



## To a Very Special Birthday!

On March 6, 1957, a new democracy joined the family of nations.

It is Ghana — 91,843 square miles of West Africa, emerging as a free and independent People of the Commonwealth.

Great strides have already been made in health, education, agriculture, mining, industry, transportation and communication, hydro and electric power projects, business and commerce.

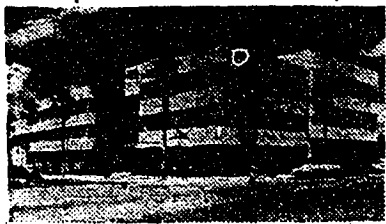
And now, thriving cities, modern autos and trucks—and productive farms worked with rubber-tired tractors—give promise of a bright tomorrow and an even greater future.

Yes, even before it was officially “born,” Ghana was a progressive, modern land—and marching ahead!

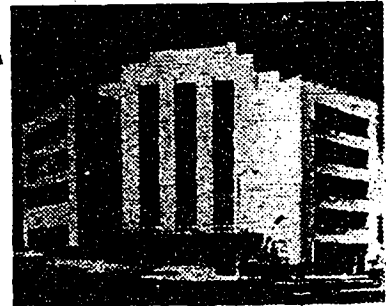
Goodyear joins in extending its heartiest congratulations to the new citizens of Ghana.

**GOODYEAR**  
THE GREATEST NAME IN RUBBER

## Negro Business Buildings In U. S.



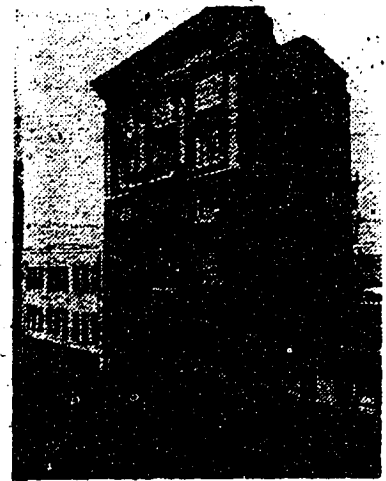
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**GOLDEN STATE MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO.**  
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**N. C. MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO.**  
Durham, N. C.  
W. J. Kennedy, Pres.

### Insurance Companies

ACCRA—There are 17 life insurance companies in the Gold Coast, most of which are native or British-controlled.

One company has been organized by three American Negroes.

**Pittsburgh Courier**  
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1957  
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## Mburumba 'Adopted' By Brooklyn Family

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, Pa.—"In America," says Mburumba Na'Kerina of Windhoek, Southwest Africa, "everything is being done to fulfill in practice what is preached in the Declaration of Independence and the Bill of Rights."

This is his impression after four years at Lincoln University as a student.

His impressions are that the majority of Americans actually believe in . . . and live according to . . . the democratic ideals and policies of their government.

MBURUMBA HAS lived here during a time when these ideals have been dramatically affirmed. Discrimination and segregation have been declared illegal by the U. S. Supreme Court; discrimination in hotels, restaurants and theatres in the nation's capital has been wiped out; the color bar has been dropped in government employment and in enterprises with government contracts.

"DEMOCRACY has been brought to the youth in a more personal way. His scholarship was given by an American who wanted to help Africans help themselves.

"And then," he says, "here in America I have been 'adopted' by an American family."

This adoption started in 1954. A white youth, visiting at the school, invited Mburumba to visit his home in Brooklyn. Mburumba accepted; visited the home, wrote his mother about the wonderful time he had. She in turn wrote to the Brooklyn family.

"THE NEXT time I visited them," the Lincoln junior said, "they held up a key and told me, 'This is your home and here is

your key. Use it whenever you want to come here to your American family.'"

Mburumba will graduate next year and wants to study law. He is associate editor of the campus newspaper, The Lincolnian.

## Negro Music 'Soul Music'

Born out of misery and suffering, one of the great contributions Negroes have made to the culture of this nation, is Negro music.

Spirituals . . . choirs . . . blues . . . the classics . . . opera . . .

We've sung these songs . . . we've written the music and the words . . . we've stirred a nation and a world with the voices of Marian Anderson, Roland Hayes, Camilla Williams, composer Harry T. Burleigh, Mattiwillda Dobbs

Those who heard can never forget the famous Hampton Institute Choir, the Tuskegee Choir under the gifted baton of William L. Dawson, the Fisk Jubilee Singers.

Who can forget Will Marion Cooke, James Reese Europe, R. Nathaniel Dett, Clarence Cameron White?



### African Students on Lincoln U. Campus

On their way to classes, Mburumba Na'Kerina (left) of Southwest Africa, Malaku E. Bayen Jr. (center) of Ethiopia and Abdurahman N. Harzi of Italian Somaliland greet Dr. Horace M. Bond (right), president of the school. Dr. Bond has visited Africa several times. Dr. Nkrumah, Prime Minister of Ghana, is a graduate of the school and a close friend of Dr. Bond.

### Imposing Buildings

ACCRA—Two of the most imposing buildings recently com-

pleted are the Bank of the Gold Coast and the Cooperative Bank, headquarters of the Industrial Development Corporation.

## Greetings

From The

**CHRISTIAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH**

To The

**NEW NATION OF GHANA**

The Christian Methodist Episcopal Church, led by nine Bishops, twelve General Officers, three thousand Ministers, and a half-million members, greets the Gold Coast in Africa as it becomes the nation of Ghana and joins the world family of nations.

The Gospel of Jesus Christ, the church and risen Lord of life, expression of God's love for human beings everywhere, is the inspiration, guide, and sustaining power in our crusade for freedom, equality, and opportunity for peoples of the world.

