taken in August, 1954.

<i>Object of loan</i>	<i>Nature of loan</i>	<i>Amount of loan</i>	<i>Amount of sinking fund</i>	<i>Net liability at 31st March, 1954</i>
EXTERNAL				
Construction of Takoradi Harbour, the Central Province Railway and other railway and harbour works in the Colony	4½% Inscribed Stock, 1956	£ 4,628,000	£ 1,956,998	£ 2,671,002
Completion of Takoradi Harbour and the construction of Kumasi Waterworks, Supreme Court buildings and Accra water main construction	4½% Inscribed Stock, 1960-70	1,170,000	308,661	861,339
Redemption of part of the Gold Coast Government 3% Stock, 1927-52 and 3% Stock, 1934-59	3% Conversion 1954-59	602,000	144,309	457,691
Redemption of part of the Gold Coast Government 6% Stock, 1945-70	3% Inscribed Stock, 1963	2,010,000	201,017	1,808,983
TOTAL EXTERNAL DEBT		8,410,000	2,610,985	5,799,015
INTERNAL				
Financing of development works for rural water piped supplies, for electricity generation and distribution buildings and radio telephone links	4% Stock, 1968-73	500,000	—	500,000
TOTAL DEBT		8,910,000	2,610,985	6,299,015

APPENDIX III

EXPENDITURE ON SCHEMES FINANCED UNDER THE COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE ACT

The following table shows the amounts expended from Colonial Development and Welfare funds and local resources

Scheme No.	Title of Scheme	Actual receipts from C.D.F. and C.D. W. funds to 31st March, 1953	Actual receipts from C.D.F. and C.D. W. funds in 1953-54	Expenditure from Gold Coast funds in 1952-53
D.287 .	Water Supply	£ 98,400	£ —	£ —
D.597A .	Nurses' Training College and Hostel	34,180	750	22,755
D.705 .	Leper Colonies	51,090	—	—
D.965 & 965A .	Geological Survey	94,390*	—	—
D.1191B .	Geological Survey E.C.A.	5,500	—	—
D.1210 .	Volta River: Initial Survey	15,000	—	—
D.1210A .	Volta River: Additional Boring	61,500	—	3,799
D.1210B .	Volta River: Hydrographic Survey, Accra—Prampram	5,020	—	—
D.1623 .	Aeronautical Telecommunication Equipment	24,650	—	—
D.1627 .	Aerial Survey of Volta Basin	14,100	—	—
D.1822 .	Leprosy Service	27,600	35,000	—
D.1847 .	Book Vans	3,375	—	—
D.1965 .	Water Drilling in Rural Areas	—	89,000	—
D.2001 .	Construction of a Bridge over the White Volta at Pwalagu	—	—	—
D.2059 .	Land Planning and Soil Conservation in the N. Ts.	—	248,000	—
R.311 .	West African Building Research	2,665	4,450	—
R.406 A & B .	Geological Research among the Lobi people	3,000	400	—
R.433 .	West African Agriculture and Forestry Research Organisation	3,990	900	498
R.469 .	Research into Malaria	3,820	—	—
R.524 .	Timber Borer Research	1,275	1,000	—
	Total	449,555	379,500	27,052

* Includes £5,000 over-issued and subsequently repaid to U.K. funds.

APPENDIX IV

LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE

REVENUES OF MUNICIPAL COUNCILS AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES, 1953-54

	£
Accra Municipal Council	381,811
Cape Coast Municipal Council	48,884
Sekondi/Takoradi Municipal Council	164,892
Kumasi Municipal Council	400,631
Total of Municipal Councils	996,218
Colony (Eastern Region) Local Authorities	456,753
Colony (Western Region) Local Authorities	551,838
Ashanti Local Authorities (includes 2 Native Authorities)	966,519
Trans-Volta/Togoland Local Authorities	354,646
Northern Territories Local Authorities	408,510
Total Local Authorities	2,738,266
Gross Local Government Revenue	3,734,484

APPENDIX V

INCOME AND COMPANY TAX

Scope of Charge. Tax is payable on all income accruing in, derived from, brought into, or received in, the Gold Coast in respect of:

- (a) gains or profits from any trade, business, profession or vocation;
- (b) gains or profits from any employment;
- (c) dividends, interest or discounts;
- (d) any pension, charge or annuity;
- (e) rents, royalties, premiums and any other profits arising from property.

