

# Intensified Fascist Dictatorship in the Soviet Union

## Difficult Birth of the "New Constitution"

FOR more than a decade the Kremlin's revisionist renegade clique has been talking about a "new constitution" of the Soviet Union. In the last three years or so, Brezhnev was on record more than once that the draft for a new constitution would be completed for "discussion among the whole people" before the 25th congress of the Soviet revisionist party convened. The congress came and went, and the "new constitution" is still nowhere in evidence.

A "new constitution" to give a semblance of legality to the evolution of the Soviet Union from capitalist restoration to social-imperialism and so legitimize their counter-revolutionary theories and deeds has long been on the minds of the revisionist turncoats.

It may be recalled that the idea of drawing up a new constitution was first conceived by Khrushchov in 1959. When Brezhnev took over, he lost no time in taking over also his predecessor's "chairmanship" of "the committee for amending the constitution." In June 1966, he again spoke of preparing a new constitution which would sum up half a century of the Soviet Union. This meant that the new constitution would be ready on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the October Revolution. But nothing was heard of the matter for quite some time after that, and when Brezhnev's speeches and statements came to be compiled and published, that very passage on the revision of the constitution was simply expunged. At the 25th congress, however, he told the gathering that the work of drawing up the new constitution was being carried out with the greatest care and the least haste so that every issue that came up could be weighed and deliberated as correctly as possible.

### Contradictions and Obstacles

It is by no means fortuitous that the Soviet revisionists have time and again been mired in their effort to frame a new constitution. They want two things at the same time: to dress up the constitution with a "so-

cialism" signboard and stuff it with social-imperialist and social-fascist trash. This itself is an insurmountable contradiction. For a tampering with the fundamentals of the existing socialist constitution and forcing social-imperialist creeds down the throats of the Soviet people are bound to meet with the resistance and opposition of the broad masses of workers and peasants. Moreover, the contradiction arising from the infighting of the ruling group for political power and material gains cannot but find expression too in the making of a new constitution.

According to Brezhnev, this new constitution will put into black and white the basic features of a developed socialist society. But to this day the Soviet revisionist chiefs and their hireling scholars are at cross-purposes as to what should be the "norms" and "basic features" of such a developed socialist society. The revisionist renegades in the Soviet Union aim to pass off as "developed socialism" what is clearly a new type of state monopoly capitalism, social-imperialism. Naturally they find it difficult to make things sound plausible no matter how "carefully" and "correctly" they "weigh and deliberate the issues" confronting them.

Brezhnev has also promised to have the "guiding principles for the national economy" written into the new constitution. But it is precisely on many major issues involving these principles (such as establishing production combines and introducing the two-level or three-level managerial system) that he has run into one snag after another, with the result that the plan for setting up production combines in the industrial departments is far from being realized. All this speaks for the fact that in laying down the "guiding principles for the national economy" and putting them into effect, there arises a serious clash of interests within the Soviet bureaucrat-monopoly capitalist class itself.

Moscow's revisionist bosses also attempt to give formal approval in the new constitution of the deceptive slogan of "man's new historical community" which they use to push big-Russian chauvinism at home. But for many years, the non-Russian nations, to preserve

their national dignity, have waged struggles in many ways against big-Russian chauvinism which takes the form of national oppression and national assimilation as well as against the attempts to gobble up the non-Russian nations by changes in the boundary lines of the union republics and establishment of new economic zones. It is plain enough that using the pretext of building a "new historical community" to tamper with provisions in the existing socialist constitution such as the one which typifies equality among nations — "the right freely to secede from the U.S.S.R. is reserved to every Union Republic" — will only arouse strong opposition on the part of the people of all nationalities in the Soviet Union.

