

THE SPARK

A SOCIALIST WEEKLY OF THE AFRICAN REVOLUTION

No. 72 2d.

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

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1964

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A TRIBUTE

VLADIMIR ILYICH LENIN

VLADIMIR Ilyich Lenin (Ulyanov) was born on April 22, 1870, in the town of Simbirsk, now called Ulyanovsk, on the Volga. His father, Ilya Nikolayevich Ulyanov, came from a poor family. By his persistent effort and outstanding abilities, overcoming need, he was able to finish the Kazan University. He taught mathematics and physics in secondary school, and later became director of public schools in the Simbirsk Gubernia.

A dedicated teacher and an enthusiast of popular education, Ilya Ulyanov was one of the most progressive-minded men of his day leaning towards the ideas of the Russian enlighteners in the sixties and seventies of the 19th century. For his long service he was elevated to the rank of the nobility.



Lenin's mother, Maria Alexandrovna Blank, was the daughter of a physician. Although brought up in the village, she was a highly educated woman, knew several languages, loved music and played the piano well.

The Ulyanovs had six children—three boys, Alexander, Vladimir and Dmitri, and three girls, Anna, Maria and Olga. They strove to give them an education and bring them up as honest and hard-working men and women with high ideals.

The period of Lenin's childhood and youth—the reign of Alexander III—was one of the most gloomy in the history of Russia. After the assassination of Alexander II by members of the Narodnaya Volya Party every manifestation of protest against the autocracy and the semi-feudal system was suppressed by the tsarist government. The surroundings deeply impressed the thoughtful and inquiring youth. Lenin saw the intolerably hard life of the workers and peasants and the oppression and humiliation which fell to the lot of the non-Russian nationalities, and he sought for answers to the questions weighing on his mind. Lenin read the best works of Russian and world fiction, as well as revolution-

ary and democratic literature. He was greatly influenced by the democratic writings of Belinsky, Herzen, Chernyshevsky, Pisarev and Dobrolyubov. All this helped to shape Lenin's revolutionary views.

At an early age Lenin suffered great sorrow. His father, who was only fifty-four at the time, died suddenly on January, 1886. A year later, Alexander, his eldest brother, was arrested in St. Petersburg for taking part in preparing an attempt on the tsar's life and shortly afterwards his sister Anna was also arrested. Alexander Ulyanov, a brilliant student who had distinguished himself in chemistry and zoology, was executed on May 8, 1887, at the age of twenty-one.

LENIN'S REVOLUTIONARY VIEWS

His brother's execution was a great blow to Lenin. But it did not shake his revolutionary views, if anything, it made him more convinced than ever of the need to fight for the people's emancipation, against oppression and exploitation. At that time already he saw that the road of terror and individualist struggle was not to be followed. He realized that by terrorist methods the freedom and happiness of the

people could not be won. In those sorrowful days for him and his family Lenin graduated from secondary school. He did so brilliantly in the examinations for his graduation certificate that despite waverings on account of his brother's execution the school authorities were compelled to award to Lenin the Gold Medal of which he was the only winner.

After the grief they suffered, the Ulyanovs moved from Simbirsk to Kazan in the summer of 1887. Lenin entered the Dazan University to study law. There he at once established contact with progressive-minded students and joined a revolutionary circle. In December 1887, Lenin was expelled from the University for taking part in student disturbances; he was later arrested and deported to the village of Kokushkino where he was under secret police surveillance.

HIS LIFE TIME

This marked the beginning of Lenin's life as a revolutionary.

In exile and in Kazan where he returned after nearly a year's absence, young Lenin read assiduously social, political, economic and statistical literature. He made a deep study of Karl Marx's "Capital," pondering over its contents as applied to the social and economic conditions in Russia. In Marx he found answers to the questions which puzzled him from his youth, principally what path the working people must take in their fight for emancipation.

Lenin soon became one of the leading Russian Marxists, a convinced advocate and propagandist of scientific communism. Later he brilliantly applied the revolutionary theory of Marxism in the practical struggle of the working-class and the entire working people of Russia for freedom and socialism. Lenin wrote theoretical works, which have retained their pertinency in our own day.

Young Lenin was refused readmission to the University. It was not until the spring of 1890 that he received permission to take his examinations for the entire university course. In 1891, he passed with top honours the examinations for the Law Degree at the St. Petersburg University. Lenin was admitted to the bar in Samara and began pleading cases, his clients being mainly poor peasants.

In Samara he organised a circle to study and discuss the works of Marx and Engels and other socialist writings and carried on active propaganda of Marxism.

From 1893 until 1897, Lenin lived in St. Petersburg. This was a very important period of his activities, which fully determined Lenin's mission as the working people's revolutionary leader. Since the workers were awakening to class-conscious action, Lenin faced St. Petersburg Marxists with the task of turning to political agitation.

Lenin acted as a barrister to one of St. Petersburg's lawyers. His work at the bar, however, was merely a blind for his revolutionary activities. Lenin established contact with the revolutionary-minded workers of St. Petersburg and spread among the proletarian masses the teachings of Marxism applying them to the country's vital issues and the workers' needs. He conducted workers' study circles and trained a number of able leaders and organizers of such circles. Around him there formed a strong group of leading worker revolutionaries who later became organizers of the working masses. They formed the backbone of the Marxist workers' party Lenin was founding in Russia.

HIS ARREST

In the winter of 1894, Lenin made the acquaintance of Nadezhda Krupskaya. She was a teacher at a Sunday night school for adults and a member of a workers' Marxist circle. Krupskaya became Lenin's lifelong companion, his helpmate and comrade in the struggle for the workers' cause, and after the October Revolution one of new Russia's most prominent figures in public education.

