

## Security

### Introduction:

In the first publication of "The Communist," the opening sentence states, "U.S. society, and the economy upon which it is based, is entering a rapid period of acute crisis." With the intensification of the Imperialist crisis, so in turn will the antagonism's between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie intensify and the antagonism's between the vanguard of the class, the BWC and other honest M-L organizations and forces and the Party in the near future, become increased. For us this means we must have a strong organization based on the principles of D.C. and a organization secure enough to withstand the increased fascization of the Bourgeoisie. As the Albanian's state so well

"The bourgeoisie may allow you to sing psalms, but then it deals you a fascist blow to the head and crushes you because you have not trained the necessary cadres to attack, nor done illegal work, you have not prepared a place where you can be protected and still work, nor the means with which to fight. We should forestall this tragic eventuality." (P.L.A. In Battle With Modern Revisionism, Pg. 22)

Comrades, we must take up the importance of security and understand its complete essence with the utmost of urgency so we can forestall any tragic events which may lie in the road ahead.

Mao says that in order to understand a thing fully, we must study and know its internal aspects and its relation to other things. With This as our guide, there are four area's which will be discussed in order to try and gain the fullest understanding of what security is and the extreme need to implement it now.

1. The state and why it arises.
2. Our situation today and what it means for the BWC
3. Security as an aspect of organization.
4. Practical tasks to begin a security network.

INCREASED  
FASCIZATION

The state arises at a certain stage in the development of society when antagonisms from within cannot be reconciled. Engels states,

"The state is, therefore, by no means a power forced on society from without; just as little is it the reality of the ethical idea, the image and reality of reason, as Hegel maintains. Rather, it is a product of society at a certain stage of development; it is the admission that this society has become entangled in an insoluble contradiction with itself, that it is cleft into irreconcilable antagonisms which it is powerless to dispel. But in order that these antagonisms, classes with conflicting economic interests might not consume themselves and society in sterile struggle, a power seemingly standing above society became necessary for the purpose of moderating the conflict, of keeping it within the bounds of order; and this power, arisen out of society, but placing itself above it and increasingly alienating itself from it, is the state." (taken from State and Revolution Pg. 7)

BASIS OF RISE  
OF STATE INTERNAL

Thus, we can see that at every stage in which society evolves to a higher level, the antagonisms which rise from within must necessarily have their starting point when a particular class accumulates a certain amount of wealth and sees a need to have an organ which can secure and protect that wealth. This is true in slave society, feudal society, capitalist society, and socialist society (the masses have the wealth.) In each case, the state is brought forth as "an organ of class rule, an organ for the oppression of one class by another; it is the creation of order, which legalizes and perpetuates the oppression by moderating the conflict between classes." (State and Revolution, Pg. 8) How does this class in power moderate, not end, the conflict between its opposite. By order, a power of forces which is able to provide protection for that class in power. And that order can only be achieved if

special bodies of armed men ( police, armies ect.) are created for the sole purpose of protection.

Under imperialism, the contradiction between the proletariat and bourgeoisie will eventually give rise to revolution. Mao states, "Changes in society are due chiefly to the development of the internal contradictions...it is the development of these contradictions that pushes society forward and gives the impetus for the supersession of the old society by the new." (Selected Works, V.I. Pg. 314) The fundamental contradiction of capitalist society is that between the social character of production and the individual appropriation of wealth. Thus the proletariat is in direct opposition to the bourgeoisie and the proletariat needs state power to once and for all resolve this contradiction. But the need for state power cannot be looked at in the abstract. The state is an apparatus of special power, with special bodies of armed personnel, and "it consists not merely of armed people but also of material adjuncts, prisons, and institutions of coercion of all kinds, of which gentile (clan) society knew nothing." (State and Revolution, Pg. 10) Engels here is speaking directly to the providing of security for a class which has obtained state power. Although we don't have state power, our ability to provide security and protection for the working class and its party, takes on increasing proportions as the fascization of the state develops the fundamental contradiction and the proletariat sees the necessity for attaining state power.

"The proletariat needs state power, the centralized organization of force, the organization of violence, both to crush the resistance of the exploiters and to lead the enormous mass of the population—the peasantry, the petty bourgeoisie, the semi-proletarians, in the work of organizing the socialist economy." (ibid. Pg. 30)

With the deepening of the crisis of imperialism, and as the ever rising fascization takes place, so in turn will the conflict between opposing class's reach new levels.

