

# THE SPARK

(30)

2d.

A WEEKLY OF AFRICAN NEWS AND VIEWS

FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1963

(Registered at the G. P. O. as a newspaper)

## EDITORIAL AT FIRST ANNIVERSARY

### THE TWO K'S AND WORLD PEACE

PRESIDENT Kennedy is back in Washington after his ten-day European tour. He touched West Berlin. Premier Nikita Khrushchov has just finished an East Berlin tour.

The enormous publicity given to the speculation regarding the Khrushchov-Kennedy Germany tour is a sign of mankind's deep-seated desire for an end to any drift to war over Berlin which will engulf the whole world.

It appears there are prospects for a nuclear test ban in view of the opinions expressed by the two world Statesmen.

While in Berlin, Mr. N. S. Khrushchov stressed that, the Soviet Union and all the Socialist countries "are vitally interested in complete liquidation of tensions, in the establishment of firm good neighbourly relations between all countries. We want all nations of the world to be able to look calmly into the future and to devote themselves to peaceful labour".

President Kennedy has, in a joint-statement with Prime Minister Macmillan of Britain, expressed an urgent need for an end to the arms race.

Though there are still grounds of disagreement, the idea that these leaders of the opposing camps see the urgent need for a settlement in Germany, accompanied by disarmament and the ultimate limitation of armed forces and a break with the modern nuclear strategy, must be appreciated.

Mankind may now be happy that very soon science—that wonderful something that has aroused so much enthusiasm, that has set man free and made him master of his fate, which has become but in the last resort the possibility that two men may in a fit of temper or through an error of judgement, or perhaps when suffering from a bad bout of stomach trouble, press the button and put an end to the human adventure, will be used in the interest of man. It is our hope that all leaders of the world have cap-

# ALGERIA HEADS FOR SOCIALISM

*THE independent Republic of Algeria is one year old today. In Algeria and all-over Africa, nationalists will rejoice to note that despite the intrigues of neo-colonialism to undermine her stability and obstruct her rehabilitation, Algeria has arrived at the second milestone in her existence as a sovereign state without a major breakdown. And the joy of African nationalists will be shared by the friends of the African Revolution throughout the world especially in the camp of the international socialist movement.*

A land of 855,000 square miles with a total population (1962) of 10,930,000 of which 1,250,000 are colonial settlers of French origin, Algeria won her independence on July 1, 1962 and celebrates her national day on July 5 of every year. The Head of State is President Farhat Abbas with Mohammed Ben Bella as Premier and Head of Government.

French colonialism had fastened on to Algeria for several decades. Its operation was made even more

France and the Algerian revolutionaries. A plane carrying six of the leaders of the Algerian revolution



*Last phase of the Algerian revolution. Patriots fight for the fatherland.*

burdensome by the presence of a large number of French settlers who controlled retail trade and held a big share in agriculture.

### THE RESISTENCE

But the Algerians kept on resisting as is evidenced by the innumerable clashes in the casbahs and assassinations of ruthless officials of the colonial regime.

This resistance broke into open rebellion against the occupying power in 1954. Thus the eight-year period (1954-1962) became the phase of the hot war in the Algerian revolution during which some one and a half million lives were lost. In 1956, following efforts by King Mohammed V, of Morocco, a move backed by Morocco, Tunisia and Algeria was made to effect reconciliation between

tured the enthusiasm for human welfare, and in a generation which, we are told, is adrift from its moorings, and which has lost its inspiration and its impulse to embark in worthy causes, have at last found that in this age peace is worth fighting for.

Ait, Ahmed and Bitat. This ugly piece of French treachery took place on 18th October 1956. And these men were only released from French prisons on 24th March 1962 after the Evian cease fire agreement between de Gaulle's Government and the Algerian Provisional Government.

The elements which have propelled the Algerian revolution to victory are the Provisional Government and Constituent Assembly in exile, the Algerian Liberation Army and the General Union of Algerian Workers.

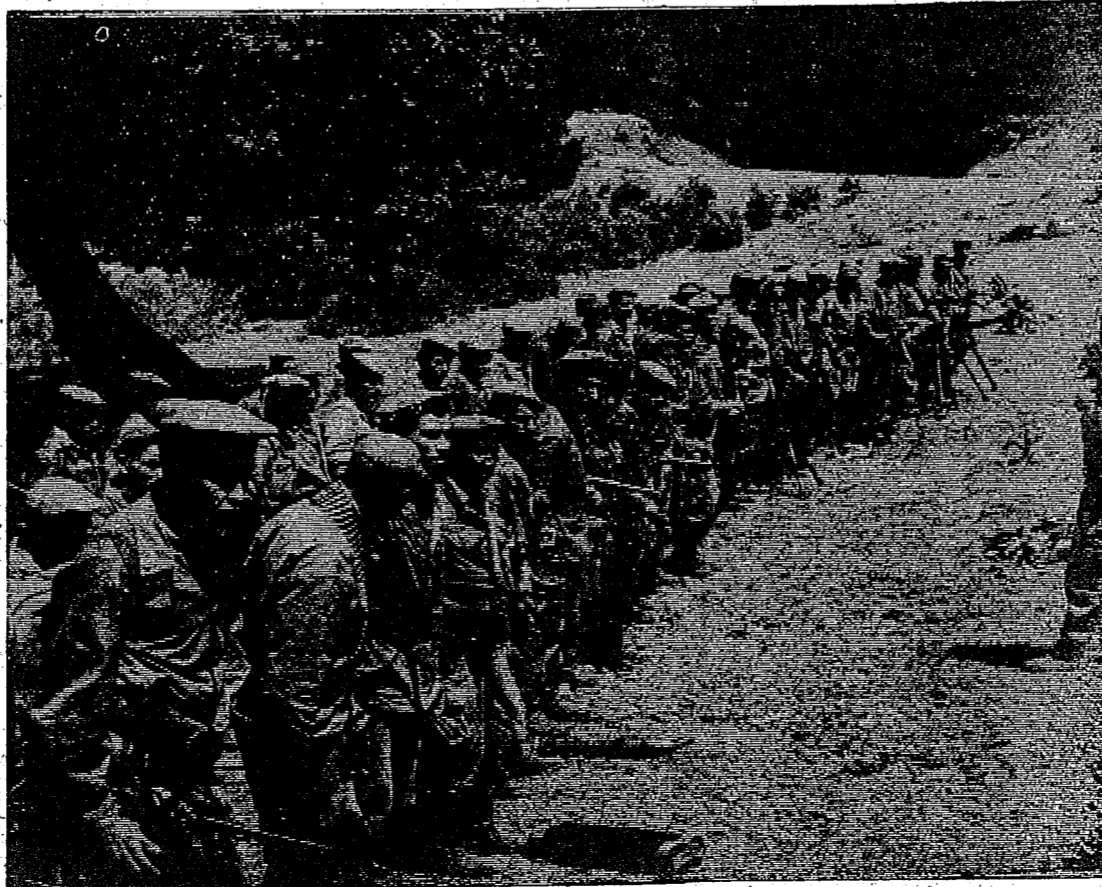
The popular political forces were united within the National Liberation Front. The Provisional Government was recognised and given diplomatic support by some African states (Ghana, U.A.R., Morocco, Tunisia, Libya, Guinea etc.) as well as by some socialist countries including the U.S.S.R. and the Peoples Republic of China.

### THE LIBERATION ARMY

The National Liberation Army, made up of regular units and guerilla detachments, received material support from the countries listed above and could make tactical use of adjoining territories of Morocco and Tunisia. And the firm backing given Algeria by the Casablanca powers—Ghana, Guinea, Mali, Morocco, U.A.R.—proved a major factor in the com-

### BEN BELLA'S ARREST

The six leaders of the Algerian revolution were immediately arrested by the French. These men were Ben Bella, the present Premier, Boudiaf, Khider,



*At the pick of the Algerian revolution—All set for the showdown.*

plete triumph of the Algerian struggle. It led to the enlistment of U.N. support for the Algerian cause.

Since independence, Algeria has been grappling with economic problems of great magnitude. The exodus of French settler farmers has undermined agricultural

leaders are fighting hard to terminate these agreements. The French Government has sent their Minister of Algerian Affairs, Mr. Broghe, to negotiate with Ben Bella's Government over the Algerian Sahara.

