

UNIONS

J.R. Foster. GIU--we are affiliated with ATUC. Started in '29, founded by Mr. Small, women used to get just 1sh/6p a day. Mr. Small org'd. a body to put in claim against UAC which was turned down. It was in WWII affiliated with WFTU & when WFTU split it affiliated with ICTU.

GIU org'd. in '54 by Jallow who came back from Kampala College in Uganda & which he was sent by us. There was a strike in '60 & Gambia Labor Union didn't join. We have just sent a girl to Israel to study 3 mos. course in domestic science. we have got connection through embassy in Dakar.

M.E. JALLOW? GIU; As far as org. is concerned docks have closed shop 80% of the workers are in Gambia workers union.

AAFTU are worse than politicians. We stay neutral in politics.

Have bet. 9-10,000 wkrs

When I came back from Kampala I was in Ghana & Ceo. Padmore gave us 1500. GIU just talks, talks, talks.

Our struggle 1st was for t.u. recognition. Now we have recognition machinery for negotiations.

'60-61 strike. We wanted recognition from UOMB. We had 1st GENERAL STRIKE IN BATHURST. Commission of Enquiry in '61 strike we negotiated. Commission of Enquiry est'd. we believed we were wasting time so after 3-4 weeks we started demonstrating without permit. They used tear gas & shortly thereafter it brought us big dividends. The union had come to stay.

Before GIU came into existence things were static. Then it sparked a pol. movement. They didn't give us credit for that. We have all workers except civil service of sr. grade dock wks., artisans, clerical, farm laborers.

C.M. GABBIDON, org. S.C. of Wks Union--Seracunda br. ~~carpenters, masons, tappers of palm trees, farm workers~~

Before our strike we used to get (Jan '6; *; sh. a day. The govt. said if we are going to strike we must give them notice when you notify them it becomes strike. Demonstration (picket*) They used tear gas, batons & asked me to disperse crowd-- avenue just 3 minutes in which to do; I said I needed 5 minutes.

I am an ex-serviceman who had to Burma. Cell was cold Labor ordinance, Aug. '61--4 sh. a day for laborers, now it 5/8 Before if you are sick, it's your hard; now we have sick leave. Before leave 10 days for 1 yr. now 14 days. Before if you are late you wouldn't get pd for that day. Before the workers had to provide for their own transport; now they must be provided for. Slack collection of dues, indebted, John Tettegah was here; he promised us that at will finances but they never did; now Jallow will try. '29; '59-62.

UP ORG. in '51 became force after '54 elections. Activities restricted by govt. ~~divisions~~

KAUR-- NIGAIN * SANJAL. JAMA * CAI * WOMAN society bridges to go to work, school

FARAFENNYEH, 5/19/62 UP. AMBUR SABALI. The Europeans know their country; the Africans know their s. You can't know the district when you are not a citizen of it. Europeans know UK but the Africans know their. If you are not born here you cannot know the affairs of that country.

Woman: the most serious need is for a dispensary. There is no ambulance it is an inhuman practice. YOUTH the uneducated youth are to be pitied most - there is nothing they can look forward except hard manual labor with very little return for it. That's why they are trying to liberate the country and raising of living standards.

greatest need is for wells, hospital, roads. Hard labor, pounding, let labor. We are nearly suffering, even no ox; it is all hard manual labor. We have produced and pay us little; no co-op. Independence is our ultimate. *SHAVED HIS HEAD FOR HONORARY LIBRA; 50% of budget is used up by top heavy br. ada. Moreover

claims their strike in victory was in '60 & Jallow's strike '61

W. Jallow's strike '61

AMERICAN OUTLOOK popular

'60 minor political upheavals bet. Chief's faction & PPP

After last election in '60, PPP 9 seats, UP 5 seats, chiefs, 8,
ex officios 8, nominated 3. --

forced labor by chief in one district.

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Paul Louis Baldeh:

I feel that the relationship first is self-govt. in Gambia. ~~Kixixxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx forxxxxx~~ Gambia doesn't necessarily have to identify herself with all the Afr. states. This does not mean we are against any of the ind. Afr. states but we can galy identify ourselves with any of the so-called African blocs after independence.

We are very much concerned with labor. We believe Gambia can only be when there is a solution to the labor problem. My party believes that Gambia's progress is primarily depends on the masses who are workers in different fields. One of the 1st objectives of the PPP is to find a solution to the labor problem.

The question of Senegal I feel that our association must be clearly defined. If Senegal's independence is tantamount to permitting French influence in W. Afr., then the PPP will have to review the whole set up of African unity because I believe W. Afr. unity can be achieved by Africans meeting as Africans & not being influenced by their former colonialist powers. If the Senegal govt. feels it can speak for the people of Senegal without dictation from Africa then Gambia's govt. will do all in its power to cooperate with such a govt.. (WYOU CAN SELL OUT THE AFRICANS AS IF SOLD OUT)!!!

The PPP is a socialist party & it intends to carry out a socialist program but such program must not be confused with communist programs. The PPP believes that African progress can only be achieved with the total destruction of the last remnants of colonialism & imperialism. The party believes that Gambia's ind. is only imp. if the masses of the country are able to walk freely,

PPP founded in '58. It is the only pol. org'd. party in the Gambia. There have been other parties in this country but such parties are confined to Bathurst. The Franchise was non-existent in the protectorate. The other parties didn't make any attempt to infiltrate into the masses of the Gambian population

J.P. Self-govt. Now--all parties are for it but no unity because of jealousy --they had useless lives-- they failed in '60. We are not quarrelling with Br.--I don't believe in quarrelling with US --they're giving self-govt. & for a long time we will have to depend on them.

Rev. John C. Faye, Democ. Congress Alliance.

