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## - TABLE OF CONTENTS -

172 - Technical Staff of <u>Workers' Daily</u> Sums Up Experience in Struggle to Build the Centralized Organs of the Central Organization of U.S. Marxist-Leninists to Serve the Revolutionary Mass Movement	pg. 1
173 - Flames of People's War Raging in East Pakistan	pg. 3
174 - Soviet "Disinterested Aid" to India: What it Really Is?	pg. 3

## TECHNICAL STAFF OF WORKERS' DAILY SUMS UP EXPERIENCE IN STRUGGLE TO BUILD THE CENTRALIZED ORGANS OF THE CENTRAL ORGANIZATION OF U.S. MARXIST-LENINISTS TO SERVE THE REVOLUTIONARY MASS MOVEMENT

Recently, comrades who have been working in the technical staff of Workers' Daily held a series of meetings to sum up their experience. Following is a report from their meetings:

### BUILD THE CENTRALIZED ORGANS OF THE COUSML TO SERVE THE REVOLUTIONARY MASS MOVEMENT

The basis of all of our revolutionary work is studying and applying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and implementing the political line of the Central Organization of U.S. Marxist-Leninists to build the national instruments of working-class propaganda in the midst of the revolutionary mass movement. Since the re-organization of the Necessity for Change Institute in May, 1973, the bourgeoisie inside our ranks has tried to suppress this proletarian revolutionary line and thus liquidate our work. At the very time of the re-organization, the bourgeoisie put forward the line that developing the national technical and distribution center of the Marxist-Leninist movement and producing the daily Marxist-Leninist newspaper "should be detached from the Marxist-Leninist organization and its center." Even after this line was defeated in its crude and blatant form, it has continually tried to suppress our revolutionary work by advocating and implementing methods of work which in practice "detach" the work of producing the Marxist-Leninist daily paper and building the technical and distribution center from the Central Organization of U.S. Marxist-Leninists by making such wild claims as "we work in a 'cave' so how can we integrate with the masses?" and "technical work isn't political so how can we come under the direct leadership of the COUSML?" This line means that we cannot apply Mao Tsetung Thought to our revolutionary work and cannot build a technical and distribution center in the image of the modern

proletariat by taking up the political line and advanced experience of the COUSML, but can at best organize a capitalist factory.

Right from the beginning, the proletarian revolutionaries in the Necessity For Change Institute have held that "WE ARE NOT SLAVES; WE ARE NOT TECHNICIANS--WE ARE MARXIST-LENINISTS. THE ADVANCED ELEMENT OF THE MODERN PROLETARIAT! We are struggling to re-establish the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party. Our work of producing the daily Marxist-Leninist paper and step-by-step organizing a national technical and distribution center of the Marxist-Leninist movement is part and parcel of carrying out the glorious task of building the national and centralized Marxist-Leninist organs to serve the revolutionary mass movement."

It is this political line and nothing else which sums up the actual life processes and aspirations that we experience every day in the class struggle against the bourgeoisie in the N. F. C. Institute, in the struggle for production and scientific experimentation. Only by adhering to this line and summing up our experience in light of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought can we advance our work and make a contribution to proletarian revolution.

### GRASP REVOLUTION--PROMOTE PRODUCTION

Once the basic political line of building the national instruments of working class propaganda is put in command of our work, the key question becomes: What method should we use in producing the daily Marxist-Leninist paper and building the national technical and distribution center of the Marxist-Leninist movement? The bourgeoisie inside our ranks proposes such methods as "work out a schedule", "buy more equipment", "get more people to work here", and "wait till prob-

TECHNICAL STAFF...

continued from page 1

lems can be smoothed out." This is the capitalist line of ALL PRODUCTION--NO REVOLUTION. This line attempts to produce a Marxist-Leninist paper by co-ordinating the activities of various individuals who each each work under the discipline of a capitalist "schedule" which is designed to cause the least "inconvenience" to certain individuals.

The proletarian revolutionaries in the NFC staff took the line that our principal method for producing a Marxist-Leninist paper and organizing a technical and distribution center must be TO BUILD A CONSCIOUS AND SELF-MOVING MARXIST-LENINIST UNIT under the leadership of the Central Organization of U. S. Marxist-Leninists. Only by building the Marxist-Leninist Unit AS OUR FIRST PRINCIPLE can the Marxist-Leninist political line be kept in command and the group release its initiative to solve the innumerable problems which arise in the course of producing the paper. To build the group, the proletarian revolutionaries put STRUGGLE AGAINST THE OPPORTUNISM OF THE LIBERAL BOURGEOISIE IN COMMAND. Those who follow the line of co-ordination and bourgeois individualism consider CLASS STRUGGLE AGAINST OPPORTUNISM and the building of the Marxist-Leninist Unit as an "inconvenience" and as "taking too much time away from production".