In effect all income is taxable if it either arises in the Gold Coast or arises abroad and is remitted to the Gold Coast by a resident. (Special provisions, however, exist to exempt from tax the foreign income of temporary visitors to the Gold Coast.)

Deductions. Tax is charged only on net income, after deducting all expenses which are wholly incurred in the production of the gross income.

Basis of Assessment. Income tax is calculated and charged separately for each year of assessment, running from 1st April in one year to 31st March in the next. Normally the charge is calculated by reference to the income of the preceding year. But to avoid undue delay in the collection of tax when a business commences, and to avoid undue prolongation of payment of tax when it ceases, provision is made for the assessment of tax in certain of the opening and closing years of a business or employment to be calculated by reference to the income of the year of assessment itself, and not that of the preceding year. The income so calculated for any year of assessment (irrespective of the period in which the income arose) is called the "assessable income" for that year.

Capital Allowances. Liberal tax allowances are given for capital expenditure incurred for the purposes of a trade carried on in the Gold Coast. Expenditure which ranks for these allowances includes expenditure on the purchase of plant, machinery and fixtures and on the construction of buildings, structures and works of a permanent nature, initial and development expenditure on mines and capital expenditure in connection with the working of a timber concession.

For the year in which qualifying expenditure is incurred, an initial allowance is made at the following rates:

Plant	.	.	.	.	.	.	40 per cent
Mines and timber concessions	.	.	.	.	.	20	„ „
Buildings	.	.	.	.	.	10	„ „

For the same year and for future years during which the expenditure is in use for the trade, annual allowances are given on the reducing balance of expenditure (i.e. the original expenditure less allowances made for previous years) at the following rates:

Plant	Varying rates dependent on the life of the particular asset in question—rates applicable to particular assets will be supplied on request.
Mines and Timber	15 per cent, or such higher rate as may be appropriate in view of the rate of exhaustion of the mineral deposits or the timber.
Buildings	10 per cent.

When the expenditure is exhausted, by the sale or abandonment of the assets, balancing allowances or charges are made. If the written-down value of the expenditure exceeds the amount (if any) realised on sale, a balancing allowance is made equal to the excess. If, on the other hand the proceeds of sale exceed the written-down value, that excess is added to income by way of balancing charge, which is, however, limited to the allowances made on the asset.

In total, therefore, a trader is given tax allowances equal to the net cost of an asset spread over the life of the asset.

Personal Allowances. Individuals pay tax not on their assessable income in full but on the balance of assessable income after deducting certain personal allowances, which for the year of assessment 1952–53 were as follows:

- (i) to each individual, £200;
- (ii) in respect of a wife living with or maintained by the taxpayer, £150;
- (iii) in respect of each unmarried child (up to a maximum of five) who is either under 16 years of age or is undergoing full-time instruction at an educational establishment or is serving under articles or indentures with a view to qualifying in a trade or profession, £50. In addition to the allowance of £50 an allowance equal to the cost incurred with the education of such children up to a maximum of £200 per child;
- (iv) the cost of maintaining a dependant relative, up to £100;
- (v) life assurance premiums, limited to:
 - (a) one-fifth of the taxpayer's total income;
 - (b) 10 per cent of the capital sum assured on death; and
 - (c) £1,000 (including any pension or provident fund contributions);
- (vi) the amount of any earned income of the taxpayer's wife up to £150.

Double Taxation Relief. Provision is made for certain relief from tax when a person pays tax on the same income both in the Gold Coast and in some other part of the British Commonwealth. The position in regard to the United Kingdom, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, the Gambia, Canada and New Zealand is regulated by Double Taxation Arrangements made with the respective Governments.

Administration. The tax is under the administration of a Commissioner of Income Tax, with his Head Office at Accra. There is also an office at Kumasi, covering Ashanti and the Northern Territories. The assessment and collection of tax from United Kingdom companies is normally arranged through the Colonial Income Tax Office, London. The Commissioner is responsible for obtaining returns of income, making assessments to tax, and collecting the tax and paying it into the general revenue of the Gold Coast.

Appeals. Assessments to tax made by the Commissioner are subject to appeal to the Supreme Court. Where the tax in dispute does not exceed £50, an appeal may be made to the Board of Commissioners, consisting of three persons who are not public officers, nominated by the Governor, and thence to the Supreme Court. An appeal lies from the Supreme Court to the West African Court of Appeal.

