

Stand up And Resist The Black Ordinance !

As apprehended in an earlier issue, after the railway strike, attacks against the working people have come from the bourgeois government. This time, the attack surpasses all previous instances in severity and sweep. This time it is not against any particular segment of organised labour and employees as were the cases of I.A.C., L. I. C. and the Railways one by one. It is now against the entire sweep of 18 million wage or salary earning workers and employees, in the shape of "Additional Emoluments (Compulsory Deposit) ordinance, 1974" on the so-called plea of containing inflationary spiral. But the lie has been nailed by the bourgeois government itself by bringing a fresh impost of inflation-pushing indirect taxes to the tune of Rs. 232 crores in the supplementary budget now in the current session of the Parliament, as a follow-up measure of the Black ordinance.

The twin measures of impounding the increase in wages or salaries and half of D. A. and increased incidence of indirect taxes on basic inputs of industries, instead of arresting the run away inflation, will, therefore, inevitably accelerate it and spell disaster in the lives and livings of common working people. It is, therefore, time for the oppressed people to stand up in solid resistance to the vilest of capitalist exploitation for their bare survival. United and sustained movements of the oppressed masses against the crisis-ridden capitalist system in general, and in particular the economic and fiscal policies pursued by the bourgeois government in defence of the aggregate class interest of the ruling bourgeoisie are to be conducted under a broad platform of programme-bound United Front of left and democratic parties and forces to meet politically the challenge thrown by the capitalist exploiters. The main direction of this broad-based and sustained movement of the exploited classes being against the capitalist system and the particular bourgeois class policies, the very success of it demands that the base political line of the proletariat which is the outlook and approach of anti-Capitalist Socialist Revolution and the concrete leadership of the party of the proletariat carrying forward this base line should have to be brought to the fore ideologically-organisation-

ally and adequate organisational preparedness to combat the many-pronged fascist attacks of the bourgeois government is got to be built up from grass-root levels.

The Black Ordinance

On 6th of July, the government promulgated the ordinance, on the eve of Parliament's monsoon session, on the ostensible plea of containing inflation. The provisions of it are well-known by this time.

The Central Committee of our party has said in a statement :

"Had this ordinance been really a measure at all to prevent the current inflationary trend and to that extent been able to increase the value of money and raise production level, the workers would have accepted it ungrudgingly in spite of their tremendous sufferings at present".

In order to expose the utter hollowness in the so-called claim of the ruling party that the ordinance is an anti-inflationary measure and is, therefore, in the right direction, the Central Committee has pointed out in its statement :

"It is not the 'wage-price-spiral' the fanciful theory of the government and its economic advisers that is responsible for the present inflationary condition, rather the inflationary trend and the price-rise of all commodities are the inevitable outcome of the law of maximum profit of the

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Strengthen SUCI—The Real Revolutionary Working Class Party Call of 15th August

Despite tall talks of 'socialism' and taller claims of 'achievement' during the last twenty-seven years after independence by the congress leaders, the facts of life of the common people have proved beyond doubt that what ushered in on 15th August, 1947 was nothing but the establishment of an independent, national bourgeois state in India. It is an independent state in so far as the question of freedom from old colonial rule is concerned, it is a national bourgeois state since it is the national bourgeoisie which got control over and thus became the owner of the Indian state. The former i.e. the formation of an independent state signifies, however partial, satisfaction of the aspiration of the people of having a free country which they had to own at the cost of heavy bloodshed and sacrifice. The latter i.e. the establishment of the national bourgeois state, which symbolises the root cause of the miseries and sufferings of the toiling masses, came into being as the inevitable outcome of the reformist oppositional role of the national leadership on the one hand and failure of GPI to grow as a real communist party and particularly its failure to participate in and correctly lead the freedom struggle with a view to establishing working class hegemony on the other.

If we proceed to characterise the nature of our independence and make a stock-taking of what the vast multitude of the people have really achieved, then there is hardly any scope of difference of opinion excepting with those who belong to the privileged few representing social high-ups, the very small section of financial oligarchy who have been mostly benefitted by the exploitative capitalist system that obtains at present. We are convinced that no honest person can deny today the following facts :

That the problem of unemployment has assumed unprecedented dimension

being associated with recession, periodic lay off, lock-out, retrenchment, dismissal from service etc. and idling of the installed capacity for production; that increase of wage in monetary terms, which the salaried section of our society might have enjoyed during this period, has not been able to increase their purchasing capacity and also the standard of living in the least, but on the contrary, the purchasing capacity of the people has gone down appallingly due to steep fall in the value of money as a consequence of galloping rise of prices of all commodities—essential or non-essential; that it is not the dearth of capital

which is mainly obstructing the industrial growth of the country but it is the lack of urge for investment of capital for production due to tremendous contraction of internal market in view of unthinkable squeezing of already low purchasing power of the people which, in fact, is mainly working as a brake in the very process of industrial development; that in order to artificially stimulate this extremely dull economic situation the Congress Government along with its policy of extortionate indirect taxation, inflationary credit policy etc. has taken recourse to unbridled deficit financing in order to meet up the continuously increasing expenditure on unproductive defence industry, huge expenditure on useless nuclear experiments and all other unnecessary and exorbitant expenditure on top-heavy

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Com. Banerjee's Condition Unchanged

The condition of Comrade Subodh Banerjee, member of the Central Committee of the S.U.C.I. continues to remain unchanged. Comrade Banerjee was admitted to the School of Tropical Medicine Hospital, Calcutta on 11th June in a critical stage following the relapse of Leukemia.

Curtailment of already low purchasing capacity will contract more the internal market

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present day capitalist economy which has been further accentuated by the anti-people, pro-capitalist, pro-monopolist policies of the government such as unbridled deficit-financing to meet up the continuously increasing expenditure on unproductive defence industry, huge expenditure on useless nuclear experiments and all other unnecessary and exorbitant expenditure on top-heavy administration, extortionate indirect taxation, inflationary credit policy, complete failure of the government to check black money and black marketing, failure in creating conditions for widening of an internal market and augmenting production, particularly agricultural production and finally refusal on the part of the government to introduce all-out state trading in all essential commodities."

The Central Committee, therefore holds,—"this ordinance can in no way curb the inflationary trend in the least, on the contrary, it will aggravate the very problem and add to the spiralling of prices and consequent fall of value of money in so far as it will lead to further curtailment of already low purchasing capacity of the common people resulting in more contraction of internal market which in its turn will further dampen whatever little urge for capital investment for production is there. This will act as a brake in the process of raising the production level without which all talks of putting a check on the dangerous inflationary trend in our capitalist economy is nonsense."

The Central Committee of our party, is, therefore, of the considered opinion that this ordinance "is a pure and simple criminal act which tantamounts to robbery of worker's money ...under the pretext of fighting inflation."

