

his life to getting rid of those who had killed his brother. So Vladimir ^{Illyich Ulianov} ~~Ullius~~ ~~Ullinov~~(?) became active in revolutionary movements and eventually had to leave Russia and live in other countries writing for revolutionary magazines he adopted the penn name of Lenin.

Lenin took Marx's theories as a theoretic basis but the great thing to which he devoted his life was working out a system of control. Very, very cleverly worked out. A system whereby a small group could get complete control over much larger groups. This theory he had many years to work out very carefully. He was wrong in one place in his theory, of Marx's theory. They expected that in an industrial country the exploited workers would turn against their employers and establish communism. But actually his opportunity came in an agricultural country where there was as yet comparatively little industry.

Russia was, having endured at least forat least the previous two centuries, control by an inept and inefficient beauracracy of the Czar, the Russians had fought to the death against Germany in World War I, and thousands of their soliders had died and the nation was greatly weakened. The group in Russia raised for revolution and determined to establish a democracy. In May of 1917 this group got control. They declared that they should elect an assembly to write a democratic constitution for the country and this constitution was prepared== this constitutional committee was prepared and representatives from all over Russia were summoned to meet together on a certain day.

When that day came, Lenin with his small group of devoted followers and others whom they had won to their support seized the place where the constitutional meeting was to be held, dismissed the assembly and declared themselves in complete ~~chag~~ charge, in November of 1917. After that there came fighting all over the country, but the country was disordered disorganized, bled white by the effects of the war and the little group managed after many months of fighting to get control. Then Lenin introduced his principles. His principles by which he was able to get rid of anyone who posed a threat against him. First all the representatives of the old regime; then everyone who possessed any property that amounted to anything in the country; then revolutionary leaders who were not ready to submit absolutely to his control. With his clever plans for control which he had worked out so skillfully he was able to get things rather well organized.

Herbert Hoover was at that time in the country taking American relief and they said ~~sent~~ thousands and thousands of those who would have died had their lives saved because of the food and help that was given from America at Herbert Hoover's direction. Lenin was careful to keep all mention of American or of Hoover off the packages, and the people were given to understand that the communists were furnishing them this material.

Lenin found that the plans of Marx would not work in a disorganized country as Russia was then. So he introduced what he called the new economic policy. According to the new economic policy, individuals were permitted in a small way to practice individual enterprise. Soon the economic condition of the country was turned around. Quite a number of individuals had gotten ahead in life, but the nation from starvation was turned into a situation where people were able to get along fairly well. After Lenin's death in 1924 the new regime did away with his new economic policy. All those who had made money through it were either killed or driven out of the country. Everything was put back under state control.