The College of Bishops of the Christian Methodist Episcopal Church

W. Y. BELL, Chairman.  
LUTHER STEWART, Secretary.

From Far Away

**DETROIT, MICHIGAN, U. S. A.**

WE BRING GREETINGS AND BEST WISHES

**To The COMMONWEALTH OF GHANA**

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CONG. CHARLES C. DIGGS, JR., President

# Salute Ghana

# Now!

## Mobil Oil Ghana Limited

marking in 1957 it's 50<sup>th</sup>. year of service  
to the Gold Coast, joins it's fellow-  
citizens of Ghana in ushering  
in the New Era.

# Mobil

## U. S. Negro Women

# Have Made Good In Many Fields

By EVELYN CUNNINGHAM

NEW YORK—with a peculiarly female persistence, Negro women have very quietly edged their way into every field, phase and facet of American life. They are there to stay and there will be many, many more to follow them.

The vast majority of American Negro women who are important or who have put their unique talents to work full-time are relatively unknown. But their immeasurable contributions are felt throughout America.

**IN GOVERNMENT**, for instance, they are as busy as bees. A handful are Atty. Carmel Carrington Marr, Brooklyn, N. Y., advisor on political and security affairs in the U. S. Mission to the United Nations; Edith Sampson, Chicago, Ill., first Negro alternate delegate to the United Nations in the 7th General Assembly; Beatrice M. Carson, Louisville, Ky., assigned to Monrovia by the U. S. Maritime Commission; Roberta Church, Tennessee, race relations advisor for the U. S. Department of Labor; Lois Lippman, Massachusetts, White House Secretary; Ruth V. Washington, attorney in the U. S. Department of Labor; Christine Ray Davis, Washington, D. C., staff director, Committee on Government Operations in the House of Representatives; Atty. Cora M. Brown, Detroit, former State Senator; Charlene White, former Michigan State House of Representatives; Elizabeth Drewry, West Virginia State Legislature; Susan Monroe, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania State Representative; Bessie Buchanan, Assemblywoman, New York State Legislature.

Dollie Lowther Robinson, New York, secretary of the New York State Department of Labor; Dr. Ruth Temple, Los Angeles, public

health officer; Mrs. Ruth Whitehead Whaley, secretary to the New York City Board of Estimate; Edna Thomas, Philadelphia, assistant to the Director for Information and Complaints in the Mayor's office; Anne Arnold Hedgeman, assistant to the Mayor of New York City; Minnie Wilkins, secretary to the New York Department of Welfare; and Vivian Strange, Los Angeles, police sergeant.

**IN LEGAL** and medical professions, hundreds are making man-sized strides. A few are Pauli Murray, lawyer and writer; sisters Dr. Jane and Dr. Barbara Wright of New York; Dr. Helen O. Dockens, Philadelphia, only Negro woman Fellow of the International College of Surgeons; Dr. Fletcher Riley, Los Angeles, who at 27 began her internship; Dr. Shelby Robinson, Los Angeles, first Negro woman to practice in Los Angeles; Dr. Edna Griffin, Pasadena, Calif., a pioneer in the field; Dr. M. Janne Jones, Richmond, Va., who began practicing in 1912;

Estelle Massey Osborne, R. N., former professor of nursing education at New York University, now on the staff of the American Nurses Association; Lieut. Commander Mary Mills, R. N., head of public health nursing work in the Middle East with headquarters in Beirut, Lebanon; Mabel Staupers, a pioneer in nursing.

**IN EDUCATION** there are Dr. Deborah Partridge, assistant professor of education at Queens College, New York; Kathryn Ward Hinton, music instructor at Hunter College; Dr. Marguerite D. Cartwright, student teacher supervisor at Hunter College, New York; Dr. Mamie Clark, co-director of the North Side Center for Child Development; Mary Harden, teacher of speech cor-



**SUPREME COURT JUSTICES** of new nation of Ghana (left to right): Mr. Justice J. S. Manyo-Plange, Mr. Justice S. O. Quashie-Idun, Mr. Justice Nii Amaa Ollennu, Mr. Jus-

tice L. G. Jingley, the Chief Justice, Sir Arku Korsah; Mr. Justice T. A. Dennison, Mr. Justice K. Adumoa-Bossman.

rection at Long Island University in Brooklyn, N. Y.; Dr. Aurelia Toyer, assistant professor of economics at New York University; Jean Blackwell, curator of the New York Public Library's Schomburg Collection; Alyce Pearson, staff librarian at the University of Southern California; Dr. Flemmie P. Kittrell, Washington, D. C., technical specialist under the Foreign Operations Administration program in India; Martha Chambers Hines, sent by the Government to teach at the Frankfurt-American School in Frankfurt, Germany; Dr. Mary Huff Diggs, associate professor in charge of social curriculum at Hunter College, New York.

**IN BUSINESS** they have forged ahead. In New York's Long Island, Ernesta Bowman Proctor is owner of the Albin H. Bowman Co., builders of the Brinkerhoff Homes in Long Island. The beauty culture field has thrived. There are Rose Morgan and Olivia Stanford in New York; Carmen Murphy of New York and Detroit; Violet T. Lewis, Detroit, founder and owner of the Lewis Business College; Frances Gray Shauter, Cleveland, Ohio, owner of a chain of drug stores.

Dorothy I. Height of New York is national director of cultural affairs for the YWCA. On the national club scene, Mrs. Vivian Carter Mason heads the powerful National Council of Negro Women, while Mrs. Irene McCoy Gaines is president of the Nation-

al Association of Colored Women's Clubs; Mrs. Marjorie Stewart Joyner of Chicago guides one of the largest groups of beauticians, while the late Cordelia Green Johnson was replaced recently by Mrs. Katie E. Whickman Chapman of New Orleans as president of the National Beauty Culturists League of America.

In sports, Althea Gibson, tennis great; Alice Stewart, Detroit, and Myrtle Patterson, New York, champion golfers; Effie Manly was former owner of the Newark (N. J.) Eagles.