We would therefore urge upon the class-conscious working people to take a correct political appraisal of this particular class-offensive of the bourgeoisie which is just one of very many other forms that are flowing from the very crisis-ridden capitalist system in general and the exploitative economic and fiscal policies of the bourgeois government in particular. They are to take, therefore, of particular note and guard against the attempts of the social democratic reformist parties and forces to paint the particular measure as a wage-freeze, a mere economic issue and thereby limiting the expected movement within the narrow confine of trade union actions. It means crippling the movement at the very start and blur the all-important direction of it against the capitalist exploitative system in general and the very economic and fiscal policies that the bourgeois government is pursuing in order to defend the aggregate class-interest of the bourgeoisie.

Robber's Logic

In defending the ordinance for impounding the wage earners, the Prime Minister, in her Bangalore speech, set up a unique example of inconsistencies. Of course, such inconsistencies are not unnatural when she is for defence of the very exploitative capitalist system that suffers from basic inconsistency in social development. And to defend this basic inconsistency of a crisis-ridden, rotten capitalist system she had to resort to slipshod logic, begging the basic questions. For example, her entire speech can be boiled down to the point that it is the excess in demand resulting from increase in wages and salaries that is causing spurt in inflationary spiral. But, how can this profundity in diagnosis of the ills of the economy made by the PM can be reconciled to the very fact,

which the Minister of State for planning of her Ministry, Sri Mohan Dharja was telling the Rajya Sabha, that 67 p.c. of the country's population was living below poverty line, taking the monthly per capita Private consumption of Rs. 20, at 1960-61 prices as the standard? Again how can this diagnosis be reconciled to the very facts, the PM was alluding to in the same speech to the effect that agricultural production had not increased at the desired pace and its growth was confined to certain areas and certain crops and the holding power of the affluent farmers had increased as also there was stagnation in industrial production? People having rudimentary knowledge about the law of economics can have no difficulty to understand that when two-third of the country's population live below poverty line there can not be any spurt in effective demand, rather the opposite is true. The internal market which in other words is the total purchasing power of the people has shrunk to a dangerous level and as a result, the capitalists both in industry and agriculture feel no urge for investment for increase in production. The motive force of production in present day capitalist economy being the law of maximum profit the capitalists' aggregate class interest is served by having a condition to reap maximum profit from the remaining one-third of the population by means of continuous price hike on lesser and lesser turn-over of commodities. The inevitable symptom, of this phenomenon is stagnation in production be it in agriculture or in industries. Exactly, the same thing is happening today in our country. Had the Prime Minister's point was correct, there would not have been any stagnation in the production of industry and agriculture.

But the plain truth is the Prime Minister, her Party and the government from their basic class-

alignment with the ruling bourgeoisie have chosen not to defend the robbed but the robbers. So as a fascist means to delude the oppressed masses, they now spread the lie that it is in the long-term interest of the working people that the government has brought the ordinance and at the same time goes on with the further impost of indirect taxation on all essential commodities pushing their prices further upward. So long, the meagre increase in money earnings of the workers and employees was somehow limping far behind the increase in prices of essential commodities which is the basic law of capitalist economy, but now the bourgeois government is out to rob the working people of their increased money incomes but allow steeper increases in prices of daily necessities. For, how can the long term interest of the working people be protected by impounding increase in their money incomes and returning the same, even with 11% interest rate on it, in five annual instalments after two years? Firstly, will it help arresting the inflationary spiral or further accelerate it when due to further shrinkage in the purchasing power of the working people production will be further dampened, causing as a result, steeper rises in prices on lesser and lesser volume of goods? Not only this, consequent to further stagnation in industry there will be more lock-outs and lay-offs, compounding the mounting miseries of the common working people. Secondly, will not there be further lowering of the standard of living for the working people when they will be in a position of increased prices of goods with decreased money incomes? Again, what will be the real worth of the deposited money when erosion in money value goes on at an annual rate not less than 30%?

The working people, on the other hand, are now realising from life's experiences that they can

not expect to get rid of their growing miseries and pauperisation by allowing the capitalist system to exist. No amount of tinkering in this system can in any way alleviate their sufferings as the very system breeds exploitation every moment. The working people, therefore, can safeguard their long term interest only by overthrowing this rotten outmoded, exploitative capitalist system. And it is from this class conscious angularity they will, therefore, spurn with hate the sugar-coated robber's logic that the ordinance has come to protect their long-term interest. For, they know it for certain, that the ordinance in effect means binding the working people hand and foot and surrendering them to the capitalist robbers. This is the worst kind of slavery which no worker worth the grain can accept lying down. The working people will therefore, stand up unitedly and resist it by all means.

In order, therefore, to arm the toiling people, ideologically, politically, to combat the bourgeois class policies and the fascist propaganda that is on, we would like to present here, in brief, certain bare facts and data that help locating the real causes behind the present stage of crisis in the capitalist economy, the inevitable symptom of which is this unbridled inflationary spiral.

Wage-Price Spiral—A Hoax

Let us first of all take up the point as to whether increase in wages or salaries has contributed to inflationary spiral or the inflationary spiral has caused steady decline in the real earnings of the working people. And in that perspective, whether the immobilisation of white money earnings of 18 million working people will check or further accelerate the inflation.

It can not even be denied by the government that inflationary trend has been casting its shadow over the economy for the

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WORKING PEOPLE LIVE BELOW SUBSISTENCE LEVEL

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last thirteen years, the only difference being that whereas between 1968 and '72 its magnitude varied within a single digit it became larger in 1973 when there was a steep-rise in Consumer Price Index by 28.2% over the previous year and in the first half of the current year it is already in the order of 27.5% over the corresponding average of the earlier year. This is about rise in Consumer Price Index which is less sensitive, due to method of compilation, than the wholesale Price Index both of which however have no relevance whatsoever with the prevailing retail price in the market. However, even in case of these indices, the rise in the prices of food articles about which the poor wage or salary earners are concerned most, rose at a much higher rate than the rise in general price indices. For examples, during the period of 1968-'73 price of food articles rose by 71 p.c. as against the general price rise of 62 p.c. In 1973, while the general price level rose by 28.2 p.c. food prices moved up by 34.3 p.c. and in the second week of July, this year, the rate of increase in food articles has been fantastically high in as much as there is now a rise at the rate of more than 1 p.c. a week, meaning at a modest estimate about 52 p.c. rise in annual average.