"In human history, antagonisms between classes exists as a particular manifestation of the struggle of opposites. Consider the contradiction between the exploiting and the exploited classes coexist for a long time in the same society, be it slave society, feudal society, or capitalist society, and they struggle with each other, but it is not until the contradictions between the two classes developes to a certain stage that it assumes the form of open antagonism and developes into revolution." (Mao, "ON Contradiction")

Our situation is just this. The particular aspects of the universal contradiction of capitalist society are rising steadily in response to the worsening of the economic situation. In Feb. of this year, 100,000 independent truckers went strike, 21,000 miners struck at the end of that month, the farah strike completed its 2½ year attack on Willie Farah, with victory, S.F. city workers struck, and in July of this year, 588 strikes were recorded which is more than any other period since W.W.II. Although obviously these upsurges are economic in form, they will begin a higher transformation taking a political character if we have a C.P. secure and based in the class. We would be foolish if we underestimated the reprisals the bourgeoisie will take to counter-pose it's will, use of it's state organ, on the increased struggles of the class. We can already see the begining's of fascization with the "law and order" campaigns, the Zebra operation, the rising anti-communist propaganda as well as exploitation on the factory floor. "The political response of the bourgeoisie to the increasing economic and financial difficulties has been to move more speedily, towards fascization of the state." (The Communist) What other response

does the bourgeoisie have? None! It may try to hide and gloss over its steps of fascization, watergate hearings prime example, but none the less, if they wish to remain in power then they must step up their use of special bodies of force (police, C.I.A., military) Externally, this is what we must be prepared for. Internally, we must steady ourselves against the rising tide of revisionism. This split in subjective element, will undoubtedly step up its actions of placing bourgeoisie ideology in the workers movements as the struggles of the masses continue in opposition to attacks from the Bourgeoisie ruling power. Comrades, we must develop a network of security which is able to keep the traitors in our movement, and the fascization from the outside, in check, and not let the worsening status of the bourgeois ruling class place us in a position of danger. With this mind there are a number of aspects which we must concentrate on.

1. In order to institute a network of security which is capable of reflecting the objective conditions, and thus creating our security around that, we must at all times "seek truth from facts" on all conditions that come forward. We must know the strengths and the weaknesses of the enemy and where they lie so we can apply both in a dialectical manner and form our security apparatus around the correct application of the objective conditions.

2. At the same time that we know the enemy, we must also know and understand ourselves. The basic analysis we must have now is that he is strong and we are weak.

"It was an objective fact that the enemy was strong and we were weak, and yet some people refused to give it thought, and talked only of attack but never of defence or retreat, and thus mentally disarming themselves in the matter of defence, and hence misdirected their actions." (Mao, V.I. Pg. 206)

Our position at this time is that we have no C.P. that the leadership in the communist movement is just developing, and that our forces over all are small. Our strengths lie in the fact that we are a growing movement, that our line is truly Marxist-Leninist, and that we are beginning to sink strong roots in the class. From this analysis, we must take a position of being in a state of active defence.

3. Active defence is the opposite of passive defence. Active defence is objectively offensive defence while passive defence is being in defence for the purpose of simple defending. Passive defence does not keep in mind that we defend to make ourselves strong. Mao states, "The primary problem, and a serious one too, is how to conserve our strength and await an opportunity to defeat the enemy." In a period of conservation, this does not mean that we lie face down and await a beating from the enemy. On the contrary, we sink our ties deep in the class and at times when it can be most effective, we strike hard blows at the enemy making him falter, until we have the strength to rise up as one strong armed class to dispose of his exploitative and oppressive ruling system.

4. The key link in conserving and building our strength, is to develop a strong and secure base in the class. This means we must build the ranks of supporters for the communist movement, develop factory nuclei and develop ties in the community. In this way we will be secure enough to as comrade Stalin says,

"close our ranks to launch a country-wide simultaneous attack against the tsarist autocracy and wipe out the memory of it forever." (V.I.P.180)

We must close our ranks to agents and opportunist so we can launch our attack against the imperialist and "wipe out the memory of it forever."

Security is bound up hand and hand with strong organization. It is the job being vulnerable to the external and internal contradictions of the capitalist state. It reflects firmness of the organization of the proletariat which is guided by the principles of Democratic Centralism. Stalin points out clearly that,

"The party is not only the highest form of class association of the proletarians it is at the same time an instrument in the hands of the proletariat for achieving the dictatorship when it has not been achieved and for consolidating and expanding the dictatorship when it has already been achieved." (Foundations of Leninism Pg. 111)

Lenin states in "One step forward, two steps back,"

"In its struggle for power the proletariat has no other weapon but organization. Disunited by the rule of anarchic competition in the bourgeois world, ground down by forced labor for capital, constantly thrust back to the lower "depths" of utter destitution, savagery, and degeneration, the proletariat can, and inevitable will become an invincible force only through its ideological unification on the principles of Marxism being reinforced by the material unity of organization, which welds millions of toilers into an army of the working class."

Security is an aspect of organization. Ideological struggle is the one weapon we have to make our organization strong. Thus, ideological <sup>must</sup> play a key role in making our organization secure. In the road ahead, all of us in the BWC must become strong Marxist-Leninist. For it is only in this way that we will realize the importance of applying the practical aspects of security, and be able to expose and crush the opportunist and agents who do creep into our ranks, and in the final analysis, build the party of the proletariat strong so we can rise up and end the capitalist system.