

**THE EFFECT OF THE DEVELOPING
TECHNOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT
ON HOME AND EVERYDAY LIFE
IN A COMMUNITY.**

BY,

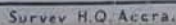
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INST. OF EDUCATION,

U. C. G. C.,

1956

ON HOME AND EVERYDAY LIFE IN A COMMUNITY (E.G. THE GOLD COAST)



Places visited or mentioned in this work are those underlined.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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To these Depts, as well as to my college tutor, Dr. M. M. Lusty of the University College of the Gold Coast, who devoted much time and interest to reading through the whole MSS., and offered helpful and useful advice and suggestions in connection therewith, I am greatly indebted and withal sincerely grateful.

J. E. O. A.

PREFACE

For the purposes of this survey it has been necessary to study and compare the living conditions and industrial activities of a number of localities in the country. Some of the places covered are Saltpond, Cape Coast and Elmina in the Fante district, Sekondi and Takoradi in the Akanta-Nzima district; Fosu, Bereku, Dansame, Asampanaye and Prase in the Asin Apimanin area, Fomena and Obuasi in Adansi; Kumasi, Bekwai and the Lake-side in Ashanti, Atabubu which lies on the borderline between Ashanti and the Northern Territories, and also Accra, the capital of the Gold Coast.

The aim has been to try and find out the effects and influence that modern scientific ideas, discoveries, inventions, techniques and mechanical appliances have had on the general outlook, thoughts activities and mode of life of the people studied, and also to endeavour to forecast what can safely be expected of the future as the outcome of present conditions and developments such as observed in the places surveyed.

TECHNOLOGY

Technology has been defined as being the Science of the Industrial Arts. In its limited sense, therefore, it implies the employment of all kinds of devices and manipulations for the creation of useful articles and commodities for the satisfaction of man's physical needs and comforts. In its widest sense, however, Technology does not only refer to the skilful use of the hand and of the highly developed and complex mechanical gadgets for the purposes of producing things, but it also embraces all kinds of skills, techniques and principles which are necessary to be

employed by man in the art of controlling his environment and social organisations as means of making life easy and worth living.

The evolution of man from primitive state to his present high standard of progress and civilisation has been gradual, persistent and of long duration:

Between the era of the use of the staff by primitive man for plodding along and the present day aeroplane that cuts its way through the skies at supersonic speed, lies the story of strenuous and sustained research. Between the period of the use of the old dim fire-brand for lighting purposes and that of the modern electric plant that flood-lights up a whole city, the primitive wooden loom and the gigantic Manchester weaving machine of today, the ancient hoe and the modern Fergusson plough, the neolithic stone-hearth and the prim electric stove of today, the crude drinking calabash and the modern smooth glass-jug, and between the period of the thatched cottage and of the beautifully tiled and imposing edifice of the Roman Catholic Cathedral at Acera, lies the long and wonderful history of man's ingenuity, explorative spirit and progress in the field of science and technological developments which have succeeded in conquering natural impediments and making him lord of his environment.

In place of the sun-dial, the shadow and the altitude of the sun for determining the flight of time, we have today the mechanical watch and the booming tones of Big Ben of the Westminster Abbey which is regularly and simultaneously heard in many parts of the whole world, including the Gold Coast.

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INTRODUCTION.

As has already been stated the present standard of man's perfection in techniques and technological developments has been the outcome of his steady efforts since primitive days and the reward of his scientific research and unremitting explorations which have yielded valuable discoveries and useful inventions. His future estate would, correspondingly, be largely dependant upon his present achievements, activities and continued efforts and research.

The Gold Coast, among other states and communities, has been singularly fortunate to be spared much of the spade work, fatigue and failures which have characterised the initial experimental stages passed through by the already far-advanced nations towards the acquisition of scientific knowledge and techniques, and has, consequently, in certain fields of development such as Education, Industry, and facilities for Transport and Communication, progressed almost by leaps and bounds.

Indigenous Tools and Products

Before touching upon present day conditions of life and ways of doing things in the country it is necessary to have a brief and selected review of some of the popular and outstanding indigenous tools and techniques which have been, and are still in many instances, being employed by the people in the process of production and management of Social Organisations.

In this connection the present survey has revealed to a very large extent that the tools and techniques employed in the olden days were both few in number and simple in nature, and

(3.1) The primitive hoe is still a popular farming tool:



A Colony housewife uses the hoe on her Okro farm.



A Northern-Territory farmer uses it to weed his millet farm.

that they are still being extensively used in many parts of the country:

1. Farming.

(a) Foodstuffs:

The cultivation of foodstuffs for home consumption seems to constitute the prime and major concern of almost all the farmers in the districts studied, especially in the rural areas of Asin, Adansi and Ashanti where most of the people have been for a long time, and are still, farmers.

The implements used are almost identical in all the places studied: The cutlass is used by all for brushing and cutting down the shrubs, the axe for felling the big trees, the hoe for weeding and digging, and the pointed stake for boring seed holes.

At Atabubu in the North, where farmers grow large quantities of yam, a second type of hoe which is larger, broader and heavier than the weeding hoe is used for breaking loose the earth and raising up the yam mounds.

Crops produced vary from the plantain banana, cassava and cocoyam in the Asin, Adansi and Ashanti areas to millet and yams in the North. All the places grow the guinea corn, vegetables, legumes and fruits in varying degrees. Some experimental food crops are Lime and Grape fruit in Asebu near Cape Coast, rice in the Nzima-Ashanti area, and groundnuts in Damango.

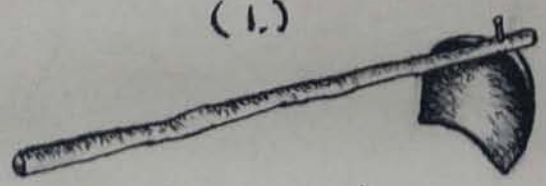
(b) Cocoa

Cocoa, which is the chief and most important product of commercial and export value and forms one of the biggest sources of the country's revenue and growing

(12)

THE TWO TYPES OF HDE

(1.)



a.

This is for ordinary weeding.

(2.)

*This is for raising up mounds.*

b.

prosperity in many valuable aspects including technological developments, is farmed in large quantities in the Asin, Adansi, Ashanti and other areas of the country. Tools and implements for cultivation are those already mentioned, in addition to the use of a scaling ladder and a hooked prong for plucking down the ripe fruits.

In sowing, the seeds are generally dumped together on rich loosened soil in a damp and shaded spot, and allowed to germinate and grow for a period of about one month; they are then transplanted onto the prepared farm at regular spacing of about six or eight feet apart. This is done on the verge of the rainy season.

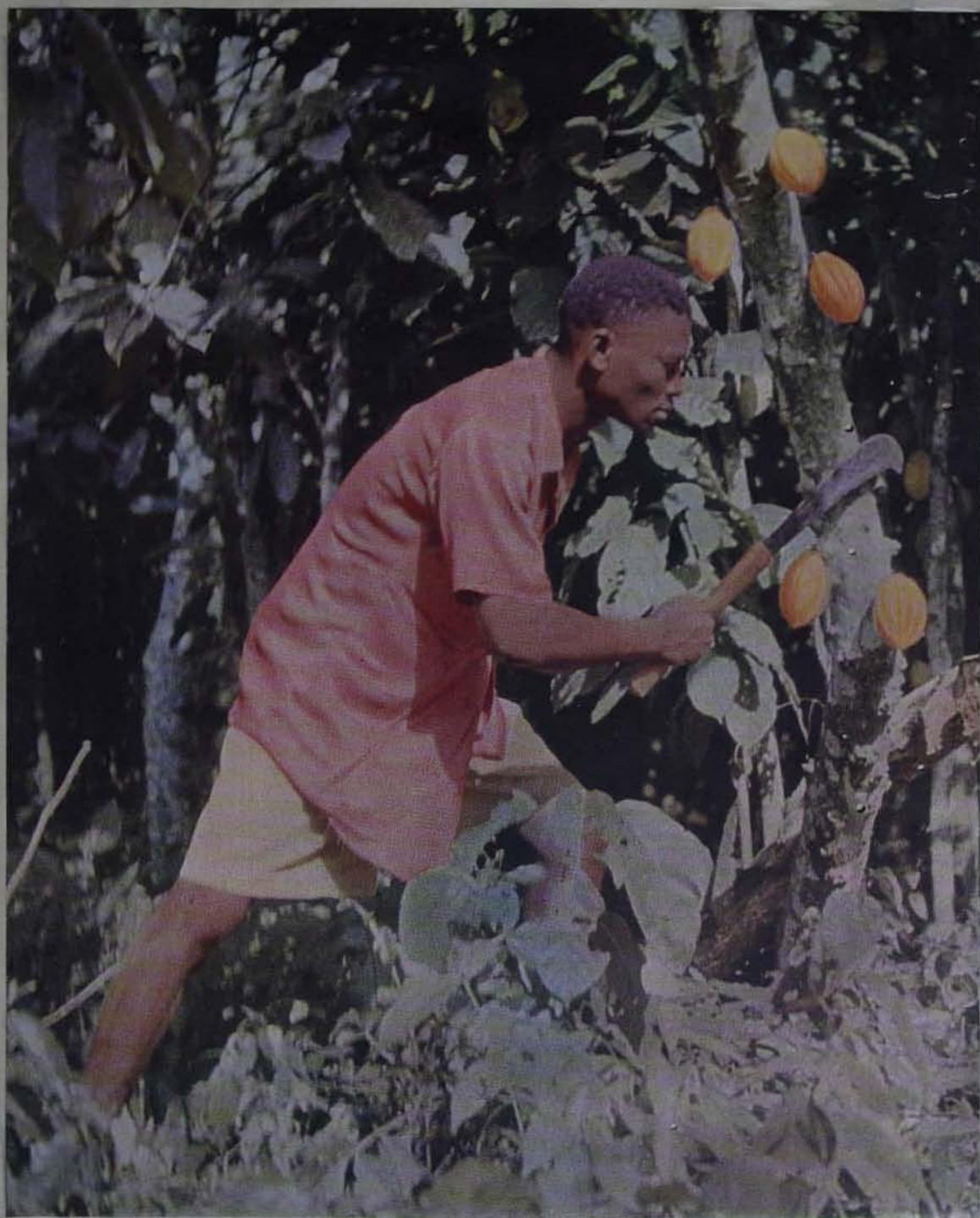
The farm is regularly visited and weeded up to four or five years when the trees bear fruits, ripen into golden pods, and are harvested by the farmer and his family.

The methods and techniques for treating and preparing the cocoa beans are everywhere almost identical and primitive. After gathering together, the farmer cuts-open the pods by using a sharp knife or cutlass and scoops out the beans. They are heaped together on plantain or banana leaves (sometimes inside a specially prepared cavity), covered all over again with some of the leaves, and left to ferment with the latent heat for about six or more days, the beans being regularly stirred and reshuffled after every couple of days for the top portion to change places with the bottom.

At the end of the period, the beans are removed home in baskets by head-loads for drying on native mats spread on the ground, or on raised wooden platforms or parapets. To obtain the best results they are dried in the open air and

(9.3)

HARVESTING OF COCOA. PODS.



This farmer uses the primitive cutlass for harvesting his cocoa.

The sharp implement avoids wounds and scars to the bark of the tree.

(94)



(82)

Turning over the fermenting Cocoa



Drying the beans on raised platforms.

and under bright sunshine for about the duration of a fortnight or sometimes more days, care being taken at the outset to commence with a few hours' drying, and increasing the period by about an hour more each day until they can finally be left to dry in the sun from six o'clock in the morning to six in the evening.

The prepared beans are then bagged and marketed, in most cases through middlemen to the trading firms, and recently, in some cases, through co-operative Societies whereby the farmers realise more cash returns for their commodity.

The use of fertilisers for the improvement of soil and increased productivity is not practised, nor is the technique of crop-rotation or green manuring. On the contrary shifting cultivation and deforestation, even of shade-giving trees, are common sights in most of the places studied, including Asin and Adansi. Many of the farmers, as a result, and also through neglected and crowded spacing, tend to have poor returns for their labour. A few, however, are diligent, and do not only visit and weed their farms regularly and cut off dead branches and remove black pods, but also use modern sprays against harmful insect pests such as "Sankonuwahe" and "Akete".

The liquid, together with the Sprayer which is easy to manipulate, cost about forty shillings and is obtainable from the Agriculture Department in all the central stations.

These farmers, like some to be found in Ashanti, reap heavy and healthy crops and have gratifying returns for their labour.

Much money is also sometimes lost by many cocoa farmers through the use of bad and hasty methods of fermentation and drying which result in the production of mouldy, staley or weevil-ridden beans. Such beans are either entirely rejected by the firms, or graded low and bought for the lowest price which is about £2 for a load of 60 lb, while the top grades, One and Two, fetch £4 a load at the present time.

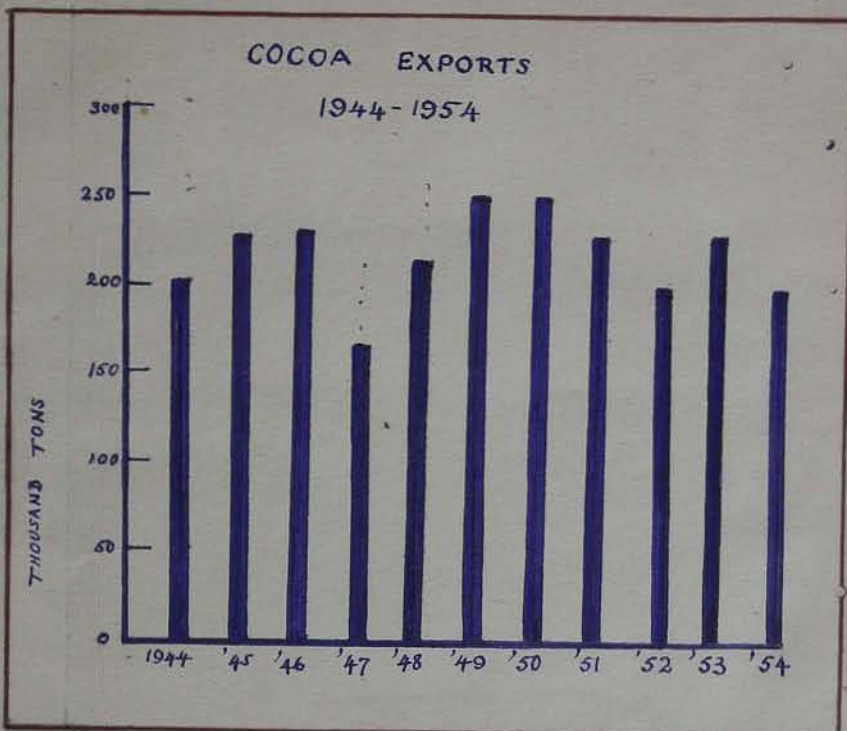
The epidemic of Swollen Shoot disease, which has caused devastation to many of the cocoa farms in the Asin and other areas of the country, is being successfully combated from spreading through "Cutting-out" and replanting methods.

(C) The C.P.C. and the C.M.B.

Two autonomous and inter-related bodies set up by the Gold Coast Government to handle the purchasing and marketing of cocoa are the Cocoa Purchasing Company and the Cocoa Marketing Board with their headquarters in Accra and branches in the principal towns of the cocoa-producing areas. The former body give out loans on Security and Mortgage basis to cocoa farmers and buy their cocoa beans in return. The latter, as the name implies, market the beans thus purchased on Overseas markets and keep and control the use of the profits accruing from the transaction. The present price of a ton of cocoa sold Overseas is between £230 and £250 as compared with £550 for about only a year ago.

Profits realised are devoted to many useful purposes such as the

(1.5) **GRAPH SHOWING VOLUME OF COCOA EXPORTS
FOR ELEVEN YEARS**



Decreases are mainly due to the ravages of insect-pests and cocoa-diseases such as the Swollen Shoot and Black pod.

(J.6)

SCHOLARSHIPS

GRAPH SHOWING VOLUME OF COCOA EXPORTS

(21)



THREE Cocoa Marketing Board scholars left the country yesterday for Britain. These two were pictured shortly before the plane took off at Accra airport. They are Mr. John Adjetey (left) who is to study dentistry at King's College, Newcastle and Mr. Bukari Yakubu, the first Northern Territories man who together with the third scholar, Mr. Tawiah Adamafio, are to study law at the Middle Temple. Mr. Yakubu is a former member of the Legislative Assembly while Mr. Adamafio is the Assistant General Secretary of the Convention People's Party.

*The Cocoa Marketing Board
awards Scholarships for further
studies to be done either locally
or Overseas.*

payments of cost of labour, personnel and administration of the C.P.C. and C.M.B., bolstering up the local price of cocoa during slump periods, setting up of new industries and corporations such as the Agricultural Development Corporation and the Industrial Development Corporation, giving out loans to private industries, Grants to Local and Municipal Councils for purposes of administration and development, Grants to colleges and Schools, and Scholarship bursaries to deserving candidates for further studies locally or overseas.

The C.M.B. also take keen interest in all the Agricultural activities of the country and render substantial and regular financial assistance to various bodies such as the Faculty of Agriculture, West African Cocoa Research Institute, and the University College of the Gold Coast which has only recently received an endowment Grant of £750,000 to be consolidated for a number of years for the upkeep and development of its Agricultural Faculty.

(2) Fishing

(a) Sea, Rivers and Lakes:

Places covered are Saltpond, Cape Coast, Shama, Labadi, Accra and Lake-Busumtwi.

Before the era of the drag and seine nets which are found in common use in the country today it would appear as if there had been very little sea-fishing done in the country many years ago. Much of the information available points to the use of

(J.7)

ENDOWMENT GRANTS



MR. HALME (right) receiving the two cheques from Mr Kankam-Bouda. Looking on are Mr. Harry Dodoo (middle) and Mr. E. A. Haizel, board members.

The C.M.B. give endowment grants to Educational Institutions.

some type of iron harpoon for spearing and landing some large species of fish including the turtle.

There seems, however, to have been considerable activities with the trapping of the sand crabs and sea birds, and the devices employed are almost the same as maintain today: For catching the birds string hoops or poles besmeared with glue, gum or sticky rubber are used by boys and young men in Saltpond. In order to carry off the bait the bird comes to stand within the hoop which catches hold of the legs when the extreme end of the string is pulled with a sudden jerk by the snarer. The sticky pole also is able to catch hold of the legs and wings of the bird and keep it there.

For trapping crabs, empty kerosene tins are hidden bottom-downwards inside cavities purposely dug into the strand and rimmed with the strands of palm nut. The crabs fall precipitatingly into the tin when they rush forward to eat the strands. The traps, set in place late in the evening, are collected at dawn. The tin may be half-full or even sometimes more than three-quarters full and contain about 350 crabs. At the market they sell at 24 for a shilling for the big crabs and 36 for the small or medium ones.

Many school boys in Shama maintain themselves at school by the earnings provided by this hobby.

(6) Sea Fishing:

For sea fishing the fishermen all over the place use the drag net near the shore, and the seine deep out to sea.

(J.8)

The
drag-
net
at
work.



The hand-
net in
operation.



The
seine-
net
drying,
and
fisher-
men
mending.



In their wooden canoe, made out of Hawa, they number sometimes as many as nine, and at others as few as five. There is always an odd man at the helm who steers the craft, and usually considered to be the most crafty and experienced of the crew.

The drag net, often pulled in by thirteen or more hands, takes two or more hours to land on shore, the duration depending mainly on distance, amount of draught and condition of the sea as regards calm or boisterousness. To ease fatigue the drag-men habitually-indulge in the cracking of light jokes and syncopate the pulling with series of humorous improvised ditties.

The seine, which is another type of fishing net having floats above and weights at the lower edge, is used in deep sea for encircling the fishes. The fishermen sometimes go as far out as ten or more miles, fish all through the night, and return the following evening, often bringing home heavy catches of different fishes including a large quantity of gold fish. On their way back home they are often aided along by the propelling force of wind-stretched sails. Standing on the shore one evening I was able to count more than forty, at a time, of these swan-looking homeward-bound craft which, viewed from the distance on to the horizon, appeared very spectacular indeed.

Two other fishing implements which are still commonly used for sea as well as lake and river fishing are the hand-net and the hook-and-line.

(9.9)

THE HAND NET CATCH.



The hand net is the most popular and handy implement for fishing in the lakes, lagoons and slow rivers.

The above picture shows a handsome catch.

The net is hand-woven, of strong brittle thread, with a tapering apex and a lead-weighted rim. The length can sometimes be as much as 8 ft and the diameter of the rim even greater. The loops differ in size, of small or large holes, according to the type of fish the net is intended for. The nets with the small holes are usually for small fishes, and the lake, lagoon or river is the most suitable ground, while those with large holes are usually intended for the big fishes in the sea.

In using the net the fisherman carefully and methodically gathers the whole lot into the left hand, and grasping the open edge firmly with the right hand he throws it with a spreading force and dexterity to encircle the shoal of fishes. Using the long twine attached to the apex he then draws in the net with its draught of fishes.

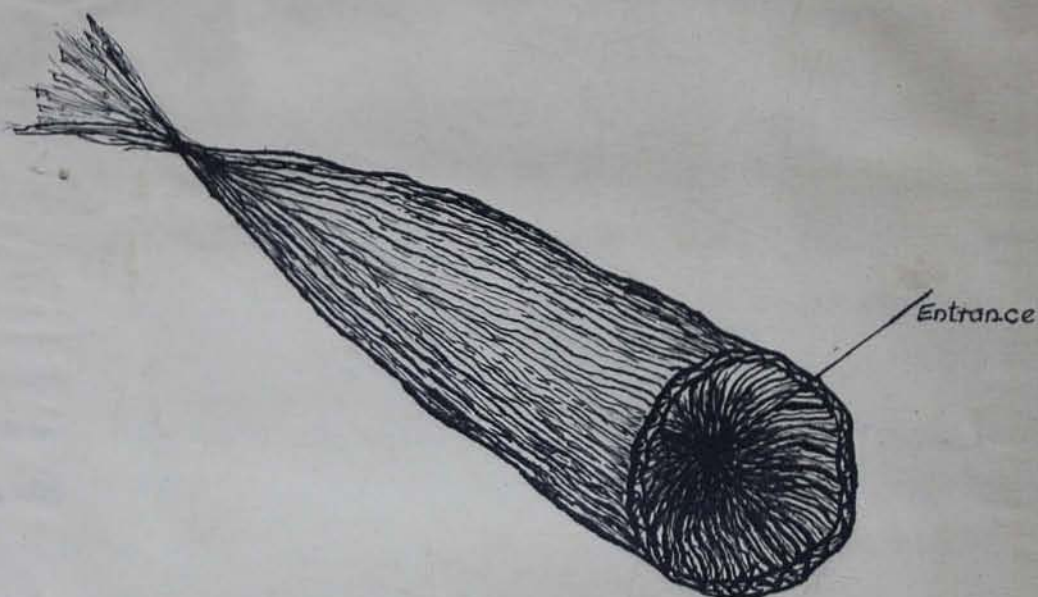
I observed the hand-net to be the commonest and most handy implement used for catching fish in the lakes, lagoons and rivers and also on shore of the places I visited. With the exception of Lake Bosomtwe where its use has been tabooed from ancient days the hand-net is one of the most popular fishing implements in Saltpond, Cape Coast, Elmina, Shama and Sekondi-Takoradi. I understand the same situation applies to Winneba, Apam and all the towns and villages along the river Densu in the Akwapim area.

(c) The Hook and Line.

The hook which is made of fine steel or nickel has an arrow-end which is sharp, pointed and curved inwards.

3488
(J.10)

THE NSOA TRAP



The Nsoa is made of cane-strips and used for catching fish in lakes, lagoons, and on the shallow banks of rivers and streams.

The fish gets inside easily but finds it difficult to get out.

The trap is left to stay in the water for some hours before being inspected.

The bait is either palm nut, cassava, ripe plantain, chaff or worms and entrails.

When a suitable line is attached to it, the curved end is baited with fish, meat or worm and thrown into the water. The fish which is enticed draws near and swallows it - hook and bait.

With a strong and sudden jerk (if in a river or lake) or with a strong and sudden pull (if in the sea) the fisherman lands the catch.

In Sekondi boys use bread, cankey or ripe plantain as bait to catch trouts from the Essei Lagoon.

Small hooks and tender lines are used for catching tiny fishes, and big hooks and strong lines for catching large and strong fishes which sometimes measure more than 5ft long and weigh several stones.

