

# Press Statement of the Central Reorganising Committee, Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist)

The Second All-India Conference of the Central Reorganisation Committee of the Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) was held in the second half of 1987. One of the important results of this conference was the merger of the Leading Committee, Revolutionary Communist Party, India with the CRC, CPI(M-L), both of which have been among the participating parties and organisations of the RIM.

The following is the press release of the Second All-India Conference, along with some excerpts of conference documents provided by the CRC, CPI(M-L) — AWTW.

The Second All-India Conference of the Central Reorganising Committee, Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) (CRC, CPI(ML)) was successfully completed in the last week of September in Kerala. Delegates and observers from the Delhi region, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Punjab participated in the Conference. The Conference signified the culmination of the line struggle taking place within the CRC, CPI(ML) over the past few years and the political-organisational consolidation of the new revolutionary line. This significant advance was further broadened and strengthened through the merger of the Revolutionary Com-

munist Party, India (a Marxist-Leninist group working in Punjab) with the CRC, CPI(ML) on the basis of common political orientations.

The "Strategic Line for New Democratic Revolution in India," adopted by the Conference, calls upon the revolutionaries of different nationalities in India to chalk out programmes for the New Democratic Revolutions of the respective nationalities in order to wage national liberation struggle and complete the New Democratic Revolution in India as an ensemble of New Democratic Revolutions of different nationalities. The document points out that, "... the concrete programme for New Democratic Revolution in India must comprise a strategic line which gives the overall framework and the programmes for New Democratic Revolutions of different nationalities." In keeping with this outlook, programmes for the New Democratic Revolutions of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu and Kerala were adopted by the respective State Conferences. The programme for New Democratic Revolution of Punjab had been adopted by the RCP, I earlier itself. The document, "Strategic Line," also put forward a new perspective on the caste question and stressed the necessity to take up the struggle against the caste system as a strategic task, integral

to the New Democratic Revolution. It pointed out that, "... specific forms of organisation and struggle based on the dalits ...; and including other progressive forces..." should be built up to shoulder this task along with conducting struggle against the caste system through different mass organisations and the vanguard party itself.

The Political-Organisational Report summed up the lessons of the two-line struggle since the First Conference held in 1982, concentrating particularly on the developments since the 1985 Plenum. The Report self-critically noted the failure to understand the degeneration of dogmatism into right opportunism and properly grasp the real basis for the opportunist alliance between the upholders of the 1970 line and the revisionists within the Party. Analysing the recent trend of Marxist-Leninist groups upholding the 1970 programme transforming themselves into proponents of "Indian Integrationism" in one form or another, and their inability to break out of the confines of armed economism in areas where militant anti-feudal struggles are being waged, the Report noted that political as well as socio-economic developments have led to the degeneration of the dogmatist trend in the Marxist-Leninist movement into right opportunism. Failure in reco-

gnising this led to conceiving the struggle to develop the new line as one directed against dogmatism, whereas it actually was related to smashing revisionism. As a result, room was given for the growth of various revisionist trends in the organisation.

Based on this realisation, the Conference was able to draw the proper lessons from the line struggle which had come up since the 1985 Plenum, correct the error committed at the Plenum of allowing the practising of two different lines and consolidate the revolutionary orientation of the Party. The disciplinary action of expulsion taken against the leaders of the anti-Party activities, Vijayakumar, Kumar, Kadiravan and Rahul, were ratified by the Conference. It noted that the Party has strengthened itself through these steps.

Apart from the above-mentioned documents, "The World Situation and Our Tasks," "On Unity Within the Marxist-Leninist Movement in India" and a new Constitution were the other documents adopted by the Conference. Three Resolutions, viz, (i) hailing the merger of RCP, I and CRC, CPI(ML), (ii) supporting the demand for a Jharkhand State as a first step towards asserting the right of self-determination of the Jharkhandi people, and (iii) condemning the Indian Army of occupation of Sri Lanka, were also adopted.

The Conference elected a new leading committee and Com K. Venu was elected as the Secretary of the organisation.

The successful conclusion of the Conference was publicly announced through a rally held at Ernakulam on October 1. Com K. Venu, Com M.N. Ravunni (Secretary of the Kerala State Unit), Com Vilas Sonavane (Secretary of the Maharashtra State Unit) and Com Malvinder Singh Malli (Secretary of the Punjab Revolutionary Front) addressed the rally and explained the perspective of the new line and the tasks it puts forward in relation to the complex political situation in Punjab and other regions of the country.

5 October 1987

Secretary, CRC, CPI(ML)