In the autumn of 1895, under the leadership of Lenin, all the Marxist circles in St. Petersburg amalgamated into one political organization—"The League of Struggle for the Emancipation of the Working Class" which was the embryo of the future workers' party. This organization was the first body in Russian history to unite the ideas of scientific socialism with the working-class movement. However, the "League" did not exist long. It was soon routed by the police, and Lenin and his comrades were arrested. Lenin spent over fourteen months in jail. In February, 1897, he was exiled for three years to Eastern Siberia, to the village of Shushenskoye, a place more than 600 kilometres away

from the railway.

In this remote, out-of-the-way spot, Lenin's good spirits, cheerfulness and capacity for work did not abandon him. While in exile he kept receiving numerous books, magazines and newspapers sent to him at his request by his family. He corresponded with Social-Democrats exiled like himself to various parts of Siberia and exchanged books and newspapers with them.

THE GREAT WORKS OF LENIN

Lenin was joined at Shushenskoye in May 1898 by Krupskaya and her mother, Elizaveta Vasilievna. The young people were married here. Lenin and his young wife were a friendly and happy couple united by their warm love and a community of thought and goal. In exile Lenin resumed his work on the Party programme begun by him in prison. He devoted much thought to questions of the tactics of the Russian Social-Democracy and was carefully turning over in his mind a plan for founding a Marxist Party in Russia.

Lenin completed his term of exile in January 1900, and he returned from Siberia to Central Russia. Not allowed to reside in Moscow, St. Petersburg and other big cities, he settled in the small town of Pskov. However, as early as in the summer of 1900, Lenin was already on his way abroad to carry out his plan of founding a Marxist Party. It was part of this plan to first found an all-Russia Marxist newspaper round which all the progressive forces in Russia could rally in a struggle for political freedom. Because of police persecution it was impossible to publish such a newspaper in Russia and it was therefore decided to print it abroad, in Germany, where many Russian political exiles found asylum.

The first issue of this newspaper, which was called "Iskra" (The Spark), appeared in December 1900. Lenin was the organizer and moving spirit of this newspaper. "Iskra" acquired tremendous influence among the Party committees in Russia. The party organizations rallied around this newspaper, and with its help, under the leadership of Lenin, all the organizational work in convoking the Second Congress of the Russian Socialist Democratic Labour Party was carried out. The Second Congress of the RSDLP was held in 1903. At it was founded a truly militant re-

Continued on page 4

V. I. LENIN—

Man of this century—



century—NKRUMAH

VLADIMIR Ilyich Lenin—is one of the most outstanding personalities of this century. Indeed his like is rare among men. He grew up with the conviction that revolution and ethics, theory and practice, are inter-related. Revolution was always for him a moral issue for the realisation of social justice. He believed that a society founded on the exploitation of man by man was immoral and must be changed. Lenin was a man who devoted himself to the cause not only of the Russian people but indeed of humanity. In this pursuit he succeeded in establishing a new social system that has made a remarkable impact on the course of world history.

Throughout his life Lenin strongly believed that the surest way of securing enduring peace was by the abolition of all injustice and social inequalities. Lenin was deeply loved by the Russian people and today thousands from all over the world file past his embalmed body in the Mausoleum at the Red Square in affection and reverence to this great man who made Socialism a reality. To him, "man's dearest possession is life, and since it is given him to live but once, he must so live as not to be besmeared with the shame of a cowardly existence and trivial past, so live that dying he might say, all my life and my strength were given to the finest cause in the world—the liberation of mankind."

309,000,000 Copies of V. I. Lenin's Works

Rich and many-faceted is V.I. Lenin's theoretical heritage to mankind, the Communist and Workers' Parties of the world. Lenin's works are being translated and published in all countries. In the Soviet Union during 1917-61 Lenin's works were published 8,084 times in a total edition of 309 million copies in 91 languages.

Lenin's collected works of many volumes were published repeatedly. The fourth 39-volume edition was put out in 41,100,000 copies in 19 languages.

Since 1958, on the decision of the CPSU Central Committee, the Institute of Marxism-Leninism has started putting out V.I. Lenin's complete collected works in 55 volumes.

Lenin's collected works have been or are being published in all the socialist countries, as well as in Italy, France, Argentina, Greece, Japan and other countries.

Lenin's work "A Great Beginning" has been published 130 times in 50 languages in the USSR. The fundamental work by V.I. Lenin "The State and Revolution" has been printed 182 times in 46 languages, and "Left-Wing" Communism, "An Infantile Disorder"—140 times in 50 languages.

This brief enumeration of the printings of Lenin's works offers a graphic idea of the broadest circulation of the immortal works of our teacher and leader, of the victorious march of his ideas in all the countries of the world.

'I Obey But Do Not Fulfil'

THE officials who arrived in the train of the "conquistadores" to take over the administration of the broken Inca, Maya and Aztec empires, had strict instructions both from the Spanish King and the Holy Church regarding the manner of administering justice, land apportionment, trade and taxation in South and Central America.

On the whole, these instructions showed humane consideration for the local population, very unusual in that bigoted and ruthless age, and certainly not paralleled by the colonizing policy on the northern part of the American continent.

But the more specific the laws issued by the Council of the Indies became, the more they were ignored by the administrators who argued that the King and the Church did not understand the conditions prevailing across the Atlantic. They were determined to evade the instructions, and the formula for evasion became 'Obedezco, pero no cumpro' ('I obey but do not fulfil').