Many prominent men in the Gold Coast, including the present Governor, are known to be keen anglers who often, on holidaying, succeed in hauling home some good specimens of large fishes by using the hook and line.

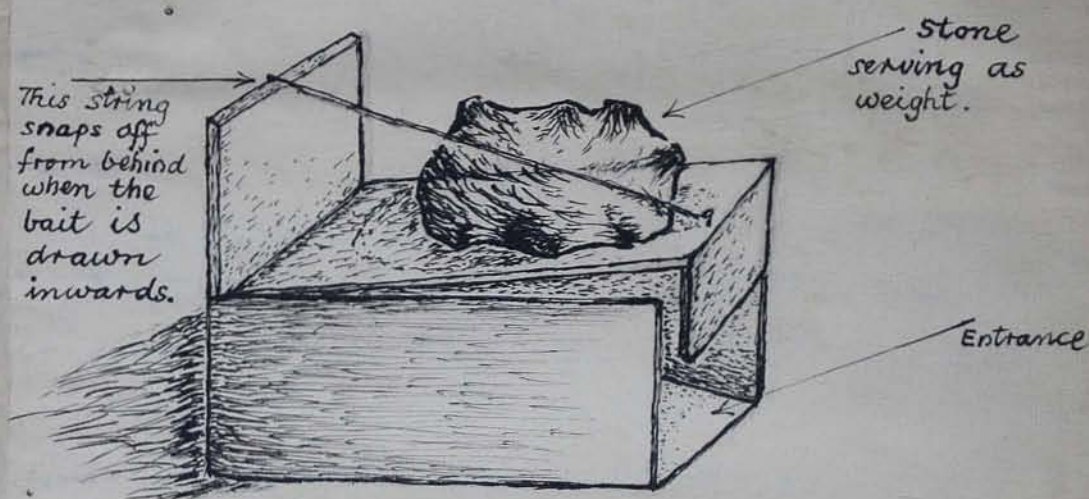
(d) Inland Fishing:

In the village of Asin Bereku where there is a small stream men, women and children use the bare hand in catching fish in the shallow water or in the mud along the banks. They sometimes build dams and embankments to hold up the water and afterwards bail it out to catch by hand or baskets the accumulated fishes.

A water trap called Nsoa is also used for catching fish in this village. It is built of cane in such a way as to let in the fish to feed on the bait of palm nut or red plantain placed inside but to

(9.11)

THE ADAKAPO TRAP



This trap is used by children almost all over the country for trapping land crabs.

The name Adakapo originates from "Adaka" (box) and "po" (noise - made when closing).

block its exit.

Another device employed by these villagers in catching water-crabs is to bait an ordinary string and suspend it, submerged in the water. When the crab clutches the bait and stretches taut the string it is caught in a basket which is stealthily passed behind through the water.

For catching land crabs an automatically closing wooden box or a string fastened to a flexible twig is used. In both cases palm nut baits are used. When the unsuspecting crab gets inside the box and draws the nut inwards the string attached to it suddenly goes off from the outside and the box closes automatically, imprisoning the crab. Unlike the wooden box which is capable of holding its victim for days or end the string attached to the twig catches hold of only one of the pincers and often sets free, in no time, the rest of the crab's body - back into its hole.

(c) Treatment and Marketing of fish.

The methods for treating and marketing fish are simple and largely primitive. In the villages where catches are few and fishing is conducted mainly on hobby lines the idea is for home consumption, but on the coast such as Saltpond, Cape Coast, Shama, Sekondi-Takoradi, and Osu, Labadi and Mamprobi in Accra, where fishing is conducted as one of the most important and necessary industries, almost all catches are marketed.

The wives of the fishermen are the principal agents and custodians. They are always ready at the shore to dispose of the

(J.12)

MARKETING OF FISH

(81)



THE FISH MARKET.

NO. 68.

The women buy the fish,
prepare and market them in the
towns and villages

(J.13)

ANGLING

MARKETING OF FISH

(212)

APRIL 1956

A record catch in the G.C.

ON Sunday morning while fishing in the Ada Estuary, Peter McCallan, Superintendent of the Volta River Project Publicity Section, caught a baracuda weighing 37 lbs.

This is the largest baracuda ever caught in Gold Coast waters. The previous record was a fish of 71 lbs.

Mr. McCallan caught the fish on line of only 40 lbs. breaking strain using a Penn Long Beach 68 reel and this may prove to be a world record for the line used. To land the fish took a 25-minute struggle, working from a small boat in fairly choppy water.

Fishing with Mr. McCallan was Mr. Jack Banochi, Deputy Director of Education, and between them they caught six fish weighing a total of 280 lbs. They had to finish then as both men were very tired and the boat would hold no more. As it was, the boat so heavily laden nearly went under several times in the rough water.



AND who is this angler who feels so proud of his catch? He is Peter McCallan of the VRP with the 37 lbs. Baracuda he caught in Ada waters—a record catch in the Gold Coast.

Some prominent men in the GOLD COAST take keen interest in angling and sometimes make very good catches as in the picture above.

fishes to women customers who, after carrying them home, smoke the greater part on swish stoves, fry a portion, cure the rest by salting and sun-drying, and send the whole lot out in baskets for sale on the town and village markets.

Herrings form the greatest bulk of catches almost all over the coast line. In the hay season when fish is plentiful, generally from August to December, fresh herrings sell at 100 for about 5/- and smoked or dry herrings 100 for about 7/6^d. In the lean season prices increase up to about fifty percent or in very lean times even up to hundred percent.

Due to transport, conveyance and preservation expenses the price of fish tends to increase the further they are marketed in the interior. At Prasu, 75 miles away from Cape Coast, the price of fish has been observed to be constant in its 25 per cent rise above the Coast Price, both for fresh and smoked fish, for most of the time.

Mending of nets is a necessary and regular feature of the fisherman's trade: After the day's work, a bath and a meal, they are often seen in their dozens sprawling or seated all along the beach mending the broken nets while engaged in friendly chats and smoking their clay pipes and quaffing some frothing palm wine.

(3) Hunting

In Asin, Adansi and Ashanti hunting for game is a regular occupation which provides an important source for the supply of meat.

(J. 14) THE HUNTER'S TROPHY.



This dead lioness succeeded in mauling ten people before being shot dead by a clever and courageous hunter at Bolgatanga in the Northern Territories.

In Asin Fosu and Fomena in Adansi, apart from using other devices, ditches are deliberately dug and camouflaged as traps into which the animals fall while prowling about in search of food.

The "Pounder" is still a favourite and common trap in Ashanti and Fanteland.

This trap is constructed by driving stakes, placed parallel, into the hard earth and allowing a narrow avenue of just about two feet wide to run between the two rows of sticks. Suspended right on top is a weighted wooden raft; a strong rope, fastened to this raft extends below to form, as it were, a trigger which snaps off as soon as touched or trampled upon by the unsuspecting animal. To obtain efficient operation and maximum benefit from these Pounders they are usually placed at vantage points within the edges of fenced food-farms, and made to serve as the only available entrances.

Some of the animals brought home by hunters and trappers include the bush-rat, grass-cutter, porcupine, tree-bear, rabbit, deer, buck, bush-pig and the tortoise. There are some hunters in Asin, Adansi and Ashanti who, using modern cap-guns, have been known to be able to kill elephants and bush cows, and some in the Northern Territories who, by the use of poisoned arrows, have killed lions, tigers and leopards.

In the Transvolta Togoland area hunters sometimes surround a thick patch of dry bush or grassland, set fire to it, and by wielding heavy clubs, strike down the terrified animals as they escape from the

(9.14)

AT THE DEER-CATCHING FESTIVAL IN WINNEBA (April 1956)



(L-R) The Governor, Nana Gharney and Mr. A. J. D. Hammond, M.L.A., watching the festival.



Captains of the Dentsi Company
dressed in traditional and colourful dresses.

50
(9.15)

THE WINNEBA DEER-CATCHING FESTIVAL (28th. April 1956)

THE Dentsl Company jubilantly carrying the deer they caught during the deer catching festival last Saturday at Winneba.



ABOVE: The Governor, leaves for the field to see if there were any prospects for the No. 1 Company who had not been successful in catching any deer since the morning.

conflagration. In the North big and wild game are sometimes decoyed into specially erected enclosures where they are ultimately killed by using clubs, spears or bows and arrows.

An important and interesting annual Festival of the Winnebas in Efutuland is the Deer catching which comes on usually in the month of **April**. Before the dawn of the festival day the two Asafo companies in the town invade the adjacent shrub and grassland while the chief, with his councillors, dignitaries and the drumming, singing and dancing crowd, sits in state some half mile away from the field of competitive hand-hunting. The first Asafo company to catch a deer and carry it alive to the feet of the Omanhene is proclaimed, amidst great uproar and jubilation, the Victor and Hero, not for that record day only but for the rest of days till the next Deer-catching Festival.

(4) Dwellings of the people.

One of the first essentials of life has always been shelter even in primitive societies, and there are still to be found all over the country specimens of the various types of primitive buildings. Erected often through clan or communal labour they are, in almost all cases, made of clay, swish, or wattle, and the roofs are usually of thatch or bamboo. Few are found built almost entirely of sticks, leaves, palm branches or bamboo. Bush ropes are used in place of nails and the whole work is accomplished

by hand from start to finish.

The shape of buildings differs from the circular type huts common in the North to the crude oblong specimens of the South.

Except in a few cases in the North where some attempt at regular arrangements to form circular compounds is evident there is often scarcely any sign of endeavour to achieve systematic and scientific planning with regard to choice of site, location, dimensions, relativity and symmetry.

Ventilation is generally poor, engendered by the very limited number and size of doors and windows and the type of low depressing roofing which is so very common of buildings in the rural areas. The use of ceiling, as a rule, is rare, and in the few cases where found they are often so low and rickety as to defeat the very purpose for which they were constructed.

At Damang and Asin Bereku plastering of walls is not considered an essential, nor is cementing or carpetting of floors. The rooms, which are generally few in number and small in size, seem to contribute largely to the overcrowding habits and prevalence of pestilences and epidemics in those areas. A house at Bereku, which contained only two small rooms measuring about 56 sq. ft each and with one small circular window near the roofing, was found to accommodate no less than twenty adults and children apart from a considerable number of sheep, goats and

56
(2.16)
SOME INDIGENOUS CRAFTSMANSHIP



THIS IS a bust of Mrs Kofi Antubam by her sculptor-husband. It will preserve for the future our local fashion in dress and hair-do.



A FINE specimen of decorated pottery from the Northern Territories.



THE above is a stool of very rare craftsmanship. Every effort is being made to preserve specimens of such quality from decay.



THE above stools are of exquisite craftsmanship. They were taken from Ashanti during the Yaa Asantewa war. They were presented to the National Museum by the British Museum, London.

fowls which were always present about the house.

It is usual for one small room to be set aside for the kitchen where swish or stones are raised in a triangular fashion to form the hearth. Native handmade earthen pots of different shapes and dimensions are the common domestic utensils. The ladle is made of wood and so are the stools and short tables found in the household.

In these rural communities bathing is generally done outside the house in the open during the night, or within a bamboo or woven-mat enclosure during the day.

A pit latrine often situated just a few yards away from the dwelling is the place of convenience. Where well-water (which is usually suspicious in these areas) is not available for use, the village pool or stream (often more contaminated and dangerous) is the only source of water-supply. In Assin Beraku and Asampanage where the above mentioned are the only available sources of water supply and people are ignorant of boiling and the use of other methods for purifying water, the prevalent and endemic diseases are guinea-worm, bilharzia and dysentery.

Improvements which have taken place in buildings and living conditions in the present technological age are dealt with in later separate chapters of this work.

(5) crafts

There are a few useful crafts which are indigenous to the country. Spinning of cotton by hand still goes on in the North, and weaving by using the

STOOL CARVING is still an attractive
and lucrative craft in the GOLD COAST.
(1.)

a.



Notice the two figures within the hollow depicting the
first moral referred to on opposite page.

(2.)

b.



The two figures within the hollow refer to
the second moral.

primitive wooden loom is scattered in isolated places all over the country including Keta in Ewealand and Bonwire in Ashanti. Using this type of loom a weaver sometimes takes a whole month to produce only one "Kente" cloth which may be priced at £25, £35 or even £45 according to the quality and texture of both material and workmanship.

In Bisase, Ekroful and Gomoa craftsmen use sharp iron knives and other tools for making wood and leather sandals. A speciality in woodwork confined almost entirely to the Adansi and Ashanti areas is that of carving boats, canoes, stools, mortars, trays, bowls, dolls, statues etc out of wood, still using the few old primitive implements. The workmen show great skill, and the finished product is often exquisite.

Figures carved within the hollow-supporting portions of the Ashanti-stools often depict a scene or symbolise a proverb. During one of my travels in connection with this study I met a craftsman who was putting the finishing touches to two wooden stools. The symbolic figures within the hollow-base of the first one depicted two strong men who had embraced in a fight. In explanation the man told me that the figures symbolise the Akan proverb which says "When two strong men embrace in a struggle one is bound to go down." In the other stool a slender and rather feeble-looking man was seated and heartily enjoying a meal placed on a table in front of him. A tall and strong-looking giant of a man was standing,

(9.18) THE KENTE CLOTH AS A VALUABLE PRESENTATION



A HAPPY picture of Mr. and Mrs. Mate with Miss Adair-Roberts in her Kente cloth. Before a large gathering Mrs. Mate fastens the gold chain round Miss Adair-Roberts' neck.

64 SPECIMEN STRIPS OF THE POPULAR KENTE CLOTH.
(3.19).



The pictures show two Ashanti weavers
working on the primitive loom.

facing him with an outstretched palm, apparently begging, unheeded, for a morsel of the food.

The craftsman said the proverb of that scene runs: "It is the owner of the food who eats it, but not he who is simply hungry."

Sleeping mats, broad-brimmed sunhats, bags and fans etc., are woven out of straw, raffia and other materials by some men and women in Keta, Elmina and Asaafa, while spreads made out of palm branches and barks of trees form the chief occupation of some people in the Asein and Adansei areas.

Pottery making engages quite a good number of people in the Suakhen, Akwapim and Keta districts where clay, which is found in abundance, is moulded by hand into bowls, dishes, pots and drinking crucibles and coolers. Some of them sometimes have patterns, figures and designs put upon them for decoration, and the workmanship is often of a high standard.

For sweeping, in Dansame, clusters of leaves or strands of palm leaves are used, and for daubing the floor and interior of rooms the common red clay or powdered pebble is applied by using rags or brushes made out of corn or coconut husks. Sponge for bathing or cleaning the teeth are obtained from running or creeping stems after they have been beaten white and sun-dried; and the soft and fibrous parts of the banana and plantain trees are likewise treated and used as towels and absorbers.

(6) Some other aspects of life.

(a) Mining:

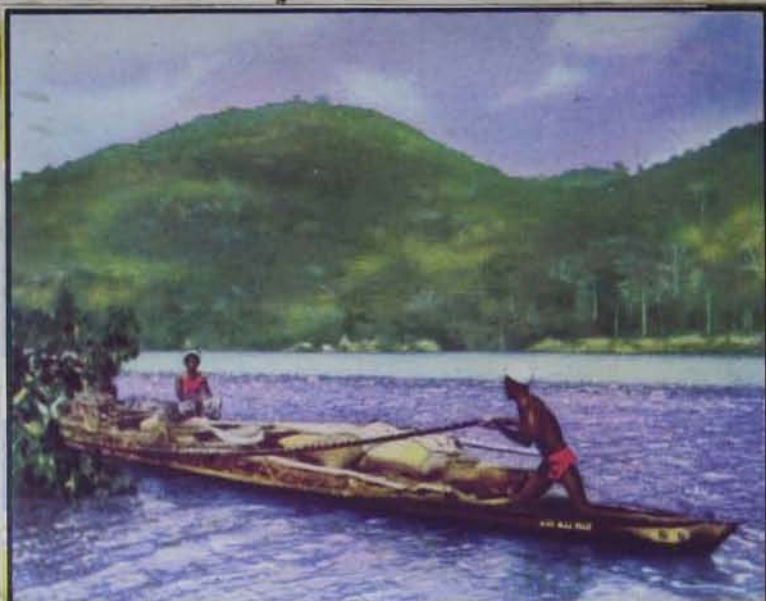
At Prasu and Asampanaye gold

67
2. 111
(9.20) THE KENTE CLOTH IN HIGH CIRCLES



The above picture shows Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, Prime Minister of the Gold Coast, in Kente, meeting some high officials of the British Parliament, at the Air Port.

S.21)

WATER-TRANSPORT IN THE GOLD COAST.

Such canoes and dug-outs are used by people in Prasu, Asin-Bereku, the Lake-side and other parts of the country for travelling and carrying things across the rivers, streams and lakes.

and diamond which abound in large quantities in the wet soil, streams and the river Prakh are mined in the primitive way by some hundreds of men and women including Northern Territory elements who work under licensed prospectors. Deep wells are dug into the soil from which the gold or diamond ore, mixed with dross, is collected, and likewise from the banks and beds of the streams and the Prakh river.

The pure ore is finally secured by washing the dross away in flat wooden troughs or through the tiny perforations of close-knitted baskets. The labourers who are paid according to amount of production receive between 5/- and 10/- for an ounce of pure gold, and 10/- and 15/- for a carat of diamond. On the local market the licensed prospector is said to be able to collect sometimes more than £4 for a carat of diamond.

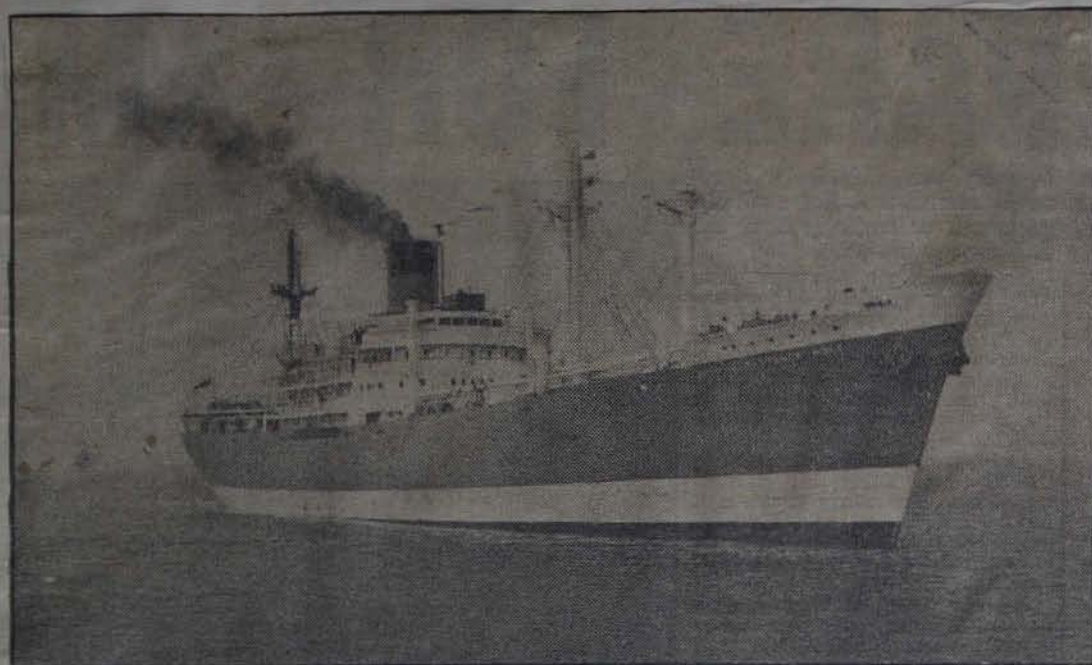
(6) Transport and Communication.

For crossing the streams and the river the labourers usually use wooden floats and dug-outs, while the farmers and fishermen use the old type of canoe for carrying foodstuff or firewood across, or when fishing with the hand-net or hook-and-bait. Except when travelling far and to the big towns, in which case lorries are usually used, movement about is mainly by foot, communication by personal contact, and transport and conveyance by head or canoe.

It is learnt that in contemporary places in the North horses and mules are also used as means of transport and communication.

(5.22)

TRANSPORT BY OCEAN LINERS.



a.

One of the latest boats of the Gulf Line.



b.

ACCRA, SURF BOATS.

NO. 111.

Boatmen busy at work, carting cargo, on-shore the Accra beach.

The boatmen always play an important role in both the import and export of cargo.

23) EXPORTING COCOA AT THE TAKORADI HARBOUR.

TRANSPORT BY OCEAN LINERS

(222)



The greater part of the cocoa crop is exported from the ports of Takoradi and Accra, the former a modern port with all harbour facilities, where the bags are hoisted aboard vessels lying alongside the quay; the latter an anchorage where surf-boats are used to carry the bags out to the ships lying offshore.



The boatmen always play an important role in both the import and export of Cargo.

For the purposes of mass information the chief at Dansami uses the services of a town-crier who carries and beats a gongong through the village. At Asin Bereku a horn or big drum called "KongKong" is sounded in repeated urgent tones to summon the people to the "ahenfie" for emergent and important conferences. The call of the "KongKong" is always to be responded to with zest and feverish rush as happened when a sudden clash one day occurred between two gangs of labourers engaged in the gold and diamond digging industry. They were all men of the Northern-Territory extraction who, during the fracas, caused a great deal of harm and damage by snatching anything that came in handy and within their reach - stones, sticks, clubs, cutlasses, shovels and pick-axes. It was the "KongKong" and the timely intervention of the whole village which averted the very major calamity which would, inevitably, have ensued.

(c) Health:

The people of this particular area, on the whole, looked feeble and sickly, especially the very little ones. I considered this to be the result of overcrowding, filth and under-nourishment. Judging from the heavy meals of "fufu" and "ampasi" which they had every evening it was clear they had ample of one type of food to stuff their stomach with, but terribly needed a variety of body-building nutriment. Coupled with this disadvantage the source of their water supply which was from streams and shallow wells was far from being wholesome.

With the exception of the few capable and enlightened citizens who sometimes travelled

by lorry, a distance of over 70 miles, to attend the hospital and clinics at Cape Coast, the majority, when ill, received their treatment from witchdoctors, fetish priests, native-medicine men, and the Northerners from their malams who often prescribed the use of protective talismans and amulets in addition to the herbal concoctions. In Asampanaye alone, a village of only about 400 people, there were no less than 10 self-styled native doctors and 4 malams, apart from about four fetiches including Tegara.

During the week I stayed around this particular area two deaths were recorded in this town alone, one an adult of about 40 years old and the other a baby of about a year and a half.

In addition, an eccentric patient who was under the care and treatment of the fetish priest-doctor, got wild, and rushing upon his old wife, butchered her to death with a sharp cutlass.

According to information from the old chief of the place, for the past five years there had never been a month without a death or sometimes deaths occurring, and never a year without an incident of murder or manslaughter happening in the place — and they had all, as this one, been handled by the police at Fosu and the Criminal Courts at Cape Coast.

(d) Pastimes:

In the large and commercial towns such as Accra, Cape Coast, Sekondi-Takoradi and Kumasi exercises in different kinds of hobbies and various pastimes for both the young and the old are common. For hobbies there are photography, gardening,

(J. 24)

NATIVE PASTIME.



A bond fitā, drumming and dancing, is one of the popular pastimes in the village.

carpentry and even fishing or angling for the men, and sewing, knitting, part time teaching and even nursing for the women; and for pastime or entertainment there are music, dancing, concerts, plays and acting, clubbing, and a host of indoor and outdoor games, including cycling.

In Asin Bereku, Damang, Dansami, Asampanaye and some of the villages around Lake Bosomtwe hobbies were hardly noticeable, and the few pastimes recorded were simple, often very monotonous to an on-looker, and primitive in nature: For the men, it was for most part of the time, just either whistling, fiddling, drumming or wrestling in play; and for the women it was almost all the time singing, clapping, dancing or playing "ampe", a sort of jumping, clapping and kicking exercise. "Oware", a popular indoor and sedentary game played with seed-counters on a wooden log, was a favourite pastime for both young and old of either sex.

The children usually ran about during the nights playing "KwaaKwaa" (which is a form of hide-and-seek), or sat together with the old men and women enjoying the popular Ananse stories, or posing riddles and conundrums and exchanging maxims and proverbs.

One rather very queer and interesting maxim I happened to hear one night at Asin Bereku, from one of the aged folks was: "You should not blame the

flies, but rather the person who brought home the sugar-cane."

