

# Proletarian Era

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## LONG LIVE NOVEMBER REVOLUTION

V. I. LENIN

### Safeguard the Essence of November Revolution and Continue it Successfully



... The forms of bourgeois states are extremely varied, but their essence is the same: all these states, whatever their form, in the final analysis are inevitably the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. The transition from capitalism to Communism certainly cannot but yield a tremendous abundance and variety of political forms, but the essence will inevitably be the same: the dictatorship of the proletariat. ...

... Simultaneously with an immense expansion of democracy,

which for the first time becomes democracy for the poor, democracy for the people, and not democracy for the moneybags, the dictatorship of the proletariat imposes a series of

*Some excerpts from Lenin's works penned after the Great November Revolution are reprinted here. Although he did not live long after the Revolution, the excerpts bear the stamp of Lenin's genius and reflect his deep understanding about how to safeguard the revolution and continue it successfully. These embody some of Lenin's teachings which are invaluable to the communists all over the world, especially in view of the present setback in the movement.*

restrictions on the freedom of the oppressors, the exploiters, the capitalists. We must suppress them in order to free humanity from wage slavery ... Democracy for the vast

majority of the people, and suppression by force, i.e., exclusion from democracy, of the exploiters and oppressors of the people — this is the change democracy undergoes

during the transition from capitalism to Communism...

... This historical truth is that in every profound revolution, a prolonged, stubborn and desperate

resistance of the exploiters, who for a number of years retain important political advantages over the exploited, is the rule. ... The

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### 84TH ANNIVERSARY

## CALL OF NOVEMBER REVOLUTION

Eighty fourth November Revolution day is at door. To the working people of the world, the day shines as the symbol of hope, determination and struggle for socialism. It was the day on which the working people of Soviet Russia freed themselves from the shackles of capitalism and reaction led by the great leader of the proletariat Comrade Lenin. It was also the day which acted as the source of inspiration to the Chinese people to accomplish their revolution under the leadership of the great proletarian leader Comrade Mao Zedong, to the vast masses of colonial and semi-colonial countries of the different parts of the world to wage and intensify their freedom struggles. The day thus bears the everlasting significance in human history in proving the invincibility of Marxism-Leninism based on the philosophical foundation of dialectical materialism, the most comprehensive science of all sciences. Marxism-Leninism could thus unveil the truth how the history of civilization stood upon class-struggle. It also pointed out how the course of history lay ahead for the proletariat to lead and advance class struggle further, overthrow capitalism and establish socialism to pave way for emancipation of man from all sorts of exploitation by man and from the helplessness against vagaries of nature.

Revolutionaries do not fight shy of reality. They thus note with serious concern that though the last century saw November Revolution, later it also witnessed the rise of

modern revisionism with Khrushchev followed by others, and finally ended tragically with counter-revolution of restoration of capitalism in the same soil of USSR

as also of other socialist countries and brought collapse to the socialist camp. At that time the capitalist-imperialist camp headed by the US imperialism, their propagandists and revisionist lackeys gleefully announced the end of the dream of socialism in this new world. The era of 'cold war' belonged to the bygone days — they clamoured — the new world was 'unipolar' with only one system of capitalism-imperialism to exist and rule. Hence there would be no possibility of war. There would be a new prospect for mankind with no poverty looming large before it. With the market economy unbridled, there would be prosperity only. Freedom would be freed from fetters of dictatorship. And so on and so forth. The hue and cry impressed some; it confused a lot more others, even amongst the ranks of oppressed people.

But the wind has turned in just over a decade. This year, November

Revolution is going to be observed in a situation when experience of hard reality has shaken up many to ponder again over the significance of this great day of human history, to yearn for grasping the essence of this day that once led man to scale what was thought impossible.

What do they find today? Devastating instances of Somalia, Iraq, Yugoslavia- Kosovo and others stare in their face. Were not these brute wars imposed on weaker nations, by powerful imperialists, of course headed by the US imperialists, simply on the plea that the former did not agree to toe with what the aggressors had demanded? And the latest was the pounding of Afghanistan, already ruined in civil war, plotted, funded and fomented by the US imperialists themselves. Leave aside the 'misfire' of Smart or Stealth bombs or wiping out of entire village, the Afghan War of the US-

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## Even if the Soviet power were to be crushed by world imperialism, Bolshevik tactics would have assisted the growth of the invincible world revolution

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transition from capitalism to Communism represents an entire historical epoch. Until this epoch has terminated, the exploiters inevitably cherish the hope of restoration, and this *hope* is converted into *attempts* at restoration. And after their first serious defeat, the overthrown exploiters — who had not expected their overthrow, never believed it possible, never conceded the thought of it — throw themselves with energy grown tenfold, with furious passion and hatred grown a hundredfold, into the battle for the recovery of the “paradise”, of which they have been deprived...

...If any Marxist, or any person indeed who is familiar with modern science in general, were asked whether it was probable that the transition of the various capitalist countries to the dictatorship of the proletariat would be even, harmonious and proportionate, his answer would undoubtedly be: “No.” There never has been and never can be such a thing as evenness, or harmoniousness, or proportion in the capitalist world. Each country developed with particular salience, now one, now another aspect or feature or body of characteristics of capitalism and the working-class movement. The process of development was uneven....

...I have had occasion more than once to say that, compared with the advanced countries, it was easier for the Russians to *begin* the great proletarian revolution, but that it will be more difficult for them to *continue* it and carry it to a victorious finish, in the sense of the complete organization of a socialist society.

It was easier for us to begin, firstly, because the unusual — for Europe of the twentieth century — political backwardness of the tsarist monarchy lent unusual impetus to the revolutionary onslaught of the masses. Secondly, Russia's backwardness merged in a peculiar way the proletarian revolution against the bourgeoisie with the peasant revolution against the landlords. That is where we started in October 1917, and we would not have achieved victory so easily then if we had not started there. As long ago as 1856, Marx spoke, in reference to Prussia, of the possibility of a peculiar combination of proletarian revolution and peasant war. From the beginning of 1905 the Bolsheviks advocated the idea of a revolutionary-democratic dictatorship of the proletariat and

peasantry. Thirdly, the 1905 revolution contributed enormously to the political education of the worker and peasant masses, both in respect to the familiarization of their vanguard with “the last word” in Socialism in the West, and in respect to the revolutionary *action* of the masses. Without the “dress rehearsal” of 1905, the revolution of 1917 — both the bourgeois, February Revolution and the proletarian, October Revolution — would have been impossible. Fourthly, Russia's geographical conditions permitted her to hold out longer than other countries could have against the military superiority of the capitalist, advanced countries. Fifthly, the peculiar relation between the proletariat and the peasantry facilitated the transition from the bourgeois revolution to the socialist revolution, made it easier for the urban proletarians to influence the semi-proletarian, poorer sections of the rural toilers. Sixthly, long schooling in strike action and the experience of the European mass working-class movement facilitated — in a profound and rapidly intensifying revolutionary situation — the rise of so unique a form of proletarian revolutionary organization as the *Soviets*...

