

4. ARTICLE

WITHERING OF STATE

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1. METHODS OF GETTING RID OF THE SOVIET STATE AND THUS OF GETTING RID OF THE BUREAUCRACY-DEGENERATION

Let us take a look at the conditions to get rid of the state and see how we can achieve these conditions.

A- A high level of culture, which create the possibility, the desire, the ability to control the state apparatus from below, by the masses of the workers themselves.

Is this something that we can achieve by our own affords, in one country. The answer to that question is yes.

A.1 Building the technological and economic basses of communism as the essential means of achieving a high level of culture by the masses.

Building socialism, i.e., building a powerful industry and getting rid of the bourgeoisie in all aspects of economic life is not enough to achieve this result. We must also create the conditions to pass to the formula, "to each according to his needs," passing through a number of stages of economic and cultural re-education of society, in the course of which work must be transformed in the eyes of society from

only a means of supporting life/ into life's prime want, and social property into the sacred and inviolable basis of the existence of society. In other words, we must create the conditions for communism.

For this, at least three main preliminary conditions have to be satisfied.

- 1.** It is necessary, in the first place, to ensure a continuous expansion of all social production, with a relatively higher rate of expansion of the production of means of production.
- 2.** It is necessary, in the second place, to transform all forms of group property into public property, and, thus replace commodity circulation by a system of products-exchange, under which the central government, or some other social-economic centre, might control the whole product of social production in the interests of society.
- 3.** It is necessary, in the third place, to ensure such a cultural advancement of society as will secure for all members of society the all-round development of their physical and mental abilities, so that the members of society may be in a position to receive an education sufficient to enable them to be active agents of social development, and in a position freely to choose their occupations and not be tied all their lives, owing to the existing division of labour, to some one occupation. What is required for this?

For this, it is necessary first of all, to shorten the working day at least to six and subsequently to five hours. This is needed in order that the members of society might have the necessary free time to receive an all-round education. It is necessary further, to introduce universal compulsory polytechnic education, which is required in order that the members of society might be able freely to choose their occupation and not be tied to some one occupation all their life. It is likewise necessary that housing conditions, and that real wages of workers and employees should be suitable for a society of plenty.

People who have never been a communist, but have been lucky enough to read few pages of Lenin and/or Stalin, while being fully taken in by Mao and/or Enver, refer to the method of organising criticism from below, of organising mass control from below, of raising the culture of masses as methods of getting rid of bureaucracy, without further ado.

The fact of the matter is that, to achieve a high level of culture by the masses, a level of culture that enables them to participate fully in running the affairs of state, a high level of production, and the economic conditions for communism-common property in all spheres of social activity- must be achieved. For otherwise, they will not have the time and the means to develop their culture, and thus participate fully in administering the state.

Therefore, the main line running throughout the policy of Bolshevism is to achieve an independent industry that is capable of providing for the agriculture as well as for its own development, thus making it possible to transform all property into social

property of all people, thus making it possible to provide plenty for the masses, thus providing all that is needed to achieve a high level of culture by masses.

We can see from our studies that the Soviets were at the verge of achieving all this, especially with their achievement of fully automated factories and the computer which as we know enables us to fully and easily automate all production, and by organising product-exchange with collective-farms to prepare their transformation into state-farms.

Today we can clearly and easily say that we can achieve all these by creating an industrialised country of proletarian dictatorship that has completed its electrification and computerisation. The years of Stalin's death coincides with the years when the Soviets were marching to achieve these in a short space of time!

A.2 Using all the available means to develop the culture of the masses, i.e. their faculty and ability to administer the country, to administer economy, to administer industry, to administer the whole state.

Under capitalism, the working class is not able to train in its sons the knowledge and faculty of government, and become able to do so only after coming to power. Therefore, every means capable of promoting the development of the cultural powers of the working class, every means capable of facilitating the development in the working class of the faculty and ability to administer the country and industry—every such means must be utilised to the full.

Until the end of the first five year plan, we have been obliged to "exercise economy in all things, even in schools" in order to "save, to restore heavy industry" (Lenin). Only then, we have been able to restore heavy industry and begun developing it further. And only then, the time has arrived to set about fully achieving universal, compulsory elementary education. Until this time we could not provide for the working class even the universal elementary education. And literacy which is provided through elementary education is the basis of all culture, if it is to become a high level of culture.

Be it before achieving universal elementary education, be it after, one of the means of raising the cultural level of workers, has been the mass organisation of workers. Trade unions, Soviets, people's courts, mass meetings, committees of all sorts. These have all served as schools of administration, means of raising the cultural powers of masses. One other method that was used was the building of factories and farms that use high level of technology, and work in such environment. These also serve to raise the cultural level of masses.

