

IN THIS ISSUE

BULGARIA'S VICE-PRESIDENT, STANKO TODOROV, DISCUSSES BENEFITS OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION.

(See page 3)

THE SPARK

Notes of the Week	2
Economics of Continental Union Government	3
Why developing countries cannot follow capitalist path	4
Come off it, Sir Edward	5
Breath of battle reaches Saigon	6

A SOCIALIST WEEKLY OF THE AFRICAN REVOLUTION

No. 130 2d.

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

FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1965

THE 16TH ANNIVERSARY OF

The Convention People's Party

The Vanguard of our Revolution



"Out of the simple man is ordained strength," Kwame Nkrumah has declared.

WE this week end celebrate the 16th anniversary of the foundation of the Convention People's Party, the Party that triumphantly led us in the struggle for political independence and which is now guiding our advance along the road to Socialism.

MARK NEW STAGE

It is fitting that this anniversary should coincide with the inauguration of the second Parliament of the Republic of Ghana and the election by the National Assembly of Kwame Nkrumah, the Party's founder and General Secretary, to another term as President of the Republic.

These events mark a new

stage in our country's development, an important milestone on the road to Socialism, the opening of a new period in which the Party will have an even more decisive role to play.

Under the leadership of Kwame Nkrumah, the efforts of the C.P.P. have been directed towards the overthrow of colonial rule, towards the achievement of economic independence, Socialist state in Ghana and towards African Unity. In all these struggles Nkrumahism sees the sustaining and all-conquering force as the masses knit together in revolutionary action.

Nkrumahism holds that the revolutionary initiative

of the masses can move mountains. And the Party is the concrete expression—the organisational form—of this revolutionary initiative.

The character and role of the Party is therefore of decisive importance.

"Looking back, and trying to determine the reasons for the successful outcome of our struggle for freedom, one factor stands out above all others, namely the strength of a well-organised political party, representative of the broad masses of the people... in daily, living touch with the ordinary mass of the people it represented", Kwame Nkrumah has written.

LEADERSHIP

Likewise, in discussing our advance to Socialism, he has declared: "Just as political independence could not have been attained without the leadership of a strong, disciplined party, so Ghana's economic independence and the objective of Socialism cannot be achieved without decisive party leadership."

Kwame Nkrumah has described the party as "an essential forger of the political revolution", demonstrating that there can be no real and lasting revolution without a strong and well-organised political party to guide and lead it.

THE PIVOT

And the pivot of Kwame Nkrumah's concept of the party is the common man. When he spoke at the Accra Arena on June 12th, 1949—the day the Convention People's Party was

formally inaugurated—he declared "out of the simple man is ordained strength."

This was a fundamental departure from the views held by the political leaders of the time, men who believed, in caucus political organisations of intellectuals with their clientele of businessmen and chiefs.

COMMON MAN

According to the Nkrumahist conception, the party lives with the common man, discusses his problems, shares his aspirations, and organises him to fight his own battles for his salvation. In short, it is in the masses that the party lives and moves and has its being.

For it is the common man, and above all the working class, which is the only consistent revolutionary force because the working man has no vested interest in the preservation of a social system based on the exploitation of man by man, or in any form of deal with neo-colonialism.

INTEGRAL PART

While other sections are weakening and divided among themselves, it is the working class which is growing, which is strong both in numbers and in organisation.

This view of the party as the fighting organisation of the people, animated by the initiative of the people and directed towards serving the people is an integral part of Nkrumahism.

Even before the birth of the C.P.P. Kwame Nkrumah in a resolution adopted as the "Declaration to the

Colonial Peoples of the World" by the Fifth Pan-African Congress wrote that "Today, there is only one road to effective action—the organisation of the masses."

A PRIVILEGE

The C.P.P. in Ghana today is the vanguard that is leading the army that is the people towards the victory of Socialism. It is "the zenith of our national edifice."

It must be the organisation of the best elements among the people, the most politically aware, the most honest and the most loyal servants of the people.

Membership of such a Party is not a right, but a privilege to be won by service to the people, be it at the factory bench, on the building site, in the fields, in the office, in the laboratory, class-room or lecture hall.

There is no place in it for speculators and black-marketeters, for those who give bribes or take them—or for those who merely talk about Socialism while leading lives which blatantly contradict every principle of Socialist conduct.

QUALITY NEEDED

As we enter this new stage in our development, we must be sure that those in the vanguard are indeed worthy of their place. What is needed now is not quantity, but quality, a careful scrutinising of the party's existing membership and the raising of its ideological level.

For the fight on the ideological front—the fight against neo-colonialism in

the minds of men—is today decisive.

By winning the minds of Africans the neo-colonialists hope to retain their influence in our continent.

The ideas of neo-colonialism must be defeated by the ideas of Nkrumahism, by the ideas of scientific socialism, which is the ideology of our Party.

MOBILISE

We want no part of Western style "democratic Socialism" whose policies towards the national liberation movement differ little if at all from those of imperialism; nor do we want any part of an "African Socialism" which idealises traditional forms which have long been overlaid and is too often the cloak for neo-colonialist ideology.

Armed with the ideology of scientific socialism, every Party member can take his or her place in the struggle, and play his or her part in mobilising the people to build a new life.

SET EXAMPLE

Each Party member must set an example both in personal life and in work, taking the lead in increas-

ing productivity and efficiency, and in sweeping away bureaucracy and all the other obstacles that stand in the way of our advance towards a fuller, richer life for all.

In this new period, and bearing in mind its leading role in our state, our Party must strive to maintain the purity of its basic organisational principle—democratic centralism.

This principle implies the right of all members, high and low, to take part in the discussion and formulation of policy, and the duty of all members to fight for that policy when it has been decided.

GREAT CAUSE

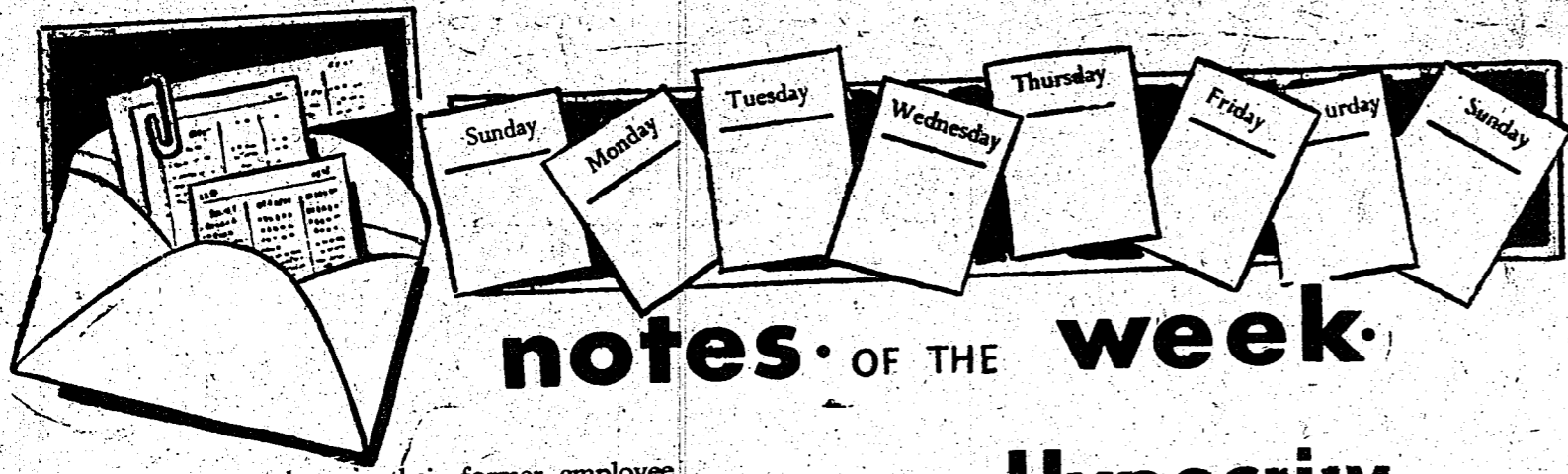
It implies the free election of all the party's leading organs and, flowing from this, the duty of all lower organs loyally to implement decisions of higher bodies.