Theoretically, there can be no doubt that between capitalism and Communism there lies a definite transition period. It cannot but combine the features and properties of both these forms of social economy. This transition period cannot but be a period of struggle between moribund capitalism and nascent Communism — or, in other words, between capitalism which has been defeated but not destroyed and Communism which has been born but which is still very feeble ... The dictatorship of the proletariat has done all it could to abolish classes. But classes cannot be abolished all at once.

And classes *remain* and *will remain* in the era of the dictatorship of the proletariat. When classes disappear the dictatorship will become unnecessary. Without the dictatorship of the proletariat they will not disappear.

Classes have remained, but in the era of the dictatorship of the proletariat *every* class has undergone a change, and the relations between the classes have also changed. The class struggle does not disappear under the dictatorship of the proletariat; it merely assumes different forms. ... The class of exploiters, the landlords and

capitalists, has not disappeared and cannot disappear all at once under the dictatorship of the proletariat. The exploiters have been smashed, but not destroyed. They still have an international base in the form of international capital, a branch of which they represent. They still retain a part of certain means of production, they still have money, they still have vast social connections. ... The “art” of state, military and economic administration gives them a superiority, and a very great superiority, so that their importance is incomparably greater than their numerical strength among the population would warrant. The class struggle waged by the overthrown exploiters against the victorious vanguard of the exploited, i.e., the proletariat, has become incomparably more bitter. And it cannot be otherwise in the case of a revolution, if this concept is not replaced ... by reformist illusions.

...The dictatorship of the proletariat is a most determined and most ruthless war waged by the new class against a *more powerful* enemy, the bourgeoisie, whose resistance is increased *tenfold* by its overthrow (even if only in one country), and whose power lies not only in the strength of international capital, in the strength and durability of the international connections of the bourgeoisie, but also in the *force of habit*, in the strength of *small production*. For, unfortunately, small production is still very, very widespread in the world, and small production *engenders* capitalism and the bourgeoisie continuously, daily, hourly, spontaneously, and on a mass scale. For all these reasons the dictatorship of the proletariat is essential, and victory over the bourgeoisie is impossible without a long, stubborn and desperate war of life and death, a war demanding perseverance, discipline, firmness, indomitableness and unity of will. ...The abolition of classes means not only driving out the landlords and capitalists — that we accomplished with comparative ease — it also means *abolishing the small commodity producers*, and they *cannot be driven out*, or crushed; we *must live in harmony* with them; they can (and must) be remoulded and re-educated only by very prolonged, slow, cautious organizational work. ... The dictatorship of the proletariat is a persistent struggle — bloody and bloodless, violent and peaceful, military and economic, educational

and administrative — against the forces and traditions of the old society. The force of habit of millions and tens of millions is a most terrible force. Without an iron party tempered in the struggle, without a party enjoying the confidence of all that is honest in the given class, without a party capable of watching and influencing the mood of the masses, it is impossible to conduct such a struggle successfully. It is a thousand times easier to vanquish the centralized big bourgeoisie than to “vanquish” the millions and millions of small owners; yet they, by their ordinary, everyday, imperceptible, elusive, demoralizing activity, achieve the *very* results which the bourgeoisie need and which tend to *restore* the bourgeoisie...

...Bolshevism has actually helped to develop the proletarian revolution in Europe and America more powerfully than any party in any other country has so far succeeded in doing...All this is not enough for the complete victory of Socialism, you say? Of course it is not enough. One country alone cannot do more. But this one country, thanks to the Soviet power, has done so much that even if the Soviet power in Russia were to be crushed by world imperialism tomorrow, as a result, let us say, of an agreement between German and Anglo-French imperialism — even granted that very worst possibility — it would still be found that Bolshevik tactics have brought enormous benefit to Socialism and have assisted the growth of the invincible world revolution...

...the bourgeoisie sees practically only one side of Bolshevism, viz., insurrection, violence, terror; it therefore strives to prepare itself for resistance and opposition particularly in *this* field. It is possible that in certain instances, in certain countries, and for certain brief periods, it will succeed in this. We must reckon with such a possibility, and there will be absolutely nothing terrible for us if it does succeed. Communism “springs” from positively every sphere of public life; its shoots are to be seen literally everywhere. ...Life will assert itself...

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**J. V. STALIN**

# The International Character of the October Revolution

## On the Occasion of the Tenth Anniversary of the October Revolution

The October Revolution cannot be regarded merely as a revolution "within national bounds." It is, primarily, a revolution of an international, world order; for it signifies a radical turn in the world history of mankind, a turn from the old, capitalist world to the new, socialist world.

Revolutions in the past usually ended by one group of exploiters at the helm of government being replaced by another group of exploiters. The exploiters changed, exploitation remained. Such was the case during the liberation movements of the slaves. Such was the case during the period of the uprisings of the serfs. Such was the case during the period of the well-known "great" revolutions in England, France and Germany. I am not speaking of the Paris Commune, which was the first glorious, heroic, yet unsuccessful attempt on the part of the proletariat to turn history against capitalism.

The October Revolution differs from these revolutions *in principle*. Its aim is not to replace one form of exploitation by another form of exploitation, one group of exploiters by another group of exploiters, but to abolish all exploitation of man by man, to abolish all groups of exploiters, to establish the dictatorship of the proletariat, to establish the power of the most revolutionary class of all the oppressed classes that have ever existed, to organize a new, classless, socialist society.

It is precisely for this reason that the *victory* of the October Revolution signifies a radical change in the history of mankind, a radical change in the historical destiny of world capitalism, a radical change in the liberation movement of the world proletariat, a radical change in the methods of struggle and the forms of organization, in the manner of life and traditions, in the culture and ideology of the exploited masses throughout the world. ...

A number of fundamental issues could be noted on which the October Revolution influences the development of the revolutionary movement throughout the world.