Another method is the famous method of criticism/self-criticism. This method was used not only to raise the cultural level of the masses but also to help weed out the bureaucratic and degenerate elements from all walks of life, including the Party. All of these methods are used not because they represent an excellence in the material and cultural conditions of the country, but because there is a short coming in the material, and thus cultural conditions of the country and these methods have to be used as methods which are available and necessary to raise the cultural level of the masses and to weed out the bureaucratic and degenerate elements.

These methods, by nature, are contradictory and rely for their usefulness or otherwise precisely on these contradictions.

On the one hand criticism is there to raise the cultural level of the masses, to use their knowledge and experience in this process to overcome the shortcomings of the work of the apparatus; to clear away the bureaucratized and degenerated elements; on the other hand this very process can be utilised by our enemies to demoralise the party and state apparatus, to damage their organisational capabilities and to destroy the standing of our leaders.

On the one hand to build factories and to work in the factories raise the cultural level of the workers, on the other hand working conditions of long hours and heavy work restrict their ability and opportunity to govern the state.

On the one hand all the mass organisations and committees are, for the masses, the means of learning how to govern; on the other hand our enemies can infiltrate these organisations and engage in disruptive activities, etc., etc.,

B.To achieve peaceful conditions around our country, and thus to get rid of the need to armed forces, intelligence services etc.

In this sphere, the proletariat in power contributes by setting an example to the proletarians of other countries, helping them learn from its own example, not just by its political and when needed by its military achievements, but most importantly by its economic achievements; and of course, by helping them directly to the extent that it can. In other words it helps the proletarians in its periphery to achieve power; contributes to peace in its periphery.

But and in the final analysis, this is not a condition that can be achieved by only our own forces-by the forces of the proletariat in power. It requires the contribution of all the world proletarians.

It requires the condition of socialist-communist encirclement of imperialist countries!

2. THE SOVIET STATE AND BUREAUCRACY-DEGENERATION SHORT CONCLUSIONS

A. It was known to the Bolsheviks that a commune type state was impossible immediately after the revolution. The soviet form of state would be considerably bureaucratic and a fight against that would be a continuous duty until the state disappeared.

B. The process of getting rid of bureaucracy in the state is the same process of getting rid of the state, its dissolution. The two are one and the same process.

C. The only way to finish off the bureaucracy and thus the state is to achieve the direct control of economic, political, educational, cultural, sportive, military and all other affairs of the society by each and every member of the society in community, by all the people.

D. In other words, to finish off the bureaucracy, to finish off the state, every member of the society, each and every citizen should be willing and able to administer the state.

E. That means that each member of the society should spend a very minimal amount of time in the process of production to satisfy his own and society's needs whereby he/she can have time and materials needed to develop his knowledge of everything, his political, economic, technical, cultural, sportive and military ability, in other words, develop himself as an all rounded person and apply these abilities to administer the state.

F. Such an individual is the product of a very productive and cultured society.

G. Creation of such a society, i.e., the communist society, and its defence against internal and external enemies constitutes the essence of Bolshevik policies.

3. COMPUTERISATION AND THE SOVIET STATE

Had the incremental destruction of Soviet economy and communal morality of the Soviet people, and thus the restoration of capitalism by Trotskyite-Buharinite traitors to the motherland not been successful; and had we a Soviet Union that lived in line with the requirements of comrade Stalin, of socialist economy and morality, the Soviet country would have completed the electrification and computerisation of the country, and the Soviet state would have begun to wither away through its direct democratic stage.

The perfect form of direct democracy requires the fulfilment of the following.

A. the automation and continuousness of production and distribution in each unit and throughout the country through computerisation

B. the registration and perfect planning of all production and distribution through the networking of all these computers to a central computer

C. the control of all production and distribution by all the workers through the networking of their computers to this central computer

D. the direct participation of all the workers in administration of the state through this network of computers.

This is the essential content of direct democracy.

Soviet state will take such a form, the Soviet citizens will start to administer the state, and when this becomes a normal and voluntarily accepted work of the citizens, the state would begin to wither away-when and also we are surrounded by peace conditions, i.e. when the imperialist encirclement is replaced by socialist-communist encirclement.

Now, in the future, that is how we will do it!

Only the children of comrade Stalin can put an end to the bureaucratisation and degeneration in the Soviet state,

Khrushchevites who are the continuers of Trotskyites and Buharinites can only lead to its degeneration.

Khrushchevism is the Trotskyism and Buharinism of the period of our state when all the exploiting classes have been demolished; when our state was about to enter the third stage of its development, at which the sources of all the possibilities and conditions of bureaucratisation and degeneration would be dried up; conditions for the masses to control the state from below, continuously and directly would be created.

Contrary to all the previous battles, this time they had won. The results of their victory is obvious to all.