

# TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE OCTOBER REVOLUTION

## International Congress of Friends of the Soviet Union.

By A. Losovsky.

The Celebrations of the Tenth Anniversary of the October Revolution have turned into a grand and mighty demonstration of international proletarian solidarity. Workers throughout the world demonstrated their solidarity with the working class of Soviet Russia. In spite of the vilification and slander showered down upon the October Revolution by the bourgeois and social-democratic press during the last ten years, although misrepresentations about the Land of the Proletarian Dictatorship have been broadest — this Tenth Anniversary of the October Revolution has been celebrated by workers the world over. There is not a country in which the workers failed to mark this Great Anniversary with meetings and demonstrations and the publication of special numbers devoted wholly to the Tenth Anniversary of the Proletarian Revolution.

Celebrations of the Tenth Anniversary were prohibited in many countries. Indeed, Turek, a young worker in Poland, was murdered because he had written "Long Live the October Revolution" on the wall of a house. It is characteristic that articles summarising the situation were not only published in the revolutionary press; the bourgeois and social-democratic papers likewise "celebrated" this Anniversary.

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While the social-democrats throughout the world were deriding and hurling mud at the proletarian celebrations, the wide masses of the workers were frankly, gladly and wholeheartedly celebrating the Tenth Anniversary of the October Revolution. Representatives from all the continents and colonies and semi-colonial peoples met in Moscow on that great day of international rejoicing. All were represented: England, Belgium, Germany, Italy, Sweden, Denmark, Esthonia, Latvia, Austria, France, Spain, Portugal, Ireland, Finland, the Balkan countries, United States, Columbia, Ecuador, Argentina, Uruguay, Chili, Mongolia, China, Japan, Indonesia, Philippines, India, Tibet, Korea, Turkey, Poland, Czecho-Slovakia — such is the inconi-

plete list of countries where the workers fraternised with the working class of the U. S. S. R. on this Great Anniversary. It is especially noteworthy that besides the workers of various shades of opinion, the representatives of national-revolutionary parties in the oppressed countries and even representatives of the Progressive-obourgeois intelligenzia came to the U. S. S. R., if only to get away for a short period from the moral and spiritual reaction rampant in capitalist countries to-day.

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Even a superficial study of the Soviet Republics was sufficient to convince every unprejudiced person that the U. S. S. R. were nothing like their bourgeois and social-democratic prototypes. And as everybody having a more or less intelligent understanding of affairs, knows that an imperialist conspiracy is being hatched against the Proletarian State, it was no difficult matter to come to the conclusion that organised action would be necessary to defend Soviet Russia. That was why the idea of convening a World Congress of Friends of Soviet Russia was hailed with widespread sympathy. The Congress was duly opened in Moscow on November 10. The mood of the Congress which embraced about a thousand persons from the four corners of the earth, was extremely interesting. The overwhelming majority of the representatives that attended were social-democratic workers and non-party workers. The seriousness with which they deliberated on the ten years of activities of the Soviet State and ways and means to defend the U. S. S. R. from the onslaught of the imperialists was indeed very marked. Extremely characteristic was the fact that all the representatives of the colonial and semi-colonial peoples received a hearty welcome at the Congress. The representative from Revolutionary China was greeted with prolonged applause. The representatives from India, the Negroes from South Africa, Sierra Leone and representatives from other colonial and semi-colonial countries were likewise given a hearty welcome. This alone distinguished the Friends of U. S. S. R. Congress from all the Congresses of the Second and Amsterdam Internationals, where down to the present time coloured workers are treated as representatives of "inferior" races. No less characteristic was the exceptional ovation given by the Congress to the official representatives of the State (Rykov, Voroshilov and other members of the Government). In a word, the temperature of the Congress was so high that a certain section of the bourgeois intelligenzia simply melted away.

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The Friends of U. S. S. R. Congress deliberated on two reports: The position of the U. S. S. R. and the New Danger. Indeed the first report raised the question of defending Soviet Russia before the members of the Congress. It was raised because all the representatives at the Congress recognised the gains achieved by the October Revolution. And once the workers realised that in the U. S. S. R. much was being done for the Socialist Cause, the conclusion was plain: all means and resources would have to be used to defend the only Workers' State in the world. In short, the second point of the Agenda was the logic outcome of the first. Social-democrats the world over contest, first of all, the socialist character of the October Revolution; secondly, they deny that war is being prepared against the U. S. S. R. Some of the reformists (Members of the General Council), do not believe that war preparations are being made against the U. S. S. R., others assert that the strained atmosphere in Europe has been caused by the "Red Imperialism" of the U. S. S. R. and in view of their greatness and momentum of international reformism that were destroyed at the Congress, — a Congress where the majority of the representatives were social-democratic and non-party workers.