1. The October Revolution is noteworthy primarily for having breached the front of world imperialism, for having overthrown the imperialist bourgeoisie in one of the biggest capitalist countries and put the socialist proletariat in power.

The class of wage-workers, the class of the persecuted, the class of the oppressed and exploited has for

the first time in the history of mankind risen to the position of the *ruling* class, setting a contagious example to the proletarians of all countries.

This means that the October Revolution *has ushered* in a new era, the era of *proletarian* revolutions in the countries of *imperialism*.

It took the instruments and means of production from the landlords and capitalists and converted them into public property, thus counterposing socialist property to bourgeois property. It thereby exposed the lie of the capitalists that bourgeois property is inviolable, sacred, eternal.

It wrested power from the bourgeoisie, deprived the bourgeoisie of political rights, destroyed the bourgeois state apparatus and transferred power to the Soviets, thus counterposing the socialist rule of the Soviets, as *proletarian* democracy, to bourgeois parliamentarism, as *capitalist* democracy. ...

The October Revolution thereby exposed the lie of the Social-Democrats that at the present time a peaceful transition to socialism is possible through bourgeois parliamentarism. ...

Having destroyed the old, bourgeois order, it began to build the new, socialist order. The ten years of the October Revolution have been ten years of building the Party, trade unions, Soviets, co-operatives, cultural organizations, transport, industry, the Red Army. The indubitable successes of socialism in the USSR on the front of construction have clearly shown that the proletariat *can* successfully govern the country *without* the bourgeoisie and *against* the bourgeoisie, that it *can* successfully build industry *without* the bourgeoisie and *against* the bourgeoisie, that it *can* successfully direct the whole of the national economy *without* the bourgeoisie and *against* the bourgeoisie, that it *can* successfully build socialism in spite of the capitalist encirclement. ...

2. The October Revolution has shaken imperialism not only in the centres of its domination, not only in the "metropolises." It has also struck at the rear of imperialism, its periphery, having undermined the rule of imperialism in the colonial and dependent countries.

Having overthrown the landlords and the capitalists, the October Revolution broke the chains of national and colonial oppression and freed from it, without exception, all

the oppressed peoples of a vast state. The proletariat cannot emancipate itself unless it emancipates the oppressed peoples. It is a characteristic feature of the October Revolution that it accomplished these national-colonial revolutions in the USSR not under the flag of national enmity and conflicts among nations, but under the flag of mutual confidence and fraternal rapprochement of the workers and peasants of the various peoples in the USSR, not in the name of *nationalism*, but in the name of *internationalism*.

It is precisely because the national-colonial revolutions took place in our country under the leadership of the proletariat and under the banner of internationalism that pariah peoples, slave peoples, have for the *first time* in the history of mankind risen to the position of peoples that are *really* free and *really* equal, thereby setting a contagious example to the oppressed nations of the whole world. ...

It was formerly the "accepted"



idea that the world has been divided from time immemorial into inferior and superior races, into blacks and whites, of whom the former are unfit for civilization and are doomed to be objects of exploitation, while the latter are the only bearers of civilization, whose mission it is to exploit the former. ...

It was formerly the "accepted"  
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**Mao Zedong**

## November Revolution marks the victory of the world anti-fascist front

In Celebration of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the October Revolution November 6, 1942

It is with the greatest optimism that we celebrate the anniversary of the October Revolution this year. I firmly believe that this anniversary marks the turning point not only of the Soviet-German war, but also of the victory of the world anti-fascist front over the fascist front.

Hitler was previously able to keep up the offensive without being defeated because the Red Army was alone in resisting fascist Germany and its accomplices in Europe. Now the Soviet Union has grown more powerful in the course of the war and Hitler's second summer offensive has failed. Henceforward the task of the world anti-fascist front is to take the offensive against the fascist front and inflict final defeat on fascism.

The warriors of the Red Army at Stalingrad have performed prodigies of heroism which will affect the destiny of mankind. They are the sons and daughters of the October Revolution. The banner of the October Revolution is invincible, and all the forces of fascism are doomed to extinction.



In celebrating the victory of the Red Army, we the Chinese people are also celebrating our own victory. Our War of Resistance Against Japan has been going on for more than five years, and although there are still difficulties ahead the dawn of victory is already in sight. Victory over the Japanese fascists is not only certain but is not far off.

It is the task of the Chinese people to concentrate every effort on beating the Japanese fascists.

**SHIBDAS GHOSH****Under the Banner of Great October Revolution**

The 45th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution has come. Together with the Soviet people and all progressive mankind throughout the world, the Indian people also observe this glorious day with due solemnity and renew their pledge to end, in their country, the system of exploitation of man by man and pave the way for establishing a really free and classless socialist society. The exploited multitude in Russia also dreamt in like manner. Their dream became a reality, when forty-five years ago the proletariat in alliance with the peasantry and other exploited masses of the people in Russia, under the guidance of Lenin, the great teacher and organizer of revolution, overthrew the counter-revolutionary rule of the landlord and capitalist classes and transferred power to the Soviets.

The October Revolution took place in Russia but it was, nevertheless, not a revolution confined within the national limits of that country. On the contrary, it was primarily a revolution of an international order. Prior to it, all revolutions, with the sole exception of Paris Commune, which was the first heroic, though unsuccessful, attempt by the proletariat to oust the capitalists, ultimately ended with one class of exploiters replacing another class of exploiters at the helm of the state, thus keeping exploitation in tact in one form or another. The October Socialist Revolution, for the first time in the history of mankind, overthrew the capitalist class from power, founded the state of the toiling people under the leadership of the working class, firmly established the basis of abolishing exploitation itself for good and ushered in a new era — the era of proletarian revolution in imperialist capitalist countries and tremendous growth and development of national

liberation movement in colonial oppressed countries, leading to disintegration of imperialism. True to the forecast made by Lenin that "the ice has broken, the road is open and the path has been blazed", it marked the beginning of the collapse of imperialism and a turn from the obsolescent capitalist order to the new socialist order.