Payment of Tax. Tax is normally payable in two equal instalments, the first within two months of the date of service of the notice of assessment and the second by 31st March, i.e. the last day of the year of assessment. Where tax is not paid by the due date, a penalty of 5 per cent of the tax is imposed.

Small Companies' Relief. With effect from the year of assessment 1949-50, companies incorporated and controlled in the Gold Coast on or after 1st April, 1944, are entitled to relief, where their profits do not exceed £1,000 per annum, of all tax for the first two years, of two-thirds of the tax for the next two years and of one-third of the tax for the fifth and sixth years. Where the profits are between £1,000 and £3,000, relief at a diminishing rate is given.

Pioneer Companies' Relief. With a view to stimulating the development of new industries in the Gold Coast, an important and generous relief is given to "pioneer companies", i.e. companies which carry on a new industry which has been declared "pioneer" by the Executive Council, and which have been given a "pioneer certificate" by the Minister of Finance. The maximum relief given is a "tax holiday period" of five years, i.e. exemption from tax on profits for five years, although a smaller relief may be authorised by the Executive Council (e.g. in the case of an industry which is already developing). This relief is alternative to the small companies relief.

If a loss is incurred over the whole of the tax holiday period, it is carried forward and set against subsequent profits.

Allowances for capital expenditure incurred during the tax holiday period are deferred until after the end of the period, thereby ensuring a further measure of relief to pioneer companies.

Rates of Tax. After all deductions have been made, and, in the case of individuals, after personal allowances have been granted, tax is payable on the balance of chargeable income as follows:

(a) by individuals and bodies of persons:

<i>Chargeable Income</i>				<i>Rate of Tax</i>	
				s.	d.
On every pound of the first	£200	.	.		3
" " " " next	£200	.	.		6
" " " " "	£200	.	.		9
" " " " "	£200	.	.	1	0
" " " " "	£400	.	.	2	0
" " " " "	£800	.	.	3	0
" " " " "	£1,000	.	.	4	0
" " " " "	£1,000	.	.	5	0
" " " " "	£1,000	.	.	7	6
" " " " "	£5,000	.	.	9	0
" " " exceeding	£10,000	.	.	11	6

(b) by companies, at 9s. in the £.

Further information regarding income tax may be obtained from the Commissioner of Income Tax, P.O. Box 930, Accra, or from the Official Representative, Colonial Income Tax Office, 26, Grosvenor Gardens, London, S.W.1.

TABLE SHOWING EXAMPLES OF THE AMOUNT OF TAX PAYABLE BY
SIX CLASSES OF TAXPAYERS FOR THE YEAR OF ASSESSMENT 1953-54

Income	Single man	Married man	Married man with one child		Married man with two children	
			No educational allowance due	Maximum educational allowance due	Maximum educational allowance due for one child	Maximum educational allowance due for both children
£ 500	£ s. d. 5 0 0	£ s. d. 1 17 6	£ s. d. 1 5 0	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —
600	7 10 0	3 15 0	2 10 0	—	—	—
700	11 5 0	6 5 0	5 0 0	1 5 0	12 6	12 6
800	15 0 0	9 7 6	7 10 0	2 10 0	1 17 6	1 17 6
900	20 0 0	13 2 6	11 5 0	5 0 0	3 15 0	—
1,000	25 0 0	17 10 0	15 0 0	7 10 0	6 5 0	12 6
1,250	50 0 0	35 0 0	30 0 0	17 10 0	15 0 0	1 17 6
1,500	80 0 0	60 0 0	55 0 0	35 0 0	30 0 0	7 10 0
1,750	117 10 0	95 0 0	87 10 0	60 0 0	55 0 0	17 10 0
2,000	155 0 0	132 10 0	125 0 0	95 0 0	87 10 0	35 0 0
2,500	245 0 0	215 0 0	205 0 0	170 0 0	162 10 0	60 0 0
3,000	345 0 0	315 0 0	305 0 0	265 0 0	255 0 0	132 10 0
4,000	585 0 0	547 10 0	535 0 0	485 0 0	472 10 0	215 0 0
5,000	935 0 0	878 15 0	860 0 0	785 0 0	766 5 0	422 10 0
						691 5 0

APPENDIX VI A

ESTIMATED INDUSTRIAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE MALE POPULATION OF
WORKING AGE, NUMBERS OF MALE WAGE-EARNERS IN RESPECT OF
WHOM EMPLOYMENT RETURNS WERE MADE TO THE GOVERNMENT
STATISTICIAN AND ESTIMATED DISTRIBUTION OF ALL EMPLOYED
MALES AS AT THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1952

