

COMMUNIST ORGANIZATION RECABARREN

WHY DID THE USSR FALL?

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After the Second World War, the USSR had to embark on the path of reconstruction since the Hitlerite invaders had devastated the country, which it achieved in 1948 despite the aid it should have given to the Popular Democracies that had been established in Eastern Europe.

Despite the achievements in the reconstruction of the country, the effects of the war had serious consequences for the future: 20,000,000 of the Soviets had died, largely the best of the working class that had participated in the October Revolution or experienced the first years of socialist construction, the need to supply arms to the Red Army had decreased the manufacture of agricultural machinery, impacting on the performance of the fields, the need to rank the command in the army, brought with it the danger that some marshals believed with more power than the party, that the leading cadres of the party and the state evade control of the Soviet masses by bureaucratizing themselves, which years later would turn the Soviet Union from its socialist path.

José Stalin fought against the Bonapartist tendencies of some marshals of the Red Army, not caring that they were heroes of the Second World War, as in the case of Zhúkov, who was relieved of his command in Moscow and sent to a garrison in the interior of the country. As well as the anti-proletarian tendencies of some intellectuals and party leaders, without the

Soviet working class taking part in the ideological struggle that would allow it to raise its socialist consciousness, to arm it against the internal enemies of the proletarian state.

In the XIX Congress of the Communist Party (Bolshevik) of the USSR, which would be renamed the Communist Party of the Soviet Union-CPSU, serious deficiencies were revealed in the operation of the ministries and companies in which less than installed capacity, the use of more advanced techniques and better work organization methods was not considered, and to increase production, recourse was had to the construction of new industries, waste of raw materials, of which some industries had surpluses. Some companies did half of their work in the last 10 days of the month, which affected the quality of the products. All this to the detriment of the interests of the proletarian state,

In said Congress, agreements were made to reverse such a situation, calling to break the inertia, to use technical advances and to adopt new methods of management, direction and work. A restructuring would be carried out in the ministries and in relation to the party its Central Committee would be expanded to 100 members and its political bureau from 11 to 25 members.

TO MOVE FROM SOCIALISM TO COMMUNISM

For his part, José Stalin in his last writing "Economic Problems of Socialism in the USSR" (September 1952) theoretically elucidates the measures to be followed to continue strengthening socialist construction and initiate the transition to Communism. For this, the opposition between the countryside and the city had to be eliminated, which had to do with the exchange of goods between the industry and the collective farms, which had to tend to replace by the exchange of products, leaving On the other hand, the use of money, with which the proletarian state paid the Kolkhoz peasantry the part of the production that it bought from it and obtained through sales that it made directly to the population in the market, thus ending the means of hoarding and corruption that occurred in the economic relations of some sectors of state and party production. To achieve this, it had to constantly increase the production of consumer goods and machinery, satisfying the demands of the people and the Kolkhoz peasant, ending the scarcity that made it necessary to use money as a means of distributing production among the population, but fundamentally the constant increase in the means of production necessary to satisfy these demands. In this way, Kolkhoz property would be transformed into socialist property, eliminating another cause of opposition between the city and the countryside. To achieve this, it had to constantly increase the production of consumer goods and machinery, satisfying the demands of the people and the Kolkhoz peasant, ending the scarcity that made it necessary to use money as a means of distributing production among the population, but fundamentally the constant increase in the means of production necessary to satisfy these demands. In this way, Kolkhoz property would be transformed into socialist property, eliminating another cause of opposition between the city and the countryside. To achieve this, it had to constantly increase the production of consumer goods and machinery, satisfying the demands of the people and the

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In this work, he rejects the proposals of some economists who asked to sell the property of the land and the fundamental instruments of production to the collective farms, eliminating the State Company of Agricultural Machinery, in charge of carrying out the breaking and harvesting of the fields in order to raise the property Kolkhoz at the level of the entire town. Doing this meant condemning the cooperative peasantry to ruin, undermining the mechanization of agriculture, decreasing production, due to the high cost of machinery. "It was to take a step backwards, towards backwardness, and try to turn back the wheel of history" since the mercantile circulation would be broadened, slowing down the path to Communism and allowing the resurgence of capitalism.

THE KHRUCHOVIST REVISIONIST COUP

On March 5, 1953 José Stalin died. On March 6, 1953, a struggle for power began within the CPSU Political Bureau among the opportunists who had remained hidden after the praises of Stalin, with those who still remained faithful to Marxism-Leninism. That same day, the agreements of the XIX Congress of the CPSU related to the administration of the state and the party were repealed, beginning a process of reforms that would lead to the death of the USSR thirty-four years later.