The circumstances, in which the Soviet people made their revolution successful and defended its fruits, were extremely difficult. After their defeat, the overthrown exploiters, who could not even conceive that they could ever be overthrown, threw themselves with furious passion and hatred into bitter struggle against the newborn socialist state to recover their lost 'paradise'. In this struggle they were backed by the imperialist hordes with man, money and material. After three years of life-and-death struggle, the Soviet people completely defeated the armed intervention by fourteen imperialist powers, crushed the counter-revolutionary forces at home and safeguarded the victory of revolution. Having consolidated their position, the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union marched forward along the road of building socialism through socialist industrialization and agricultural collectivization, thus turning backward impoverished Russia into an advanced, prosperous and mighty socialist country. But again the imperialists-fascists invaded the land of socialism. With singular heroism the Soviet people repulsed the barbaric fascist attack and defeated the Axis powers in the Second World War. Great was the loss of the Soviet Union in this war. 1,710 towns and workers' committees, more than 70,000 villages and 1,135 coal mines were destroyed, 98,000 collective farms ravaged and 25 million people made homeless, let alone the destruction of hundreds of workshops and other developmental projects and the maiming and death of millions of its population. In spite of such devastation, the first socialist country not only got out of that calamitous situation but also is in the thick of full-scale socialist construction at present, winning fresh laurels every day to the service of mankind.

During the short span of forty-five years, intercepted by two bloody

prolonged wars with their perilous effects on the economy of the country, productivity of labour in industry has grown in the USSR 119 fold, the output of the means of

*This article of Comrade Shibdas Ghosh came out in the Socialist Unity, Volume 1, No. 5 (New Series), November 1962, the erstwhile English organ of the party. We reproduce this article keeping in mind the valuable analysis it contains which we consider to be of utmost importance in the present context.*

production has increased 99 times while that of engineering and metal-working industries 300 times. Now the Soviet industry produces in eight days as much as it produced in the whole of the year 1913. More steel, oil and ore are turned out in less than a month than what tsarist Russia produced in a year. The amount of electricity and chemical goods now produced in a week is almost equal to three years' production in pre-revolution days. In the engineering and metal-working industries, a month's production now surpasses twenty-five years' production before the revolution. The national income, during the Soviet years, has risen twenty-five times. This progress, by itself, is enough to prove the superiority of the socialist over the capitalist economic system, chaos-discredited and crisis-racked. But more spectacular is the advancement achieved in the standard of material and cultural life of the people. In the last five years alone nearly 50 million people, or almost one-quarter of the entire population, moved into new houses. Illiteracy had, long since, been eradicated. Today, for every 10,000 of the population, there are 120 students in the USSR as against 111, 44 and 29 in the USA., France and Great Britain respectively. The achievements in all the branches of science, particularly in physics, chemistry, mathematics, biology, agronomy, etc., by the Soviet scientists are widely known. The triumphant space flights by Gagarin, Titov, Nikolayev and Popovich amply demonstrates the development of science and technology in the USSR. And mind it, this progress is in spite of large-scale wars waged by the imperialists and fascists against the Soviet Union and the unprecedented destruction and damage caused thereby to that country.

No doubt, the people of the whole world support and admire the stupendous achievements of the Soviet people. But what is that

which has made such an advancement physically possible? It is due to the inexhaustible store of creative energy of the people, the social utilization of which has been made possible by the abolition of all sorts of exploitation of man by man through the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Marx and Engels formulated the theory of proletarian

revolution and showed that without establishing the dictatorship of the proletariat (proletarian democracy, meaning democracy for the vast majority of people as against bourgeois democracy where there is democracy for a microscopic minority, the capitalists), there can be no socialism and no real emancipation of the working people from exploitation and oppression. History has, times without number, confirmed the truth of it. After their death, the revisionists and the centrists, the Mensheviks and Social-Democrats, went the whole hog to distort and efface the Marxian theory of state, proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat, to re-establish which Lenin had to wage a relentless fierce ideological struggle. He has stated repeatedly that the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat is the most fundamental thing in the revolutionary science of Marxism and "only he is a Marxist who extends the recognition of the class-struggle to the recognition of the dictatorship of the proletariat. This is what constitutes the most profound difference between the Marxist and the ordinary petty-bourgeois." The victory of the October Revolution was the victory of the Marxist-Leninist theory of proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat over petty-bourgeois revolutionism and Social-Democratism.

We all know that Marxism-Leninism is not a dogma. It does not consist in parroting what Marx, Engels, Lenin or Stalin had stated. It is basically a creative science, a guide to action to transform the world, a powerful weapon in the hands of the working class for the destruction of the old and decaying exploiting capitalist system and replacing it by the new and growing socialist system. Based on the scientific principles of world outlook of *dialectical materialism*, it

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# Capitalism has outlived social utility in the development of human society

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develops and perfects itself as social relations change and develop and in its application develops the social relations themselves, thereby further enriching itself with new experiences, ideas and conclusions drawn from experimented truth. Science is not a compendium of ready-made answers to all questions confronting life and its environments for all time to come. It only provides the general scientific line which helps mankind to find answers to their questions. Marxism-Leninism being a science, it provides only the general guiding principles, which are to be applied creatively in different countries. But since the concrete conditions differ from country to country, since due to uneven development of capitalism, the alignment of social forces is not the same everywhere, since tradition, mental make up, polity, etc., of a country are at variance with those of other countries (in formulating the main political slogan of a country, the Marxists-Leninists of that given country cannot but take precise account of all these concrete conditions), the strategy and tactics of revolution, the form of proletarian democracy, the tempo of socialist transformation of the various aspects of social life, etc., cannot, exactly, be the same in all the countries. These differences impart difference in the form of transition to socialism in different countries. Emphasizing on the different forms of transition to socialism, modern revisionists refuse to recognize the fundamentals of Marxism-Leninism, which, notwithstanding the difference in forms of transition to socialism, are the basic common characteristics in all revolutions. To refuse to recognize these fundamentals means to take out the revolutionary spirit of Marxism-Leninism and reduce it to a dictum acceptable to the bourgeoisie.

As stated earlier that the significance of the October Revolution lies not only in that it first made a breach in the chain of the world system of imperialism and that it was "the first centre of socialism in the ocean of imperialist countries", as said by Stalin, but also in that it served as a mighty base for the development of world revolution. One by one, new countries are breaking away from the imperialist capitalist system. While the First World War ended in the birth of a single socialist country,

the Second World War brought further disintegration in the imperialist capitalist system, giving birth to world socialist system. As a result, the world social forces are polarized into two opposite camps, the camp of socialism and the camp of imperialism capitalism. The economic consequence of the existence of two opposite camps is that the single all-embracing world capitalist market has disintegrated, so that we have, now, two parallel world markets, the capitalist and the socialist market, one confronting the other. Along with this success of proletarian revolution, the national liberation movement in colonies and semi-colonies for complete national independence is making a tremendous headway. The face of Asia has radically changed. The imperialist colonial order is tottering on its last leg in Africa. The peoples of Latin America are coming in increasing number against the USA, the mainstay of imperialism and world reaction today, for complete national independence. In the course of the past six years, about thirty countries have won political independence, leading to more and more disintegration of the imperialist colonial order. The newly independent bourgeois national states in Asia and Africa are yet playing anti-imperialist role in varying degrees. The disintegration of the world imperialist system fostered by the emergence of these states from colonial status and their anti-imperialist pro-peace role are objectively contributing to the cause of world peace.