Thousands

	<i>Estimated Distribution of males of working age</i>		<i>Recorded number of males employed</i>		<i>Estimated Distribution of all employed males</i>	
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	865		24.4		30	
Fishing		43				
Agriculture (excluding Cocoa but including Livestock and Sub- sistence Farming)		613	}	10.5	12	
Cocoa Farming (including Labourers carrying beans to and from store or transport)		185		13.9	18	
Forestry, Logging		24				
Mining and Quarrying	48		40.7		45	
Gold		32		29.8		31
Diamond		8		3.5		4
Manganese		7		6.3		6
Bauxite		1		1.0		1
Other (i.e. sand and stone)				0.1		3
Manufacturing	74		11.5		20	
Construction	50		43.6		50	
Electricity, Gas, Water and Sani- tary Services	5		4.2		5	
Commerce	115		23.1		30	
Transport, Storage and Communi- cation	39		18.2		30	
Railway		10		9.2		9
Road		20		2.1		12
Water		5		3.0		5
Storage and Communication Services	74	4	44.2	3.9	60	4
TOTAL	1,270		209.9		270	

APPENDIX VI B

RECORDED NUMBERS OF PERSONS (MALE AND FEMALE) IN WAGE-EARNING EMPLOYMENT ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1952

Major Industry Group	Public Authorities		Private Enterprise		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	11,684	230	12,765	394	24,449	624
Mining and Quarrying	—	—	40,690	347	40,690	347
Manufacturing	604	92	10,872	208	11,476	300
Construction	26,711	552	16,874	563	43,585	1,115
Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services	4,046	8	187	—	4,233	8
Commerce	132	9	22,928	429	23,060	438
Transport, Storage and Communication	14,917	308	3,266	20	18,183	328
Services	32,188	1,164	12,046	2,041	44,234	3,205
TOTAL	90,282	2,363	119,628	4,002	209,910	6,365
						216,275

APPENDIX VI C

RANGE OF DAILY WAGE RATES FOR TYPICAL OCCUPATIONS IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES DURING 1953-54

<i>Industry and Occupation</i>	<i>Range of Wage Rates (shillings and pence)</i>
1. AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING	
(i) <i>Private Enterprise</i> (Timber only)	
Carpenters	5/6-20/0
Drivers	4/0- 9/3
Fitters (including apprentices)	3/6-12/3
Machinists	4/0-11/0
Polishers (including learners)	3/9-10/0
Sawyers	4/0-10/9
(ii) <i>Public Authorities</i>	
Curers	4/6- 5/0
Farm Labourers	4/3- 4/9
Fishermen	5/6- 6/0
Forest Guards	8/0- 8/6
Headmen (Stockmen)	6/6- 7/0
Log Tally Men	4/6- 5/0
Tractor (Drivers, Grades I and II)	5/6- 9/6
Tree Spotters	4/6- 5/0
2. MINING AND QUARRYING	
(i) <i>Underground</i>	
Blast Boys	5/3- 7/6
Labourers	4/9- 5/3
Machine Drivers	5/0- 7/0
Shaftsmen	4/9- 6/6
Winding Engine Drivers	5/3-11/6
(ii) <i>Surface</i>	
Labourers	3/6- 4/0
Loco Drivers	5/3-10/0
Shovel Drivers	5/3-11/6
(iii) <i>Engineering</i>	
Artisans or Tradesmen	7/6- 9/3
Engine Attendants	4/0- 8/3
Greasers	3/9- 4/3
Switchboard Attendants	4/6- 8/9
(iv) <i>Miscellaneous</i>	
Dressers	3/6- 6/9
Grass Cutters	3/6- 4/0
Sanitary Labourers	3/6- 4/3
Time Office and Payroll Clerks	4/0- 9/3
Typists	4/9- 9/3
3.-4. MANUFACTURING	
Artisans or Tradesmen	6/2-14/0
Labourers	4/0- 5/6
Painters	5/0- 8/0
5. CONSTRUCTION	
(i) <i>Private Enterprise</i>	
Artisans or Tradesmen	6/0-20/0
Labourers	4/0- 5/6
(ii) <i>Public Authorities</i>	
Concrete or Tar-Labourers	4/6- 5/0
General Labourers	4/0- 4/6
Headmen Labourers	7/0- 7/6
Steel Benders	7/0- 7/6
Tradesmen, Grade I	11/6-12/0