### Essence of the Proposed "New Constitution"

It must also be pointed out that although the new Soviet constitution is yet to make its appearance, frenzied Soviet counter-revolutionary deeds to push social-imperialism and social-fascism have long ago laid bare the essence of the proposed new constitution. To the revisionist renegades now holding the reins of government, they don't care whether there is a written constitution since it does not have any binding force on them anyway. For instance, although the existing Constitution remains in force without having been amended, the basic principles and important clauses in the Constitution have been trampled underfoot by the Soviet revisionists due to a complete change in the nature of the country's political power. This Constitution says at the very beginning that "the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is a socialist state of workers and peasants" and "all power in the U.S.S.R. is vested in the working people of town and country. . . ." Today articles like these are there only to hold up to ridicule the Soviet Union which has restored capitalism and grown into social-imperialism.

While the existing Constitution stipulates that Soviet citizens are to enjoy freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of assembly and freedom of street processions and demonstrations, reactionary decrees like those prohibiting unauthorized meetings and restricting the use of telephones have been adopted in the Soviet Union today. And, if and when the people insist on exercising their rights guaranteed by law, they will be suppressed and persecuted. Again, while the existing Constitution provides that no person shall be placed under arrest except by decision of a court of law or with the sanction of a procurator, the Soviet revisionists have now introduced a fascist regulation on detention allowing the police and K.G.B. agents to nab any-

one they like. The existing Constitution also says: ". . . desertion to the enemy, impairing the military power of the state, espionage — is punishable with all the severity of the law as the most heinous of crimes." But the Soviet revisionist renegade clique, soon after it came to power, took up the matter of so-called "rehabilitations" and gave "amnesty" to those who had deserted to the enemy or committed high treason during the Patriotic War. Facts prove that the clique has long thrown overboard the existing socialist Constitution.

In labouring to produce a new constitution, the Kremlin clique may be likened to a woman with an abnormal embryo in her womb having difficulty in labour.

### So-Called "Strengthened Legality"

IN his report to the 25th congress of the Soviet revisionist party, Brezhnev, who was worried about the unstable "law and order" and "relaxed discipline" in his country, lashed out at what he called "particularly intolerable state of affairs." He talked about "taking all necessary measures" and "establishing a set of effective institutions" to cope with the situation, or, in more concrete terms, to "perfect legislation" and "strengthen legality."

What all this forensic rigmarole means is that the clique will make laws and enact statutes to give its fascist rule a still more "perfect" legal cover. But what is law? To quote Lenin, it is "the expression of the will of the classes which have emerged victorious and hold the power of the states." (*The Agrarian Programme of Social-Democracy in the First Russian Revolution 1905-1907.*) The existing laws in the Soviet Union today are precisely the expression of the will of the bureaucrat-monopoly capitalist class, a mere handful represented by Brezhnev, which uses them as a tool in exercising fascist dictatorship. Since the revisionist clique took power, it has passed a host of reactionary laws whose main purpose is as follows: to crack down on what is called "crimes against the state," that is, resistance to Soviet revisionists' dark rule and frenziedly put down the people's revolutionary activities; to take special preventive measures against the transport, manufacture and use of arms and ammunition and mete out severe punishment to workers and peasants in violent risings; to make indiscriminate arrests of Soviet citizens showing any discontent with fascist

rule and put them on trial and so shore up its counter-revolutionary order.

### Statutes for Suppressing the People

Early in November 1958, the Soviet revisionist clique issued a so-called decree on the criminal responsibility of crimes against the state, stipulating that those guilty of carrying out "anti-Soviet agitation" and "creating mob disturbance" would be severely punished. The Soviet revisionists have long ago betrayed the dictatorship of the proletariat and restored capitalism in an all-round way, enslaving, oppressing and exploiting the Soviet people with no holes barred. Where there is oppression, there is resistance. When the Soviet people rise and expose the revisionists' fascist rule, they are taking a just action to defend the cause of the Soviet October Revolution. There is nothing "anti-Soviet" about it. In May 1972, Brezhnev and his gang listed what they called "disobedience of a serious nature," "opposing the superiors," "forcing superiors to do things contrary to their duties" and "using violence against superiors" and so on and so forth as "serious offences" the perpetrators of which would be severely suppressed or condemned to death. What is this if not fascist dictatorship pure and simple?