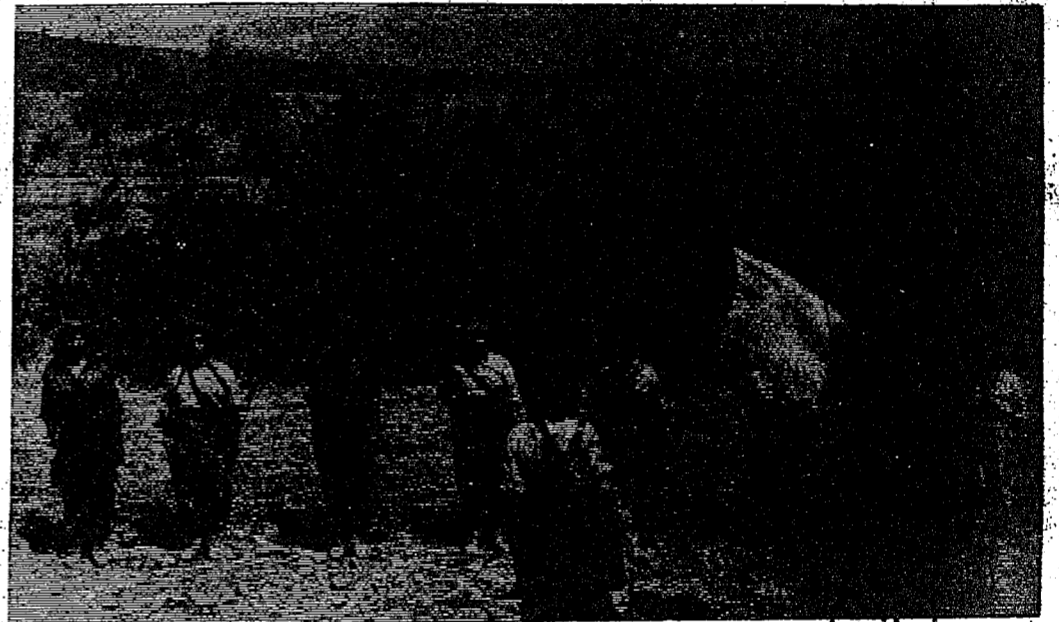
Algeria's problems are ramified and formidable.

### IN THIS ISSUE

- \* de Gaulle and Africa — 2
- \* Repression In Swaziland — 3
- \* Portuguese Colonialism — 4
- \* The African Working Class Struggle — 5

But she also has favourable conditions for solving them. She has a great leader.

Continued on page 6



*The active participation of the Algerian women in struggle for liberation.*

production. But this problem is being met through a division of the farm lands among peasant households. Industrial establishments, which ceased production as part of the French tactics of strengthening their grip on Algerian economy by causing an economic breakdown are gradually coming back into operation.

Algeria's main fight now is to rid itself of all economic relations which could provide the basis for a regime of neo-colonialism.

### ATOM TEST AND THE SAHARA

Despite the fact that French control over Algerian Sahara for its oil and atomic testing sites was a condition for the grant of independence, Algerian

## Directive No. 4

"GHANA faces immense difficulties in her tasks of reconstruction. It is by no means a simple business to raise educational levels, to train skilled workers and to impart a sense of responsibility speedily especially in circumstances of restricted availability of local qualified personnel and material resources.

"Nevertheless, there is much that can be done quickly if everyone puts every ounce of ability and strength into the building of the nation.

"It is a prime task of leadership in Ghana to make the people aware of the compelling need to put forth their most intense effort on behalf of the progress of the country and of themselves.

"A new stage is set for Party ideological education. Every Party member must now be educated to understand precisely what the Party stands for.

"The philosophy of our Party, which had led to victory over colonialism in our country and which governs our international relations or more particularly our relations with other African countries, has been proved sound and correct through its application in practice the concrete situation in Africa.

"This philosophy has been profusely propounded in various forms and underlines our Party Programme for work and Happiness, the systematic study of which is a full realisation of Party education.

"In our Programme for Work and Happiness is embodied the concrete results of our political awakening and ideological understanding.

"To understand the ideology of our Party is to appreciate the need to improve the well-being of the greatest number of the people."

—KWAME NKRUMAH.

## AFTER ADDIS ABABA

by Xray

# DE GAULLE AND AFRICA

IN APRIL 1958, and on the initiative of Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, the Prime Minister of newly independent Ghana, the first Conference of Independent African States took place here in Accra. Apart from Ghana, the host country, all other Independent African States, with the exception of South Africa, attended. These were Ethiopia, Liberia, Tunisia, Sudan, Morocco, and United Arab Republic.

The issue that was uppermost in the minds of the delegates was African Unity—what it is and how to achieve it quickly. From that date, African Unity has become the central issue in the political life of the African continent.

Not only have the African states shown concern, but also the imperialist powers who are anxious to retain their foothold on the African continent have been extremely active. It was this same issue that dominated the conference of African States held at Addis Ababa.

Before the Addis Ababa Conference, there were three distinct concepts of African Unity. The first is that of a political union of all Africa. The foremost exponent of this view is Dr. Nkrumah of Ghana who sees it as the most effective weapon in the twin struggle for liquidating imperialism in Africa and for building a new and powerful independent Africa.

### OSAGYEFO CALLS FOR A TWO CHAMBER LEGISLATURE

Dr. Nkrumah's concrete proposals in this direction are now only too well known. He calls for a federal government for the whole of Africa with a two chamber legislature—the Upper Chamber composed of equal representative from each African state and the Lower House set up on a population basis.

His objective is a single union government for all Africa comparable to that of the United States of America or the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. He sees this as the only political foundation that can sustain continental development in all other spheres—economic, cultural, technical, military, etc.

The second concept of African Unity is that of co-operation between all African States in limited spheres. The concrete proposals here are an African Development Bank, an African university and an African defence system. The chief sponsor of this view has been the United States of America which hopes, through these inter-African institutions, to push American influence and even control over Africa.

The U.S.A. is a late comer to Africa and has to use such inter-African institutions to penetrate the various spheres of influence carved out by the other imperialist powers, Britain, France, Belgium and Portugal in particular. The

United Kingdom has thrown her weight largely on the side of this American view of what African Unity should connote.

The third view which is a variation of the second, came from France. It advocated inter-African co-operation between African states grouped together on a regional basis. This view thought that inter-African institutions should be set up for West Africa, North Africa, East Africa and South Africa.

### DIFFERENT IDEOLOGIES

Thus the main point of difference from the American line is that the French thought of regional co-operation in limited spheres as against the continental co-operation also in limited spheres advocated by the Americans.

These are the three views that grappled with each other at last month's history-making Addis Ababa conference of African States. It is significant that the Nkrumah line won a signal victory because the idea of African Unity directed against colonialism and neo-colonialism was accepted. However, the achievement of a union government for Africa still belongs to the future.

But since Addis Ababa, a process of reappraisal is taking place. The United States of America, which before the conference showed great interest including messages from spaceships, has been very silent over the decisions. The view in diplomatic circles is that the American school of thought suffered a setback at Addis Ababa.

On the other hand, the French school of thought has been more forthcoming. The Head of the French State, General Charles de Gaulle, has welcomed the Addis Ababa decisions in general terms. He thinks that Addis Ababa was a positive achievement in the direction of "a federalism of the various African regional groupings." It was in this context that the general referred to many of the African states, as they now exist, as "micro-states".

### DE GAULLE TURNING BACK

The indication here is really interesting. For it seems General de Gaulle is turning his back on the present small states which are largely the creation of French imperialism. He thinks there should be regional political groupings which can then be joined together on a continental

level. The big advance in de Gaulle's position lies in his recognition of the need for political institutions.

If this interpretation of de Gaulle's stand is correct, then the view of Dr. Nkrumah has won a powerful new convert. There are still differences between the details of the two views. But the agreement now on the need for political institutions is clear for all to see. While Dr. Nkrumah demands a "federation of African States," General de Gaulle now seems to advocate a "confederation." The common ground of the two views is the acceptance of political institutions for all Africa.

What has driven French imperialism to an acceptance of political institutions for Africa? It is certainly not a love for Dr. Nkrumah who stands out as the pre-eminent foe of imperialism including French imperialism in Africa. The reasons must be sought elsewhere.

### U.S. PENETRATION

The cost of administering small non-viable states is proving too much for France. There seems to be a realisation that the existing conditions in French Africa make it easier for rival imperialism particularly U.S. imperialism, to penetrate traditional French spheres of influence. And, of course, there is the growing resentment of the people in the French-speaking states who want political independence to have meaning for them—liberty, employment, a better and fuller life.

Whatever the reasons behind de Gaulle's new shift in viewpoint, the strength of Dr. Nkrumah's viewpoint is being daily vindicated. The leaders in the French-speaking African states have got to brace themselves for the new phase of the struggle. They must realise that their own fate, as leaders, is bound up with the new ferment.

The old formula has broken down. It is their duty to themselves and to their peoples to embrace a new formula that alone can solve the vexing problems facing their nations. And there is no more potent formula than a political union of all Africa.

## AFRICAN FREEDOM FIGHTERS WEAKEN PORTUGUESE FORGES — Over 225 Portuguese Thugs Killed

A RELEASE from General Secretariat of African Independence Party for "Portuguese" Guinea and Cape Verde Islands states that on May 22, 1963, a Portuguese warplane was shot down by the militant Nationalist forces on Colber Island. The flight sergeant Antonio Lobato was captured and interrogated. He uncovered a new abortive plan of the Portuguese Commander-in-Chief to bomb and destroy with napalm bombs all the villages freed or still in the hands of the Nationalists. He also said that all Portu-

guese pilots now in Portuguese territories had been instructed to bombard continuously and mercilessly all the Islands including Como and the regions which had been freed by the Nationalists.

On May 28, 1963, a mobile group of African Freedom fighters under the command of Comrade Kfor gallantly attacked 8 trucks carrying Portuguese reinforcement at Timbo in the Gandjola region. More than 25 Portuguese soldiers were killed and a great number of them seriously wounded. The Nationalists

lost only two—Sia Nambera and Sanha.