Industry and Occupation	Range of Wage Rates (shillings and pence)
Tradesmen, Grade II	9/3- 9/9
Watchmen	4/6- 5/0
6. ELECTRICITY, GAS, WATER AND SANITARY SERVICES	
(i) <i>Electricity</i>	
Cable Jointers (Grades I and II)	5/6-12/0
Engine Drivers (Grades I and II)	5/0-11/3
Engine Fitters	11/6-12/0
Meter Mechanics	11/0-12/0
(ii) <i>Water Services</i>	
Filter Attendants	9/0- 9/6
Head Well Sinkers	8/6- 9/0
Main-layers and Jointers	8/0- 8/6
Pipe Fitters	9/0- 9/6
Well Sinkers	5/0- 5/6
(iii) <i>Sanitary Services</i>	
Anti-Malarial Workers (Grades I and II)	7/0-10/6
Conservancy Headmen	7/0- 7/6
Conservancy Labourers	5/6- 6/0
7. COMMERCE	
Labourers	4/0- 4/6
8. TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS	
<i>Public Authorities</i>	
<i>Road Transport</i>	
Drivers, Grades I and II	8/6-10/0
Driver Mates	4/0- 4/6
Fitters, Grades I and II	9/3-12/0
Vehicle Washer	4/0- 4/6
(ii) <i>Rail Transport</i>	
Carriage and Wagon Fitters	9/0- 9/6
Crane Drivers	7/0-11/6
Engine Cleaners	5/6- 6/3
Level Crossing Keepers	4/9- 5/3
Porters	5/3- 5/9
Shunters, Grades I-III	7/6-12/0
(iii) <i>Communications</i>	
Assistant Mechanics	5/6- 8/0
Mail Carriers	5/6- 6/0
Mechanicians	11/6-12/0
Postmen	7/6- 8/0
Telegraph Messengers	5/0- 6/6
9. SERVICES	
<i>Public Authorities</i>	
Assistant Projectionists	9/6-10/0
Care-takers	4/6- 5/6
Cooks (Institutional)	7/6-10/0
Gardeners	4/0- 9/0
Gate-keepers (Hospital)	6/0- 6/6
Janitors	5/6- 6/0
Projectionists (Cinema)	11/6-12/0
Seamstress (Hospital)	5/6- 9/0

Note.—Daily-rated employees in Government Services working in Accra, Kumasi and Sekondi/Takoradi were paid 6d. a day more than those employed elsewhere. This practice was followed by some of the major private employers.

APPENDIX VII

MEDICAL AND HEALTH STAFF—1954

	<i>Government</i>	<i>Mission</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Notes</i>
1. Registered Physicians with degrees recognised in the United Kingdom:				The services of some of the medical practitioners employed by mining companies are made available to Government. One private practitioner is employed by Government on a sessional basis. There are also 14 Military Medical Officers.
(a) Government Officers holding administrative or specialised posts	22	—	—	
(b) Other Government and non-Government Physicians	81	6	12	
Licensed Physicians with degrees which are not registrable in the United Kingdom	23	10	10	
Dental Surgeons	7	—	4	There are also 2 Military Dental Surgeons.
2. Nurses whose training was equivalent to that provided in the United Kingdom	144	11	54	
Nurses with certificate recognised locally but not in the United Kingdom	735	26	377	* Combined figure.
Nurses in Training	481	146*	—	
3. Midwives whose training was equivalent to that provided in the United Kingdom	53	30	31	Of these the following are included in the number shown in paragraph 2 above of Nurses whose training was equivalent to that provided in the United Kingdom:
Midwives with certificate recognised locally but not in the United Kingdom	53	11	20	
	267	4	152	
	214	—	—	
Midwives in Training	114	12	—	Of these the following are included in paragraph 2 above:
4. Sanitary Staff	181	Not available		
5. Laboratory and X-ray Technicians	72	Not available		
6. Pharmacists	104	1	178	