**THEN THERE** are Otha Lloyd, secretary to Walter P. Reuther, vice president of the AFL-CIO, and Olivia Pearl Stokes, director

of the department of religious education of the Massachusetts Council of Churches.

In the concert world their contributions are legend: Marian Anderson was the first Negro to sing with the famed Metropolitan Opera Company; Mattiwilda Dobbs followed her. Janet Collins became the Met's first Negro prima ballerina. Leontyne Price scored on NBC's "Tosca"; so did Camilla Williams as Madame Butterfly. Philippa Duke Schuyler made her mark all over the world.

In the other arts are Lena Horne, Dorothy Dandridge, Pearl Bailey, Dinah Washington, Ethel Waters, Juanita Hall, Hilda Simms, Ella Fitzgerald, Sarah Vaughan, Diahann Carroll, Joyce Bryant.

# We Welcome GHANA Into The Circle of Free Nations

## GALE AGENCY, Inc.

Theatrical Booking Agency

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NEW YORK CITY



## SALUTE TO GHANA

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Dr. J. E. Walker, Founder and Chairman of the Board



# Salute to Ghana

## World Industry's Newest Link

We of STEEL . . . Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation . . . pay tribute to the new nation of GHANA.

We of STEEL know that STEEL LINKS have forged an unbreakable chain . . .

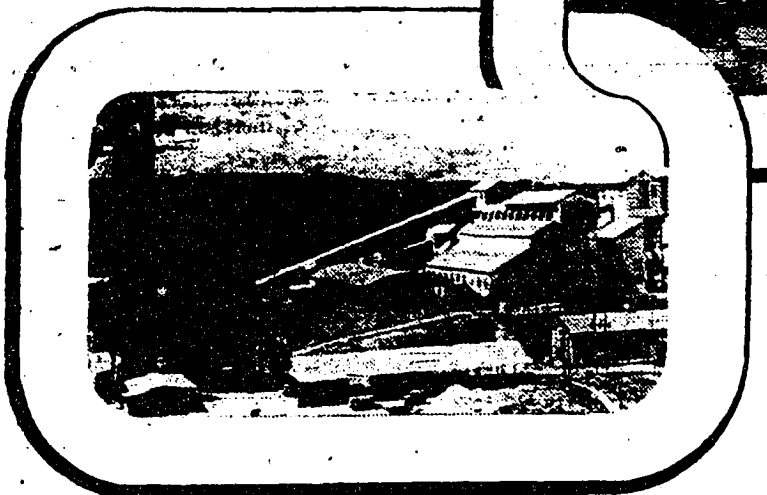
UNITING the industry of your nation. We of STEEL appreciate what part this precious metal has played in helping to BUILD YOUR NATION.



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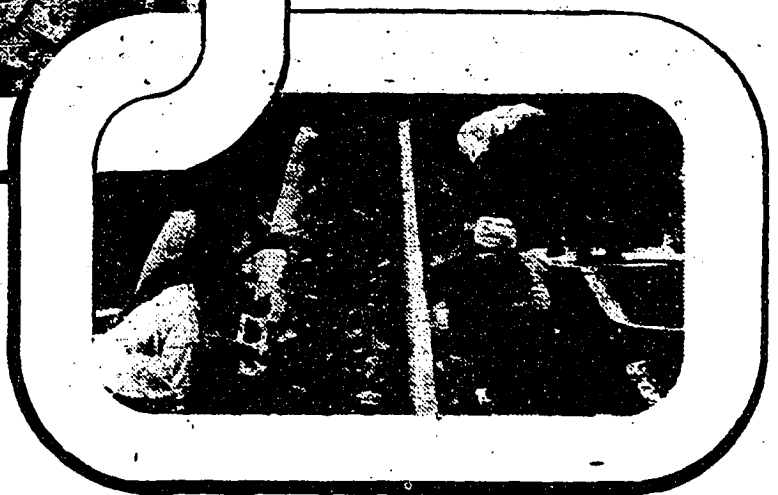
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Bauxite