Let us now, on the occasion of the 16th anniversary of the birth of our Convention People's Party, re-dedicate ourselves to its great cause—the happiness and prosperity of the people of Ghana and the unity, and progress of Africa.

WHAT MINISTERS CANNOT DO

THE Lagos O.A.U. Ministerial Council meeting is not qualified to change the venue for next September's O.A.U. Summit meeting.

It was the O.A.U. Heads of State which at their last meeting in Cairo decided to hold their next summit in Accra. The Foreign Ministers have no power to override their decision.



notes OF THE week.

Hypocrisy

KATANGA has been made safe for Big Business. Tshombe has served his masters well. The net profits of the great Anglo-Belgian minerals monopoly Union Miniere de Haut-Katanga last year totaled 566 million Belgian francs—an increase of more than 190 million compared with the previous year.

The figures were given at the annual general meeting of shareholders of the Union Miniere du Haut-Katanga in Brussels at the end of last month by the retiring President, Mr. E. Van de Straeten. "For the first time in four years", said Mr. Van der Straeten, "in our field of activities, there is no report of serious disturbances, dramatic events, military operations, acts of cruelty, loss of human life or destruction. Thus throughout the year our mines and plants were able to operate undisturbed in a favourable social climate" (italics ours—Ed.).

The words "favourable social climate" were well chosen. A "social climate" that will ensure an increase in net profits of more than 190 million Belgian francs is indeed "favourable".

And who made it "favourable"? Mr. Tshombe and his mercenaries. It is not surprising that there were no "serious disturbances" or "dramatic events"; there rarely are in prisons. There were no "serious disturbances" or "dramatic events" because Tshombe and his mercenaries had seen to it that there should be none.

Union Miniere du Haut-Katanga are indeed fortunate. When there were indications that the Congo would secure genuine independence they did their best to detach Katanga, where their main interests are concentrated, and create an "independent" puppet state headed by Tshombe,

their former employee. The leader of the Congolese people, Patrice Lumumba, was murdered with the connivance of Tshombe—but the move failed. Tshombe had for a time to take comfortable refuge in Franco's Spain.

Now Union Miniere's man in Katanga is back again—this time as dictator not only of Katanga, but of the whole Congo.

So Union Miniere has good cause for rejoicing—though it may perhaps be wondering a little about Tshombe's new American friends.

Mr. Van der Straeten went out of his way to underline that Tshombe's puppet government, as an 18 per cent shareholder in Union Miniere, also has an interest in keeping the Congo safe for Union Miniere.

"The Congolese government, which has become a large shareholder in the main undertakings in the Congo and notably in Union Miniere, now has, as the President pointed out, a direct interest in a return to conditions of activity compatible with the principles of sound economic management."

Figures given by Mr. Van der Straeten made it clear that the exploitation of the Congo's wealth continues apace: copper production was substantially up on 1963; so was the production of cobalt. Other minerals extracted—included zinc concentrates, germanium, cadmium, silver and gold.

Mr. Van der Straeten made much of the fact that his company pays substantial sums to the Tshombe government in the form of taxes and other payments, implying that this in some way justified its increased profits.

But both taxes and profits come from the same source—the wealth of Africa and the labour of its people. And after all, Mr. Van der Straeten must realise that the creation of a "favourable social climate" costs money, and that puppets must be paid.

THE hypocrisy of President Johnson knows no bounds. It is reported that in a speech to the Catholic University of America in Washington he has called for the renunciation of war in all its forms.

"We are extending our invitation—come now, let us reason together", he is reported to have said. "As peace knocks, our door is unlatched—our table is ready with us."

But who does President Johnson think he is fooling? Who is waging war today? Who should renounce war not merely by mounting a high-sounding phrase but by actually stopping a war that is in progress?

President Johnson himself. It is necessary only to glance at the headlines of any American paper to see the headlines: "U.S. planes hit N. Vietnam... More U.S. Marines go ashore in Vietnam". While President Johnson talks peace to the Catholic University, U.S. bombers drop napalm on the villages of Vietnam.

Were it not for U.S. intervention, there would be no war in Vietnam. Were it not for a succession of U.S.-imposed puppet regimes, the Vietnamese people would long ago have decided their own future in accordance with the 1954 Geneva Agreements—the agreements which America pledged not to overthrow by force but which she has sabotaged since the day they were signed.

American soldiers are waging a war in a country thousands of miles from their own shores against a people who cannot conceivably constitute

any threat to the United States. If President Johnson wishes the world to believe in his sincerity let him renounce this war.

Let him also renounce war nearer home, in the Caribbean, where U.S. Marines are still intervening in the internal affairs of the Dominican Republic to prevent the overthrow of a reactionary regime favoured by Washington.

And let him likewise renounce his undeclared war against Cuba—a war now being waged by every means short of armed attack since armed attack failed at the Bay of Pigs.

President Johnson sees the world through a distorting mirror: he claims that it is America that is threatened, America that is the victim of "aggression".

He is like the robber shouting "Thief!" or the burglar who protests when the householder throws him out.

American propagandists talk of the "threat" from the Socialist countries—but never once, except during the U.S.-instigated war in Korea and today in Vietnam, where the forces of the Democratic Republic are defending their country against U.S. air and naval bombardment, have the troops of any Socialist country been in action against Western forces.

All the wars that have taken place have been waged by Western forces—the forces of the imperialist and neo-colonialist countries—in their attempts to crush the national liberation movement.

The history of the post-war years in fact clearly demonstrates just who must renounce the use of war.

Scratching the Surface

THE United Nations has expressed its disappointment with the results so far achieved in its first five years of trying to raise living standards in the developing countries.

The United Nations and its agencies do admirable work in easing the lot of the world's hungry and sick; but it can of necessity only scratch the surface of the problem.

The low living standards in the developing countries are the bitter legacy of colonialism; for years the wealth of these countries has been exploited not for the good of their peoples but to line the pockets of foreign shareholders.

Some would now have us believe that all this is now over, that imperialism is dead, that there is no more exploitation.

They are wrong. Much—too much—of the wealth of the developing countries is still in the hands of foreign companies, whose glowing reports are to be found almost daily on the financial pages of the press in all the major capitalist countries.

The developing countries are still in large degree dependent upon the capitalist world market, with its unequal terms

of trade, which means that though they may grow more, they will earn less.

The profits and dividends annually exported from the developing countries by foreign companies, and the profits secured through unequal terms of trade far exceed the much-publicised "aid" given to the developing countries by the capitalist countries.

Furthermore, much of the "aid" is subject to interest—sometimes so high that developing countries are now having to borrow merely to pay the interest on earlier "aid".

A fundamental improvement in the living standards of the developing countries is possible only when they are masters of their own wealth and when they can participate in trade and economic co-operation on genuinely equal terms.

It will be possible too only as a result of radical social reform in the developing countries themselves, so that their wealth does indeed become the wealth of the entire people.

And, of course, the realisation of the aim set by the United Nations would become much easier if peace was ensured and the nations freed from the necessity of wasting millions annually on armaments.



31st MAY: **KENYA:** A weekly newspaper, the *Sunday Nation*, has strongly criticised the French-speaking Afro-Malagasy Common Organisation for making Kwame Nkrumah the scape-goat for their own difficulties.

Mr. Oginga Odinga the Kenyan Vice-President, has said that "although Kenya is independent, the imperialists are still busy sowing their sinister designs among the population". He pointed out that the imperialists continue to work hard in dividing the leaders, and giving advice on who should be leaders.

TANZANIA: The *Nationalist*, the national newspaper, has asked in an editorial: "How can we ignore the fact that arms supplied under the NATO defence pact are being used to boost up colonial regimes in Africa?"