The experience in building the N. F. C. technical staff shows that these individuals are only "inconvenienced" about giving up their bourgeois habits and methods. For example, when we established the discipline of holding daily meetings of the group, these bourgeois individualists fought vigorously to liquidate this program in order to keep their own work from coming under the discipline of MAO TSETUNG THOUGHT and the Marxist-Leninist political line.

Our experience shows that whenever opportunism in methods of work got the upper hand that: 1. the work of building the Marxist-Leninist group was suppressed; 2. comrades were robbed of initiative in implementing the political line of the COUSML; and 3. the work of producing the daily paper was step-by-step liquidated. The opportunists claim that we should rely on the bourgeoisie and its state machine to produce a Marxist-Leninist paper and organize proletarian revolution. For example, if supplies got low, the opportunists would whine that it was "because the wholesaler was out of supplies" and refuse to look into the opportunist methods of work which left the proletariat at the "mercy" of some capitalist wholesaler.

The line of ALL PRODUCTION--NO REVOLUTION also developed in the more sophisticated form of holding abstract "political discussions about everything under the sun while bureaucratically assigning comrades various tasks and claiming that this was organizing on the basis of political line. But our experience shows that organizing on the basis of political line and PUTTING REVOLUTION IN COMMAND OF PRODUCTION can only mean discussion of HOW THE COMRADES ARE IMPLEMENTING THE LINE OF BUILDING THE CENTRAL-

IZED ORGANS OF THE COUSML TO SERVE THE REVOLUTIONARY MASSES.

Our experience teaches that to GRASP REVOLUTION by 1. keeping the Marxist-Leninist political line of building the instruments of working class propaganda in command and 2. building the self-moving and conscious Marxist-Leninist Unit as a first principle is the only way to promote production which serves the Marxist-Leninist movement and the American working class. For a long period of time, various technical operations were promoted as "mysteries" by the individuals responsible who were intent on keeping their own area of work as their private property and continued to follow bourgeois methods. Only when we brought the work under the discipline of the Marxist-Leninist political line and the supervision of our Communist Unit were we able to scientifically analyze the various technical and production problems and develop methods and guidelines for tremendous advance in the work. In one case, we cut down the time of a particular operation from 14 hours to 2 hours, in another case, from 6 hours to 2. The opportunists also "capitalize" on all the advances made by the proletariat. They take the guidelines developed through the class struggle and struggle for production and use them to lead a more "comfortable" life, try to stop the further development of class struggle and struggle for production and in this way, turn the victories of the proletariat into the personal property of the bourgeoisie.

The basic lesson is that with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought in command, by building a conscious Marxist-Leninist Unit capable of opposing the opportunism of the liberal bourgeoisie, capable of scientifically analyzing problems and summing up experience we can release all the comrades' initiative in the struggle for production and scientific experiment and solve any problems which arise.

GRASP THE PRINCIPAL CONTRADICTION. CREATE MATERIAL CONDITIONS FOR REVOLUTION AND RELY ON THE MASSES TO IMPLEMENT THE PROLETARIAN REVOLUTIONARY LINE

At each stage of our work there is a principal contradiction facing us. Only if we scientifically analyze this principal contradiction and struggle to solve this problem can the proletarian revolution be consolidated and advance. By arming the comrades with the analysis and basis of dealing with the principal problem, we can solve innumerable secondary contradictions in the process, release all the comrades' initiative and create ample material conditions, in an all-round way, for further advance. But the opportunists work on the basis of suppressing the principal contradiction, refuse to lay the problem before the comrades and develop a method and practical discipline for dealing with it. Instead, the opportunists chase endlessly and hopelessly after all the secondary contradictions and inevitably turn these minor problems into "insurmountable" obstacles to proletarian revolution. Instead of releasing the comrades' initiative and creating material

conditions so that the whole unit can advance along the path of building the instruments of working class propaganda, the opportunists turn every comrade into their personal assistant, waiting on their beck and call, mindlessly co-ordinate "x number of activities" and inevitably institute a state of "crisis management" in which everyone works feverishly to deal with the secondary problems created by the opportunists.