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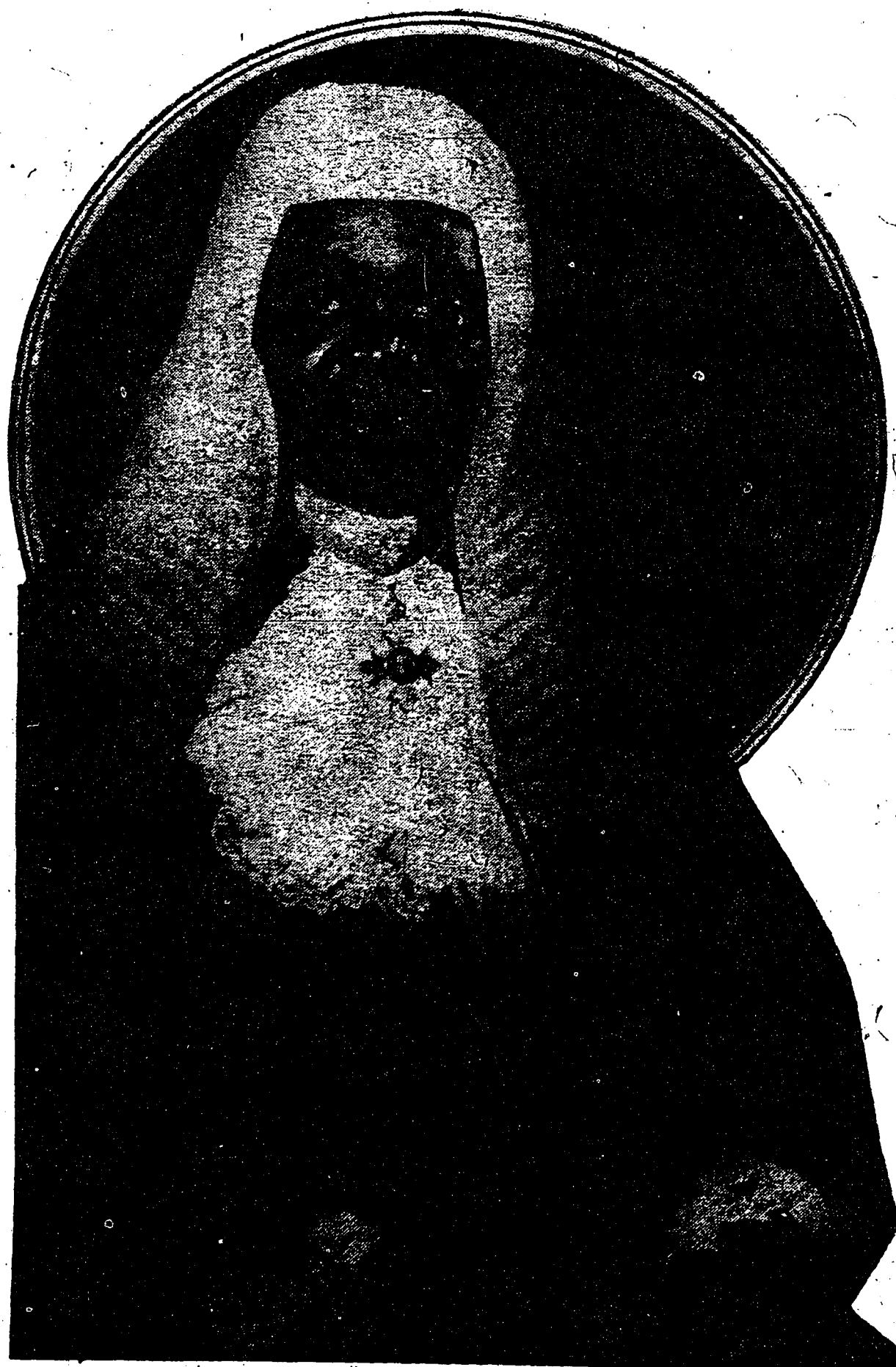
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Minister of Communications

**A. E. INKUMSAH**  
Minister of Housing

**A. E. A. OFORI-ATTA**  
Minister, Local Gov't.

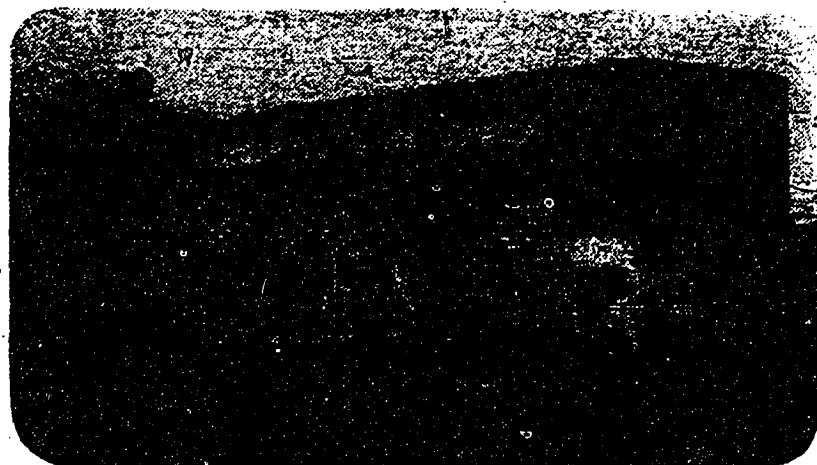
**J. H. ALLASSANI**  
Minister of Health



**SIR ARKU KORSAH, Kt., C. B.** . . . 73-year-old Chief Justice of Ghana. First African to hold this position, he was knighted in 1955

and is chairman of the College Council of the University College in Accra. The Chief Justice enjoys golf as a hobby.

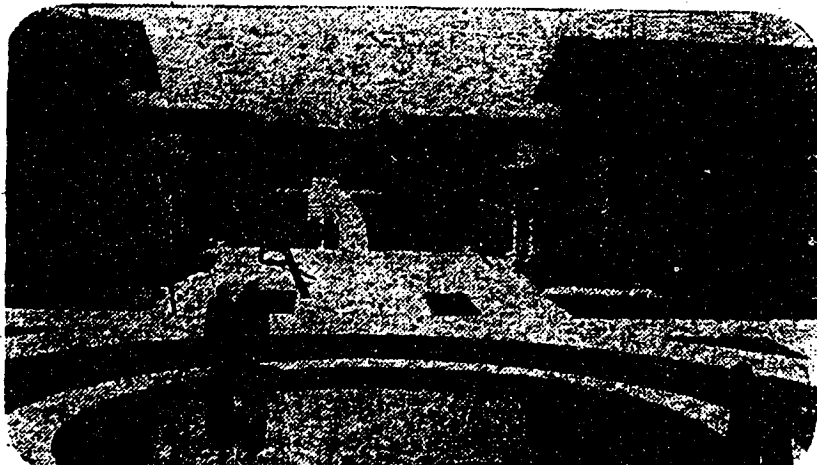
# GHANA A New N IS



Accra's new Central Library, said to be one of finest in Africa.



Prime Minister inspects 12 policewomen . . . first trained for duty in Ghana.



Striking view of University College in Accra . . . one of continent's best.