On May 30, 1963, a Commando of Nationalist fighters equipped with machine guns and grenades led by Comrade Malam Sanha attacked a Portuguese military contingent camped at S. Joao, the administrative and commercial centre facing Bolama Island. The Portuguese troops numbering about 1,000 men suffered a heavier loss—more than 200 were killed and many others received fatal wounds. Since then about 800 Portuguese soldiers

based in S. Joao region have withdrawn to Bolama.

On June 1, 1963, the Nationalist forces led by Comrade Augustino del Sa, who was wounded during one of the engagements, routed out Portuguese forces. Heavy loss forced the thugs to withdraw to Bolama.

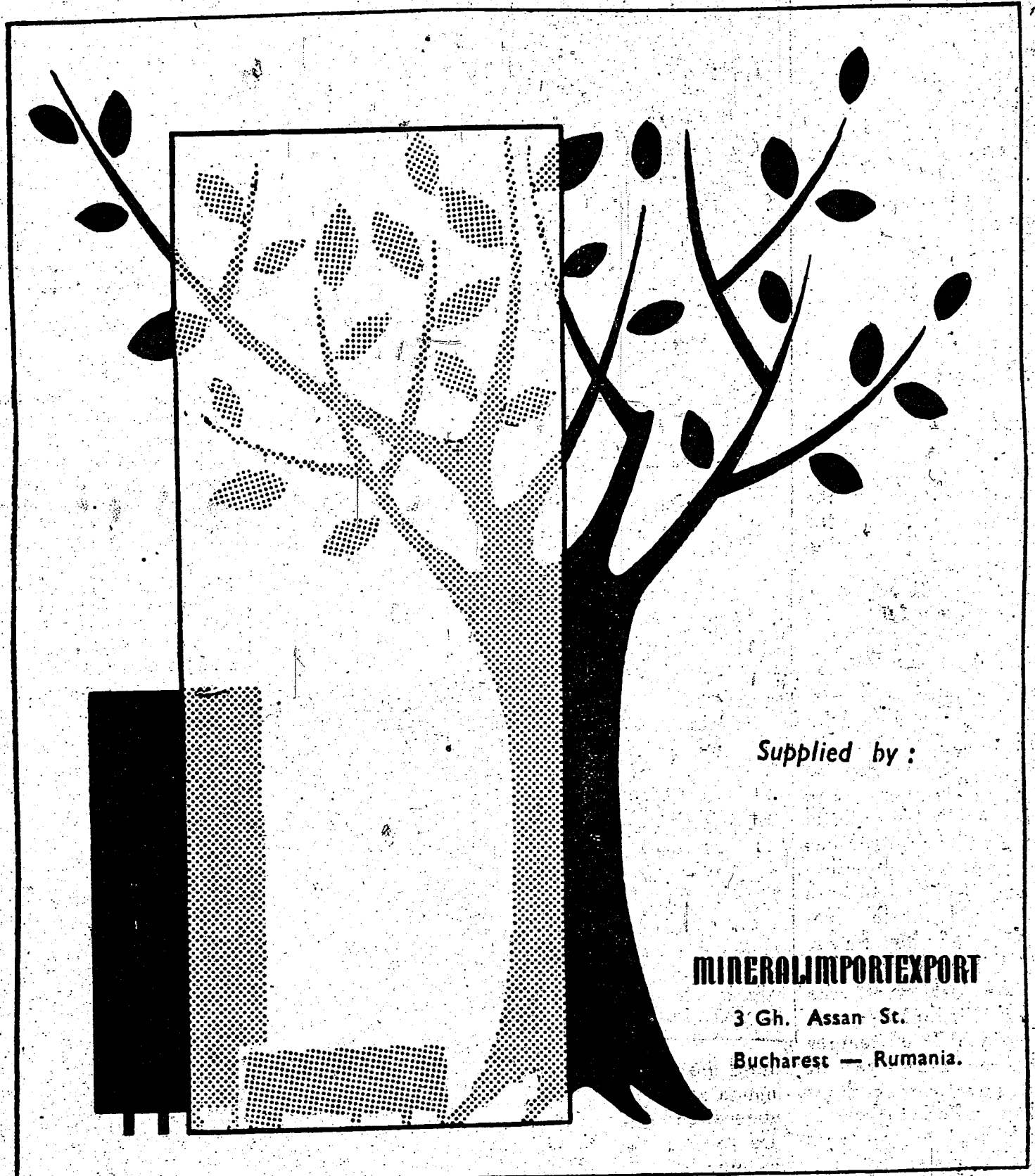
The Como Island which was freed in the month of February, has now become a new target of assault from the Portuguese forces. They have often bombed the place using helicopters but unsuccessfully.

### WINDOW GLASS

Good Quality

Varied Assortment

- Machine — drawn Fourcault System. qualities "B" and "C"
- Thickness 2 — 6 mm.
- Ornamental Colourless. 23 models thickness 3.8 — 4.9 mm.
- Wired: White wire welded carbon steel 14 mm. mesh
- Thickness 6.5 — 7 mm.
- Mat and Mustin



Supplied by:

**MINERALIMPORTEXPORT**

3 Gh. Assan St.

Bucharest — Rumania.

For prompt information apply to the Rumanian Commercial Agency, off Farrar Avenue C136/3, P. O. Box 3735, Telephone: 66124 Accra

# BRITISH REPRESSION IN SWAZILAND

Dr. Ambrose Zwane, President of the Ngwane National Liberation Congress, Swaziland, and his Vice-President, MacDonald Maseko have been arrested for their alleged connection with the Industrial Strike in Swaziland. Six hundred and fifty of the 1,500 African miners who are on strike in protest against the starvation wages paid by Havelock Asbestor Mine, are under arrest. Men of the British Gordon Highlanders based in Kenya, armed with automatic rifles and submachine guns, have been flown to Swaziland to force the workers to go to work. Low-flying aircraft are being used in "shows of strength" in Mbabane, the capital.

The strike at the mines, reputed to be one of the largest undertakings of its kind in the world, began nearly a month ago.

Why is Britain determined to hold on in Swaziland at the point of the gun?

Swaziland is a small country in the Southern corner of Africa. She is sandwiched between Transvaal Province of South Africa on the East and a coastal strip of the Portuguese colony of Mozambique on the West. She

covers an area of 7,000 square miles and it has a population of 230,000 Africans and six thousand whites of British and Boer descent.

She is administered by a British High Commissioner, who also administers the High Commission territories of Basutoland and Bechuanaland.

The size and population of Swaziland does not reflect her wealth of natural resources. A recent econo-

by  
*Fatima Astab*

mic report describes Swaziland as a country "of green pastures and many rivers, of mountains rich in minerals of large sugar-cane plantations".

It has got rich soil as well as a great supply of water. Its agricultural fertility is second to none in southern Africa. The Havelock Mine of Swaziland is one of the world's greatest producers of asbestos and blue-asbestos. There is a large deposit of iron manganese. British and South African companies have invested large sums of money in the sugar-cane and other projects.

*The British Colonial Development Corporation has invested 30,000,000 rands. It has already dug a 42 mile Canal for irrigation purposes at the North-East. Supported by the fabulous Anglo-American Company, this Corporation is exploiting iron ore. There is a hydro-electric project afoot.*

There is a 137 miles rail road under construction to facilitate the export of the iron ore. The project



is being accelerated to meet Japan's demand for 1,200,000 tons of iron ore.

It is estimated that the first ore consignment to Japan will start from September 1964. The Japanese have already invested £50,000,000 in partnership with Beers Diamond Corporation and Anglo-American interests.

In the midst of this wealth few people are attending school in Swaziland. In a technical school at Mbabane (the capital) there are only 75 students. Hospitals are few and wages

are very low.

*With the wave of the liberation movement on the continent of Africa the Swazis too are struggling to be free. Early this year the leaders of the political parties in Swaziland attended a constitutional conference in Britain to discuss the country's future constitution. They put up a demand for "the establishment of a non-racial democracy in an independent Swazi". They pressed for "the recognition of Paramount Chief Sobhuza II as Head of State and for universal adult suffrage".*

Recently the report of the conference was published by the British Government in London. The report says there must be equal representation between 261,500 Africans and 9,700 Europeans. The Europeans would elect twelve members by secret ballots while the other twelve Swazi members would be selected by the National Council through traditional method of acclamation at a public meeting.

The Swazi nationalists have rejected the proposal which they say is heavily loaded in favour of the minority white settlers. The Ngwane National Liberation Congress and the Swaziland Democratic Party have described the consti-

tution as "racist and discriminatory".

In a statement issued in Accra, Mr. J. J. Nkuku, leader of the Swaziland Progressive Party said:

"The Swaziland Progressive Party at the constitutional talks in London warned the British Government of grave consequences in the event of imposition of an undemocratic constitution on the Swazi people.

The patience of the Swazi African is exhausted and as settlement by persuasion or peaceful negotiation seems to have failed; the answer now to this British treachery is revolutionary action. The Swaziland Progressive Party vouches to continue the struggle for independence to the bitter end".

