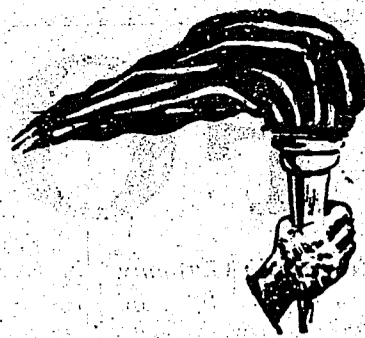


THE SPARK



(43)

2d.

A WEEKLY OF THE AFRICAN REVOLUTION

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1963

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

EDITORIAL

Case Book of Neo-colonialism

INVESTMENTS IN AFRICA (2)

It is now generally accepted that African states which seek prosperity by travelling the road of socialist development must of necessity accommodate foreign investments. The crux of the problem is to create an atmosphere that will encourage foreign investments without sacrificing national independence.

The most important condition is that the young African state must exercise firm and undisputed control over both the quantitative and qualitative distribution of foreign investments in the country. In other words, the African state must be able to say where the investments must go and how much should enter each economic field.

The ideal way of doing this is to have an economic plan covering a reasonable period of say four to seven years. And the economic plan must clearly demarcate between the public, the co-operative and the private sectors. What is more, the plan must indicate both the order of priority for investments and how much investment should go into each category of economic activity even in the private sector.

It is harmful and it can engender serious economic disequilibrium to over-fulfill the investment requirements in the private sector while the public sector is starved of capital. Nor is it much better to over-fulfill the investment requirements in one industry in the private sector while another industry in the same sector is not supplied with adequate investment.

To secure the correct distribution of investment capital qualitatively, state directives and decrees are not enough. It is essential that the controls of the economic system be vested in the hands of the State. These controls relate to the financial and banking system as well as to import trade.

While it is generally agreed that a state that wants to control its economic growth must own

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FRENCH DESIGN IN CAMEROON

OCTOBER is a month traditionally devoted to solemn public debates at the UNO and for declarations on peace. Yet on this African continent so deeply committed to the cause of peace and freedom no less than four wars are still fighting. African peoples are fighting hard for their freedom in the so-called Portuguese Guinea, in Angola, and armed revolt is starting in South Africa. But, apart from these three wars, there is a fourth which has been going on for the past 8 years in Kamerun. Indeed, since May 1955, Kamerun patriots have been leading a difficult struggle against heavily-armed enemy and against fascist and bloody repression. For 5 long years, they had to face the old style French colonialism. Since 1960, they have had to pursue the same struggle against French neo-colonialist rule, i.e. French imperialism acting through a small batch of local politicians and reinforced by other selfish imperialisms.

This war, already signed with the blood of tens of thousands of murdered African patriots, including two leaders, among the most faithful and clear minded, Ruben Um Nyobe and Felix Moumie, seems to be a war about which many people would like to keep silent. Although Mr. Ahidjo, President of Cameroon Federal Republic, when taking the floor in his own country, cannot pretend to be unaware of this, he nevertheless is doing his best to erect a wall of silence between the outer world and this war, as if he was ashamed of the murders he is himself directing.

As far as General de Gaulle is concerned, since he has on the spot an official representative, General Briand, head of "French military mission," another representative with Colonel Arousseau, head of Cameroon "Gendarmerie" (special police) in spite of his French sounding name, and still other representatives in the persons of many officers commanding or controlling an army recruited on a more or less voluntary basis in the former French territories (except sometimes for some former Nazi SS), General de Gaulle therefore feels that under such circumstances to be mute is the highest political virtue.

THE FACTS

Nevertheless, it happens that sometimes the facts themselves come in and break the silence wall. For instance, right on the eve of Addis Ababa Conference, General de Gaulle, in spite of his cautiousness, could not help outlawing arbitrarily the Kamerun People's Union (U.P.C.) section in France; thus he was publicly showing that he was playing a direct part in the Cameroon war and that he was afraid of the Kamerun patriots.

Now, during the last few weeks, one after the other, two facts have brought into the open the clear proof that the struggle goes on and that the Kamerun people are still fighting with the same resolute will to free entirely their country. The two facts are the execution of the Ahidjo's Parliament Deputy Chairman, Noe Wlopaé, by the Kamerun Liberation Army (A.N.L.K.) and the legal assassination by a Douala Court of an officer of this same Army, Noe Tankeu, described by the judicial stooge as a "terrorist", as they are used to call the patriots.

to fight against one's own countrymen can be in compliance with the Addis Ababa spirit and text? Is it possible to deny that a military pact with France, signed indeed before the official announcement of a fake independence, that military French bases particularly at Douala, are contradicting the Addis Ababa resolution on disarmament?

ADDIS ABABA

The Ahidjo government has, however, signed the Addis Ababa Charter and its resolutions; it has signed the resolution on disarmament in which the African heads of state have stated that they require "the elimination of all foreign military bases in Africa and the abrogation of all existing military pacts with non-African powers." The same government has signed the Charter whose preamble states that the African heads of state are determined to "fight against neo-colonialism in all its forms."

Now, is it possible that

strictly internal matter; in fact, this is a struggle of paramount significance for the whole of Africa, a fundamental problem to which today's Africa is confronted.

MEMORANDUM

This African feature of the Kamerun war has been recently made clear by the memorandum sent by the U.P.C. Revolutionary Steering Committee on the 23rd August to all African Heads of State, all of whom have adhered to the Addis Ababa Charter. "The Kamerun people, being absolutely determined to go on, with its struggle up to the complete victory for national Revolution, thinks that the African Heads of State, having stated as their main objective the achievement of the legitimate claims of African peoples (including thus the Kamerunese one), have now a positive part to play by supporting our people's struggle against a tyrannic, fascist and neo-colonialist regime."

This is what the U.P.C. leadership rightly says. Further, the memorandum suggests that a mission be sent to Kamerun in order to ascertain the presence of foreign troops, the atrocity of the repression, the poverty of the people. Such a solidarity act would be only fair, since by its vanguard fight, for 8 years, the Kamerun people have

already made a significant contribution to the cause of Africa's progress.

And, today, this fight is to be appreciated as a frontline position in the anti-neo-colonialist movement. But to see the full meaning of the Kamerunese war, in order to draw from this dramatic experience some concrete conclusions, we have now to recall the origins, stages and range of this struggle now facing the imperialist counter-attack.

There is no need here to

come back either to the U.P.C. birth shortly after the 2nd World War's end or to the wars previously fought or the revolts led by the Kamerunese against the two imperialist powers, Germany and France, by whom they have been dominated for more than 70 years; but it would be still necessary to notice that at the time the colonial authorities decided to ban U.P.C. and the other Democratic organisations, it was acknowledged

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MAO TSE-TUNG ON U.S. NEGROES

AN AMERICAN Negro leader now taking refuge in Cuba, Mr. Robert Williams, the former President of the Monroe, North Carolina Chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People, has twice this year asked me for a statement in support of the American Negroes' struggle against racial discrimination. I wish to take this opportunity, on behalf of the Chinese people, to express our resolute support for the American Negroes in their struggle against racial discrimination and for freedom and equal rights.

There are more than 19 million Negroes in the United States, or about 11 per cent of the total population. Their position in society is one of enslavement, oppression and discrimination. The overwhelming majority of the Negroes are deprived of their right to vote. On the whole, it is only the most back-breaking and most despised jobs that are open to them. Their average wages are only from a third to a half of those of the white people. The ratio of unemployment among them is the highest.

COLOUR BAR

In many states they are forbidden to go to the same school, eat at the same table, or travel in the same section of a bus or train with the white people. Negroes are frequently and arbitrarily arrested, beaten up and murdered by U.S. authorities at various levels and by members of the Ku Klux Klan and other racists. About half of the American Negroes are concentrated in 11 states in the south of the United States, where the discrimination and persecution they suffer are especially shocking. The American Negroes are awakening and their resistance is growing ever stronger. In recent years the mass struggle of the American Negroes against racial discrimination and for freedom and equal rights has been constantly developing.

In 1957 the Negro people in Little Rock, Arkansas, waged a fierce struggle against the barring of their children from public schools. The authorities used armed force against them, and there resulted the Little Rock incident which shocked the world.

BLOOD BATH

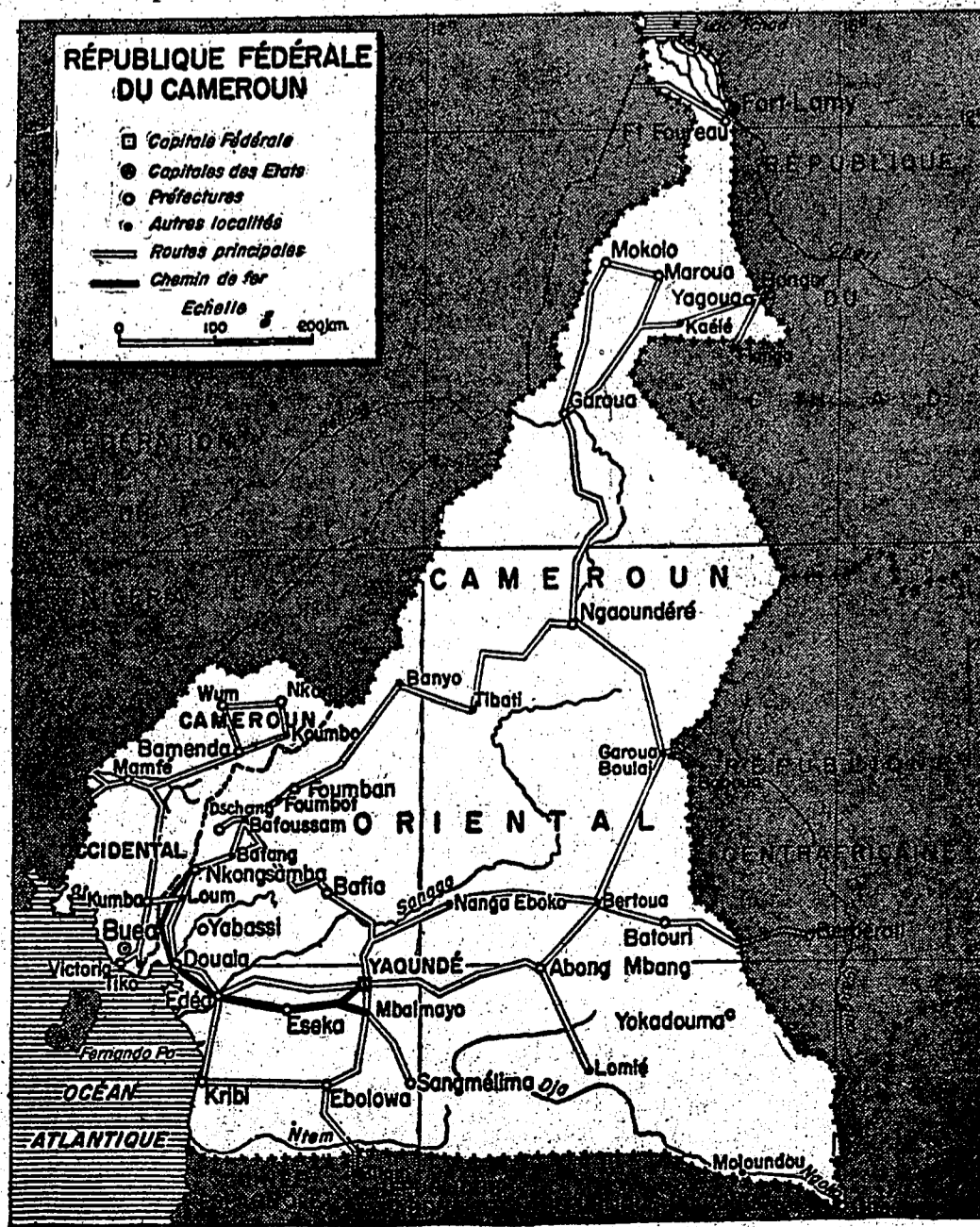
In 1960 Negroes in more than 20 states held "sit in" demonstrations in protest against racial segregation in local restaurants, shops and other public places.