The consequence of this formula of evasion is Latin America as we know it now, four centuries later. The administrators helped the first Spanish colonists to parcel out the land amongst themselves, and to become the landlords and the caudillos who rule Latin America today. Everything else which followed in the next four centuries is somehow conditioned by the manner in which great feudal estates were established, and the Indians reduced to serfdom or driven into the barren mountainous regions. The landlords, and the class which dominated on the basis of their holdings, led the struggle for independence to get rid of the Spanish Crown, only to transfer power to a more efficient but amenable overlord, the United States.

POVERTY OF LATIN AMERICA

Today, millions of children die or grow up deformed from malnutrition, 200 million people live in chronic starvation, a continent is in a welter of poverty, ignorance and political anarchy, because a handful of men laid the basis for these conditions with a for-

mula for evading what were, for those days, enlightened laws.

The historical conditions of African colonization and independence are, of course, completely different. Today, a handful of men are determined to evade, not the instructions of an overseas monarch and church, but the will of the people to

A class must have property relations and an ideology, public and aggressive, if it is to make a bid for political power to function as a class at all. An Establishment does not claim to have an ideology, but only "values" which it claims, transcend all political aims.

It is the ex-colonial Establishment with its "values", and not any nascent class with its ideology, which influence most African states today in their passage from colonialism to a new form of society. Of course, the

by
H. M. BASNER

construct an economic and social system of which they do not approve. It is capitalism which they are determined to perpetuate, and it is socialist laws which they are determined to evade.

The struggle to get rid of outmoded colonial rulers has been won, but the search for an imperialist overlord who will protect and maintain the privileges of a ruling group in Africa, goes on.

Are they a class or a group? Do they rule as well as administer? The answers vary from state to state in Africa. In some states, neo-colonialism has taken sufficient hold to generate a nascent capitalist class which will only be dislodged by means of a class struggle. In some states they must be regarded as a group—an Establishment left behind by the departed colonialists, but able to continue its existence because the new society has not yet thrown up an Establishment of its own.

It is not the nascent capitalist class we are concerned with at the moment.

Establishment is seeking to become the capitalist class, and its "values" have a class basis, but being itself in the process of transition it can achieve protective coloration in any African society in a similar state. Whilst it cannot fulfil the functions of a class, it can seek to create the conditions where it can emerge as a class.

A NASCENT CLASS

Ghana, of course, is the classical African state in which neither colonialism nor neo-colonialism could generate a capitalist class. There were no white settlers, as in East and Southern Africa, to turn into local capitalists. The C.P.P. under Kwame Nkrumah, was on the scene too early for neo-colonialism to father an African capitalist class.

But the absence of white or Asian settlers in West Africa made the creation of a big and highly-privileged local Establishment all the more important for the colonialists.

In Nigeria, this Establish-

ment quickly became a nascent capitalist class. In Ghana, it became the prisoner of a one-party state committed to socialism. As the prisoner of socialism, the Establishment put up a great resistance, but eventually had to adopt the tactics of evasion—"I obey, but do not fulfil".

THE STRUGGLE

If it does not obey, it will be ground to pieces in the one-party state. If it fulfils, it will be buried under a socialist edifice. It, therefore, must obey with alacrity, but seek to obstruct and evade fulfilment with all the power at its command.

The Establishment, of course, does not embrace the whole civil service, the whole professional class or all the educated people in any country. It is, at the most, a group within a group.

Where the Establishment is as large and strategically placed as it is in Ghana, its powers of evasion can easily be mistaken for the political opposition of a nascent class. But it has no popular support and no proclaimed ideology, and one is left beating the air when fighting against it on the same lines as one conducts a class struggle.

The struggle is not to make the Establishment obey—which would be a political struggle; but to make it fulfil—which requires more patience, finesse, vigilance and analysis than one usually shows against a political opponent. It is in the administrative and educational fields that the main battles are fought, and the ability of the enemy to make protean changes is the main hazard.

There is no point at this stage in dotting the i's and crossing the t's. Every day brings a crisis in fulfilment which cannot be due only to dishonesty, incompetence or slackness. These defects are not shewn by the Establishment where it

is allowed to function purely in the private sector. What is needed mainly above all at the commence-

ment of the Seven Year Plan—is a mechanism for testing fulfilment at every stage. The motto of the old

Spanish administrators, 'Obedezco, pero no cumpro', cannot be allowed to shape the future of Ghana.

WANT

by
J. Romero

The Puerto Rican Poet.

What do you want from me, tell me
What do you want with me, again tell me
You brought me here to plant the fields
You brought me here to build the cities
You brought me here to fight the wars
Well the fields have been planted
The cities have been built
The wars, all the wars, have been won
What do you want from me, tell me,
What do you want from me
You accuse me of being not civil
And you denied me prayer in your church
You denied me education
What do you want from me, tell me,
What do you want from me
You can't even assimilate me in your distorted image
What do you want from me
Or, am I a necessary crucifixion
Or did I kill your Christ, tell me,
What do you want from me
I think it's better for you to forget me and let me go
For you don't seem to understand me in your selfmade woe