## A.A.T.U.F. on SWAZILAND

THE Secretariat of the All-African Trade Union Federation has received with horror and indignation news of the brutal armed suppression of defenceless Swaziland strikers by British troops. The reports further state that the British authorities in Swaziland have shamelessly resorted to this arbitrary use of military force of a nefarious kind to break legitimate strikes called by the mine workers at the Havelock asbestos mines and the general strike of other workers in Mbabane.

These atrocities include the use of tear gas and planes to break peaceful meetings organised by the workers.

The All-African Trade Union Federation has also learnt with similar abhorrence of the unlawful arrest of Trade Union leaders.

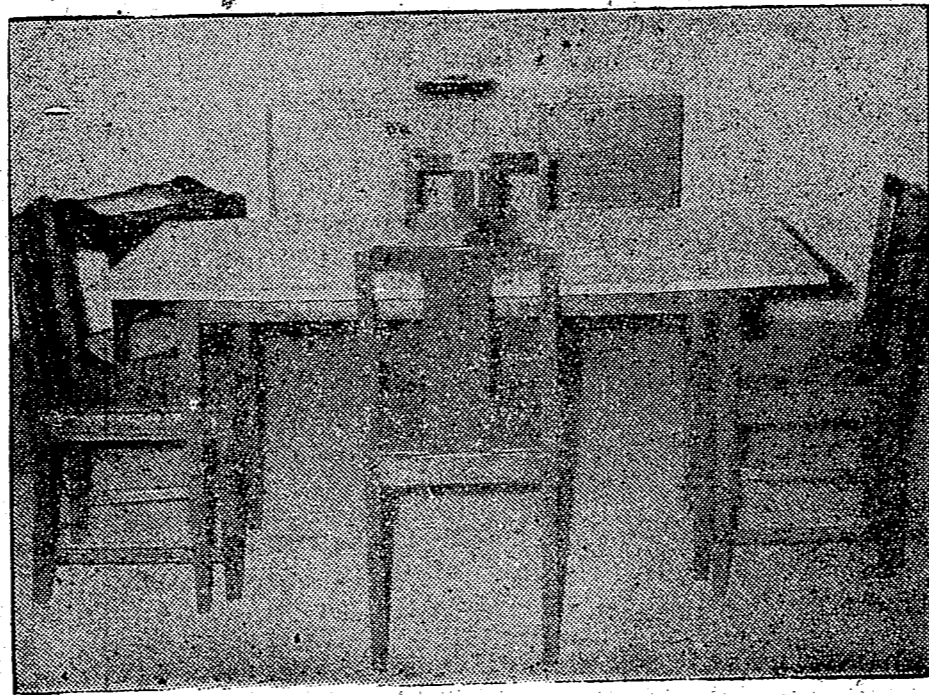
We wish to inform the world that workers in Swaziland are paid wages below subsistence level while they labour to enrich the pockets of gluttonous imperialist vampires. It must, therefore, be understood by the British Government and the capitalist sharks in Swaziland that these strikes are the logical and inescapable consequences of the payment of wages below subsistence level to human beings and that the situation cannot be remedied by this brutal show of military might against defenceless workers asking for their just means of livelihood. The resort to these repressive measures by the British authorities in Swaziland is against all moral consideration and every concept of human liberty and democracy.

The A.A.T.U.F., in the name of the working people of Africa, condemns in the strongest terms this blatant disregard for humanity and calls upon all National Trade Union Centres in Africa to register their protests and demand the withdrawal of troops from Swaziland, the release of the arrested Trade Union leaders, immediate negotiations on the workers' demands and the punishment of those responsible for the perpetration of these atrocities.

African labour cannot rest until such unjustified, wicked and repressive imperialist measures are wiped out from our continent.

The All-African Trade Union Federation will continue to expose and condemn such atrocities until the complete independence and unity of the African continent is achieved.

## High Class FURNITURE



new designs to suit the modern home

FOR

LOUNGE  
KITCHEN  
SCHOOL

DINING-ROOM  
BEDROOM  
OFFICE

Contact

**STATE FURNITURE & JOINERY  
CORPORATION**

(Brewery Road, near Ghana Graphic Co. Ltd.)

tel.: 66411, p. o. box 1922, Accra

the most modern furniture factory in Ghana

## B. A. A. on SWAZILAND

THE Bureau of African Affairs and all people struggling for the freedom and unity of Africa view with serious concern and gross indignation the arrest of Dr. Ambrose Zwane, President of the Ngwane National Liberation Congress, by the British Colonialist Government for his alleged connection with the industrial strife in Swaziland. The prevailing strike is a revolt of the workers against foreign exploitation, political oppression and reactionary feudalism which have robbed the masses of their basic rights of economic justice and political freedom.

At a time when constitutional developments are taking place in Swaziland, the arrest of Dr. Zwane on the pretext of instigating a strike is a travesty calculated to muzzle the voice of freedom and to deprive the masses of progressive leadership.

The forcible intervention of the British Army in the peaceful move of the workers of Swaziland against foreign exploitation is a clear demonstration of Britain's collusion with the Verwoerd regime to exclude Swaziland and the so-called High Commission Territories from the stream of African resurgence. Britain must be aware that all Africa is behind the people of Swaziland in their just demands for freedom and human dignity. Britain must absolve herself from her unholy involvement with apartheid.

We demand the immediate release of Dr. Zwane and an end to imperialist oppression in Swaziland.

## Amil Car Cabral Before United Nations :

# PORTUGUESE ATROCITIES IN AFRICA EXPOSED (2)

THE resolution on de-colonisation came right in time to furnish us with this legal ground and created consequently a new situation for our struggle.

The colonial system, of whose abolition and total liquidation the resolution calls, for has become an international crime and as I have said, this resolution has given us a legal ground whereby we can argue for the liquidation of colonial domination in our country.

We can now have recourse to all possible means to destroy this domination. We have now been the only beneficiaries of this resolution, because on the basis of this resolution adopted by the United Nations, together with other states and anti-colonialist organisations, and indeed with all movements for peace in the world, we should be able to take concrete measures against the Portuguese Government.

### CRIME AGAINST CIVILISATION

The Portuguese government continues to carry on this crime against civilisation in our countries, the crime of colonialism, and so, constituting a threat to international peace and security.

However the resolution on decolonisation has not engaged Portugal and our people alone. It has equally engaged the United Nations to do all its best to assist in the liquidation of colonial domination wherever this evil is practised, and in so doing to facilitate the accession of all colonised people to national independence.

We are convinced that the Portuguese government cannot impudently continue to baffle the world opinion in carrying on this sort of international crime. We are equally convinced that the United Nations has all possible means to conceive and to take appropriate, concrete and effective measures both to preserve its own prestige and the principles enacted in its Charter and to impose international legality in our country so as to defend the interest of peace and civilisation.

Similar to what is happening in the Congo, where in order to put into practice, its resolutions, the United Nations is taking action on the spot through the appropriate organs and channels, it can also adopt concrete measures to put into practice this resolution on decolonisation in our country.

### NEW PHASE OF THE STRUGGLE

We are not only conscious of the legality and rightfulness of our struggle. We are conscious also of the fact that while struggling for liberation of our countries, we are equally struggling to preserve international legality for peace and to the service of progress in the world.

Our struggle has lost its strictly national character to climb to a new phase, that is, of an international status. In our countries today, our struggle is fought under various forms. We are struggling for progress against misery and sufferings. We are struggling

for freedom against an oppressor.

If it is true that the victims of such a struggle are no other people but sons and daughters of our land; it is equally true that each of our comrades who falls victims to tortures and bullets of the colonial forces, does so with the hopes and certainties and spirit which we have in our hearts, the hopes and certainties which we have as men dedicated to peace and freedom, men



Amil Car Cabral

dedicated to progress and happiness for humanity.

We are not struggling only for the realisation of our aspirations to freedom and national independence, we are struggling till victory is won in order that, resolutions passed by the United Nations and its Charter may be respected. In prisons, in towns and villages of our country the struggle continues.

We are the unknown warriors of the United Nations:

In fact who are we that are engaged in this struggle under such difficult conditions against Portuguese colonialists?

### UN ACTION IS RIGHT.

When in Elisabethville or in the Congo forests an Indian or Ethiopian soldier or for that matter any soldier of any nationality falls under bullet of the enemy, it is indeed another hero who has given his life for the cause of the United Nations. He has died for an ideal cause, because he believes the United Nations resolutions on the Congo aim at the achievement of unity, peace and progress for the Congolese people.

In order that its resolutions are respected, the United Nations has mobilised soldiers, pilots, officials, technicians and experts in various branches on whom it spends daily a huge sum of money. We believe that the United Nations action is right and that the people of the Congo have the right to all assistance that this august international organisation can afford her for the solution of the serious problems of the Congo Republic.

When in our country, a comrade falls victim of tortures in the hands of the police, when he has been burnt alive or when he falls by the bullet of the Portuguese troops, what is indeed the cause for which he is struggling and for which he has given his life?

He has given his life for the liberation of our people from colonial yoke and also for the cause of the United Nations. When struggling and as he dies for the liberation of our country, he gives away life in the context of international legality and for the idea which

the United Nations has set in its Charter, for its resolution and particularly for her resolution on decolonisation.