Before the Second World War, in spite of the all-embracing world capitalist market, the powerful capitalist countries were suffering from shortage of market for their finished goods. Each of the two imperialist power blocs, the Anglo-French bloc and the Axis bloc, locked horns with each other with a view to solving its market-crisis at the cost of the other. But the outcome of the war further worsened their position. The emergence and existence of the world socialist market confronting the world capitalist market, the loss of traditional market in colonies due to the triumph of national liberation movement in the colonial and semi-colonial countries, the appearance of the bourgeoisie of the newly independent bourgeois national states in Asia and Africa as new competitors — all these factors,

taken together, have contracted the extent of market of the powerful capitalist countries appreciably. As a result, the antagonism between the major capitalist countries has immensely intensified. The struggle between British and West German imperialism for supremacy in Western Europe is becoming fiercer every day. The dogged attempt by Adenauer and other statesmen of West Germany to block the entry of Great Britain in the European Common Market is indicative of it. French imperialism, in its struggle against British imperialism, is trying to woo West German monopolists, the traditional erstwhile enemy of France. To revive German revanchism in West Germany and Japanese militarism as spearhead of attack against the socialist camp, the US monopolies invested huge sums of money in West Germany and Japan. These two countries, because of their defeat in the last World War and weakness, had to take US supremacy lying down. But now the position is changed; the former Axis powers, now West Germany, Italy and Japan, have retrieved their lost ground considerably. They together account for 17 per cent of the capitalist world's total industrial output — a figure greater than in 1937. As a result, they are serious rivals to Britain, France and even the USA. There are profound contradictions dividing the USA on the one side and Britain, France, etc., on the other side, taken singly and jointly. The rivalry to gain supremacy in the Middle East between British and US oil-monopolists and its repercussion on the politics of these two countries with regard to Suez, Iraq and Lebanon show, in clear terms, that every thing is not well within the 'happy family of the imperialists'. The so-called alliances between them like Commonwealth ties, European Common Market, etc., are manifestations of various antagonistic interests of the powerful capitalist countries. They are like marriages of convenience. In fine, the Second World War has further deepened the general crisis of world capitalist economy, when the relative stability, which capitalist market enjoyed upto the time of the war, is no more in existence.

This means that the general tendency of stagnation and decay of capitalism now continues to operate more pronouncedly in large branches of industries and for longer periods.

Although there has been some increase in production (the industrial output in the capitalist countries in 1960 was 2.44 times than in 1937; for the socialist countries, the corresponding figure is 6.81 times), the economy of the capitalist world has become still more unstable. Let us take, for instance, the USA, the most powerful capitalist country. It has experienced three recessions during the last five years; in the post-war period as a whole they number five. The intensity and extent of them can be realized from the fact that the crisis of 1957-58 involved countries, whose share in capitalist production amounts to about 70 per cent of the total capitalist production. The condition of capitalist economy can be, very well, likened to that an ever-ailing old person, whose recoveries from illness are very short-lived, only to be followed by more precarious condition. With the profit of the monopolists mounting fabulously, the real wages of the working people are declining. Along with this deterioration in the standard of living, unemployment is becoming increasingly acute. In the USA the number of totally unemployed persons has not been less than three million (mind it — this does not include under-employed persons, temporarily retrenched workers, frictional unemployed and the students in search of employment) during the past five years. Not only in the USA but also in all the capitalist countries mass unemployment has acquired a chronic character. This impoverished condition of the people has contracted the internal market of the capitalist countries, thereby aggravating the crisis of market in general still further. In order to stave off the crisis of market and maintain the normal industrial production (in all the powerful capitalist countries every industry is working, more and more, below capacity), at least temporarily, the imperialists are militarizing the industry and making frantic re-armament. But this artificial stimulation of increased military consumption, far from easing the situation, is intensifying the capitalist contradictions and crisis still further. And the more acute the crisis is becoming, the more militarized the economy is becoming. Thus a vicious circle runs leading to unbridled armament race.

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# CALL OF NOVEMBER REVOLUTION

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UK nexus is assuming the most menacing dimensions even in this long chain of wars in the so-called war-less 'unipolar' world! Where has the peace gone? On the contrary, the events attest to the invaluable Leninist principle: 'imperialism generates war'; they negate the imperialist claim that existence of two systems was the cause of war.

In economic field too, what do people find around? All efforts towards liberalization and globalization, which are nothing but unhindered run of capitalism all over the world, have fallen flat. Free competition of liberalized market economy has faded into bitter trade wars for market. 'Open door' versus 'protectionism' contradiction among imperialists themselves, generates newer and newer combinations, often at the cost of older ones, to protect their respective spheres of dominance. USA, European Union and Japan, in particular, vie with each other for ever-changing blocs of their own. The euphoria of high-tech and information technology has fizzled out. The more the capitalists-imperialists took to high-tech, the more they found themselves bogged down in the irresolvable contradiction between huge productive force and diminishing market, between the greed of superprofit and the resulting sliding down of purchasing power of people fleeced by profit-earning. Hence the more the technology boomed, the greater was retrenchment, unemployment and loss of purchasing power of the vast majority of masses. In summary, with booms and slumps in quicker and quicker successions, a recession, unprecedented since the days of World Wars, has engulfed the entire globalized capitalist-imperialist economy today. Evidences galore! People need not be reminded much of how lakhs of them loose jobs, thousands of companies close down or are swamped into bigger crises and so on. The impact is everywhere, even in the USA; the reaction too, does not fall back. From Seattle to Genoa, wherever the capitalist-imperialist world arranged economic or trade meets of the World Bank, WTO or others, hundreds of thousands of people from all over the world rallied to register their vehement protest against capitalism in general and globalization in particular. In many a country this was the first time that there was such a massive, militant movement on their streets. It is once more proved that even in restored capitalism in a 'unipolar' world, the antithesis is at

work vigorously; exploited toiling masses are frantically searching for the way out. Rising movements only vindicate what November Revolution pointed out to us. History of a class-divided society is inalienable from the accentuation of class-struggle, geared up with acute economic crisis that the ruling class itself has given birth to; the struggle goes on till it is resolved in favour of the rising class of the society, in our days the proletariat, the working class.