In 1961 the Negroes launched a campaign of "freedom riders" to oppose racial segregation in transport, a campaign which rapidly extended to many states.

In 1962 the Negroes in Mississippi fought for the equal right to enrol in colleges and were greeted by the authorities with a blood bath.

The struggle of the American Negroes this year started in early April in Birmingham, Alabama. Unarmed, bare-handed Negro masses were subjected to wholesale arrests and the most barbarous suppression, merely because they were holding meetings and parades against racial discrimination. On June 12, Mr. Medgar Evers, a leader of the Negro people in Mississippi, was murdered in cold blood.

Continued on page 6



G.D.R. AT FOURTEEN

ON October 7, 1949, the people of East Germany founded the German Democratic Republic—the first workers' and peasants' state in German history.

The People's Chamber, the Parliament of the German Democratic Republic, puts into effect the principle proclaimed in the constitution that all state power comes from the people. The workers of the People's Chamber are elected by general, equal, secret and direct ballot. The voting age is 18 and the eligible age for election is 21. All government authorities are directly or indirectly subordinate to the People's Chamber and must report back to it.

In between sessions of the People's Chamber, the Council of State, headed by the President and elected by the Chamber itself, performs its functions. In addition there is a Council of Ministers which performs all governmental duties and is responsible to the People's Chamber. All five political parties in the GDR—the Socialist Unity Party, the Democratic Peasants' Party, the Christian Democratic Union, the Liberal Democratic Party and the National Democratic Party—are represented in the People's Chamber, on the Council of State and on the Council of Ministers.

All these political parties work together in the National Front. It is a broad movement of all German patriots in the struggle for a national rebirth of Germany as a peace-loving and democratic state. The National Front has developed into an important link between the administration and the population. It is a centre of big popular discussions and new laws. It plays a big part in the selection of candidates for election into the People's Chamber.

The democratic character of the German Democratic Republic is borne out by the number, size and the activities of mass organisations. The more important ones are the Confederation of Free German Trade Unions (FDGB) uniting 22 trade unions with a membership of over 6 million workers and directly represented in the People's Chamber and on many local government bodies; the Women's Democratic Federation (DFD) with 225 nominees in the People's Chamber and on local councils which caters for working women and which in 1958 alone set up 52 postal centres, 31 kindergartens and 28 children play-grounds; the Free German Youth (FDJ), the socialist youth organisation in whose ranks are united over 2 million young people between the ages of 14 and 22.

Geographical Position

The German Democratic Republic (GDR) has a length from north to south of 500 kilometres (about 310 miles) and a breadth from east to west of 350 kilometres (about 215 miles). It lies in the heart of Europe. As a result of its central position, this state with its area of 108,000 square kilometres (about 41,700 sq. miles) is a favourable centre of transit and turn-over trade. Its frontiers total 2,267 kilometres (about 1,415 miles). Its frontier with West Germany extends for 1,381 kilometres (860 miles), with the People's Republic of Poland for 456 kilometres (285 miles) and with the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic for 430 kilometres (about 270 miles).

Population:

The German Democratic Republic has a population of 17.2 million inhabitants. At the end of 1960 there were 7.78 million employed persons, of whom 6.27 million were workers and office employees; 6.3 million were employed in socialist enterprises or institutions 1.3 million persons were employed in agriculture, forestry and water utilization. Of the total number of employed persons, 3.5 million are women.

Berlin—Capital of the GDR:

The chronicles of Berlin, the capital of the GDR, go back to 1237. From an important trading junction the city developed into the capital of Prussia (1701). The importance of Berlin increased rapidly with the beginning of industrialisation in the middle of the 19th century. Berlin became an industrial city and, as the capital of Imperial Germany (1871), it had also to fulfil central functions in politics, administration, trade and traffic.

As an industrial city Berlin has always been a

Red Army. Berlin became the seat of the Allied Control Commission, a four-power body consisting of representatives of the USSR, the USA, Great Britain and France.

The Allied Control Commission was to guarantee the implementation of the Potsdam Agreement in the whole of Germany. This meant the extermination of German militarism and fascisms, so that the threat to Germany's neighbours and to world peace could never again originate from German soil.

With the foundation of the German Democratic Republic in October 1949, Berlin became the capital of the GDR, in accordance with its constitution. West Berlin remained under the separate occupation regime of the western powers and at no time was it part of West German territory or subjected in any way to the power of the West German Federal Republic.

was to develop in Germany were worked out by the four victor powers, the USSR, USA, Great Britain and France, in the Potsdam Agreement and made legally binding on the German people. The principles called not only for the destruction of fascism, but also for the complete eradication of German militarism and imperialism together with their economic roots. National existence and the restoration of national sovereignty were guaranteed to the German people when these conditions had been fulfilled. The basic idea of the Potsdam Agreement took into account the demands of the victor powers, the national interests of the German people and historical development in Germany.

In agreement with democratic and progressive forces the Soviet Union supported, in the eastern part of Germany, from the very first day after the end of the war, the consistent carrying out of the Potsdam Agreement and the efforts of the German people to accomplish this purpose. The newly-formed and again-permitted democratic political parties and organizations agreed on a common policy based on these principles to relieve the distress of the German people and to achieve a democratic reconstruction. They decided furthermore that all war criminals should be deprived of political and economic power, that a nationally-owned industry be established, that a democratic agricultural reform be carried through and an anti-fascist, democratic order be implemented.

The development in West Germany differed fundamentally from this process of the democratic re-organization of social life in East Germany. Although the same prerequisites existed in West Germany for overcoming the unfortunate past as in the eastern part of the country, the restoration of German imperialism and militarism was permitted, in contradiction to the Potsdam Agreement. With the introduction of a separate currency and the foundation of a separate state the division of Germany was completed.

Foreign Policy:

The first principle of GDR foreign policy is the struggle for peace and the striving for good and friendly relations with all peoples. The GDR has broken for ever with the aggressive foreign policy of imperialist Germany. It has no room for warmongers. War and revenge propaganda and the instigation of race and national hatred are prohibited by law.

The GDR considers as its most important contribution to the world-wide struggle for peace to assure peace in Germany and to prevent a war from ever again being launched from German soil.

Historical Development of the GDR:

When Hitler's Germany capitulated unconditionally in May 1945 to the victorious armies of the Soviet Union and the liberty-loving peoples allied with it in the anti-Hitler coalition, the German people reached a turning point in their history. Germany was faced with the task of abandoning forever the fateful pursuit of war and of setting up a peaceful social order.

The basic principles upon which post-war political and economic policy

One of the main problems on the solution of which the GDR is concentrating its foreign policy is the conclusion of a peace treaty with both German states. The vestiges of the Second World War must finally be eliminated; their further existence encourages the policy of revenge and atomic armament pursued by West Germany which brings about the danger of atomic war in Germany and in the world. The conclusion of a peace treat-

ty is therefore in the interest of all peoples. It would check German militarism and would be a guarantee for a lasting peace in Europe and thus for peace in the world.

In view of the great importance of settlement of the West Berlin question for the consolidation of peace, the GDR emphatically advocates the transformation of West Berlin from a front line city of cold war into a demilitarized Free City.

The GDR supports any

(1959—215 million tons), the planned output for 1965 is 278 million tons. Briquette production is to be increased from 54 to 63 million tons of which will come from the Schwarze (Black Pump) Brown Coal Complex.

Electric power generation in 1960 exceeded 40.0 thousand million kilowatts. The Seven Year Plan provides for an increase in electric power generation to a total of 63.0 thousand million kilowatts. New

Engineering:

The metalworking industry is responsible for about 30 per cent of the industrial production of the GDR. The engineering industry provides more than 60 per cent of GDR exports.

A new branch of GDR industry is the construction of ocean-going ships built in the ship-yards of Rostock, Warnemünde, Stralsund and Wismar (ships up to 15,000 tons).

Electro-technology:

Advancing mechanization gives increasing importance to electrical engineering in the GDR. Whereas in 1950 output per industrial worker in that branch of industry equalled 15,184 marks, it had increased to 41,660 mark by 1960 and will further increase to 85,000 marks by 1965.

The centre of the electrical engineering industry is Berlin with 30 per cent of total GDR capacity. Radio and television sets are also produced in Rohlitz, Stassfurt near Dresden.

Light Industry:

The GDR has an extensive light industry the largest branch of which is the textile industry. Following the engineering and chemical industries the textile industry is third among GDR industries.

Of the total of light industry exports textiles constitute 34.5 per cent. The Seven Year Plan provides for an 87 per cent increase in textile exports.

More than 138,000 refrigerators, 416,000 television sets and over 132,000 electric washing machines were manufactured in 1960 which exceeds the total production of the years 1955 to 1958 by more than 18,000 for refrigerators, by over 33,000 for television sets and over 10,000 for washing machines.