... Form Cabinet of Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, Prime Minister of Gold Coast's Ghana



NII AKOTO  
Minister of Health

AKO ADJEI  
Minister of Interior

J. B. ERZUAH  
Minister of Education

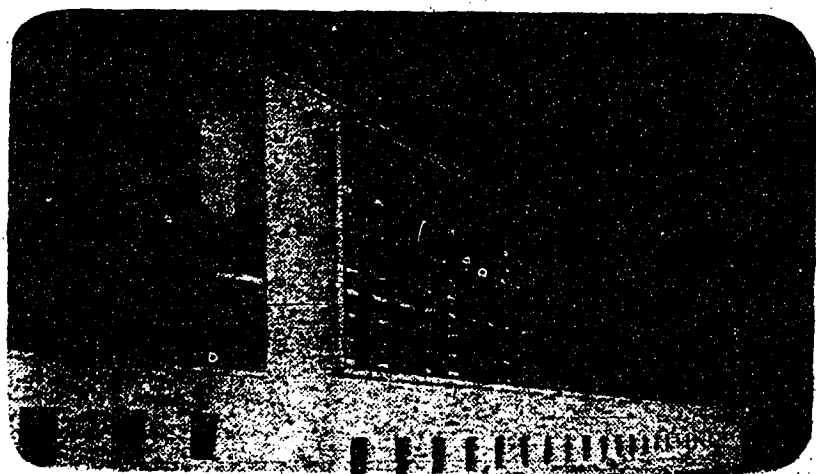
N. A. WELBECK  
Minister of Works

B. YEBOAH AFARI  
Minister of Agriculture

L. R. ABAVANA  
Minister Without Portfolio

KROBO EDUSEI  
Minister Without Portfolio

**W Nation of 4,500,000  
IS BORN!**



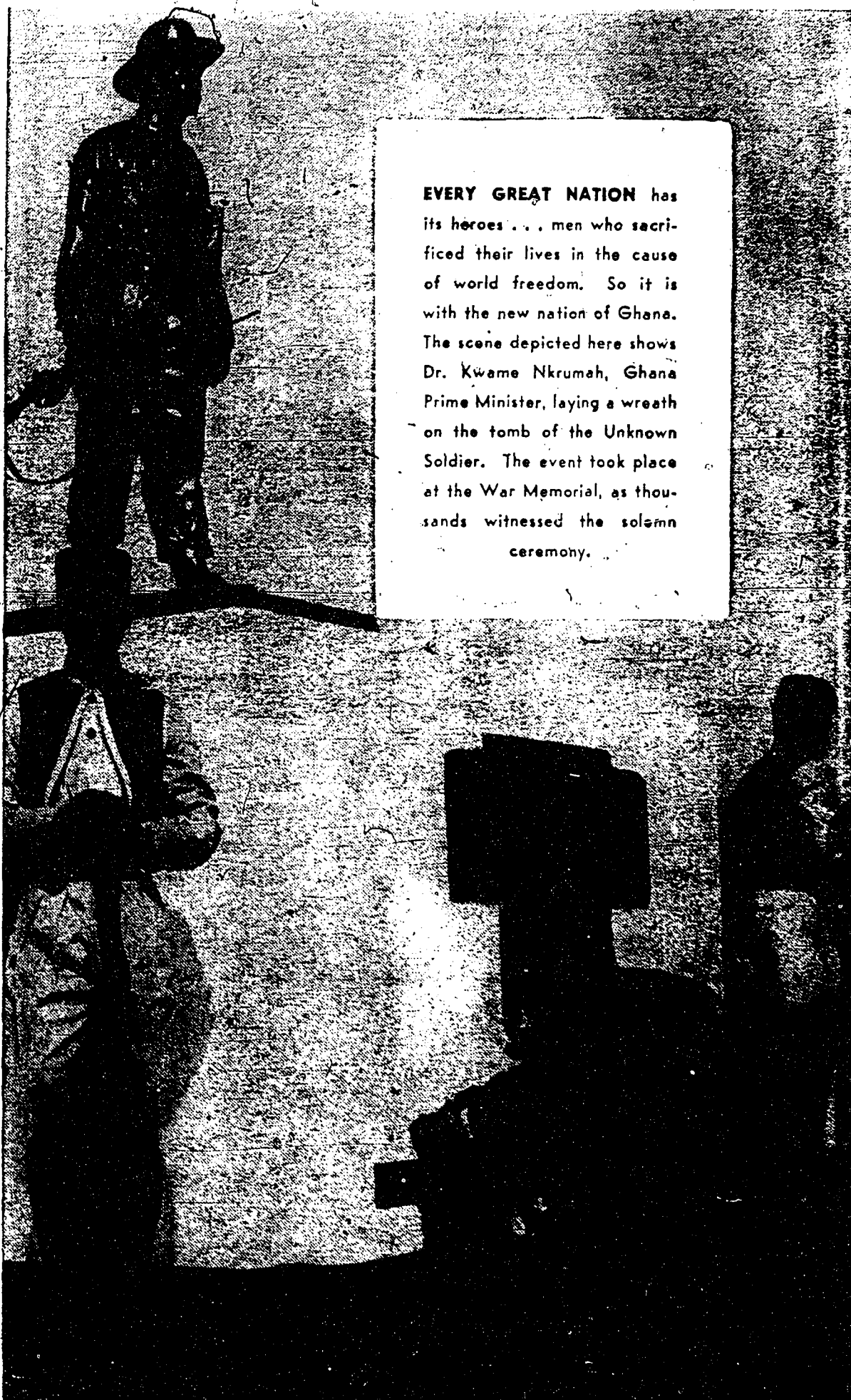
Electricity House, Accra, headquarters of Ghana's Electricity Department.



Policewomen controlling pedestrian traffic in Accra's Station Road.

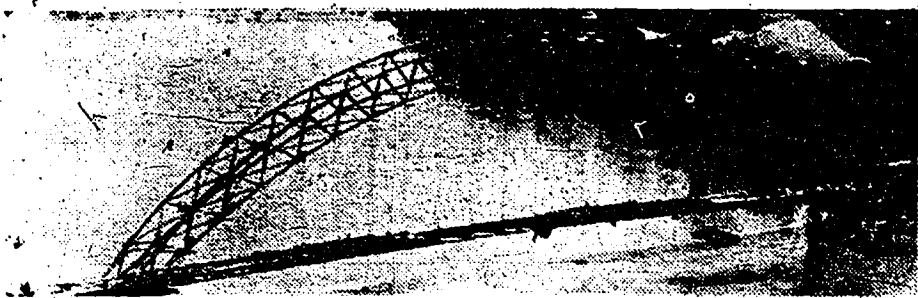


Seven-story building of Gold Coast Cooperative Society. (Note flag.)