Let us, however, reiterate in passing, that this is not a global phenomenon as is being sought to be made out in defence, by the bourgeois politicians. Firstly, if the term 'global' include Socialist States, it is a lie, pure and simple. Secondly, if it means the capitalist world, admittedly, there has been inflation in all the capitalist countries but the magnitude of inflation and consequent miseries of the working people can not come in comparison to that in India. Whereas, the average rate of inflation during the decade, 1963-73, has been in the order of 4.2%, 4.5%, 7.3%

and 8% respectively in W. Germany, USA, UK and Japan and there have been substantial increases in wages or salaries in all these countries, for India, the average rate of inflation has been larger at 12% with no significant increase in wages and salaries but where average

also show as compared to the level of 1960, "Salaries and wages as p.c. of value added have declined from 55.8 p.c. to 53.3 p.c. in 1969." In the context of these incontrovertible facts, the National Labour Commission had to conclude that "wage cost as a proportion of total

in the second year. It does not require much of intelligence to see that the ordinance fails to stand a prima facie test of its validity.

What then are the real causes that are working behind this unusual spurt in inflation in our economy? Our party has consistently been telling the people that it is the government's fiscal and economic policies defending the aggregate class interest of the bourgeoisie, that are to be held primarily responsible for accentuating the all-round crisis in the capitalist economy of our country in the general background of third phase of crisis in the world capitalist system where the relative stability of market, in the midst of crisis even observable till the second world war, has totally disappeared. This analysis of Comrade Shibdas Ghose, one of the foremost Marxist thinkers of the era and the leader, teacher and guide of our party is being tested correct again and again by facts of life. These economic and fiscal policies relate to (1) absence of thorough agricultural reforms to break the strangle hold of the rural bourgeoisie, the Jotedars, in the agricultural economy and thereby widening the home market to a certain extent as can give fillip to industrial production for a while; (2) excessive doses of deficit financing to meet the mounting costs of top-heavy civil administration and wasteful expenditure like atomic experiments and spendings on defense; (3) disproportionately high percentage of indirect taxes by way of excise and customs duties on all the essential commodities; (4) absence of Public Distribution system of essential commodities and absolute freedom enjoyed by the private monopolists, traders as also the government agencies to raise prices of goods; (5) loans and advances to the tune of hundreds of crores of rupees from the banks to the capitalists used in speculative purposes. Let us take the

issues one by one.

Strangle hold of the rural bourgeoisie tightens more and more on agricultural economy

The Prime Minister, in her Bangalore speech, alluded to stagnation in industrial and agricultural sectors and the growing holding power of the affluent farmers who tend to retain their stocks to reap super profit taking advantage of absence of Public Distribution System of essential commodities. She did not, however, show the guts to spell out the whole truth. She did not explain the real reasons for not bringing about a thorough agrarian reform although her party has been in the saddle of administration for long, uninterrupted 27 years. We would have to provide the real reasons for this dismal failure. Is it because of failure of a particular bourgeois government due to sheer inefficiency or for reasons lying deeper in the very system in a particular historic background?

We hold that in the particular historic background of overall crisis in the world capitalist system where relative stability of market has totally disappeared, the crisis-ridden Indian capitalist economy can not go through a thorough land reforms including modernisation and mechanisation of agriculture at a large-scale. The apparent riddle has been explained from a Marxist-Leninist standpoint by Comrade Shibdas Ghose, our beloved leader. He has shown that "If big farming is introduced and scientific methods are implemented for cultivation then it will augment production no doubt but the question is, how will the capitalist economy of India face the challenge of the problem of unemployment? Thus the sole contention of the capitalists is to confine and arrest the majority of rural population with very small holding of land in a half-fed and half-clad condition by preserving

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Table 1

INDEX NUMBER OF MONEY/REAL EARNINGS OF FACTORY WORKERS (Base, 1961-100)

Year	Index Number of Money Earning	Index Number of Real Earning
1962	106	103
1967	151	91
1968	160	94
1970	180	101
1971	181	99

(Source: Indian Labour Statistics, 1973)

working people live below subsistence level.

In the background of this price behaviour in India, let us see how far increase in wages has compensated the loss in real earnings, let alone increasing the effective demand, of the working people.

From the data provided by the government itself, two things come out beyond any shade of doubt, firstly the steady erosion in value in as much as in 1962, an earning of Rs. 106 meant Rs. 103 in real terms whereas even an increased money earnings of Rs 181 in 1971 meant in real terms only Rs. 99. Secondly, let alone an increase in effective demand—the working people's effective demand is far below what was in the year 1961.

In fact, all the relevant data provided by different government agencies suggest that instead of a rise, wages or salaries, as percentage of total cost of production has registered a steadily declining trend. Take for example, the data of Reserve Bank of India, (R. B. I. Bulletin, July 1972) which show that wage cost as p.c. of total cost of production has gone down from 15.1 p.c. in 1965-66 to 14.5 p.c. in 1969-70. The ASI (Annual Survey of Industries) data

costs of manufacture have registered a decline."

So, it is not a "wage-push" inflation as the government spokesmen are trying to make out. Facts tell the opposite. People's effective demand has not only not increased with the increase in money incomes but it has actually gone far down the level of a decade back. As a result a chronic recessionary trend has set in the economy beneath the artificial stimulation created by the government's increasing unproductive expenditures in the name of planning and defense preparedness. The production both in agricultural and industrial sectors has been showing continuous sluggish trend.

In the light of this reality how can immobilisation of money earnings of wage and salary earners touch even the fringe of the problem of runaway inflation? However much the government spokesmen talk otherwise, their very claim admits of its utter inadequacy. The government claims that by this measure, it can immobilise about Rs. 450 crores which is only about 4 p.c. of the total white money in circulation and when calculated along with the probable volume of black money in circulation it is about 2 p.c. in the first year and double the figure

ASSAM

Members of the Gauhati University Court & VC Resign

Gauhati, August 2nd: The nasty trail of crimes committed by the Congress Government through most provoking police rampages one after another in Benaras, Delhi and Patna Universities in recent times has exposed the sinister design of this Congress regime to snatch away all democratic rights and liberty enjoyed by the educational institutions endangering even the lives of teachers and students. The last Gauhati University affair is a glaring example of such criminal attempts of this Government to bring the education system and institutions under the foot heels of police, bureaucracy and para-military forces.

The members of the Gauhati University Court along with the Vice-Chancellor have resigned en masse in protest against the entering of police and its brutal atrocity inside the University campus on the Assam Bandh Day, June 25. It may be recalled that the Court had adopted, at an emergency meeting on July 2, a resolution demanding unconditional release of students and employees arrested on the Bandh day by July 5, a declaration by the Government that the sanctity of the University would be preserved, withdrawal of CRP from the vicinity of the campus and payment of compensation for damage to both University property and the personal properties of students and employees. The Court also gave an ultimatum to the Government that if the above demands were not conceded by July 10, the Court would collectively resign and it acted accordingly as the autocratic Government paid no heed to their justified demands, the Chief Minister shamelessly calling them 'absurd'. He also nakedly supported the worst type of vandalism committed by the police and CRP declaring that it was unnecessary to seek for any permission of the Vice-Chancellor for police entry into the Varsity campus.