To us, the only difference that exists between an Indian soldier and an Italian pilot or a Swedish functionary who dies in the Congo and our comrade who dies in Guinea or Cape Verde Islands is the fact that in our country such a comrade struggles for the same ideal but we are the unknown warriors to the United Nations.

### PRESTIGE AND RESPECT

Comrades like Bernade Soares, Vitorino Costa and many others who fell victims in the hands of Portuguese colonialists did not have their names written in any document of this world organisation. We do not figure on any pay roll of the United Nations nor are we equipped by the United Nations.

We have no budget or grant to enable us to pay for the everyday needs of our struggle but in this struggle in which the forces are rather unequal, the struggle which we are compelled to engage in, we are no less at the service of the United Nations in defending her prestige and the respect that all nations and governments should have for its resolutions which take international character once adopted.

We are convinced that the time has come for the United Nations to take this fact into account. The United Nations must therefore consider us to be peoples at its service and in particular whilst fighting against Portuguese colonialists. This has been clearly revealed by the inequality of our strength as compared to that of the Portuguese colonialist especially and as far as material and human is concerned in this struggle.

### PARADOXICAL SITUATION

Everyone is wondering as to whether our intentions are peaceful or warlike. Movements and organisations interested to know more about our struggle, as well as the United Nations itself quite often wonder about this, and many a time we have been asked the following questions: Are you disposed to settle this problem by means of negotiations?

The whole world knows that the Portuguese government all along has not given the least sign of accepting a peaceful solution to the colonial problem through negotiation. That the Portuguese government has unleashed a colonial war in Angola, extended it to Guinea and that it has decided to undertake similar wars in all its colonies.

About this, Portugal makes no bones. But if we answer by saying that we are disposed to accept to use all possible means in order to liberate our country, it is usually considered as though we are a warlike people interested in waging wars and thus become a source of menace to the world peace.

On the other hand, the Portuguese government has the support of very

powerful nations with years of experience in war, assisting it in money and arms. But our friends who preach that there should be immediate abolition of the colonial system. I am sorry to say, with few exceptions have not been able to give anything concrete but resolutions and motions of solidarity.

It is known all over the world that the Portuguese government receives financial grants and huge sums of money from certain countries and armament from its NATO allies. It is no denying the fact that in Angola as well as in Guinea there are European soldiers of different nationality serving in the forces of the Portuguese colonialists against the nationalists. We do not want to say that these grants of money, the arms and soldiers supplied by other nations to the Portuguese government are given in order to enable Portugal to continue her domination over our country, but we are saying in definite and clear terms that such assistance is being used by the Portuguese government to that end.

### FREQUENT TRANSPORTATION OF TROOPS

The Portuguese government does not fail in a single month to send to our land, troops and war armament with an aim that is all too evident. South expeditions are generally announced through information media in Portugal as well as in the world.

This clearly shows that the Portuguese government openly tries to reinforce its position by the accumulation of war material against the will of our people and against the United Nations as well.

The arrival and departure of ships, the number of soldiers that have disembarked on our soil are well-known to the world. It is also publicly announced the supply of arms to Portugal by its allies and the various military exercises these nations co-operate to combine.

But then on our side what of it? We, who are in the struggle against an international criminal, we, who are defending civilisation in our countries, why not those who claim to sympathise with us—who is prepared to give us openly and without reservation extend such assistance to us so as to enable us to defend our people?

What boats and through which sea and by which countries can we freely pass just in case we have such hypothetical assistance? Who are our allies disposed to give us the financial assistance necessary to our struggle? To give us soldiers, who will help us to struggle? Who, for instance, is decided to give us drugs, and food for the victims of our freedom fighters?

### INTERNATIONAL LEGALITY

We, who want to preserve the prestige of the United Nations and the legitimate interests of our people, we who want to preserve the

international legality in our country must act in clademity. We are forced to solicit, to knock at doors here and there and beg for whatever mean assistance, we have to convince some others to be bold enough to help us, and tell others to help us directly or with ample precautions. Things being as they are, everyone is vigilant and suspiciously watching us;

Some people wish to know whether we are pro-Soviet, pro-American or Positive Neutralists but who then is really interested to know our concrete needs for the struggle and will give our cause the needed assistance?

That is the paradoxical situation in which we are living. At the United Nations for instance and at other governmental levels, the Portuguese government which is caught red-handed, committing an international crime, has more power of representation than our people who are struggling and who are decided to struggle until final victory is achieved, in the defence of their rights and their international legalities.

If we relegate to the background, the conditions of beggars in freedom which will be in contradiction with our dignity and our sacred right to be free and independent, we reaffirm here our determination that at whatever cost and sacrifice, we shall by hook or by crook liquidate colonial domination from our country and to secure for our people the opportunity to contribute peacefully to the progress and happiness of humanity.

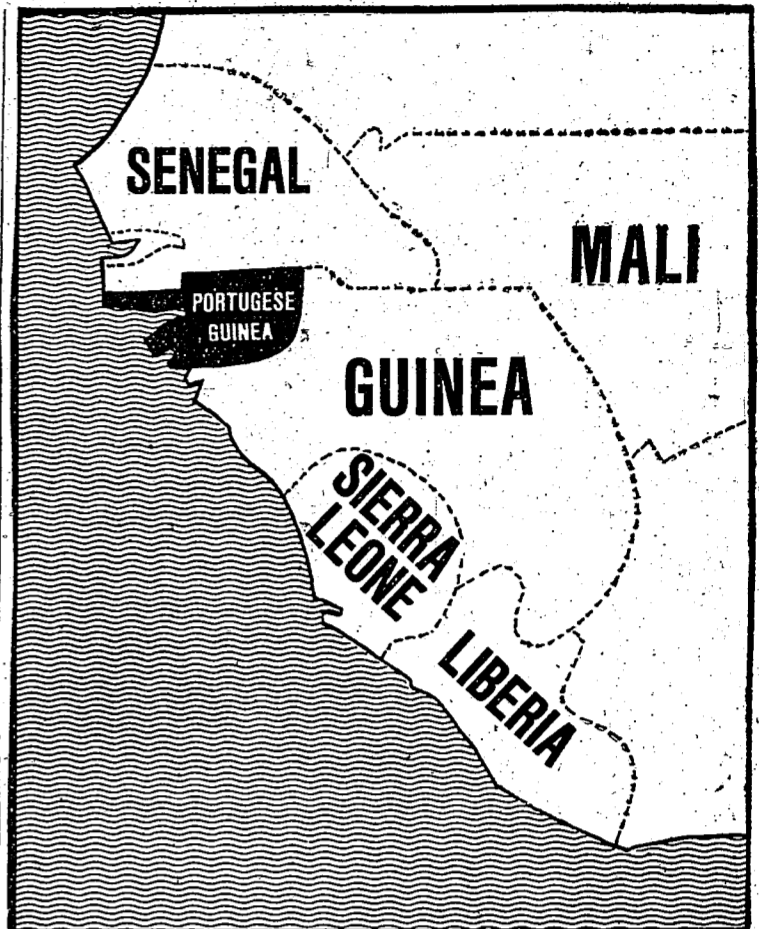
### OUR ASPIRATION

In the context of this decision we can mention three alternatives for the achievement of our aspirations which, we must repeat, are equally those of the United Nations.

We are convinced that in spite of all the wounds inflicted to our people by the Portuguese colonial oppressors, it is still time for the Portuguese government to revise its position and to stop its obstinacy, which, as a matter of fact, may bring us more pains but which at the same time goes to the detriment and against the interest of the Portuguese people themselves.

Here, therefore, we are appealing to the Portuguese government through its representatives at the United Nations to accept forthwith and consequently respect the principles of the United Nations Charter and the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and to seek co-operation with us in loyalty and indeed an effective co-operation, that is, a peaceful solution for the liquidation of the colonial system in our country.

Should the Portuguese government continue its obstinacy and refuse to



revise its position for a fair play, we are convinced the United Nations has the right on the basis of international laws to take effective measures in order to compel the Portuguese government to respect the Charter and the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly or to impose in our country the international legality and lawfulness.

Considering objectively Portuguese economy, considering the interest of peoples of Portugal and those of our struggle, we do not think that resolutions recommending and calling for the diplomatic, economic and military pact against Portugal are, as a matter of fact, truly positive steps. We do not consider it necessary either for the United Nations to send troops to our countries.

### THE BEST STEPS

We believe that the best step would be for the world organisation to grant a concrete moral, political, financial and material assistance to our liberation struggle. We are ready to study with the various agencies, the procedures and modalities which condition such assistance and on the basis of this principle we shall reiterate that whilst struggling for the liberation of our countries from colonial yoke, we are equally struggling for the cause of the United Nations.

Should the two earlier mentioned alternatives be not feasible, there remains only one way which indeed would not be a new avenue for us, that is, to increase at each possible material time, our own forces, to rely primarily on these forces and to have recourse to any means that will help us to liquidate colonial domination from our countries.