Other branches of light industry are leather, shoe and fur production. Musical instruments and toys are extensively produced in the Erzgebirge (Ore Mountains) according to mouth organs, plucked string and wind instruments are exported to more than 70 countries. Another highly developed branch of light industry is the printing industry with its centre in Leipzig.

The Crafts:

The value of output produced by the crafts rose from 6,840 million marks in 1954 to 9,570 million marks by 1960. This is an increase by 39.8 per cent. Since 1952 master craftsmen, joiners and other craft workers have been forming craftsmen's co-operatives (PGH) because this enables them to make better use of technical progress and to increase labour productivity more rapidly. Master craftsmen, joiners and labourers are on an equal footing in these co-operatives. At the end of 1953 there were 47 PGHs but by the end of 1960 their number had risen to 3,878.

The number of members has increased from 61,500 in 1958 to 143,958 by 1960.

Of the total craft output, the co-operatives were producing 31 per cent at the end of 1960. Both craftsmen's co-operatives and individual craftsmen receive generous state support.

Private Industry:

There are some 12,000 privately-owned industrial enterprises in the GDR, including 4,455 operating with state participation. Their output was 10.5 per cent of total industrial

(Continued on page 4)



Head of "Wilhelm Pieck" High School warmly receives a Ghanaian delegation headed by Mr. P. N. A. Ankrach, member of the Ghana Economic and Trade Mission in the GDR.

sincere effort for disarmament. Considering the special significance of disarmament for Germany, and of the German people's obligation to make their own contribution to disarmament, the GDR government submitted a memorandum to the Fifteenth Session of the United Nations General Assembly in September 1960 containing proposals for general and complete disarmament in the two German states to be carried through in three stages.

The GDR favours military neutrality of the two German states and a militarily neutral and united Germany.

Since two independent German states exist in present-day Germany, the peaceful and democratic restoration of German people's national unity can only be achieved by rapprochement and understanding between these two German states and by appropriate negotiations between their governments. The GDR is ready for this. Its proposal to form a confederation of the two German states shows the practicable way towards a steady improvement of relations between the two German states until peaceful reunification is achieved.

Industry:

Since most enterprises are nationally owned, central planning and control of industry are necessary. This is supplemented by local planning when it is a question of projects of local importance. The State Planning Commission is the central organ of the Council of Ministers for long-term planning and for drafting the outline of the annual economic plans.

The National Economic Council, central organ of the Council of Ministers for directing industry, works out the principal problems concerning local industries, the crafts and service enterprises. In addition, the National Economic Council is also in charge of checking the fulfilment of the current annual plans.

The Basic Industries

Lignite (brown coal) is the most important raw material in the German Democratic Republic. Total output in 1960 was more than 225 million tons

capacities of 6,500 megawatts are to be installed.

The first German atomic reactor for peaceful research purposes has been in operation in Rossendorf near Dresden since the end of 1957. The first atomic power station in the German Democratic Republic is in process of construction near Rheinsberg, to the north of Berlin.

Gas production will be increased from 3,100 million cubic metres in 1958 to 5,800 million cubic metres by 1965 of which the Schwarze Pumpe Complex alone will produce 2,000 million cubic metres for long distance supply.

The Building Materials Industry:

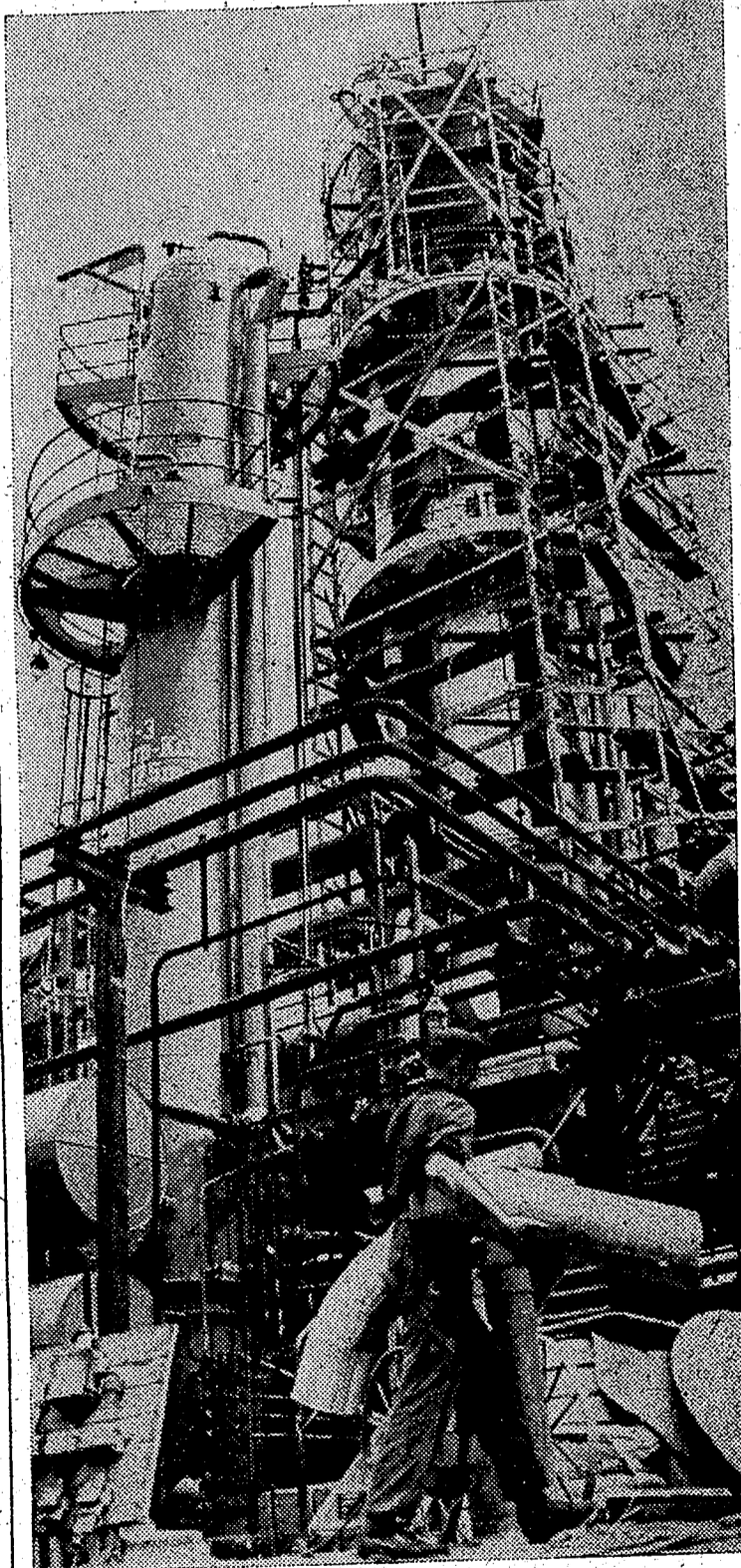
The building materials industry is to increase production during the Seven Year Plan period by 134 per cent. Cement production tripled between 1950 and 1959 to reach 5 million tons in 1960. (Planned production in 1965 is 8 million tons).

The Chemical Industry:

After the engineering industry, the chemical industry is the second largest branch of industry in the GDR (14.7 per cent of total production). The GDR's chemical programme calls for a doubling of gross production by 1965 compared to 1958 with 18 thousand million marks. Brown coal will continue to play an important role. Chemistry makes possible the production of thousand of things.

Investments of 11 thousand million marks are planned for the chemical industry. Emphasis will be upon increasing the production of plastics and chemical fibres.

A mineral oil processing complex is being set up in Schwedt-on-Order which will get its supplies through the mineral oil pipeline, now in construction. Imports of Soviet mineral oil will be greatly increased.



Heavy industry is an important sector of GDR economy

**FOCUS ON
SOCIALIST DEVELOPMENT
IN GHANA
(PART FOUR)**



THE web of circumstances in the history of our times has inexorably patterned out the course of development which emergent nations should follow. This course is socialism. It is the only way by which a young nation can hope to build up a firm foundation for rapid development: politically, economically, socially and culturally.

It is this course of socialism which Ghana, under the inspired leadership of Osagyefo Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, has chosen to pursue.

We continue in this issue, the series of articles tracing the progress of socialism in Ghana in the economic, social and political fields. After that we hope to follow the trend of socialism in other African countries also.

Our article today is on the Ghana Trades Union Congress.

We owe a debt of gratitude to the authorities of the T.U.C. for contributing this article.

—EDITOR.

IN its six years of independence Ghana has made great strides and progressed significantly towards economic development and political stability. The Ghanaian Trade Unions have both shared in and contributed to this progress in the economic and political life of the nation. They have contributed both to the high level of wages and to political stability by channelling mass aspirations into efforts aimed at producing greater achievements.

Before it reached its present advanced stage, Trade Union development in Ghana went through what can be categorised as three stages. The first stage covers the period from the early twenties to the years preceding the second world war. The second stage covers the growth of Trade Unionism after the second world war up to independence and the last stage occupies the period since independence.

FIRST STAGE

There seems to be little or no spectacular progress in the early twenties towards the organisation of trade unions, although in December 1921, P.W.D. and Railway employees went on strike against reduction of their wages. The British Government acquired active interest and concern with labour matters in their African colonies with the passing of the Colonial Development Act of 1929. Under Lord Passfield (Sidney Webb) the then Colonial Secretary in the Labour Government of 1929-31 the British administration set up Labour Departments and appointed Labour Officers to assist in Union organisation.

Quite apart from the mining industry where even there were special hindrances to Trade Union development, there was no concentrated group of workers in any occupation to foster

the growth of an effective Trade Union movement. The condition of the workers was deplorable. The correct perspective of the situation by 1934 is vividly illustrated by the description of the then Surveyor General:

"The unskilled labourer is usually a... very helpless being, quite illiterate and having no one who can represent him or call attention to any injustice from which he may be suffering. The present wages scarcely cover the bare cost of living. The labourers have no leaders of their own, otherwise they would protest."

Progress in the Trade Union movement was exceedingly slow by 1939 and the intrusion by native authorities into employment problems became a source of discouragement to Trade Union development.

ORDINANCE

Although there was no legislation against the establishment of Trade Unions as legal institutions, the Trade Unions Ordinance of 1941, legalised the formation of Trade Unions and defined a Trade Union to mean "any combination whether temporary or permanent, the principal purpose of which is the regulation of the relations between workmen and masters or between workmen and workmen, or between masters and masters whe-

ther such combination would or would not, if this Ordinance had not been enacted, have been deemed to have been an unlawful combination by reason of some one or more of its purpose being in restraint of trade."