ELEGY FOR LENIN

For the salt and channel diggers
Of Latvia,
For the steel and iron workers
Of Byelorussia,
For the hair and sisal cutters
Of Estonia,
For the fruit and cotton pickers
Of Kazakhstan,
For the meat and lumber cutters
Of the Ukraine,
For the pot and garden makers
Of Tajikistan,
For the stone and costume cutters
Of Georgia,
For the fish and tiger hunters
Of Uzbekistan,
For the time and cattle keepers
Of Russia,
For the hat and carpet weavers
Of Azerbaijan,
For the coal and diamond miners
Of Lithuania,
For the tale and basket weavers
Of Kirghizia,
For the boat and metro builders
Of Armenia,
For the egg and hammer sellers
Of Turkmenia,
For the bridge and machine builders
Of Moldavia,
The Red Star of the Soviet Union
Shines everywhere at everytime!
Lenin,
You breathed—and still...
Live in the hills that hum your hymn;
Harmony to Humanity
Brotherhood among brothers.
Lenin,
You breathed—and still...
Live in the words your lips uttered,
And which time has now chiselled out
Upon the marble of man's mind.
Lenin,
You breathed—and still...
Live in the Sickle and Hammer,
Changing the course of river raw,
And filling the barn with good grain.
Lenin,
You breathed—and still...
Live in the great concrete ideal
Which is the light-house of their dreams,
And the incentive to their labours.
Lenin,
You breathed—and still...
Live in the tough hands and shoulders
Of millions of your motherland,
Where too, sun and snow rise and fall.
Lenin,
You breathed—and still...
Live in the voice of the first bird
Which awakens all your village
To celebrate the fresh Red dawn.
Lenin,

You breathed—and still...
Live in those unfading moments,
When, in the face of unfeeling fate,
You did make a man of yourself.
Lenin,
You breathed—and still...
Live in the majestic mountains,
That in their gigantic muteness,
Moulded forth your mighty monument.
Lenin,
You breathed—and still...
Live in vast fertile farmlands
That, under tractors, still succumb
And, to harvesters, full yield.
Lenin,
You breathed—and still...
Live in the exhausted saltless tears
Of all wronged, relentless toilers
Striving for the free open air.
Lenin,
You breathed—and still...
Live in the ever-bendable
But unbreakable sweeping broom
That, unlike broomstick, shows your
might.
Lenin,
You breathed—and still...
Live in the growing generations
Journeying in your footprints fast,
Through today towards tomorrow.
Lenin,
You breathed—and still...
Live in your deep-pounding pebble,
And distant wringing ripples
Set in motion in the first pond.
Lenin,
You breathed—and still...
Live in the blood and breath of those
Who raise fists in the cause of peace,
And those who fall that man may rise.
Lenin,
You breathed—and still...
Live in the fat, fulsome forests
That hold up to us everywhere,
Firewood, fruit and venison.
Lenin,
Live in your unique name: LENIN.
You breathed—and still...
You were born, and after yourself,
You were given the name: LENIN.
Lenin,
You breathed—and still...
Live in the countless tireless tongues
That are chanting and narrating
Your poems, your songs, and your legends.
Lenin,
You breathed—and still...
Live in the grave that hears our oaths,
A grave we should have dug with hands
Grave of dewy evergreen wreaths.
by JOHN OKAI
(Ghana)

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Salvation Plan of the Tories

THE proposal of the British Prime Minister Sir Alec Douglas-Home to convene a Commonwealth Prime Minister's Conference in July has aroused speculation in all countries concerned.

by
A Special Correspondent

Although no official statement has been issued yet, several British newspapers have assumed that the proposed July meeting was a foregone conclusion. In fact they went on further to examine the sort of issues which may be put on the agenda at such a meeting.

"The Daily Telegraph" which is regarded as the mouthpiece of the Conservative Party led by Sir Alec Douglas-Home, considered the Southern Rhodesia issue at length in its April 14th edition, paying great attention to how the African leaders would behave over this issue.

The implications and ramifications of this proposed July Conference of Commonwealth Leaders might be very serious. Before going on to examine their significance, it must be said that in the first place it is really not certain that such a meeting would take place in July. Indeed there are many reasons why it should not take place at that time at all.

In recent months the Conservative Government of Sir Alec Douglas-Home have experienced many election shocks. All the indications are in fact that the Conservative Party would lose the next General Elections. In fact such has been the swing of British public opinion against Home and the Tory Party that the British premier is apparently now scared to even agree to by-elections being held to fill the many vacant seats in the present Parliament. Obviously, Sir Alec Douglas-Home thinks it would be bad for Conservative Party supporters' morale to hear of more Tory Party losses. It is also no secret that Home agreed to holding the General Elections in October this year, only after

(a) constitutionally, he was obliged to; and
(b) he had been under the pressure from within the British Cabinet as hinted by "Daily Express" on April 6th 1964. While Home appears to dodge and postpone the Parliamentary by-elections, he was quite unable to hold back the local government elections. Thus last week, the local councils held their election. The results were again strikingly unpleasant for the Tories; because there was an eight per cent swing against them.

LABOUR PARTY IN FAVOUR

According to the Polls experts, on the local council elections showing, the Labour Party should win the next General Elections with a big and effective majority. If the polls experts are right and really nothing so far has proved them wrong, many of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers must surely be reluctant to attend meetings and hold talks with a Prime Minister whose political future is as certain as the English weather. He is almost certain to be in opposition in only three months after the proposed July meeting. This is a fact of which the British Prime Minister is no doubt aware.

If the reports from London are true, the question arises, why has Sir Alec Douglas-Home proposed this meeting of Commonwealth Leaders in July which is practically on the eve of General Elections?

The British Prime Minister has said on many occasions that he regards the interests of the Tory Party as even paramount to the interests of his country. It was pointed out earlier that

the British Premier took quite sometime to announce the date for the next elections in Britain. During this period of "hesitancy"—he was asked in a television interview on 23rd February 1964 about the timing of the next elections—and he replied—

"I shall decide it when I think it is in the interests of my Party."