Intensity of anti-imperialist movements and their increasing impact is further evident in recent developments. The terrorist acts of September 11 are without any trace of doubt among the darkest events in human history. Anybody with an iota of sanity will condemn such barbarism, will feel heartfelt sympathy for the victims. But the policy of revengeful aggression that the US rulers have adopted has generated equal wrath and condemnation, if not more, among common people all over the world, including the USA itself. This is why, the US rulers in spite of all their efforts could not succeed in combining any major capitalist-imperialist country other than UK behind them. It is true that a few countries have made their place among the handful of US boot-lickers. Shamefully for Indian people with a long tradition of anti-imperialist struggle, the BJP-led government of India connives with the US imperialists. But in many countries, popular pressure of anti-imperialist movement has prevented their respective rulers from joining the US bandwagon. On the contrary, contradiction among capitalist-imperialist countries is sharpening every day even on this issue. Naturally this does not speak of 'peace in unipolarity' the imperialists so boastfully clamoured of; rather it contains the hot-bed of hot-wars, to maintain and increase respective spheres of influence and market.

November Revolution left for us the invaluable teaching on this very basic truth. Mankind can never rest in peace and prosperity so long as there exists capitalism-imperialism. All the slogans and measures of globalization, liberalization, free market economy and so on, are nothing but the much-thought-out tools of imperialists today to tide over their crisis; to their dismay, all these have only proved to the contrary that these are only going to accentuate class struggle itself.

November Revolution stood for proletarian internationalism, the unity of the working people of the world. The proletariat thus desires

and strives for the unity of all exploited toiling people irrespective of caste, creed, religion, community, race, nationality and such other divisive traits. The bourgeoisie that once attempted to forge such a unity of people in the early days of capitalism, have long reached the highest stage of capitalism, that is imperialism. With that their decadence has become ultimate, crisis insurmountable. This moribund capitalism uses all the seeds of disunity and division in people, so that they may not fight united against the decadent system. So capitalism-imperialism foments religious fundamentalism, racialism, parochialism even terrorism to suit its needs. It has now become the boomerang; terrorism, in addition to causing cleavage among the masses, pays the imperialists themselves back in their own coins, as is evident in the September incident in USA. The latter, in turn, has made terrorism a plea to launch their war of aggression in Afghanistan. It is really a war to release their stockpile of arsenals with a view to boosting up their military-industry complex of economy bogged down in unprecedented recession, as also to provide a scope to establish its domination over the oil-rich Middle East and Central Asia. At the same time, the same war is merely helping Islamic fundamentalism to pop up using the anti-US imperialist feelings of the masses or, as in India, the BJP-RSS combine to fan up communalism and win over majority community support to their parliamentary ends. We have to recall the teachings of November Revolution: capitalism-imperialism is the force that generates or foments these evils of society; to get rid of these is well nigh impossible with capitalism-imperialism in power.

November Revolution concretised the invaluable teachings of Marxism-Leninism: truth is correctly realized only when translated into action, into reality. Thus, in spite of all debacles in people's movement in the near past with the collapse of the Socialist camp, or in spite of all arrogance, gangsterism and brutality of capitalism-imperialism along with the chasm of crisis in the economy affecting common toiling people or even in spite of the grievous acts of terrorism, the truth is buoying up in reality. Massive surges of anti-US imperialist protest movement, that are daily swelling up now in Asia, and then in Africa, Latin America, or in Europe, right in the midst of big or small imperialist countries including the NATO power-centres,

or even in the USA — all these movements cutting across the boundaries of religion or nationality point out that they are never a spontaneous outburst against the USA or their Afghan War; they reflect the vent-out of long accumulated indignation and fury against capitalism-imperialism, against their war cry or verbose campaigns on globalization, liberalization, free market and others, which have only brought more retrenchment, more pauperization, more miseries to the masses. The movements reveal that people have started to reach the truth to identify their real enemy; their realization have also led them on to the streets to accomplish their task of fighting the enemy.

And here lies the greatest significance of the great November Revolution! The Revolution did not take place simply because its leader, its architect Comrade Lenin envisaged it so. The great proletarian leader could lead the Revolution to its success, because it was the only correct course to emancipation; it was accomplished on the scientific truthful understanding of the laws that governed social changes, on the correct grasping of the ways and means to accentuate these law-governed course of social changes and on the strength of new ethics, morality and sense of values, on proletarian internationalism that could imbue man with courage, determination and fervour for a struggle not just for the people of a soil, but for the whole of mankind. And now November Revolution observed today leaves these facts for us. The invincible weapon of Marxism-Leninism revealed that social development and progress were governed by inherent law of social changes. Unwarranted factors may cause temporary setback to operation of this law, but can neither change it, nor put a stop to it. Thus advent of modern revisionism, its role in undermining socialist revolutionary movement could ultimately help capitalism-imperialism restore capitalism in the USSR and other socialist countries, but could not divert the course of history set by the inexorable law of social changes, could not dampen the fighting zeal of oppressed people, however much the capitalists-imperialists may have tried. People are again on their feet against oppression, exploitation and injustice. And November Revolution reminds us of its teaching that the working people conscious, organized and united on a correct line under a

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# So long as imperialism exists, there will always be the danger of war, global or limited or localized

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It is, indeed, a glaring contradiction in modern capitalism that men are being employed in increasing number to produce means of mass annihilation. A social system, that creates such a contradiction, that brings crisis after crisis, that plunges the world into periodic bloodbath as a means to get out of its crisis, that guarantees fabulous profit to a handful of millionaires at the cost of the people, that keeps unemployment, hunger and poverty lasting and that enslaves the peoples of other countries in its bid to swell the moneybag of a few monopolists has, no doubt, outlived itself. Capitalism is now an old, decaying system, which has outlived social utility in the development of human society. It is known to all that the continued existence of a thing, which has outlived social utility — be it a system, or an institution, or anything else — stands as a stumbling block in the way of further progress and advancement of society. To help to retain it, means to retard human progress. No progressive force or individual can consciously do it. In such a situation, the people and the nation have got to choose between the two — whether they will adopt the old, decaying capitalist order or the new, growing socialist system. On their decision depends their future; progress demands that they should choose the socialist system.