In addition to prohibiting any Civil Servant from becoming a member of a trade union, "any five or more members of a trade union may be subscribing their names to the rules of the union, and otherwise complying with the provisions of this Ordinance with respect to registration, register such trade union under this Ordinance."

The effect of this Ordinance was to enable the growth of mushroom 'Company' or 'House Unions' with the development of Commerce and Industry. The workers employed in each company, firm or establishment were organised into a single union and they derived their strength and bargaining power in accordance with their numerical strength relative to the size of the establishment.

Even so, the provision that no person could become a member and therefore an officer, except he was a bona fide master or worker in a particular trade, craft or industry in which the trade union was established, and the hostility of employers (masters) towards their employees who held trade union offices with the resultant victimization were sufficient deterrents to prevent the rapid growth of unionism. Industrial relations were conditioned by master and servant relationships.

Economic conditions since the end of the second world war created a uni-

formly conducive atmosphere to trade union development.

DISCONTENTMENT

The prices of foodstuffs continued to rise and the cost of living generally was on the ascendancy. There was general discontentment among workers. Temporary measures such as the Gorman Award for mineworkers, the Harragin of January 1946 and Korsah scales of February 1947 could not provide sufficient satisfaction to the workers whose other grievances were ignored. Cost of living bonuses were awarded in some instances in an effort to arrest the wave of unrest and discontentment among the wage-earners.

In the face of this growing concern, some employers, true to their 'mastership' over their 'servants' adopted the erroneous attitude of refusing to recognise trade unions for purposes of collective bargaining. The workers quickly replied with their obvious instrument of protest, with the result that the strike weapon became the only alternative to the resentment of non-recognition or achieving a decisive settlement of grievances. Trade union militancy was strengthened and membership increased.

CONGRESS

By the end of 1945, the 'Company' or 'House Unions' had felt the need for organisational expansion to strengthen their bargaining power and the Gold Coast Trades Union Congress had been established. The Congress was based on a federal structure modelled along the lines of the British T.U.C. It was an affiliation of unions. With such limited powers and influence, the Trade Union Congress was faced with the difficult problem of conducting negotiations to achieve a decisive settlement of the problem of increase in wages and salaries to meet the rising cost of living. The growing industrial unrest overflowed into the political struggle and general agitation was intensified.

In 1949, the employees of the Meteorological Services declared a strike over improvements in their conditions of work. The Colonial Administration did not respond favourably. Instead of giving effective consideration to the genuine grievances of the workers, the Colonial Government stubbornly refused to listen to reason. The General Council of the Trades Union Congress declared a sympathy strike with the Meteorological workers in January of 1950.

The Ghana Trades Union Congress (I)

One of the consequences of the General Strike was to reveal the weakness in the organisational structure of the T.U.C. There was internal strife. The Congress could not receive the active support of the constituent unions because its influence over the entire organisation was negligible as a federal body with advisory status. On more than one occasion, two trades union congresses existed.

There was growing concern amongst the membership for a more dynamic and strong central body with effective power of negotiation.

At their 11th Annual Congress in 1954, a Committee Report stated that the "fault of the incapacity of the T.U.C. was due to its weak structure and the unfortunate registration of multiplicity of Unions numbering over 80, some with membership of just over 50 and cannot therefore have any hope of providing any service to the membership except protecting them from dismissals and victimizations." The report was adopted with a resolution to encourage amalgamation of identical unions along industrial lines.

NATIONAL UNIONS

At the 12th Congress of the trade unions, further consideration was given to the weaknesses in organisational structure. Again the Secretariat of the Congress was urged to intensify the campaign for the organisation of the unorganised and to secure the registration of Industrial Unions. Some progress was made in this direction and at least five national unions were organised. These were:

1. National Union of Building Trades Operations and General Workers.
2. Union of Distributive, Retail and Allied Workers.
3. National Maritime and Dockworkers Union.
4. National Union of Local Government Employees.
5. National Union of Domestic, Restaurant, Hotel and Bar Workers.

It was clear however that the pattern of trade union structure modelled along the lines of the British T.U.C. handed down to the workers was the cause of growing concern, since it had become too complex to operate. There was increasing consciousness of the need to organise trade unions based on local conditions reflecting the expression of the true aspirations of the working masses and their role in society generally.

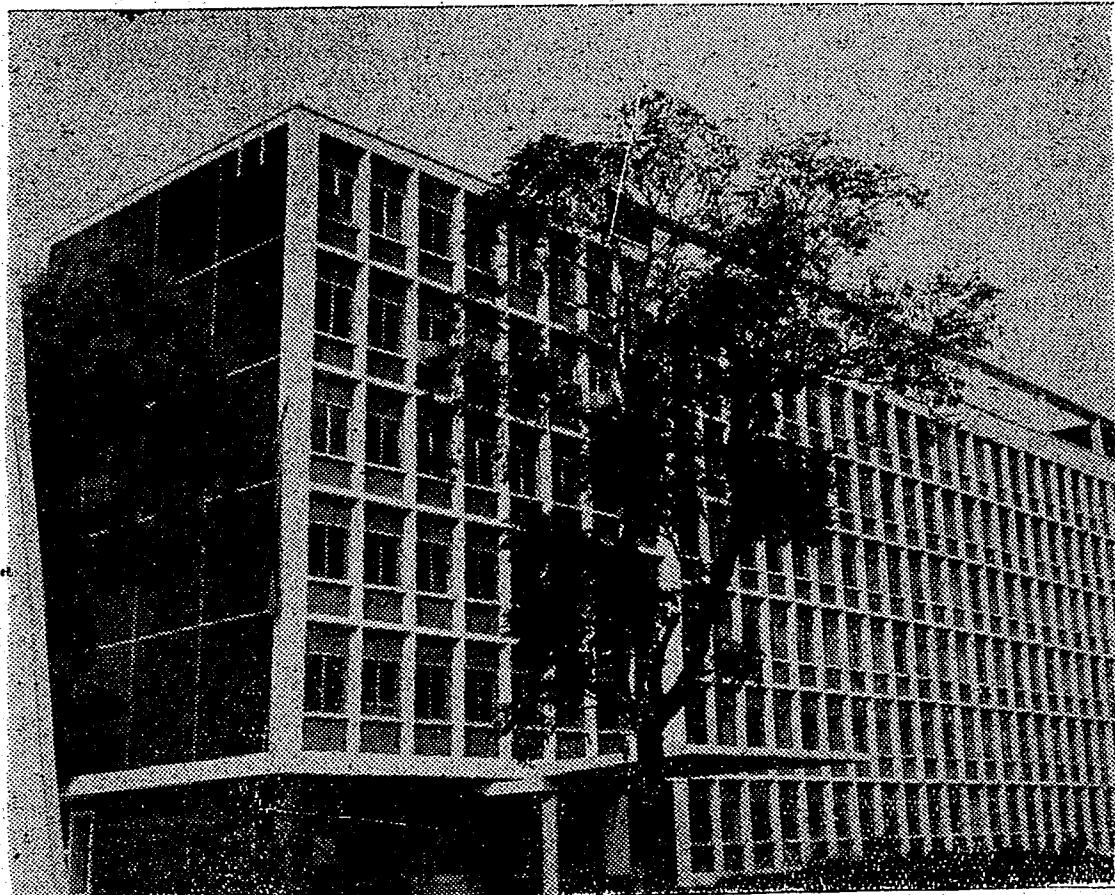
MULTIPLICITY OF UNIONS

At the 13th Annual Congress in 1956, positive steps were taken towards the complete re-organisation of the Trade Union structure in the country. With political independence in sight, the role of the movement in an independent nation and the contribution it must make towards social progress and rapid development added further impetus to the desire for

structural reorganisation. The extent of the multiplicity of unions is shown in the table below which gives the total number of trade unions at the end of 1957 with their total membership as follows:

No. Reg.	Reg. Date of	Name of Trade Union	Membership
1	9.11.42	Western Motor Drivers Union	—
2	25. 1.43	Cooks/Stewards Ashan./NT's	—
3	15. 2.43	Central Province Drivers Un.	—
4	5. 3.43	Ghana Railways Empl. Union	4,370
5	19. 9.44	Ghana Water Works Em. Un.	582
9	1. 9.45	Ghana Mines Empl. Union	2,900
12	19.10.45	Accra Muni. Workers Union	2,000
13	8.11.45	Eastern Province Gold & Silver Smiths Association	49
15	8.11.45	Eastern Province Motor Drivers Union	Incl. in No.64
18	29. 8.46	Postal Eng. Workers Union	700
21	28.11.46	Airways Workers Union	98
22	23.12.46	Public Works Dept. Employees Union	18,000
23	19. 2.47	G.C. Plantation Workers Un. Inc. in No. 30	—
24	22. 3.47	Ashanti Motor Transport Un.	237
25	23. 4.47	Sek/Tak. Muni. Employees Un.	651
28	9. 9.47	G.C. Govt. Transport Empl. Un.	870
30	21. 4.48	G.C. U.A.C. African Empl. Un.	4,500
32	26. 4.48	G.C. Govt. Elec. Workers Un.	1,015
33	14. 6.48	G.C. S.C.O.A. Empl. Union	600
34	21. 6.48	O.S.C.T. Employees Union	830
35	24. 8.48	K'si. Muni. Workers Union	2,800
37	26.10.48	Achimota Employees Union	53
39	20. 1.49	Ghana Brew. Empl. Union	173
41	24. 3.49	Accra Chemical Workers Union	12
43	20. 4.49	U.T.C. Employees Union	477
44	7. 5.49	G.C. C.F.A.O. Employees Un.	533
45	6. 7.49	Ghana Health Workers Un.	2,331
46	7. 7.49	G.C. Maritime Workers Un. Incl. in No. 129	—
47	6. 9.49	W. Bartholomew Empl. Union	125
48	7. 9.49	G.B. Oliviant Empl. Union	404
49	9. 9.49	G.C. Meteorological Staff Un.	100
50	19. 9.49	Ghana Co-op. Empl. Union	121
51	27. 9.49	Ghana Milit. Civilian Empl. Un.	415
52	3.10.49	Taylor Woodrow Empl. Union	147
53	15. 9.49	Briscoe Timbers Workers Un.	300
55	7.11.49	C.M.B. Employees Union	80
56	14.11.49	Ghana A.G. Leventis & Co. Ltd. Employees Union	886
57	22.11.49	Joint Timber Contractors Union	—
60	28.11.49	H. M. Customs & Excise Un.	172
61	3. 1.50	National Union of Teachers	2,349
62	1. 3.50	Gliksten African Empl. Union	1,500
63	1. 3.50	Cape Coast Muni. Workers Un.	271
64	7. 3.50	Ghana Motor Union	6,356
65	24. 4.50	African Timber & Plywood (G.C.) Employees Union	330
66	27. 5.50	African Woods Employees Un.	107
67	6. 6.50	Dept. of Civil Aviation Un.	93
68	16. 6.50	Inform. Services Dept. Un.	447
69	6. 7.50	Obuasi Urban Coun. Union	187
70	13. 7.50	Survey Dept. Employees Union	26
71	11. 8.50	B.B.W.A. Employees Union	374
72	22. 9.50	G.C. Forestry Dept. Union	452
73	20. 1.51	Psawam & Dist. Draughtsmen's U.	73
74	27. 4.51	N.Z. African Employees Union	247
75	27. 4.51	Cadbury & Fry Emp. Union	200
77	15. 5.51	African Veneer Mahogany Exp.	31
78	17. 6.51	Barclays Bank Staff Union (G.C.)	164
79	12. 7.51	Ghana Rail. Loco. Eng. Un.	736
83	11.12.51	Fanti Confederacy Empl. Un.	45
86	30. 1.52	National Union of Printers, Journalists & Newspapers W. Un.	300
87	12. 2.52	Lyons Employees Union (G.C.)	80
88	1. 3.52	Patterson Simons Afri. Empl. Un.	17
89	17. 3.52	WAMCO Employees Union	45
92	2. 7.52	Elder Dempster Lines Union	471
94	21.10.52	Postal Eng. Workers Un.	1,450
95	3.11.52	National Union of Local Govt. Employees Union	478
96	3.11.52	Agric. Dept. Employees Un.	4,100
97	16. 3.52	National Union of Domestic Restaurant Bar & Hotel Un.	256
98	29. 6.53	G.C. Housing Employees Un.	184
99	2. 7.53	Elder Dempster Dock Labourers Union	Incl. in No. 129
100	26. 8.53	Scot. Mis. Book Depot African Staff Union	40
101	21. 9.53	WACRI Emp. Union	539
102	21. 9.53	John Holt African Empl. Un.	334
103	30.12.53	G.C. Hospital Workers Un.	1,681
104	5. 1.54	Sek/Tak. Muni. Transp. Union	250
105	7. 5.54	G.C. Stevedors Union	Incl. in No. 129
106	7. 5.54	Thompson Moir & Galloway Employees Union	150
107	1. 6.54	L. Rose Employees Union	—
108	8. 7.54	Kumasi Syrio/Lebanese Un.	31
109	10. 8.54	James Colledge Empl. Union	26
110	26. 8.54	Govt. Motor Drivers Un.	424
111	3. 9.54	Medical Field Units Union	10
112	10.10.54	Adra Brothers Workers Un.	46
113	17.12.54	Cable & Wireless Union	75
114	24. 2.55	Mengle African Em. Union	217
115	7. 3.56	Rural Water Dev. Employees U.	200
116	7. 3.56	Animal Health Dept. Union.	239
117	16. 4.55	Industrial Dev. Corp Union	131

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Hall of Trade Unions—Headquarters of the Ghana T.U.C.

G.D.R. at fourteen

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gross production in 1960. The share of those with state participation was 5.8 per cent. By accepting state capital participation in their enterprises, which varies in extent, these private enterprises now have a direct share in socialist reconstruction. It is done on a voluntary basis. It affords them better opportunities for investments and increases their production. The owners receive a share of the profits depending on the amount of capital invested and they also receive a managerial salary.

AGRICULTURE

After the democratic land reform in 1946 had resulted in the transfer of land from the big landowners who had owned 45.5 per cent of the fields and woodland, into the hands of 544,079 landless and poor peasants, farm labourers and re-settlers in the conversion of a small amount of land into state farms, there were these two forms of land ownership in the GDR—individual peasant holdings and state farms.

Since 1952 peasants have been joining together to form agricultural production co-operatives (LPG). An LPG is a large farming enterprise of a socialist character. It is the result of the voluntary co-operation of a number of peasants.

There are three types of agricultural production co-operatives, types I, II and III.

Type I is the simplest form. Members contribute only their land for joint cultivation by the co-operative.

In Type II members also bring their draft animals and agricultural implements and machinery into the co-operative.

Type III is the highest form. Members bring in all their land, including meadow and grazing land and woods, their draft animals, some of their breeding and domestic stock and their agricultural implements and machinery. Co-operative farming here includes all branches of agricultural production.

The land brought into the co-operative remains the property of each member in all three types. In addition to payments for work done in the co-operative, the member receives a share of LPG profits corresponding to the amount of land he brings in. Every co-operative farmer may retain half a hectare (1.24 acres) of land for his own use.

Social services for co-operative farmers are the same as those for industrial workers.

At the end of March 1959, the LPG farming 39.1 per cent of all cultivable land in the GDR. The remaining individual peasants had joined co-operatives by the spring of 1960.

The formation of agricultural production co-operatives was encouraged by the government machine and tractor stations (MTS). These are socialist production enterprises which have tractors, combine harvesters and other agricultural machinery which cultivate the fields of the co-operative farmers (and formerly also those of the individual farmers), charging but small fees. After the villages had become fully co-operative the government decided to present the MTS machinery to the

LPGs of type II on a loan basis because this would permit a more economical use of the machines.

TRADE

Retail trade turnover increased from 42,000 million marks in 1959 to 44,900 million marks in 1960.

The rising standard of living is shown by the development of retail sales per head of the population. Whereas in 1959 retail sales amounted to 2,431 marks per head of the population, they had increased to 2,608 marks by 1960.

The share of socialist retail sales, compared with the total turnover, is 77.2 per cent. 20,178 private retailers have contracts with state trade enterprises, selling on a commission basis.

The co-operative societies increased their retail sales from 2,900 million marks in 1950 to 14,700 million marks in 1960.

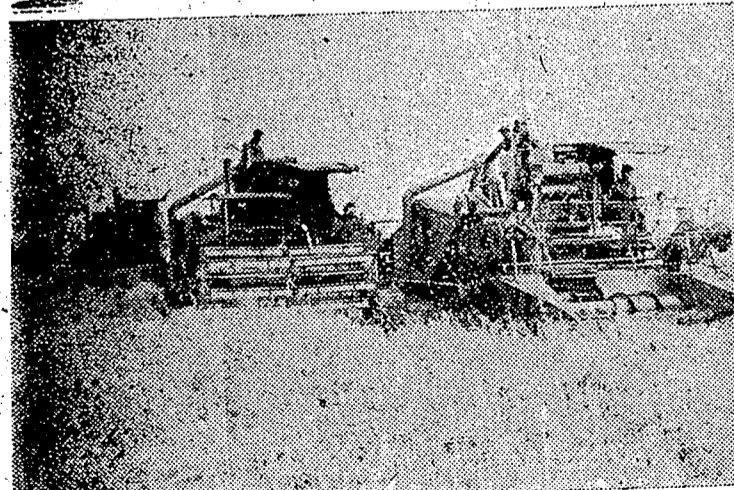
With the aid of the population and by systematic specialization and the introduction of new sales methods a broad network of modern new shops have been established in many towns and rural areas. In terms of the number of inhabitants the GDR, with more than 13,000 self-service shops, ranks first in Europe.

FOREIGN TRADE

Foreign trade turnover amounted to 18,300 million marks in 1960, an increase of some 80 per cent over 1955. Of this, foreign trade with the socialist areas was 13,700 million marks and with the western countries some 4,600 million marks, of which trade between the two German states was some 1,900 million marks. Compared to 1955 this is an increase for the socialist countries of 85 per cent, 58 per cent increase with the western countries and an increase of 66 per cent for trade between the GDR and the West German Federal Republic.

The GDR has trade relations with more than 100 countries and has concluded trade and payment agreements with 47 countries, including 35 non-socialist countries.

The Soviet Union is the GDR's biggest trade partner with 45 per cent of GDR's total turnover. The



Large-scale use of machines is a feature of co-operative farming in the GDR.

GDR is the largest exporter of machines in the socialist camp and takes fourth place in the world after the USA, Great Britain and West Germany as an exporter of machines.

SOCIAL SERVICES

Every citizen of the GDR has the right to work. This right is safeguarded by the social conditions prevailing and by law. Each citizen must be offered employment in accordance with his skill

and abilities. Wage earners and salaried employees must be given fourteen days' notice of dismissal. Dismissal announced by the employer is valid only with the approval of the enterprise trade union committee. Certain groups of workers, such as members of trade union committees, seriously disabled persons, expectant and nursing mothers, can claim additional protection against dismissal. Workers are free to choose the work they like. All sorts of social facilities are available in the nationally-owned enterprises, such as canteen meals, mending and shoe repair shops, women's rest rooms, nurseries and kindergartens.

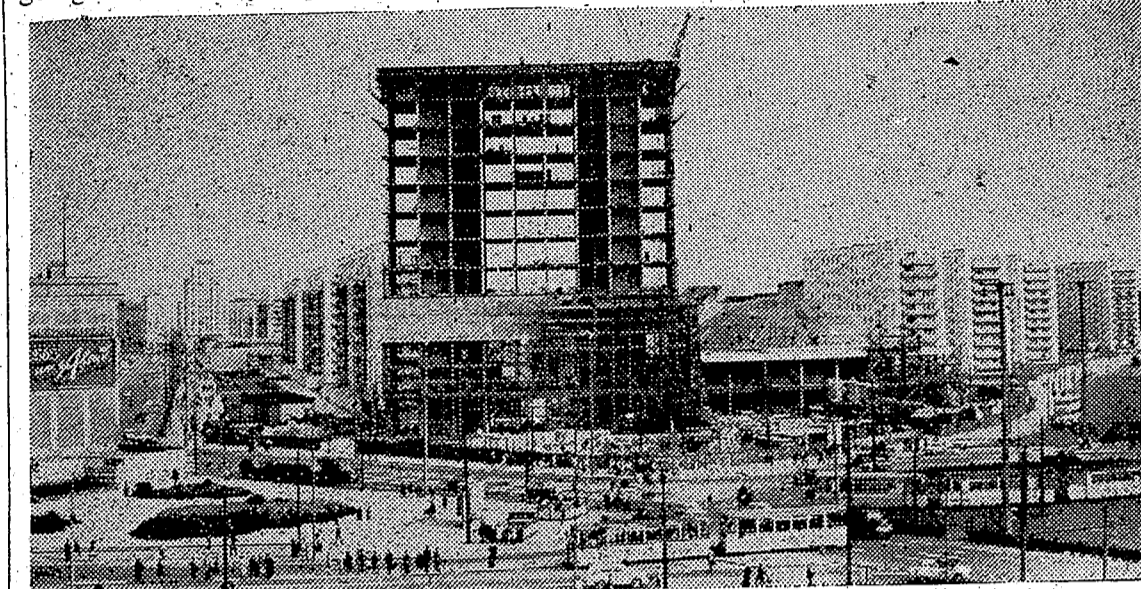
HEALTH PROTECTION

Curative treatment and preventive medicine are regarded as important state tasks in the GDR. A large number of public and enterprise health centres have set up in recent years. In 1960 there were 339 polyclinics and 896 health centres in the GDR. Fifty polyclinics and 200 health centres, as well as an additional 13,800 hospital beds are to be provided under the Seven-Year Plan.