APPENDIX VIII

ORDINANCES ENACTED IN 1954

1. The Electoral Provisions (Amendment) (No. 2) Ordinance, 1954.
2. The Electoral Provisions (Amendment) Ordinance, 1954.
3. The Agricultural Loans Board (Repeal) Ordinance, 1954.
4. The Pensions (Widows and Orphans) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1954.
5. The Gold Coast Agricultural and Horticultural Trust Fund (Amendment) Ordinance, 1954.
6. The Guarantee Corporation Ordinance, 1954.
7. The Loan (Railway and Trans-Volta/Togoland Development and Takoradi Harbour Extensions) Ordinance, 1954.
8. The 1954-55 Appropriation Ordinance, 1954.
9. The Pensions (Increase) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1954.
10. The Electoral Provisions (Amendment) (No. 3) Ordinance, 1954.
11. The West African Cocoa Research Institute (Amendment) Ordinance, 1954.
12. The Marriage (Amendment) Ordinance, 1954.
13. The Prisons (Amendment) Ordinance, 1954.
14. The Municipal Councils (Amendment) Ordinance, 1954.
15. The Local Government (Amendment) Ordinance, 1954.
16. The Military Pensions Ordinance, 1954.
17. The Crown Agents (Change of Designation) Ordinance, 1954.
18. The Interpretation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1954.
19. The Ministers (Transfer of Functions) Ordinance, 1954.
20. The Oaths (Amendment) Ordinance, 1954.
21. The Ordinances Authentication (Amendment) Ordinance, 1954.
22. The Petitions of Right (Amendment) Ordinance, 1954.
23. The Courts (Amendment) Ordinance, 1954.
24. The Legislation (Amendment) (Executive Council) Ordinance, 1954.
25. The Cocoa Duty and Development Funds (Amendment) Ordinance, 1954.
26. The Pensions (Increase) (Amendment) (No. 2) Ordinance, 1954.
27. The Criminal Procedure Code (Amendment) Ordinance, 1954.
28. The Native Courts (Colony) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1954.
29. The Local Government (Amendment) (No. 2) Ordinance, 1954.
30. The Native Courts (Southern Section of Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1954.
31. The Pensions (Amendment) Ordinance, 1954.
32. The Loans (Statutory Expenditure) Ordinance, 1954.
33. The Loan (Premium Bonds) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1954.
34. The Customs (Amendment) Ordinance, 1954.
35. The Revised Edition of the Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 1954.
36. The Revised Edition of the Ordinances (1952-1954 Supplement) Ordinance, 1954.
37. The Ministerial and Speaker's Salaries (Amendment) Ordinance, 1954.
38. The Local Government (Amendment) (No. 3) Ordinance, 1954.
39. The West African Council for Medical Research (Gold Coast Status) Ordinance, 1954.
40. The Loan (Bearer Premium Bonds) Ordinance, 1954.
41. The Guarantee Corporation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1954.
42. The Diamond Mining Industry Protection (Amendment) Ordinance, 1954.
43. The Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1954.
44. The 1953-54 Supplementary Appropriation Ordinance, 1954.
45. The Forest (Amendment) Ordinance, 1954.

APPENDIX IX

TABLE I.—CASES DISPOSED OF BY COURTS IN THE GOLD COAST

A. *Magistrates' Courts, Supreme Court and West African Court of Appeal* (calendar year 1954).

	<i>Civil</i>	<i>Criminal</i>
(1) Cases disposed of in Magistrates' Courts	4,347	54,808
(2) Appeals heard by Supreme Court	328	185
(3) Assize cases heard by Supreme Court	—	265
(4) Land cases heard by Supreme Court	223	—
(5) Other civil cases heard by Supreme Court	1,231	—
(6) Appeal cases heard by West African Court of Appeal*	103	86

* Gold Coast cases only.

B. *Native Courts* (financial year 1953–54).

	<i>No. of Courts</i>	<i>Civil</i>	<i>Criminal</i>	<i>Total</i>
Colony and Southern Togoland	167	24,734	31,994	56,728
Ashanti	88	12,837	15,948	28,785
Northern Territories and Northern Togoland	65	1,562	1,869	3,431
TOTALS	320	39,133	49,811	88,944

TABLE II.—RESULTS OF CRIMINAL CASES HEARD BY THE SUPREME COURT AND MAGISTRATES' COURTS (calendar year 1954)

A. *Cases in which defendants were adults*

Total No. of defendants involved	63,177
No. of defendants found not guilty or discharged	12,501
No. of defendants found guilty	50,676
No. of defendants awarded imprisonment	14,017
Under 6 months	11,532
6 months–18 months	2,129
18 months–5 years	340
Over 5 years	16
No. of death sentences awarded	11
Persons awarded corporal punishment	4
Persons awarded fines	35,117
Persons receiving other awards (e.g. bound over)	1,527