Internally, populist measures are adopted to win over Soviet workers, the penalties for negligence and absence from work are revised, which the following year had to be replaced to a greater degree by absenteeism from work, since in the absence of dismissals as in the capitalist regime, the most backward elements of the working class were missing their work. The centralized economy is weakened by giving greater powers to lower officials and greater rights to company managers, increasing economic stimuli. The Kolkhoz are granted the elimination of taxes and are forgiven loans that the proletarian state had granted them, the prices of the products that the state bought from them are increased and instead of the gradual substitution of trade for the exchange of products, it is promoted, it is promised not to suppress the Kolkhoz property by the socialist one. In 1957 the agricultural machinery was handed over to the Kolkhoz, eliminating the State Enterprise of Agricultural Machinery, sharpening with these measures the social differences between the Kolkhoz farmers themselves and of these with the proletariat.

US sort influence in the fear of a third thermo nuclear world war, to which José Stalin responded by supporting the revolutionary struggle of Korea and Vietnam. Blackmail accepted by the new leaders of the USSR running to the negotiating table with the Yankee imperialism to end the war in Korea and Vietnam, which they justify with the "peaceful coexistence between states with different economic systems" and obtaining areas of influence, running to the aid of the "National Bourgeoisies" of India and Egypt among others, establishing political relations with the Titoites of Yugoslavia, those who had renounced Marxism-Leninism, passing from the socialist field to that of Yankee imperialism in exchange for some dollars from the Marshall Plan with which he wanted to prevent all of Europe from becoming a socialist.

THE XX CONGRESS OF THE CPSU

At the XX CPSU Congress held in 1956, Nikita Khrushchev had consolidated himself in power after physically eliminating Beria and politically Malenkov with the support of Marshal Zhúkov, whom he brought back from the interior of the country. He attacked the Leninist principles of socialist construction in the person of Joseph Stalin whom he accuses of cult of personality, a cult that Khrushchev himself promoted as one of the main flatterers of Stalin, whom he accuses of mass persecution and murder, hiding that Those that Stalin repressed were the enemies of the proletariat who intended to hand over the USSR to Nazi Germany and those who wanted to deviate it from the socialist path, and if excesses were committed they were due to the personal actions of Beria and Khrushchev himself when he was First Party Secretary Communist of Ukraine.

The supposed "Peaceful Coexistence" and the "Peaceful Way to Socialism" were glorified, which would have serious consequences for the revolutionary struggle of the world proletariat and for the struggle for national liberation of the dependent countries and colonies, in which the process of decolonization it was not accompanied by the breakdown of the imperialists' economic dependence.

The revisionist agreements of the XX Congress of the CPSU had immediate serious consequences for the socialist field: a hunt for the Stalinist cadres was fomented by the Khrushchev revisionists, taking control of the popular Revisionist Popular Democracies (except Albania where Enver Hoxha did not accept Khrushchev's pressures). Taking advantage of the Titoites and Yankee imperialism to support the counter-revolutions in Poland and Hungary in 1956, the Red Army in Hungary must directly intervene to defend the existing Popular Democracy regime.

THE CRISIS OF THE SOCIALIST FIELD

As the revisionist Khrushchev -view strengthened within the CPSU, after the political defeat of Molotov, Malenkov and Kaganóvich in 1957, who tried to overthrow Khrushchev to return to Leninism, the state and party bureaucrats began to misuse the assets of the people

, productivity begins to drop, the sixth Five-Year Plan fails, popular consumer products are scarce since greater importance has been given to military supremacy in its struggle with Yankee imperialism, which leads to the discomfort of the Soviet people, which It seeks to resolve following the steps taken by Poland that since 1956 had been applying the economic policy of the revisionist Titoites. Thus, an attempt is made to encourage production by giving greater economic incentives and accepting self-management in some companies, In 1964, Khrushchev falls, who is replaced by Brezhnev, who continues with the economic reforms.

For their part, the revisionist cliques of eastern European countries promoted economic policies of a net bourgeois liberal style in the mid-1960s, aimed at putting these countries on the path of capitalist development, which endangered the hegemony of the Union Soviet on the socialist camp and its integrity, invading the Red Army to Czechoslovakia in 1968 ended with the "Prague Spring", thus establishing Brezhnev the policy of "Limited Sovereignty" that gave the right to the Soviet revisionists to intervene in any Eastern European country, which extended with the invasion of Afghanistan to its entire area of influence.

The crisis in these countries deepens when the crisis of capitalism begins in the 1970s, since by expanding their trade relations with the capitalist countries, with which they seek to increase their growth at the expense of these markets in the face of the economic stagnation they suffered from. Abandoning the Leninist principles for socialist construction, they became more vulnerable to fluctuations in the capitalist economy, since by not having to finance their imports due to the fall in their exports, it leads them to incur a huge debt with the imperialists, which increases with each economic crisis of capitalism.

This situation of debtors of the western imperialists led them to increasingly accept the political pressures they were subjected to transform the misnamed "Socialist Economy" into a dependent capitalist economy, changes that were promoted and supported by the new bourgeoisie that It had developed in these countries, struggling to take power from the revisionist clique that held it.

