

Lord Listowel was formally sworn in as Governor-General of Ghana in the National Assembly here to-day. The oath was administered by Sir Arku Korsah, Chief Justice, who has been the acting Governor-General since the departure of Sir Charles Arden-Clarke. The scene in the chamber was a brilliant composition of British and Ghana traditional garb.

On the left of the throne sat the judges, in wigs and scarlet robes, while on the Government benches were the Ministers and members of the Convention People's Party, dressed in dazzling kente cloth with a dominant note of black and gold. Two rows of the strangers' gallery were filled with chiefs, in circular head bands and carrying gilded staffs.

Lord Listowel, who drove to the Assembly, escorted by the mounted troop of Ghana police which yesterday met him at the airport, was wearing the full dress blue uniform of a Governor-General with the ribbon of a G.C.M.G.

The Prime Minister, Dr. Nkrumah, in moving that the National Assembly adopt the address to the new Governor-General, said: "For many of us here to-day it is the first time of meeting Lord Listowel, but I have known him for some time, ever since the days when I was associated with various political activities and the colonial liberation movement in London."

TITULAR HEAD

"Our acquaintance was renewed during my recent visit to the United Kingdom for the conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers, and I can assure the House, from my personal knowledge of him, that Lord Listowel will bring honour and success to the high office to which he has been appointed. His constitutional position is that of the titular Head of the State, and, except where specially empowered by the constitution, the Governor-General is bound to act only in accordance with the decisions of the Government of the day. He is not in any way the representative or agent of the Government of Great Britain."

Mr. S. D. Dombo, deputy leader of the Opposition, seconded the motion.

Lord Listowel, after taking the oath, replied to the address in a short speech in which he said: "We stand or fall together. Unless we in Ghana stand as a united people, we cannot make a useful contribution to the establishment of international peace and security. I therefore appeal to the whole country to-day, and invite everyone to uphold the good name and high reputation of Ghana as a new nation with a great past and an even greater future."

ASSURANCE ON PRESS FREEDOM WELCOMED

ACCRA, Nov. 13.—Dr. Nkrumah has received a letter from Lord Astor of Hever, president of the Commonwealth Press Union, which states: "We have all been glad to have your assurance that freedom of the Press in Ghana is not endangered in any way." The letter adds: "At its recent meeting, the council [of the union] discussed the correspondence we have had and the difficulties and misunderstandings which seem to have arisen in the last few weeks. I would like to assure you that the union has the greatest goodwill for the new State of Ghana and that, whilst the freedom of the Press throughout the Commonwealth and beyond must be to us a great concern, we do want to cooperate with you in every way we can."—*Reuter*.

... a very short distance of the advance depot at South Ice.

A radio report received at Shackleton from Dr. Fuchs said: "This dispatch is from the advance party which left Shackleton on October 8 and we are now just approaching South Ice, our southern station 300 miles south of Shackleton, and expect to arrive in a few hours after a very strenuous, long and difficult journey passing through mountains, over crevassed shelf-ice and across a glacier with much serac [pinnacles of ice] and pressure."

"It was a much more difficult journey than expected, but we have managed to keep the vehicles on the surface, although we have had to recover the Weasel five times from crevasses. All the people here are quite well—that is, David Pratt and David Stratton, Geoffrey Pratt and myself. We are in very good form, with no personal accidents, as all our difficulties have been with the vehicles."

"We expect to fly back to Shackleton almost immediately after reaching South Ice, and will then prepare for our final departure, although this will be a few days later than November 14."

November 14 was the date which Dr. Fuchs originally hoped would see the start of the main party's journey towards the Pole.

CREATING FREE TRADE AREA

PARIS MEETING TO-DAY

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

PARIS, Nov. 13

The Ministers, or their representatives, of the 17 member countries of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation are to meet here to-morrow to begin negotiations in earnest on the creation of a free trade area in Europe. This meeting is the sequel to the O.E.E.C. council meeting last month at which it was decided to establish an inter-governmental committee, at ministerial level to carry on these negotiations. The committee elected Mr. Reginald Maudling, the Paymaster-General, as its chairman, and he will therefore be presiding to-morrow.

The main document before the meeting will be Mr. Maudling's memorandum of 48 points, setting out, under five headings, all the questions that will have to be discussed and settled before the way can be cleared for the creation of a free trade area.

LEBANON EXPELS A BRITISH JOURNALIST

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

BEIRUT, Nov. 13

The Lebanese Government to-day ordered Mr. Michael Adams, staff correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, to leave the country within 48 hours because it resented the criticisms in his messages last week on the garbage strike and the water shortage in Beirut. The order came from the Prime Minister, Sami Solh.

BEIRUT, Nov. 13.—The police summoned Mr. Adams to the Government building, where the expulsion order was issued. The authorities have also banned the sale of the *Manchester Guardian*, *Reuter*.

BUENOS AIRES.—Señor Raúl Demonte Taborda, editor of *Resistencia Popular*, has been convicted of fostering propaganda on behalf of the former President Perón and has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment, fined, and declared unfit to hold public office.

To the many military problems exercising the Federal Government been added the hardy perennial port costs. In the past few days has been a great deal of propping and simulated pain or tension on the part of the Ministers, but with little apparent. Both the British and American sides have indicated that requirements again be made next year, and they can still reserve the right to demand second helping on this year's account.

The British Embassy said to-day view of the present financial difficulty was clear that no new burdens accepted on the current account applied particularly to any burdening the expenditure of foreign currency.

The question of the cost of British stationed in Germany had naturally under serious consideration by the Government during the past few days. In view of its big contribution to the whole, it was clear that this could not be considered in isolation would no doubt also occupy N.A.T.O. allies, but new negotiations not yet taken place.

NOT PROPORTIONATE

Germany is paying £50m. to Britain, of which £17m. is a contribution to the cost of maintenance of the Rhine and £33m. is mutual defence aid. Current additional cost in foreign exchange for the Rhine Army is the equivalent of about £65m. By the end of April withdrawal of 13,500 men will have concluded, but the reduction in cost will be proportionate. While one estimate placed it at about £60m., the *Defence Paper* said that generally a decline in expenditure in any way comparable with manpower could not be expected, because of the complexity of new weapons and employment of more civilians.

It is generally accepted that the cost of this year's German contribution made for political convenience has £50m. had been contributed specifically towards the cost of maintenance, it has been regarded as an increase of 50 per cent. over last year's amount, could have been embarrassing.

But the fact that the major share of contribution was paid under the heading of mutual defence aid supports the position which Britain seeks to establish—that the foreign currency cost of the Army cannot be considered in isolation from the big British contribution to N.A.T.O.

Should it be accepted by the Federal Government, any reduction in the German contribution arising from troop withdrawal would be made under the first heading of maintenance costs, and not under the second and larger heading of mutual defence aid. Thus there is some loss of the expectation of receiving a total contribution nearly as much as this year's.

CONTINENTAL OUTLOOK

This will have to be explained to the German public if relations between the two countries are not to be tried as being a continental people, they naturally concerned primarily with the strength of land forces. That the Federal Navy would play an indispensable role in maintaining communications with America and that the bomber force is a notable contribution to N.A.T.O.'s offensive strength, is not generally realized. Not