



### **IN PRAISE OF NKRUMAH**

ALTHOUGH IT MAY seem like a relief for these disgruntled elements in Ghana who claim to have seized power there, but let me ask the question: Can it be said that these hostile pseudo-leaders of Ghana who now claim to be the panacea of the freed people of Ghana are yet to put 'already good' things aright? Let me answer it. No and never, it can only be said that these imperialist cliques in Ghana are digging a grave in which to bury themselves. They should realize also that imperialism knows no compromise and that they are only setting the hand of the clock back, not only for the people of Ghana but also for all freedom fighters and progressive elements of Africa.

Every right thinking African, especially the African leaders, should now be able to realize more than before that neo-colonialism is nothing but imperialism in retreat. Dr. Nkrumah himself has said a number of times that 'neo-colonialism is now being applied to the vastly more numerous countries which have ceased to be colonies but are still tied by a thousand and one strands to the imperialist states economically'. Thus neo-colonialism is the imperialist bloc's answer to the deepening and penetrating force of socialism on the peoples of the whole world who are not prepared to go through all the experiences of capitalism before getting the good life.

Should the bellicose imperialist maniacs venture, regardless of anything, to unleash a war, imperialism would certainly doom itself to

destruction, for the peoples would no longer tolerate a system that brings them so much suffering and exacts so many sacrifices.

It has become a law that all imperialist powers concentrate their neo-colonialist efforts where the national struggle for liberation and the process of the imperialist colonial system's decay reach their high point. Currently this high point is in Africa. To examine these facts, right from the time Dr. Nkrumah showed the light of freedom for the peoples of Africa to follow in 1957, he began to put his thought and ideas into real action. He has several times refuted imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism in their various shades and forms. During recent years, as we all know, the imperialists have made a number of attempts to start a new war and test the strength of the socialist system in Africa. For the past five years or so several attempts on Osagyefo Dr. Nkrumah's life were made and on each occasion the neo-colonialists' nefarious plans proved abortive. Again, imperialism and its closest allies have repeatedly resorted to brutal force, have rattled the sabre. Although on each occasion the national liberation forces of Africa of which Dr. Nkrumah is one of the foremost champions, together with the efforts of other socialist countries, have checked the aggressors in good time.

Of particular and fundamental importance was one of such humanitarian and patriotic actions. Dr. Nkrumah undertook to find solution and to end the U.S. aggressive war against the democratic people of Vietnam, when some shallow minded soldiers backed by the imperialists cowardly took over control of Ghana.

Why did the take-over in Ghana happen, and why should it be at the time Dr. Nkrumah was out of the country? The answer is quite simple and plain. It happened because for some years past the neo-colonialists and their imperialist masters have attempted to assassinate Osagyefo more than five times and it was all a total failure for them. No sooner they discovered that Dr. Nkrumah was away for that great peace-mission, to Vietnam, China and Moscow, it was then and only then that they were able to score their shameful and an undefended goal.

In his book *Africa Must Unite* Dr. Nkrumah reminds us of the imperialists' adventurism in our continent and reiterates that, 'as the nationalist struggle deepens in the colonial territories and independence appears on the horizon, the imperialist powers, fishing in the muddy waters of communalism, tribalism and sectional interests, endeavour to create fissions in the national front, in order to achieve fragmentation'. Thus, the political situations in Africa today and that of Ghana in particular, should confront every serious African nationalist, and require

not only deep consideration but serious and decisive mass action as well.

Moreover, it is obvious that whether these questions are viewed and handled correctly or not has a close bearing on the success or failure of the O.A.U. cause and the destiny of humanity and Africans in general. Our political independence will be meaningless if we fail to adhere to the ideals of Nkrumaism. Finally, without the ideas of Nkrumaism Africa as a whole shall fall prey to imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism.

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### **INDEPENDENCE FOR LESOTHO**

THOUGH VERY FAR from being a Communist, I should like to congratulate you on your excellent editorial note on 'Independence for Lesotho'. The only fault is an unfortunate misprint on a crucial point. The B.N.P. government gained only 41.6 per cent of the votes cast in 1965, whilst the combined opposition (B.C.P. and M.F.P.) gained 56 per cent. (The remainder went to other candidates.) These figures are extremely important and underline the truths to which you draw attention in your commentary. In case any hasty reader has been misled, perhaps you would make the correction in your next issue.

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● Our reader is correct and we apologize for the misprint. The correct figures were:

Basutoland National Party (B.N.P.):	41.63 % of votes—31 seats
Basutoland Congress Party (B.C.P.):	39.66 % of votes—25 seats
Marematlou Freedom Party (M.F.P.):	16.49 % of votes— 4 seats

Our article should thus have read:

'At the last elections the B.N.P. polled only 41.63 % of the votes cast. The B.N.P. and M.F.P. polled 56.15 % of the votes. Thus the B.N.P. owed its slender majority (two seats in a National Assembly of sixty) entirely to the split between the two patriotic parties, a tragic division which has now, perforce, been healed.'

**NEGROES AND THE U.S.A.** In our Number 24, we published two articles dealing with the position and struggles of the Negro people in

the United States of America, and promised to follow these differing views with an examination of the new programme of the Communist Party of the U.S.A., which was then in draft and was to be discussed at the recent party Congress. That Congress has been held, but the portions of the programme which we had wished to discuss in detail were not adopted, but were referred back to the National Committee for further debate. Under the circumstances, no good purpose seems served by an article on the subject. But we will certainly deal with the programme when it reaches its final and issued form.