MALI: An agreement to send technical advisers to Mali by the German Democratic Republic has been signed in East Berlin today by the representatives of the two countries.

1st JUNE: **CONGO (Brazzaville)** A Brazzaville weekly, *Dipanda*, has strongly denounced the OCAM campaign against the September Accra Summit and said that by its actions, the OCAM has betrayed itself as an instrument of colonialism and neo-colonialism; the truth of it is clearly seen in the admission of Moise Tshombe—"an accomplished lackey of the imperialism" to the organisation, the paper has pointed out.

ALGERIA: Thirty-seven Afro-Asian countries have indicated their willingness to attend the second Afro-Asian Summit Conference which opens on June 29 in Algiers, a spokesman has said in Algiers today.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA: An African stooge in the white racist parliament, Mr. Josiah Gonda, has been formerly made the leader of the white settlers opposition party and re-named it the United People's Party (UPP).

TANZANIA: Mr. Rashidi Kawawa, second Vice-President of the United Republic of Tanzania, has suggested that the 24-Nation Committee of the U.N.O. should meet with the representatives of the African freedom fighters and thereafter let world public opinion know about the suffering of the African population in the dependent countries of Africa.

KENYA: Mr. Jacob Malik, Soviet First Deputy Foreign Minister, currently visiting Kenya has had discussion with Mr. Joseph Murumbi, Kenya's Minister for Foreign Affairs on important international problems and further development of relations between the two countries.

2nd JUNE: **CONGO (Brazzaville)** President Messembat Debat has said in an interview with the *Lentille*, that Kwame Nkrumah is not only figure to reckon with but also the struggle he is waging against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, is a struggle with a sense of mission and in accordance with the profound aspirations of the African peoples.

DAHOMY: The President of the supreme court, Valentin Djinode Aplogan, has been removed from his post by the government and put under arrest.

ZAMBIA: The government is considering to take over the broadcasting corporation, Mr. Lewis Changufu, Information and Postal Services Minister, has announced in Lusaka.

CONGO (LEOPOLDVILLE) It has been reported that the Congo liberation forces have

successfully liquidated 75 white mercenary troops of Moise Tshombe and are holding a hundred more as hostages.

GHANA: Mr. Alhaji Isa Wali, Nigeria High Commissioner to Ghana has said that the imperialist manoeuvres to sow seeds of dissension among African States will fail, all African countries to come together in unity but they will succeed if we isolate ourselves.

* The Ghanaian president of the United Nations General Assembly, Mr. Alex Quaison-Sackey, has said that he is particularly disappointed by the defensive approach which is being adopted by United Kingdom Government towards the Rhodesian problem.

3rd JUNE: **ALGERIA:** President Ben Bella has accused the Afro-Malagasy Common Organisation of contravening the United African Unity Charter and threatening the struggle being waged against colonial domination.

NIGERIA: President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania is expected to arrive in Lagos on June 9 for a five-day official visit to the country.

GAMBIA: Gambia will become a republican country within the Commonwealth on February 18, 1966, exactly one year after independence, the Gambian House of representatives has announced.

MALAWI: Seventeen men tried on charges of riot and arson in the Fort Johnson, area, last February, have been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

GHANA: The Ghana High Commissioner in Nigeria has termed as "irresponsible and demagogic" an allegation made recently by Western Nigerian Premier, Chief Samuel Akintola, that Ghana was sabotaging efforts for higher cocoa prices.

4th JUNE: **NIGERIA:** The Nigerian labour party has accused the Nigerian Government of not showing vigilance by allowing American diplomats to meet in Lagos at a time when the Organisation of African Unity is seething with crisis fomented by puppet leaders of the Afro-Malagasy Common Organisation (OCAM) in collaboration with American imperialism.

ZAMBIA: President Kenneth Kaunda has expressed his anger with certain firms in Lusaka which order goods from Southern Rhodesia and has ordered that immediate stoppage be put to "this nonsense".

ALGERIA: The Algerian Writers have called on their counterparts throughout the world to firmly support the free writers in Portuguese dominated Angola, Mozambique and Cape Verde, in their just struggle for liberation.

SUDAN: A large quantity of foreign-made arms and equipment believed to be destined for forces in Ethiopia, have been discovered by the Sudanese police, it has been reported in Khartoum, today.

TANZANIA: Mr. Matewa Matemba, a school teacher and one of the leaders of the Mozambique people fighting for freedom has told the United Nations Special Committee on Colonialism that the overwhelming majority of the African children of Mozambique are unable to get education.

5th JUNE: **GHANA:** Dr. Kwame Nkrumah General Secretary of the Party has signed his nomination papers as candidate for the presidential elections due to be held in June 10th this year.

* The new expanded 198-members of national assembly are expected to hold their first meeting of the second Parliament of Ghana on Thursday to elect President Nkrumah as President of Ghana.

CONGO (Brazzaville): President Messembat-Debat of Congo Brazzaville has charged that the decision taken by nine of the fifteen members of OCAM at Abidjan recently "were bound to compromise African Unity and fraternity of the African People."

KENYA: Authoritative sources today confirmed that President Jomo Kenyatta is definitely attending the OAU summit in Accra in September.

PORTUGUESE GUINEA: Portuguese Guinea nationalists have declared in Dakar that "Units of our regular army have just liberated almost all the region of Boe" in South East of Portuguese Guinea.

7th JUNE: **GHANA:** Mr. Joseph Murumbi, Kenya Foreign Minister who arrived in Accra at the week-end has stressed that it is through Unity that Africa can advance.

* Kwame Nkrumah has received Mr. Lakshmi Menon, India Minister of State for Foreign Affairs at the Castle at Accra.

SUDAN: A former Sudan Cabinet Minister, Brigadier Abdel Rahim Shannan has been arrested by the Sudanese security forces following the seizure of arms equipment at the week end.

ANGOLA: Portuguese colonial forces lost two dead four wounded during recent encounter of Angola nationalist, it was announced in Luanda today.

KENYA: President Jomo Kenyatta will in future check all ministerial statements on Kenya's Government Policy before they are issued; the House of Representatives was told today.

TANZANIA: Tanganyika African National Union has ended a two-day conference at Dar-es-Salaam with the adoption of a new party Constitution.

ALGERIA: The second Afro-Asian Summit conference will open at Club des Pins, twelve miles West of Algiers on June 29th.

8th JUNE: **GHANA:** Nigeria High Commissioner in Ghana, Alhaji Isa Wali, has welcomed Ghana's decision to attend the Ministerial Council meeting of the Organisation of African Unity opening in Lagos next Thursday.

SENEGAL: The Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. Jacob Malik, has arrived in Dakar, Senegal, to discuss details of credit of Soviet Government granted Senegal last year for development of fishing industry with President Senghor and Duodu Thiam Senegalese Foreign Minister, an official announcement has said.

SOMALIA: A child has been born in Mogadishu, Somalia with a mark resembling of Africa on his right cheek Somalia News Agency has reported.

ALGERIA: Seventeen supporters of the late Colonel Mohammed Chabaaani have been found guilty of carrying out an attempt against the security of the state, illegal importation of arms and complicity in a "counter revolution".

GUINEA: President Sekou Toure of Guinea has declared that the Ministerial Council meeting of the Organisation of African Unity scheduled to be held in Lagos tomorrow is not qualified to change the venue of the next September Conference of the Organisation. He has also accused the OCAM of undermining the basis of African Unity and thus retarding the evolution of Africa to the benefit of imperialism.

Welcome to "The Worker"

AN attractive newcomer has appeared in the newstands—"The Worker", official organ of the Ghana Trades Union Congress.

The new monthly is, in its own words, "dedicated to the fight to do away with the cancer of the colonial economic structure and put in its place a new dynamic social system, based on economic independence, social equality and the general advancement of the people as a whole."

The first issue carries special features describing Ghana's greatest-ever May Day celebrations this year, with articles and abundant pictures, as well as Kwame Nkrumah's May Day message.