In dealing with the principal contradiction and releasing the whole unit's initiative, the role of the secretary is especially important. The secretary must make investigation and analysis of the principal problem, lay the problem before the comrades and work hard to insure that ample material conditions are created so that each and every comrade and the whole unit has maximum initiative to advance along the proletarian revolutionary path. In this way, we can keep the Marxist-Leninist political line in command, enforce a political and practical discipline, oppose crisis management and opportunism and train all the comrades and execute every task in the style and method of building the Marxist-Leninist Center.

These are some of the lessons from our work in the Necessity For Change Technical Staff. We have barely begun our revolutionary work of producing a daily Marxist-Leninist paper and organizing a national technical and distribution center. By continuing along the path of class struggle against the bourgeoisie, by keeping Mao Tsetung Thought and the political line of the Central Organization of U.S. Marxist-Leninists in command, we are determined to develop the trend of building the centralized organs of the Marxist-Leninist movement to serve the revolutionary masses.

End item.

### 173 - FLAMES OF PEOPLE'S WAR RAGING IN EAST PAKISTAN

Toronto, November 8 (People's Canada Daily News) - The flames of people's war are raging in East Pakistan, the puppet state of "Bangla Desh", set up at the end of 1971 by the Soviet social-imperialists and the Indian expansionists. The bourgeois press cannot hide, either on the Indian sub-continent or in Europe and America, the fact that the Communist Party of East Pakistan (Marxist-Leninist) is leading the broad masses of the oppressed people to wipe out the reactionaries and establish people's state power in the countryside. Indian and Pakistani patriots resident in Canada have been gathering information from the capitalist press in India and Pakistan which shows that the Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) and the Communist Party of East Pakistan (Marxist-Leninist) are both leading the masses in armed struggle and destruction of the armed political power of the reactionary forces.

Following the proletarian revolutionary line of Comrade Charu Mazumdar and keeping in mind his teaching that this is the decade of liberation and the era of self-sacrifice, the revolutionaries in India and East Pakistan are persisting in wiping out police outposts in the countryside. The Agency

France-Press reports that in East Pakistan there were 8,477 armed attacks in 1972 against the reactionaries and that many more than that figure will have occurred by the end of 1973. According to the A. F. P. report, in October alone, armed groups of 40 to 50 revolutionaries attacked 12 police posts, killing eleven reactionary policemen and taking for the people 21 automatic weapons and 75 rifles. Although the armed attacks are taking place in the countryside, the support for the correct Marxist-Leninist line of armed struggle is strong in the cities too. According to the A. F. P. slogans cover the walls of Dacca, denouncing "the corrupt fascists of the ruling Awami League" and "the colonial yoke of India in Bangla Desh".

In East Pakistan, the puppet state of Bangla Desh, propped up by the Soviet social-imperialists, the Indian reactionaries and even the U.S. imperialists, the ruling circles and the government have become entirely frenzied. The revolutionaries have waged prolonged battles for several days to wipe out the police posts and have attacked banks as well. The reactionaries are hastily passing reactionary laws which, they hope, will snuff out the flames of people's war. It is indeed a vain hope!

The reactionary government of Mujibur Rahman passed an Emergency Law on September 21 of this year in which martial law can be declared for the whole country or only certain regions of the country in the event that "the security or economic life of the country is threatened by war, foreign aggression or internal disorders". At the same time, the government took measures to beef up its already over-sized armed forces. It has 45,000 armed policemen, 12,000 members of the "National Militia", 10,000 border guards and 30,000 men in the army proper. Now it has established "Village self-defense groups" consisting of the sons of the small landowners and officials who benefit from the reactionary rule of the Awami League of Mujibur Rahman. Such "Village self-defense groups", Mr. Rahman should be informed, are nothing new. The U.S. puppet Thieu in Viet Nam has tried to use them for years in South Viet Nam, and they invariably end by running away or deserting to the people's forces. Those who stay earn the deep hatred of the poor and oppressed peasants who deeply love and support the revolutionaries.

In the countryside, the government has established 420 armed police posts, each with a complement of ten to fifteen men, but these measures are still not enough. Now to each police post has been added an "advanced post". Furthermore, the reactionaries have declared "curfew hours" around their posts at the time when the attacks most frequently occur. And the government has had to take special measures against those policemen who do not display the required "willingness to fight".

"Bangla Desh" was formed in December 1971 by the reactionary Awami League which, with the "help" of 100,000 Indian troops, broke away from Pakistan. This gross interference by Soviet social-imperialism and Indian expansionism in the internal affairs of Pakistan was hailed at

WORKERS' DAILY, November 20, page 4

the time by the Soviet reactionaries and other anti-communist and anti-people elements as a "war of liberation". But the toiling masses have rejected the phoney "liberation" which the imperialists wanted to impose on them and are preparing their own liberation through people's war.

