THE SOVIET REVOLUTIONIST CONGRESS OF THE SOVIET UNION

A CONGRESS OF SOCIAL DEMAGOGY

The 26th Congress of the Soviet revisionist party was a congress of renegades from Marxism-Leninism, of an anti-Marxist revisionist party, which heads a pseudorevolutionary anti-socialist, imperialist state. The line which it laid down will bring further evils for the Soviet people and new threats to the independence and freedom of the peoples.

The 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, which was held in Moscow from the 23rd of February to the 3rd of March, was held in a difficult situation for the Soviet revisionists, both internally and abroad. It took place when the present political, economic and social crisis, which has swept the capitalist world, of which the Soviet Union is a constituent part, has become extremely acute.

The plans for the development of the economy have not been realized, the rates of production have fallen off, the new technologies have lagged behind, agriculture is in a state of permanent stagnation, inter-republic relations are deteriorating and the spiritual life of Soviet society is degenerating further and further. The Soviet Union is in a crisis, not only with its allies of the Warsaw Treaty, as the events in Poland show, but also with all the revisionists, especially the Eurocommunists, who are more and more refusing to accept Moscow's leadership. The rivalry with American imperialism for spheres of influence and world domination, for markets and sources of raw materials and for strategic positions has become very intensive. The Soviet Union is faced with great contradictions, and this is the main thing, with the peoples of the world, who are more and more resisting and opposing its policy of expansion and hegemony.

Brezhnev's report did not touch these problems even superficially, and it avoided analyses of internal and external situations. It was a document characterized from start to finish by an open spirit of pragmatism. It amounted to no more than a hotch-potch of directives and concrete orders about the current run of many questions of the economy and daily life.

It tried to get over the lack of analysis and facing up to problems, which are worrying the Soviet people, by creating the impression that the "correct line" had allegedly been laid down once and for all, and now the Soviet Union is proceeding smoothly on the wide roads which Brezhnev has opened. The report attempted to convince the world that Soviet society and the Soviet state have allegedly reached such a level of development that it is no longer faced either with ideological problems or political, economic and cultural problems.

Brezhnev's attempt to conceal the real situation, to cover up the internal and external contradictions of the Soviet...
Union, the lack of new ideas are a direct expression of the general crisis of modern revisionism, of the inability of the Soviet leadership to resolve the problems and overcome the difficulties which have emerged for the Soviet Union. Therefore, the only way left open to Brezhnev and the other revisionist chiefs of the Soviet Union was to formulate a propaganda document based on social demagogy for internal consumption and pacifist demagogy for external consumption. Such was Brezhnev’s report, such were the contributions of delegates, and such were the paean to praise which the foreign revisionist delegates heaped unsparring ly on the line of Brezhnev.

Although a separate report on the economy was delivered at the 26th Congress of the Soviet revisionist party, problems of the economy took up about one third of Brezhnev’s speech. His plethora of words to disguise that tangle of profound contradictions, in which the Soviet capitalist economy is envolved, could not conceal the tensions which exist within it and its gloomy prospects. The attempt made by Brezhnev and his followers to present a rosy picture of the present-day Soviet economy, which has long been looking sick, could hardly deceive the rank-and-file Soviet workers who are carrying the burden of this crisis in the economy, with all its grave consequences, on their own backs.

As in the former congresses, in this one, too, the Brezhnev leadership trumpeted about a series of plans and measures allegedly to raise the well-being of the people. But the Soviet people are fed up with such plans and forecasts. In the 60s Khrushchev boastfully launched the slogan “we must catch up with and outstrip the USA”, while at the beginning of the 70’s Brezhnev announced the program of “floodling the market with consumer goods”. But life showed that they were just dreams and empty words like the promises which were dished out so generously at the 20th Congress.

The fact is that the announced and disguised price rises, the shortage of prime necessities, the black market and the race of the new Soviet capitalists and bureaucracy to enrich themselves with the blood and sweat of the ordinary working people, the militarization of the economy are what characterize the economy of the Soviet Union today.

It is clear from the figures, which Brezhnev presented about the present plan and the forth coming one, that we have to do with a systematic slowing of the advance of the economy. The figures on the national income, which are the most concise index of any economy, are rising very slowly. These rates of increase in the recent five-year period are the lowest which the Soviet economy has known. The present rates are about half the average for the 15-year period (1961-1975), which were very low themselves. The base of such a situation is the inability of the capitalist system of the Soviet economy to increase and activate the factors of development, the human resources and the productive forces of the country.