H.M. Basner contributes an article underlining that trade unions remain class organisations always, while Ron Bellamy, Acting Head of

Department of Economics, University of Ghana, discuss the leading role of the working class in the building of Socialism.

The theme of international solidarity is, as befits a May Day issue, constantly recurring, with messages from A.A.T.U.F. and the trade union delegations from the Socialist countries which attended Ghana's May Day celebrations.

Of particular interest is the first part of a Worker's Guide to the Seven-Year Development Plan approved by the National Consultative Conference at Winneba and at Regional Consultative Conferences.

The magazine is well produced and eye-catching—a fact which is due in no small measure to the attractive cover designed by artist Tom Feelings.

Socialist Co-operation— The Key to Our Progress

SOCIALISM is emerging as a decisive force in world development. The peoples of the socialist countries, after overcoming a number of difficulties, have in a brief historical period achieved major successes and entered upon a decisive stage in the building of the new social system.

The international socialist division of labour and economic, scientific and technical co-operation between the socialist nations have played a major role in these successes.

The results obtained so far from economic co-operation and mutual assistance among the socialist nations are an eloquent proof of the advantages of the socialist system over that of capitalism.

OUTPUT UP

In 1963 industrial output in the socialist countries topped the pre-war level almost eight times, while in the capitalist countries it showed barely a 2.6-fold rise.

The Comecon member-states have become a big industrial centre in the world. At present their industrial output accounts for about 31 per cent of the world's total output, while that of all the socialist nations exceeds 38 per cent of that total.

These successes of the Soviet Union and the other socialist nations in the economic field contribute to the fulfilment of the task of outstripping the most advanced capitalist countries in per head output of industrial goods and to socialism's success in peaceful economic competition with capitalism.

Economic co-operation between the socialist countries which are members of Comecon proceeds mainly by way of co-ordinating the national economic plans, through foreign trade, through the exchange of scientific, and technical experience, knowledge and achievements, through the joint construction of large industrial enterprises, through credit grants, etc.

It is implemented in accordance with the basic principles of the international socialist division of labour and is aimed, on the one hand, at the

In an exclusive article, STANKO TODOROV, Vice-President of Bulgaria, describes how international co-operation is helping his country in the building of a new life.

successful building up of the material and technical foundations of socialism and communism in the individual countries and, on the other, at the rapid development and consolidation of the economic strength of the world socialist system.

The remarkable successes in all economic fields scored by the Comecon member-states are in large measure due to the co-ordination of the efforts of the individual countries which have helped them more effectively to direct their capital investments along the road of industrial progress and to accelerate the rates of their expanded socialist reproduction.

This has found an expression in the rapid increase of their industrial output, as can be seen from the accompanying table.

The expansion of production capacities is connected with certain structural changes in industry, affecting chiefly the rapid development of those branches that symbolize technical progress, such as engineering, the chemical industry, power production, and so on. Great efforts are being made to develop a powerful fuel and raw material base.

KEY PROBLEMS

Industry is so directed as to secure the best utilization of raw material and manpower resources in the individual countries in accordance with the latest achievements in science and technology.

This enables the Comecon member-states to focus attention on key problems and to introduce changes which are most likely to increase the profitability of investments and the productivity of labour.

Economic co-operation among the socialist countries has passed through different stages. At present the main task is to broaden collaboration on the basis of co-ordinating national economic plans, international specialization

and co-operation. The work done so far on co-ordinating the long-term plans for economic development up to 1970 has brought into focus both the problems common to the national economies of the Comecon member-states and the possibilities of resolving them by still closer co-operation.

FUEL NEEDS

One of the fundamental problems in co-ordinating the economic plans up to 1970, for instance, is how to meet the fuel and power needs of the Comecon member-states. The general fuel and power plans worked out hitherto show that by 1980 fuel production will be four times as high as in 1960. Power output during this period is to show a ninefold increase.

In the period 1966-70 a great increase in the consumption of power is expected, which is to be explained primarily by planned changes in the structure of industrial production: the priority development of ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, the chemical, engineering, building materials and other industries, which all consume far more power than other branches.

There are vast fuel resources in the territory of the Comecon member-states. Inasmuch, however, as they are unequally distributed and their tapping involves substantial funds, it is difficult to get the European socialist countries, which belong to the Comecon to commit themselves to a fuel and power plan.

It is therefore necessary, first of all, to pool the efforts of the different countries so as to find the most effective long-term solution to this paramount problem of our future development, both from a national point of view and from the point of view of the interests of the whole socialist community.

Some progress has already been made. A number of fraternal countries are co-operating in the exploitation of coal deposits and in the distribution of coke that is in short supply.

FIRST STEPS

The construction of the Drouzhba oil pipeline, which supplies several countries with oil from the Soviet Union, is a big advance for the Comecon member-states.

The first successful steps have also been made in setting up a unified power system with the establishment of a central control service.

Our growing power needs call for the joint exploitation of power resources in all countries and for the establishment of new forms of co-operation. Poland has suggested the joint construction of mining and

power undertakings in Central Poland to exploit and use local deposits of brown coal.

It would be possible to extract some 50 million tons a year and to build power stations with a total capacity of 7,000 megawatts and an annual output of 45,000 million kwh of electric power. About half the electric power thus generated would be supplied to the Comecon participants in the joint project.

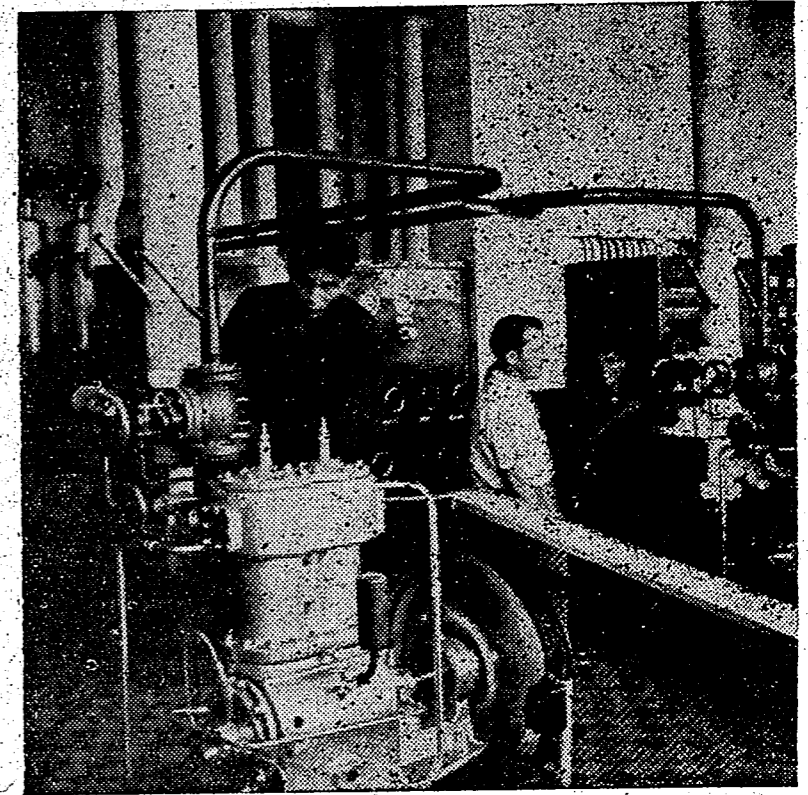
ENGINEERING

Co-operation in engineering and the chemical industry is growing. Specialization has been established so far in the production of some 1,400 different machines and tools, of which 525 were specialized in 1962-63 alone.

Specialized output in engineering is beginning to play an ever-more important part. In 1962-63, while the increase in trade between the Comecon member-states was 23 per cent, their reciprocal deliveries of machinery and equipment increased by 35 per cent.

Major steps have also been taken towards specialization and co-operation in the field of chemistry and metallurgy.

Naturally, co-operation between the Comecon member-states is now confronted with very important problems. It has not yet spread to all branches and has not yet become the foremost factor in shaping the most efficient patterns of the national economies.