EVERY GREAT NATION has its heroes . . . men who sacrificed their lives in the cause of world freedom. So it is with the new nation of Ghana. The scene depicted here shows Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, Ghana Prime Minister, laying a wreath on the tomb of the Unknown Soldier. The event took place at the War Memorial, as thousands witnessed the solemn ceremony.





GRACEFUL SPAN of the 805-foot arch (1,000 tons of high tensile steel) which spans the Volta River at Adomi in Ghana



KADE BRIDGE, pictured above, has replaced a former ferry. Crossing the Birim River, it has two traffic lanes.

### They Led the Fight!

## NAACP, Urban League, Negro Press and Church in Forefront

Brilliant individual leadership made significant contributions to the progress of Negro Americans since 1900!

But marching step-by-step with great Negro thinkers and orators were four organizations which provided the impetus.

They were the Negro Church, the NAACP, the National Urban League and the Negro Press.

THE NEGRO church provided the forum for discussion.

The NAACP took the battle for first-class citizenship to the courts of the land, where they won fight after fight, ranging from restrictive covenants to jury service, due process in general, confession by torture, transportation, education.

THE URBAN League carried

on an unending battle against segregation and discrimination in employment. Their frontal attack on this vexing problem opened up job opportunities and the doors of labor unions. The result on the economic progress of millions of Negroes was amazing... as evidenced by the Negro's role in the mammoth auto industry.

The Negro press was the "voice of protest." They not only heralded the ills of the Negro in America; they made the entire

nation aware of the problems our democracy faced at home.

### Call Us Ghanaians, Prime Minister Says

ACCRA—Prime Minister Dr. Kwame Nkrumah has decreed that the people of Ghana shall be called GHANAIANS (pronounced Ghana-ans).

A circular letter to this effect went out to heads of government several weeks ago.

*"The heritage of the past,  
is the seed that brings forth  
the harvest of the future"*

These thoughtful words, inscribed on the Archives Building in Washington, carry particular significance for you of Ghana. Your own proud heritage has brought forth a harvest of precious fruit—the fruit of independence, the sweetest taste the soul of man can savour.

Your achievement of sovereignty stands as a tribute to your capacity for growth and integrity as a people. This heart-warming milestone in your history must now become the keystone in the arch of your nation's development, and one of the stepping stones in the world's struggle toward that happy dawn when every human may enjoy the privileges and accept the responsibilities of personal freedom.

Throughout the world, every free man and every man who hungers desperately for that freedom join us in wishing for you further growth, further success. May your harvest of today bring forth a healthy seed, yielding an even richer harvest for your children, for your country, your continent, and the world.

NORMAN O. HOUSTON, PRESIDENT



GOLDEN STATE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.  
Home Office—Los Angeles, California

Operating in California, Oregon, Washington, Illinois, and Texas

18 March 9, 1957

## Their Books Told Story Of Negro in America

Top Negro authors have graphically portrayed... in scintillating words that seared their message on the conscience of America... the story of the Negro in the United States.

Their books... their poems... their burning phrases... so necessary to the history of their nation and their people, have aided in a growing awareness to... and understanding of... the problem. We pay tribute to these and others like them, who served the cause.

Paul Lawrence Dunbar, Charles Chestnutt, Sutton E. Griggs, Langhorne Pryor, Robert Waring, W. E. B. DuBois, Alain

Locke, Sterling Brown, Walter White, Jessie Fauset, Countee Cullen, Rudolph Fisher, George S. Schuyler, J. A. Rogers, Carter G. Woodson, Langston Hughes, Chester B. Himes, Richard Wright, Roi Ottley, J. Saunders Redding, Frank Yerby, William Attaway, Willard Motley, Ralph Ellison, Jean Toomer, Eric Walrond and Wallace Thurman.

### Cigarette Industry

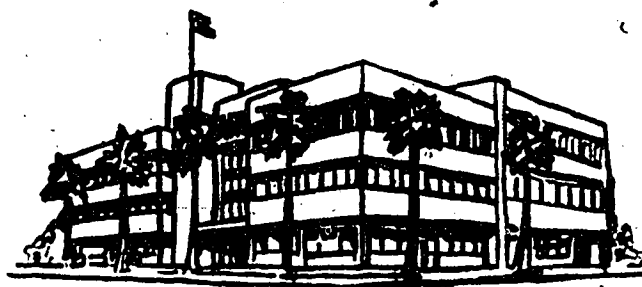
ACCRA—The cigarette industry is firmly established at Takoradi. Using Gold Coast tobacco, a factory produces 160 packets of 20 a minute.