But the other day the Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi assured the delegation led by the West Bengal College and University Teachers' Association against the barbarous atrocity committed by the police in Uttarpara College in West Bengal in 1968 that the police would not enter education campus without prior permission of the head of the institution. So this reply of the CM on Gauhati University affair is a gross violation of the former commitment and goes against the norm fought for and achieved even during the British imperialist regime.

This event no doubt led to a confrontation between the Varsity and the Assam Government. Not to speak of Gauhati University and Assam Government alone, this acute and peculiar situation has actually alarmed the entire teaching and students community of the country for, on the one hand this most vindictive and stern attitude of the Government to the teaching authority regarding their most legitimate demand concerning the preservation of sanctity of the campus has no doubt revealed the ugly face of this fascist Congress regime and on the other hand the Varsity authority's matching rebuffs to this heinous move of the Government has put an example of proper protest against it. So it has raised a note of caution to the whole of the teacher-student community in particular and all democratic minded people in general, which demands of them to decide whether they should rise up to the occasion, come forward and unitedly stand behind the Gauhati University Court and its students or they would remain silent spectators of this growing fascistic attacks launched by the Governments on educational institutions and their democratic rights.

Another point is necessary to be mentioned here. The whole situation has developed as a sudden

consequence of the long term movement launched by the ASU (Assam Students' Unions) on 22-point charter of demands. But even the validity of demands of a movement is not the sole criterion to judge its correctness in all respects for its character and its failure or success depends on other two factors, its leadership and its base political approach. The ASU has declared that it has no relation with politics and has appealed to the students to shun politics.

Thus they are professing for a 'no politics' doctrine which is actually a veiled politics of the ruling class for it is their sole contention to preserve the present day political, economic and social order intact, rather more consolidated and to continue this exploitative rule undisturbed and unchecked without being challenged by any pro people and progressive political movement. The 'no politics' campaign serves this purpose best, keeping the students youths and exploited masses aloof from all sorts of left-democratic and revolutionary political movement against this bourgeois social, economic and political maladies. And unfortunately the ASU leadership, knowingly or unknowingly, has been a victim of this most nasty politics of the ruling bourgeoisie. Besides, most of the important demands put forth by them are related to the deep-rooted crisis of the present day socio economic system of our country. A successful movement for the realisation of such demands can only be conducted having a clear-cut idea regarding the capitalist state structure which is bound to be necessarily political.

But it is a matter of regret that when the ASU leadership is mainly composed of different student groups having no such definite left-political outlook, the different left student organisations like SFI, AISF, PSU etc. are standing afar from this

movement. They do not possess any honest desire to lead the common fighting students towards a left-democratic anti-Congress orientation and it is only the AIDS O which is carrying on an utmost sincere attempt, to fulfill the said desired objective.

In this context it should be mentioned here that Com. Asit Bhattacharya, Secretary of the Assam State Committee of SUCI convened a meeting of all left-democratic parties in Assam on the last 20th July to jointly chalk-out a programme of action against the Government's ruthless oppression and anti-people policies but to our surprise none was present in the meeting except the SUCI and SP. However, still we urge upon all the left-democratic parties in Assam and their students' wings to come forward, to stand by the common students fighting for their demands and appeal to the student community and the ASU leadership to join hands with all the left-democratic student's organisations, to lead the movement with a clear-cut approach so that it can reach to a successful culmination. This is the only way out from the present impasse.

ORISSA

Draught Affected People Demonstrate

Jajpur Road, August 6th: Over five thousand draught affected hungry people led by SUCI Korai Bloc Committee, demonstrated before Korai B.D.O. Office Yesterday. Coms. Balaram Sahoo, Krishna Ch. Sahoo, Rajendra Sahoo, Binode Ch. Sahoo led the procession. Seven representatives from demonstrators handed over a nine-point memorandum to the BDO demanding immediate opening of retail shops, one for every thousand people; supply of 500 grams of rice and 300 grams of Atta per head daily; a minimum wage of Rs. 5/- per day for daily labourers; guarantee of work or 2Kg. rice allowance to agricultural labourers; withdrawal of DIR, MISA etc.

Demonstration By Adibasis & peasants

Cuttack, July 27th: A massive S. U. C. I. led demonstration of about 5 thousand peasants and adibasis from Sukinda area was staged in front of collectorate on 26th July demanding full state trading of food grains and all essential commodities; adequate supply of coarse rice through government shops; fixation of minimum wage @ Rs. 5'00 per day for the agricultural labourers, provision of employment to all unemployed or unemployment allowances; supply of seeds, fertilisers and other agricultural facilities to the peasants; distribution of surplus land among the landless poor peasants and institution of Judicial enquiry of the murder of Sasadhar Nayak an adibasi in Sukinda, alleged to be murdered by some rich influential persons of Sukinda Garh in collusion with local police. Before demonstration the peasants and adibasis, among whom were a good number of women, took out an impressive procession from railway station to the collectorate raising various slogans on the legitimate and democratic demands. A team of delegates led by Coms. Mayadhar Nayak, Balaram Sahoo, Dwarikanath Rath, Jugalkishor Satpathi, Dinabandhu Prusthy, Baishnob Behera, Bivasingha Tamasa met the A.D.M. and submitted to him a memorandum on above mentioned demands. A mass meeting was also held at the gate of the collectorate presided over by Com. Binapani Dash, Coms. Raghunath Dash, Haladhar Dhir, Dr. Adikanda Routh, Bijay Routray, Chittaranjan Behera, Sadasiv Dash also spoke in the meeting.

In a public meeting held in front of the BDO Office, Comrade Purushottam Pradhan presided. Coms. Balaram Sahoo, Rajendra Sahoo, Chakradhar Rath, Krishna Sahoo addressed the meeting.