The Soviet leadership pinned great hopes for the revival of the economy on the effectiveness of investments and expenditure on production. From this factor they hoped to ensure about nine tenths of the increase of the national income. These are pipe dreams which have no real basis. At the congress the Soviet leaders spoke about the small increase in the productivity of labour, about the significant falling of the quality of labour, about the widespread failure to utilize productive capacities for industry, transport, etc about the decline and stagnation of agricultural production, about the high costs of energy resources and mineral raw materials, and the fact that these costs are rising further. Likewise, they were obliged to admit that during the past decade the main productive funds increased 1.4 times more rapidly than the national income, and this speaks clearly of a marked decline in the effectiveness of their use, etc. It is quite apparent that there is no guarantee that the plans, which are drafted and the promises made, will be realized. The situation of the Soviet economy cannot change for the better within five years and work miracles as Brezhnev wants.

The disproportions in the fields of production and consumption in the Soviet capitalist economy are becoming ever more pronounced. The supplies of consumer goods, and especially food products, are totally insufficient. They do not cover the purchasing power which has got out of control and is exerting great pressure. But whatever the Soviet revisionist leaders may do, the contradictions and pressures cannot be eliminated. Moreover, with their planning and the measures they take, they make these contradictions and pressures more pronounced.

How can the contradiction between production and consumption be overcome, when it is forecast that the rate of fundamental investments will be halved, and under the pretext of increasing the effectiveness of investments the norm of accumulation in the use of the national income is reduced year by year, when the non-productive sphere is extended out of all proportion and is forecast to advance more rapidly than material production. How can they be eliminated, when, according to calculations made, each year military expenditure gobbles up more than 30 per cent of the national income, about one third of production
of the metallurgical industry and machine production, more than one seventh of the energy resources, and when one tenth of the active working force and the most capable scientific and technical forces are employed in the military sectors.

The weakest point in the Soviet economy is agriculture. It is in a state of stagnation and in a number of important products has declined. The causes are not hard to find. Following the capitalist road of development of agriculture has led to the abandonment of the countryside and the departure of the peasantry en masse; the breaking out of the machine and tractor stations led to incomplete utilization of the machinery; the scramble for profits and the black market set direction and spontaneously led to a disproportional structure of agricultural production; the great disorder, which exists in transport and in all the other links of agricultural production, has led to waste, theft and damage of agricultural products on a mass scale, etc.

The Soviet leaders were obliged to admit this grave situation in agriculture at the recent congress. One thing which is quite obvious is that Soviet agriculture is suffering from great shortage of funds for its modernization. But these funds have not been found and cannot be found. They are gobbled up by the war industry, the armaments race, the maintenance of an army several millions strong, the expenditure of economic and military expansions.

In these conditions Brezhnev sees no other way out except to turn to private enterprise. At the congress he declared that the Soviet party and the government have approved a series of laws and measures for the further extension of the individual economy in the collective farms and state farms, and have also given the right to possess such economies to workers and officials who work in the cities. At the same time, the dispersal of the collective farm and state farm livestock herds to be raised on individual economies is encouraged in every way. It is quite clear that the Soviet revisionists are breaking up the form of the group and state capitalist property and are going over to an individual private economy.

This new «reform» may bring the Soviet leadership some advantage. From the formal aspect it frees it from state responsibility for the people's food, because this responsibility is passed to the individual private farmer. However, the people remain unfed. It has already been proved and is being reconfirmed every day that small-scale fragmented agrarian economies are incapable of organizing and developing large-scale agricultural production. A typical example of this is Poland, where fragmented private property is dominant in the countryside and where the lack of food products is one of the causes of the great social disturbances which that country is experiencing.

The phenomena of the crisis and the policy of the capitalist development of the country, in general, have deepened the all-round degeneration of Soviet society, the degrading of its socio-political structures.

In his report, Brezhnev was obliged to admit the existence of many problems typical of a capitalist society. For example, he admitted the existence and the further deepening of uneasiness in the socioeconomic and cultural development of different zones and territories, the existence of chauvinist expressions and attitudes towards small nations, of narrow nationalism and anti-Semitism. He was obliged to admit that dodging work, securing a livelihood without working, parasitism, bribery and speculation, thefts and other abuses have become everyday phenomena in the Soviet Union. When Brezhnev himself declares in the congress that «there are people in our country who aim to contribute less and grab more from the state,** that «in the terrain of such a psychology, selfishness and the petty-bourgeois spirit, tendencies to self-enrichment, indifference to the worries and problems of the people arise,** it is not hard to guess how grave, difficult and degenerate is the real situation which prevails in the Soviet Union.