*Congratulations and  
Best Wishes*

to the new nation

# GHANA

"May your Statehood forever stand as a symbol of independence, freedom, brotherhood and equality to mankind everywhere"



"A Relief in Distress for 56 Years"

## AFRO-AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE CO.

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Jacksonville, Florida

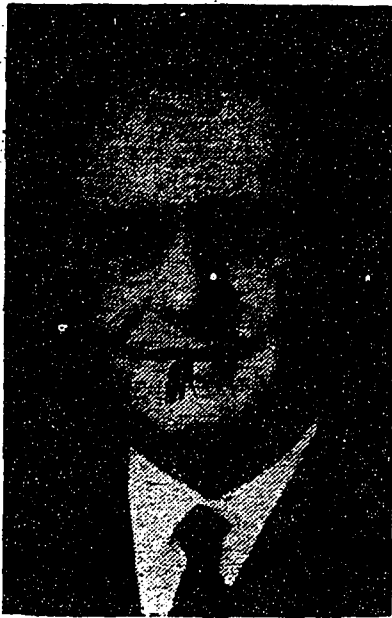
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Ghana Salute Supplement

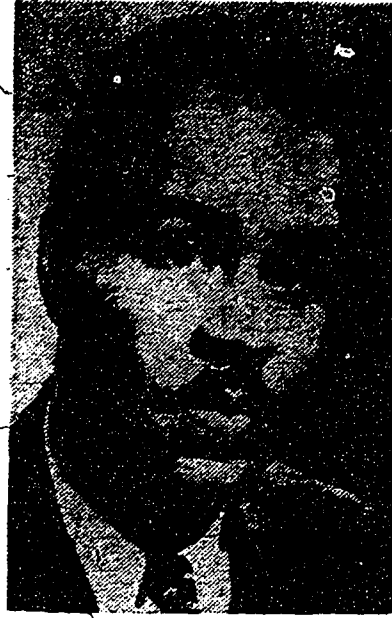




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Executive Secretary

THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF  
**THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION**  
**FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE**  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Extend to the  
**GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE OF GHANA**

**GREETINGS and GOOD WISHES**  
on the rebirth of their  
**ANCIENT AND NOBLE AFRICAN NATION**

**T**HE NAACP was established in 1909 by persons of both races to gain for the people of African descent in the United States of America the same constitutional rights and privileges enjoyed by the people of European origin. In pursuit of this objective the NAACP has for nearly half a century effectively utilized the tools of democracy. Similarly the people of the former British colony, the Gold Coast, achieved their present status of freedom within the British Commonwealth of nations.

As a result of this NAACP activity, the 17,000,000 Afro-Americans now enjoy many

rights previously denied to them solely because of their race and color.

Recognizing the global significance of the race question, the NAACP has maintained fraternal relations with colored peoples throughout the world. The NAACP was the sponsor of the Pan-African Congress in 1919 designed to unite the peoples of African descent, wherever they may live, in a bond of common fellowship.

The NAACP hails the restored independence of Ghana as a forerunner of the freedom of African people throughout the continent and elsewhere in the world.

**NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE**  
20 WEST 40th STREET  
NEW YORK 18, N. Y., U. S. A.

# From Dependence To Independence

George Schuyler Traces Chain of Events Which Led to Freedom for Gold Coast.

By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

Following the defeat of the Ashantis in 1873 by the British, the burning of their capital, Kumasi, and the final humiliation and exile of King Prempeh and his menage to Seychelles from 1896 until 1924, the entire country, by 1901, came completely under English domination. With the Gold Coast colony, Ashantiland and the Northern Territories for the first time under one administration headed by a white man, the next phase of its history began.

**FRONTIERS WERE** defined with the Ivory Coast by treaties signed by the British with the French in 1889, 1893 and 1898, and with adjacent Togoland by treaties with Germany in 1890 and 1899. With the exception of Liberia,

the whole West Coast was now under European domination, the proud kings and chiefs were subdued, subordinated, killed or exiled, and the white bosses took over.

It must be clear from the foregoing, however, that with the possible exception of Angola and Mozambique, no African lands were ever as long under white rule as, say, Indonesia and India.

There are many Africans living today who can remember when their lands were independent. From the exile of Prempeh to the present rule of Nkrumah is only 60 years.

**WHILE THE** Gold Coast people were of different, and dis-united nations and tribes, they were not heterogeneous, being of the same race and culture. For nearly a century the British had encouraged tribal differences and often fostered them for mercantile and political advantage, but now the nation set aside its differences to present a united front for freedom.

To the credit of the British it must be said that they were committed to eventual Gold Coast independence from as far back as 1865 when a House of Commons resolution recommended that the English encourage the Africans to prepare for eventual self-government.

What the London authorities and the Accra bosses thought, however, were two different things. The latter conveniently held for many decades that "they ain't ready." The natives disagreed.

**IN ADDITION** to the powerful Ashanti Federation which the British broke up, but were then glad to eventually reinstate, the Fanti Confederation was set up in 1871. This died, perhaps with an assist from the British, but 39 years later this spirit flared up in opposition to the Public Lands Bill.

An Aborigines' Rights Protection Society was formed by many of the chiefs and educated Africans of the Central Province.

It sent a deputation to London and succeeded in having the bill withdrawn. In 1900 the Concessions Ordinance insured the Africans retention of their land.

**THIS WAS** most important because the Gold Coast is a rich country, its resources bountiful, its finances always in the black, and its lands entirely owned by natives.

While it has been historically known for its gold (which is its second most valuable export), it is cocoa which is the economic kingpin. Grown on small native-

owned farms, principally in Ashanti country, it was practically unknown until 1879, when a laborer, William Tetteh Quarshie, who had been working on a plantation on the island of Fernando Po, smuggled out some cocoa pods.

The seeds grew successfully and the first recorded export was 80 pounds in 1891, valued at \$20. Today, some 300,000 tons are exported and this crop supplies 70 per cent of Gold Coast income. In addition, the country produces valuable timber, diamonds, manganese and bauxite.

**THIS GENERAL** economic well-being contrasted with the impoverishment in most other colonies, reflected itself in an alert middle-class and a responsible upper class—chiefs, merchants, doctors and lawyers, who were politically minded. The development of a railway and road network tied the various areas together.

There had been many mission schools from the sixteen century onward. As early as 1919, there were 19 Government schools, 204 mission schools Government assisted, 250 unassisted schools. The Accra Technical School and the Accra Government Training College were both opened in 1909. Finally, on Jan. 28, 1927, Achimota College was born.