Medical examinations are carried out regularly in the enterprises for young people and workers with hard or health-endangering occupations. Once a year the entire population is in-

EDGB expenditure on holidays alone rose from 7.7 million marks in 1950 to 76.5 million marks in 1960.

Railway fares are reduced by one-third once in a year for trade union members going on a holiday trip.



On the ruins of old Berlin, seat of Prussian militarism, rises a new Berlin, capital of a socialist and peace-loving Germany.

Two FDGB holiday ships, the Volkerfreundschaft (Friendship of the Peoples) and the Fritz Heckert, provide wonderful holidays cruising the seas for 15,000 working people every year.

There are 357 youth hostels and hiking accommodations with a total of 19,586 beds. Pupils, students and apprentices pay 25 pennings a night. Fares are also reduced by 50% for hik-

granted for a period of up to 26 weeks in the year.

In case of tuberculosis sick pay is granted as long as restoration of work capacity may be expected.

Other social insurance cash benefits are house-keeping and pocket money,

pregnancy, lying-in and death payments.

The state pays 500 marks at the birth of a first child, 600 marks for the second, 700 marks for the third, 850 marks for the fourth and for each additional child 1,000 marks. Nursing mothers also receive an additional 10 marks a month for a period of up to one-half year if they breast-feed their babies. Regular allowances are also paid—20 marks a month

tional problems. A new feature is the polytechnical advisory council in each school which includes teachers, factory workers, engineers and co-operative farmers.

No school fees are charged in any GDR school. A large number of the children attending the 9th to 12th classes receive educational allowances.

Every worker has the opportunity to improve his

professional qualification and general education. The enterprise and village academies are the focal point of a unified system of adult education.

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES

There are 108,000 students in the 44 universities, colleges and other institutes of university standard in the GDR. Two-thirds of these are internal students. There are 59 students to every 10,000 inhabitants of the GDR, including extension students. The universities link their entire teaching and research activities firmly with the practice of socialist construction.

There are approximately 171,000 students in the more than 300 technical and engineering colleges in the GDR.

Some 296,000 graduates from universities and colleges will start work in industry and the cultural and social services during the Seven-Year-Plan period.

Foreign students from 70 countries study in GDR universities and colleges. The Karl Marx University in Leipzig has attached to it an institute for foreign students, the Herder Institute, where these students learn the German language and prepare for specialized study.

BOOKS

There are 80 publishing houses in the GDR. Book production in 1960 amounted to 6,103 titles with a total of 91.8 million copies. In the field of pure literature alone 1,317 titles in editions totalling 18.2 million copies were published (in 1959 the total was 1,239 titles in editions totalling 16.5 million copies). Books for children and young readers published in 1960 totalled 13.1 million copies. This does not include the publication of school textbooks totalling 15.8 million copies in 1960.

Classics of world literature, Balzac, Dreiser, Dostoyevsky, Dickens and others, are available in as wide a selection as those of German national literature, Goethe, Schiller and Heine to Thomas and Heinrich Mann, Becher, Brecht, Seghers and others.

LIBRARIES

There are 11,987 public libraries in the GDR towns and villages with a total of more than 12.5 million volumes. In addition the trade unions have set up 5,804 libraries in the enterprises with 5.4 million volumes. Public and trade union libraries together had more than 3.1 million readers in 1960. Almost 50 million books were lent out.

The scientific libraries in the GDR are among the largest in the world. The German Library in Leipzig with its 2.6 million volumes has copies of almost everything published in German since 1913. The German State Library in Berlin has 1.8 million volumes. The university libraries of Berlin and Leipzig each has more than 1.6 million volumes.

THE PRESS

The democratic parties, organizations and institutions publish newspapers in the GDR. Paper factories and printing houses are nationally-owned.

There are at present 40 political daily newspapers with a total daily edition of about 7 million copies. There are 27 weekly papers, 526 periodicals and about 1,000 enterprise and village newspapers.

The large majority of employees of the press, radio and television are members of the Association of German Journalists, which is affiliated with the International Organization of Journalists (IOJ).

Continued on page 5

HOW DO PEOPLE LIVE IN THE GDR?		Marks
Average Monthly Incomes		
Ore miner	...	824.00
Shipbuilder	...	616.00
Building worker	...	581.00
Textile worker	...	434.00
HO (State Trading Organization) shop assistant	...	422.00
Locomotive driver on German Railways	...	750.00
Woman hairdresser	...	427.00
Editor	...	900.00
Book-keeper in general administration	...	460.00
Automobile mechanic	...	480.00
Turner in general machinery plant	...	540.00

All wages are increased by a monthly average of 13 per cent from cash payments for bonuses, supplements for wives (or husbands), children and other supplements, Christmas bonuses, etc. Only 1.3 per cent of all workers and office employees earn less than 250 marks a month, 36.9 per cent receive incomes of from 350 marks and 49.3 per cent earn over 500 marks.

visited to submit to X-ray examinations. They are free of charge and contribute to the early diagnosis of tuberculosis and cancer.

RECREATION

The Trade Union Holiday Service provides cheap holidays in the most beautiful spots of the GDR for 1.2 million workers every year. The Confederation of Free German Trade Unions

ing parties travelling up to 100 kilometres and over 100 kilometres by 75 per cent. In 1960 the state spent 44 million marks on children's holiday camps, 12.2 million on the Young Pioneer camps and 11.5 million marks on youth hostels.

SOCIAL INSURANCE

The social insurance system is operated by the Confederation of Free German Trade Unions. Insured persons therefore exercise full self-government. The cost of administration is less than one per cent.

Insured persons pay 10 per cent of their gross wages as a contribution to social insurance, with a maximum contribution of 60 marks a month. Students at universities and technical colleges pay no contributions. Insurance is compulsory for all wage and salary earners and all receive the same benefits. The present social insurance system is the most comprehensive scheme that has ever been operated in Germany. Free medical treatment is granted for all illness until the patient is restored to full health.

Benefits include medical and dental treatment; all medicines, remedial and surgical aids, dentures and hospital treatment are free of charge and granted for an unlimited time to insured persons and members of their families. Sanatorium treatment is also free.

Cash benefits include sick pay which is generally

for the first to the third child, forty marks for the fourth and 45 marks for every additional child, up to the age of fourteen.

THE PENSION SYSTEM

The social insurance service pays old age, disability, accident and bereavement pension. Pensions have been increased on six occasions since 1949. In the course of the Seven Year Plan period it is intended to increase old age pensions gradually until they are 50 to 55 per cent more in 1965, than they were in 1958.

Pensioners may continue to work, should they so desire, after reaching the retirement age (65 for men, 60 for women). Pensions are paid in full regardless of wages earned. Working pensioners do not pay social insurance contributions.

THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

School is compulsory for every healthy child from the 6th year of age.

Socialist society aims at closing the gap between mental and manual work. The ten-year general polytechnical secondary school has therefore been introduced for all children. It aims at establishing the educationally most effective connection between school and life, particularly between school and socialist production.

Elected councils of parents help decide all educa-

READ

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COMMON ACTION FOR PEACE

It is with deep pleasure that, we, participants from various countries in the 9th World Conference Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs declare that this conference has achieved great success in spite of unprecedentedly great difficulties.

Overseas participants in this world conference have expressed their warm support to and firm solidarity with the Japan Council Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs which prepared for and sponsored this world conference, overcoming all sorts of obstacles. We firmly believe that by holding this present world conference we have been able to reaffirm resolutions and decisions as well as inherit and carry forward traditions of the past eight world conference against atomic and hydrogen bombs.

But the true success or failure of the present conference is dependent upon our concrete action to be taken hereafter. There is no more secure guarantee against repetition of the tragedies of Hiroshima and Nagasaki than common action of the peoples of the world.

UNITED ACTION

Therefore from Hiroshima which has become the symbol of the determination of the peoples of the world for prevention of nuclear war, we appeal to all people of goodwill in the world that they further increase their efforts in their struggle against imperialism and arms race as well as for freedom, national independence and peace and take the following international united action.

(1) U.S. polaris submarines, the F.105D fighter-bombers capable of carrying hydrogen bombs that have been recently stationed in Japan, are greatly aggravating dangers of nuclear war.

Japan has been turned by U.S. imperialism into a nuclear base directed against the Soviet Union, China, Korea, Viet Nam and other peace-loving nations of Asia.

The plot to form a so-called Northeast Asia Treaty Organization that links south Korea and Taiwan with Japan as its pivot has been virtually strengthened.

It is shown in the fact that the Japan-ROK talks prevent the independence and peaceful unification of Korea.

We consider it our urgent duty that we confront these actual war policies and smash them. Now is the time that mass movements currently rising in every corner of the world in opposition to the stationing of U.S. nuclear submarines be stepped up with increased steadfastness.

(2) No less dangerous are foreign military bases and military troops stationed in various countries. The existence of military bases and troops in foreign countries is not only threatening the security of the neighbouring countries and world peace but also infringing upon the sovereignty of the countries concerned, thus threatening the liberty and security of the people. The struggle for the dismantlement of foreign military bases and withdrawal of foreign troops is a decisive step in the fight against the dangers of war and towards the establishment of a lasting world peace.