If up to this moment we have done our best to

safeguard not only the possibility of collaborations with the Portuguese peoples but also those for a United Nations timely intervention to prevent great human losses in our countries nothing guarantees that we can convince our people to keep this attitude, should this last alternative become the only one we can have at our disposal.

### PROOF OF DETERMINATION

Thousands of our comrades asked us to present to the UN their cards of individual identity in order to show to the representatives there that they did not want any more of Portuguese rule. However, we did not take many there, only a few dozens we took with us as a proof of determination to abolish by all means, colonial domination in our land. We are sure that sooner or later but rather sooner than later, the Portuguese government will be compelled to negotiate with us.

On account of the confidence we have in this Organisation and relying on the influence some members of this Organisation are likely to have on the Portuguese government, we want to believe that the two first alternatives are feasible and so we wish, for all intents and purposes, to give the following propositions:—

(a) arrangement for immediate contact between the Portuguese delegation and our delegation should be made by U.N.

—consultation with the Portuguese government so as to have a date fixed for the beginning of negotiations between its representatives and the legitimate representatives of Guinea and Cape Verde Islands should be made by U.N.

Up to the time these negotiations are through, we propose that a stop be put to acts of violence by the Portuguese colonial forces and all actions on

Continued on page 6

# The Ghana Trade Union Congress and African Working Class Unity

AS many are already aware, the Executive Board of the Ghana Trades Union Congress was in an extraordinary session two days ago to consider the report of the International Relations Committee on recent developments in Africa and the world.

The report submitted to the Executive Board by the International Relations Committee of the TUC underlined the growing desire of the African Trade Union Movement since the Addis Ababa conference of Independent African Heads of State for a new regroupment within the African Trade Union Movement that must overcome divisions and factional interests.

## NEW REGROUPMENT

I must state that the Ghana TUC unanimously recognise and support the urgent need for an immediate convocation of an African Trade Union Conference.

The Trades Union Congress of Ghana, conscious of its historical role in the struggle for African Unity has always and will continue to place itself at the disposal of the revolution. It will be recalled, however, that the Trades Union Congress of Ghana has consistently advocated that the genuine continental unity of African Trades Unions can only be achieved if all African National Centres disaffiliate from all existing

International Trade Union blocs already committed to the cold-war conflict.

This policy of positive non-alignment of the African Trade Union Movement was the basis of the AATUF charter at Casablanca which has now been confirmed by the Addis Ababa charter adopted by the Heads of State. The outcome of the Addis Ababa conference has only come to confirm the correctness of the stand already taken by the All-African Trade Union Federation.

## AATUF CHARTER

The historical role of the All-African Trade Union Federation as the vanguard in the African revolution has never changed as a result of the Addis Ababa Conference. On the contrary our revolutionary role has been decisively reaffirmed and given spontaneous support by all African States.

*In the name of the Ghana Trades Union Congress, I wish to appeal to all African Trades Union Centres to give practical expression to the principle of non-alignment so vividly affirmed by the Addis Ababa Conference in Article III (7) of its Charter by making their position known on this vital issue. The principle of non-alignment of the African Trade Union Movement is a vital one which the Ghana TUC cannot afford to forsake.*

It is known that already forces which have always been hostile to African Independence and Unity are manoeuvring to forestall

and obstruct the victory so far achieved by Africa in the struggle for unity. We must be on our guard not only against naked imperialist and neo-colonialist obstruction but also against disguised and more subtle methods, such as the fake and dangerous initiative being taken by a non-African Trade Union International in seeking a mock regroupment of African Trade Unions which will only be subservient to neo-colonialist interests.

Neo-colonialism is very subtle; sometimes it is naked; often it is possible for it to put on a black mask. These various forms and characters of intriguing neo-colonialist manoeuvres must be exposed and denounced.

*The Ghana Trades Union Congress has upheld in the teeth of bitter imperialist opposition and obstruction the principle of unity based on non-alignment. We have spared no effort in defending unity based on this principle and have relentlessly opposed any actions and influences that tend to make an imperialist or neo-colonialist tool of a united African Trade Union Movement.*

## THE JUST STRUGGLE

*This stand by the Ghana TUC brought us into open conflict with imperialist forces but, sustained by the overwhelming support that we enjoy from the rank and file of the African Trade Unions, we have never given up our just struggle. We are happy to note that recent development on the*

By  
**John K. Tettegah**

*African continental scene especially at Addis Ababa have confirmed the correctness of our policy.*

By sheer force of circumstances; the traditional enemies of the African working-class have been compelled to show hypocritical sympathy for the unity of the African Trade Unions which they have so desperately worked to disrupt. This superficial change of attitude is not out of genuine sympathy for our aspirations. On the contrary they are hoping by these neo-colonialist strategy, to infiltrate into the African Trade Union Movement, using the most venomous intriguing methods to subvert the very basis of unity thereby wrecking it from within. We must make them fail.

The crucial events at the 47th Session of the International Labour Conference in Geneva leading to the massive walk out of the African delegates and their supporters have given an indisputable indication as to who are the friends and enemies of the African people.

The Trades Union Congress of Ghana is not unaware of the diabolical manner in which the machinery of the ILO is fraudulently manipulated to serve imperialist and neo-colonialist interests through the ICFTU.

## NEO-COLONIALIST INTERESTS

There is today in the ILO a wide dissatisfaction amongst a number of African Trade Union representatives about the ICFTU policy of pre-arranged elections which put on to the Governing Body only ICFTU puppets to serve neo-colonialist interests through black faces.

The whole proceeding of the ILO conferences make a mockery of democracy. There is the urgent need therefore for the united effort of all African Trade Unions to seek the immediate overhaul of the entire machinery of the ILO and ensure adequate African representation and democratisation of the ILO organs.

After the massive walk-out of the African delegates at the recent 47th Session of the ILO there cannot be any legality for the continuation of the conference and the taking of decisions that may bind our Governments without the requisite two-thirds majority.

Through some fraud manipulations the conference continued and had allegedly passed some recommendations and conventions without the necessary quorum. We must challenge the validity of these proceedings, if necessary, in a court of law. The African Trade Unions in unity must demand justice and respect for democratic principles.

## MATTER OF EXTREME URGENCY

Following the spontaneous requests everywhere in Africa for an All-African Trade Union conference our Executive Board in session today have addressed an urgent request to the Secretariat of the All-African Trade Union Federation to consider as a matter of extreme urgency, the immediate convocation of an All-African Trade Union Conference to decide on joint action in consonance with the spirit and requirements of the African situation.

As our own beloved Osa-gyefo has devoted his whole life to the struggle of African Unity and our Party and Government have since our independence devoted great attention to the problems of African Unity, so are the Ghanaian working people fully committed to the struggle of African Independence and Unity. Through our trade unions, we hope to forge that unbreakable revolutionary link that will serve as the basis of the United States of Africa.

*In reaffirming our conviction in the brotherhood and co-operation of the International Labour Movement the Trades Union Congress of Ghana wishes to emphasise that any attempt by a metropolitan international to determine the course of trade union evolution in Africa will meet with our strenuous opposition. It is my hope that all non-African Trade Union Organisations will refrain from interfering or obstructing the healthy growth of an authentic African Labour Movement.*

## RUMANIAN MADE TRACTORS

UTOS — a mark of tractors used and well-known in 30 countries.  
UTOS — an expression of quality.  
UTOS — a guarantee of high efficiency and durability.

## MASINEXPORT

### Offers

- UTOS — 45 E tractors with 45 HP Diesel engine.
- UTOS — Super E with 52 HP Diesel engine under advantageous conditions.
- Full range of speeds
- Good wheel grip
- Big pull draw bar
- Fully reliable cross and longitudinal stability
- Easy to manoeuvre

### On request

#### THE TROPICAL DESIGN

- Hydraulic power-lift with three-point linkage
- Additional power cylinders
- Independent power take-off
- Two-speed belt pulley
- Swinging tractors bar

For full information and prospectuses apply to the Rumanian Commercial Agency, off Farrar Avenue C 136/3, P.O. Box 3735, Telephone 66124, Accra.