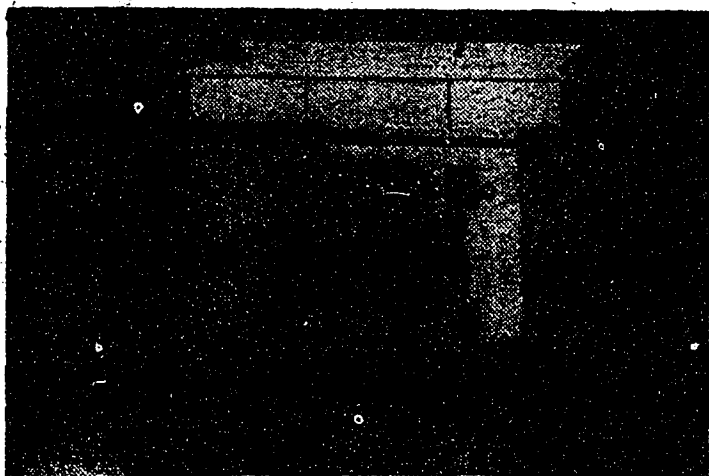
**IT IS A** far cry from the hand-picked Legislature of 1888, to the all-Negro government of today. In between there have been stirring events which have shown the political genius of the people and their determination to order their own affairs.

After the Fanti Confederation came the Aborigines' Rights Protection Society which was influential right up to Nkrumah. Then came the West African National Congress established March 11, 1920, through the inspiration of the late distinguished lawyer and scholar, Joseph Casely Hayford.

He conceived of Pan-African nationalism and the Congress had delegates from all the British West African colonies. It attacked the common problems of the black people and called for freedom. Within four years it gained Africans the right to have nine unofficial elected legislators in the Gold Coast. Similar concessions were secured elsewhere.

**WITHOUT MASS** following the West African National Congress, essentially a middle-class organization, rapidly disintegrated after Hayford's death.

The agitations of Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe of Nigeria and Wallace Johnson of Sierra Leone, both then in Accra, started the first dream of self-government—NOW. Out of a youth conference started in 1930 by Dr. J. B. Danquah, he, with others, presented a constitution to the Colonial Secretary, endorsed by both chiefs and intellectuals. This failed, but a new constitution in 1946 gave the Gold Coast an elective Legislature.



**NATIONAL MONUMENT** to commemorate Ghana's independence forms an arch of triumph into Accra, capital of the new nation. Photo shows model of structure.

In 1947, Dr. Danquah and other intellectual members of the Joint Provincial Council of Chiefs launched the United Gold Coast Convention at Salt Pond. It was a nationalist party committed to early self-government.

Unfortunately, it had no mass support and its leaders lacked political experience. The UGCC remained largely a paper organization until Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, then taking his doctorate in London, was invited back after 12 years absence, to become its secretary.

Long a resident of the United States, where he attended Lincoln University, a socialist, a nationalist and a follower of Dr. DuBois' Pan-Africanism, Nkrumah had the genius to translate into effective action the aims and aspirations of the people.

**WHEN IN 1948**, a nation-wide boycott was launched against European shopkeepers charging exorbitant prices, and resultant rioting and looting was followed by a governmental crackdown, the UGCC was blamed and six leaders, including Nkrumah, were deported to the north.

This British action made them national heroes.

These disturbances indirectly led to a new constitution, written by an all-African committee headed by Mr. Justice J. Henley Coussey in 1949.

It was in that year, too, that Nkrumah and the middle-class

conservatives of the UGCC split over ideological differences. Nkrumah, taking most of the youths and students with him, formed the Convention People's party on June 12, 1949. The new party went to the people with a great propaganda drive, established branches everywhere, then demanded "Positive Action" as from midnight Jan. 8, 1950.

**PRESS SUPPRESSION** followed and a veritable reign of terror ensued as the Governor answered the Nkrumah challenge with declaration of a state of emergency. From Jan. 11 to March 6, 1950, public meetings were forbidden, mail was censored, movement restricted.

The CPP offices were raided and Nkrumah, along with some associates and two editors were sentenced to prison terms ranging from six months to two years.

That the people backed the CPP and its jailed leaders was demonstrated not only by the packed mass meetings, but by their overwhelming support at the polls.

**THEY ELECTED CPP** men to town and municipal councils. Party strategy was directed from prison by Dr. Nkrumah. The masses lined up solidly behind the CPP and the first popular elections in the history of colonial Africa swept that party into power.

Dr. Nkrumah was released

## How News of New Nation Is Handled

**ACCRA** — The telephone, the radio, the newspaper, the cinema . . . these are the principal dispensers of news and information in the new nation.

Telephones are modern . . . and the switchboards are comparable to those used elsewhere.

**RADIO IS** growing in popularity throughout the nation. News . . . music . . . educational projects . . . government pronouncements . . . news commentators . . . the soap operas of Ghana, attract hundreds of thousands of listeners.

High above Kumasi soars a 250-foot tower, a part of the newly installed VHF radio-telephone network between the capital of Ashanti and Tamale, in the Northern Territories. Six repeater stations are spread out at points along the new route to insure non-interference because of bad weather.

**THERE ARE** daily newspapers, several weekly papers and a couple of papers printed in dialect.

Among the dailies are the African Morning Post, Daily Echo, Ashanti Pioneer, Ashanti Sentinel, Daily Graphic, Ghana Daily Express, Ghana Evening News, Ghana Nationalist and Spectator Daily.

The Ashanti Times is published twice a week; the Advance, three times weekly. The West African Worker (trade union publication) comes out monthly, as do five vernacular newspapers.

Cinema vans of the Information Service Department cover the country. Films vary from the informative and educational to the entertaining and political. More than 12,000 small towns and 3,500,000 people have been contacted.

from Accra's James Fort Prison, a free man greeted by 100,000 jubilant adherents at one o'clock on Feb. 12, 1951. He became leader of Government Business in the first black cabinet in colonial Africa.

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