Brezhnev and his colleagues did not propose any concrete measures for the elimination of these negative social phenomena, and confined themselves to general moralization, very like the sermons of the gospel. They cast lightly over all this state in which class and national distinctions and territorial, economic and cultural dislevels will allegedly be wiped out. All this talk is nothing but pipe-dreams and demagogy. Then, reality in the Soviet Union today shows that what is occurring there is not the coming together of classes, but the deepening and widening of the gulf between them. In that country a new bourgeois class has been created, which rules over the workers and exploits them. This class is enriching itself more and more and is being obviously differentiated in regard to the income it gets, its many privileges, its way of life, its dominant position in society, etc. In regard to the relations between nationalities, they are not distinguished by the equality about which Brezhnev speaks. It is the Russians who have the party, the state, the army and the security forces in their hands, who decide the major issues of internal and foreign policy, who give orders and make the law.

Brezhnev's social demagogy and his prettification of the reality cannot heal the wounds from which the rotten capitalist Soviet society is suffering. The boastful promises about general well-being, which the Soviet leaders advertised at the congress, are only hot-air. For the Soviet people the future is one of tightening the belt and being satisfied with empty spoons.

As was expected, foreign policy occupied a special place in Brezhnev's report and all the proceedings of the congress. Brezhnev tried to give all his words a very peace-loving stand and to present himself as the banner-bearer of peace. However, the present dangerous situations: the international tension, interventions, threats and dangers, which threaten the peoples from the aggressive policy and actions of the Soviet Union, do not allow Brezhnev to present his false coins for gold. This pacifist demagogy is an old trick of the imperialist powers which, we must admit, Brezhnev employed with considerable skill. By this means he tried to cover up the ever increasing aggressiveness of Soviet imperialism, its policy of expansion and hegemony, and its aims of robbing the peoples of their freedom, independence and sovereignty.

What Brezhnev is after, in fact, is not «the consolidation of peace and reduction of tension, the defence of the sovereign rights and freedom of the peoples», as he pretends, but the development of international relations in such a direction that they are subordinate to the political, economic and strategic interests of the Soviet Union.
The «peace» which Brezhnev calls for, is not intended and cannot be intended to mobilize the peoples to unmask and expose the war plans of imperialist powers, to hinder and stop the armaments race, and to put an end to imperialist oppression and exploitation in the world. With his «peace» he implies precisely the maintenance of the present imperialist status quo, precisely the elimination of the peoples' resistance to the warmongering policy of the superpowers, the blunting of their vigilance towards the enslaving plans and plots of the imperialist powers. When Brezhnev talks about «peace», he wants peace with the United States of America, he wants agreements, compromises and mutual concessions with American imperialism for the division and domination of the world.

In Brezhnev's report, the whole chapter on foreign policy was a direct reply to Reagan who wants to re-establish American leadership in the Western capitalist world. In the Kremlin they listened to Reagan and understood correctly that he does not want many partners in world affairs, that regardless of his bombastic threatening words towards the Soviet Union he wants collaboration with it and acceptable mutual agreements. Brezhnev anticipated Reagan's demands and accepted the deal. «It is known», he said, «that the international atmosphere depends largely on the policy of the USSR and the USA. In our opinion, the state of relations between the USSR and the USA now, and the acuteness of international problems which demand solution», he declared, «dictate the necessity for a dialogue at all levels, and moreover, for an active dialogue. We are ready for a dialogue.» And Brezhnev states openly on what a deal can be struck.

One of these is the Middle East oil. «A state of stability and peace», says Brezhnev, «can be established in this region through the joint efforts of all parties.» Hence, Brezhnev tells Reagan, «if you want to avoid the danger of war between us, we are ready to conclude an agreement which will preserve the interests of both sides, in other words you make concessions and we will make concessions.» «We are ready to talk with the USA about the Persian Gulf, the Far East, Africa, Europe, the Indian Ocean and all the other regions of the world,» he says. Hence, it is not only the United States, but also the Soviet Union that has «vital interests» in those zones. Now Brezhnev wants these «vital interests» to be mutually respected and guaranteed by the two superpowers.