In other words, he decided on an autumn election because he felt it would be in the interests of the Conservative Party.

Obviously, if the Commonwealth Leaders meet in London in July, three months before the General elections, their deliberations and decisions are bound to have considerable effect on the election. After all the entire British economy is a network covering the whole of the Commonwealth. Thus any decision which would affect the financial interests of certain sections of the British community, is bound to have a relative effect on the General elections. Since Douglas-Home cannot be expected to take steps which would harm the election chances of his party, the party of British Finance Capital, it follows that if a meeting of Commonwealth Leaders is held in July, he would try to use the conference first of all to improve the election chances of the Conservative Party.

ECONOMIC DOMINATION

During their twelve-year rule the Tories cannot be said to have seriously considered the interests of the African people. On the contrary, through their machinations they have technically concealed formal independence to several African territories, taking great care to maintain their economic domination. Furthermore, the African people have not forgotten the mass slaughter of their brothers in Kenya, the shootings of Africans in the Rhodesias, and the arrests, detention and banishment of African Trade Unionists like Fred Kubai, all occurring under Tory rule.

Sir Alec Douglas-Home must be aware that he cannot count on the African Commonwealth Leaders to boost the election chances of his party.

Along with the reports about the July meeting goes the suggestion that perhaps it is being called to discuss the Southern Rhodesia issue. If this is so, what exactly is there to discuss about Southern Rhodesia? The whole question has been considered at every level and on numerous occasions at the United Nations. In the Security Council Britain had to resort to the veto to stop a legitimate attempt by the African States to prevent the transfer of arms and ammunition to the White Minority Government of the territory. After years of denial that she had the power, the British imperialists have now announced that they have a plan which would bring African majority rule in Southern Rhodesia within five years.

The white minority have made it clear that they will oppose any attempt to introduce African majority rule. In fact there are all

kinds of suggestions that they got rid of Winston Field as Premier of Southern Rhodesia because he was reluctant to declare Southern Rhodesia unilaterally independent. They put in charge Mr. Iain Smith who does not seem to have much understanding and patience for the British plan on independence "by stages". It must be apparent from the numerous resolutions sponsored in the United Nations General Assembly that the Independent African States are united over this question of Southern Rhodesia. And would indeed insist on nothing short of full independence under African majority rule immediately. Those belonging to the Commonwealth need not be convened just to repeat it.

In the light of the unanimity showed by the Independent African States over Southern Rhodesia, it is difficult to share the British Conservative press' optimism that the African Leaders in July will agree to the ridiculous "Five Year Plan" as expressed by R. H. Steed in the "Daily Telegraph" of April 14 in a following way:

"The Commonwealth countries, African and others, ... with the possible exception of Ghana ... will try hard for a compromise over Southern Rhodesia."

It is significant that the Labour Party leadership has so far remained silent over this Southern Rhodesia issue. It is a fact in British constitutional practice that subsequent British Governments do not abrogate Acts of Parliament or revoke Orders in Council establishing the independence of quasi-independent of the British Colonies. Thus if the Tories grant independence to the white minority racist Government of Southern Rhodesia, the Labour Party which may come into power after the October elections would be bound by such a decision. If the "Five-Year Plan" of constitutional change is however imposed on Southern Rho-

desia, the Labour Party could alter it, either in whole or in part. At any rate what is Harold Wilson waiting for before coming out openly as a "true socialist" on the side of immediate decolonisation of Africa? His recent statement by which he opposed an economic blockade against the Verwoerd regime on the grounds "it would be an act of aggression" throws light on his sincerity as a socialist.

As we go to press, the British Chancellor of the Exchequer is presenting to

the British Parliament the Tory Government's financial arrangements up until the election. In February however, the British Board of Trade in its monthly publication of trade figures revealed that under Douglas-Home's direction Britain was facing a balance of payment crisis. It is a fact that the last British General election was won principally by the false image of the affluent society for which the Conservatives claimed the merit.

On the Board of Trade's figures, there is little chance

of the present economic boom in Britain to continuing. Even if the British Chancellor of the Exchequer makes many concessions (e.g. Tax reliefs) in the hope of winning more votes, the possibility of a Conservative Party victory is still very remote. All the data available show that Labour Party victory is assured.

It was pointed out earlier that the July meeting was being convened to secure votes for the Tories in the October elections. It is also possible that, they have

seen the 'writing on the wall' as regards the elections and want to assemble the Commonwealth Leaders, in the hope that they will assist them in drawing up their "last testament"? In other words do the Tories want the African Leaders to help them draw up a plan for securing and saving the vast financial interests of the Tory Party in the Commonwealth? If this is their Salvation Plan, then it will be very foolish on their part to believe that the African Leaders would have anything to do with it.

THE ULTIMATE INVENTION

Now comes the time to tell I think
About that famous missing link,
Although its not yet general news
The thing was found, it really was.

Found by an ardent methodist,
Just lately turned archaeologist,
Just so that he could quick conceal
What others laboured to reveal.

And out in blistering, blazing sands,
He sifted aeons through his hands,
One day when digging out alone,
His spade came clanging down on bone.

Then there was but one solution
To hide this proof of evolution
The other men he would deceive,
All for Adam, all for Eve.

So off he ran with ostrich stride,
And sailed home by the evening tide,
But priceless aura of that head,
Swam before him, spread and spread,
Till fusillade of communists,
Raked through that archaeologist,
And so he died defending God,
And did not stop to think it odd.