(3) For the prevention of nuclear war and towards the achievement of

general and complete disarmament including a total ban on nuclear weapons, we must resolutely block the French plan supported by imperialists and headed by the U.S.A. to further test nuclear weapons in the Sahara and in the Pacific, condemn the continuance of underground nuclear tests by the U.S.A. and get the Asian and Pacific region as a nuclear-free zone, including the U.S.A., U.S.S.R., China, Japan and other nuclear wea-

Appeal by 9th World Conference Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs

pon-free zones established. All this can be secured only by the concrete struggles of all the peoples, defending peace and national independence.

(4) The movement against nuclear weapons by the Japanese people who three times experienced nuclear disasters has exerted a strong influence upon all peoples in the world. Visiting the centre of suffering, Hiroshima, we heard the cry from the hearts of 300,000 victims and learnt that it is a major support for the Japanese people's movement. It is our duty to maintain firm solidarity with victims still suffering, 18 years after the disasters, to feel hearts of sufferers with our own hearts and to extend support to them. We reaffirm that relief for the victims is one of the major tasks to be fulfilled by all nations of the world.

(5) We express our firm solidarity with the national liberation movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America fighting against colonialism, old and new.

UNITED OFFENSIVE

We support the struggle of the Korean and Vietnamese people for the evacuation of U.S. imperialist troops from the southern parts of their countries as well as for the independence and peaceful unification of their fatherlands.

The imperialist forces carrying out inhuman repression, military interference and real limited war in South Korea, Okinawa, South Viet Nam, Laos, North Kalimantan, Angola, Portuguese Guinea, South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, Mozambique and many other territories are the very forces that are creating

menace of nuclear war. We welcome the coming independence for the Kenyan and Zanzibar peoples as well as the Addis Ababa Unity Charter. For a genuine solution of nuclear war problems affecting the destiny of all mankind, all nations, big or small, must grasp the destiny of the world in their own hands and themselves orient world politics. Thousands of millions of people are now deprived of their rights by old and new colonialisms.

In realizing these goals of action, the international situation is in our favour. In every country, people are carrying on magnificent actions against the war forces. The entire old world dominated by colonialism and imperialism is shaken by a huge united offensive without precedent in the history of the peo-

ple's peace movement in various countries growing every year, of the irresistible upsurge of the national-independence movement in the Asian, African and Latin American countries, and of states standing for peace.

AGGRESSIVE FORCES

Of course, we do not believe that victory or peace will be brought about automatically. The aggressive forces have created new tension and have never given up preparations on an incredible scale for nuclear war.

We must definitely point out that as shown by the recent world situation itself, the most serious threat to world peace comes from the present nuclear war policy of the U.S. ruling group.

Any concessions which we gain from the war forces must always be secured through the positive, broad and resolute struggles of the masses of the people who never lose their vigilance. We demand not sweet words but actions. The war forces will fail in their attempts to beguile us with illusions.

We appeal from Hiroshima to all people fighting for peace and national independence, to all peoples of goodwill seeking peace.

Let us rise in united action in every part of the world in order to consolidate our unity and get rid of the threats of nuclear war. We will never tolerate the war forces utilizing our differences of opinion.

We will perform our solemn duty to the more than 200,000 victims of U.S. atomic bombings.

G.D.R. at 14

Continued from page 4

THE German Democratic Republic is the only German state without monopolies and colonialists stretching out their clutches for foreign wealth.

The political and economic power of these elements was destroyed once and for all by the working people of the GDR after the Second World War.

In the German Democratic Republic the working class, allied with the working peasants and other sections of the working population, created new political and economic conditions which guaranteed peace, prosperity and happiness to the people of the GDR and which are based upon relations of friendship with other peoples. People of different opinions and different beliefs are living in the GDR, who all freely enjoy guaranteed equality before the law. No one may be discriminated against on account of the colour of his skin.

THE CONSTITUTION

Article 6 of the Constitution of the German Democratic Republic states:

"Instigation to boycott democratic institutions and organizations, instigating the murder of democratic politicians, the proclamation of religious, racial anti-national or militarist propaganda and war mongering as well as all other acts directed against the equality of rights are crimes punishable by law."

Anyone who has ever been punished on the charge of having committed an offence of this kind may neither hold office in public service, nor occupy leading positions in political, economic and cultural life.

In the GDR there are no monarchist colonialists; no one may glorify in the colonialist crimes of German imperialism or propagate neo-colonialist aims; every attempt at founding colonialist and chauvinist organisations would immediately be punished with the full force of the law.

The government of workers and peasants brought forth by the people from the very start declared its readiness to enter into normal relations with all states, on the basis of equality, mutual respect and non-intervention.

Contrary to the neo-colonialist aspirations of the federal government, the government of the German Democratic Republic consistently stands for the interests of the peoples of Asia and Africa fighting for their national liberation and in defence of their sovereignty.

END OF DOMINATION

It is guided by the teachings of the greatest son of the German people, Karl Marx, who declared more than one hundred years ago:

"A nation which oppresses other nations cannot itself be free."

The German Democratic Republic was one of the first states to support the decisions adopted at the Bandung Conference (1954), which welcomed the outcome of the Accra Conference (1958) and which assured the governments of the independent states of Africa represented at the Monrovia Conference (1959) of its unreserved support.

The German Democratic Republic in many ways supports the countries fighting for their national independence to the best of its abilities and unselfishly.

The attitude of the German Democratic Republic towards the liberation and independence movements of the African peoples was expressed in all clarity in a declaration issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on February 27, 1959, where it stated:

"The Government of the GDR believes that the governments of the imperialist states will be compelled to grant national independence and freedom to the African peoples. The age of colonialism is inevitably coming to an end and the movement of the Afri-

can peoples for liberation from imperialist rule can no longer be held back... The Government of the German Democratic Republic will continue to do all within its power to support the just struggle for national independence and freedom in Africa."

GERMAN IMPERIALISM

In their just struggle the peoples of Asia and Africa will always find the GDR fighting by their side against the common foe in the shape of resurgent German imperialism which is trying to delay the end of colonial oppression with the aim of taking over the blood-stained heritage of centuries of colonial rule from other imperialist states.

The same forces which today equip their armies in West Germany with ato-

All forms of discrimination and intervention in the internal affairs of these countries is alien to GDR policy. The relations of the GDR with these countries are based on the principles of equality and mutual advantage, and conform to the interests of all states concerned.

The GDR has at all times proved its readiness to give every conceivable aid and support to the under-developed countries in the building of their national economy and in the attainment of economic independence. In the extensive commercial relations developing with states in Africa and Asia, the GDR has taken into account the economic and financial difficulties of various countries by accepting payment in the respective currency of the country concerned and by using this money to the full extent for the purchase of products supplied by that country.

Apart from the constant-

the GDR and the states of Asia and Africa. The exchange of delegations, exhibitions and ensembles, exchanges in the various spheres of science and art, literature and sport, are enriching the cultural life and the intellectual creative work of both partners, contributing to an important extent towards mutual understanding. The manifold and hopeful relations of states of Asia and Africa with the German Democratic Republic confirm the common interests of all countries concerned in the securing of a life in peace, freedom and prosperity for all peoples.

Chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic and First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, Walter Ulbricht, summarized the foreign policy of the government and of the political mass organizations of the GDR in the following words, speaking at the eleventh session of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party on December 17, 1960:

"In view of the growing neo-colonialist expansion of West Germany,

the support of the liberation struggle of all oppressed peoples by the GDR is gaining in importance. The GDR is developing relations with the liberated countries on a basis of equality and mutual respect, in the fields of economic, cultural and political life. It actively opposes West German neo-colonialism. In stark contrast to the policy of the rightwing trade union leaders in West Germany, the Confederation of Free German Trade Unions (FDGB) carries on outstanding solidarity campaigns for the trade union movements of Africa and Asia. The Free German Youth (FDJ), the Women's Democratic Federation of Germany (FDJ), and other organizations in the GDR maintain friendly co-operation with fraternal organizations in Africa and Asia in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism. Our consistent policy with regard to the oppressed and dependent peoples corresponds to the interests of the entire German nation."



Toast of friendship. GDR upholds the principle of solidarity with the national liberation movements in Africa

mic weapons are to a large part responsible for the preparations of atomic test explosions in the Sahara. They intend Africa to become the experimental zone of an atomic war unleashed by NATO in Europe. All the greater is the need for a joint struggle by the anti-imperialist states and the GDR against West German imperialism as the common enemy of all peace-loving peoples.

AIDS

The German Democratic Republic is guided in its relations with the states and peoples of Asia and Africa by the principle of respect for their national dignity, their political views, their economic interests and their cultural achievements.

ly increasing exchange of goods, the GDR is giving considerable technical and scientific aid to these countries in the course of their national economic construction. The GDR has furthermore offered places in German universities and similar institutions to a considerable number of students from Asia and Africa, and has invited others to come to the GDR to obtain their qualifications in enterprises of the various branches of industry. In this way, the German Democratic Republic is contributing towards the acceleration of the speed of development in these countries.

Cultural relations are also increasing between

JOMO KENYATTA

writes on

THE SIGNIFICANCE

of the

ADDIS ABABA CONFERENCE

in October

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French Design in Cameroon

continued from page 1

known by everybody that U.P.C. was a Party of the masses, the one Party expressing the genuine aspirations of the Kamerunese people. Indeed, it is precisely for this reason, the U.P.C. strength, and also because attempts to put pressure on the Party through the then R.D.A. (African Democratic Rally) President had been a failure, that the frightened colonial regime could find no solution but to ban arbitrarily the U.P.C.

Under these circumstances, with no opportunity left to any lawful opposition, with many militants jailed and murdered, U.P.C. had no other alternative than to shift to armed revolt. This took place in May-June 1955, that is one year later than Dien Bien Plue, and a few months before the Algerian war started. Since, however, the U.P.C. did not make submission nor repeat what Houphouet-Boigny had done after the 1950 Ivory Coast massacres—but counterattacked and started

armed struggle, the course of events was no longer the one the colonial authorities and the French overseas territories ministry had expected.

Indeed, the beginning of the Kamerunese war has been one of the decisive elements which induced this same ministry to look for new solutions since spring 1956. In this year, when the S.F.I.O. Minister, Deferre, was introducing in Parliament his highly paternalistic "Loi-Cadre" (outletting Law), the French ultrarightish M.P.'s turned to this argument: something has to be done now, because we are no longer in a position enabling us to fight another Algerian war in all Black Africa's countries. It was the Kamerunese war which compelled him to reckon with the threatening serious possibility of a generalised Algerian war in all the French African colonies.



A Guerrilla Detachment of a people fighting for their independence.

T.U.C.