I laughed very heartily and added - "and also the person who creates any type of dirt in the house", whereupon all joined right lustily in the laughter while incriminatingly jostling one at the other.

(c) Education in the village

In four of the villages I visited near the Lake side and Dansami in the Asin area there was not a single school; the young, therefore, learnt by the old method of copying habits and principles, and assimilating from the talks and behaviour of the grown-ups, and trying to observe all the customs, culture, traditions and taboos of the family and community.

Children in these villages were noticed, in the majority of cases, to be taking to the particular trades and occupations of their parents most of whom were farmers. Instances were common of boys between the ages of ten and twelve who possessed food-farms of their own, and others above that age but below twenty one who had already cultivated flourishing cocoa farms and learnt how to fish and hunt.

The girls also began at an early age to learn to help their mothers both at home and on the farm, in carrying foodstuff and firewood, and in selling and buying at the market.

There are isolated examples of teenagers among the males who serve as apprentices to craftsmen such as

stool-carvers, blacksmiths and sandal-makers, and there were three young girls who had been apprenticed to a seamstress at Asin Beneku.

Three things were remarkable to be noticed in almost all the villages; the first was that except on Thursdays and Sundays which were usually observed as days for rest or traditional worship, the whole village became almost completely empty and lifeless from morning till evening, all the able-bodied men and women having repaired to their farms and various occupations leaving behind only the aged and infirm with a few of the little children. The second was the absence of any serious problems connected with the habit of stealing or Juvenile delinquency, and the third was the comparatively early age at which the young ones married - girls could be given out for marriage as early as 14 yrs of age to young men of seventeen, and there was the record of many a young girl who had brought forth her first baby at the age of about sixteen.

(f) Administration

General control and supervision of affairs in each of the villages studied was, on the whole, confined to the traditional chief or Odikro (owner of the town) usually assisted by his captains and councillors. They tried cases, administered justice, settled disputes and saw to it that the traditional codes of customs and behaviour were observed by all.

Meetings were generally held in an open space or enclosure within the chief's house. The attendants sat on wooden

stools or benches with the chief occupying the most prominent and dignified position. This formation, I understand, is in contrast to the North where skins of animals are generally used for seats with the "Na" (chief) using that of a tiger, leopard or lion as a token of honour and authority.

Cases handled in the chief's court ranged from petty misunderstandings between wife and husband or relatives, to disputes about property or right of inheritance or succession. Judgements pronounced at these courts or arbitrations were usually considered to be final and binding.

(9) Religion:

There are Christian churches in some of the villages, and at Asin Beretku, there is a branch of the Ahmaddiyya Church in addition to the Methodist, Roman Catholic and Presbyterian churches. Membership was few in every church except the Methodist which had about 50 on the roll. At Dansami there was a small Christian church with membership of about only twenty five made up mainly of young boys and girls. The rest of the people were either pure heathens or non-conformists to any type of religion.

The heathen, who formed the majority of the population, followed the Tigare cult, a fetish which had its shrine situated at the outskirts of the village. The fetish priest was always most busy during the nights conducting ceremonies amidst activities of hard drinking, drumming, chanting and clapping of hands and dancing. Much cola was ceremoniously chewed during these orgies.

which ^{was} often started early in the evening and continued to the small hours of the following day. Here the sick were believed to be successfully healed, the barren often made fruitful, crops increased, bad influences dispelled and evil spirits exorcised.

As payments or reward for these services clients gave money, cloth or foodstuff, or offered rum, fowls and sheep which were slaughtered by the priest who only sprinkled the blood on the fetish and made use of the flesh himself. People who failed thus to demonstrate their gratitude or redeem their promise were said often to be stricken dead or suddenly visited with some sort of disaster or calamity by the fetish.

All the inhabitants, of this village, however, seemed to acknowledge the existence and power of a divine God whom they designated "Onyankopon" (meaning "The great Friend") and upon whom they often called when undertaking some special adventures such as going ahunting; and the fetish priest also often invoked His power by pouring down rum and chanting, before commencing his daily offices and operations.

There seemed to be some sort of sympathy and co-operation between the few young Christians and the Tigare displays, for, it was a common sight to see them join heartily in the chanting, clapping and dancing during the celebration of the Tigare rituals and festivities, often at the expense of their own church services.

CHAP. 2

THE EFFECT OF AN INCREASINGLY TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT

The chief concern of man at all times and in all places has been the problem of how to provide himself with those commodities which are considered to be necessary for his existence, including primarily food, shelter and clothing. In order to achieve this end he has had not only to use his mental and manual skill but also to invent tools and employ them as necessary aids. He discovered that he needed implements with which to cultivate the land for food, to fish and hunt for meat, to make clothing to keep himself warm, and to build shelter to protect him from the inclemencies of the weather.

The Industrial Revolution of the 18th Century, which ushered in the era of great improvements and advancement in many branches of industry, including agriculture and the manufacturing of many kinds of goods, derived its impetus from scientific research and discoveries which led to the invention of machines and mechanical tools and appliances. This situation demanded in turn the acquisition of highly developed skills and techniques for the handling of those tools and machines as well as the means and techniques for solving the various complex problems which are the inevitable associations attendant on a technologically developing community.

CHAP. 1

MACHINE-MADE MATERIALS

The commonest examples of machine-made materials observed in all the towns and areas covered by this survey included textiles, hardware, earthenware, furniture and provisions.

(a) Textiles

In Accra, Cape Coast, Sekondi-Takoradi, Kumasi and all the other places

2500 POPULAR MANCHESTER COTTON PRINTS (2.25)

(J.25)

THE VALUE OF TEXTILES



The Bishop of Accra beams with admiration and pays compliment to the simplicity and beauty of the native attire of one of the school girls who had come to welcome him at the St. Cyprian's Church, Kumasi. The schoolchildren of the mission were being presented to the Bishop.

Textiles provide ample and beautiful clothing for both young and old.

Some Gold Coast Africans, especially among the women, often love loud colours and gay patterns.

4.26) SOME POPULAR MANCHESTER COTTON PRINTS.



Some Gold Coast Africans, especially among the women, prefer love loud colours and gay patterns.

people put on dresses made of manufactured material imported from overseas factories. Women, children and most illiterates delight in wearing dresses made of gay Manchester prints including cotton, muslin, linen, rayon, velvet and silk headkerchiefs for the women. Among these, and especially in the commercial towns, there is a growing habit on the part of the young girls and women of constantly changing dresses, sometimes as often as three times during the day.

The scholars usually prefer dresses of comfortable texture and quieter hues, and change only when necessary. Hats, shoes and sandals etc are mostly all manufactured and imported.

Prices of textiles are, generally, dearer in the rural areas than in the big commercial towns: a piece of cloth which was selling at Cape Coast for £3. 10s was found being marketed for £4. 5s in Asin Bereku, a village situate 65 miles away from Cape Coast. Prices of many other commodities were found to have been affected in the same manner, due, perhaps to the cost of transport and other incidental expenses.

In Accra it was strange to witness that a type of white short-sleeved singlet which was priced at 30s a dozen in a commercial store was being disposed of by a woman trader near the Markole market at 24s per dozen. I observed the prices of many other commodities behaved in the same queer fashion on this market which was always invariably overcrowded with all kinds of merchandise, sellers and buyers.

When I approached one of the hawkers for explanation she told me that selling the singlets at 24s for a dozen was a quicker, more

convenient and cheaper way of raising "hot" money to meet urgent purposes and situations, instead of approaching the money lender to be repeatedly asked to "go and come" and at last be failed or made to pay fifty or more percent of interest.

The great quantity and variety of textiles and clothing materials which have flooded the market have gone to make prices comparatively cheap and within the pockets of quite a good number of people. The situation has provided an atmosphere of cleanliness in clothing and an evident feeling of well-being among the people.

The children look particularly so, and the provision of cloth and school uniforms does not appear to offer as serious a problem as it used to be a few years ago when manufactured textiles and other goods were not so available as they are today. Again money which used to go for the purchase of highly-priced materials are now able to be saved and utilised for other important matters such as the provision of necessary comforts and a better diet in the home.

In a recent statement made by the Chamber of Commerce it is revealed that during the past year there was an increase of over 20 per cent in the value of U.K. cotton products imported into the Gold Coast. For this period shipment by Britain amounted to £4,849,000 worth of cotton yarns and woven fabrics, compared with £3,979,000 in 1954.

Of this amount £4,431,000 was accounted for by 44,165,000 square yards of standard woven fabrics. The value of synthetic fibre yarns and fabrics imported during the same period amounted to £370,000.

One regrettable effect, however, of the present condition, is the evidence of steady reduction in the output of indigenously produced textiles such

a.



Some modern domestic utensils and electrical appliances.



The enamel pot and the Kettle.

Corrugated iron sheets for roofing purposes.

as the native "Nsaa" and "Kente" which, for the past, used to come from the looms of craftsmen in large quantities.

Another evil seems to be growing in the habits of some teenagers who are greatly fascinated by the use of fanciful goods without possessing the means for providing them. Two cases tried recently in the Magistrate's Court in Accra affected, in one instance, a young lady who had been caught in the act of stealing a piece of rayon material from a Syrian store, and in the other, a young man who had attended ball-dancing in a stolen evening jacket.

(6) Hardware and Earthenware.

These materials include all household utensils made of iron, zinc, steel, copper, aluminium, silver, and china, and other accessories manufactured out of glass, cement, porcelain or clay. Such articles include cooking pots, plates, cups and saucers, frying and baking pans, bowls, trays, dishes and basins, pots, jugs, tumblers, knives, spoons, forks etc.

In preceding pages it has been recorded that in rural districts such as Beneku, Damang and Asampanaye almost all domestic utensils consist mainly of the old type of material produced out of clay or carved wood. In the large and commercial towns such as Accra, Sekondi-Takoradi and Kumasi people use almost entirely the imported manufactured utensils. Painted enamel ware which have been adapted to local tastes and requirements are found in all homes including most of the other household utensils enumerated above.

These manufactured utensils have not only the advantage of being handy and mobile, but also possess the qualities of being clean and hygienic and

time-saving in their use. They are also found to be infinitely more durable and therefore cheaper in the long run than the indigenous ones which require regular replacement as they are frequently broken or spoilt in shape.

The Berkefield filter, one of the best filters in the world, which does not only cool water but also effectively filters it of impurities and sediments for the increasing number of people who are now using it in the country, forms a striking contrast to the village clay water pot which often harbours dust and other kinds of impurities and breeds mosquitoes.

(c) Furniture:

In a room I stayed at Fomena during the course of this survey the only furniture I observed consisted of two wooden stools, two native cane chairs, a wooden bed, and two cloth-boxes made of packing case. The rough windowsill served as table for supporting a looking glass, a tin of kernel oil, an old brush, and a comb with a few of the teeth missing. It was a bed-sitting room of which the owner looked evidently proud.

The room in which I stayed at Cape Coast had an iron double bedstead overlaid with spring and padded mattress. A mighty wardrobe stood in one corner, and right under the window a glistening dressing table supporting a large adjustable mirror, with four drawers on either side and a high polished chair placed beside it. On top of the table were different kinds of pomade and bottles of perfume neatly displayed together with a new hair brush and an ebony comb. Apart from all this were three airtight trunks and a shoe rack all neatly arranged at

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(J.28)

FURNITURE



University College library which is rapidly expanding, both by direct purchase and by the presentation of several private collections.

A branch of the I.D.C. specialise in the production of beautifully-finished furniture such as adorn the Library of the University College.

the foot of the bedstead. At the head was a round table, covered with embroidered damask, on which stood an electric lamp shaded with an ultramarine-coloured globe.

The floor of the sitting room glimmered with mansion polish, and the centre was covered with a soft sepia-coloured rug on which stood a large round table supporting a vase of multicoloured Zenia flowers. Two manufactured cane couches, placed east and west, faced directly opposite each other, and the rest of the floor was occupied by six cushioned easy-chairs and a grand Walnut piano, while from each of the walls hung a beautiful, painted picture.

The furniture at the room at Fomena was all hand-made by using simple tools, and those at Cape Coast were produced principally by means of mechanical tools and manufacturing machines; and while one betrayed a low degree of skill in workmanship and production the other advertised the very high degree of executive skill and workmanship which is the outcome of the application of modern scientific techniques and technological implements and developments.

At Fomena, though my good host had four stalwart sons (all young budding farmers), none of them took interest or the trouble of cleaning the room and furniture regularly, but at Cape Coast that duty was assigned to one of two boys (both of them students), and he was always regular, punctual and meticulous at it.

At Fomena many people could drop, invited or not, into the room, take a seat and forthwith begin to make themselves at home, sometimes smoking and scattering ashes and stub all over the floor; at Cape Coast those who happened to

call and take a seat were accredited inmates, or either expected or on special business, and if they smoked they had special brass ash-trays placed at their service.

(d) Provisions:

One of the greatest blessings bestowed upon the people of the country through the medium of mechanical productions is the ample and convenient supply of different kinds of provisions. In each of the villages visited during the course of this study there is a petty store of some type, owned by a son of the soil or a Lagosian, and articles sold include some kinds of provision produced by mechanical means. Chief among these are tinned meat and fish such as corned beef, sardines and tinapa, milk, sugar and sweets, rice, biscuits and minerals.

In the big and commercial towns such as Accra, Sekondi-Takoradi and Kumasi, there are many large stores owned by European firms such as the U.A.C., U.T.C., C.F.A.O., S.C.O.A., Olivants and Levantis in addition to numerous Syrian stores and petty ones owned by enterprising private individuals. A large variety of mechanically produced provisions are sold in heavy quantities by these stores; besides the items already enumerated other types of provisions found in common include flour, legs of ham, pork, bacon, pig-feet, salted beef and fish, butter, cheese, sauce, tomatoes, potatoes and onions, Quaker oats, Cornflour and tapioca, Cocoa, Ovaltine, tea, coffee and different kinds of edible oil and lard.

In Accra when a tin of corned beef costs 2.4^d and a packet of sugar 6^d they are

sold at the village of Bodwoase, about 40 miles away, for 2.9^d and 10^d respectively. A bag of Robinhood flour weighing 50 lb. and costing £1.10. at Cape Coast is sold for £2 at Fosu, 42 miles away.

(c) Some flour products:

The flour, sieved and mixed with water, yeast and sugar, is baked into bread; for frying native tarts in palm oil ripe plantain is used instead of sugar, and for making cake, pan-cake, rock-buns and other delicacies ideal milk, eggs, butter, currants and nutmeg are added.

The Accra Kingsway Baking Factory and the Warubaba Industries of the I.D.C. use machines for kneading the dough, and mechanical ovens for baking the bread and cakes. These mechanical and technical processes are said to save a lot of time and labour and to produce excellent results in large quantities. The petty bakers, on the other hand, use the hand and bake in swish-built ovens. This process tends out to be comparatively slow, tedious and costly due to production being very often below standard in quantity as well as quality.

The Petty bread bakers have banded themselves into Unions in all the four Municipal towns of the country, known as "The Bread Bakers' Union". Their principal duty is to regulate and dictate the size and price of the loaf of bread from time to time, and also to protect the interests of all bakers who are members.

Correspondingly, there are also Bread Sellers' Unions who regulate and stipulate the commission which is to be paid by bread bakers on every one-pound worth of bread sold for them. In Accra, at present, the commission is 4/- in the pound, in Sekondi-Takoradi and Kumasi 3/- in the pound, and in Cape Coast, 2/- in the pound.

(3.29)

IMPROVISATION



The state umbrella in the above picture is made of multicoloured silk fabric and fringed with strips of soft wool.

IMPROVISATIONS AND USE FOR MAKING OTHER ARTICLES.

It has been observed during the course of this survey that many mechanically produced materials have undergone various forms of improvisation for the production of different kinds of other useful articles.

(a) Textiles:

From textiles, for example, have been produced awnings and hoods for vehicles, tarpaulins for drying cocoa and protecting things from getting wet, canvas for making shoes and sails of fishing boats, coloured fabrics for making state umbrellas, flags, cushion and table covers, door and window blinds, poplin and silk for making handkerchiefs, embroidery work and fanciful goods, and cordage for making different kinds of ropes, knitting and sewing threads, fishing and mosquito nets.

In all the places studied, and almost all over the country, the white Calico is often held sacred and used in connection with fetish and heathenish practices and ceremonies; idols, trees, rocks and groves, considered to harbour spirits and other supernatural beings, are adorned with the white calico, and the priests and priestesses who still abound in the country, even in Accra, always dress themselves in the same material when performing their ceremonial rituals. The use of the white calico also in connection with funeral and several other African celebrations renders the material still more superstitiously sacred and almost weird to look upon at times. One of the spectacles which greatly scare the Gold Coast child and even some adults is the sight of a figure clothed in loose white

garb when spied especially during the night. At Asin Bereku I was told the story of a young girl who fell into a serious swoon one night when she mistook for an apparition her own aunt who had emerged suddenly from the bath room wearing around her loins her own bed sheets.

Dark coloured materials such as black and coffee are generally used to denote bereavement and feelings of sorrow, and brighter ones as sign of joy and gaiety.

(b) Hardware:

From iron, zinc, steel aluminium etc. we have the parts of vehicles, printing and precision machines, the rib, typewriters, building materials, rifles and guns, electric wires, scales and balances, farming implements and the host of household utensils including electric stoves and fans, pressing iron and the refrigerator.

The native gongong is made out of beaten iron and sounded by striking with a hard stick for proclaiming village announcements, summoning meetings or used as accompaniment to drumming or the invocational ceremonies of the fetish priest. It is said, the priest rattles repeatedly upon the gongong, chanting the while and calling upon the name of the fetish. Suddenly a shrill bird-like whistle is heard denoting the presence of the spirit, and thereupon the conference begins.

Metal, in its various quality and forms, is again used by the Gold Coast woman as ornaments for the ears, neck, wrists and fingers. With the rich it may be of silver or gold, and with the poor brass or copper, or sometimes iron, as frequently used by people from the northern part of the country.

(c) Earthenware:

Apart from the uses of earthenware for manufacturing crockery there are other improvised products which include bottles, jars, slates, tiles, bricks, ballustrades, flasks and toys.

At Dansame in the Asin area some of the idols worshipped by the heathens are made of clay. At Asampanaye the importance and popularity of a young or married man is estimated, among other things, by the number of plates, dishes, cups and saucers which he possesses. These are usually displayed on shelves in the sitting room in such a fashion as to catch the eye of all who enter. I was told that breakages of some of these important "civilised" properties had often resulted in many a young man divorcing his wife.

(d) Leather:

Leather is made into portmanteaus, handbags, football cases and boxing gloves.

Manufactured leather is used in Accra, Cape Coast, Saltpond and the other commercial towns for making sandals, slippers, shoes and many other articles. The imported leather which is glossy in appearance, supple in texture, and of different attractive colours, is in greater demand and use than the rough locally hand-treated type. At Bereke this local one is used for making many useful articles including knife and dagger sheaths, belts and hunting bags. In the Northern Territories dry skins of animals are used as seats and mats for praying and sleeping on. At Fomena monkey skins are used as room ornaments and footrests.

The most popular use of manufactured leather in the country lies, perhaps, in its form and

use as shoes, boots and sandals by businessmen, students and other workmen. Some farmers at Jorua and road labourers in Accra wear heavy boots, and very young children in most of the big towns wear sandals to protect their tender feet from injury and scorching heat from the pavements. In Accra and Kumasi some football teams have started practising play in leather boots.

Techniques have been improved and employment increased in the leather trade: in Accra a shoe manufacturing industry has been established by a European firm, and there are many shoe and sandal makers scattered in many parts of the country.

A pair of shoes of good texture and built, is sold in the stores for 35/- or more, while a pair of sandals generally costs about 25/- at the Bata Shoe stores. The local shoe makers make good business out of repairing worn out shoes and making local sandals which often compare favourably in finish and price with the imported ones. Prices charged for repairing worn out shoes range from 3/6^d to 5/- for a pair of heels, and 7/6^d to £1. 1s for a pair of soles including heels.

(e) Furniture:

Wood, apart from being used for turning out articles of furniture, is also applied to the production of secondary commodities such as musical instruments including flutes, guitar boxes and organ and piano frames which are sold in many of the commercial stores. In the Northern Territories a native xylophone is made of thin strips of wood placed close and parallel on hollow gourds or calabashes.

Wood, once more, is used for

making poles for supporting buildings and telegraph wires, for flying ensigns and as sleepers for railways. It is manufactured into sailing and drinking vessels, measuring rods and rulers, penholders and lead pencils, games and athletic accessories such as cricket and hockey bats and sticks, and boards for building mansions and bodies of vehicles; and in Acacia wood is used for manufacturing artificial limbs for the maimed.

(f) Provisions:

Provisions have also had their share of improvisations and secondary applications: cocoa, for example, is manufactured again into cocoa-butter, milk into butter and cheese, sugar into syrup and sweets, tomatoes into sauce, and oil into balms, pomade and perfumes. Tinned meats, bottled drinks, drugs and cosmetics are all some types of improvised provisions intended for the nourishment of the body.

In the next subheading, under Effects, much more will be discussed on improvised provisions.

EFFECTS OF THESE MACHINE-MADE MATERIALS

(a) Textiles:

The machine-made materials referred to in the preceding pages have had far-reaching effects on the lives and fortunes of the people in the country as a whole.

The abundance of textiles and goods manufactured from them have eased considerably the problem of clothing for both young and old, rich and poor. There are suitable materials of clothing for all weather and seasons, and coupled with the facilities for regular change and use of clean apparel the health and bodily outlook of the people have substantially

NEW TECHNIQUES OF DOING THE HAIR.
(The TURBAN and the Latest Hairdo.)

(9.30)



Oldest headkerchief style



Modern headkerchief style



Another turban style



OUT FOR A WALK IN THE TOWN



Modern turban fashion



Hair-do in vogue



Hair worn in curls



Indian hair style



Most modern hair-do



A healthy crop of hair

improved, especially in the big towns where the materials are cheaper and more easily accessible than in the rural areas.

It has been noticed that a great proportion of the children in the villages who go about without sufficient or in dirty and scanty clothing generally look emaciated, weak and become more susceptible to skin diseases such as sores, yaws, scabies and measles than their contemporaries who regularly put on clean and adequate clothing.

To match their clothing women in the big towns have developed different skills of doing their hair up into various styles and fashions hitherto unknown in the country. Turbans and Scarfs which are now popularly in vogue in Accra, Cape Coast and other large towns are found to be economical, fashionable and to relieve the business woman from the constant use of a hat. They are claimed to be comfortable in wear and also to be able to resist the force of the wind.

(6) Hardware:

The most outstanding effect that hardwares have had on the lives of the people lies largely in their use for building and constructional purposes as well as for the provision of domestic utensils.

Steel rods are used for fortifying and strengthening the walls and floors of buildings, to make them durable and capable of extension and supporting additional weight such as the mighty buildings of the Swanmill and the Accra Hotel each of which consists of five storeys and several rooms and apartments.

In the large towns, apart from tiles and

cement, corrugated iron sheet and zinc are widely used for roofing purposes instead of the ancient thatch or bamboo, and the practise is spreading fast into the rural areas, rendering buildings more secure, elegant, comfortable and hygienic to live in.

The use of manufactured utensils such as enamel and aluminium for cooking etc saves considerably the housewife's time and energy, and the widespread use of crockery and cutlery for eating etc has gone greatly to reduce the dangers of food-contamination and its allied incidence of infections and diseases. In the big towns some parents train their children to use cutlery, and not the hand, when eating, and in some of the villages such as Fosu and Fomena some parents have started inculcating the habit of eating, at least with the spoon, both in themselves and their children.

Other manufactured utensils which come under hardware, providing other domestic comforts than culinary, are conduits, lighting equipment, ceiling and desk fans, Atlas lamps, and fluorescent tubes, as well as baths and water-closets. These are found in some of the advanced schools and colleges, and houses of the wealthy in Accra, Sekondi-Takoradi and Kumasi.

(c) Earthenware:

The spreading use of crockery etc., and the great care required in their handling, cleaning and preservation have created a healthy and hygienic atmosphere in the home, alien to the olden days of the use of clay-pots and other locally produced utensils; and those who handle

and clean them have grown to acquire appropriate techniques, and a habit of cleanliness, carefulness and a sense of duty. In such homes the children are observed to be punctual and smart at their housework and also at school. An investigation in a couple of schools at Accra and Cape Coast has revealed the fact that children coming from such homes and used to the handling of plates etc and services in connection with them, are generally found to be brighter, cleverer and smarter in computation and expression than those from other homes.

