

On our second night we stayed at Gibraltar, where the Prudham family were guests of Governor and Lady Redman.

We stayed in London over the week end of March 16th. There our own High Commissioner and his assistants, Mr. and Mrs. S. Pierce, favoured us with a luncheon.

As the weather over the Azores turned bad and appeared likely to remain so for several days, we came home by way of Iceland where our needs were attended to by the American Air Force.

At Goose Bay we were guests of the R.C.A.F. officers in their quarters. I cannot speak too highly of the conduct and efficiency of our 'NORTH STAR' Air Force crew who were indeed Canadian "ambassadors of goodwill".

The Press and C.B.C. representatives were very co-operative and since our return, Mrs. Prudham and I have had the entire party to our home for dinner. This gave us the opportunity to exchange impressions gathered from our various points of vantage on the trip.

There were a number of amateur photographers in our party, most of whom took pictures in colour. I have had many requests since my return to Ottawa from Members of Parliament, including Opposition Members, for descriptions of our trip to Ghana. If time permits, I hope to show some of our pictures in the Railway Committee Room.

Yours sincerely,

GEORGE PRUDHAM

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*Note de la Direction du Commonwealth et du Moyen-Orient
pour le sous-secrétaire d'État aux Affaires extérieures*

*Memorandum from Commonwealth and Middle Eastern Division
to Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs*

SECRET. CANADIAN EYES ONLY.

[Ottawa], April 16, 1957

GHANA: SOME NOTES ON POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC PROBLEMS:
SUGGESTIONS FOR A CANADIAN POLICY

Introduction

The careful organization and the éclat marking the Ghana Independence Ceremonies as well as the atmosphere of extreme good will on all sides were evident to those who visited Accra. The suspension of political and personal disputes, as well as the flattering court paid to the new nation of Ghana by senior representatives from nearly all the nations and dependent territories of the world, tended, however, to overshadow the exceptionally rapid (some would say too rapid) pace at which the new nation has moved towards its freedom and the unsolved problems with which it must now deal. It is astonishing to recall that less than six years ago the Prime Minister, Dr. Nkrumah, was in jail together with some of the principal members of the present cabinet of Ghana. As recently as six months ago serious doubts were entertained in the Colonial Office as to whether it would be possible for Nkrumah's CPP (Convention People's Party) and the Ashanti sufficiently to compose their differences in time to make Ghana an independent nation that would be both politically stable and economically viable.