Continued from Page 3

Reg. No.	Date of Reg.	Name of Trade Union	Membership
118	9. 5.55	Anglo African Timber & Ghana Prots. African Union	210
119	10. 5.55	Govt. Press Union	231
120	19. 8.55	Posts & Tele. Aeradio Union	97
121	31. 8.55	Ghana Seamen's Union	Incl. in No. 129
122	26. 9.55	University College of Ghana Workers Union	190
123	5.10.55	Swiss African Trad. Coy. Union	228
124	7.10.55	C.P.C. Union.	618
125	4.11.55	(Ghana) G.C. Masons Union	350
126	21. 1.56	Tema Dev. Corp. Empl. Un.	320
128	10. 3.56	National Union of Building Trades Operatives & General Workers	4,494
129	18. 4.56	National Maritime & Seamen's Dockworkers Union	3,950
130	30. 6.56	Union of Distributive Retail and Allied Workers	2,298
131	24.11.56	Ghana U.A.C. Lighterate African Employees Union	300
132	30. 3.57	Tsetse Control Empl. Union	240
133	30. 3.57	Produce Inspection Em. Union	514
134	30. 3.57	Ghana Information Ser. Dept. Employees Union	297
135	30. 3.57	Taxi Drivers Union	259

Total membership 86,923

It is to be noted however, that the list excludes Unions whose certificates were cancelled because they could not satisfy legal requirements of certification.

The Congress rejected the imposed British Trade Union structure and the wholesale importation of British Industrial Laws to Ghana. In addition, the Congress initiated the following lines of action:—

- (a) The amalgamation of the various Trade Unions some of whom were not affiliated into the Trades Union Congress, and investing the Congress with powers of negotiation.

- (b) The creation of Departments and a Centralised Executive to direct affairs throughout the country.

At the end of the second stage of trade union development, it was clear that the Ghanaian trade unions were determined to evolve a trade union structure that can assist in the rapid liquidation of the remnants of colonialism, and inhuman exploitation, ensure rapid economic progress and above all, hasten the building of socialism and the raising of the living standards of the entire population.

UM NYOBE

In this sense, the Kamerunese fighters led by Um Nyobe had started a process due to push the French colonies from direct colonial rule to the 1960's Independence through the 1956 outletting Law; and, whilst French colonialism was attempting to erect, so to say, a fire back, under which it would be able to hold on and to strengthen economic domination, the Kamerunese patriots were relentlessly fighting for genuine and complete independence. Neither systematic mass murder, nor obstinate seeking for stooges supposed to assume an apparent power, were to enable French colonialists to win the war. Meanwhile, they had however made a discovery, the discovery of Mr. Ahidjo—after having quarrelled with Mr. Mbida, a man they had previously themselves put into office.

It has been reported that both Mr. Ahidjo and the then French High Commissioner, Torre, were at that time members of the French Socialist Party (S.F.I.O.), and they were assumed to have become acquainted in the course of their party's meetings. This would not be unlikely at all.

Anyway, since neither Ahidjo's discovery nor faked election had resulted in any bettering of the situation, the French authorities imagined that the assassination of the national leader, Um Nyobe, on 13th September 1958 (just a few days before the 28th September Gaullist referendum) would allow them to achieve their dual objective, namely to subdue the Kamerunese people and, at the same time, to frighten African patriots from the other former French colonies. Although the crime had been perpetrated, the Kamerun was still fighting on, while Guinea was achieving independence.

ENTER AHIDJO

At this juncture a new scheme was designed, based on handing over to Ahidjo a token independence, meant to protect French capitalists' vested interests, and also to increase somewhat his prestige. At least, they expected it. The scheme was to get U.N.O.'s assent in February—March 1959. At that time, there were only 9 African states admitted to U.N.O.'s membership. The strenuous efforts made by Guinean and Ghanaian delegates, who tried to convince the Assembly that, before proclaiming independence, democratic rights had to be retrieved and ge-

nuinely free elections to be held were repelled the colonialist powers group and their "client" states. During this UNO meeting Ahidjo was compelled to recognize in the course of private informal talks that in any case, he could not help it, because France was in command, and France paid.

Following this way, the January 1960 so-called independence came in, duly preceded by the unavoidable monetary, economic, technical and military agreements imposed by the French authorities as a prerequisite to independence.

What was to happen at this crucial time was highly significant. Contrary to all that had been foreseen by colonialist generals and diplomats, the events were to show clearly and once more the people's hostile feelings towards Ahidjo and the true aspirations of Kamerunese masses.

SHOOTINGS

During the official independence festivities, in the capital itself, powerful people's demonstrations took place. In front of Ahidjo's official guests, they requested genuine independence, withdrawal of foreign troops, abrogation of uneven treaties (whose text was at this time, secret!), genuinely free elections, lifting of the ban on U.P.C. Then, in the presence of his somewhat upset guests and diplomats, Ahidjo dar-

ed to direct army and police to open fire on his own people, who gallantly stood firm.

One has to remember that for the past 5 years, the Kamerun has been subjected to a permanent State of Emergency, that for 5 years, colonial Army and Police have been patrolling the country, murdering the patriots, terrorising peasants and workers.

However, after these 5 years, the unvanquished Kamerunese people are publicly demonstrating to the world that they are still resolutely determined to win their freedom. This should have given an opportunity for thinking again, not only to the Western Diplomats, but to the African delegates. But Ahidjo, or rather French generals and Government, took the decision to pursue the same policy and to force under the pretext of a referendum on the new constitution, token elections of the kind which was known as "Algerian elections" (for this has been initiated in Algeria by the S.F.I.O. governor Vae-gelen in 1951).

BOGUS REFERENDUM

What was to come out from the referendum was again a clear proof of the national movement's strength,—an unexpected outcome for all old-style colonialists as well as for the new-style ones. Although the polling was taking place with sub-

machine guns pointed at the voters, although some feudal high-ups or other lackeys of the region were in charge of faking the elections, Ahidjo could not do more than ensure for himself a narrow majority amounting to about 10%.

Even worse, in the towns like Douala or Yaounde, where full-scale fraud was not to be easily used, Ahidjo was defeated. By threatening the French with an eventual landing of paratroops, General de Gaulle, a few months earlier, had succeeded in getting an 80% majority; but in Kamerun, General Briand, with 100,000 soldiers sent into field was unable to get the same results, because he was faced by a fighting and resolute people.

In this year 1963, it is still of utmost importance to remember these 1960 events, for they have already given remarkable proof that the Cameroon government cannot be said to be a representative government. If it has stuck fast to power since that time, this is only proof that he himself or Paris has closed every avenue to patriots and has decided to continue the armed struggle.

Today, when the Kamerun national movements leadership requests the African Governments to investigate by themselves the Kamerunese situation, it is also necessary to recall the fact that in 1960, Ahidjo's case and at the same time,

neo-colonialist case had been already tried and a "guilty" verdict passed by the Kamerunese people.

FRENCH BAYONETS

In fact, this accounts for the stubborn fury displayed by neo-colonialists against this people. Obviously, if left alone Ahidjo would not have stayed in power even a single day after the 1960 events. If he did, it was only because the French forces were there to protect his palace, as they were protecting French Idea aluminium mills, the (also French) rubber or banana farms. Therefore, the ties between the Yaounde governmental ilk and the real masters, the French ones, as well as the subservience of the former to the latter, became even more strengthened.

Thus, the war went on. In its course, Ahidjo had to get rid even of these "3rd Parties" M.P.'s who had boasted they were to oppose at the same time U.P.C. and Ahidjo. Now, even Mbida who returned in the country in 1960 intending, as he said, to oppose lawfully the government, has been jailed; even Mayi Matip, who has betrayed U.P.C. to come back to the lawful political life has been jailed. If we were to need supplementary proofs, these facts are there to prove once more that no lawful opportunities for opposing neo-colonialism exist in Kamerun nowadays.

Editorial

Continued from page 1

and control its bank of issue (that is, its Central Bank), it is not often realised that similar control is necessary over the channelling of bank credit. This second requirement leads, if not to the total control of commercial banking, at least to active state participation in this field of banking.

And because control over some portion of bank credit does not automatically mean control of investment patterns, it is further necessary for the state to set up its Investment Bank with the sole purpose of influencing the investment pattern in the private sector of the national economy. With the controls of

the banking system in its hands, the African state also needs to control the pattern of import trade. This is achieved through an elaborate system of import licences, quotas, agreements and duties which have the related objectives of restricting import to essentials, of buying at the lowest prices possible and of trimming imports to fit in with home production.

It is only on the foundation of such controls firmly established and smoothly running that the young African state moving along the socialist path towards economic independence can erect a super-structure of foreign investments without running too grave a risk of sliding backwards into greater economic dependence.

Mao Tse-Tung

Continued from page 1

it even sends troops to suppress them.

On the other hand, it is parading as an advocate of the "defence of human rights" and "the protection of the civil rights of Negroes", calling upon the Negro people to exercise "restraint", and proposing to Congress the so-called "civil rights legislation", in an attempt to lull the fighting will of the Negro people and deceive the masses throughout the country. However, these tactics of the Kennedy Administration are being seen through by more and more of the Negroes.

ATROCITIES

The fascist atrocities committed by the U.S. imperialists against the Negro people have laid bare the true nature of the so-called democracy and freedom in the United States

and revealed the inner link between the reactionary policies pursued by the U.S. Government at home and its policies of aggression abroad.

I call upon the workers, peasants, revolutionary intellectuals, enlightened elements of the bourgeoisie and other enlightened personages of all colours in the world, white, black, yellow, brown, etc., to unite to oppose the racial discrimination practised by U.S. imperialism and to support the American Negroes in their struggle against racial discrimination. In the final analysis, a national struggle is a question of class struggle.

In the United States, it is only the reactionary ruling circles among the whites who are oppressing the Negro people. They can in no way represent the work-

ers, farmers, revolutionary intellectuals and other enlightened persons who comprise the overwhelming majority of the white people. At present, it is the handful of imperialists, headed by the United States, and their supporters, the reactionaries in different countries, who are carrying out oppression, aggression and intimidation against the overwhelming majority of the nations and peoples of the world.

We are in the majority and they are in the minority. At most, they make up less than 10 per cent of the 3,000 million population of the world. I am firmly convinced that, with the support of more than 90 per cent of the people of the world, the American Negroes will be victorious in their just struggle. The evil system of colonialism and imperialism grew up along with the enslavement of Negroes and the trade in Negroes, it will surely come to its end with the thorough emancipation of the black people.