The era of imported utensils has created a growing incentive for improved techniques and better quality of production in local pottery industry. Some promising artisans who have recently returned from the United Kingdom on Government Scholarship have succeeded in producing coolers, cups and saucers which compare favourably in finish and quality with the imported ones. The cooler sells for 6/- each and a cup and saucer 2/6² on the market at Nsawam.

One of the most important industries established recently in Accra in the interest of buildings is the Roofing Tiles Factory with its head offices at Tema. The tiles are said to be hardy and more resistant to the ravages of the weather than corrugated iron sheets, and can last for about sixty years before beginning to show any signs of deterioration. The factory provides employment for some hundreds of Africans some of whom have been taught special skills for handling machinery and technical processes. The factory is said to be able to produce about 15,000 tiles in a day.

The elementary schools in the country seem to have caught the spirit of the changing times, and much more emphasis is being placed now-a-days in pottery work and other Arts and crafts subjects.

To encourage their efforts the Education Department regularly organise Arts and crafts exhibitions for the local schools during which prizes are awarded for the best exhibits.

(d) Furniture:

The high standard of perfection which has been attained by most of the furniture-makers of the country, and especially in the commercially advancing towns, is largely attributable to the use of mechanical tools and appliances, as has already been noted elsewhere in this work, and apart from chairs, couches, tables and cupboards some of the other articles produced range from the simple picture frame to the elaborately finished wardrobe. A private factory near James Town in Accra specialises in the making of spring-cushioned chairs and upholstery.

The use of these modern types of furniture has contributed comprehensively to the comfort and happiness in many homes. Most workmen, now-a-days, find ease and enjoyment after the day's toil, relaxing in their easy-chairs reading the day's paper or listening in to the radio, instead of visiting the public bars or loafing aimlessly about.

Perhaps, in no other place are the effects and benefits of these technological developments, including the use of furniture, more in evidence and enjoyed than in



ARTS AND CRAFTS,
TAMALE SENIOR SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

18.

1.

Pottery-making
in the Northern
Schools.



2.

Weaving in
the South.



Learning the potter's art.



Examining for flaws before applying glazing touches.

the class room where desks, forms, tables, chairs, cupboards, blackboards, mathematical sets, book-cases, shelves etc are found in adequate and elegant supply such as is common in all the good schools of the country. In such schools the atmosphere is generally wholesome and conducive to progressive studies.

Many of the most conservative elements of the country, including some chiefs, have now found it beneficial to replace the old, crude, ancestral pieces of furniture with modern ones, as a sign of progress and good living.

The Gold Coast Government, on its part, is doing its best to encourage progress on the field of crafts and furniture-making by establishing factories and technical schools and giving out loans and subsidies to deserving individuals and companies.

It has been recently announced that the country will be represented at the International Handicrafts and Hobbies Exhibition opening in London in September this year.

(e) Leather:

In all the large towns the use of leather hand bags for shopping and local functions, and leather pouches for keeping money is a regular feature, and the portmanteau has proved a great boon to travellers and holiday-makers.

Football is become one of the most popular sources of games and pastimes in the country, and owing to improved techniques in the game the country was recently able to register a smashing defeat of 7 goals to nil

(J-33)

GAMES IN SCHOOLS

In the girls' secondary schools . . . hockey and netball are the favourite games. Netball at Wesley College, Kumasi, which is attended by boys and girls.



The football is used in playing net-ball.



Students of the University College playing hockey.

against her Nigerian opponents.

Leather provides the gloves for the sport of boxing which has produced for the country such internationally-famed boxers as Roy Ankrab who only recently lost his Empire Heavy weight title, and Attie Blotey who is, at the moment, aspiring after the Empire Featherweight Championship.

Through the games of football and basketball etc the physical and mental development of the young children are largely catered for, and at the same time a great check, thereby, is put on the incidence of Juvenile Delinquency and Child Waywardness.

Football and bladder, ranging in price from 18/- to £1. 15/-, and tennis balls from 6^d to 1/6^d each, are sold in the principal stores in both the small and big towns.

(f) Provisions:

Manufactured and imported foods have enabled people, especially business men, to travel far and stay away for long, and the problem of food in general, has been considerably solved by the free circulation and easy access to tinned and bottled provisions. The health of patients in homes and hospitals has often times been restored to normal by sticking strictly to prescribed diet on imported foods such as ideal milk, cornflour and ovaltine, and many babies in clinics and homes have been known to have survived by the use of imported baby-foods such as Glaxo and ideal milk, thus reducing the high percentage of infant mortality which still exists in the country.

ADVERTISEMENT DEVICE

(J. 34)

Another
Royal Baby

"Yes, of course I am a King," says bonny Akinkunmi Taylor of Enugu — "surely you can see my crown! (bother this wind!) My Kingdom? — why, the Land of Health and Happiness. My subjects? — my adoring father and mother and everybody else in the house.

"Yes, I was fed on Cow & Gate all right—but I do wish they would hurry up with it."



COW & GATE MILK FOOD
The FOOD of ROYAL BABIES

The Cow & Gate Ideal milk
is used by many mothers for feeding
their babies.

(J. 35)

TWO OF THE TRIPLETS



These robust and healthy-looking babies
 were weaned on Cow+Gate ideal milk and
 other imported baby-foods.

Some triplets, taken recently by the mother to greet the Prime Minister in his office during the happy period of the celebration of their first birthday, impressed him greatly with their healthy and robust appearance. Upon enquiry, the mother informed him that for their weaning they had been fed mainly on Glaxo, Cornflour and Cow and Gate ideal milk.

Apart from hospital treatment the use of patent medicines for the cure of diverse diseases and ailments is gaining foothold in many parts of the country, but especially in the large towns. Some of the most popular are Castor oil as laxative, Phensic as cure for headache and dizziness, Sloans Liniment as pain-Killer, Elixer as anti-biliousness, Atwood Bitters as cure for jaundice, and Quinine as anti-Malaria.

All the good schools and many homes in the areas I visited keep private dispensary boxes for the treatment of accidents and petty ailments. Some of the things they keep are iodine, detul, milton, Quinine tablets, mentholatum, Pottasium permanganate, cotton wool, lint and bandages.

The general efficacy of some of these patent medicines has been effective in dispelling much of the fears and superstitious beliefs which used to be wantonly attached to certain diseases and ailments, and saved many from the clutches and wiles of the native witch doctor or medicine-man.

At Josu the story was told me of a native physician who used to mix his herbal concoctions with M & B, Wine and Atwood Bitters without the knowledge of his clients. His dangerous practice was only discovered and

revealed at the Cape Coast hospital when the doctor had called for and analysed the dregs of the preparation which he had administered to a dying patient who had been rushed down from Fosu to the hospital.

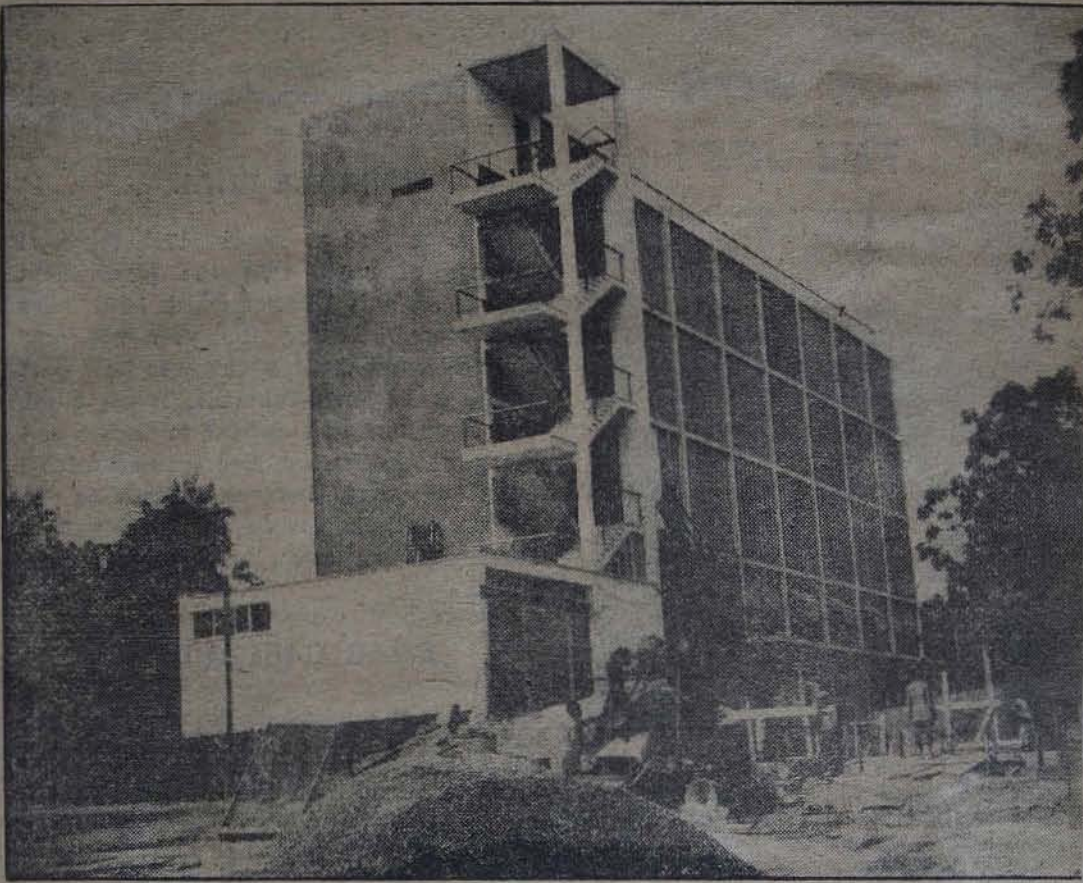
Some unlicensed people also sometimes administer dangerous injections to sick men. A recent case involved a quack doctor in Accra who, after causing the death of an Hausa patient by administering to him some private injection, committed suicide when the law found him out.

There are other unscrupulous charlatans who also go about the villages selling all types of patent medicines indiscriminately and at highly black-market prices to the poor ignorant villagers. A case is known, in which a bottle of phenic which is usually sold for 1/6^d in all the principal stores, was disposed of by one of these hawkers for 7/6^d, claiming that it was an "all-cure" medicine.

(9) Cosmetics:

The use of Cosmetics as make-ups is become very popular with many women especially in the large towns such as Accra and Sekondi-Takoradi. Some of the preparations include Pomade, Oil, Lavender, Powder and Lipstick. It is a common sight in these days to see some of the women make masques of their faces by daubing them profusely with a sort of sepia-coloured powder called Pancake, while some of them often smell rather too strongly of perfume. The few, however, who have mastered the right technique for using these preparations do often present elegant

(J. 36) THE I.D.C. BUILDING.



PICTURED above is the building of the Industrial Development Corporation in Accra. The I.D.C. which is a statutory body was established primarily to encourage and promote African industry.

It has advanced loans to some of the Gold Coast artisans who were granted Government scholarships to the United Kingdom, to enable them to set up their business in the Gold Coast.

(9.37)

THE ACCRA HOTEL



ABOVE: A side view of the £750,000 twice-christened Accra Hotel (~~see page 149~~)



A MODEL of the Accra Hotel. Work on the building goes on day and night.

CHAP. 3

and admirable appearance.

Another popular make-up is the use of dye for making grey hairs temporarily dark in colour. This artifice is resorted to by both men and women in some of the towns and villages.

CHAP. 3EFFECTS OF MACHINE-PRODUCED APPLIANCES AND TOOLS

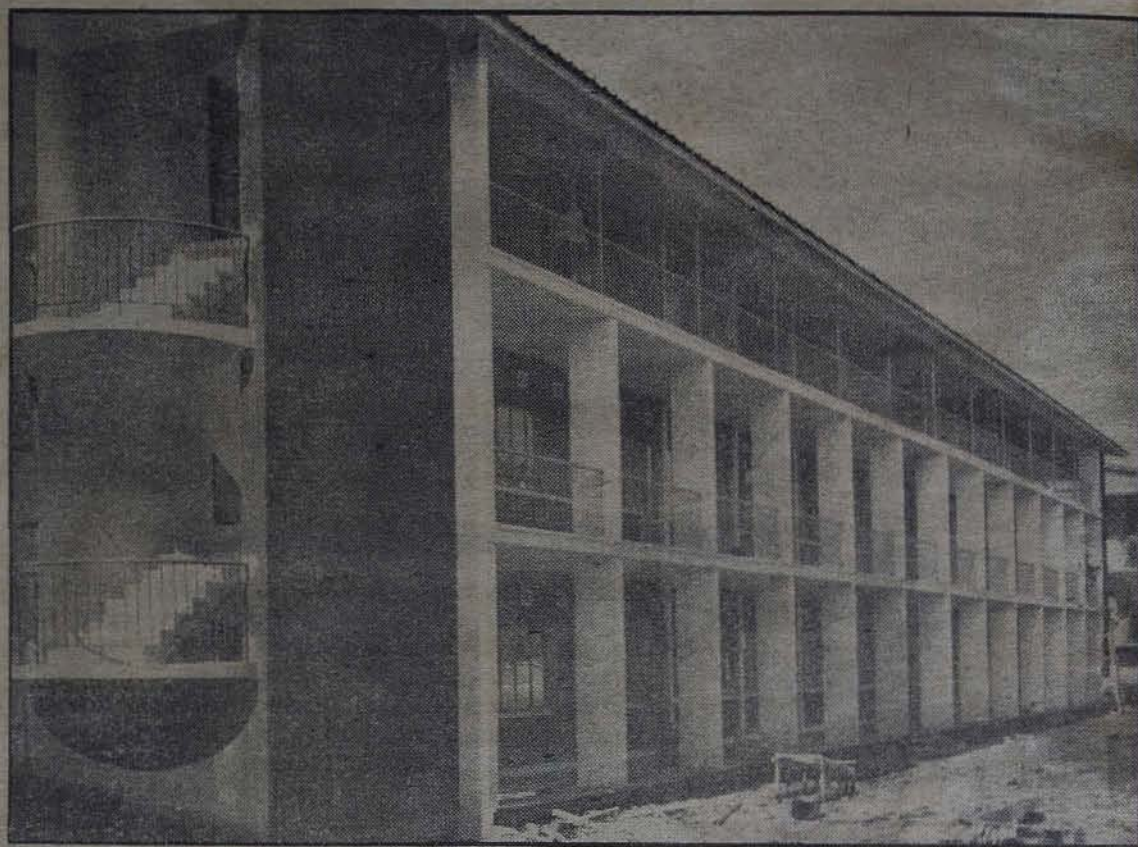
One of the most important facts revealed by the present survey is the very great extent to which the development and progress of the country in many essential aspects have been furthered through the importation and technical application of machine-produced appliances and tools for the creation of things and establishment of industries.

(a) Buildings:

Housing, which poses one of the biggest problems in the country, notably in the commercial towns, is being steadily and satisfactorily dealt with through the use of imported materials, tools and appliances which include cement, iron and steel rods, asbestos and corrugated iron sheets, felt, water pumps, concrete-mixing and brick-moulding machines, lime, distemper, and paint, as well as ploughs, tractors and bull-dozers for clearing and preparing of site.

In the commercial and industrial towns gigantic buildings for firms, factories and industries are daily springing up — the Swamill, the Bank of the Gold Coast and the Accra Hotel being specimens of Gold Coast Skyscrapers, and the Kumasi hospital and the buildings of the University College of the Gold Coast as examples of modern architectural masterpieces.

(9. 38) *THE NEW SECRETARIAL BLOCK.*

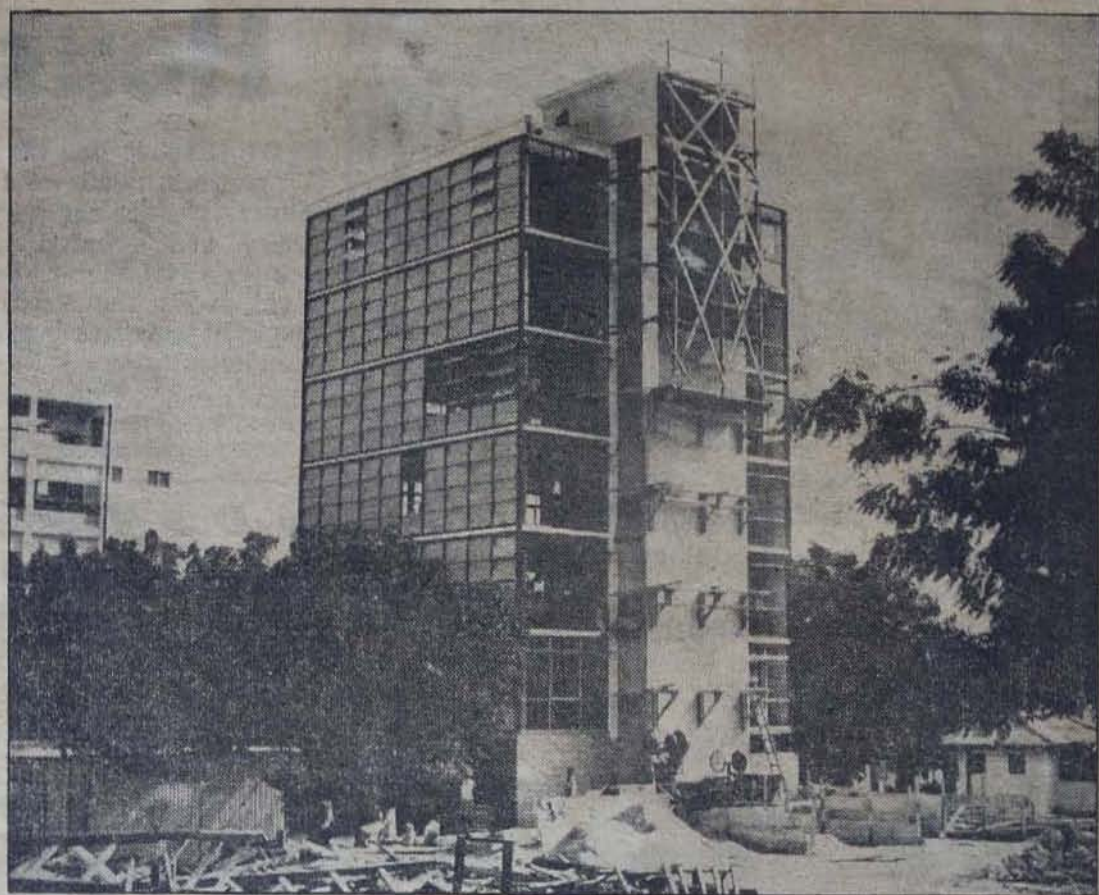


* * * *

This Secretarial Building and many other development projects when completed will play a vital role in the development and prosperity of the Gold Coast.

* * * *

(9.39) THE GOLD COAST BANK



**THE BANK
FOR THE
FARMERS**

Buildings in the rural areas are being affected correspondingly, and at Mtabubu some buildings, including the School, U.A.C. and the chiefs' house, boast of distempered walls and roofings of iron sheets.

To meet the needs of the increasing populations of the commercial towns the Government has provided some Estate Houses in such places as Accra, Cape Coast, Sekondi-Takoradi, and Kumasi, and more are still being constructed.

The use of mechanical tools and appliances has enabled workmen to acquire the necessary techniques in handling them, and improved skill in the erection of buildings and the making of furniture etc.

Many Government and private schools have sprung up in the Municipal towns which give instructions in draughtsmanship, carpentry, masonry and other technical subjects. A boat-building and Furniture-making factories have been established by the Industrial Development Corporation, and private contractors and builders have banded themselves into Unions. All these things have been rendered practicable through the introduction and use of machine-produced tools and appliances.

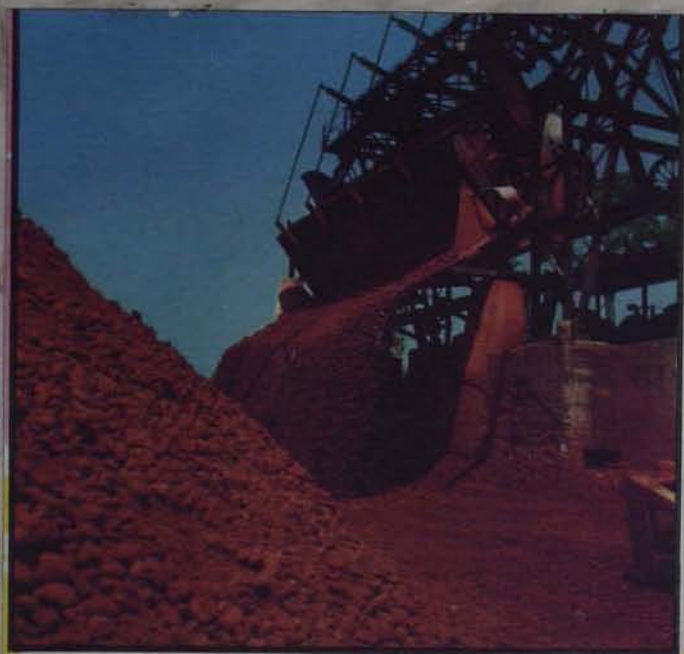
(6) Mining:

Mining is one of the most important and revenue-producing industries in the country, for the operation of which the Chamber of mines employ more than 37,000 workmen and about 617 African diamond prospectors employ a labour force of about 12,000 hands. Gold is mined in Obuasi (one of the places visited), Akotia and Nangodi in the North, diamond in Kibi, Manganese in Nsuta, and bauxite in the Sefwi-Wiaoso district.

(1.40) MINING OF BAUXITE

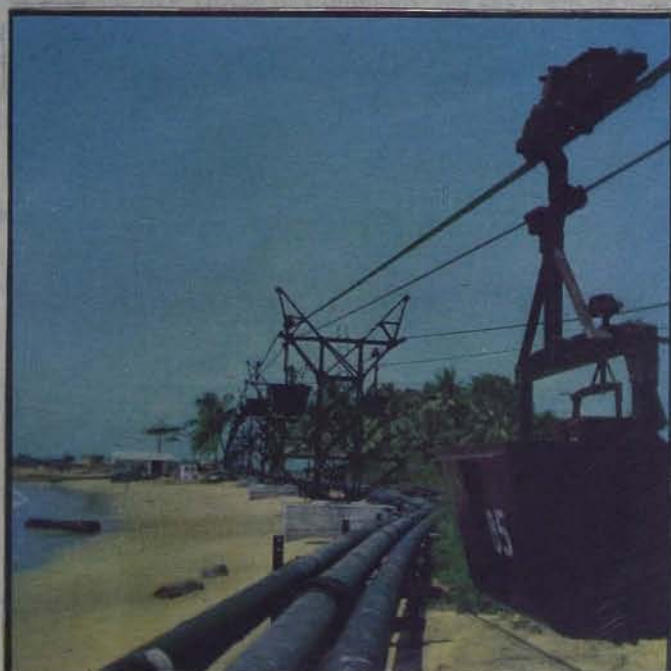
(148)

a.



Heavy and powerful machines are used for all mining operations conducted by the Chamber of Mines.

b.