Reagan's acceptance in principle of Brezhnev's proposal for a summit meeting, at a time when everyone expected the «cold war» to break out, shows that the Kremlin's offer to do a deal was welcomed in Washington. Thus, it is clear that the bi-polar imperialist global strategy advocated by Khroushchev and pursued by Nixon will very likely come to the fore again.

The policy of rapprochement and collaboration, which Brezhnev wants to follow in the relations with the USA, and which could be accepted in America, entails great dangers for the freedom and independence of the peoples. One of its primary aims is to strengthen the American and Soviet dictate in their respective spheres of influence to keep the disobedient partners under a tight rein and to exclude them from participation in the solution of international problems, to hinder the build-up of their strength and their efforts to extend their political and economic influence to different countries of the world. For example, there is no doubt that the establishment of the more extensive collaboration between the Soviet Union and the USA in various fields, such as those of armaments, trade, control of the seas, space and so on, will further strengthen the American domination in Western Europe and will make China and Japan more obedient and more respectful towards the global interests of the superpowers. At the same time, it will be easier for the Soviet Union to strengthen its domination in Eastern Europe and its other zones, where its influence has been shaken by its intervention in Czechoslovakia, the aggression in Afghanistan and disrupted by the events in Poland.

The Soviet-American rapprochement will be transformed into a new attack on various peoples and countries of the world, into an attempt to make the dictate and despotism of the superpowers an international law. In connection with this Comrade Enver Hoxha has pointed out that «Both when the superpowers get together and when they quarrel it is others who pay the bill.»

As expected, special attention was given in Brezhnev's report to the so-called socialist community. It was the only part of his report in which he departed from his matter-of-fact style and indulged more in theoretical formulations. He tried to lay an ideological basis for the revisionist policy of the Kremlin, for the integration and amalgamation of the revisionist countries of Eastern Europe in the Soviet empire. Brezhnev demanded that these countries completely and finally give up any sign of sovereignty and independent development. He demanded total integration in all fields, political, economic, military, cultural and spiritual. Indeed, he presented a long-term program and proposed a series of concrete measures to achieve this objective.

«Life itself», declared Brezhnev, «put forward the task of completing the co-ordination of plans through the co-ordination of economic policy as a whole. Such problems as the bringing together of structures of the economic mechanisms, the further development of direct links between ministries, combines and enterprises, which participate in cooperation, the creation of joint firms are on the order of the day. Other forms of combining our efforts and resources are also possible.» This directive of Brezhnev's indicates clearly that from now on the economies of the revisionist countries of Eastern Europe will be run directly by the central Soviet state apparatus, just as is done, for example, with the Federal Republics of Armenia and Tajikistan. The same integration in and management is being sanctioned in other fields, too, such as the field of foreign policy, through the creation of the committee of foreign ministers headed by Gromyko, the activity of parties, which is run by the meetings of secretaries of central committees, according to the respective sectors, in which directives are given for the organizational, political propaganda and other work, and in which the secretaries of the central committee of the CPSU have the last word. In regard to the armies of the satellite countries, they have long been under the Soviet command.
In a word, they are moving towards the elimination of any border and distinction, towards the complete all-round subordination of those countries and their transformation into federal republics of the Soviet Union.

Brezhnev was unsparing in his praises of the relations between states and socialist communities as «just, equal and fraternal». Indeed, he no longer calls the relations between these states «international» relations, but «relations between peoples». However, the question arises: When they are not international relations between states what becomes of their state sovereignty, of the right which each state has to act in an independent and sovereign way towards other states, even if they are socialist? Apparently the «limited sovereignty» is a hindrance to Brezhnev, therefore he wipes it out completely and now presents us with «relations amongst the peoples», which as everyone knows cannot replace, much less eliminate, the international relations between states.

In his speech, Brezhnev attempted to present the «socialist community» as a new kind of formation of the «fraternal unity» between different peoples and states, in which complete and perpetual harmony, the ideal friendship and the spirit of pure socialist internationalism prevail. But what occurred in Czechoslovakia and what is occurring in Poland today? From hour to hour the Russian tanks are only waiting the order to move into Poland in order to establish «just, equal and fraternal relations», as they did previously in Czechoslovakia. Brezhnev can guggle with words as much as he likes, but the fact is that the European countries remain in the «socialist community» thanks to the bayonets and jack-boots of the Soviet soldiers. Likewise, it is a fact that the more time goes by, the more the contradictions and frictions between these countries increase and the more frequently the Soviet Union exerts its pressures and interventions with violence to establish «law and order» in its empire. This is an inevitable result of the revisionist policy and ideology, which are a permanent source of splits, quarrels and degeneration.