International co-operation is enabling Bulgaria to carry out a big expansion of her engineering industry and thus contribute to a solution of her foreign trade problems.

However, the successes scored so far and the experience which has been gained show that co-operation is the right road, and there can be no doubt that the fraternal nations will push forward its further development.

The international socialist division of labour as an objective process of planning makes it possible to combine the interests of the world socialist community as a whole and of every individual nation.

In the basic principles of socialist international division of labour which were worked out at the 15th Comecon Session and approved by the Conference of Representatives of Communist and Workers' Parties of the Comecon member-states of June 1962, it is pointed out that

"There exist favourable conditions in the world socialist system not only for a con-

sistent and planned deepening of division of labour among the nations, but also for the establishment of a purposeful complex of inter-related and complementary branches in the economy of each one of them. This means that the national economy of a socialist country should be composed of many branches, most effectively combining industry and agriculture, the productive and processing industries, the production of capital goods and consumer goods, which will all go to increase the rate and effectiveness of their economic development."

Bulgaria is a striking example of the advantages of economic co-operation and mutual assistance among the socialist nations.

Continued on page 5

Economics of continental union government

by Kofi Appah

(INSTITUTE OF JOURNALISM)

OF all the arguments in favour of a Continental Union Government of Africa, the economic is perhaps the most important. Africa's vast mineral resources and other raw materials which have been and are still being exploited by the imperialists should be utilised and developed on a planned basis for the good of her people.

Furthermore, Africa's dependence upon the fluctuations of the capitalist world market with its jungle laws must be reduced. There must be an end to the industrialised countries' policy of buying cheap and selling dear.

What, for example, would be the reaction of the monopoly capitalists in Europe or America if all the cocoa produced in Africa were marketed centrally through one channel and they were deprived of the chance of playing one producer off against another?

Africa as a whole undoubtedly has abundant natural resources, but most of the states of Africa lack capital, to build the basic industry essential to bring about economic independence and rapid development.

Some African states are forced to rely on foreign loans even to meet the costs of day-to-day administration.

Through united effort the African States could amass the capital necessary to build

the large industries necessary for economic growth. Furthermore, united they would be able to secure loans on better terms.

Experience elsewhere, for example in Western Europe, has shown that modern, high-production industry requires access to large markets. It would not be economical to build a tractor plant supplying any one small individual African state; but a united Africa would certainly make such a project on economic proposition.

END DEPENDENCE

Before economic unity can be achieved political unity should be formed to direct the foreign policy of the whole continent, because without this Africa cannot fight effectively to obtain reasonable prices for her exports.

When continental union is established African States could create independent monetary and financial institutions on a continental basis which would enable all African states to end their undue degree of dependence upon foreign banks and finance agencies.

International bodies are already playing an important role in the economic development of Africa but their approach is not always in step with the aspirations of the new Africa, nor is the scale or pace of their efforts in line with what the situation demands.

For example, they frequently place undue emphasis upon regional planning—a policy which to many Africans seems all too reminiscent of current attempts to build up regional political groupings of African states instead of concentrating on the drive for continental political unity.

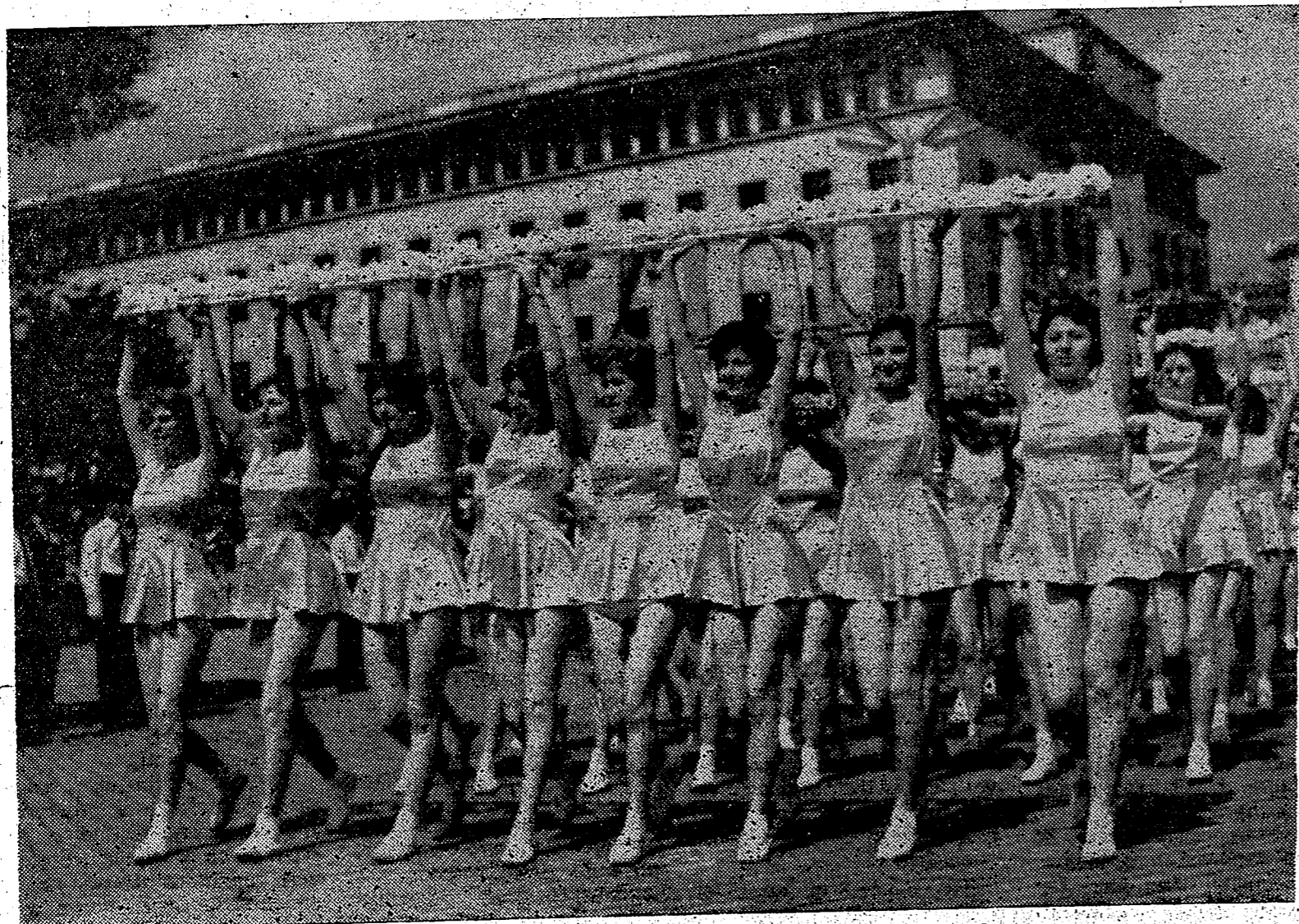
If Africa is to achieve higher standards of living for its people, there must be continental development plans.

These are some of the problems which the 'Organisations of African Unity must tackle. The formation of a Union Government at the September Summit would open the way for an unprecedented economic advance in Africa on a planned, co-ordinated basis.

A Union Government of Africa would be able to create the conditions which would make rapid continental development possible.

Just as the individual African states must plan and implement economic reconstruction, so would it be necessary for African states through the Union Government to draw up policies and create institutions designed to ensure economic reconstruction.

The whole of Africa looks to the September Summit. Africa must unite politically and economically, for unity is the only avenue by which the suffering masses of Africa can raise their standard of living and live like men in their own continent.



Bulgarian girl students take part in last month's celebrations to mark the anniversary of their country's liberation. Since liberation, Bulgaria has made great strides in her economic development.

Blank

Come off it, Sir Edward!

THE Ashanti Goldfields Corporation Ltd., last week announced its working profits for the month of May as £256,854. This was reported in London at the week-end by Sir Edward L. Spears, chairman of this corporation which operates in Obuasi, Ghana.