The resolution adopted unanimously stressed especially that socialist construction was making some big strides forward, that Soviet Russia was a Land of Proletarian Democracy where everything is done by the workers for the workers. The resolution, furthermore, enumerated in detail all the achievements of the U. S. S. R. and in view of their greatness and monotonous importance undertook: to defend in the countries represented the first Workers' Republic in the World; to struggle against the capitalist threat of war on the U. S. S. R.; to divulge the intrigues of international diplomacy which is preparing war; to condemn everywhere the rupture of diplomatic relations with the U. S. S. R.; to get the respective governments to recognise the U. S. S. R.; to give widespread support to the initiative of the U. S. S. R. to achieve disarmament (although

the U. S. S. R. knows in advance that the imperialist war-mongers will not permit disarmament); to struggle jointly with the proletariat to counter all imperialist wars in general; to defend the cause of the oppressed colonial peoples against their enslavers, and first of all to shield the revolutionary movement of the Chinese working masses and to struggle for trade union unity in the various countries and throughout the whole world".

This declaration needs no comment. It makes very clear indeed that the U. S. S. R. is the Motherland of all exploited classes and oppressed peoples, furthermore, such language is used only about something that is dear to every toiler, about something that is worth defending.

No less definite and clear was the second resolution adopted against imperialist war, in defence of Soviet Russia and in support of the Chinese Revolution. The resolution refuted the social-democratic legend about "Red Imperialism" and condemned and branded war against Soviet Russia as counter-revolution. The peaceful character of the international policy of the U. S. S. R. was especially stressed by the Congress. The predatory plans of imperialism were revealed, while the League of Nations was condemned as a "bloc of capitalist brigands". This resolution was all the more interesting as it showed that such slogans like "Defence of the Fatherland", "The last war", etc., were simply inspired by imperialism. It should not be forgotten that this is the most sensitive point for the social-democrats, and if workers affiliated to the Second and Amsterdam Internationals could have raised this question it shows indeed how far our ideas on the imperialist character of the bourgeois Fatherland have penetrated the workers at large.

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With its resolution the Friends of the U. S. S. R, Congress confirmed: 1) That the victory of the social revolution and the building up of socialism was possible in one country; 2) that throughout the world the U. S. S. R. has real, and by no means platonic friends; 3) that the "Red Imperialism" of the U. S. S. R. is simply a baseless lie of the social-democrats; 4) that the exploited classes and oppressed peoples throughout the world consider the U. S. S. R. their Motherland; 5) that the U. S. S. R. has honest friends and ardent supporters behind the enemies lines; 6) that every honest worker prefers proletarian democracy under the form of a Dictatorship to Bourgeois Dictatorship — under the form of Democracy; 7) that war against the U. S. S. R. will raise throughout the world such strata of the people and such forces that it may well end in catastrophical results for the war-mongers themselves; 8) that the united front is no invention, no bolshevik ruse, but a reality which looms up large every time the working class desires to defend and retain the positions it has won in the past.

This character of the Congress will be especially distasteful to international reformism. In point of fact, these individuals for ten years past have been proclaiming that there is no social revolution, that in the U. S. S. R. there is no workers' democracy — all that exists there they allege is bolshevik demagogy. And suddenly a Congress is held, where the majority attending are social-democratic and non-party workers, which adopts decisions that in effect deals the Second and Amsterdam Internationals smashing blows. It is not surprising therefore that this Congress has met with the hostility of the social-democrats. Neither will it be a matter for surprise if after this Congress international social-democracy increases its campaign of slander against the U. S. S. R. tenfold.

But no matter what international reformism may do it will be unable to smother the voice of those honest social-democratic and non-party workers who have announced to the world:

**"Hand and brain workers! Fight with every means in your power to defend and preserve Soviet Russia — the Motherland of toilers everywhere, the stronghold of peace, the hearth of freedom, the citadel of Socialism!"**

Moscow, November 15, 1927.