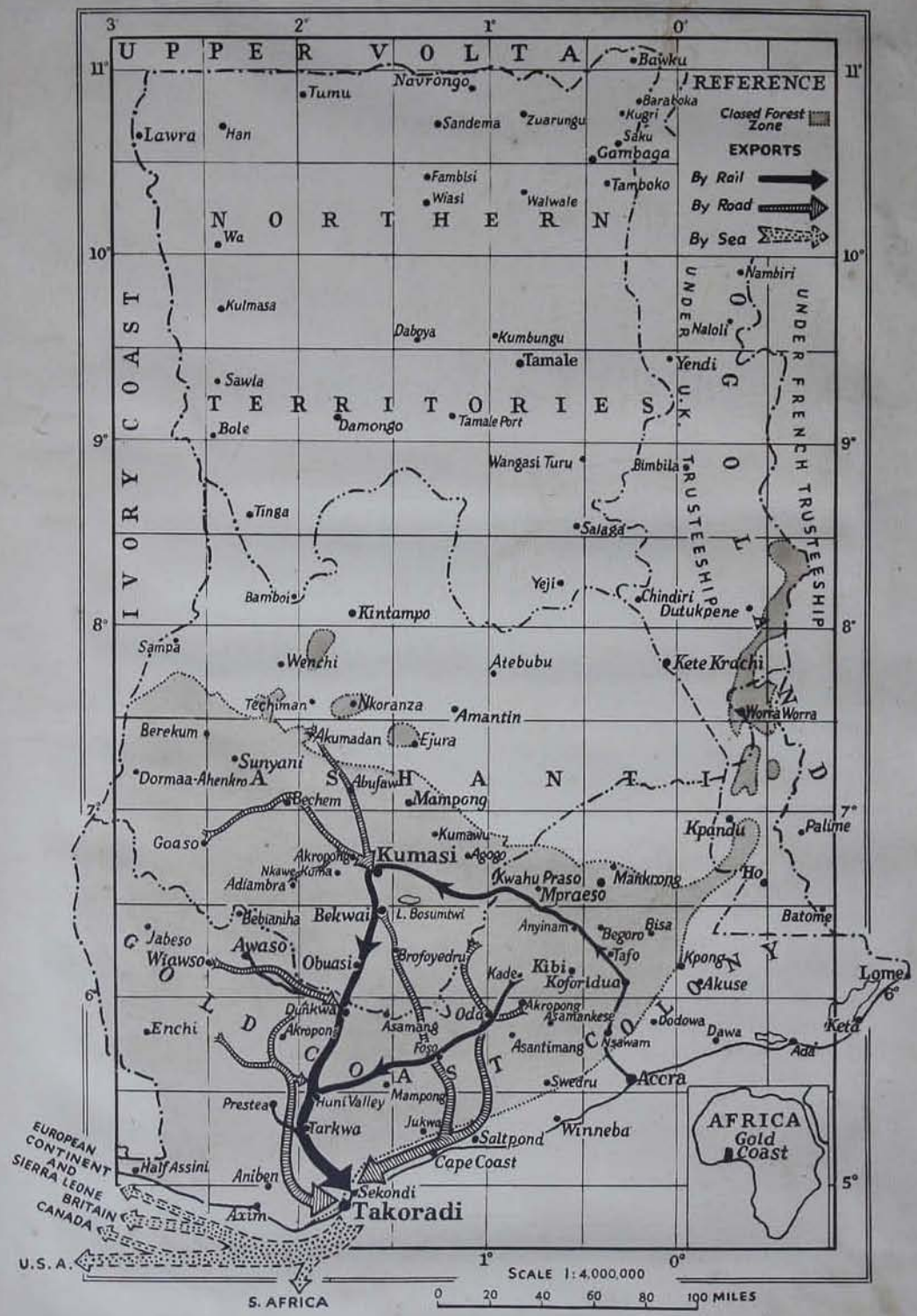


The ore from the pits ~~where~~ is conveyed by means of electrically-operated trucks or buckets as seen in the above picture.

(9.41)

(04.2)

GOLD COAST FORESTS AND TIMBER TRADE EXPORTS



Work on these mines is almost entirely conducted by means of machines and mechanical tools and appliances — pickaxes and shovels for digging, iron trays for carrying, cages for conveyance to and from the pits, trucks for transport, plants for assaying, and in fact mechanical gadgets and contraptions for almost everything else in the mines.

Proceeds from the mines have, generally, been encouraging: Shareholders have been known often to realise handsome dividends and the Government to have received some thousands of pounds by way of taxation. According to latest statistics available production and export figures for European-owned mines for the year 1954 are as follows:—

Gold: 700,000 fine ounces valued at £9,507,000.

Diamond: 2,000,000 carats valued at £4,089,000.

Manganese: 450,000 tons valued at £5,138,000 and

Bauxite: 150,000 tons valued at £188,000.

(C) Timber:

The next industry of growing importance, and which thrives through the use of machines and machine-produced appliances and tools, is timber.

For this industry a total of 13,628 square miles of forest land are available apart from a further 2,372 square miles set aside as reserves.

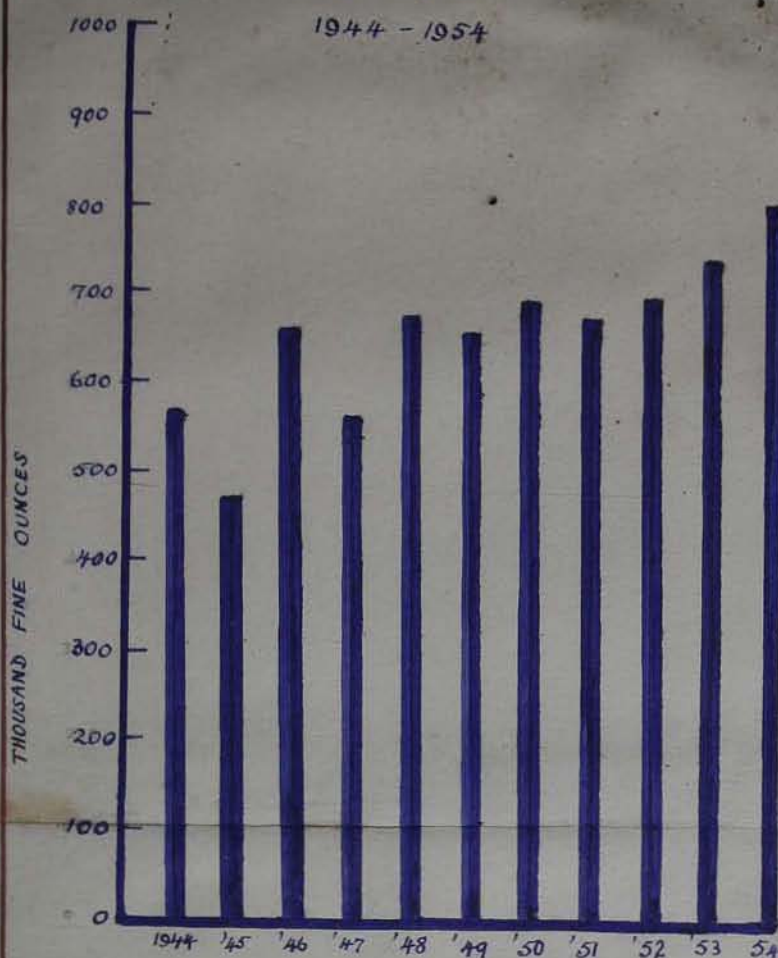
Some of the principal species felled as timber are African mahogany, Cedar (Utile), Sapale, Awoodire, Wawa (Obeche), Ofram (Afara), Emeri (Idigbo), Odum (Iroko), Baku (Makore), Kaku (EKKI), Danta (Dant), Dahoma and Esia.

Felling is done by using the axe, hauling by caterpillars, crosscutting by saws, peeling by hoes, loading by winch and

(2.42)

GOLD EXPORTS

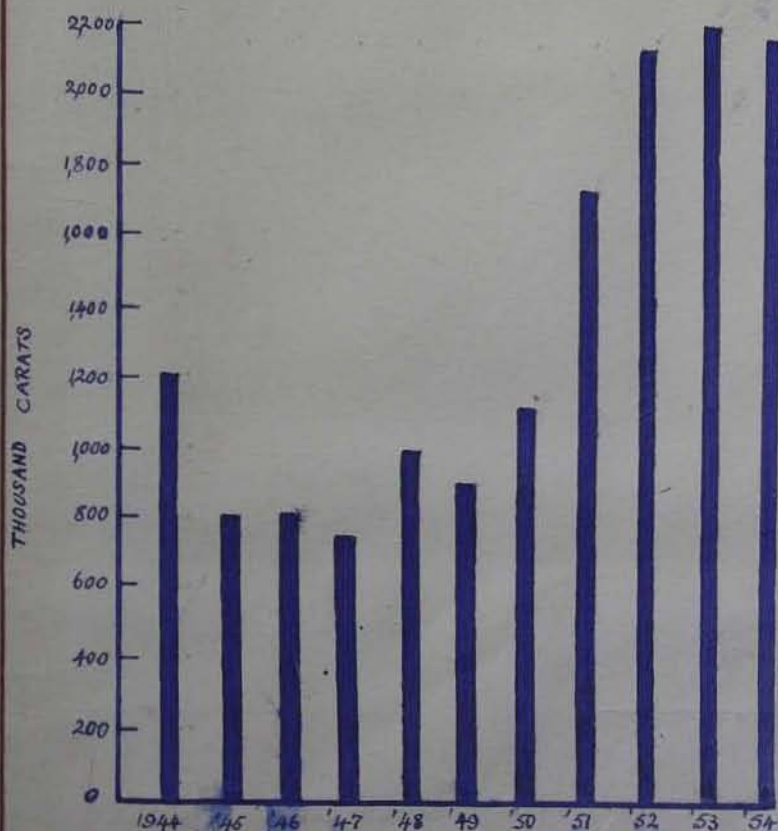
1944 - 1954



These graphs show tendency of steady increase in output over the years.

DIAMOND EXPORTS

1944 - 1954



2.

(3.43)

THE TIMBER INDUSTRY.



MECHANISING THE TIMBER INDUSTRY



THE CAPE COAST FISHING CANOES ARE MADE FROM "WAWA" WOOD

monkey-jacks and crane, transport to Takoradi or Accra by trucks, and export to oversea markets by ships.

The Government statistics for 1954 show that 12,000,000 cubic feet of logs and 17,000,000 cubic feet of sawn timber were exported from the country, fetching a total sum of £6,680,000.

Some of the localities studied where timber thrives are Berekue in Asin, Fomena in Adansi and Ahafo in Ashanti; and in these places alone there are over 30 timber contractors and 3000 labourers engaged in the industry. Some of the well-known and most progressive Timber firms and Contractors in the country, at present are — for the Europeans — Messrs Bartholomew and Co., R.T. Briscoe and Co., Box Long and Co., and the Plywood company at Samreboi; and, for the Africans — Messrs George Grant and Co. of Axim, J.F. Davis of Asin and Adansi, Nyantakyi of Ashanti, and A.E. Senchory of Akim.

(d) The I.D.C.

The Industrial Development Corporation has its headquarters at Accra. Much of the progress being made by this Department has been largely dependent upon the use of machines and machine-made appliances and tools: in its report issued in December 1955 it is stated, among other things, that with the installation of new machinery at the NKawKaw Sawmills (I.D.C.) Limited, there was a consequent increase in output and general efficiency. Production of sawn timber rose from about 4,000 cubic feet per month in April the previous year to nearly 18,000 cubic feet per month in February 1955, and that it was further confidently expected that the monthly output of sawn timber would increase to between 20,000 and 25,000 cubic feet with the installation of

a Gantry crane.

A significant feature of the success achieved by the I.D.C. is its match manufacturing industry which was able to produce and sell 7,000 hand-made boxes of matches in the local markets during the year under review. The match-splints and box-veneer were made from two species of local timber. The report continues: "It can be confidently stated, that these experiments can be regarded as practically conclusive, and should pave the way for the establishment of a fully automatic plant to manufacture matches from Gold Coast timbers in the not too distant future."

An oil refining plant, described as a highly efficient processing unit, operating under the Crystal Oil Mills, Ltd, one of the associated companies of the Corporation, is said to have a maximum output capacity of 90 tons of various oils per month. This company is, at the same time, considering methods of bottling, carton-packing and bulk supplies in due course.

The Waraba Bakeries Ltd, of which mention has already been made, in previous pages of this work, has had a good public response and been able to effect appreciable sales of high quality bread and cake as result of the installation of oil-fired oven and other items of mechanical equipment.

Other subsidiary and associated companies such as the Gold Coast Brick and Tile (I.D.C.) Ltd, and the I.D.C. Workshops Ltd, are also reported to have made steady progress through the use of machinery etc., and plans are afoot to train a large labour force to operate numerous mechanical processes and occupy supervisory posts in the Brick and Tile Factory.

THE EFFECT OF THE DEVELOPING TECHNOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT

Finally, through the aid of machines and machine-made appliances and tools the I.D.C. has been able to establish a Tobacco industry under the Gold Coast cigar company (I.D.C.) Ltd which is, at the moment, trying to establish the same industrial undertakings in more places of the country other than the south. Other industries to which a fillip has been given simultaneously include Tailoring, cabinet-making, Pottery, Fish-canning at the Osu Fisheries, and Motor-boat Building at Sekondi.

A report of the Fisheries Dept for the year 1954-1955 which is recently out gives some idea of the work and success of the nine Kerosene-engined 15 H.P. motor-driven craft which ply between the coasts of Shama and Dixcove.

The motor surf boats now cost £1800 each, and are made available to fishermen at the initial payment of a £450 deposit with undertaking to pay the balance over a period of four years.

Each boat is manned by a crew of six and a mechanic; and a special scheme for training and teaching the fishermen how to work the craft and use new methods of fishing has been established.

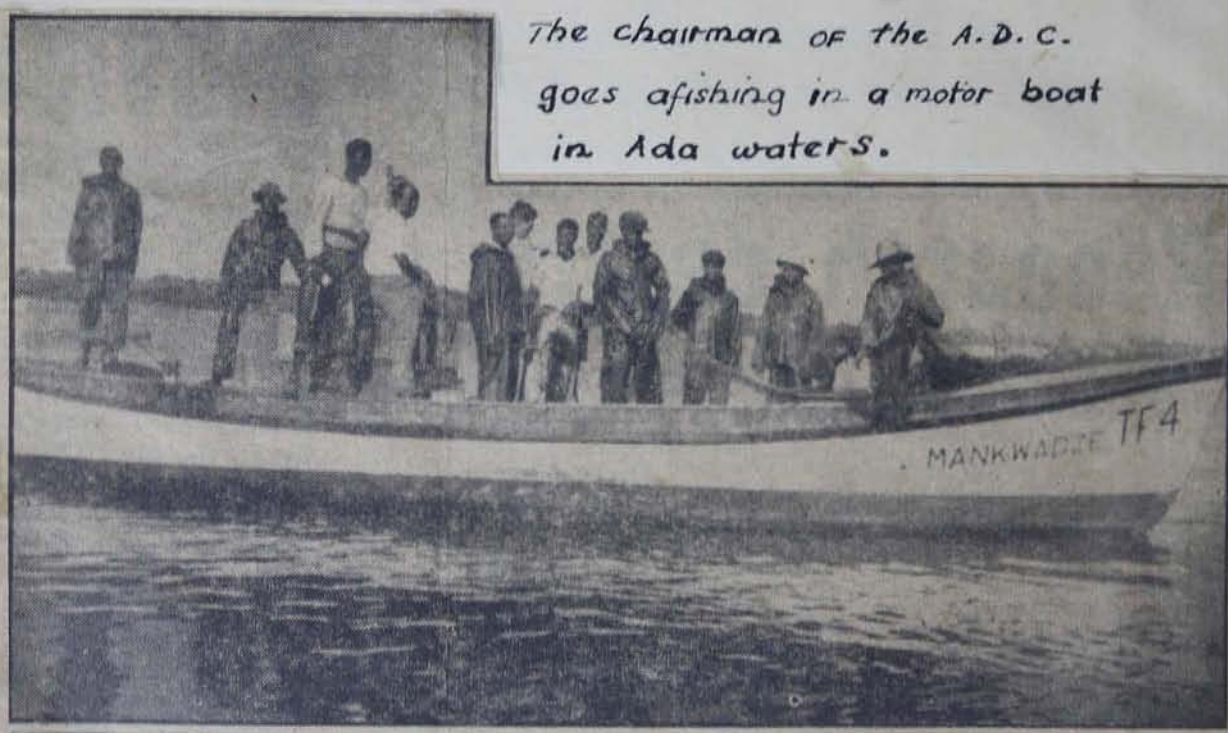
The most important new technique which is taught is the use of an "Otter trawl" consisting of a net ~~shaped~~ in the form of a bag which is dragged along the floor of the sea catching such fish as Cassava, rays, spade fish, sole, lobsters, and crawfish which live at the bottom of the sea.

As fish can be caught all the year round by this method of trawling, great benefit has thereby been realised by fishermen who, hitherto, had to rely for their main source of income on a short herring season which, usually, lasts

(9.44)

MECHANISING THE FISHING INDUSTRY

a.



There has been considerable increase in the catch of fish by the use of these motor boats.

only from about June to September. Motor craft can also be used for catching herring, and it is fortunate that this occasion coincides with the time of the year when trawling is least profitable.

According to the report the weight of the catches of fish obtained by trawling with the nine privately-owned motor craft in the year 1954-1955 was, on the average, 22 tons of fish each, a remarkable amount, compared with the catches of canoes which probably average no more than 7 tons per annum. This fish, consequently sold in the markets of Takoradi and Sekondi at an average price of 1.6^d per pound, realised for each craft an average yearly earnings of £3,700 which amply covers cost of running, repairs, renewals to gear and tackle, and on top gives a return on capital of more than 100 per cent per annum.

Owing to the large amount of fish caught by the use of these craft, considerable reduction in price occurred, making it possible for consumers to buy for 1.6^d a lb. of fish which used to be sold for 2.6^d.

A circumstance which restricts the use of these craft is that as they cannot be brought through the heavy surf in the same way as canoes, they must be anchored in a harbour or sheltered place where the water is calm.

It is considered possible to use some of the lagoons along the coast for this purpose but, before this can be done, open channels between the sea and the lagoons, must first be cleared.

Meanwhile, another type of motor vessel, hoped to be made capable of coming right up to the beach is being developed by the Fisheries Dept.

Introduction of more revolutionary changes into the fishing industry during course of the year is anticipated, when two large 53 feet motor vessels with 88 H.P. engine, equipped with a refrigerating plant and capable of staying at sea for a week or more if necessary, will commence fishing from the waters of Tema. When this is effected a considerable reduction in the price of fish will be possible as the inevitable outcome of the regular and increased catches, and there would be an appreciable reduction in the volume of importation of fish preparations, which in 1954 alone stood at 10,500 tons, and was valued at the phenomenal cost of nearly £2,000,000.

Through the use of machine-made appliances and tools such as pruners, sprayers and fermenting boxes both the methods for production and the quality of cocoa have considerably improved. To check the spread of the swollen shoot diseases the system of cutting out and replanting is being widely embraced and vigorously pursued by many cocoa farmers through the direction and assistance of Agriculture Officers. In a quarterly report on cocoa disease Control and Rehabilitation Measures just issued by the Ministry of Agriculture it is revealed that during the quarter period between September and December 1955, 2,975,319 cocoa trees were removed as a result of 864 outbreaks of Swollen Shoot discovered in all the regions of the country.

At the West Africa Cocoa Research Institute (W.A.C.R.I.) where experiments and scientific research are conducted into the causes, prevention and cure

(9.45)

RESEARCH AT W.A.C.R.I.

THE CONTROL OF INSECT PESTS

(24.2)



The W.A.C.R.I. regularly conduct research in connection with Cocoa and other plant diseases, and the control of insect pests.

I.R.O.A.M. TO HORABZEF

(24.2)

(9.46) THE CONTROL OF INSECT PESTS.



Capsid bugs (Akate) do much damage to cocoa trees of all ages and sometimes prevent the establishment of young cocoa farms. By painting cocoa seedlings twice yearly with an insecticidal preparation called "Kumakate" (Kill capsid bug) much of the damage can be prevented.

of cocoa and other plant diseases as well as the control and extermination of insect pests, various kinds of apparatus and tools are used both in the laboratories and on the fields - There are Microscopes, Test tubes, balances and weights, crucibles, stoves, scissors etc. for use in the laboratory, and Tractors, Bulldozers, Ploughs, diggers etc. for field work.

Examples of diseases being combated against are the Swollen Shoot, Capsid damage, Leaf rust and Black pod.

Various methods are being practised for the control of pests. These include biological control, mechanical control, control by cultural methods, and chemical control.

Other methods are by means of the introduction and breeding of "Beneficial Insects" such as parasites, predators and ants.

On the chemical side "Kumakete" is used. Kumakete is an insecticide preparation which contains 20 to 25 per cent D.D.T. in oil which mixes readily with water. It can be used as spray, or with brush or swab for daubing the woody parts of the plant. For the control of capsids on young cocoa trees the solution is 2 to 2.5 per cent D.D.T. To make this solution the D.D.T. is dissolved in one cigarette tin of the oil and mixed with nine cigarette tins of water. The milky product is then thoroughly stirred and made ready for use.

A new bridge is opened...



... and they turn out to see what the great day has in store for them by way of entertainment. To them the opening means smoother and safer travelling on that stretch of high-road and they look on excitedly at the first vehicle which took a test of the solidarity of the bridge. **SUSPENSE!** — and it is across; the much talked-of bridge is open at last, and safe to be used. That happened at Bunso.



With a grant-in-aid from the Government, the Tengu District Council has embarked upon a number of development projects in order to make the district one of the most progressive in the country. As a first step the council is concentrating on the opening of feeder and trunk roads to facilitate trade. The picture shows employees of the council building a bridge on a pond near the Dabala-Adutor Junction.



VOLUNTARY WORKERS at work on a new road.

New motor roads and bridges are being constructed in many parts of the country to facilitate food production and other industries, and mechanical means of transport and communication.

CHAP. 4

INCREASING MECHANICAL TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION.

In no aspect, perhaps, are the effects, influence and benefits of the technological developments that have taken place in the country within the last few years felt more than on the field of Mechanical Transport and Communication. Before the present era travelling and communication were effected mainly by means of the foot. In few cases messages and warnings were transmitted by means of the horn, drumming or bonfire. Carriage and transport of articles was chiefly by head, and in a few instances by means of river-canoes and beasts of burden. Journeys to distant places, therefore, invariably were tedious and protracted in duration. Conveyance of commodities from place to place was slow and irksome, and trade and commerce were limited in their scope and spheres. Those were the dark days of the country when a journey from the coast to Ashanti and vice versa was not only hazardous but also calculated in a matter of weeks. Today, by means of machines persons and goods flit from place to place within the shortest possible time, and communications are immensely speeded up. Today, for example, a train from Accra to Kumasi, halting at various stations on the way, does the journey of about 180 miles within 8 and 10 hours, a car within 5 and 6 hours, and an aircraft in less than an hour. Letters and other forms of communication are speedily transmitted either by post, by sea or air, phone, wire or cable between distant places such as London and the Gold Coast. It can be safely surmised that the country owes a great deal of its economic, social and Educational development and progress to the use and influence of mechanical means of transport and communication.

Through the aid of machines and mechanical

TRANSPORT BY RAIL (2.48)

(9.48) THE TELEPHONE AS A MEANS OF COMMUNICATION



The use of the telephone as means of speedy and direct communication is growing popular in the urban and commercial towns.

187 121

(9.49) TRANSPORT BY RAIL.



TRAIN LOADING

For the transport of heavy stock, timber and other commercial commodities the railway truck is an invaluable asset to the country.

appliances and tools hundreds of miles of railway lines and thousands of miles of motorable roads have been constructed linking up most of the principal towns and areas of the country, providing increasing facilities for the development of trade, commerce, industries and educational pursuits. The conveyance of the necessary stock, machinery, tools, implements and personnel for exploitation and running of industries is rendered easy by means of rail and road transport.

The availability of mechanical means of transport and communication has greatly encouraged farming and production of both food and commercial crops, and raised standards of living and reduced costs through easy distribution. The Takoradi harbour and the other ports of the country conduct heavy import and export business, employing thousands of skilled and unskilled workmen. The Accra port alone engages about 1950 boatmen.

Roads, bridges, culverts and railways continue to be built in many parts of the country.

(a) The Achiasi-Kotoku Railway line:

The latest railway line opened in the country is the Achiasi-Kotoku railway. Roads and railways have always followed and contributed much to the development of industries: After deciding in 1895 the Gold Coast Government commenced in 1898 and completed in 1901 the construction of a railway line from Sekondi to Tarkwa as the result of the discovery of large deposits of gold in the Tarkwa and Aboso district, and its attempted mining in 1880. Likewise the construction of the Eastern railway line which reached Nsawam in 1910 was prompted by the existence and development of the Cocoa industry in the

Densu valley by the Akwapims. Similarly the decision of the Government to explore the possibilities of the Volta River project and the need to construct a harbour at Tema necessitated the construction of the Achiasi-Kotoku railway line.

As the existing Accra-Takoradi motor road and the Accra-Kumasi rail were found unequal to the task of carting the large quantity of heavy machinery and other equipment that would be required for the construction of the new harbour, it became necessary first to construct the Winneba-Accra coastal road and the 16 mile Achimota-junction rail line to serve the purpose.