FACTS SPEAK

What Mr. Y.B. Chavan admitted in the Rajya Sabha on 6th August 1974, has once more proved our contention that nationalisation of banks would not help the small, would not curb monopoly—as was clamoured much by the Congress as well as the so-called Communists—on the contrary the big bosses of the society would reap the best of it. When all the forces including the so-called Communists like CPI and CPI(M) paid tribute to the decision of nationalisation of fourteen major banks by the Indira Congress by saying “a step forward”, “a big event”, “has opened up some new possibilities”, “a step in the right direction”, “become a tool for fighting monopoly interests”, we said that the measure was not intended for a radical change. The so-called progressive step was just to maintain the aggregate interest of monopoly capitalism in India. Our beloved leader and teacher Comrade Shibdas Ghosh observed, “.....it is one thing to support the demand for nationalisation of key and large-scale industries by the toiling millions engaged in fierce revolutionary struggle for emancipation from the yoke of capitalist exploitation while it is quite different thing to support and eulogize an act of the bourgeoisie nationalising them. For, in a capitalist state when the bourgeoisie takes recourse to nationalisation it does so in the aggregate interest of capitalism precisely to bring about a coalescence of monopolies with the state and thereby virtually subjugating the state to the interest of monopolists. In this way the rock bottom foundation stone of fascism is laid. Hence, it cannot be the business of any progressive party or individual, let alone the revolutionaries, to extend support to or praise the act of bank nationalisation of the Indian bourgeoisie.” And history has proved the above observation correct to the root.

Whereas only 393 industries belonging to the Tata, Birla, Martin Burn, Mafatlal and Bangurs received loans of Rs. 186.10 crores of rupees from the nationalised banks, 82 thousands small industries received a meagre sum of Rs. 364 crores. Socialism indeed!

We are much interested to know what our CPI and CPI(M) friends will say now about this. Have the nationalised banks “become a tool for fighting monopoly interest”? Will they still stick to their old reactions?



“I do not, have to defend myself. I think the people of this country will defend me if they choose”, said Sm. Indira Gandhi sometimes back in the Lok Sabha.

It is reported in the Lok Sabha on 7th August that in six months, between 1st January and 30th June 1974, Rs. 6,58,070 were spent on the security measures of Sm. Indira Gandhi. The Deputy Minister Home admitted that this figure was higher in comparison to the expenditure incurred during the 4th Lok Sabha. If our reader finds a contradiction between the boastful declaration of Sm. Indira Gandhi and her actual movement—well ask her highness to answer!

But we know that in a country where poverty has reached its climax, where inflation has much surpassed world record, where unemployment is ever widening, where people are denied even their basic rights of livelihood, where all the burden of miseries due to the overall crises of capitalist economy are dumped on to the shoulder of the toiling millions, where the social parasites, the hoarders, black-marketeers, the rural bourgeoisie and the industrial tycoons have made it their paradise—a ruler in order to continue his rule to defend his bourgeois bosses must depend on instruments of coercion—such is the lessons of

history. We shall not be surprised if expenditure towards Sm. Gandhi's security measures goes up further during the next six months.

Those who considered Sm. Indira Gandhi their liberator, CPI and CPI(M) found in her progressiveness, those who considered that she is the architect of Samajbad should ponder over this bare fact that 6'58 lacs of rupees of public Exchequer derived out of robbing the down-trodden people, was spent towards the security measure of the true representative of the hoarders, blackmarketeers, monopolists, sucking the life-blood of the starving millions. Her rule has brought ever increasing miseries to the majority and prosperity to the big bosses. And still we are to believe that we shall soon see the dawn of Samajbad under her leadership! Heartless humour! Is it not? A justified reply to such a humour can best be given, if the toiling people organise themselves in strong determination under the leadership of a genuine revolutionary working class party and strike hard to overthrow this rule of exploitation and exploitative system.



“The recent inflation, is a global phenomena”, said Sm. Indira Gandhi sometime back.

It was an excuse, to minimise her and her government's responsibilities towards the sufferings, people are thrown into because of the inflation. This is open and clear—but as we said earlier that she suppressed facts, is exposed in an article published from the Secretariat of Lok Sabha under the title “Inflation and Economic crisis.” (Ananda Bazar Patrika dated 4th August 1974). The datum will speak for itself the grim picture of India and where Sm. Indira Gandhi and her government has thrown the half-clad, half-starved millions to fatten the big bosses.

READ :

SARBAHARA JUG
Organ of SUCI in Hindi
Published from SUCI Office, Patna, Behar

GANA MUKTI
Organ of SUCI in Assamese
Published from SUCI Office, Gauhati, Assam

UNITY
Organ of SUCI in Malayalam
Published from SUCI Office, Quilon, Kerala

CIVIL RIGHT DEFENCE CONFERENCE

Cuttack : The Civil Rights Defence Conference, organised by the Orissa State Civil Rights Defence Committee, was held here on July 28 last with delegates from various districts of the state participating to chalk out the course of a state-wide popular movement in defence of the basic democratic rights of the people. Various political parties and democratic organisations including the SUCI and the DSO took on active part in organising the conference.

The veteran public leader Mr. Nabakrushna Choudhury, presiding over the conference, said that the police, the administration and the so-called custodians of law are continuously and in an ever increasing scale interfering with the basic democratic rights of the people, violation of law by the custodians of the law has become the law of the day. He stressed that the people can defend and assert their civil rights only through united and organised militant mass movement against the government. Com. Banbihari Jena, Secretary of the Orissa unit of the UTUC (Lenin Sarani)

said that the ruling congress government, representing the aggregate interest of the Indian capitalist class is driving the country along the path of fascism, through promulgation of ordinances, emergencies, the DIR, the PDA, the PVA the MISA, service conduct rules and 7th criminal Law Amendment Act etc. and the continuance of the Arms Act. He urged upon all sections of democratic minded people to organise country wide public opinion against such fascist onslaughts on civil liberties. He called upon all left and democratic parties and forces to build up a sustained united organised movement in defence of the civil rights.

Veteran political leaders like Dr. H.K. Mahtab, Swadhin patnaik, Messrs Raghunath Dash, Biraja Ray, Srinibas Mishra, Binapani Dash, Narendra Senapati, Narsing Samanta Ray, Lala Nagendra and others also spoke.

A committee was formed with Comrades Mayadhar Nayak, Balaram Sahu, Dwarika Rath, Binapani Das, Narendra Senapati and others with the view to developing a state-wide civil rights movement in Orissa.

Country	Price Rise during the last five years	Wage Increase during the last five years
1. Japan	40%	87.5%
2. Italy	47.5%	62.5%
3. Great Britain	45%	67.5%
4. West Germany	37.5%	40%
5. Canada	35%	45%
6. France	32.5%	65%
7. Australia	30%	52%
8. U.S.A.	25%	37.5%
9. Belgium	10%	75%
10. India	125-150%	20-30%

The readers will themselves realise from the above datum that in all other countries but India wage rise went much ahead of the price hike and thereby the standard of

living in those countries went up in spite of price hike.

What now Sm. Indira Gandhi would say about the above we are interested to hear!

MORE THE CRISIS DEEPENS MORE THE BOURGEOIS RULERS TEND TOWARDS

(Contd. from Page 1)

administration which has created the present unthinkable inflationary trend in the economy; that failure to augment production, particularly agricultural production, has created such a serious situation that all talks of containing inflation has turned out to be a bunkum and all these factors taken together represent an absolutely tottering and extremely grave economic situation the worst victim of which is none but the common people of India. All the recent ordinances, the Supplementary Central Budget and all other economic measures recently adopted by the Government only speak of that gravest of crises the brunt of which has to be borne by the toiling millions.

