

THE FIRST CONFERENCE OF THE A.P.R.C.P.

This is a summary of a report on the first conference of the Andhra Pradesh Revolutionary Communist Party (known as the Chandra Pulla Reddy group). The report was published in PRAJAYUDHAM, the organ of the Party.

The conference was 'a big success' and the party "almost successfully" fought the 'left deviationist' line of the Charu

Majumdar group on the one hand and the 'subjugationism' of the Nagi Reddy group on the other. It may be recalled that the Andhra Pradesh Revolutionary Communist Party was formed in April 1969 and its top leaders—Nagi Reddy and eight others—were arrested in Madras in December 1969. Later the Nagi Reddy group broke away from the party.

The conference passed three resolutions : (1) welcoming the decisions taken in the 10th National Congress of the CPC, (2) supporting the decisions taken by the party to strive for unity among the Communist Revolutionaries in the country and (3) supporting the efforts being made to strengthen the civil liberties movement in the State.

The party programme which was unanimously accepted at the conference said that the Indian Government was a big bourgeois and big landlord Government, preserving the semi-colonial and semi-feudal system. The Government was serving the interests of imperialists, especially the U. S. imperialists and Soviet social-imperialists. After the split in the Congress party the Indira Gandhi Government has become subservient to the Soviet social-imperialists and their grip on the Indian economy, political system and the military has been tightened.

Explaining the contradictions prevailing in the country today, the programme said that the contradiction between feudalism and the broad masses of the people was the main. "An armed agrarian revolution", the programme said, "can resolve the main contradiction".

The programme underlined the need of a people's democratic revolution under the leadership of the working class, uniting the agricultural labourers, poor and middle class peasants, the rich peasants and the national bourgeoisie. It said, the Indian revolutionary war would be protracted. Armed agrarian revolution, creating a strong red army leading to the establishment of rural revolutionary bases and finally liberating the urban areas, alone could overthrow the present semi-colonial and semi-feudal Government. Only after establishing people's democracy could India march to socialism.

The programme explained that there was an excellent revolutionary situation in the country and it was developing every day as the contradictions among the ruling classes in the country were becoming acute and the U.S. imperialists and Soviet social-imperialists were beset in their internal and external problems. As national liberation struggles were developing in the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America, the imperialists and social-imperialists were going to their doom.

The conference held that both the revisionists and neo-revisionists were getting exposed because of their anti-people activities and their overt and covert support of the ruling class.

“In the present situation the key task of the Communist Revolutionaries is to prepare the masses for agrarian revolution.” “To fulfil this task”, the conference recommends, “the propagation of revolutionary politics among the masses, the mobilisation of people on their issues, leading people in the struggles against landlord exploitation and government repression, formation of mass organisations and volunteer squads.”

The conference declared the need to utilise the legal opportunities. The programme declared that “while armed struggle should be the main form of struggle, all other forms of struggle should be co-ordinated with it. The people should be mobilised on both political and economic issues, all legal and illegal opportunities must be availed of, proper mass organisations should be built up. If this programme is vigorously carried out, the conference is confident that the agrarian revolution will be achieved”.

The report also mentioned the self-criticism made by the party: “At the beginning of the formation of armed squads, instead of mobilising the masses for armed agrarian revolution we resorted to armed actions on landlords. With this the movement took a wrong line. Gradually we rectified the mistake in 1970. We reviewed the movement in April 1970, at a meeting of the Agency area committee of Khammam and Warangal. We decided to take up the programme of mobili-

sing the masses for armed agrarian revolution. Continuing the self-defence struggle of the armed squads, we strove to strengthen the armed agrarian revolution. We set four principles to follow : (1) the propagation of revolutionary politics ; (2) mobilisation of people on mass issue ; (3) necessary actions on police informers and people's enemies ; and (4) self-defence from the police”.

The party from the beginning had been opposing all individual actions. Even while dealing with the police informers, people's enemies and landlords, the opinion of the people of those villages was first sought and they were dealt accordingly. The police informants were first warned by the armed squads and attempts were made to convert them, explaining revolutionary politics to them. If they did not change their attitude, action was taken against them, according to the suggestions of the people in the area.

The subjugationist line taken by Nagi Reddy and his group was questioned ; if this group had described the activities of the party as similar to those advocated by Charu Majumdar's, they were blind even to broad daylight.

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