The Achiasi-Kotoku line which is about 51 miles long has shortened the overall distance between Takoradi and Accra by 165 miles. It provides a direct link between the Eastern and Western regions of the country and eliminates the trouble and inconvenience of a two-days' journey by rail between Accra and Takoradi on either way.

The line was constructed within two and a half years at a cost of a little under £4,000,000 out of which £500,000 was contributed by the U.S. Government.

The work was done by Messrs Taylor Woodrow (West Africa) Ltd by using heavy earth-moving machinery and other mechanical appliances and tools, and the employment of African and European technicians drawn from Tema and Takoradi.

Akrozo, a nearby town, is provided with an extra line with a dead end for loading. There are a number of culverts and eight bridges, with the seven 40-foot-spans-Ayensu bridge as the longest, followed by the three 40 foot-spans-bridge of the Densu river. The rest are single span bridges.

The Achiasi-Kotoku railway line is envisaged to be a great asset to the country's economy

and development: the area is rich in timber being operated upon by contractors whose original problem was the difficulty of extraction by means of motor trucks; and as the line passes through one of the richest cocoa-producing areas of the country, incentive to further cultivation of cocoa has already become evident.

More villages, from which the contractors recruit the bulk of their labourers, are springing up, and new vistas for the development of agriculture, trade, education, social and cultural amenities have been opened up.

The line, which has the virtue of either passing through or flanking seven different states, offers very many new opportunities for progress and development; and travelling by fast modern blue trains passengers will be able to journey between Accra and Takoradi by night, transact necessary business and return the following night without interrupting their working hours.

(6) Aircraft:

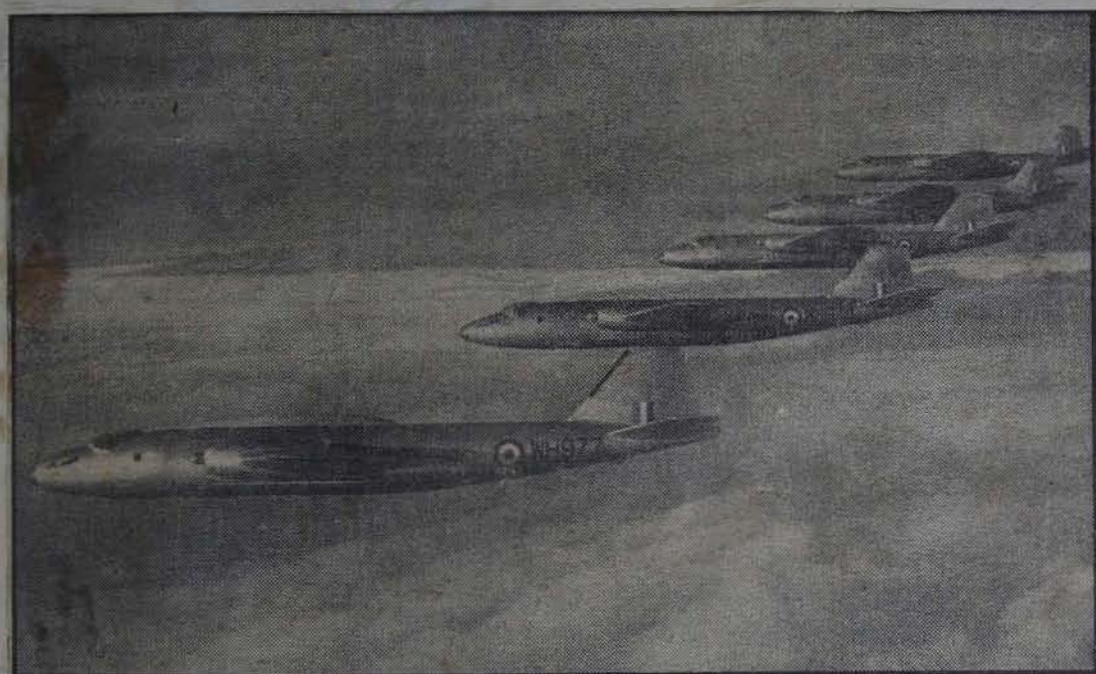
Aeroplanes as means of speedy transport and communication within the country, as well as to and from foreign distant countries are playing an important role in the all-round development of the country. They travel very much faster than other vehicles, sometimes at the rate of more than 400 miles per hour, carrying passengers, mails or goods from and to the country as well as within. As the use of steamships has necessitated the construction of harbours and maintenance of ports so has the operations of air-services within the country called for the construction and maintenance of airports and runways.

The following facts gathered from the Gold Coast Year book for 1956 give some idea about air services in the country:

TRAVELLING TO AND FROM OVERSEAS BY AIR

(12.1)

(9.50) TRANSPORT BY AIR



These Jet-Bombers of the recent Royal tour to Nigeria, and which performed a demonstration in Accra, travelled at a speed of more than 400 miles per hour.

(9.51)

TRAVELLING TO AND FROM OVERSEAS BY AIR.



THE chairman and two members of the Cocoa Marketing Board who attended a directors' meeting of the Cocoa Marketing Company in London have returned. At the airport the chairman, Mr. F. R. Kankam-Boadu (middle) told the "Graphic" that discussions held during the meeting would help to improve the quality of Gold Coast cocoa. Picture shows (left to right) Mr. Dwira, the chairman and Mr. G. Martin.



The body of the aeroplane is made of aluminium, which is a light and strong metal.

Accra is the terminus of the trunk air route operated by the British Overseas Airways Corporation and Hunting plan-airwork Safari Service between the United Kingdom and the Gold Coast. It is an International Civil Customs Airport.

B.O.A.C. The aircraft used on the London-Accra Service are the 40-Seater "Argonaut" speed birds. Connections are made at Accra with Takoradi, Kumasi, Tamale and Lagos. The route is via Tripoli and Kano, and the total elapsed time is 17 hours 20 minutes, of which 15 hours 10 minutes are spent in the air.

W.A.A.C. Internal Services—There are eight services weekly in each direction between Accra and Takoradi, three services between Accra, Kumasi and Tamale, and five services between Accra and Kumasi.

Intercolonial Services: There are ten services weekly in each direction between Accra and Lagos, and two services between Lagos, Accra, Freetown, Bathurst and Dar Ka.

H-C & A.S. Weekly flights arrive from U.K. each Wednesday and depart on Friday for Freetown, Bathurst, Dar Ka, Villa Cisneros, Agadir, Tangier Barritz, and London, stopping at nights at Dar Ka and Tangier.

P.A.W.A. Southbound flights leave Accra once weekly for Leopoldville and Johannesburg on Saturdays at 1.45 A.M. Northbound flights leave Accra once weekly for Robertfield, Dar Ka, Lisbon (with connections to all parts of Europe), Santa Maria, Boston, New York and round the world on Wednesday at 9.30 P.M. Super-6 clippers are used on these routes with Boeing Strator-Cruiser clipper from leading European cities to the U.S.A.

AIR FRANCE: There are three services weekly in each direction between Abidjan, Accra, Lome, and

(9.52)

THE "MAMMY" LORRY.



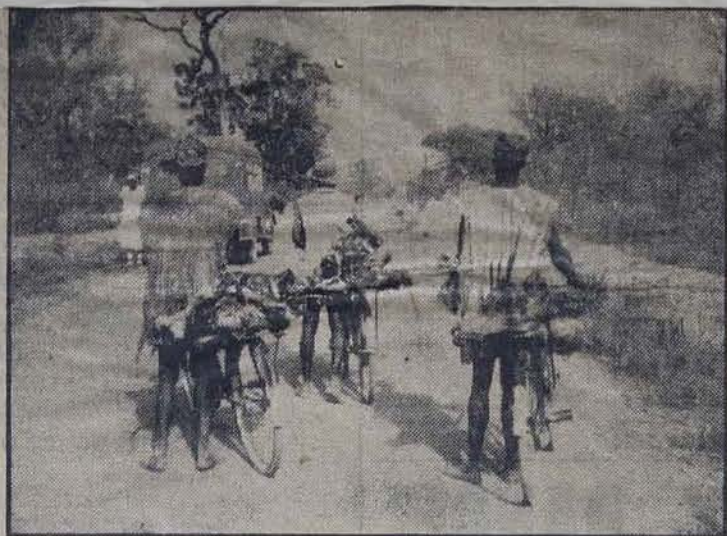
The "Mammy" lorry is by far the most popular means of transport in the country. In the above picture four of their type can be seen plying the highway.

THE PASSENGER TRAIN



This passenger train is on its way from Accra to Kumasi. The coaches are typical in the country.

(9.53) INCREASE IN MECHANICAL TRANSPORT



THE bicycle is of great asset to the people of the North. This accounts for the omnipresence of this means of transport in the North. These Gonja hunters are no exception to the rule. On the carriers of their bikes may be seen remains of wild game they are taking to the next village about twenty-five miles away.



A NOTEWORTHY contribution to the development of Motor Industry in the country has just been made by the United Africa Company of the Gold Coast Limited with the opening of a new £150,000 motors department building (above) at Takoradi. The building contains a large vehicle Repair shop and another commercial vehicle assembly shop.

Cotonou, with connections at Lome to Paris and all parts of Europe.

U.A. de Transport: There is a once-weekly service in either direction between Doula and Lagos, Cotonou, Lome, Accra and Abidjan, and also connecting services to Paris.

For speed and comfort many business men, international visitors and celebrities, Scholarship students and sight-seers etc. to and from the country often prefer travelling by air than by sea or land.

(C) BICYCLES

For covering short distances within the country and towns, for pleasure or business bicycles and motor cycles are in popular use, and in places like Accra, Cape Coast, Sekondi-Takoradi, Kumasi and Takoradi the bicycle is a boon to many teachers, clerks, labourers and even some school children. To many people in the North the possession of a bicycle is as valuable and elevating as an Opel Kapitän to a Southerner.

It is common in the big towns to come across private individuals who conduct lucrative business either as bicycle repairers or owners and hirers. In Accra, Sekondi-Takoradi and Kumasi it costs about 1s 6d to hire a bicycle for an hour, at Nsawam, Saltpond and Cape Coast 1s, reckoned at 1d for every five minutes, and at Josu 6d an hour.

At Accra an Amateur Cycling Club has been founded by a keen exserviceman-enthusiast who trains the members and assist them to possess their own bicycles on the hire-purchase system. The Club won most of the events in the 1955 cycle race meeting held at the Accra Sports Stadium.

A good cycle such as Raleigh or Hercules may cost anything between £12 and £15 in the commercial stores.

(d) Increase in vehicles:

Apart from considerable increases reported in the importation of heavy rolling stock for railway services during the past year the latest accounts of the Board of Trade show that the United Kingdom alone shipped 43,222 bicycles to the Gold Coast (costing £455,000) compared with 31,738 in 1954. Shipments of other U.K. produced vehicles included 1,885 cars (valued at £826,000) compared with 1,433 in 1954; Commercial vehicles, 822 (valued at £721,000), as against 2,445 in the previous year. Import of railway stock was 2,608 tons (valued at £918,000), out of which 525 tons worth £355,000 was accounted for by locomotives compared with 491 tons in 1954.

The total of all U.K. exports to the Gold Coast amounted to £4,687,000 compared with £3,892,000 in 1954.

The overall exports of all commodities from the country, including the trust territory of Togoland, amounted to £28,969,000, compared with £30,929,000 in the previous year. An interesting sidelight is the fact that oilseeds totalled 7,496 tons valued at £374,000 during the first ten months of the year as compared with 763 tons for the same period the previous year.

(e) Accidents.

With the increase of vehicular transport and establishment of heavy industries road and labour accidents have, correspondingly, increased in the country. The heaviest incidents have been noted to occur in connection with traffic and major industries such as mining. Labour accidents recorded for 1953-1954 are 3,826 of which 111 were fatal cases. Figures for road accidents in Accra alone for 1955 show that 2,118 motor accidents occurred in the Municipality which



ONE PASSENGER WAS KILLED

THE scene after a lorry accident at mile eight on the Accra-Nsawam road. The lorry which was travelling from Nsawam to Accra on Monday night, went off the road and fell, its four wheels right up in the air. One of the eleven people in the lorry died on the spot. This picture was taken by "Daily Graphic" cameraman Samuel Baidoo shortly after the incident.



THE scene after two lorries had collided between miles 16 and 17 on the Accra-Dodowa road. Eighteen people, including Akuetteh Mensah, the driver of "Save me O God" were injured. Mensah is still in hospital. Although his lorry was badly damaged, the other driver, Kwaku Tsedje, escaped with minor injuries.

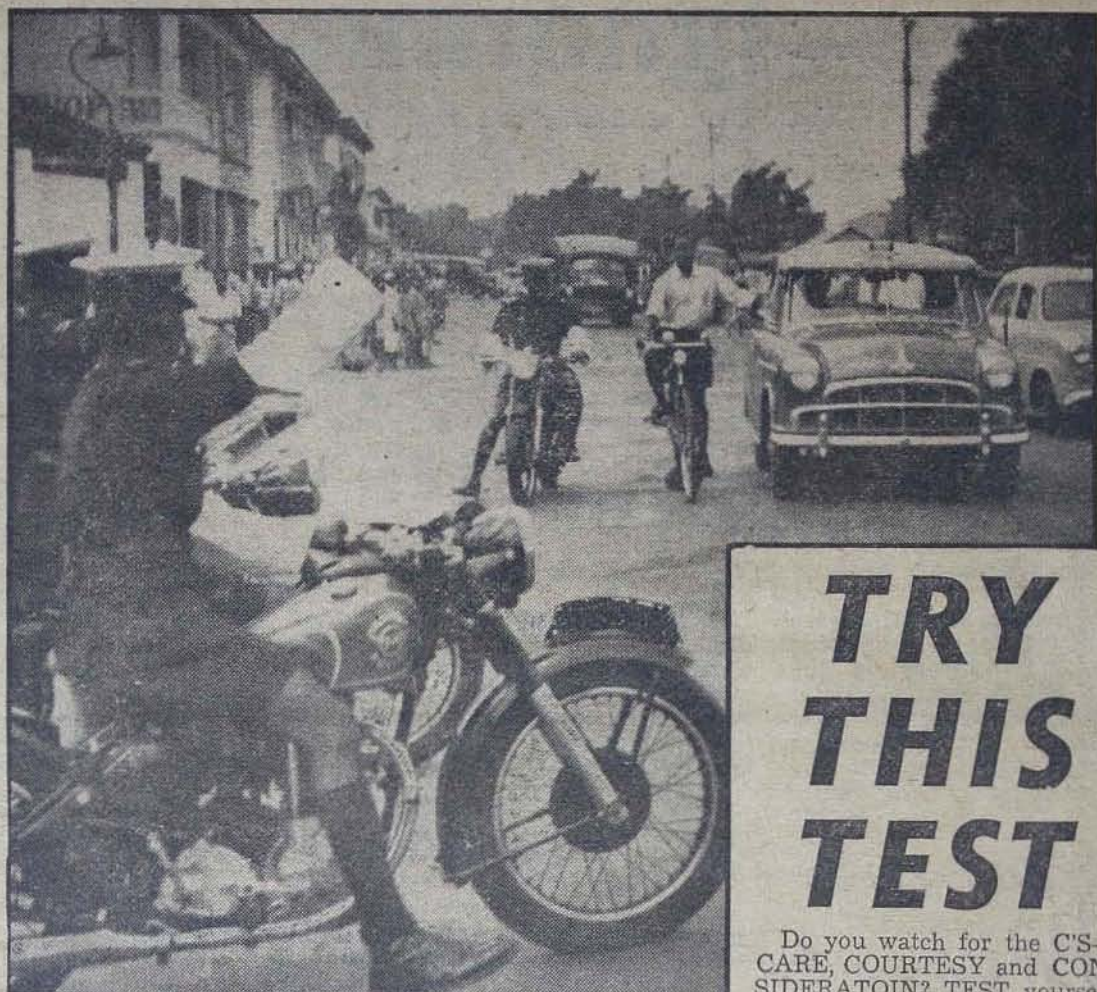
A WARNING!

5) **CYCLISTS!**—it is dangerous to hang on to cars and lorries to get a "free ride". It is confusing to other road users; it

ROAD SAFETY SUPPLEMENT

a. means that the cycle is travelling at a faster speed than the makers

ever intended. Our demonstration picture shows motor-cycle police closing in to warn a cyclist that by hanging on to a car he is a menace to all who use the road.



TRY THIS TEST

Do you watch for the C'S—CARE, COURTESY and CONSIDERATION? TEST yourself



6. *The above pictures illustrate some of the measures being adopted by the police in checking road accidents.*

POLICE check to make sure that all motorists are carrying their driving licences with them. Many prosecutions have been brought by the police recently against drivers who were not able to produce licences on the spot.

showed an increase of about 20 per cent over the previous year's record. As a result of these accidents 993 persons were injured and 63 Killed. In 1954 the number was 1,768 in which 850 persons were injured, and 48 Killed.

One major reason for the increase of accidents, according to the police, is that the number of vehicles in Accra has, within the year, swollen from 15,000 to 19,000 for the , approximately, 190,000 inhabitants, resulting in a ratio of one vehicle to every ten people.

During the past Christmas and New Year week a total of 67 accidents occurred in Accra, injuring 31 persons and Killing 4.

Seventy five per cent of these accidents are said to be attributable to the conduct of drivers, and 25 percent caused by carelessness on the part of pedestrians themselves. It is observed that most of the drivers always seemed to be in a hurry, tearing over road crossings, generally showing great impatience by the way they blew their horns, and some of them being in the habit of stopping anywhere on the road to pick up or set down passengers, causing unnecessary obstruction to other users of the road.

Methods being adopted to improve the grave situation include direction of traffic by the police and the construction of more and improved roundabouts and Zebra Crossings. Road safety lessons and demonstrations are also regularly given to the public as well as periodical talks broadcast from the Studio; thus not only drivers and technicians should acquire the right techniques of handling their vehicles and tools, but passengers, pedestrians and other users of the road are, likewise, required to be familiar with the right techniques of boarding or alighting from vehicles, and

of crossing roads and railway lines. Drivers are required to observe road-signs, not to overload or exceed speed limits or park their vehicles in wrong and prohibited spots. Cyclists are not to catch and hang on to moving vehicles, children not to hang on to the back or sides of moving trucks or play games on or across the streets; and every pedestrian should look to the right, then to the left, and to the right again before crossing the street when the way is found to be clear.

Bus drivers are not to converse or be troubled with conversation when the vehicle is in motion, and passengers should not smoke or cause any commotion or unnecessary alarm. Before crossing the rails one should always stop, look and listen for any on-coming train. Above all, all users of the road should try to be sober and alert at all times.

CHAP. 5

EDUCATION AND INFORMATION

In the field of Education and the dissemination of Knowledge and information in the country, technological developments have come to play a very important part and to exert a wholesome and beneficial influence.

It is rightly considered that the success of the Country's present development plans and experiment towards the attainment of independent nationhood would largely depend upon the scope of facilities that can be provided by the form and quality of education that is being imparted to the people of the country. The country realises the need for securing competent and honest men as leaders, qualified and disciplined personnel as civil servants, men of integrity and probity to run the Government, skilled and active workmen to exploit the trades and industries of the country, and above all qualified and efficient staff to train and impart useful Knowledge and skills to the sons and daughters of the land.

The introduction and use of various types of machinery and mechanical tools and appliances for the purposes of trade and industry, transport and communication, has required the acquisition of special skills, the expansion of trade and commercial enterprises has demanded new standards of efficiency and techniques on the part of both workers and employers, the growing development of the country's mineral and agricultural resources has engendered scientific and technical Knowledge and method of approach, and the country's present steady march towards independent status with

(9.56)

NURSING AND MIDWIFERY SCHOOLS

Midwifery School, Kumasi. Girls trained here are mainly from Ashanti and the Northern Territories.



These nurses-in-training are in the Science Lab. trying to find out things for themselves.

The introduction of the British system of Democratic Government and Universal Adult Suffrage of Franchise, has called for a contingent of trained and capable leaders and an enlightened and well-informed public.

The fact seems to have been timely and rightly appreciated that such desirable and necessary conditions can only be satisfied by the establishment of suitable schools, colleges and other centres of training manned by qualified and suitable staff. Consequently, many Primary and Middle Schools, as well as Secondary, Technical and Teacher-Training Centres have been established in many parts of the country.

(a) Primary and Middle Schools:

From the records of the Education Department more than 1000 new Primary and Middle Schools have been opened since 1951, bringing the total to 4000 school scattered all over the country. The number of pupils which was 300,000 in 1951 had increased to 500,000 at the end of 1954.

Apart from increasing expenditure by Local Authorities on Primary and Middle Schools the Central Govt spent the amount of £950,000 between 1951 and 1952 on these schools, and over £2,000,000 from 1954 to 1955.

It is the policy of the Govt to give equal opportunity to all children of the soil; and there is a provision of vacancy made for 9 out of every 10 pupils who complete their Primary Education to continue in the Middle Schools.

(b) Secondary Schools:

Apart from a number of privately-run Secondary Schools, Government Assisted Secondary Schools now number 31 as compared with



Putting the finishing touches to a lathe-turned wooden bowl in the woodworking section at Takoradi Technical School.

The uses of steel and how to master the machines which fashion it are learnt in metalwork instruction at Takoradi Technical School.

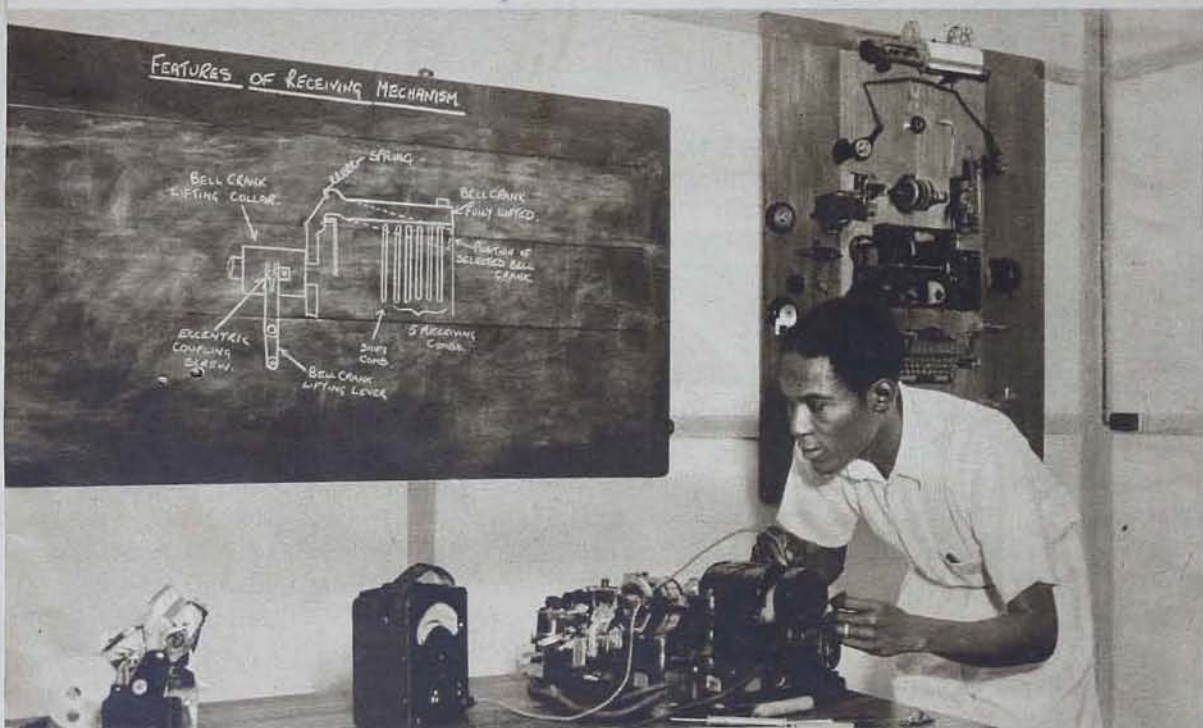


These student-technicians look keenly interested and deeply absorbed in their work.



