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Summary: Urgeiriça Theses on the October Revolution

I to XIII - synthesis of the main theses expressed on the character and the class nature of the Russian and Chinese revolutions and, in particular, on the October Revolution.

The debate focuses on the character and class nature of the **October Revolution** led by Lenin, as well as the class character and nature of the **New Democracy Revolution** in China led by Mao Tse -Tung. It is of utmost importance to the proletarians of all countries, because it has become clear that *the establishment of state monopoly capitalism in Russia and in the People's Republic of China can only be directly related to the nature the revolutions* of October 1917 and China in 1949, respectively, in Tsarist Russia and feudal China.

- (I) It is not possible for the workers of a feudal country to make the proletarian revolution, to establish socialism and the dictatorship of the proletariat, and to arrive at the communist mode of production while surpassing (circumventing) the capitalist mode of production and the feudal mode of production.

(II) The rural, agrarian and feudal part of the economic base of Portuguese society at that time was first to move towards the capitalist mode of production before the proletarian revolution could make its way, then the proletariat could impose its proletarian revolution, socialism and, later, the communist mode of production.

(III) ... Political and ideological revolutions do not lead to revolutions of the economic modes of production, but rather come from the evolution of these modes of production.

(IV) Political and ideological revolutions are the consequences, and **not the causes, of the development of contradictions and the struggle of opposites in economic modes of production** . However, they play an important role: the role of midwives in history.

(V) The idea that the proletarian socialist revolution can be concomitant with the peasant agrarian revolution against feudalism, namely that two exploited and oppressed classes - workers and peasants - by two different modes of production - capitalist and feudal - can coexist in a joint dictatorship , was the main error of Lenin (and of the Bolsheviks , Ed), which led them to attempt simultaneously to overcome two distinct economic modes of production under the joint leadership of two distinct classes, but pursuing different interests (workers and peasants).

(VI) The Russian economic development of 1917, and in particular the simultaneous existence of two modes of production which fought each other, never made it possible to transform this bourgeois democratic revolution into a proletarian socialist revolution, going beyond a mode of production - the mode of production, feudal production - **whose revolutionary economic transformation had not yet taken place (in the tsarist empire NDLR)** .

(VII) This shows the impossibility of realizing a socialist revolution based on the alliance of two classes - workers and peasants - exploited and dominated, each by economic modes of production (and living under different social relations of production, Ed.) And antagonists.

(VIII) ... the October Revolution, although it was a great armed uprising of the workers and peasants, was not a proletarian socialist revolution.

(IX) However, the October Revolution in Russia, like the Revolution of New Democracy in China, has never attacked this economic process of the circulation of capital (the valuation of capital via the market NDLR) and never questioned the private appropriation of surplus value by a class or a state.

(X) ... it is impossible to lead in one country and at the same time a proletarian socialist revolution that simultaneously attacks the two economic modes of production (feudal and capitalist) .

(XI) We live in this phase of history, which is governed by the capitalist mode of production, in which bourgeois economic, political and ideological power is dominant, even if it has reached its final stage, that of the dying imperialism. That is why a proletarian political revolution cannot survive alone in an isolated country ... The proletarian revolution will be international or it will not be.

(XII) We live on a planet where imperialism, the supreme and ultimate stage of capitalism, has become globalized, that is, it has become dominant at the local and global (global) levels.

(XIII) Imperialist wars will eventually come down on us proletarians, and give birth to the modern proletarian socialist internationalist revolution, which - yes - will be able to allow the destruction of the capitalist mode of production and establish the new mode of communist production.

(Arnaldo Matos)