

The dialectics of proletarian revolution and the creation of the union of Europe and Asia Soviet republics

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The preparation and all processes of the October Revolution were themselves one superlative example of Marxist dialectics: The change of the tactics, peaceful or armed seizure of power; The promotion, removal and new promotion of the slogan “All power to the Soviets!”; The realization of the idea of breaking the imperialist chain in its most weak link, when backwardness of Tsarist Russia by the presence of powerful proletarian movement and its Party became the precondition of the first episode of the world socialist revolution; The tactics skill in the liquidation of the bourgeois Temporary government, beginning from “today is still early but the day after tomorrow will be too late”; Allotment; Civil war; Brest-Litovsk peace and the triumph of this, at the beginning, debatable idea. Lenin – the brilliant leader, more –the creator of the Great Revolution ideology. And all principled solutions which was taken during its realization are shining examples of practical dialectics. It is striking that no one but J. Stalin had convincingly shown this in his work “October Overturn” published in the newspaper *Pravda* on November 6, 1918, on the first

page, for the first anniversary of the Revolution. He wrote there: “Vladimir Ilyich Lenin led the movement the day before he came from the secret apartment into Smolny”. And in that article Stalin showed the prominent role of L.D. Trotsky in a grandiose epic: “Party must know that for the transition of the garrison on the uprising side and for skillful leadership over the work of the Military-revolution Committee it obliged chiefly and primarily to comrade Trotsky.” After splendidly conducting the act of taking power, the main act of the October Revolution, Lenin was most of all anxious about the problem of keeping power. The uprisings in Europe, one after another, endured defeats. Not only to retain power but also to ensure the creation of the foundations of socialism, the new economic policy (NEP) was called upon - another vivid example of Lenin’s dialectic. Next, Lenin puts forward the task of an anti-imperialist alliance with national liberation movements. Lenin was the creator and leader of the Communist International, which implemented this strategy in the 1920s and 1930s.

According to Marx (*Critique of the Gotha Program*), after the departure of capitalism from the historical scene, the era of a classless society begins – communism with a preliminary phase – socialism. During this long-developing phase, “*the management of people gradually gives way to the management of things and production (technological) processes*”

But not only Marx, it is unlikely that Lenin could have imagined that there would be a situation of long-term coexistence of socialism in different countries with different national characteristics (China, Cuba, Vietnam, North Korea) and capitalism persisting on the world stage, or imperialism that had lost its colonies.

The Soviet Union collapsed, unable to withstand the bureaucratic-bourgeois degeneration of the ruling party, whose leadership ignored Lenin’s warnings of threatening dangers. But the revolutionary Red Banner continues to fly over our planet. Cuba has survived, preserving the spirit of struggle that possessed Fidel and Raul Castro and their heroic associate Che Guevara. And Cuba, being literally in the underbelly of the main imperialism in the world, the United States, assumes the responsibility of being one of the centers of the international communist movement (for example, the meeting of Communist party delegations in Havana in 2022). And, of course, the influence of socialist Cuba is undoubtedly on the unprecedented left turn of the vast majority of the Caribbean-Latin American countries.

The world has been living without the Soviet Union already for 32 years. But the red fist of China, which has become the second economy in the world with an amazing growth rate, is raised high. China, like Vietnam, have become a powerful center of attraction for workings and leftist political forces in Asia, Africa and the Pacific and Indian Ocean islands. Lenin’s ideas are not a thing of the past, they inspire today in the struggle for a socialist future.