Or direct to :



## MASINEXPORT

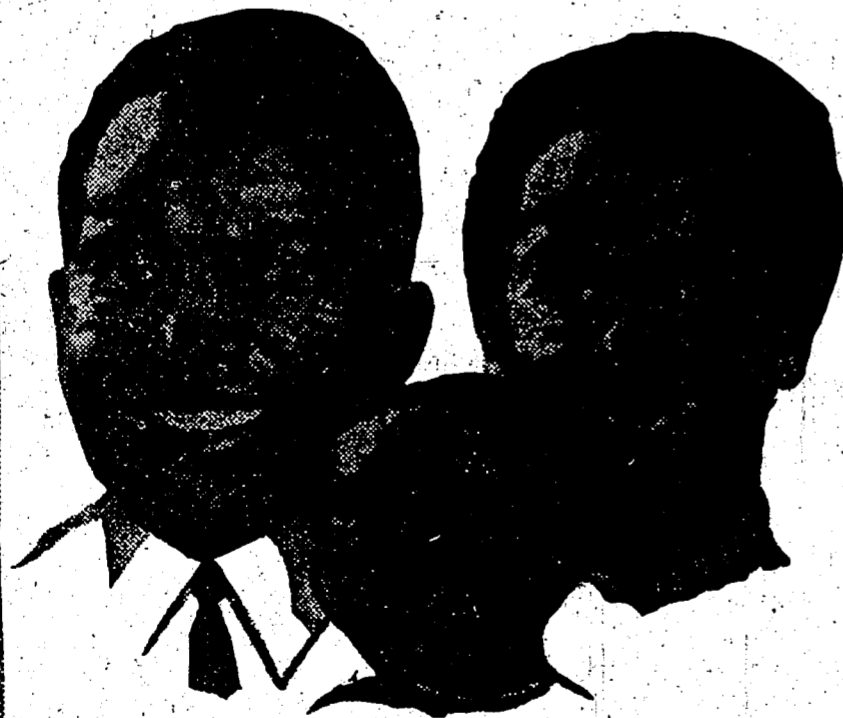
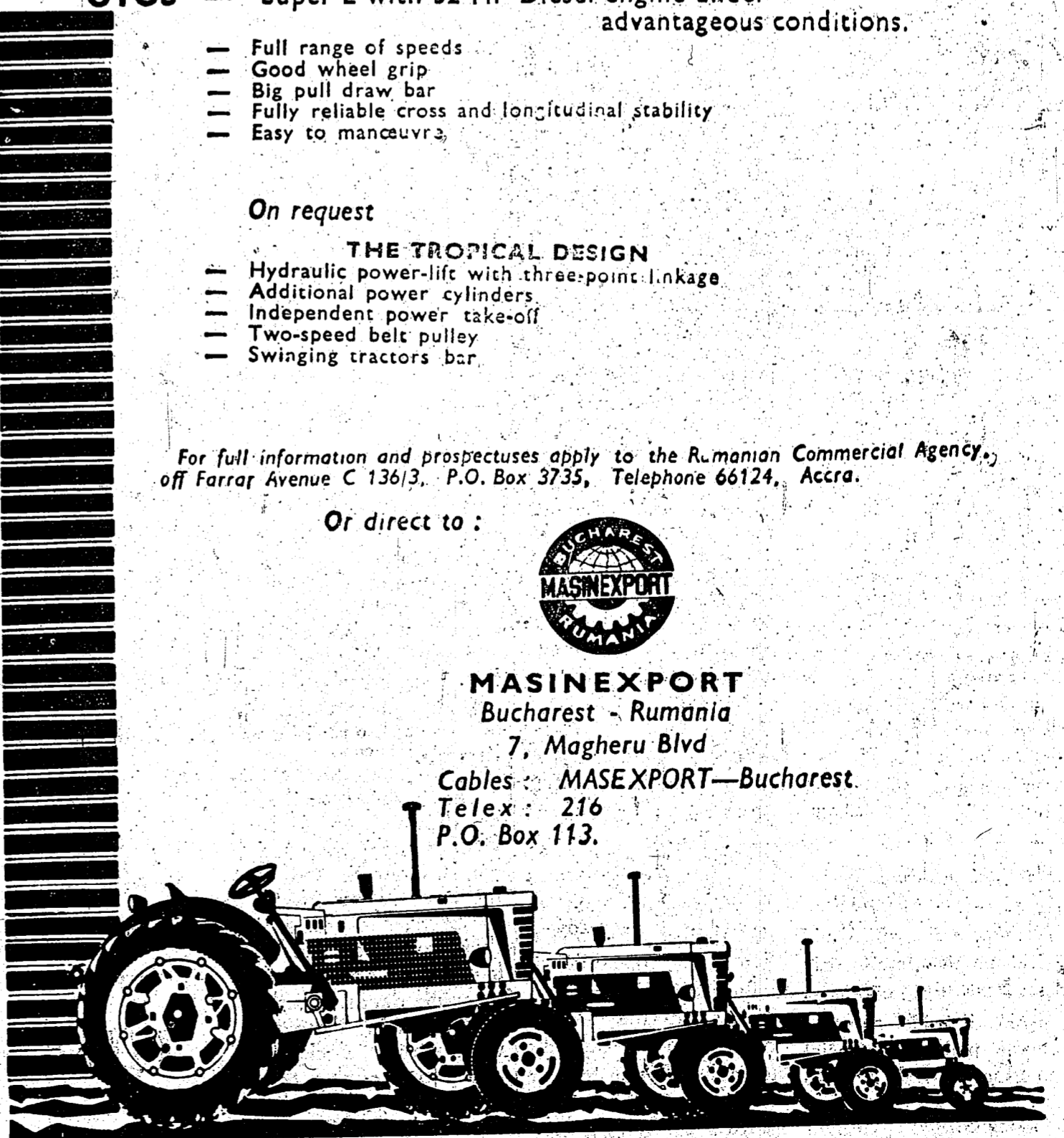
Bucharest - Rumania

7, Magheru Blvd

Cables: MASEXPORT—Bucharest.

Telex: 216

P.O. Box 113.



## Invest in absolute security!

We pay you 5% on your savings. Choose any of these targets

£G1 savings per month becomes	in 5 years
£G2	£6136
£G5	£6340 10 0
£G10	£6581
£G20	£61322

ONLY THE FIRST GHANA BUILDING SOCIETY offers you such attractive terms, so open a savings account now. Ask for the RED Passbook



## FIRST GHANA BUILDING SOCIETY

Assets exceed £1,000,000.

Accra: Boundary Road, P.O. Box 2268. Tel. 62329, 65813.  
Kumasi: Maxwell Road, P.O. Box 827.  
Somenya: Adzekpo Road, P.O. Box 30.  
Tema: Market Centre, Community No. 1, P.O. Box 431  
And Mobile Offices visiting many other towns.



**2nd JUNE, SUNDAY:**  
**CONGO (Brazzaville):** President Fulbert Youlou declares in Brazzaville after his return from Paris that "independent and united Africa will be built, for we have already drawn up the broad lines of its organisation".

**NIGERIA:** A Bill to empower Western Nigerian Home Minister to order the detention of any person considered dangerous is announced and is expected to be debated tomorrow.

**TOGO:** A \$700,000 Hydro-electric Power Station at Kplime is opened. Mr. Samuel Aquerabure, Togo Minister of Transport, Mines, Post and Telecommunications, warmly welcomes Ghanaian delegates who attend the ceremony.

**GHANA:** Six-man delegation led by Mr. Martin Appiah-Danquah, General Secretary of the United Ghana Farmers Council Co-operatives leaves for Washington, U.S.A. to attend the World Food Congress.

**3rd JUNE, MONDAY:**  
**NIGERIA:** The Nigerian Federal Premier, Alhaji Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, declares in Lagos that the Privy Council ruling on the Premiership of Western Nigeria "is quite out of touch with the realities of political situation in the region and quite unsound in principle."

**GHANA:** Mr. Kobina Sagoe, President of the Ghana Entertainment Association announces that a five-day conference of artists from various African countries will be held in Ghana from September 6 to 11.

**NORTHERN RHODESIA:** Mr. Kenneth Kaunda, Northern Rhodesian African Leader appeals to his supporters to help drive a rail line from Northern Rhodesia into independent Tanganyika so as to avoid dependence on rail links through Southern Rhodesia and Angola.

**4th JUNE, TUESDAY:**  
**IVORY COAST:** The Ivory Coast National Assembly unanimously adopts a motion empowering President Houphouët-Boigny to ratify the CHARTER of the Organisation of African Unity.

**6th JUNE, THURSDAY:**  
**GHANA:** Mr. L. R. Abavane, Ghana's Information Minister announces in Accra that a \$830,374 state printing press being built at Tema will be completed by September next year. This project is being sponsored by German Democratic Republic, he says.

**8th JUNE, SATURDAY:**  
**NIGERIA:** Ghana's Acting High Commissioner in Nigeria, Mr. J. O. Owusu Ansah, denies in Lagos the allegation published in 'Daily Telegraph' (pro-

N.C.N.C. newspaper) that Ghana's President Osagyefo Dr. Kwame Nkrumah is trying to impose himself as a leader of Pan-African Commonwealth and advises the press to refrain from anti-union mischief.

**9th JUNE, SUNDAY:**  
**IVORY COAST:** Mr. Mamadou Coulibaly, Ivory Coast Economic and Social Welfare Council President, hails the formation of an African Common Market and describes it as a most valuable support for African Unity.

**MALI:** President Modibo Keita receives International Peace Prize at a ceremony in Bamako. He appeals to Great Powers to listen to non-aligned nations in Geneva.

**SOUTH AFRICA:** Dr. Ambrose Zwane, President of the Swaziland Progressive Party is arrested by the Pretoria Regime's police when he arrives by air from Dar-es-Salaam, Tanganyika, on his way home from Addis Ababa summit.

**NORTHERN RHODESIA:** The United National Independence Party plans to establish a radio station to direct electioneering campaigns and to keep the public informed. Mr. Sikote Wina the Party's Publicity Director announces it in Lusaka.

**10th JUNE, MONDAY:**  
**MALI:** Madeira Keita, Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, in his address to the Deputies on behalf of the government, declares that the Charter of the Organisation of African Unity is in line with the policy of Mali Government. The Charter is ratified by Mali National Assembly.