GORBACHOV'S PERESTROIKA

In 1985, the right-wing revisionist sectors came to power with Gorbachev, who in order to bring the Soviet Union out of the deep economic, political and social crisis in which it is mired, proposes its so-called Perestroika (restructuring), which internally proposes the implantation of Yugoslav self-management, by which control of each industry is handed over to its workers, which will be governed by the principles of capitalist profitability, with this it is intended to increase the productivity of labour, since the worker would know that the industry was "his" and that apart from the salary he would receive a percentage of the profits. But the state did not commit to buying all the production, it would choose between the best products and those with the lowest prices, the rest would go directly to the free market,

At the same time Gorbachev legalizes all productive and commercial activity that had been developing since the times of Khrushchev in a hidden way, existing as a capitalist company. The new bourgeoisie struggles for power, the one that with the policy of "Glasnov" (openness) is allowed to express itself freely to promote capitalist principles and moral breakdown such as drug addiction and prostitution, etc. In the countryside, the first steps were taken to privatize collective lands, thereby promoting the strengthening of a peasant bourgeoisie.

Externally, Gorbachev declares, in relation to the dependence of Latin America, Africa and Asia on Yankee imperialism, "We do not have the slightest intention of interrupting these ties" since "we do not wish to handle international affairs in a way that increases confrontation "In relation to the struggle of the dependent peoples to free themselves from the imperialist clutches, he says" that an armed conflict is in no way an indispensable requirement for social revolutions. " With this policy, he declares to the Yankee imperialism and to the other imperialist countries his resignation to support the national liberation struggles or social revolutions, that he is about to respect the exploitation of the imperialists to the poor and dependent countries, that the only thing he claims in return is to open the doors of the capitalist world market,

For its part, Yankee imperialism in response to Perestroika, encourages the nationalist sentiments that arise in the various Soviet republics that feel dominated by Russia, sentiments that are fostered by the nascent bourgeoisies of those republics in order to provoke the fall of the regime. Soviet. In turn, the Yankee imperialists put pressure on the USSR to stop supporting the revisionist regimes in Eastern Europe, which Gorbachev carries out to obtain economic aid and thus remove it from the serious crisis that was mounting in the face of economic chaos. that their reforms had produced. It also does so in order to obtain, as a country of the most industrialized "former socialist camp", better exchange conditions in relation to its former partners.

The withdrawal of such support for the revisionist leadership meant the fall of the Eastern European countries at the hands of the reaction. Communist parties, which become social democratic parties, are outlawed, beginning the road to capitalism. In Romania, in the face of Ceausescu's resistance to hand over power to the imperialist agents, they, together with Gorbachev, put on a show to carry out a coup d'état, and Ceausescu and his wife were assassinated. Democratic Germany is annexed by Federal Germany, which does not leave behind its revenge policy and seeks to prosecute Honecker, the last president of East Germany.

But financial aid did not reach the USSR, the imperialists only sent technicians to channel the "socialist" economy into a capitalist economy, as long as the last remnants of a planned economy were not brought down and state companies were privatized, they were not would deliver the longed-for help. But in the Soviet Union, as in the countries of Eastern Europe, its nascent bourgeoisies do not have enough capital to start the industries to be privatized. Nor experience to direct them, preparing the German, Japanese and Yankee capitalists to appropriate them.

For its part, the working class has been growing strong and is ready to defend its purchasing power, which has been reduced in the face of the drop in production, which has reached 40%, anticipating strong confrontations between it and the new bourgeois authorities.

THE COUP D'ÉTAT AND ITS RESULTS

The changes were not easy because the conservative sector of the state apparatus and the CPSU were opposed to immediately executing the political and economic measures that imperialism imposed on them, which could result in the loss of their power, as had happened to them. to its Eastern European counterparts.

Given the delay in the changes, the Russian bourgeoisie dug in with Boris Yeltsin in the Russian Federation and struggled for power against the conservatives and the liberal sector of the CPSU led by Gorbachev, taking the path of the Baltic republics, by usurping State powers Soviet Central, promoting the great Russian chauvinism of the time of the tsars, the one that had been reborn with Khrushchev to the detriment of the rest of the republics and nationalities that constituted the Soviet Union. Given the seriousness of the new Union treaty that would replace the existing one in the USSR, the greater authority taken by Yeltsin and the economic-political-social chaos that the Soviet country was going through, the conservatives, that is, the bureaucrats of the state and the CPSU, give a coup, which is born dead since it was conceived by a small group of central government leaders, who already discredited themselves before the Soviet masses, were easily defeated by Boris Yeltsin and his 10,000 "defenders of freedom" as Yankee imperialism called them. The 10 million inhabitants of Moscow only observed events, establishing a fascist regime in the Russian Federation, which takes central government powers by outlawing the CPSU, dissolving the KGB, playing Gorbachev a secondary role, trying to revive a dead man.

Today the USSR has disintegrated, giving way to the Commonwealth of Independent Nations, in which the Russian Federation will try to impose its hegemony over the other republics that formed the Soviet Union.

THE USSR OF THE KHRUCHOVIST REVISIONISTS IS DEAD

LONG LIVE THE USSR OF LENIN AND STALIN !!

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