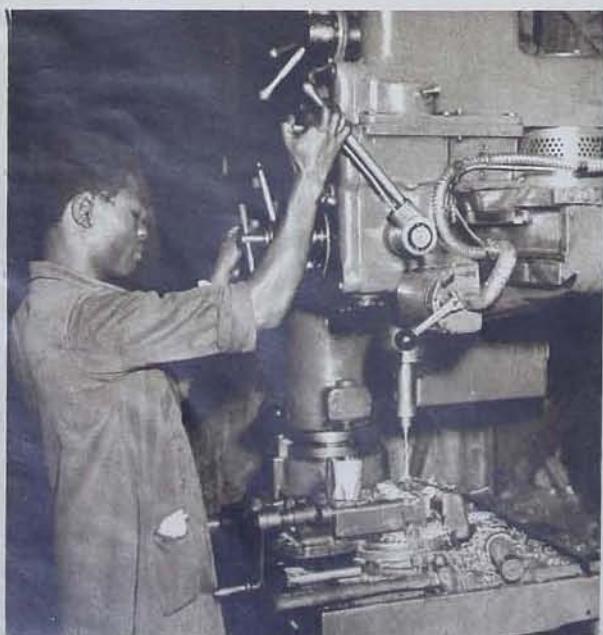
The Telecommunications Engineering School in Accra where a three-year course is provided for technical employees in the Posts and Telegraphs Department.

Future Post Office engineers study the intricacies of modern telegraphic and telephonic equipment. Testing a teleprinter.



At the Railway Training School, Takoradi. Learning to handle a radial drill.

A railway technician in training turns a locomotive piston ring.



13 in 1951, with plans in hand to double the number of places. Altogether there are 50 Secondary Schools, 2 for the Govt., 28 Approved, 19 Private, and 1 Autonomous.

Some of the long-established are Mfantipim, Adisadel and Wesley Girls' High School in Cape Coast, Achimota and the Academy in Accra, and Prempeh College in Kumasi.

(c) Training Colleges:

There are 33 Training Colleges 12 being for Certificate A and 21 Certificate B teachers. The oldest of the Cert. A. colleges are Wesley College at Kumasi, Presbyterian at Akropong and the old Achimota branch now removed to Kumasi to join the College of Technology.

Eight new Training colleges opened in the last three years increased the number of Teachers-in-training from 1,900 to 3,200, doubling the output of trained teachers to more than 1,400 a year. The Govt spent £240,000 on Teacher-training Institutions in 1951, and more than £800,000 in 1954.

(d) Technical Schools:

The country's need for the establishment of a sufficient number of Technical Schools is, obviously, very great and urgent, to quope with its vast schemes of developments. There are, at present, 21 Technical Institutions in the whole country, 7 of which are Govt Schools and 14 Private. The country has 3 Trade Schools, and 2 of its Technical Institutes including the Kumasi College of Technology run courses in the basic mechanical, engineering, electrical and building trades, making valuable contribution towards the provision of skilled workers for the country's developing industries and technological environment.

The number of students,

whole-time and part-time, attending Government establishments of Technical Education, is about 1,400 at present, which is expected to rise to about 8,000 in the next few years.

Technical Institutions and Trade Schools providing instructions in a wide range of subjects now operate in Accra, Kumasi, Tarkwa, Takoradi, Tamale, Asuase, Mampong and Kpandu.

In addition to these there are a good number of Girls' Vocational Training centres and Commercial Schools founded by Govt and private individuals in some of the important towns in the country including Accra, Sekondi-Takoradi, Kumasi and Cape Coast. The Commercial Schools, among other subjects, teach the techniques of Typewriting, Shorthand, Book-keeping, Accountancy, Office-routine and Management. The Vocational centres teach the arts of Cooking, Baking, Sewing and Knitting, Laundry, Darning and Mending, Embroidery work, Child welfare, Domestic Economy and Management.

A Lady Welfare Officer who is in supervisory charge of these centres pays periodical visits to inspect, advise and see that things are being run properly and efficiently.

(c) Other Institutions:

There are other important and beneficial institutions such as Day Nurseries, Schools for the Blind, Borstal Institutions and Probation and Remand homes. A school for the blind is run at Akropong where the inmates are taught Braille and typewriting, and made able to sit for and pass the Middle School Leaving Examination.

Another Centre is in Accra where the blind are instructed in the production of various kinds of

(1.59) THE BLIND PLAYING GAMES.



ABOVE: Picture of blind girls doing games. In the foreground are two people giving direction to two competitors in the popular game called "picking the fruit," by beating repeatedly on a pan.

The teachers in the **Blind Schools** appear to be highly skilful, sympathetic and helpful in their job.

The blind students in the above pictures are learning the art of typing through the application of the Braille method.

THE BLIND LEARN TO TYPE.

PICTURE SHOWS two blind boys of the School learning touch-typing. Looking on, is the instructor, Mr A. G. Sakyama Amoako, Headmaster and Manager of the School.



The blind students in the above pictures are learning the art of typing through the application of the Braille method.

crafts such as mats, baskets, brushes, and bedding. The length of the training period for each of the 30 pupils now resident is estimated to be about two years at the most.

The Gold Society for the Blind which is an autonomous body looking after and running the affairs of the Blind Institutions has about 30 branches spread all over the country, and caters for the welfare of well over 50,000 blind men.

(8) The Child Care Society:

The main object of this Society which was founded in 1944 by some public-spirited Africans is the protection and care of young children who, being orphaned, destitute, neglected or cruelly treated, are found to be in physical, mental or moral danger. It has a home at Kenashie which houses twenty children ranging in age from a few weeks to fourteen years, with a further five boarded out with foster mothers to whom the Society pays maintenance allowance of £4 per month.

Funds for the maintenance and upkeep of both the Society for the Blind and the Child Care mainly come from voluntary donations, entertainments etc, and yearly grants from the Govt and such bodies as the Society of Friends of Lepers.

Membership of both Societies is open to all at £1 per annum or £5.5s. for life.

(9) Forstal Institutions and Probation and Remand Homes:

It has been abundantly observed during the course of this study that the advantages that have been bestowed upon the country through technological developments by far outweigh the disadvantages thereof.

One example of some of the unpleasant but

perhaps, natural problems that have inevitably followed the wake of some of the productions of the times, such as the cinema, bicycles, gaming associations, fineries and public bars and places of entertainments, is that of the increasing instances of Juvenile delinquency and committal of various crimes. In this respect, however, some necessary institutions and appropriate techniques and methods of approach have been established as means for combating these evil and harmful repercussions. Apart from the Police and the Law Courts for the handling of adult criminals, there are Probation and Remand homes for the young and Borstal Institutions for teenagers who commit crime and other offences.

In these homes reformatory measures are taken, and these Juvenile delinquents are not only taught how to behave properly but also to learn some useful trades which would, in the long run, go to make them useful and respectable citizens of the country.

(h) Mechanical aids to Education and Information:

Some of the mechanical tools which have aided the cause of Education and the spread of Information are the Type-writer and the Tape Recorder, but by far the most outstanding has been the press which produces stationery, news papers etc and books. A few good schools and colleges in the country, as well as some private homes, have libraries containing useful books and magazines etc, and there are well-established public libraries in places like Cape Coast, Sekondi-Takoradi, Kumasi, Tamale and Accra where we have the famous Anglinby Library for the education and welfare of the people, young and old. There are well over 15 News Papers (including 4 in the vernacular) published daily and weekly in the country, giving information and educating public opinion. Two popular Dailies are the Graphic and the Ashanti Pioneer.

CHAP. 6

NEW FORMS OF POWER

Some of the new forms of power include manufactured wax candles and lanterns and lamps which use Kerosene for the purposes of lighting. Such methods for illumination are used in many parts of the country but most especially in the rural areas where the facilities of electric power and means of lighting are unavailable. Kerosene oil is, again, used in stoves for generating the flame and heat for cooking as well as workshop purposes. Imported coal is used by trains and steamships in furnaces for producing the necessary steam-power for motion. The most popular source of power, however, is the use of petrol and oil for propelling motor engines and vehicles, and working machines which in turn produce electric power. A couple of the trains which ply between Sekondi-Takoradi and Kumasi, and between Accra and Kumasi are worked by electric power. The engines are smokeless, faster and more comfortable to travel by than the motor-driven ones.

In Accra, Cape Coast, Sekondi-Takoradi, Kumasi and a few other towns, electricity is used for supplying brilliant lighting to the streets and homes, for industries and factory works, and for a host of domestic purposes such as cooking, heating and ironing. Electric power is used in some of the big churches such as the Cape Coast Methodist Church for blowing air into pipe organs. In the chapel at Legon Hall, in the University College of the Gold Coast, there is a strange and powerful organ which is intoned neither by reeds, pipes nor strings but manipulated entirely by electrical device.

When the power is switched on a red signal is indicated; the Keyboard then automatically gives in to the production of beautiful tones of music at the touch of the organist. There is no necessity for strenuous pedalling or blowing in of air.

All the mines, including that at Obuasi, use electric power to convey cages, trucks and diggers etc. up and down the pits and for various other purposes including supply of ventilation.

Radio rediffusion Stations and wireless sets etc. which are in extensive operation in all the municipal towns and other localities of the country are controlled by electric power and in some private instances by the use of batteries which are also capable of producing magnetic power or electric currents. The use of electric fans in the home, class room, church, factory and public place etc. for the supply of fresh air is growing popular in all the large towns.

(a) The Volta River Project.

One of the highest and perhaps most profitable uses of electric power is envisaged in the Volta River Project which is being contemplated by the present Government, and has been given the widest possible publication all over the country and other places concerned.

The Project, which is, perhaps, the biggest ever to be planned in the whole continent of Africa, is to be primarily concerned with the manufacture of Aluminium by means of Water Power.

A dam, with water level of about 276 feet above sea level, is to be built at a place called Ajena, about 70 miles away from the mouth of the Volta river. A lake of about 3,000 square miles

(9.61)

A FUTURE WATER-WAY.



The lake to be formed by the Volta River dam is expected to provide a cheap form of transport, as illustrated in the above picture, to and from the North.

miles in area would then be formed.

Water from the dam would then be turned on to the turbines in the Power Station which, in turn, would generate the amount of electricity required for treating bauxite into aluminium, a very valuable metal used for making things like pots, roofing sheets and aeroplanes. Some of the electricity would be available for work in other factories and for the establishment of more industries; in addition it would assist in the provision of more electric lights and facilities for the use of the people.

The lake to be formed behind the dam would not only facilitate the inauguration of a brisk fishing industry but also provide a very cheap form of transport to and from the North.

Again, the Project would make it possible for water from the Volta river to be carried over by pipes or channels for irrigation of farms on the Accra plains.

Above all, the problem of unemployment in the country would be considerably alleviated, for there would be many jobs and opportunities for learning new skills during and after the construction of the dam and Aluminium Factory.

The Volta River Project, which is on the list of the Government's priority plans for development, is being looked upon as equalling the importance and reliability of the Cocoa Industry and as foremost of the strongest pegs upon which the country can bank its future hopes, progress and prosperity.

CHAP. 7

MECHANICAL AIDS TO ENTERTAINMENT AND PROPAGANDA

The indigenous culture of the Gold Coast African is known to be deeply marked by music, drama, play and dancing. In all the places visited, including the villages, there were discovered prolific display of interest in music and dancing. In the villages the chief medium of entertainment was by means of native drumming, singing, clapping and dancing, and its milder form by the womenfolk playing "Adziwa" and the men "Osoode." In the Adziwa dance the women produce music by rattling beaded gourds and beating on sonorous calabashes. The Osoode music comes from twangling at bamboo reeds arranged parallel on an empty wooden box. The accompanying songs for both the Adziwa and Osoode, with words usually depicting romantic and military adventures, are often very touching and inspiring.

At Asin Fosu there is also a brass band the mechanically produced instruments of which include brass horns of the four parts, a bass drum, side drum, a pair of cymbals and a triangle. This band which provides dance music almost every Saturday evening is the greatest source of enjoyment in the village.

In the large and commercial towns there are to be found various kinds of mechanical aids to dance and entertainments; the most popular of which include the gramophone, guitar, organ, piano, music from tape recorders, orchestral instruments, the radio and radiogram. In the commercial stores a good Decca or H.M.V. gramophone sells for anything between £10 and £15, a Bush wireless set £7 and £25, and a Radiogram £35 and £100. There are also many Band and Orchestral institutions: In Accra is the Police Band, and in Kumasi the Regimental Band. There is the Railway Orchestra in Sekondi-Takoradi, Sugar Babies in

THE EFFECT OF THE DEVELOPING TECHNOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT.

(J.62) THE BAND AND THE CHORUS

(J.62) ENTERTAINMENT BY MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH COUNCIL



Mr. William May (holding a book) singing when the British Council Choral Society and String Orchestra staged the "Messiah" (Händel) at its centre on Saturday. On the extreme left is Mr. Leonard Pearce, the conductor.

The above performance is a regular feature of the British Councils activities.

(5.63) THE BAND AND THE ORCHESTRA



It is the Gold Coast Regimental Band playing! It is not a route march. The occasion was the second anniversary celebration of La Mobonaloj Akpee which took place recently at Labadi in which the Regimental Band was engaged to play.



An Accra Orchestra playing at a dance. The instruments are all machine-made.

Cape Coast, Tempos in Saltpond, Wilben in Kumasi and the Radio and Hot Spots in Accra. Members of these bands and orchestras devote many hours a week to the study and mastery of the necessary techniques for manipulating the musical instruments. Apart from the Kumasi college of Technology there are many private establishments in most of the big towns which cater for facilities of instructions in both the theory and practice of music.

The use of gramophone records and tape recorders as means of teaching aids in the University college of the Gold Coast is a modern innovation which is of great benefit to the cause and practice of Education in the country. Records of Speeches, Play, Nursery Rhymes and Classical Music are regularly used for instructions and illustrations, and in the Phonetic Dept. the Tape Recorder plays an important role in the teaching of lessons. Some sacred songs rendered by the Legon Hall Choir and recently relaid all over the country were first recorded in the Chapel on tape before the transmission, thus making it possible for the choristers themselves to be among the audience to listen in to their own performances.

Again, in the large towns where rediffusion services are available people are able to listen in daily to music, news and entertainments etc from both local and foreign sources, and those who own private wireless sets have a wide range of stations to which they tune in whenever they choose to do so.

(a) Training Radio Engineers:

The Radio Engineering branch of the Broadcasting Dept train the engineers whose duty is to handle the technical aspects and to see that broadcasts and receptions are perfect and efficient. A report about the Broadcasting Service

(9.64)

THE CINEMA



The cinema is a powerful source of entertainment and propaganda.

In the above picture some villagers are being entertained to, and educated by, a film-show, being conducted by a team of the mobile cinema unit.

reveals that it is the intention of the Dept to develop the local broadcasting service to a level comparable to any of the best in tropical Africa, and the recent improvement in the Programme Section service has been the outcome of similar improvement in the Engineering section.

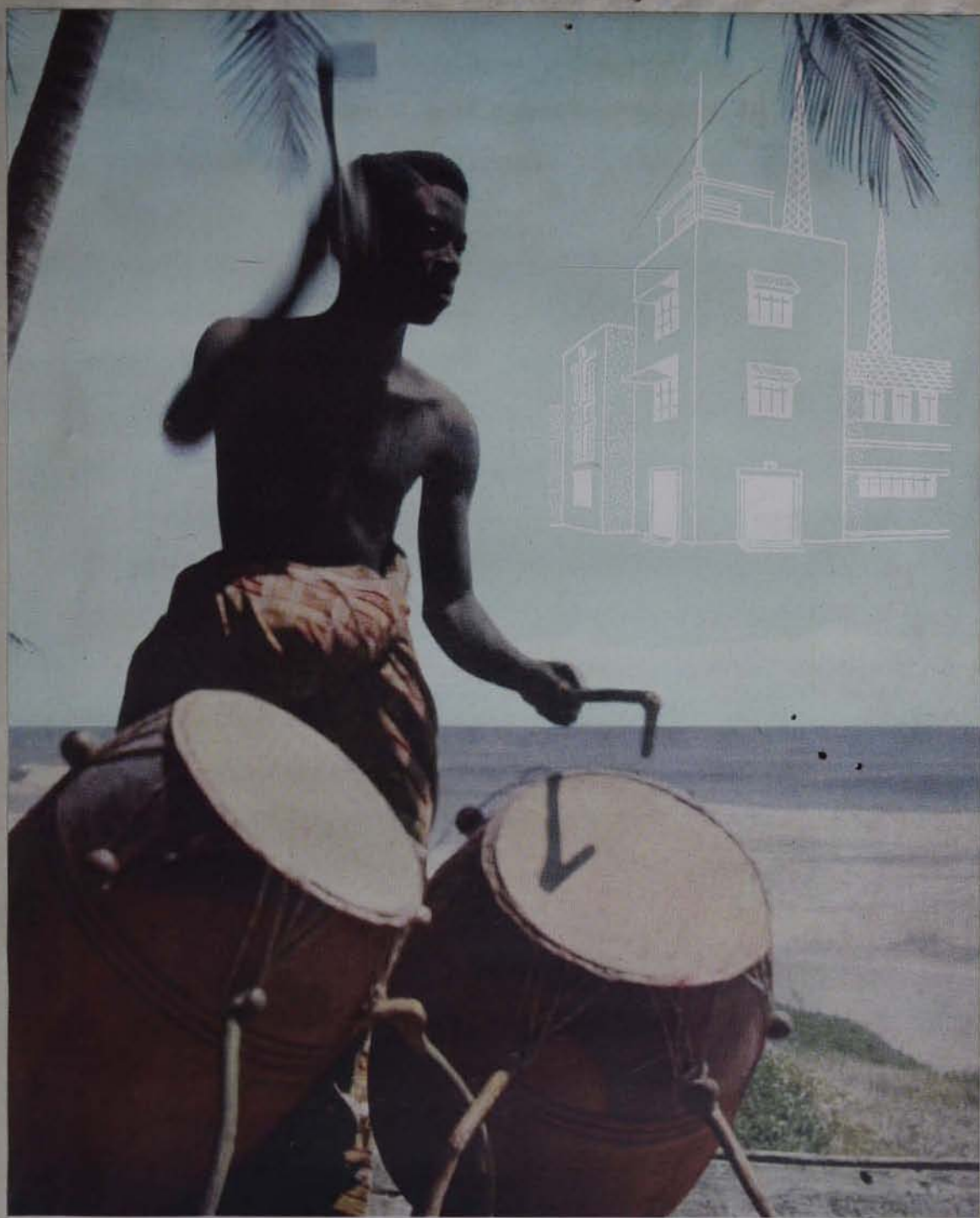
There are, at present, 29 rediffusion stations in the country manned by the personnel of the engineering section, and of late the training of the officers who operate and maintain the receivers in the stations outside Accra, has been receiving the serious attention of the Broadcasting Dept.

The report further discloses that in November last year, a training scheme designed to improve the efficiency of the engineering staff was instated in Accra, which caters for both new personnel employed to augment the staff and those already in the service. The new candidates undergo a course for 6 months in the theory and practice of radio engineering as applied to Broadcasting. After this they are sent to the outstations to complete their probation as Youths-in-training, under the guidance of some already-qualified colleagues. It has been observed that the enthusiasm which these students of the Broadcasting Engineering School put in their work, (which is normally a very interesting branch of science), is quite remarkable and appreciable.

(b) Propaganda

Broadcasting is also one of the most popular and efficient sources of information and propaganda in the country where the facilities thereof exist. In conjunction with the newspapers information of local and foreign current affairs are regularly published, and so are talks, plays and projects of national and educational interest.

(A.65) BROADCASTING, AND THE TALKING DRUMS



The Talking Drums of the Gold Coast are the traditional calling sign in times of sorrow and joy, peace and war. Now they are the calling sign, too, of the Gold Coast Broadcasting Service which transmits programmes daily in six languages to an estimated listening public of some 150,000.

(J.66)

USING THE MICROPHONE



ONE of the children of the Asawasi Day Nursery, Kumasi, recording a recitation for the Gold Coast Broadcasting Service during a Christmas party organised by the nursery. During the function, the Asawasi Minstrel Choir sang Christmas songs.

The Brains Trust, Radio Doctor's talks, Children and Women's half-hour, and English by Radio are some of the regular, interesting and beneficial features of local Broadcasting. Assembly matters and debates and reports on Sports and other activities are also often relayed, and periodically important and interesting personalities are interviewed over the air, while the Sunday item of "Work in progress" offers valuable propaganda on some important aspects of the country's development programme and projects.

The local Newspapers also carry various kinds including births, deaths, marriages, social functions, business and commercial advertisements and illustrations. In addition to these are printed notices and placards to be found on walls, hoardings, and sometimes in and outside the bodies of vehicles.

These advertisements have been a great help to business, trade and commerce enterprises in the country: The proprietor of "Enterprise Stores", a private establishment in Kumasi, disclosed to me that for the past three years he has spent no less than the sum of £100 annually on advertisements, travels and propaganda in connection with his business, and by doing so has been able to enlarge his trade considerably and to realise much more returns and profits than he had been capable of for all the past six years put together.

NEW TECHNIQUES OF GOVERNMENT AND SOCIAL ORGANISATION(a) Administration:

The present Government of the Gold Coast continues to adapt itself to the rapid and forceful changes occasioned by the technological developments which have been effected and are still finding their way into the economy of the country. Not only is it pursuing the policy of establishing centres for research, technical training in such institutions as the College of Technology, the Schools of Telecommunications and Broadcasting-Engineering, but is also constantly effecting administrative adjustments to suit present conditions: The democratic system of conducting elections of candidates into the Legislative Assembly — the universal adult suffrage, the procedure for canvassing, and the methods for casting and counting of votes, have all been suited to the employment of special techniques and devices.

Vehicles, loudspeakers and gramophones etc are used as machinery for propaganda, and paper, ink, boxes, emblems and sealing wax as safeguards to the casting of individual votes. As one of the returning officers during the last General Election I had to see to it that boxes were properly nailed, fastened and sealed, the right emblems securely attached, the booth was free from intruders and that every voter was the right person and not impersonating or voting twice.

The great success and renown which attended the whole business all over the country was made possible mainly through the light and facilities offered by technological developments and scientific techniques.

(b) Ministries:

Within the Central Government is the Cabinet made up of Ministers who are in charge of the different Govt Depts handling affairs

(9.67)

THE POLICE ON PARADE



ABOVE: Here they go on the march-past with their chests thrown out with a rhythmic swinging of their arms. They are about to salute Major B. A. Lane, the officer in charge of the Gold Coast Police Training Depot, Accra.



Smartness and alertness are marked attributes of the Gold Coast Police force.

and programmes of development. Apart from the Prime Minister, the Minister of State, the Minister of Health, and the Minister of Finance, are the following with the various Depts they supervise:

a) The Minister of the Interior -

Boundary Settlement Commission, Broadcasting, Information Services, Law Offices, Police, Printing and Registrar General.

b) Minister of Local Govt. -

Electricity, Housing, Lands, Public Works, Rural Housing, Rural Water Development and Surveys.

c) Minister of Communications -

Civil Aviation, Meteorological Services, Posts and Telecommunications, Railways and Harbours Administration and Transport.

d) Minister of Trade and Labour - . . .

Geological Survey, Mines and Co-operation.

e) Minister of Agriculture -

Agriculture, Animal Health, Forestry, Fisheries, Soil and Land-use Survey, and Tsetse Control and Game.

f) Minister of Education -

Education, Social Welfare and Community Development, and Prisons.

Another new technique of Govt which has rendered administration considerably easy is the establishment of wards in towns and constituencies, and Councils in the local administrative areas. In addition to the Urban and Local Councils there are four Municipal ones made up of Accra, Cape Coast, Sekondi-Takoradi and Kumasi, which, apart from shouldering other social and political

responsibilities, are also in charge of the developmental projects of their various localities. These Councils work with funds raised from local sources by Rates and Taxes etc, supplemented by loans and grants-in-aid from the Central Govt.

(c) Trade and Commerce Organisations:

In the field of Trade, Commerce and Industries such as the Mines, Trade Unions like the I.C.F.T.U. for workers, and Chambers for Employers, have been formed to promote the interests of both organisations. Apart from serving mutually as machinery for negotiations the Unions do not only work towards the achievement of better conditions of service but also aim at efficiency and maximum production, while the Chambers, on the other hand, expect and encourage honest labour, increased output, and try to raise and improve the standards of living for the employees.

In the trading firms clerks are required to be punctual, neat and efficient in their work, and Store Keepers to look smart, cheerful and polite and practise the techniques of good salesmanship. For this purpose and end some trading firms and Govt. Depts have resorted to the modern system of training Within Industry (T.W.I.), which trains workmen in necessary techniques while still employed in business.