Coming to the question of political situation, we find that it is fascism under the garb of parliamentary democracy; ruthless suppression of the legitimate democratic movements of the people with the help of the coercive strength of the capitalist state and all other draconic and anti-democratic black Acts like DIR, MISA, PDA etc., making the police an unthinkably powerful force and the collusion of the ruling party with the police administration, frantic bid to retain one-party rule at all cost—if necessary by rigging of elections or by encouraging defection as the case may be and deployment of organised anti-social forces under the aegis of the ruling party against its political opponents are nothing but some of the features of Indian fascism wearing at the same time a radical cloak of 'socialism', 'progress', and all that. The high-handedness with which the Indira Gandhi's Government handled the recent railway strike and particularly the incidents of forced labour i.e., arresting the strikers and compelling them to join work and also the shameless incident at Kanchrapara, West Bengal, of employing the hired prostitutes for brutally torturing the women

members of the striking employees' families are some of the typical criminal acts which the "biggest democracy" of the world did not hesitate to commit.

But the gravest offensive has come in subtlest and most surreptitious form of slowly poisoning the very sense of morality that exists still today among the people. The ruling class is quite conscious that a country which is morally degraded, culturally degenerated and ethically depraved is the pastureland of all exploiters. They are aware that blindness and blissful ignorance of the people is a boon to the capitalist class. So what they are aiming at is nothing but direct and indirect patronisation of all that is corrupt and criminal. Lack of philosophical tolerance, incidence of cowardly violence, callous indifference and apathetic attitude towards social problems are symptomatic of this all-out conspiracy. It is because of all this that we find a serious erosion of all sense of values so long cherished by our people. These are, in short, "the unique achievements" of independent India under the leadership of the Congress Government more so under the personal guidance of Sm. Indira Gandhi—the "pioneer" and "torch bearer" of Asian salvation!

Fifteenth August is, therefore, an occasion for the people to pause and ponder and to ask a few very important questions: Is it not a fact that every phenomenon in the world is a law governed phenomenon? Then what precisely is the root cause of such tremendous sufferings of the common people? How can the fundamental problems of peoples' life be solved? What specifically the people should have to do in order to establish a society free from all sorts of exploitation—political, economic, social and cultural?

We must bear in mind that it is the capitalist state structure, the capitalist economy that

FASCISM

is responsible for the present exploitation and oppression of the people. Whether in mills and factories or in the agricultural economy of the villages it is the capitalist relations of production that is working; everywhere the production is being governed by the owner and wage-earner relationship. The fundamental law of capitalism is to get profit by investing capital either in land or in industry. In capitalism the capitalists can get profit only by exploiting the workers, by expropriating surplus value created by labour power, by depriving the workers of their legitimate due. During the last twenty-seven years, the faithful operation of the law of maximum profit, expropriation of maximum possible surplus value by the capitalist class has resulted in extreme pauperisation of the people on the one hand and creation of monopoly on the other. To speak in political terminology it has led to the tremendous sharpening of class struggle between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat. So Indian capitalism is not only capitalism, it is monopoly capitalism. It is the national bourgeoisie of India, like all other capitalist countries of the world, that has given birth to monopoly which is the moribund and most decadent stage of capitalism. Thus monopoly capitalism—being manifested both as private monopoly capitalism and state monopoly capitalism—has made the state subservient to the interest of monopolist class and has given birth to finance capital through the merger of banking capital and industrial capital. The export of capital, but not the export of commodity as such, which the Government of India is carrying out and the emergence of India as the junior partner of international trusts and cartels are some definite symptoms of the growth of finance capital and

growing imperialist character of the Indian state, however weak compared to the countries of the West.

This is the kind of state that the Congress as the representative of the aggregate class interest of monopoly capitalism in India is pledged to protect. The existence of Congress as the main enemy of the people is related to this simple question of its defending and protecting this capitalist state which is the root cause of all sufferings of the people and which stands as the stumbling block in the path of all-round development of the country. All the problems of peoples' life whether political, economic, social or cultural, have their origin in the existence of this exploitative capitalism. The main three economic problems such as (i) the problem of unemployment, (ii) the question of modernisation of agriculture and (iii) the problem of unfettered development of industries cannot be solved without overthrowing bourgeoisie from state power. So long capitalism will exist it is impossible to find out any solution of these vital problems of peoples' life.

So it is not at all so much important how far the people have become anti-Congress, how far they are agitated, how far they burst out in agitation, in spontaneous sporadic movement, against Congress unless this massive discontent of the people is given an organised shape and brought out of the shell of present agitational form of movement, unless a correct understanding of the base political line of the proletariat—which is the line of anti-capitalist socialist revolution in India is built up among the masses of the people. The different petty-bourgeois and social democratic forces have become active in the field to pose themselves as the champions of peoples' cause and are trying their utmost to take advantage of the present volcanic situation for cashing in this

mass discontent on the ensuing elections. But this is not the way out.

We shall have to understand that the question of emancipation of the people is absolutely related to the question of anti-capitalist socialist revolution in India. If we do not understand this point very clearly, if we fail to acquire this essential political consciousness then all our struggle to ameliorate the sufferings of the people will end in fiasco and the emancipation of the toiling masses will remain a far cry.

To confuse this fundamental question under whatsoever pretext will only help the ruling class in maintaining and consolidating its class interest.

So those political parties including those who move under the signboard of Marxism-Leninism i.e. the CPI and the CPI(M), who are quite vociferous against Congress but do not speak of overthrowing the capitalist state, do not think that capitalism has become out and out reactionary but on the contrary harbour some illusion regarding the so-called 'progressive' role of a section of the bourgeoisie are knowingly or unknowingly acting as the forces of compromise between labour and capital. These parties, no doubt, raise mouthful slogans against monopoly but do not accept the indispensable necessity of anti-capitalist socialist revolution in India as they have failed to realise that it is the capitalist system as a whole which is responsible for the exploitation of the people, and not a part of it, namely, the monopoly capitalism. So the act of putting the whole blame upon the few individual monopolists tantamounts to shielding of the nature of capitalist exploitation from the purview of the people. It is the same technique as pursued by the Chhatra Parisad or Yuba Congress—the student and youth wings of the Congress respectively, who are quite overzealous in raising slogans against

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Capitalist relation is standing in the way of uninterrupted development of industry

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the antiquated methods of agriculture."