The victors mapped their five-year plan
"How Russia first invented Man"
Found the skull to make quite sure all
Thought that it was truly Ural.
Now everything that man invents
Is Russia's, here's the evidence,
All Europe hears the news today,

But we shall have the final say,
For what Olympic heights we trod
The day that we invented God.

by Margaret West

THE SONG OF THE MARXIST

I sing of a Universe of motion,
of beginnings and of ends,
of the soft infant and the aging mother,
of the father proceeding to an old man,
and the relaxation coming in the twilight,
where having done is of account.
I sing birth by chance,
of continuity product of fragments
broken yet always continuation,
broken yet never broken.
I tell how all enters into being
into the flux of being within the changes
giving much to being,
then ceases.
Subordinate to the end,
creating beginnings,
subordinate to beginnings of creativity
yet looking to the end,
such is my song.

by Kevin James Kewell

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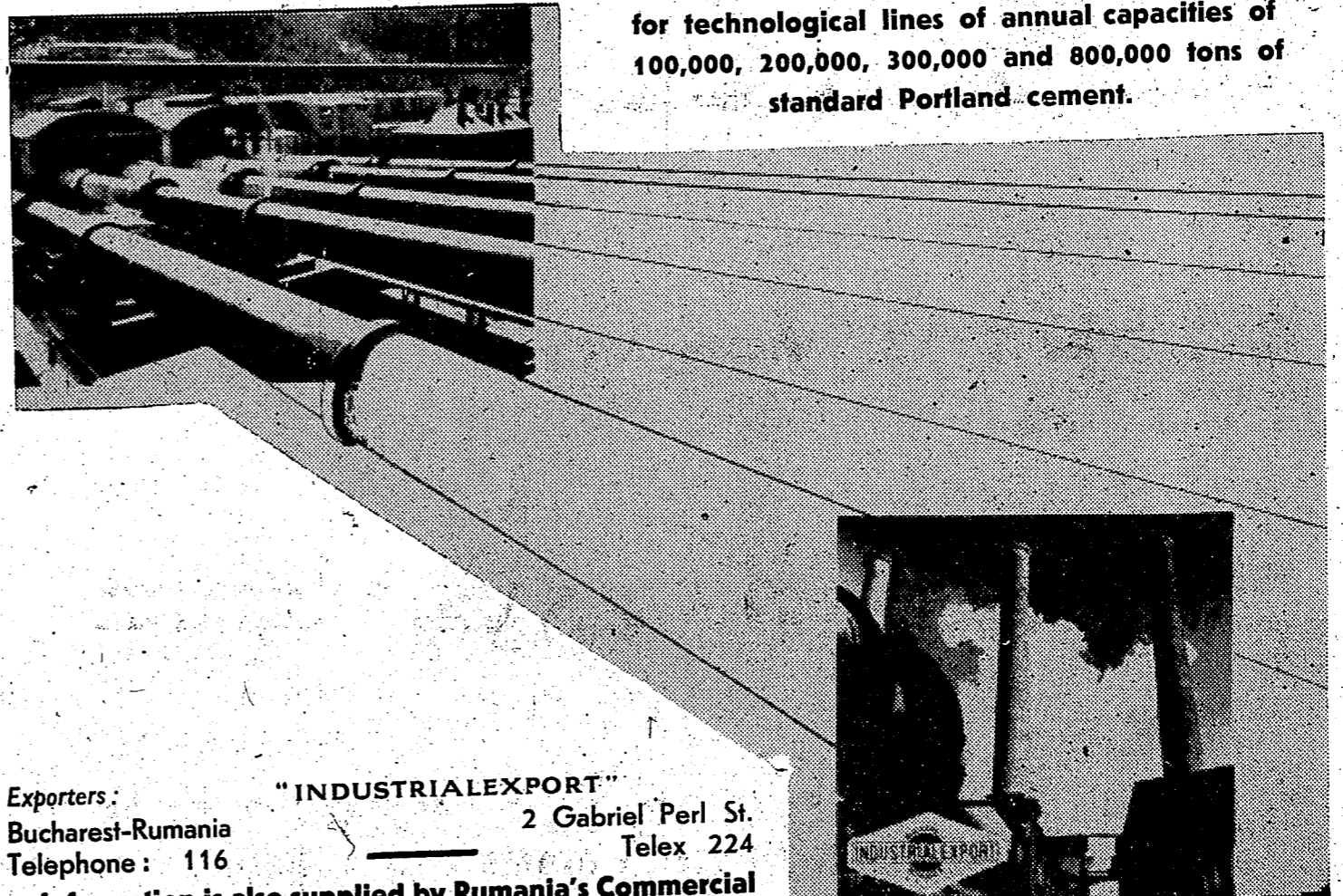
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VLADIMIR ILYICH LENIN

Continued from page 1

volutionary Marxist Party in Russia. And Lenin is justly regarded as the organizer and founder of this party.

Serious disagreements were revealed at the Second Congress between the consistent Marxists, who rallied around Lenin, and the opportunist wing of the Congress. The former fought for a monolithic and militant party, closely connected with the mass working-class movement; the latter stood for a sort of diffused party and opposed the adoption of a revolutionary programme by the Party. Lenin's supporters winning a majority of votes during the election to the Party's leading bodies began to be called Bolsheviks and their opponents—the Party's opportunist wing—Mensheviks.