(d) Other Organisations:

Besides Social Organisations such as the Child Care Societies, Day Nurseries, Reformatory Schools, and the Society of the Friends of Lepers, some of which have already been discussed, there are other useful and important bodies including the Sports Council which direct the Sports and Athletic affairs of the country, the

Co-operative societies in fishing, Agriculture and the Cocoa Industry, The Trades and the Teachers' Unions, the Exservicemen's Unions, and the various Fraternity Societies, such as the "Wekukpe" in Accra, which aim principally at rendering public and humanitarian services.

Two most outstanding Societies which deserve special mention are The United Kingdom Information Office and the British Council with their headquarters in Accra.

(e) The British or United Kingdom Information Office:

From its records it is noted that the United Kingdom Information Office in the Gold Coast supply information received by cable, wireless and airmail to all the newspapers in the land, as well as to the Broadcasting Services.

The information largely concerns United Kingdom - Gold Coast interests, but also aim at protecting the United Kingdom and the Commonwealth. There is also comprehensive service of News papers features, films, photographs and magazines which are given a wide distribution through various media in the Gold Coast.

The U.S.A. and Indian Governments have also recently established in Accra similar Offices with similar aims and machinery of propaganda.

(f) The British Council:

From its reports and activities the British Council acts as the Agent of the Colonial Office which is responsible through the Colonial Govts for the Educational and Cultural affairs of the territories. Its task is to explain to the Colonial peoples those aspects of British Civilisation Knowledge of which is not naturally

transmitted through the administrative link, and to aid by the sharing of British Educational, Social and Administrative experience that progress towards full Self-Government which Britain is pledged to maintain. This aim involves the fostering of indigenous achievement and betterment of racial relations.

Here in the Gold Coast its main and general activities include the following:

- a) Lectures - some of which are conducted as courses.
- b) Music - Choral and Orchestral groups meet regularly, and Broadcasts are given every week in Accra, Kumasi and Sekondi-Takoradi.
- c) Drama - Play readings are conducted, and plays performed.
- d) Art and Exhibition - Art Clubs which exist in the three centres hold drawing and painting sessions, sketching excursions and exhibitions.
- e) Libraries - Membership confers entitlement to the use of the Council's Libraries, records, sheet music, films, film strips and sets of plays.
- f) Films - Shows are given regularly in the Council's centres and rural districts.
- g) Sport - Facilities are offered to those wanting to play cricket, hockey, tennis and table tennis.
- h) Students and Scholarships -

One of the most important tasks of the British Council is looking after the Welfare of Colonial Students in Britain, who now number several thousands.

Every Govt recommended Colonial Student is personally met on arrival in the U.K., his luggage is looked after for him, and he is escorted to temporary accommodation already reserved for him.

CONCLUSION

CHANGES: SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL

1. Social

(a) Animals: The results of the increasing technological developments that have taken place in the country during the past few years have had far-reaching effects on almost all aspects of life including even that of some animals: due to increasing motor traffic in the large and commercial towns, and also for health reasons, animals such as sheep and goats have been segregated to the suburbs or villages. Certain wild animals, such as wolves and leopards which used to live and roam near the towns and some villages have been scared away deep into the forest.

On the other hand, such domestic animals and birds as the dog, the cat and the vulture have learnt to live safely and comfortably amidst all the din, the hustle and bustle of the new technological environment; dogs do cross the streets safely, and vultures fly close to moving vehicles and aeroplanes without showing any signs of fear or worry.

(b) Native Superstitions and taboos:

Groves and forests which used to be looked upon as haunted or inhabited by spirits and ghosts have lost their pristine terror, some of them, like Achimota, giving place to the sites of villages, towns, schools and colleges, and like the Oboasi hill succumbing to industrial operations such as mining. The use of the radio and electric lights at night has not only succeeded in deterring thieves and other nocturnal adventurers but has also largely overcome the erstwhile frequent visitations by ghosts and spirits of all kinds, as believed by many of the credulous and unsophisticated elements.

(c) Techniques:

Apart from the major and special skills required by the various trades, industries and technical occupations the new age has imposed on all and sundry the necessity for

(9.68)

CLINIC ATTENDANCE



A nursing sister takes down the particulars of a new case.



Babies receiving post-natal attendance.

acquiring some type of techniques in order to fit into the scheme of the rapidly changing society. For example, the use of the common nail has exacted the technique of a steady eye and accurate hand on the part of the carpenter, the blacksmith has had to appreciate the extent of malleability and the degree of flexibility and shearing propensities of the metals he handles, the barber has to learn to be scrupulous and dexterous in handling the scissors and the razor, and the seamstress to be deft and ingenious with the use of the thread and needle.

(d) Peace and order:

The Police and Military forces in the country have increased in numbers, technique and efficiency of organisation in order to be able to cope with the great demand for preservation of peace and order which the present times have so much engendered. In the interest mostly of the female population the ranks of the police force have been augmented by the enlistment of 12 Lady-police force, while other helpful and peace-preserving movements such as the Boy Scouts, Girl Guides, and the Boys Brigade are spreading and doing very good work in the course of peace, order and voluntary services.

(e) Health:

The X-ray machine and the fortifying devices of vaccination and inoculation treatment have been greatly effective and instrumental in saving the lives of many in the country. The vigorous campaign against the existence and spread of mosquitoes and flies, the increasing awareness on the part of the people to resort to preventive measures such as clean and regular habits and the faring on wholesome and nutritious diet, have also helped immensely in reducing the death rate both on the part of adults and infants. According to one of the health reports it is revealed that the incidence of infant mortality which used to register as high as 75% some few years

(3-69)

PRODUCTS OF EDUCATION

Correct
significance
is being
placed on
female
education in
the Gold Coast.



SIR JAMES DUFF (standing left), Warden of the Colleges of the University of Durham, receives Miss Gloria Tetteh as graduate of the University of London at the public convocation of the University College of the Gold Coast. Miss Tetteh (now married to Mr. Seth Aryee, also a product of the college) is the first woman to read for a General Science degree.



Future custodians
of the country's
Technological
Developments.

257 ADMITTED TO KUMASI TECH

D^R. W. E. Duncan, principal of the Kumasi College of Technology, addressing students at the college dining hall during the convocation ceremony. Advising the students, the principal said that they should be enthusiastic in their work as this enthusiasm and keenness would help them to pass through "the times of drudgery and monotony." In all, 257 students were admitted.

ago has now reduced to appreciably less than 50%. And with the present awakening on the part of the people the witch and native doctors are fast losing popularity and their grip upon the people.

(f) Education:

Schools and colleges etc which have increased considerably in number and type are being run and directed by a purposeful and progressive policy more than the country has ever known in its history. Considerable progress has been made in overcoming the special difficulties which confront the Northern Territories where there are now 17 Middle schools which feed the Secondary School, Trade School and 3 Teacher training colleges. In addition special places are reserved annually in the Colony Secondary Schools for Northern Territory pupils.

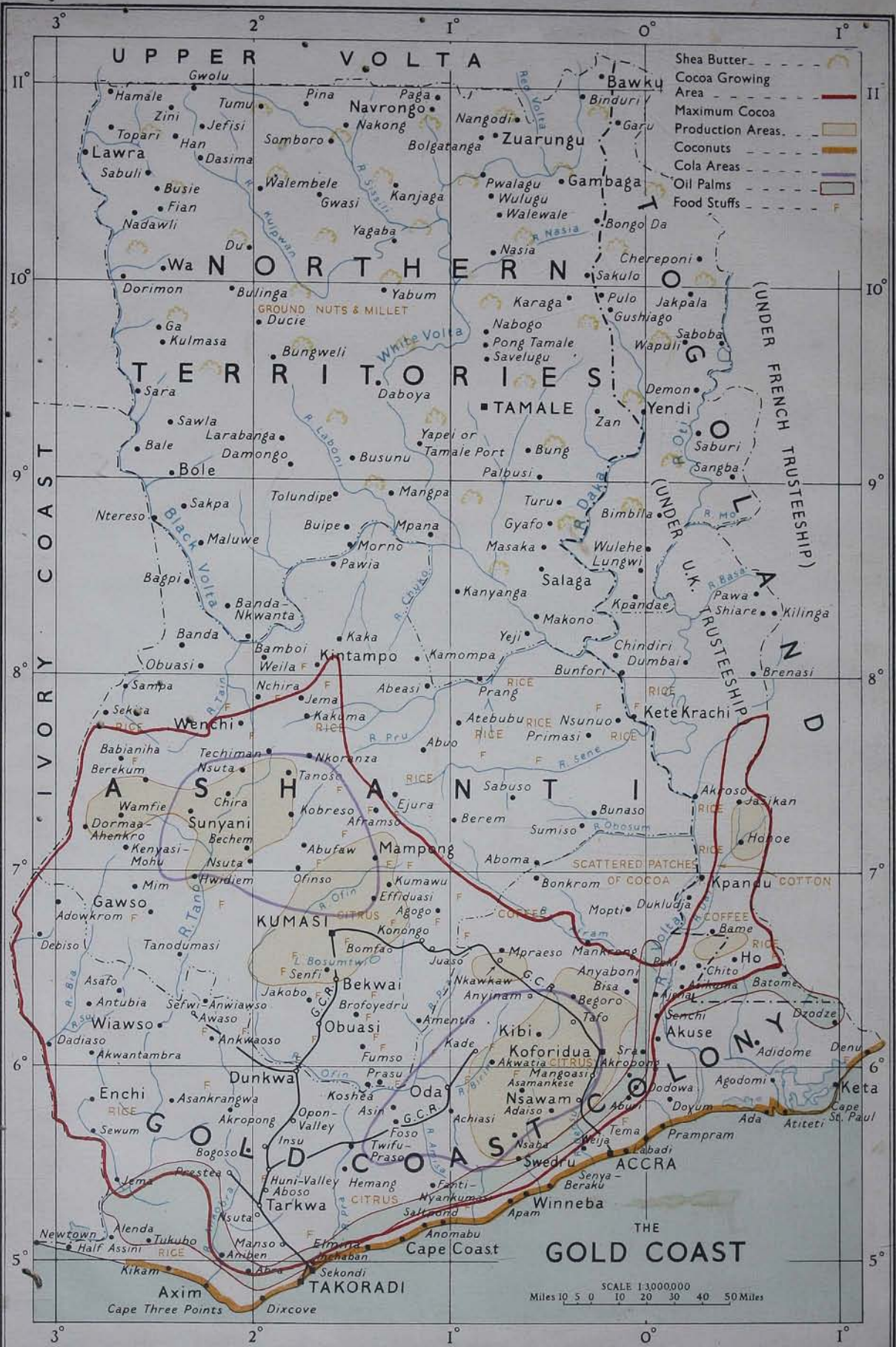
Govt Scholarships are awarded yearly for a number of courses overseas as well as for institutions in the country. At the beginning of 1955, according to the report on Education, 250 Scholarships were awarded for courses overseas, and more than 800 for the University college, Kumasi college of Technology, and the Sixth forms of Secondary Schools. These Scholarships were awarded with a view to supplying the needs of the Public Service and the Teaching profession. Awards are, generally, tenable in the Gold Coast except for courses which can only be obtained overseas.

It is envisaged that as the System of Education expands the country will be able to depend less and less on Overseas training for advanced studies, as is exemplified in the proposed establishments of the faculties of Medicine and Engineering within the University College of the Country.

(g) Economics:

i. Agriculture: Following the employment of

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS



of better methods offered by the use of mechanical tools and appliances, scientific principles of farming, and the use of machines and plants for treating corn, rice, palm kernel, oil etc, there has resulted marked improvement in Agricultural work and productions apart from cocoa. The annual report of the Agriculture Dept. for 1953-1954 shows that the value of oil palm products was £436,043 inclusive of £26,245 in respect of 420 tons of palm oil. Copra exports reached a maximum of £186,473, and export of fresh coconut fetched the sum of £25,812. Banana exports in the same period were valued at £8,957, of which 892 crates were shipped by only one firm.

The situation indicates that new opportunities for developing agricultural pursuits are now open to farmers of the country, while the suitable and necessary encouragement has also been given by the Govt which has set aside the sum of £2,000,000 in its second five-year Development plan for the construction of feeder roads in the country. In addition the Tema Harbour, which is in process of construction, apart from serving the future interests of the V.R.P., is also intended to be complementary to the Takoradi Harbour in coping with the products and commodities of the increasing volume of trade, commerce and industries, the most recent ventures of which include investigations being conducted into the possibilities of establishing Cement and Mineral Oil industries in the Nzima area. In February this year a deed was signed by the chiefs of that area authorising the Gold Coast Gulf Oil Company to explore and exploit mineral oil in Western Nzima State. The area to be covered by the Lease and Concession is 100 sq. miles, and the period is for 99 years.

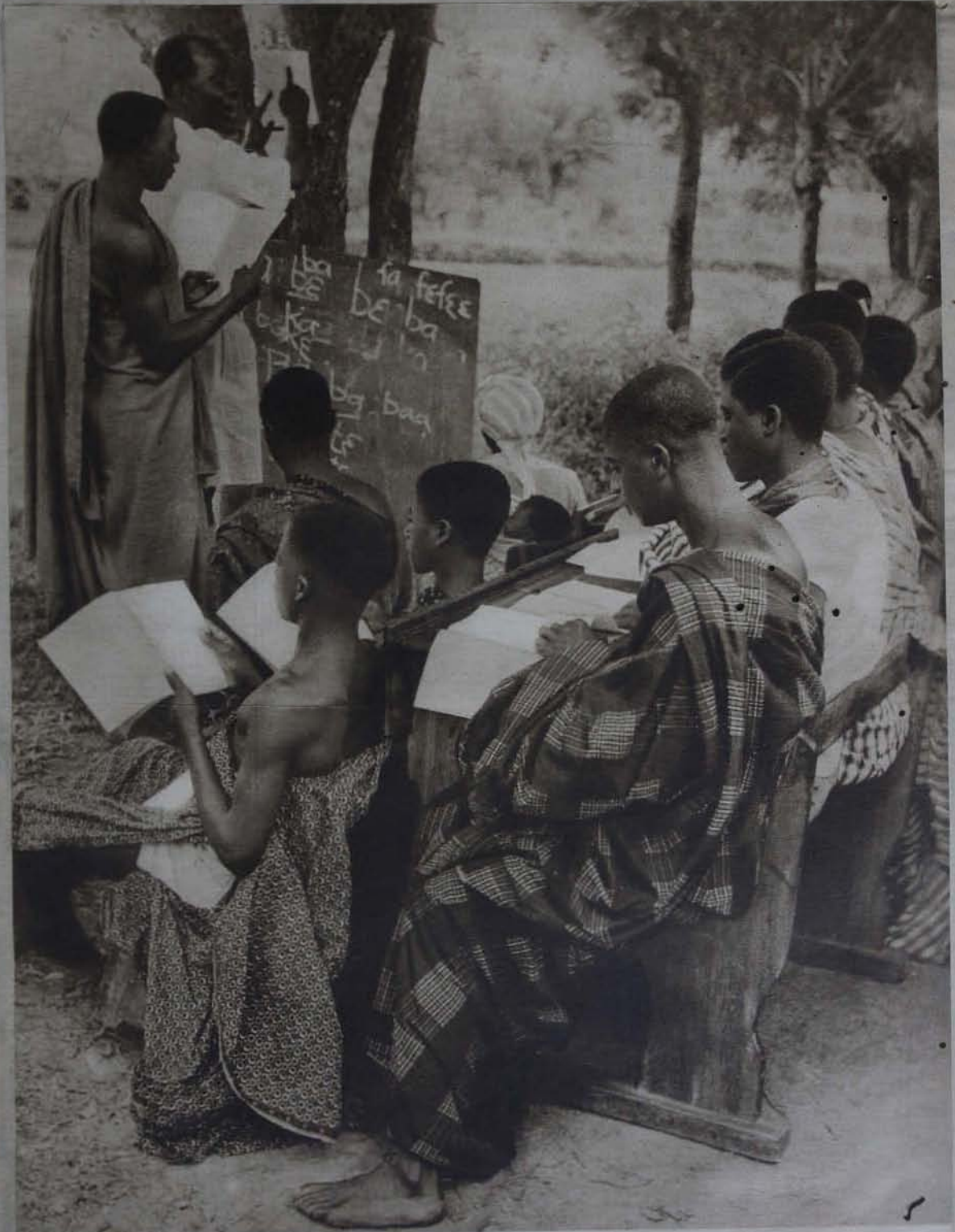
All such ventures have been considered feasible and practicable mainly in view of the

THE EFFECT OF THE DEVELOPING TECHNOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT.

LEARNING BY THE LAUBACH TECHNIQUE

(9.72)

(9.71) LITERACY CAMPAIGN AT WORK



Under the trees the class of children and adults alike makes excellent progress under the tuition of an educated countryman who has studied the Laubach technique.

Noting lesson
how to properly

LEARNING BY THE LAUBACH TECHNIQUE



Women are not excluded from the Mass Education drive.



Using leisure hours profitably.

THE MASS literacy campaign is fast gaining ground among all sections of the community. People study anywhere and at the least chance they get. These four labourers above of an Accra commercial firm were snapped by a 'Graphic' cameraman hard at their studies. They had just taken their meal in the afternoon and before they resumed work in the second half of the day, they did not forget their books.

facilities that can be obtainable from existing technological developments and the use of mechanical plants, tools and appliances.

(h) Voluntary Services:

The spirit of voluntary service, and the sense of selfhelp have developed in the country in keeping with the rapid changes that are taking place in Social life: Adults willingly and eagerly respond to the appeals and teachings of such bodies as the P. E. A., Mass Education teams, Extra mural Organisation, and the Red Cross Movement. The Literacy Campaign has gained strong footing in many parts of the country, and both young and old including some chiefs flock to learn how to read and write in the vernaculars.

Through voluntary communal labour many towns and villages have provided themselves with social amenities such as latrines, dispensaries, good water-supply, roads, Schools, recreational grounds and Community Centres.

Self-sacrificing men and women, through the works and influence of the British Red Cross, give out their blood to form a "Blood Bank" for the sick. A recent example was when about a month ago 38 Red Cross certificates were awarded to workers of the Accra Transport Dept for donating their blood to save the lives of their fellowmen.

(i) Political advancement.

The Country is at the threshold of Independence, and the great strides that have been taken towards the achievement of economic, social and political advancement and internal order and security has gained popular confidence to a large degree and

(9.73)

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONSHIP



*The Parliamentary Delegation to the
Gold Coast, headed by Sir Walter Elliot.*

encouraged international interest and co-operation which expresses itself, among other aspects and gestures, in the form of advice and help often obtained through regular Commissions and visits by international experts, representatives and other celebrities who come either in the interest of Education, Trade, Commerce and Industries, Health, Sports and Social Services, Agriculture, Politics or for International Friendship.

(f) THE FUTURE

Judging from the findings of this survey it appears that it can be safely anticipated that (barring any possible arrest or unpleasant interruption, of the present conditions of Progress and development) this young nation, of the Gold Coast, has a great and prosperous future before it. Economically it has grown richer and more potentiated through its technological developments, establishment of major industries, vigorous trade and commerce, improvements in Agriculture and veterinary operations, and facilities of modern and mechanical means of transport and Communication.

Socially life has, for many, been made richer and fuller through access to various types of employment, ample supply of basic needs and amenities, healthy surroundings and opportunities for education and selfimprovement.

Politically, as the outcome of these progressive changes there has been the incentive and means for the adoption and development of the English system of democratic Government, bringing in its wake the blessings inherent in an ancient, proved and dependable machinery of administration.

There is, however, still the need for

(9.74) MECHANISATION OF AGRICULTURE

A team of Agricultural Engineers is tackling the practical problems of mechanised farming, and investigating the part mechanisation can play in the development of agricultural production. On an experimental farm in the Northern Territories.

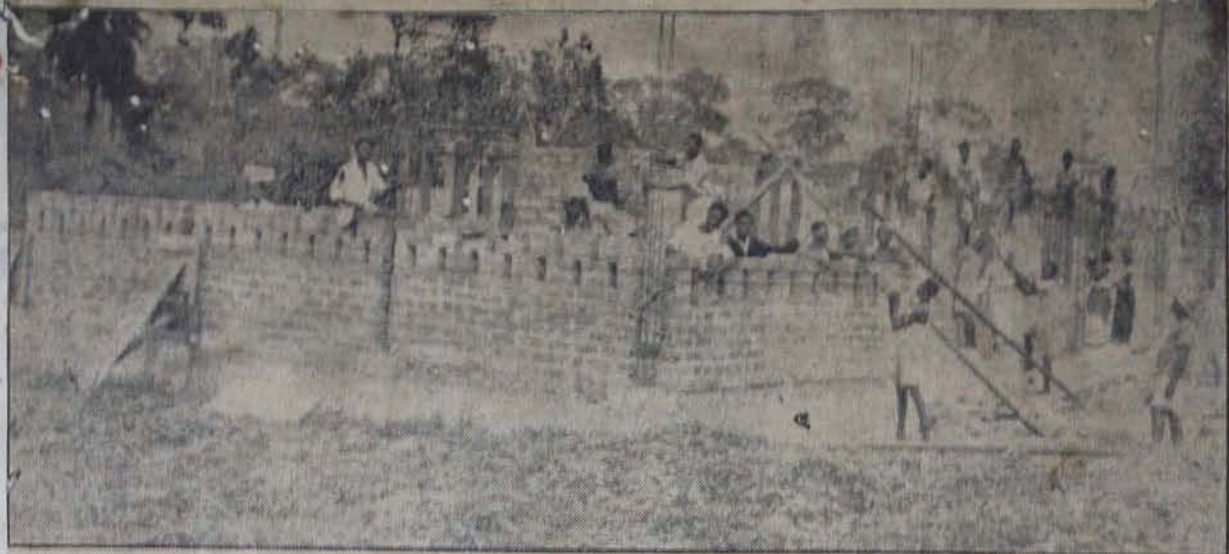


CARING FOR THE CATTLE



At the Nungua veterinary station research in animal disease and management is carried out. Vaccine for Rinderpest is produced and distributed throughout the Colony by air freight.

Constructing their own clinic



through self-help

"Self-help" is the key to progress. With this spirit, the people of Osino, a town six miles from Anyinam are now constructing a clinic of their own. Work on the building is being done through communal labour. The clinic, when completed, will serve all the towns and villages—including Begoro, Fankpenko, Abompe, Saamang, Bososo and Dimenase—in the area. The pictures on these pages depict how men and women are contributing their quota towards the construction of the clinic. The TOP one shows a general view of work in progress on the clinic. On the extreme right stands the foreman (wearing a helmet) in charge of the construction. MIDDLE: Men mixing the concrete for the masonry. BELOW: A section of the women carrying blocks to be used in building the clinic.

hard work and continued effort if the present standard of vitality and progress is to be maintained and steadily improved upon. There is the need for wide and intensive education and the training, especially of more technical men to handle the requisite tools, machinery and techniques for the ever-widening scope of technological developments, economic growth, and social and political expansion that are taking place in the country.

Speaking in December 1955 at a rally of his constituency in Woodford, Sir Winston Churchill is reported to have remarked:

"We live in an age of mechanisation. Not only do machines relieve the body of its labours but they also relieve the mind."

Another great speaker elsewhere said:

"The fact must be accepted that a nation is great and its people are happy and contented when it has made progress in the field of technological research and production."

Unless we can have a large number of our top boys and girls to go in for technical training we shall not produce the brains which discover and invent things, and we shall continue to play second fiddle in the field of technological development."

That, perhaps, is the best advice for the Gold Coast, and the safest road for this promising young nation to follow.

(9.76) FUTURE LEADERS OF THE COUNTRY



University College of the Gold Coast was opened in 1942 in temporary accommodation at Achimota, near Accra. Ninety undergraduates were in residence the first year, a number which has already grown to 212. In the new University College buildings at Legon near Accra, the first of which should be ready for occupation by September 1952, some six or seven hundred undergraduates will be able to receive University education.



PICTURED above are the administrative buildings of the Electricity Department in Accra. Near these buildings is situated the Accra power station.



PICTURE SHOWS the new Accra Centraj Library under construction near the Supreme Courts. The construction started in July 1955 and the building is expected to be opened about the middle part of the year. The estimated cost is £57,000.



ABOVE: A model showing an architect's impression of the proposed premises of the Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Board. The offices of the Board are now housed at the Swanmill, one of our local sky-scrapers situated on the Station Road, Accra.