**SOUTH AFRICA:** Mario Calvo, Foreign Minister of Costa Rica hands in a note to U Thant, Secretary-General of United Nations that Costa Rica Government intends enacting legislation to deny landing and passage facilities to South African aircraft because of South African Government's apartheid policy.

**11th JUNE, TUESDAY:**  
**MALI:** It is announced in Bamako that Mali will soon set up freedom army to help African freedom fighters in their struggle against alien rule in their respective countries.

**GHANA:** A \$5½ million Sugar Milling Factory will be built at Asohwa. It will employ about 1,000 workers. The mill will be supplied by Poland. Dr. R. Dobrowsky, Managing Director of the factory announces it in Accra.

**12th JUNE, WEDNESDAY:**  
 Fourteen anniversary of Convention People's Party is celebrated throughout the country.

# Algeria Heads for Socialism

Continued from Page 1

Mohammed Ben Bella, who only two months ago at Addis Ababa demonstrated his calibre by appealing to Africans to "learn to die a little."

Algeria has an enviable revolutionary heritage in the National Liberation Front and the National Liberation Army. It also has a united labour movement which sees clearly its line of march. The organ of the trade union 'L'Ouvrier Algerien' in one of its editorials said:

### SOCIALIST GOAL

"The Revolution is inseparable from independence. The Revolution is more important than independence and to

carry out a Revolution means to do away with one political, economic and social order and substitute it by another, a system of the people, for the people and by the people."

Premier Ben Bella has already declared that Algeria is marching towards socialism. We wish Algeria well and gladly echo the sentiments of her workers, contained in the following extract from an editorial of 'L'Ouvrier Algerien' which reads:

"Algeria will be what we want it to become. Proud of and fortified by all sacrifices it has made, the UGTA (General Union of Algerian Workers) will be



Youth ready to stand in defence of Algeria.

present in the battle for the achievement of an economic and social revolution, for that is the only way of being free and the finest destiny that can be offered to our people."



To the mountains to defend the fatherland against French colonialists.

## THE AFRICAN STRUGGLE

by Premier Ben Bella

THERE is no Algerian who feels himself totally free when our brothers, the African patriots, in Angola, Mozambique and South Africa, are affronted with colonial repression and the lynch law.

Our people find recent memories in these struggles which are taking place in these African regions. We know there are moments in the life of people where the testimonies of distant friendship no longer suffice. Only the deeds count. Solidarity proves itself when in action. Our country, which has witnessed the active solidarity of brotherly and friendly countries during its seven years of struggle for liberation, is well aware of it.

We were certain to express the profound sentiments of our country by engaging ourselves in establishing a plan to provide effective and speedy help for the peoples who, like ourselves, are engaged in the liberation struggle.

The great lesson to be drawn from Addis Ababa, within the African framework and at the level of the Heads of States, is the fact that we were able to manifest intentions through deeds. In the framework of these revolutionary decisions, and also through a contribution already started separately, our Govern-

ment, with the support of the Assembly and the entire country, is putting into execution the

urgent action programme to support the struggle of peoples who are at grips with the Portuguese and South African apartheid.

## Evers killer in Court

Jackson, Mississippi, July 3—

BYRON De La Beckwith has been indicted here for the murder of Medgar Evers, Mississippi State Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People (NAACP).

The indictment was returned by a grand jury of 17 white men and one Afro-American. Assistant Jackson prosecutor, Bill Walker,

said he would ask for the death penalty.

Mr. Evers, was shot in the back on June 12, as he was about to enter his house here after returning from an NAACP meeting. Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) agents found Beckwith's fingerprints on the telescopic sight of a rifle found near the murder scene. They arrested the 42-year-old white former marine on June 22.

PART FOUR OF THE TEACHINGS OF KWAME NKRUMAH WILL APPEAR IN THE NEXT ISSUE OF "THE SPARK"

## Portuguese Atrocities

Continued from page 4

the part of the nationalists.

As far as we are concerned we are ready for such contacts and exchange of information with or without intermediaries. We affirm that we are ready to negotiate in any country and even in Portugal. We hope this contact shall be established within the United Nations so that we could proceed to analyse and study the general lines as regards our demand for immediate self-determination for our people and accession of our countries to national independence.

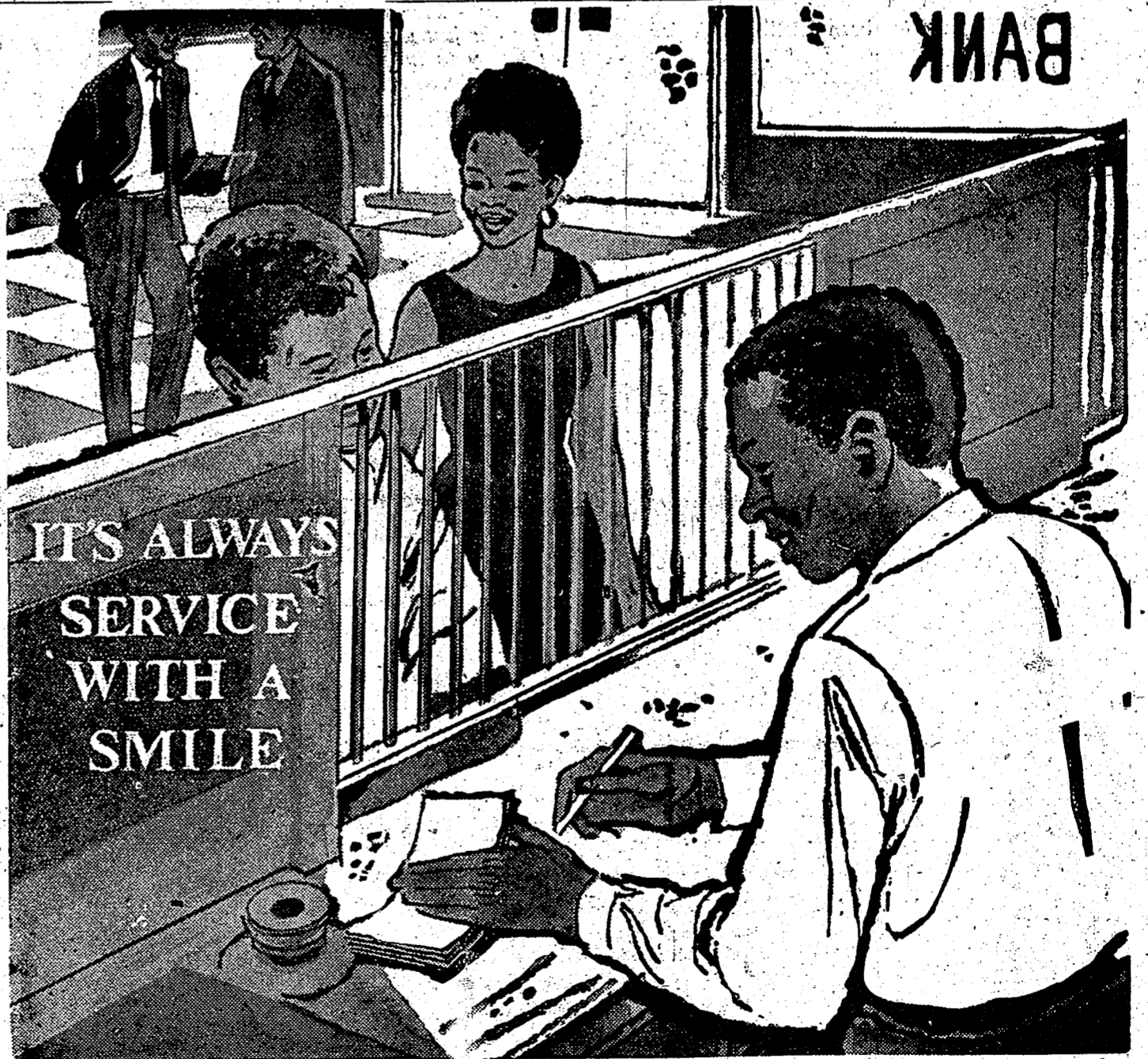
(b) the acknowledgement of the fact that United Nations assistance could yield positive results only if it is given simultaneously in all fields, namely, moral, political, financial and material.

—immediate creation

by the United Nations of a special committee to study ways and means of achieving self-determination and national independence for all territories administered by Portugal.

—that this committee should start immediately its work and before the end of the present session of the General Assembly, so as to make it possible to study procedures and modalities which shall condition the assistance to be given both to the people of Guinea and Cape Verde Islands as well as to other peoples struggling against Portuguese colonialism.

As far as we are concerned we are ready to give the best of co-operation to the proposed committee or to any other agency of the United Nations having the task to assist seriously our people to liberate themselves from colonial yoke.



IT'S ALWAYS SERVICE WITH A SMILE

People in all walks of life in Ghana SAVE with the National Bank, because they are sure of earning more—3½% interest on their savings.

### Services include

- \* Savings Accounts
- \* Current Accounts
- \* Letters of Credit
- \* Travellers Cheques
- \* Documentary Bill Facilities
- \* Foreign Transactions

## GHANA COMMERCIAL BANK

Branches throughout Ghana