Just as our capitalist economy fails to provide adequate capacity of industries to absorb the work-force rendered surplus in the rural sector due to modernisation and mechanisation of agriculture for want of uninterrupted industrial development based on the present day capitalist law of maximisation of profit, so also in the reverse process, absence of modernisation and mechanisation of agriculture fails to provide the proper social base for uninterrupted industrial expansion by improving the purchasing power of the rural people and thereby widening the home market and supply of raw materials used as inputs of industries. Comrade Shibdas Ghosh has shown in his analysis that, "uninterrupted development of industry is impossible today as social urge for the same is absent due to low purchasing capacity of the people and the continuously squeezing of internal market. If Smt. Gandhi's contention is correct (that it is because of dearth of capital India is unable to achieve industrial expansion—Ed. P. Era) may we ask, why has the huge capital that is being formed in the hands of the land-owning class by the selling of crops and which is being accumulated in the hands of the industrialists and-commercialists in spite of recession become bureaucratic and idle and not invested for industrial development? Not only that; not to speak of new investment in industries why is it that full utilisation of installed capacity is not possible today? Why these lay-offs? Why do you find regular closure of industries?.....It means precisely one thing that the installed capacity of industries and the labour power of the workers are forcibly kept idle. An elementary sense of

economics will tell that where there is urge for production, where there is continuous expansion of market such things can never happen." ("On Some Vital Problems of Peasants Life"—translated version of Com. Shibdas Ghosh's speech in the Peasant Conference at 24 Parganas, West Bengal—Proletarian Era, 15th July '74). Does this analysis of Comrade Shibdas Ghosh bear relevance to the facts? Yes it does. The agricultural landholdings have been steadily concentrated into the hands of the rural bourgeoisie, the Jotedar, in as much as according to the government's National sample Survey, while in 1953-54 top 10 p.c. of the rural households could concentrate into their hands 55% of total landholding, in 1961-62 this concentration reached a point where top 7% had in their hands 47% while bottom 74% had only 19% of the total landholdings, the average holding being below 5 acres. And it is with the help of this concentration of lands as instruments of production and the vast amount of untaxed white and black money capital further reinforced by various loans and advances from banks and co-operatives, the rural bourgeoisie now have absolute sway over the bulk of agricultural commodities in the market in absence of a Public Distribution system run by the government. The government has not only refused to accept the only solution to this problem provided by our Party, which is complete takeover of foodgrains trade as a first step upto the retail stage but instead has helped this class to reap super profit by increasing the prices of foodgrains and raw materials for industry. But the capital created out of this Super profits has been bureaucratic and idle due to stagnation in economy.

This fact has been admitted in an inverted manner by Sri D.P. Dhar, the Planning Minister in

his recent Shri Ram Memorial Lecture. The Minister said that rising foodgrain-prices, absence of agricultural taxation, evasions might be in the interest of the merchant capitalists and the rural rich but they were against the interest of industrial capitalists in as much as rising prices of consumer goods led to an erosion in profits because of D.A. linked wage increase. The absence of Agricultural tax and tax evasion reduced the funds available for industrial investment. What the Planning Minister for the capitalists did not like to spell out from his basic class motive is the bare fact that while the rural bourgeoisie reaped super profit by increase in prices at the cost of the working people so also did the industrialists by raising the prices of manufactured articles and diminishing the wage cost and thereby, let alone an erosion in profit, reaped on an average 11.5 p.c. of profit in 1971-72 so far as it could be seen from survey of balance sheets of 751 companies. The ruling party just defended the aggregate class interest of the bourgeoisie by providing the State machinery at their disposal. Besides, had there been any social base for urge for investment, the increased power of capital of the rural bourgeoisie would surely have been channelised to that direction. And not only the rural bourgeoisie but the industrial capitalists also show speculative trend due to chronic stagnation in the economy. One can not expect the bourgeois Planning Minister to utter these bitter truths.

Increased Deficit Financing & Falling Production

While, therefore there is complete absence of social base for the urge for capital investment to be satisfied, the government in a bid to bring in what is in the words of Comrade Shibdas Ghose, "artificial stimulation" in the recessionary economy, is resorting more and more to increased volumes of deficit financing including printing of notes,

public loans, credit expansions etc. These are all being done in order to meet the wasteful expenditures like atomic experiments, luxuries of top-heavy administration and defence industry. The extent of reckless mishandling of the monetary mechanism by the bourgeois government can be gauged by the simple fact that while the total volume in circulation in 1963 was Rs. 3113.9 crores, the magnitude of deficit budgetting being Rs. 156'14 crores, the total volume of money in circulation rose to Rs. 11,294 crores in May, 1974, the magnitude of deficit budgetting being kept secret by the government although such figure was Rs. 971'20 cores in 1973. Side by side with this increase in money supply if the fall in production of both agricultural and industrial goods are compared, the reasons for runaway inflation will be crystal clear. For example, at the end of 1973-74, food grains show a shortfall of 40 p.c. of the 4th plan targets, oilseeds 27 p.c., ground nut 100 p.c., cotton 52 p.c. and jute 40 p.c. The performance of industrial sector was no better. Short falls by 80 p.c. in steel ingots, 40 to 45 p.c. in nitrogenous phosphatic fertilisers, 92 p.c. in newsprint, 60 p.c. in cotton cloth, 30 to 35 p.c. in cement are just few to mention. The annual average increase in industrial production was far less than 8 p.c. envisaged in the plan.

In the background of these falling productions, the high rate of increase in aggregate money supply (Printing of notes plus credit expansion) has resulted in a peculiar situation when in the thirteen years (1961-62 to 1973-74) whereas the net national product increased by only 46 p.c., according to

government statistics, the money supply and wholesale Price Index showed a rise by 274 p.c. and 107 p.c. respectively and in the proportion of money supply with the public rose from 22 p.c. in 1961-62 to 46 p.c. in 1973-74.

Incidence of Indirect Taxes on Common People heavier and heavier.

In spite of the fact that even a government agency like the R. B. I. had to admit in its study (R. B. I. Bulletin July '72) that the industrialists exploit every occasion of increase in indirect taxes to increase their profits by price hike of goods thereby giving spurt to inflationary spiral, the government has been increasing indirect taxes to an alarming level. The table below will prove it.

The percentage of indirect taxes to total revenues of the government has further been increased in the last two budgets while another heavy dose of Rs. 123 crores for the remaining months of the year just await formal approval of the Parliament.