To sum up. Compared with the conditions that existed at the time when the Great October Revolution took place, the world situation has considerably changed. Socialism now is not limited within the boundary of a single country; it has triumphed over one-fourth of the total land surface of the globe covering more than one-third of the world's total population. With the support of the socialist countries and progressive forces throughout the world, the national liberation movement in colonies and semi-colonies has made tremendous headway. The revolutionary working class struggle in metropolitan capitalist countries has also, remarkably, advanced. The peace movement by the peace-loving peoples of the whole world has been gaining momentum. As a result of these changes, the sphere of exploitation by the imperialists has contracted and their influence reduced to a great extent. The contradictions within the imperialist system are steadily sharpening. The

present international situation, no doubt, is unprecedentedly favourable to proletarian revolution in the various imperialist capitalist countries, national liberation movement in colonies and semi-colonies and world peace. But imperialism, though much weaker than before, has not become so weak as to reconcile itself to its doom. It is still a world system with huge striking power. The more acute its crisis is growing, the more frenzied it is becoming in its adventurist acts. The most bellicose of the imperialist powers is the United States, ranking first in war preparations. In the sixteen years, from 1946 to 1962, its direct and indirect military expenditure adds upto \$9,00,000 million, an amount more than the total military expenditure incurred by all the capitalist countries in the Second World War. It has stationed rocket weapons in Great Britain, Italy, Turkey and South Korea, to mention only a few. It has built military aggressive bases, other than these rocket stations, all through the globe. If rocket station in Cuba, which is 90 miles across the sea from the nearest shore of the USA, seems offensive to American imperialism, why has it kept rocket stations and military bases just on the threshold of the socialist countries? The USSR has, unquestionably, demonstrated itself as a genuine peace-loving country by unilaterally ordering to dismantle the rocket installation in Cuba. If the USA wants to convince the world that it is a peace-loving country then it should reciprocate the Soviet stand by dismantling its rocket bases in Great Britain, Italy, Turkey, etc. But it has refused to do so and that proves the bellicose nature of US imperialism. The stand of the USA with regard to Cuba was an attempt on its part to start world war. It thought that the USSR would not stop constructing the rocket base, let alone dismantling it, at Cuba and thereby fall a prey to the sinister design of the US war-mongers to start world war. It miscalculated. The Soviet Union has, once again, proved how much it values the preservation of world peace. Every peace-loving man has hailed this attitude of the Soviet Union with sincere feeling.

The war-maniacs of the USA, to cover up their unbridled armament race, are saying: "Our homes, our nation, all things we believe in are in great danger." But who threatens

the USA? There is no army of the USSR or any other socialist country on the border of the USA; on the contrary, the US troops are stationed on the borders of socialist countries, its pilots are violating the air space of the USSR, it is building chain of strategic aggressive bases around the socialist camp, its agents are hatching conspiracies to overthrow the people's democracies in Eastern Europe. Facts show that the security of the USA is not threatened by the military might of the socialist countries but it is just the other way round — the US imperialists are doing all they can do to endanger the security of the socialist countries through aggressive blocs, treaties, etc.

Mr. Kennedy is talking of peace. So also are the heads of other imperialist countries like Great Britain, France, etc. These gentlemen cannot be believed, unless their acts prove their sincerity to maintain world peace. But we see that the practice of these persons is just the reverse of what they profess. Had they been really peace-loving, they would have welcomed the proposal of the Soviet Union for general and complete disarmament. But they, far from supporting it, are opposing the proposal tooth and nail. Why then do they talk of peace? The reason is quite simple. The common men in all the countries of the world want peace. So, the imperialists do not think it prudent to openly denounce peace and advocate for war. Because, that will completely isolate them from the masses and thereby further add to the strength of the present-day peace movement. In order to keep the forces of peace off from the peace movement by hoodwinking them through hypocritical utterances in favour of peace and utilize the situation so created in furthering their aggressive plans and programmes, they talk of peace. In the interest of preserving world peace, the true colour of these wolves in lamb's skin should be exposed. It is foolish to paint them as apostles of peace.

The prevention of world war and preservation of world peace are of utmost importance now for the development of mankind. Who, other than a handful of "death merchant" monopolists, gain by war? A fraction of the \$ 1,20,000 million spent for military purposes throughout the world every year is enough to end hunger, disease and

illiteracy completely. The under-developed countries, which are confronted with the pressing problem as to how to develop their economy, have, in view of the tense international situation, roughly to spend \$5000 to \$6000 million annually for military purposes. If war can be banned for good and lasting peace preserved, much of this huge amount can be saved and the backwardness of these countries and the appalling poverty of their peoples wiped away within a few years. Besides, the people will be relieved of the haunting nightmare of war. That, by itself, means no little to common men. On the top of it, if peace can be effectively preserved, if the imperialists are compelled by the force of peace movement to follow the policy of peaceful co-existence including non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries, it will be much easier for the exploited masses under the leadership of the working class of the imperialist capitalist countries to determine their destiny according to their will and for the anti-imperialist forces in colonies and semi-colonies to make their national liberation movement successful, provided, however, that the significance of the policy of peaceful co-existence including non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries and present-day peace movement is correctly realized and competently acted upon by the working class and its party in these countries. It is accepted on all hands that the attitude to war or peace of a state is inseparably connected with its economic system and that imperialism breeds war. Hence, so long as imperialism will continue to exist as a world system there will, always, be the danger of war, global or limited and localized. To end war for good, therefore, it is necessary to end imperialism. So, the primary task of every peace-loving person at present is to forge the broadest united front against the imperialists, fight resolutely the policy of aggression and war, resist colonialism, help to develop the national liberation movement in colonies and semi-colonies and conduct the working class movement in the metropolitan capitalist countries so as to ensure lasting peace in the world. Such is the lesson of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

**Long live October Revolution!**  
**Long live Peace!**

# J. V. STALIN

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idea that the only method of liberating the oppressed peoples is the method of *bourgeois nationalism*, the method of nations drawing apart from one another, the method of disuniting nations, the method of intensifying national enmity among the labouring masses of the various nations.

That legend must now be regarded as refuted. One of the most important results of the October Revolution is that it dealt that legend a mortal blow, by demonstrating in practice the possibility and expediency of the *proletarian, internationalist* method of liberating the oppressed peoples, as the only correct method; by demonstrating in practice the possibility and expediency of a *fraternal union* of the workers and peasants of the most diverse nations based on the principles of *voluntariness* and *internationalism*. ...