The expansion of the hegemonic aims of the present leadership of the Kremlin are apparent also in the way Brezhnev handled the problems of the liberation movement and the new states which aspire to independent development. Despite the use of a number of hackneyed slogans, which have now become routine in the jargon of the Soviet propagandists, that the Soviet Union «provides disinterested aid» for the liberation movements and anti-imperialist forces, it is a «natural ally» of the new countries and so on, Brezhnev dealt with the problems of these countries from the angle of the rivalry with American imperialism and the struggle and efforts to extend the Soviet domination over them. Thus, he tried to justify the occupation of Afghanistan as an action impelled by the danger of intervention by American imperialism. Now we are seeing America, too, using a similar pretext, the Soviet threat, to intervene in Salvador. Such pretexts, to justify their interference in the internal affairs of other countries, can always be found by the different Imperialists. But however hard Brezhnev and Reagan may try, they cannot justify the aggressive policy of the superpowers, and much less justify the violation of the freedom and independence of nations and the enslavement of the peoples. The intervention of the Soviet social-imperialists in Angola, Ethiopia, and especially in Afghanistan, has demonstrated that the policy of the Soviet Union towards Africa, Asia, Latin America and other countries has nothing at all to do with «socialism», «internationalism», and «support for national liberation struggles». It is a typically imperialist policy of expansion and hegemony. Like the USA, the Soviet Union today is the greatest enemy of the peoples' freedom and independence, the greatest supporter of neo-colonialist oppression and exploitation. One of the problems, which has preoccupied the Soviet leadership in recent years, has been its relations with the other revisionist parties. The rejection of Marxism-Leninism and the betrayal of the revolution, which occurred in the Soviet Union, as well as the spread of revisionism in the communist parties brought these parties closer and closer to the bourgeoisie in their own countries, just as it alienated them from the communist party of the Soviet Union. The contradictions, which the bourgeoisie of various countries have with the Soviet Union, are reflected in the relations which these parties have with the Soviet revisionist party. Faced with this situation, Brezhnev is now obliged, at least in words, to back away from the theory of the «conductor's baton» and express himself in favour of the pluralist formulae of the Eurocommunists. In return, he demands that they support the Soviet foreign policy, and especially refrain from criticizing the internal situation of the Soviet Union and its activities in the international arena. He is obliged to back down, because the revisionist parties of the West no longer obey Moscow's orders. Therefore, he tries to ensure at least their loyal stand towards the Soviet Union.

The revisionist ideology is an ideology which divides and does not unite. The general political, ideological and moral crisis, which has swept these countries, inclines the spirit of narrow nationalism and bourgeois chauvinism and is spreading it wider and wider. Also apart from the continuous pressure, which the bourgeoisie exerts on these parties to separate them completely from Moscow, there also exists the fear that if they give support to the foreign policy of the Soviet Union, which is now exposed as an openly aggressive policy, they will isolate themselves even more from the masses, and their influence on these masses will decline further.

The 26th Congress of the Soviet revisionist party was closed with resounding fanfares. Promises of the Soviet leadership about improving the life of the people and the commitments to a peaceful international policy are the main characteristics of its demagogy. The congresses of the party of the Soviet Union are held one after the other reports and speeches are delivered, plans and resolutions are drafted, but the internal contradictions become more extensive and deeper; new difficulties are added to the old ones, while in the field of international relations, Brezhnev's policy increases the tensions and adds to the insecurity and dangers of war. The congress which was held in Moscow was a congress of renegades from Marxism-Leninism, of an anti-Marxist revisionist party, which heads a pseudo-revolutionary
anti-socialist, imperialist state. The line which it laid down will bring further evils for the Soviet people and new threats to the independence and freedom of the peoples. Therefore, it is a duty of all the revolutionaries and progressive people of the world to cast off the illusions which they may still have about the Soviet Union as a socialist country, and to unmask and oppose the aggressive, hegemonic policy which it pursues. It is essential that this struggle must be waged now for the triumph of the cause of the revolution, socialism and peoples’ liberation.