The announcement further stated that the estimated profit for the month (subject to taxation) was £167,458. It added that total estimated profit for the eight months which ended on May 31 this year (also subject to taxation) was £1,416,818.

All these profits were made from our natural resources, and from the labour and sweat

of the Ghanaian workers of the Ashanti Goldfields Corporation Ltd.

These figures for only eight months of the corporation's operations constitute an ironic commentary on a statement made earlier this year by the same Sir Edward.

Because of what he termed Ghana's high taxation, he claimed his company was finding its operation no longer profitable. His statement added:

"In the past years we have had to slow down our rate of expansion and cut the dividend of our shareholders because of the steep rise in Ghana taxation."

A slow-down-yet huge profits. "Unprofitable"? Come off it, Sir Edward!

What is the Ashanti Gold-

says Max Addo

fields Corporation Ltd.?

It is a British company engaged in gold mining in Ghana. Its capital is wholly raised and owned by British shareholders, now numbering 18,000, headed by Sir Edward L. Spears, a one-time Tory Member of Parliament.

The company's head office and its Board of Directors are in London.

U.K. TAXES TOO

Sir Edward is not only troubled by taxation in Ghana; he has also made a fuss about the United Kingdom Government's new Corporation Tax which, it is claimed, will mean fewer profits and smaller

dividends.

Sir Edward wrote to *The Times* to say that "since before the war, we have raised no new capital in Britain either from the market or from shareholders. Nor have we borrowed, either by overdraft or otherwise. We have therefore made no demands on United Kingdom capital resources".

This, we may assume, is thanks to the profitable business Ashanti Goldfields Corporation Ltd., has done in Ghana.

But we are not concerned here with what dividends Sir Edward and his other shareholders get. What we are concerned with are:

(a) to what extent, has the Corporation raised the living standards of its employees? How do they compare, for example, with those of European miners?

(b) how have Ghanaians employed by this Corporation been trained to take over at least the local management?

These are questions which we would like Sir Edward to answer.

Sir Edward must understand that placing a handful of carefully selected African employees in a privileged position does not mean giving the broad mass of the workers their due.

RECORD

In 1963 Ashanti Goldfields gold production reached an all-time record, thereby increasing its profit tremendously, not to mention an increase of over £1 million in capital between 1957 and 1962.

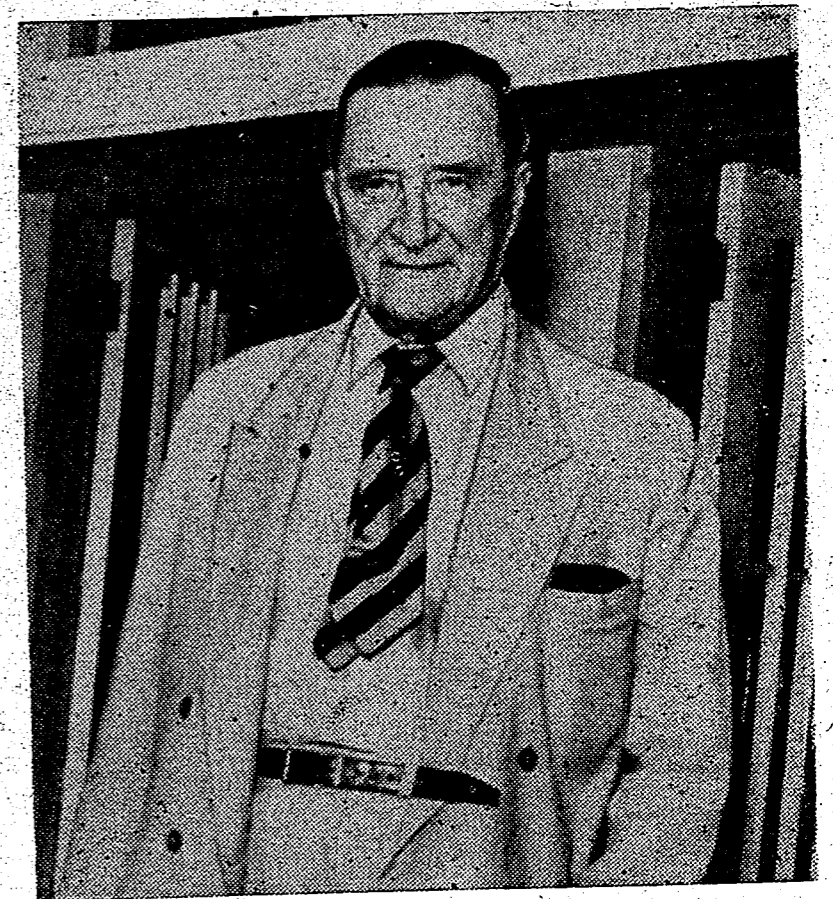
As repeatedly stated by Kwame Nkrumah, there is room for private investment

in Ghana—though not for private capitalist intrigues.

In the words of the National Secretary of the T.U.C., "we accept our Government's view that capital must be accumulated in this country. We also accept that in the process, there should be room for private investment. But we refuse to agree that the image of capitalists must be built over our dear socialist country".

If Sir Edward really means what he says when he claims that it is becoming "unprofitable" to operate Ashanti Goldfields mines, then let him rid himself of the burden and offer them to the Ghana Government.

Or let him offer shares in the Ashanti Goldfields Corporation Ltd. to the Government, and let local employees have a say in administration and management.



If it is really becoming "unprofitable" to operate Ashanti Goldfields' mines, let Sir Edward hand them over to the Ghana Government.



In May, £256,854 working profit from our resources, and from the labour and sweat of Ghanaian workers.

Socialist Co-operation

Continued from page 3

It is only as a result of this co-operation and mutual assistance that our country was able in a short historical period, to overcome the consequences of the heavy heritage left behind by capitalism.

The economic co-operation and assistance of the socialist countries has greatly contributed to our country's industrialisation and the establishment of co-operative farming. During the past period, the Soviet Union alone has granted us credits to the total of over 1,000 million rubles.

With aid received from the Soviet Union and machinery and equipment supplied by the German Democratic Republic, Czechoslovakia and other socialist nations, we were able to develop key sectors of our economy such as

power, ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, engineering and the chemical industry. Most of our tractors, lorries and other farm machines were imported from the socialist countries.

The assistance which the socialist countries render us through scientific and technical co-operation is invaluable. Between 1950 and 1963 our country received more than 2,500 sets of documents and blueprints in different fields of our economic life.

This assistance speeds up technical progress in our economy and makes it possible for us to put to use the latest achievements of science and technology in production.

As a result, in a comparatively short historical period, Bulgaria scored remarkable successes in her development,

and from an agrarian appendage of the capitalist countries has become a socialist nation with an advanced industry and highly mechanized co-operative agriculture.

Industrial output in 1963 was 17 times as high as in pre-war days, and in 1949-62 the average growth rate in industry was 15.4 per cent. While in 1939 Bulgaria exported no machinery, in 1963 21.5 per cent of the state's returns in foreign currency came from exports of our engineering industry.

Economic co-operation will play a still more important role in the future.

The Eighth Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party mapped out the development of our country in the coming two decades (1961-1980). The main task is to complete the construction of a socialist society and start the gradual transition to communism.

This means that our country will be transformed into a highly industrialized country, with the widest possible application of technical advances in all spheres of the economy, with the establishment of an economic structure capable of securing high and steady growth rates.

It means basing our entire economy on modern large-scale industry, relying to the utmost on the achievements of today's scientific and technical revolution.

Some of the foremost problems will be those of securing a further increase in electrification, the development of engineering, the automation of all production processes and the development of the chemical industry.

Parallel with this, a corresponding development of the raw material sectors should also be envisaged.

Experience has shown that electrification is not only a prerequisite to rapid technical progress, but also a decisive factor. The growth rate of electrification in the main determines that of industry as a whole and hence of the national economy.

The automation of production processes determines the main trend of technical progress in the coming years of the overall long-term plan. This is closely connected with the rapid development of electronics.