When the first Russian bourgeois democratic revolution (1905-1907) broke out, Lenin was still in emigration. Being in close touch with the working-class movement in Russia, he reacted promptly to all the events, assessing them and writing numerous articles for the Party Press. Lenin guided all the activities of the Party towards developing the revolution, defined the essence and peculiar features as well as the tasks confronting the Party in this revolution.

In November 1905 Lenin returned to Russia and plunged into the work of further developing revolutionary activities, he headed the Central Committee and the St. Petersburg Committee of Bolsheviks, addressed numerous meetings and conferences and took direct part in organizing the armed insurrec-

tion. The December armed insurrection in Moscow was suppressed by the tsarist government, and insurrections in a number of other cities suffered the same fate. Thus the first Russian revolution sustained defeat.

However, the proletariat had struck the first blow at the tsarist autocracy. The revolution made it clear to the working people that it was not enough to undermine the tsarist regime; it was necessary to uproot and destroy it, and to set up in its place the power of the working people. Towards this goal, Lenin now led the Party and the working class.

In April 1906 Lenin arrived in Stockholm to attend the Fourth Congress of the Party held at premises which the Swedish Social-Democrats placed at the disposal of the Russian delegates. It was planned to hold the Fifth Congress of the Party in Sweden, too. However, the government of Sweden (as well as that of Denmark and Belgium) refused to allow the Congress of the Russian Social-Democrats to meet on its territory, and it was held in London.

YEARS OF STRENUOUS WORK

After the defeat of the 1905 Revolution, the tsarist spies hunted high and low for Lenin. At first he was in hiding in Finland, but in December 1907, at a great risk to his life, covering part of the way on foot across the ice of the Gulf of Bothnia, Lenin reached Stockholm, and from there went on to Geneva. This was the beginning of Lenin's second period of emigration which

lasted over nine years—until April 1917, when the bourgeois—democratic revolution was victorious in Russia.

The years of his second period of emigration were spent in strenuous work. All of Lenin's time was taken up with such activities as the preservation and strengthening of the illegal party, summing up the experience of the first Russian revolution, safeguarding the revolutionary traditions at a time of dark reaction, defending the theoretical

revolutionary emigrants to travel to Russia through their territories. It was then that a plan arose among the Russian emigrants to return to their homeland via Germany by means of an exchange of German war prisoners for Russian political exiles.

Seeing no other way out, Lenin set about with his usual energy to carry out this plan. Thus on April 9 (March 27, Old Style), 1917, Lenin and Krupskaya, along with thirty-two other emigrants left Swit-

systems can be in the interest of the working people of all lands and of all progressive mankind."

Under the leadership of Lenin and the Bolshevik Party the Soviet people emerged victorious from the Civil War imposed on them by the interventionists and counter-revolutionaries. The young Soviet Republic had won its right to existence and received the possibility to begin peaceful, socialist construction.

Lenin compared the situation in Russia after the

worked with great avidity although the doctors forbade him to do so saying he was suffering from acute fatigue. Since 1918, after the Government moved from Petrograd to Moscow, Lenin lived in a modest apartment in the Kremlin, a great part of which was taken up by his library.

Lenin's private library contained 8,449 books many of which bear the markings of his hand. They are books on Marxism, philosophy, sociology, psychology, history, economics, state and law, natural sciences. There is much fiction, too, in Russian and other languages (Lenin had a good command of German, French and English and could understand a number of other European languages, among them Swedish). Some of the books have interesting autographs. There is a copy of "Back to Methuselah" sent to Lenin by Bernard Shaw with the inscription: "To Nikolai Lenin, the only European ruler who is displaying the ability, character and knowledge proper to his responsible position. From Bernard Shaw, 16th June, 1921."

A GENUINE THEORETICIAN

Lenin was a genuine theoretician and the continuer of the teachings of Marx and Engels. In his works Lenin developed, concretized and enriched Marxism. Lenin fought against deviations from the revolutionary essence of Marxism, against revisionism and reformism. At the same time to him Marxism was an ever living teaching recognizing no stereotypes and dogmas, no dry, set formulas divorced from life. Lenin constantly reiterated that Marxism was not a dogma but a guide to action.

The exceptional strain of his work affected Lenin's health which had already been undermined by long years of emigration and the wounds he received (inflicted by the counter-revolutionaries in 1918). Beginning with the winter of 1921, Lenin was compelled frequently to stay away

from his work, and in December 1922 his condition became so grave that the doctors prescribed a complete rest. However, at the least sign of recuperation Lenin would dictate articles and letters in which he mapped out the roads of the development of a socialist society and which to this day are of the greatest significance.

On January 21, 1924 Lenin died. The doctors certifying his death stated that his main disease was acute form of sclerosis of the brain caused by mental overstrain. The immediate cause of his death was a haemorrhage of the brain.

On the next day after Lenin's death a statement was issued by the Central Committee of the Communist Party addressed to the Party and to all working people. "Never since Marx," it said, "has the great proletarian movement for emancipation produced such a titanic figure as our late leader, teacher and friend. Lenin possessed all the truly great and heroic virtues of the proletariat—a fearless mind, an iron, inflexible and indomitable will which surmounts all obstacles, a holy and moral hatred of slavery and tyranny, revolutionary ardour which moves mountains, boundless faith in the creative powers of the masses and vast organizing talent..."

On January 27, 1924 the coffin with Lenin's remains was placed in a specially erected mausoleum in the Red Square in Moscow. On the day of the funeral workers all over the world observed five minutes' silence. Road and railway traffic came to a standstill and factories and plants stopped work.