Demagogy, lies and blackmail of the peoples predominate everywhere in the policy of great imperialist powers, both bourgeois and revisionist. Daily events confirm that the superpowers impose their law on others, that the multinationals dominate the world economy. Never before has there been a plunder of such colossal proportions of raw materials which belong to other peoples, such a monstrous monopolization of foreign energy resources, such an unequal exchange on the international market between wealthy and poor countries. Being unable to withstand this general assault of International capitalism, and the pressures of the economic crisis, in which it has been caught up through years, the bourgeois states, both capitalist and revisionist, are up to their necks in debt. The wealthier states dominate the poorer states and keep them bound with chains. Deep in debt and unable to get out of debt, the states and peoples of the world are being subjected more and more to the dictate and arbitrariness of the great imperialist powers, are losing their moral and political independence and their national sovereignty, have a rope around their necks, facing the fearful whirlpool of the great world crisis.

The cost of living is becoming ever more expensive for the working masses in the capitalist and revisionist countries. The prices of consumer goods are mounting day by day and there is no sign of any halt in this rapid increase. Unemployment and inflation are increasing uncontrollably. New debts are piled on top of old. The chains of neocolonialism are growing heavier. Even from those tens and hundreds of billions of dollars which circulate in the form of credits, aid and technical assistance and services, not one cent goes to the benefit of the masses. Those who rule the country and the people use the loan which they receive to buy arms, under the pretext of balancing the military force of the superpowers and to give the impression that the small countries are independent and arming allegedly to defend their national independence.

World imperialism has long been striving to camouflage, to prettify this whole system of plunder, oppression and domination by the superpowers and big international capital, by creating a whole lot of different bourgeois and revisionist, opportunist theories. Time has proved that the «third world», the «non-aligned world», and other such myths have been nothing but a demagogic background noise, simply deceptive. Disarmament, the Helsinki promises about international peace and security, «human rights», the pilgrimages of the Polish Pope and so on, have all been frauds and opium for the peoples who are suffering under imperialist oppression. At the same time, they are a means and a lafe for the ruling bourgeois cliques of every hue to preserve their power over the peoples and to put this power in the service of whatever superpower which bids the highest price.

Those who for decades have been applying this evil and enslaving policy consider it clever and sophisticated. The capitalist world press is full of it, publicizes them and transforms them into angels of the peace and saviours of the world. A monstrous mechanism of intrigues, plots and lies has been established on a world scale to present black for white and white as black.

The proletariat is fighting in defence of its class rights and the peoples are fighting for liberation from imperialism and neocolonialism. But the workers’ strikes and revolts are being diverted and manipulated by the opportunists and reaction. The imperialist and neo-colonialist powers are striving to divert the national liberation wars from their true aims and to turn them into local wars in their own interests, in this way inciting and preparing for world war. The superpowers want to redivide the world and they will never give up this objective. This is where their system of exploitation and their policy of hegemony and expansion have led to. However, being afraid of atomic war, which would be inevitable in this case, they are trying to avoid it and postpone a direct confrontation between themselves. Nevertheless, they are preparing themselves and aiming with all their strength for war, arming themselves and others. All these preparations and activities are accompanied with blackmail and threats towards allies and non-allies without distinction, with the terror of war, with filthy bargains, corruption and degeneration.

The present state of the world shows that all the bourgeois systems, whether capitalist or revisionist, wherever they are, and in whatever form they present themselves, are totally immersed in a deep, general crisis, which includes every field of their existence. There is no escape by the ways the bourgeois and the revisionists want to follow. Any solution other than the revolution will be unsuccessful or temporary. Only violent revolution against the yoke of capital can put an end to the bourgeois capitalist system of oppression and exploitation, which is totally corrupt and degenerate.

The contradictions of capitalist society cannot be solved through reforms. Imperialist oppression and exploitation cannot be eliminated either through the generosity of banks, or the clemency of the church. In order to wipe them out, the world must be transformed, the capitalist system eliminated, American and Soviet imperialism overthrown. World capitalism must be destroyed for bourgeois society to be replaced with the new, genuine socialist society. This is the desire and aspiration of the proletariat and the peoples. But socialism does not come about automatically. It is the outcome of consistent and thorough-going revolution. It is the supreme objective which is achieved with toil, sacrifice and unflinching struggle in each country in which the conditions have matured. The true revolutionaries do not spare their strength or their efforts to ensure that these conditions are prepared and brought to maturity in each country.

The revolution is the salvation of mankind. Many may consider this utopia, but Marx and Lenin are not utopians.