The problems of automation, however, in the final analysis depend upon power production.

The development of the chemical industry is one of the key links in the modern scientific and technical revolution, and is connected with the tremendous successes scored by the science of chemistry and its practical application in material production.

Chemistry's particular importance is, above all, connect-

2 daylight flights every week direct to London by

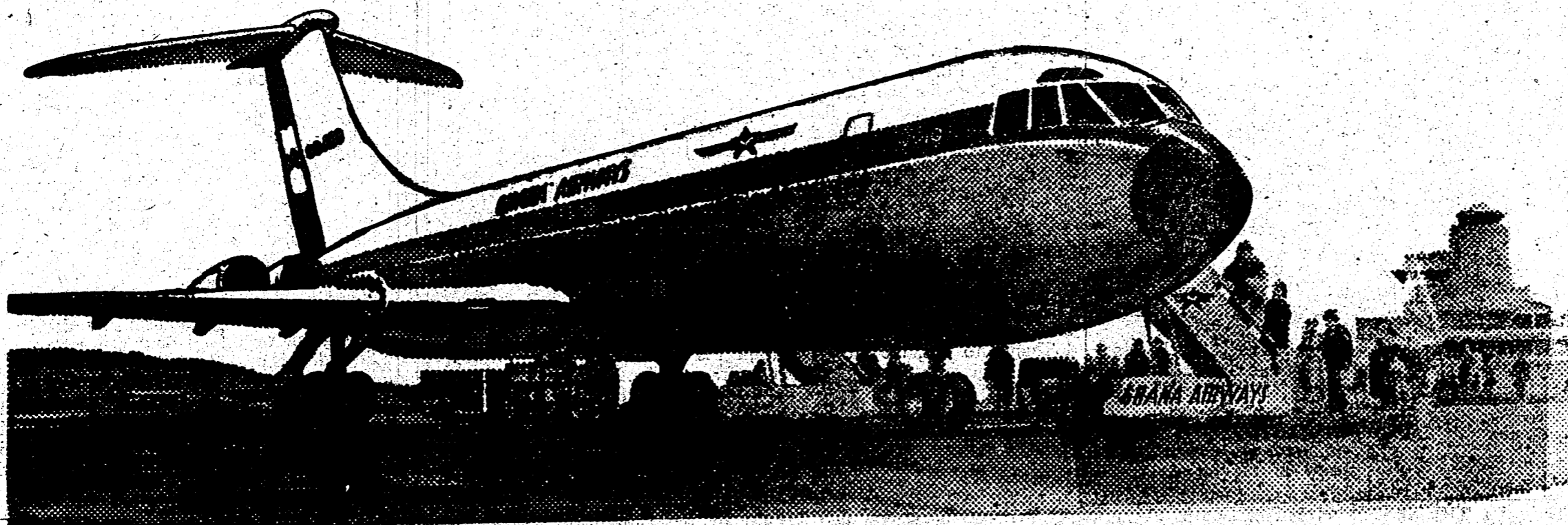
Ghana Airways VC10
THE GREAT AIRLINE OF AFRICA

Twice weekly Ghana Airways VC.10 jetliners speed across the world to London . . . in just over 6 hours! A third flight takes you to Zurich and Amsterdam en route. Magnificent aircraft, magnificent service . . . flying Ghana Airways VC.10 is the most luxurious way you can travel in modern times.

Get full details of routes and timetables from your travel agent or GHANA AIRWAYS CORPORATION, Ghana House, P.O. Box 1636, Accra. Telephone: 64851 (10 Lines)

YOUR SUMMER SCHEDULE (1st APRIL-31st)

		GH 700 THU. SAT. 0900	GH 702 WED. 0900	GH 704 MON. 0900
ACCRA	DEP.			
ROME	ARR. DEP.			
ZURICH	ARR. DEP.			1555 1645
AMSTERDAM	ARR. DEP.			1800 1850
LONDON	ARR.	1625		1945



Continued on page 6

Breath of Battle Reaches Saigon



Soldiers of the National Liberation Front on parade. They have already liberated more than two-thirds of South Vietnam from the U.S.-backed puppet regime in Saigon.

AS the war in South Vietnam draws ever closer to the big cities, the hot breath of battle is felt more and more keenly in Saigon itself. Political instability inside the capital heightens in direct proportion to the victories of the National Liberation Front forces at the very gates of the city.

It is the most police-ridden, security-conscious city in the world, with four "elite" battalions of paratroopers, marines and commando troops constantly on the alert to deal with attempted uprisings; thousands of special "riot police" and tens of thousands of ordinary police are concentrated there.

The Saigon population—about two million in the three cities of Saigon, Cholon and Gia Dinh—have a long tradition of struggle, dating back to the days of the war against the French colonialists.

In order to stamp out the revolutionary potential of the Saigon population, the U.S.

Saigon command split the city into 400 "strategic suburbs" which were supposed to parallel the "strategic hamlets" in the countryside, and during the last months of the Diem regime work started on a great earthen rampart which was intended to encircle the city to keep those whom they call the "Viet Cong" out.

list was arrested; families were organised in groups of five, each one being responsible for the "good security conduct" of all. And so on—a monstrous system of spying, denunciations and controls.

With U.S. military police patrolling the streets in jeeps and armoured cars; marching along the footpaths in pairs, arresting people right and

Liberation Front, it is Saigon and other big cities in which the press-gangs concentrate on their activities.

To grab these youngsters and put them into a uniform is one thing; to make soldiers of them is quite another. They desert by the score and as it is dangerous to return home—at best they will be rounded up again and at worst shot or

faith in victory". But despite the press attacks the wealthy continue to transfer their sons, and their capital, out of the country.

The Saigon press obviously reflects the fascist nature of the regime. Papers appear with huge gaps of white on their news and editorial pages; only the pages carrying American syndicated features and rubbish devoted to pornography, violence and comic cartoons, come through the censors' hands unscathed.