End item.

#### 174 - SOVIET "DISINTERESTED AID" TO INDIA: WHAT IT REALLY IS ?

Peking, November 8 (Hsinhua correspondent) - Two Indian steel plants, the Bhilai and the Bokaro, are described by the Soviet revisionists as "examples" of their "disinterested aid" to India.

Articles and reports commenting on these two "Soviet-aided" plants appearing in Indian newspapers and periodicals show what these are truly "examples" of.

The construction of the Bhilai Steel Plant was started in 1955, after Khrushchev came to power. In November 1972, an article in Hindu disclosed that many years after the construction of the steel plant "there are still about sixty Russians" there, "though on the surface the plant seemed to be run by the Indians. The article said that behind "many a senior Indian executive" was "a behind-the-scene Soviet counterpart." It added that there existed to this day "a shadow cabinet which control Bhilai operations".

The Indian press also disclosed that obsolete refractory materials were supplied by the Soviet Union to the Bhilai Steel Plant with the result that for every ton of steel the plant produces, it uses double or even quadruple the amount of refractory materials that steel plants in the Soviet Union require. It stated that the maintenance cost of diesel engines supplied by the Soviet Union for the Bhilai plant is six times that of the standard ones.

The Soviet authorities were more barefaced in their control over the Bokaro Steel Plant, construction of which began in 1965 after Brezhnev seized power. The Indian firm, Dastur and Company, which had taken part in the designing and building of the project, was edged out and a detailed project report was made exclusively by the Soviet Central Designing Institute of Metallurgical Enterprises (Gipromez), the article reported. It said that the Russians also insisted on the use of their integrated designs all through the Bokaro plant. Later, though the preparation of drawing had been undertaken by the Central Engineering and Design Bureau of Hindustan Steel, the hands of the bureau were tied as it was not allowed to make changes in the detailed project report prepared by the Soviet organizations without their approval.

In his book published this year Indian professor Harish Kapur wrote that Moscow was reluctant "to permit a large Indian participation in the implementation of Soviet-aided projects. The Soviet government declined to share the construction of the Bokaro project with Indian consultants and forced on India 350 Soviet experts when the Indian government was convinced that Indian engineers could do the job. This was described by an observer as 'an attempt to reduce us to the role of contractor coolies'."

A special correspondent of the Indian Finance Express divulged in a report that through holding "decisive sway" over the Bokaro project, the Soviet Union forced on India obsolete machines and out of date technology, causing heavy losses to the country. The report said: "A virtual right to veto has been conceded to the Soviet Union." According to an investigation made by Dastur and Company, investment costs for the Bokaro project went up as a result of Soviet insistence on their control of detailed project reporting and consulting and designing jobs, and by adopting relatively old, not new, technologies. The report said that in the plant's second stage of development, "It is estimated that no more than rs. 30 crores worth of imported equipment will be required from the Soviet Union, if Indian consultants are free to make maximum use of indigenous equipment. But as a result of the decisive sway which the Russians now will have, the imported component may be inflated to over rs. 70 crores."

The Indian paper March of the Nation in a May report revealed that more than three hundred Russians had taken over in the Bokaro steel plant in the name of rendering "technical assistance" and over one hundred more were due. It said: "What is more disturbing is the manner in which the Soviets have formed an exclusive colony. These 'fighters of imperialism and colonialism' are today indulging in such exclusiveness at Bokaro as would put the burra saheb (a title of respect designating a chief officer--editor) of pre-independence days to shame... the Soviet specialists at Bokaro have separate residential areas, clubs and swimming pools, keeping out 'dirty, brown niggers'." It goes on: "That is not all. Generally, no Indian is allowed into these Russian territories without a permit! With the kind of privileges enjoyed by the Russians--after all, we have been united by a 25-year Treaty of 'Peace, Friendship, Cooperation, Culture, etc.'--there can be no stopping them from going merrily along this line." Under the sub-head "Soviet Colonialism at Bokaro", the report puts it pointedly: "Bokaro this mighty steel town soon to become the nerve center of the Indian steel industry, has been turned into a veritable Soviet colony." Regarding the "example" of "disinterested aid", much vaunted by the Soviet Union, the Indian weekly Point of View offers an answer: "Soviet economy is now based on the profit motive and since the Soviet Union, in its relations with other countries, particularly those of the Third World, has assumed the character of a predatory imperialist state, out to extract and wring every drop of benefit from these countries, Soviet 'aid' to India can be anything but disinterested." End item.

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