I think one of the difference with US is that they are more for rel. with Senegal politically which we are not. Our ties with PPP are for fairly close eco. ties but not pol. We are for ind. in the shortest possible time--6 mos.--yr we should have ind.

The reason we exist separately is mainly due to different origins--at 1st it was hinterland only.

* The Br. don't want to free us even now. The aim of Eng. is to edge us around to Senegal. They are starting to call us an enclave of Senegal altho we were never that under colonial rule. There is no leaning towards Ghana.

D.K. JAWARA Party formed in '59 to contest election to be held in May 60. When '59 constitution was being discussed

we felt suffrage should be extended & carried on a vigorous cam. other parties 15 yrs. old, like us in congress. Demallian's Cur. org. was based on village br. Every village has a br. with an exec. comm., a woman (section) & a youth sec. Every member possess a card. Every br. has a dist. comm. & there is central hq. Self-determ. nation is our 1st dem. obj. improvement & dev. I think the feeling is the time set: self gov't & ind. depends on which party wins. 25 seats in protectorate

7 Bathurst & colony 4 chiefs

Formally party should be merged with other colonies under one name!

Handwritten notes:
H. B. ...
"It all ...
down to ...
WP ...
are ...
falling ...
to ...

Before 1960

THE "INDEPENDENCE" MANIFESTO OF THE
PEOPLES PROGRESSIVE PARTY

A BLUE PRINT FOR THE ACHIEVEMENT OF SELF-DETERMINATION BY THE
GAMBIAN PEOPLE

The Gambia cannot afford to remain much longer in the back waters of African political advance. While the whole continent moves to its destiny of freedom and self-determination, the right place for the Gambia is the mainstream of that movement side by side with Senegal, Mauritania, Sudan, Sierra Leone, Somaliland, Ghana, Gabon, Guinea, Nigeria, Madagascar, etc. etc. etc.

In the political field Gambia has had a steady and sturdy development from the pre-1947 period of complete colonial paternalism through the 1947 Constitution which introduced for the first time an unofficial majority in the Legislature. Then came the (1951) constitution with the elective element increased and the ministerial system introduced by the appointment of elected Gambians as Members of the Government. The 1954 constitution developed the ministerial system and the present 1960 Constitution introduced universal adult suffrage but stops short of conceding the right of self-determination to the Gambian People.

The Peoples Progressive Party is pledged to the achievement by the Gambia of Self-Government by (1961) and means to fulfill that pledge (by constitutional means if possible).

We, the people of the Gambia have an indisputable right to freedom and self-determination. We should be free to negotiate in freedom and equality with Britain, Senegal, or any other country matters which affect the economic, social, cultural, military and political destiny of our country.

It is sometimes argued that because of its small size and its lack of rich resources the Gambia dare not claim its freedom. This argument is not valid as all peoples rich or poor are equally entitled to freedom. No right-minded person in this mid-20th Century will deny the claim of the Gambian People to this fundamental human right.

Right to Africa
We should remember that though small in size, the Gambia is part and parcel of the huge, solid, landmass of Africa and will, with the rest of Africa move inevitably to its destiny of freedom and self-determination. The Mandikas, Wollofs, Jolas, Julas, Akas and Serahulis in the Gambia cannot be denied the freedom enjoyed by their brethren across the border in Senegal and Casamance. It is unnatural, it is unjust, and sooner than later it will be resisted.

The Peoples Progressive Party considers it urgent that Gambia should talk with neighbouring African States in a spirit of brotherhood and equality to determine their common future. It is imperative therefore that the attainment of Independence by the Gambia should not be delayed any longer than the time required to prepare for the physical transfer of power to the Gambian people.

The Gambia should have internal Self-Government based on the Party system by May 1961. This should be followed in 1962 by the fulfilment of our destiny as a people and as a nation - INDEPENDENCE.

Apart from the attainment of our birthright of freedom the most urgent task facing the Gambia today is economic, and the task of raising the living standards of the people. In a recurrent budget which does not exceed 12 mln., there is at present a deficit of 1,500,000 and this deficit is definitely on the increase as our revenue decreases from year to year and our expenditure increases. At the same time the living standards, the productivity and purchasing power of the mass of the people - the farmers and manual workers - is abysmally low. Thus our economic problem needs a drastic remedy. Not only do we need to make good the deficit in our recurrent budget, but also to stimulate the basis of our economy, namely, groundnut farming and rice and palm kernel production.

To help raise the low living standards of the farmers and to enable them to purchase better farming implements and fertilisers and to adopt more advanced methods, the producer price of groundnuts and palm kernels should be guaranteed at a level comparable to that of the price in Senegal. It is significant that even though Senegal is a fully independent state, France will continue to guarantee the Senegal price of groundnuts at a comparatively high level just as they have done in the past. The British Government has promised the Gambia a grant-in-aid of administration. We strongly feel that Her Majesty's Government should go further and guarantee the price of our groundnuts and palm kernels at a level sufficient not only to raise the living standards of the Gambian people but also to stimulate our economy so that in a few years' time the chronic deficit in our recurrent budget will disappear.

The Peoples Progressive Party will:

1) Urge the extension of Cooperative Societies to all parts of the country as soon as possible to help the farmers to help themselves and to protect them against extortion.

2) Make the fullest use of our human resources by promoting a vigorous, dynamic, and imaginative educational policy for the whole country.

3) Urge the development of our roads and our river services and of communications in general.

4) Promote the Social and political organisation of all sections of the community including Women and Youth.

5) Seek to eliminate bribery and corruption.

you are invited to join the PPP in carrying out this patriotic, exciting and important programme and thus share fully in shaping the destiny of your country.

J.K. Jawara
Leader, PPP

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