Price Hike by the Government and the Capitalists

The government is now talking about discipline in economic and fiscal policies but what sort of discipline is found in the continuous price hike of essential commodities either by the government itself or by the monopolists and traders directly at the backing of the government both before and after the promulgation of the ordinance? For example, on 12th December '73 the Finance Minister Sri Chavan did not feel ashamed to disclose on the floor of the Parliament that during the course of a single year, 1973, the government approved upward revision of prices

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Table 2
Tax Revenue of the Government of India

	Rs. Crores 1951-52	Rs. Crores 1970-71
Total Tax Revenue	626'7	4,603'6
Direct Taxes	230'6	954'4
Indirect Taxes	396'1	3,649'2

Resist the Black Ordinance

(Contd. from Page 7)

of rice (25.2%), coarse grains (23.9%), wheat (14.9%), Vanaspati (26.8%), Kerosene (32.2%), Soap (13.2%), drugs (10.7 to 57%). This is not the whole truth. For prices of all the essential commodities rose at a steeper rate and the government itself gave the lead by increasing prices of public sector industrial product like steel, fertilisers, textile, machine parts, medicines, bread etc. The situation has further worsened in the first half of the current year.

Bank credit goes to feed black marketing

From the figures available at hand upto December '71, it can be found that the fourteen nationalised banks provided a total amount Rs. 2,812.72 crores as advances of which the share of agriculture was Rs. 138.8 crores. It is now admitted on all hands that bulk of the advances are going to the monopolists, Jotedars and traders. In the agricultural sector, of the Rs. 138 crores, Rs. 106 crores i.e. 77.4 p.c. went to the rich peasants, while in industrial sector the monopolists could grab more than 70 p.c. of the advances. They just strengthen the power of the capitalists who in their turn tend towards speculative profit, in a recessionary economy as explained earlier.

To sum up, the basic cause of the runaway inflation which the people feel so hard today lie in the very capitalist system and the particular bourgeois class policies pursued by the government to defend the aggregate class interest of the bourgeoisie. The challenge thrown by the bourgeois government is a political one to be met by the working people politically. It would be utter misfortune if the working people take the attack as a limited trade union issue as the leadership of petty-bourgeois

reformist parties of different hues are striving hard to make out. They did the same thing when the bourgeois government tested the class-consciousness and political maturity of the working people by confining the same class attack within limited fields like IAC, LIC and the Railways. Emboldened by the experiences, the government now dare to throw the challenge to the working people, in general. Will the working people commit the same mistake? should they not turn the disadvantage into a great advantage by not only combining the 18 million wage or salary earners but also the broader sections of exploited masses against the class dictatorship of the capitalists? It is not against a few monopolists but against the capitalist class and the system in general and the particular economic and fiscal policies flowing from this system that the organised movement of the oppressed masses will have to be directed. Any attempt under whatever pretext to hide this basic truth is nothing but to protect the exploitative capitalist system. These attempts will always come from social-democratic parties who act, historically, as a forces of compromise between labour and capital under cover of trade union battles and fight shy to accept the political challenge of the ruling bourgeoisie.

And for the success of this broad-based, phased movement of the working people, three essential things are to be fulfilled: the base political line of the proletariat which can not be other than overthrowing the class rule of bourgeoisie by a successful Socialist Revolution and the real party of the proletariat carrying forward this base line are to be strengthened ideologically-organisationally and placed at the leadership of this movement as also adequate organisational preparedness from the grass-root level

is to be built up to combat the mani-pronged fascist attacks of the government. On the successful completion of these basic tasks, rests the future of the working people and the country.

DEVELOP UNITED MASS MOVEMENT

The Assam State Committee of the SUCI has appealed to all left and democratic parties of the state to come forward to develop mighty united mass movement against the menacing food crisis and price rise and to resist the all-out fascist attack of the Congress Government against democratic movement.

The appeal, issued by the Secretary of the Assam State Committee of the SUCI, Comrade Ashit Bhattacharya, following the two-day session of the State Committee held on July 20 and 21 last which reviewed in details the burning problems facing the lives of the people in the State.

Com. Bhattacharya, in his appeal, said, 'The State Committee after reviewing the political and economic situation, felt the urgent need for building up a sustained, united, organised movement bringing all the democratic forces, the workers, the peasants, the students and youths together under the joint leadership of the left and democratic forces in the State.

The statement while inviting all the left and democratic parties to place their concrete suggestions and proposals in this direction has suggested an immediate joint meeting of the CPI(M), the SP, the PDP, the RCPI, the RSP and the SUCI to discuss the issue. It has also pledged to extend its fullest cooperation to any initiative taken by any of these parties in this respect.

CALL OF 15th AUGUST

(Contd. from Page 6)

monopoly capitalism in order to protect the bourgeois class as a whole from the wrath of the people by putting the entire onus of bourgeois class rule on the shoulders of some individual monopolists. So it is impossible to overthrow capitalism, the rule of monopoly, without overthrowing bourgeoisie from state power. It is also impossible to put an end to capitalism without putting an end to social democratism.

To make this twin task i.e. overthrowing the bourgeois state machine giving defeat to all varieties of social democratic forces possible it is necessary, on the one hand, to build up a united front of all left and democratic forces on the basis of a common minimum programme in order to provide the people with an instrument of struggle in their fight against the common enemy i.e. the Congress for the realisation of different democratic demands and also to conduct a relentless ideological struggle, while fighting unitedly in a common platform, for making people politically conscious in order to expose the social democratic character of different political forces on the other. This is why our party not only very strongly advocates the necessity of building up such a united front on the basis of a common minimum programme contrary to the opportunistic concept of "issue-based front" of CPI(M) but also tries to politically while moving unitedly with CPI, CPI(M) and other parties in fronts or combinations, the social democratic games and tactics of these parties for paving the way for the emergence of a real revolutionary leadership which is indispensable for the success of anti-capitalist socialist revolution in India.

So those who really feel concerned about the suffocating situation that obtains at present, those

who spontaneously react and say—"Something must be done" should give a serious thought to the above analysis of ours. Simple agitation against the Congress and day and night criticism of the Congress policies, the pinch of which we are feeling in our daily life, will not be able to move Congress even an inch, will fail to touch even the fringe of the capitalist state which is the breeding ground of all evils of peoples' life. Rather aimless criticism bereft of any concrete perspective, devoid of any positive alternative is prone to aggravate frustration, generate a sense of defeatism to such an extent that the people may be used to accept all their miseries and sufferings as being fatalistically inevitable. We appeal to all concerned not to lose heart rather to keep faith on the people, to find out and strengthen the real revolutionary force in the country. The emergence of SUCI under the leadership of Com. Shibdas Ghosh—the leader, teacher and the guide, has provided the Indian working class and the toiling millions with an opportunity to organise and lead the struggles of the masses in correct line, to build up political power in the hands of the people for overthrowing the rule of the bourgeoisie. So to strengthen SUCI as the only genuine revolutionary party on Indian soil, to seriously strive to know the politics, contributions and the role of SUCI and to help in every possible way the leadership of SUCI is the only answer to meet the challenge of all questions that are threatening the very existence of the people.

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