The demand for newspapers from the Liberated Zones however, is insatiable, espe-

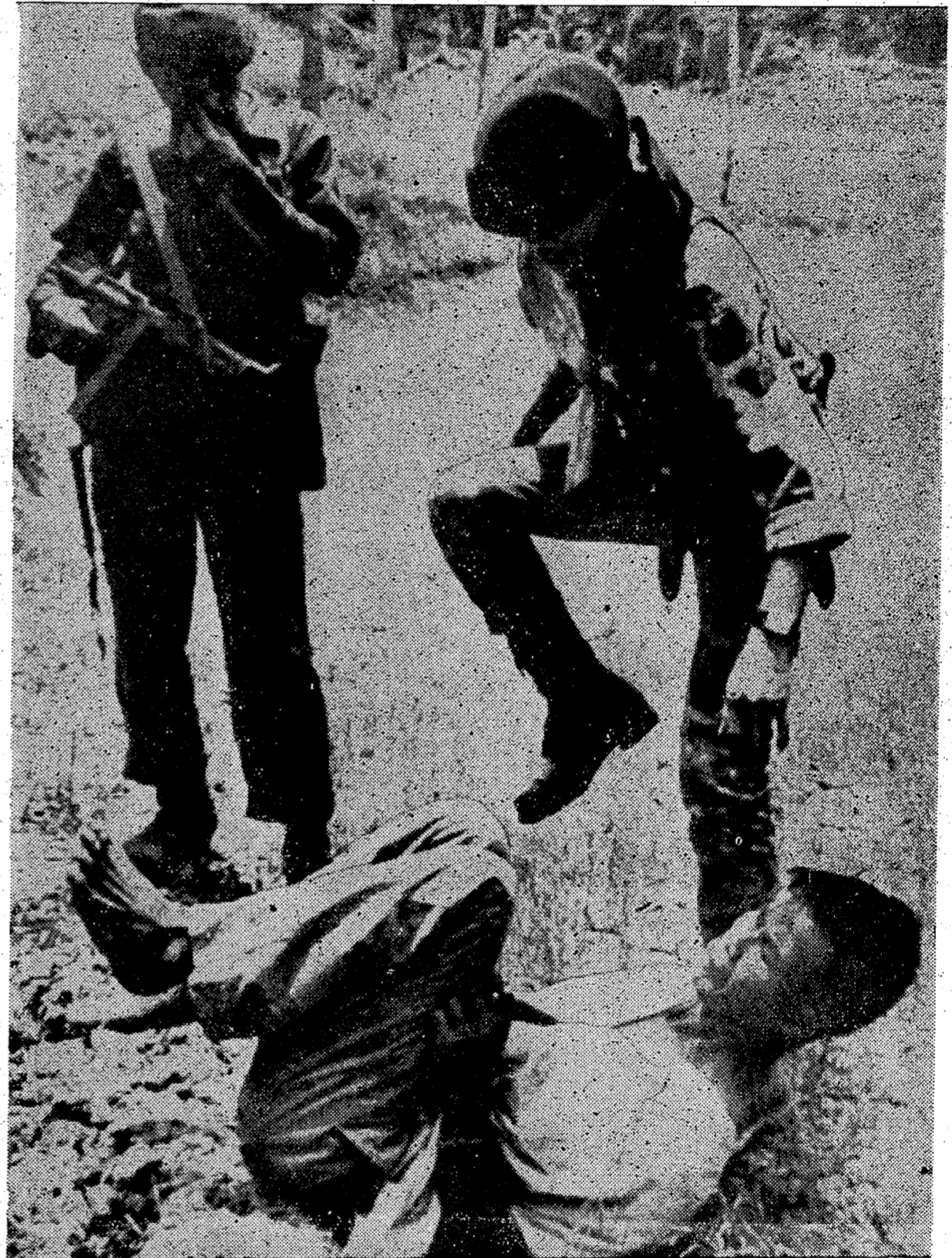
cially for *Giai Phong* (Liberation, the organ of the Liberation Front, and the recently launched *Nhan Dhan* (The People), organ of the People's Revolutionary Party.

HAND TO HAND

Copies are passed from hand to hand; important news items policy statements, editorials, are duplicated, and the result is that the most important contents of these papers have a greater circulation than any single Saigon paper. This despite the fact that it is a "treasonable" of-

fence to be found in possession of any printed matter from the Liberated Zones.

The fact that papers, pamphlets and leaflets of the Liberation Front can circulate despite the police and militia, despite the American security patrols, just as the fact that Saigon patriots can penetrate the most secret and heavily-guarded installations, is because the people of Saigon, as in the rest of South Vietnam, know that it is the Liberation Front that represents not only their real most fundamental interests, but also their very near future.



The torturers' troops of the South Vietnam puppet army, wear U.S.-supplied uniforms and carry U.S. weapons. They were trained by U.S. "advisers". The regime they represent could not exist without American backing.

WILFRED BURCHETT is an Australian Journalist with the South Vietnam Liberation Front. In this article he describes life in U.S.-Occupied Saigon.

Of course, it was impossible to encircle each of these "strategic suburbs" with the barbed wire and spike-filled moats that surround the "strategic hamlets", but the same system of security controls was set up.

Every family had to post a list of family members on the door-post and account for the movements of any who happened to be absent when a spot check was made; anyone found in the house not on the

left, forcing them to empty the contents of baskets or parcels on the footpath, the American presence is more obvious and odious than ever.

Like the French in their time, the Americans live, work and eat behind swathes of barbed wire and steel anti-grenade grilles which decorate their hotels, offices and clubs.

Waters and service personnel in the U.S. Only installations are more and more imported from Taiwan and the Philippines; any Vietnamese employed are checked back for three generations to ensure there is no "revolutionary" blood in their veins.

An added terror for the Saigon population these days are the pressgangs that conduct regular man-hunts to round up young people for the army.

A military unit simply throws a cordon around a cinema or any other place where young people assemble, grab everyone they can lay hands on, throw them into waiting trucks and whisk them off to be shoved into uniform at one of the training centres just outside the city.

NOTIFICATION

Very often the first news parents have about a son who has disappeared is a terse notification that he has been killed in action.

The threat of being press-ganged into the army is held over the heads of a students who engage in "political activities", over militant trade unionists, workers who strike, or any young people taking part in demonstrations.

With heavy battlefield losses and a very high rate of desertions, with the possibility of conscripting the peasants diminishing every day as the countryside is almost completely in the hands of the

jailed for deserting—they go into the Liberated Zones.

If they want to join liberation army they can but, there are dozens of other outlets for their energies and skills.

The indiscriminate activities of the press-gangs in their merciless hunt for cannon-fodder has aroused the hostility of all sections of the Saigon population.

The wealthy are sending their sons off to France—even to Australia—ostensibly to "study", and are being attacked in the Saigon press for lack of "patriotism" and "lack of

SOCIALIST CO-OPERATION

Continued from page 5

ed with the wide spread and application of plastics and with meeting the needs of agriculture for fertilizers and chemical preparations.

The solution of these major tasks will make it necessary to make the fullest possible use not only of our own reserves and possibilities, but also of those of economic co-operation between the Comecon member-states and the other socialist nations, based on the principle of international socialist division of labour.

Let us take, for instance, the development of engineering. After the April 1956 Plenary Session, in particular, the Party and Government devoted much attention to the development of this key branch in our socialist construction.

Thanks to this, the growth rate in engineering during the period 1956-62 was 26.5 per cent while labour productivity during the same period rose 1.8 times as against 1.3 times for our whole industry.

But the development of engineering falls far short of the possibilities and short of our needs and those of the other socialist countries.

That is why the directives for the nation's development envisage that engineering output will by 1980 show a 16 to 17-fold increase over that in 1960 compared with a total 6.5 to 7-fold increase over our entire industry.

The Party and Government see the surest way to establish equilibrium in the country's balance of payments in an all-out effort to develop our foreign trade relations and, in the first place, in expanding our exports of engineering products.

LARGE SCALE

The successful solution of this problem is possible only within the framework of the socialist international division of labour. This is so, because if production is to be profitable it has to be practised on a large scale.

But obviously this question can be resolved only with the aid of the fraternal countries, because there is the question of marketing as well as of the assistance which we need to build up the industry.

Or let us take another major problem of our development—fuel and power, which can also be resolved only in closest co-operation with the socialist countries and, above all, with the U.S.S.R.

The growth rate of the nation's economy is in large measure dependent on the supply of local and imported power resources. Despite the envisaged increase in power, coal and oil output, a substantial shortage will still be felt.

Owing to the limited deposits of oil, natural gas and highgrade coal, our possibilities of fully meeting our own needs are also limited. It is obvious that no matter how much we may increase the output of our local power sources, a large quantity will still have to be imported.

According to preliminary

findings and negotiation with the U.S.S.R., by 1970 we shall receive 3,000 million Kwh of electric power through the new power line which will be built on Rumanian territory from the U.S.S.R. down to our border, as well as 6 million tons of coal, including 2.4 million tons of coke. We shall also receive large quantities of oil and oil products.

GOOD FRUIT

The policy of developing our economy in close co-operation with the fraternal socialist countries and especially with the Soviet Union, has yielded good fruit.

The socialist system is now entering a crucial stage in its economic competition with capitalism. By developing its economy at accelerated rates and as an integral part of the socialist camp, the People's Republic of Bulgaria will continue to make its contribution to the further stabilization of the strength of the world socialist system.



'ZEBRA'

HIGH QUALITY

PAINTS

LACQUERS AND ENAMELS

In different kinds for all purposes:

- BUILDINGS
- MOTOR CARS
- FURNITURE
- FLOORS
- BLACKBOARDS
- ROADS, ETC.

Exported by:

Ciech LTD.

Import/Export of Chemicals
Warsaw, Jasna St 12, Poland.

Information in Ghana:
TRADE REPRESENTATION OF POLAND
P.O. BOX 2552, COCOA HOUSE,
ACCRA. PHONE: 64826