Brezhnev and his pals in the Kremlin also indiscriminately persecute people on fake charges. The "detention statute" issued in July 1969 is a case in point. It expressly stipulates that "the accused, those standing trial and criminal suspects who are liable to be given the verdict of deprivation of personal freedom" may be "detained without prior conviction." Those detained, moreover, may be "searched," put into "solitary confinement," or "handcuffed," "made to wear a straight-jacket" or even put to death. Under "The Legislative Outline for Forced Labour Reform in the Soviet Union and the Union Republics," the "labour reform camps" in that country fall into four categories: the ordinary, the intensified, the severe and the special. There, all sorts of cruel and brutal means are used to torture, physically and mentally, those who disapprove of the reactionary rule of the Soviet revisionists. In June 1973, the Kremlin proclaimed "the decree on the fundamental duties and powers of the Soviet police in preserving public order and preventing criminal offences," under which the police are authorized, in the name of "preserving public order" and "preventing and stopping criminal offences," to arrest, torture and even kill anyone. In June 1975, another resolution "on further measures to streamline economic legislation" was proclaimed, stressing that economic legislation must ensure that "legality and state discipline will be further reinforced." This is an all-out effort to consolidate the counter-revolutionary order in the economic field.

As enemy of the Soviet people, the Brezhnev clique has stripped them of their fundamental democratic

rights, its intention being to maintain reactionary rule through numerous reactionary laws. This lays bare the fascist nature of the clique in its drive to "strengthen legality."

### K.G.B. Agents Run Rampant

The power apparatus in the Kremlin has put teeth into the organs of repression of its fascist dictatorship, to ensure the enforcement of law. It has thus stressed the need "to reinforce the defence capabilities and streamline the armed forces." It has called on "the state security organs" to "perform their new functions" and "continuously pay attention to perfecting" the work "of the police, the procurator's office, the court and the judicial organ" which are to be manned by "well-trained and competent cadres to strengthen these institutions."

Brezhnev and company are also redoubling their efforts to strengthen the already modernized "internal security force." But didn't the Kremlin rulers declare that in their "country of the whole people" "class antagonism has already disappeared" and "everything is for man's happiness"? If so, why this massive "internal security force"? What is it for? Aren't the words "security force" going to reveal the "secret" of their use of troops to suppress the Soviet people who dare to revolt? Down the years the Soviet revisionists have on many occasions ordered the troops out to shoot and kill so as to extinguish the raging flames of the resistance of the people at home. According to available information trickling through news reports from Tbilisi, Chimkent, Kharkov, Kaunas, Tallin, Minsk, Leningrad and Novosibirsk, mass strikes, parades, demonstrations and uprisings have been put down by the troops.

The Soviet revisionist ruling group has also strengthened its surveillance and control over the Soviet people through secret repressive organs. The secret police organization, the State Security Committee (K.G.B.), has been so expanded that it employs several hundred thousand people, and has a well-structured system both at home and abroad. It has field divisions throughout the country, in the union republics, regions and cities while its agents infiltrate into all walks of life. In present-day Soviet Union, the tentacles of paid K.G.B. agents extend to all parts of the country where they commit crimes and muck up the life of the people. In 1968, the Soviet "Ministry of Social Security" was reorganized into the "Ministry of the Interior"; a "bureau of specialized defence," "bureau of night-time police" and "motorized police" equipped with sophisticated instruments for sleuthing, telecommunications and suppression were established. In 1973, the power

of the police, including the secret police, was enlarged, allowing them to make searches and arrests and shoot to kill under any pretext.