It need hardly be said that these and similar results of the October Revolution could not and cannot fail to exert an important influence on the revolutionary movement in the colonial and dependent countries. Such facts as the growth of the revolutionary movement of the oppressed peoples in China, Indonesia, India, etc., and the growing sympathy of these peoples for the USSR, unquestionably bear this out. ...

3. Having sown the seeds of revolution both in the centres of imperialism and in its rear, having weakened the might of imperialism in the "metropolises" and having shaken its domination in the colonies, the October Revolution has thereby put in jeopardy the very existence of world capitalism *as a whole*.

While the spontaneous development of capitalism in the conditions of imperialism has passed

— owing to its unevenness, owing to the inevitability of conflicts and armed collisions, owing, finally, to the unprecedented imperialist slaughter — into the process of the decay and the dying of capitalism, the October Revolution and the resultant dropping out of a vast country from the world system of capitalism could not but accelerate this process, undermining, bit by bit, the very foundations of world imperialism.

More than that. While shaking imperialism, the October Revolution has at the same time created — in the shape of the first proletarian dictatorship — a powerful and open *base* for the world revolutionary movement, a base such as the latter *never possessed* before and on which it now can rely for support. It has created a powerful and open *centre* of the world revolutionary movement, such as the latter *never possessed* before and around which it can now rally, organizing a *united revolutionary front of the proletarians and of the oppressed peoples of all countries against imperialism*. ...

History repeats itself, though on a new basis. Just as formerly, during the period of the downfall of *feudalism*, the word "Jacobin" evoked dread and abhorrence among the aristocrats of all countries, so now, in the period of the downfall of *capitalism*, the word "Bolshevik" evokes dread and abhorrence among the bourgeois in all countries. ... Hatred of the Jacobins did not save feudalism from collapse. Can there be any doubt that hatred of the Bolsheviks will not save capitalism from its inevitable downfall?

The era of the "stability" of capitalism *has passed away*, carrying away with it the legend of the indestructibility of the bourgeois order. ...

## CALL OF NOVEMBER REVOLUTION

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correct leadership and imbued with noble cultural-ideological standards, make a formidable force against any reaction. No amount of fighter planes, Stealth or Smart bombs, Cruise or Tomah Hawk missiles, no amount of coercion of their respective governments can throttle their voice of protest, can resist and defeat them in their struggle for emancipation. For all those who carry in their heart reverence and pride for November Revolution, the task is now set to organize and step-up the anti-imperialist movement

further over the globe as well as to develop struggles for emancipation in each and every soil of this world. The invincible Marxism-Leninism remains as the ideological weapon to illumine the path or to guard against the dangers of deviations like revisionism; November Revolution, accomplished on the basis of Marxism-Leninism stands as the beacon, as the success in man's fight for emancipation, even when we may create newer, nobler and greater landmarks of human history!

**Long Live Marxism-Leninism!**  
**Long Live November Revolution!**

4. The October Revolution cannot be regarded merely as a revolution in the sphere of economic and social-political relations. It is at the same time a revolution in the minds, a revolution in the ideology, of the working class. The October Revolution was born and gained strength under the banner of Marxism, under the banner of the idea of the dictatorship of the proletariat, under the banner of Leninism, which is Marxism of the era of imperialism and proletarian revolutions. Hence it marks the victory of Marxism over reformism, the victory of Leninism over Social-Democratism, the victory of the Third International over the Second International. ...

Formerly, *before the victory of the dictatorship of the proletariat*, Social-Democracy, while refraining from openly repudiating the idea of the dictatorship of the proletariat but doing nothing, absolutely nothing, to bring nearer the realization of this idea, could flaunt the banner of Marxism, and it is obvious that this behaviour of Social-Democracy created no, danger whatever for capitalism. Then, in that period, Social-Democracy was formally identified, or almost completely identified, with Marxism.

Now, *after the victory of the dictatorship of the proletariat*, when everybody has been for himself *to what* Marxism leads and *what* its victory may signify, Social-Democracy is no longer able to flaunt the banner of Marxism, can no longer coquet with the idea of the dictatorship of the proletariat

without creating a certain danger for capitalism. Having long ago broken with the spirit of Marxism, it has found itself compelled to discard also the banner of Marxism; it has openly and unambiguously taken a stand against the offspring of Marxism, against the October Revolution, against the first dictatorship of the proletariat in the world. ...

Present-day Social-Democratism is an *ideological support* of capitalism. Lenin was a thousand times right when he said that the present-day Social-Democratic politicians are "*real agents of the bourgeoisie in the working-class movement, the labour lieutenants of the capitalist class*," that in the "civil war between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie" they would inevitably range themselves "on the side of the 'Versaillaise' against the Communards."

*It is impossible to put an end to capitalism without putting an end to Social-Democratism in the labour movement.* That is why the era of dying capitalism is also the era of dying Social-Democratism in the labour movement.

The great significance of the October Revolution consists, among other things, in the fact that it marks the inevitable victory of Leninism over Social-Democratism in the world labour movement.

The era of the domination of the Second International and of Social-Democratism in the labour movement *has ended*.

The era of the domination of Leninism and of the Third International *has begun*.

## Prevention of Terrorism Ordinance, 2001 Condemned

*Strongly condemning the "Prevention of Terrorism Ordinance, 2001", Comrade Nihar Mukherjee, General Secretary, SUCI HAS issued the following statement to the press on 18th October, 2001 :*

"We express deep concern at the Prevention of Terrorism Ordinance, 2001 passed by the Union Cabinet bypassing Parliament which is highly draconian in so far as it is aimed at throttling the voice of democratic movement of the people surpassing in stringency TADA, MISA, etc., in the name of fighting terrorism.

We strongly condemn and protest against it and call upon all right thinking, democracy loving people to come forward to launch united movement to thwart this fascistic ordinance forthwith."

## Vandalism by VHP-BJP-led Talibans Condemned

*Comrade Nihar Mukherjee, General Secretary, SUCI has issued the following statement to the press :*

"The wanton vandalism at Taj Mahal defacing the beauty of this great artistic monument, a centre of national pride and world attraction, terrorizing, assaulting the tourists and molesting ladies, let loose by the BJP-led Talibans reflecting its much trumpeted 'cultural nationalism' and storming the site of demolished Babri Masjid in violation of law by the VHP in presence of security guards are the two latest abominable acts which deserve high condemnation from all saner sections of the public.

We demand immediate arrest and severe punishment of the culprits."

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF : NIHAR MUKHERJEE