The people of Russia were stricken with grief. But they could look with confidence to the future for they had the Communist Party founded and steered by Lenin. Under the leadership of that Party the peoples of the USSR have built socialism and, backed by their achievements in all spheres of life, are successfully carrying into life Lenin's teachings and building a communist society.



Lenin and the workers in 1917

principles of Marxism against revision, educating the working-class in a revolutionary spirit and consolidating the ties with the masses.

Lenin corresponded with his sisters, writing often to his dearly loved mother. In 1910 a meeting between Lenin and his mother took place in Stockholm. To see her son Maria Alexandrovna, at the age of seventy-five, undertook the trying journey abroad. It was their last meeting. Maria Alexandrovna Ulyanova died in 1916.

In 1910 there began a new upsurge of the working-class movement in Russia. In those years the Bolshevik Party under the leadership of Lenin carried on a consistent struggle for rallying and organizing the working-class and for unity in the Party ranks.

THE NEW THEORY

When the first world war broke out Lenin was in Poronino. He was arrested on an absurd charge of espionage, but was soon released. Lenin, Krupskaya, and her mother who accompanied them throughout their years of wanderings, again settled in Switzerland. This period is marked by Lenin's assiduous and fruitful work in the field of theory. He had then worked out the new theory of the possibility of socialism's victory first in a few or even in one single country.

Lenin worked out the theory and tactics of the proletariat on questions of war, peace and revolution, the national and national-colonial questions, wrote works on the dictatorship of the proletariat and the different forms of the transition of separate countries from capitalism to socialism.

In February 1917, the autocracy was overthrown in Russia. Lenin strained to return to Russia and take part directly in the revolutionary events. However, knowing the Bolsheviks to be implacable opponents of the imperialist war, Great Britain and France would not grant permission to

zerland. After passing through Germany, the Russian political exiles arrived in Sassnitz and crossed over to Trelleborg on a Swedish boat. From here they travelled on by rail to Stockholm where they were met by Swedish Left-wing Socialists and spent a day there.

LENIN—A MAN OF GREAT CHARM

At last Lenin found himself once again on his native soil. Lenin's arrival in Russia was of enormous importance for the revolution and for the Bolshevik Party. Lenin with his titanic mind, indomitable will and organizing talent led the people to their goal—the proletarian revolution. Under his leadership the world's first socialist revolution was made in Russia by the workers and the peasants.

Lenin became the first Soviet premier. As the head of the new state he rallied the Soviet people's efforts for the building of socialism. Lenin's genius as statesman was revealed with striking force. Lenin had the deepest confidence in the people and the people's creative powers, was closely connected with the people and enjoyed the people's boundless faith, affection and support. The workers and peasants lovingly called Lenin "Our Ilyich!"

Lenin was a man of great personal charm. He was extremely modest, unassuming and thoughtful of his comrades. He loved people. He was a person of utmost integrity deeply convinced of the righteousness of the cause to which he devoted his whole life.

Lenin's activities were extremely diverse. He concerned himself with every aspect of the life of the young Soviet republic.

Under Lenin's leadership the Soviet Government began a struggle for the termination of the war. In the course of this struggle Lenin formulated the guiding principles of Soviet foreign policy. He said, "the pursuit of the principle of peaceful co-existence of states with different social

war with the state of a person beaten within an inch of his life. It was necessary to put an end to hunger, cold, economic collapse and epidemics which brought untold sufferings to the people. Lenin set to work with amazing energy. Under his leadership every measure was taken to restore the land's devastated industry and agriculture and bring the bloom of culture to age-old illiterate and backward Russia. Lenin outlined a plan for the building of socialism in Russia, its integral parts being industrialization i.e. the development of a powerful industry and the electrification of the country, reconstruction of agriculture on socialist lines and the cultural revolution. The first steps in putting this plan into life were taken by the Soviet people in Lenin's lifetime.

INTEREST IN HIS PEOPLES' WELFARE

The needs of the people were of the deepest concern to Lenin. And to the people Lenin was a person dear and close for whom they showed the greatest solicitude.

Out of the hosts of examples which speak of this solicitude, the following may be cited. Early in 1919, Ivanov, a peasant from the Vladimir Gubernia, was received by Lenin. On returning home, in a report of his visit at a meeting of the Volost Executive Committee he mentioned that Lenin worked in a room which was poorly heated. The Executive Committee adopted a resolution "to send to Comrade Lenin a carload of firewood and if necessary have our smith install an iron stove for him."

Lenin steered the course of the economic and cultural rebuilding of the land. And yet he found time to continue his theoretical research. As a scientific scholar Lenin produced copious works of lasting theoretical value. (The latest and fifth edition of his works numbers fifty-five volumes.) He read and

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In view of the heavy demand for application forms and the fact that many forms which have been collected are still outstanding it has been decided to extend the closing date for the submission of application forms to the 9th of May, 1964.

All interested persons are hereby informed that no application will be considered for entry into the 1964/65 academic year.

The Entrance Examination will be held on Monday the 25th of May 1964 at the following centres:—

1. Winneba — All applicants from Greater Accra, Volta and Eastern Regions
2. Kumasi — All applicants from Ashanti and Brong Ahafo Regions
3. Tamale — All applicants from Upper and Northern Regions
4. Takoradi — All applicants from Central and Western Regions.

The exact places in these centres and the time table for the Entrance Examination will be announced later. Candidates are advised to look up the daily papers or to consult their District Commissioners.

The Entrance Examination will be conducted in a general paper made up of three parts. Candidates will be expected to show proficiency in Nkrumaism and current Affairs.