

# Fascist Development and Proletarian Directorship

By Mario Alpi

While the war was raging in the whole capitalist world, bringing havoc and death, a great roar much more powerful than all imperialist guns shook the earth and awakened the people. The Russian proletariat was the first to overthrow the capitalist régime and install its own dictatorship.

The words of Lenin, who since 1905 had predicted how the Russian proletariat would succeed bringing revolutionary light to the dark and desperate masses, how the Russian Revolution would last not four months but for years and how the power of the bourgeoisie would be overthrown forever, became a reality.

The victorious proletarian revolution expropriated the expropriators, it took the instruments of production away from the hands of the bourgeoisie and land owners, installed the proletarian dictatorship in a sixth part of the world, created a new type of State, the State of Soviets. The October revolution further disclosed the way for the world

proletarian revolution, it broke the world economic system and as a result we now have on one hand the capitalist world which has entered into its general crisis and, on the other, the Socialist world which is progressing steadfastly.

The blow received by the capitalist world as a result of the war, the sharpening of the class struggle due to the influence of the October Revolution, around the proletarian masses of Europe and the colonial and semi-colonial populations. The October Revolution gave the signal of revolt to the whole world and to a series of revolutions and revolutionary movements from 1918 to this day.

The betrayal by the social democracy has interfered with the march of the proletariat, it allowed capitalism to catch its breath, to find a certain balance for itself and stem, for a moment, the rising trend of the working class along the lines indicated by Lenin and by the October Revolution.

In the face of the advance of the proletarian revolution, capitalism

has undertaken, since the end of the war, the demobilization of "democracy" and exposed to large masses more clearly its real essence previously hidden by the veil of bourgeois democracy, which, translated, means liberty for capitalism to control all instruments of production, to exploit, to dominate and to maintain in chains the great majority of the population.

In order to stop the march of the revolution, capitalism has adopted new forms of reaction: it has developed mass reaction of certain sections of the population. The bourgeois State has revealed its true essence has appeared more clearly as the instrument of the bourgeoisie, of the class in power, of financial capital. Wherever the class contradictions, due to the unequal development of capitalism, have been sharper and the loss of equilibrium of the capitalist system has been greater, we have seen the rising of fascism. We have seen it rise first in Italy and later in other countries which have followed other roads and other processes of formation but

have always led to one end and assumed the same substance.

Today fascism is in power in Italy, Spain, Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria, Rumania, Austria and Czechoslovakia, reckoning in Europe only.

In all these countries the development of fascism has assumed various forms but it has suppressed the régime of old "democracy" and created a mass reactionary movement in order to stem the proletarian revolution.

The "fascistization" process occurs in all capitalist countries, accompanies the concentration process of capitalism, constitutes the last card of the bourgeoisie and accelerates the war preparations against the Soviet Union.

In large industrial countries where the proletariat is powerful, the bourgeoisie makes use, in its reactionary transformation, of the social democracy, which is now a counter-revolutionary weapon. Social democracy has gone, step by step, down to industrial peace, to the denial of the class struggle, to fascist arbitration committees, and to the armed struggle

against the proletarian revolution. In other words it has been "fascistized,"—it has become social-fascism. Even where it is a competitor of fascism, as in Austria, we see it "fascistized" by its alliance with reactionary forces.

Social democracy of today is not what it was yesterday. And as the masses become radical they go from it and move themselves in the direction of the proletarian revolution. With the fall of the veil which has been hiding the essence of bourgeois democracy, with the character and attitude of the present social democracy clearly shown, and with the development of fascism in all capitalist countries, the division between the classes becomes keener, the proletariat perceives more and more clearly the road it must follow.

The proletariat understands that it is its historical role to transform the capitalist social order into a new Communist Society, into a society without classes and understands also that in order to do this, it is necessary to follow the example

given by the Russian proletariat and finally, that it must replace the bourgeois dictatorship, the bourgeois liberty to enslave the proletariat, with the proletarian dictatorship which is a greater democracy that translated itself into liberty for the proletariat and for the great majority.

With the deepening of the contradictions and the sharpening of the class struggle, a new revolutionary period is being disclosed, the consciousness of the proletariat is becoming stronger, the lessons of the October Revolution more vivid. Large masses are waking up and looking to the Soviet Union, their class Fatherland, ready to defend it, ready to fight fascism, social-fascism and for the proletarian dictatorship.

On the Twelfth Anniversary of the October Revolution, the slogans of the revolutionary proletariat are:  
**CLASS AGAINST CLASS!  
DICTATORSHIP OF THE PROLETARIAT! AGAINST THE FASCIST-CAPITALIST DICTATORSHIP!**

It wasn't just the sack and the skirt they had stolen from him, but his last joy.  
They had robbed him of his last hope.  
(To Be Continued.)