

## **The October Revolution and the Vietnamese Revolution, Le Duan and Truong-Chinh, FLPH, Hanoi, 1978**

### THE OCTOBER REVOLUTION AND THE VIETNAMESE PEOPLE'S STRUGGLE FOR NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE AND SOCIALISM

LE DUAN

Following the complete and thorough victory of the war of resistance against US aggression, the Vietnamese revolution continues to advance on the road of socialism, but on a national scale now. Now that their beloved homeland has been reunified and cleared of all aggressors, the Vietnamese people are more than ever aware that national independence and socialism are inseparable. Now, love of country means love of socialism, and means devoting all of one's ardour, strength, intelligence and talent, to the construction of one socialist Vietnamese homeland.

Independence and unity are prerequisites for us to take the whole country to socialism. Conversely, socialism is a firm guarantee of independence and unity. p 19

As Karl Marx and Frederick Engels pointed out, "Only in a community can an individual have the means to develop his or her gifts allsidely; only in a community can there be individual liberty." (From; Feuerbach, *Opposition Between Dialectical Materialism and Idealism.*) pp 21-22

Proceeding from the fact that this is a former colonial and semi-feudal country now advancing directly to socialism without going through the stage of capitalist development, Viet Nam must create a socialist society from top to bottom. We must create both new productive forces and new relations of production. We must create new economic bases and a new superstructure, while building a new material, intellectual and cultural life. For these reasons, the process of socialist revolution in Viet Nam is a process of continuous, all-embracing, deep and thorough-going revolutionary change. It is a process of closely combining transformation with construction, and construction with transformation, with construction as the main aspect. It is a process of firmly grasping proletarian dictatorship, bringing into full play the working people's right to collective mastery, and carrying out the triple revolution: revolution in the relations of production, scientific and technological revolution, and ideological and cultural revolution, with the scientific and technological revolution as the kingpin. With these three revolutions we will step by

step establish the system of socialist collective mastery, large-scale socialist production, a new culture and new, socialist people. pp 25-26

It can be said that advancing with aggregate strength is an original feature of the Vietnamese revolution in the long struggle for national independence as well as in the socialist revolution and construction. pp 26-27

The new Constitution of the USSR formally acknowledges all the great achievements of the Soviet Union upon the completion of the construction of developed socialism and marks a new period - of Soviet society — that in which the Soviet Union advances toward communism. p 29

## SIXTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE GREAT OCTOBER SOCIALIST REVOLUTION

### TROUNG-CHINH

On last October 7, the Supreme Soviet adapted a new Constitution. p 44

The victory of the Chinese revolution and the establishment of the Chinese People's republic with nearly 800 million people, tipped the balance of forces in the world in favour of revolution. p 45

Proletarian dictatorship provides the most resolute leadership of the working class for the entire cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction; the worker-peasant alliance is the firm basis and at the same time the “highest principle” of proletarian dictatorship. p 55

After the triumph of the revolution, the newly overthrown exploiting classes and the exploiting elements have yet to be remoulded into labouring people; they have not given up their schemes and activity aimed at restoring their former domination. How can one advance to socialism without enforcing proletarian dictatorship in a society in which a fierce struggle to solve once and for all the question of “who will win” between socialism and capitalism is still taking place; in a society where the productive forces are not yet fully developed, labour productivity is not yet high, social wealth is not yet abundant; where not everybody is politically conscious and professionally able to do his best for society; where the ways of thinking and style of work of the old society are still

quite common among the people; and where the State has to apply the principle of distribution according to labour.

Once the working class has conquered power, the State must be a proletarian dictatorship State. The line, directives and policy of this State must conform to the goal, ideal, stand, and viewpoint of the working class. The proletarian dictatorship State *can have this or other forms*. Soviet Republic, People's Republic, Democratic Republic... are different names for what *in essence are one: proletarian dictatorship*. There cannot be confusion between the essence and the form of this State power. pp 57-58

.... the non-aligned movement countries' struggle to achieve political independence and conquer economic independence. p 63

V I Lenin's doctrine on socialist revolution is a universal truth which holds not only for Russia, for the Soviet Union, but also for Viet Nam and other countries of the world. p 64

These successes evince our people's very high determination and bespeak the correctness of the resolution of our Party's Fourth Congress. However, in view of the potential of our national economy, these are but partial and initial successes, falling short as they do of our country's economic requirements at present. p 68

At present, we should satisfactorily bring in the autumn harvest in a satisfactory way, intensify winter crop growing to make up for the food lost due to natural calamities; persuade the peasants to sell agricultural products to the State, actively contribute to alleviating the day-to-day difficulties in people's lives, ensure raw materials for industry and increase export articles. p 69

We should step up the fostering and perfecting of socialist relations of production. In the North, we must consolidate and improve the management of State enterprises, farms, forestry sites, agricultural production and handicraft cooperatives, we must strictly enforce business accounting and socialist labour discipline. In the South, we must accelerate the socialist transformation of capitalist industry and trade, agriculture, handicraft and small trade. The slower the transformation the more the negative factors of capitalism develop and the more they harm the national economy. We must strictly implement our Party's and State's line and policies, and apply the experience gained during socialist

transformation in the North to the conditions in the South in a correct and appropriate way. pp 71-72

As regards ideological and cultural work, we must unceasingly carry out propaganda work, thoroughly explain the line, policies and requirements of our revolutionary work to the broad masses, and thereby arouse our people's ardour and awareness in all fields of activity. We must make a habit of giving publicity to exemplary people, behaviour and work in the emulation movement, to raise labour productivity, improve our technology, safeguard public property; practise thrift and maintain labour discipline... We must thoroughly eradicate the influences and vestiges of US neo-colonialist culture, steadfastly struggle against erroneous thinking and negative manifestations of graft, waste, bureaucracy, laziness, passivity, pleasure-seeking, debauchery,... and even corruption by the exploiting classes. We must also criticize the small producer thinking and workstyle daily eroding our people's socialist construction. p73

We must strengthen the Party in ideology and organization, act upon our President Ho Chi Minh's sacred testament: "Ours is a Party in power. Each Party member, each cadre must be deeply imbued with revolutionary morality, and show industry, thrift, integrity, uprightness, total dedication to the public interest and complete selflessness. Our Party should preserve absolute purity and prove worthy of its role as the leader and very loyal servant of the people." The Party must admit good people who distinguish themselves in the emulation movement for production, in the three revolutions: revolution in relations of production, scientific and technological revolution and ideological and cultural revolution; and resolutely expel retrograde and corrupt elements from the Party.

We must bring into play the labouring people's right to socialist collective mastery, through the activities of State bodies, particularly elected organs and mass organizations in the Viet Nam Fatherland Front, and create a broad mass movement to build and defend our socialist Fatherland and strive to fulfil the State plan in a spirit of emulation, for the prosperity of the country and the happiness of the people.

We must strive to build and strengthen the state of proletarian dictatorship, truly a State of the people, from the people and for the people. State bodies must on the one hand promptly reflect the people's aspirations and will, and on the other serve the people and look after the interests of the masses. State cadres and employees must be trained, selected, educated and fostered as devoted servants of the people, preserving the prestige and promoting the efficiency of the State.

pp 73-75

We take an active part in the movement of the non-aligned countries in order to contribute to the struggle against the imperialist policy of aggression and monopoly, to defend independence and freedom, and wrest back their right to be masters of their natural wealth for ever. p 77

On this occasion, we sincerely thank the Soviet Union, China, the other socialist countries and the peace and justice-loving countries in the world for their help to our people, in our patriotic war of resistance against US aggression in the past, as well as in the socialist construction at present.  
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