B. *Juveniles*

Total No. juveniles tried	1,040
No. of juveniles found not guilty or discharged	236
No. of juveniles found guilty	804
No. of juveniles sent to approved institutions	210
No. of juveniles awarded corporal punishment	99
No. of juveniles placed on probation	241
Other awards made	254

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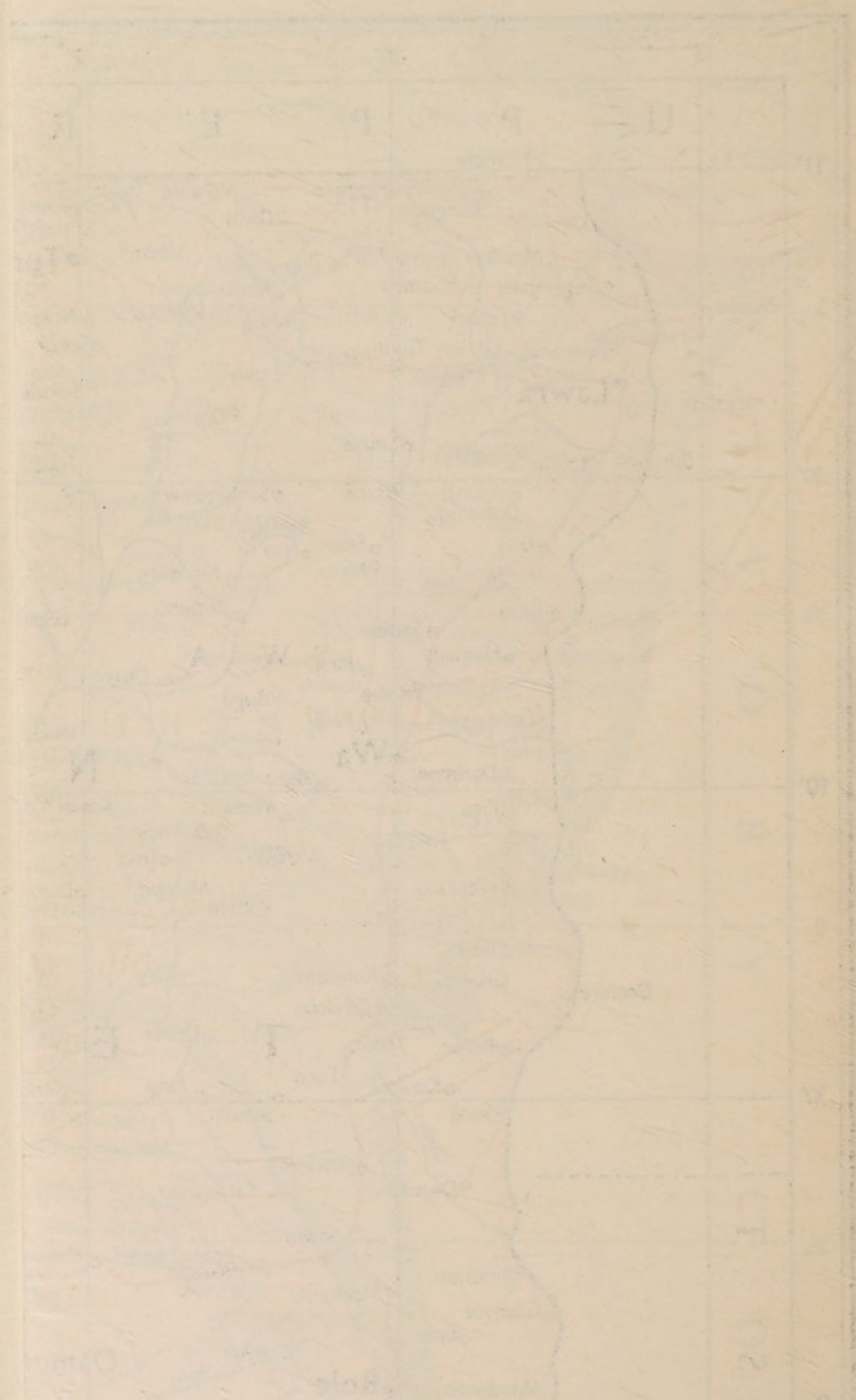
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