In 1970, the "ministry of justice" was founded to step up persecution of the Soviet people in the name of "strengthening legality and fighting crime." Meanwhile, 11 specialized schools were set up to train top-level agents and police. In addition, the so-called "people's committees of control" were reorganized and reinforced by "people's groups of control or people's posts of control" which proliferate all over the country with a man-force as big as 9 million people. Under various names, many auxiliary organs of fascist dictatorship were either expanded or established. They include "the volunteer pickets," "the public committee," "committee to prevent law-breaking incidents" and "the public and police station for social security" and so on. In this way, the fascist claws have reached into practically every government office, factory, farm, school and family.

The Soviet revisionists have built prisons and concentration camps over the length and breadth of the country and their numbers are still on the increase. Most of the inmates are political prisoners, and they had been thrown behind the barbed wires for opposing the rule of the Kremlin new tsars. They are tortured, condemned to do hard labour, allowed only a starvation diet, and suffered no ends of persecution. What is even worse, the authorities have made "mental asylums" a place to perpetrate counter-revolutionary inhumanities against the inmates. The chiefs of these asylums often subject the so-called lunatics, who actually are people sound in mind and body, to torture, sometimes injuring them heavily by beating, sometimes putting them in a state of coma by use of electricity or drugs like insulin.

Chairman Mao has pointed out: "The Soviet Union today is under the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie, a dictatorship of the big bourgeoisie, a dictatorship of the German fascist type, a dictatorship of the Hitler type." This wise thesis of Chairman Mao's has incisively exposed the fascist nature of Soviet state power. Far from manifesting strength, the inauguration of fascist rule in the Soviet Union is a sign of the Kremlin's utter feebleness and morbid fear of the people.

## Real Purpose Behind Change In Identity Cards

THE Soviet revisionist ruling group has announced that it has started taking "measures to further perfect the identity card system." This is, of course, another move to underpin the fascist dictatorship.

Press reports say that this "perfect" "identity card system" applies to "inhabitants of various categories"

in the country. The new "identity card" is a permanent one, issued to every Soviet citizen over 16. The card not only gives the holder's identity as to status or profession, nationality and date of birth but also "carries related entries and records." A new photo of the holder taken at the age of 16, 25 and 45 is stuck on the card. The "identity cards" are prepared and issued under the unified management of the Ministry of the Interior. Anyone who travels to a place other than his or her own residence in the Soviet Union to visit relatives or go on a holiday is required to report to the local police station to register and go through all the formalities; failure to do so, the authorities say, will be punished.

"The large amount of work involved in changing the identity cards," explained the head of the Bureau of the Interior of the Gorky Region, "will help find out" those who try to "get away." This bureau chief then went on to illustrate the point by telling how some "most dangerous criminals" were discovered through the examination of the "identity cards." *Pravda* puffs the system of "identity cards" as a measure that "will produce a positive effect on tightening up the laws and strengthening legality." "The identity card," it says, "will remind every citizen to abide by Soviet laws and the norms by which we order our lives." There you have the real purpose of Brezhnev's "identity cards."

A Western correspondent familiar with the conditions in the Soviet Union has divulged: The identity card serves to keep the Soviet citizens under surveillance as the K.G.B. is authorized to enter any restrictive items in the identity cards to forbid holders from going to certain regions or restrict their places of residence. The police are apparently of the opinion that the introduction of a widespread identity card system is the best way to keep track of the whereabouts of the urban and rural inhabitants. It has come into frequent use these days for striking at political dissidents.

The masses of the people in the Soviet Union are abhorrent of all these measures taken by the Soviet revisionist ruling group to intensify its fascist dictatorship, and they do not conceal their opposition. The change of identity cards is only one of these measures. Back in 1959 Khrushchov wanted to "change the identity cards" but his attempt failed. After years of preparation, Brezhnev finally came round to taking a decision on this matter in 1974 and it has been put into effect since early this year but is not expected to be completed until 1981. The men in the Kremlin are indeed taking their time over this identity card business. If anything, it only shows the going for the Soviet revisionist renegade clique is really tough.