

U.S. Domination Replaces British Monopoly in India

Today, U.S. imperialism has already broken Britain's monopolistic position in India and established its own domination over the country, having taken a firm grip on its economic lifeline and complete control over its reactionary ruling clique.

U.S. imperialism has become the biggest creditor of India. Up to August this year, U.S. economic "aid" to India totalled 7,800 million U.S. dollars (not including loans from the world bank under U.S. control), making up 60 per cent of the total amount of foreign aid received by India, far exceeding the amount from British imperialism. The U.S. "aid" to India has exceeded its 5,900 million-dollar "aid" to the Chiang Kai-shek reactionaries of Old China by 1,900 million U.S. dollars.

U.S. imperialism has become the biggest trader with India. In 1965-66, U.S. trade with India made up 38 per cent of India's total imports and 18 per cent of India's total exports; while India's imports from Britain have dropped to 16 per cent and exports to 18 per cent, of the total. India has become one of the biggest markets for U.S. commodities in the world.

The rate of increase of private U.S. investments in India also far exceeded that of the British. During the period from 1948 to 1966, the total amount of foreign investments in India increased 4 times, while U.S. investments increased 21 times!

By 1963-64, U.S. investments accounted for 61 per cent of the total foreign capital flowing into India, exceeding that of Britain and ranking first. U.S. capital is mainly concentrated in the key economic departments of India.

What is particularly noteworthy is that surplus agricultural produce is the main instrument by which U.S. imperialism penetrated into and exercised control over India. An Indian economist has said that this is a lethal weapon in the U.S. diplomatic arsenal. Seizing on India's food shortage in the past years, the United States dumped large quantities of "surplus" agricultural products on India and became its biggest food "supplier." Since 1951, U.S. imperialism has dumped on India "surplus" agricultural products to the total value of 4,500 million U.S. dollars, or 58 per cent of the total U.S. "aid" to India. Of this, foodgrains amounted to 51 million tons, or one third of the total U.S.

grain export. The more U.S. agricultural produce dumped on India, the deeper the crisis of India's agriculture and the greater India's reliance on U.S. agricultural produce. This has become a vicious circle. Now food supplies in big and medium Indian cities all depend on U.S. grain.

Furthermore, U.S. imperialism also intends to turn India into a dumping ground for U.S. cotton and tobacco. Last year, the U.S. even demanded that India reduce half of its acreage under cotton and large area under tobacco. The traitorous Indian government obeyed the order and set up a committee to carry out this work in betrayal of India's national interests.

Through the dumping of its agricultural produce, U.S. imperialism has controlled half of the Indian currency in circulation (20,700 million rupees) thus having a vital grip on Indian finance and economy. The Indian weekly "Blitz" has pointed out that since India has so much of her currency mortgaged to the U.S., "America knows that India will have to agree to whatever terms it dictates and, if need be, can have a pound of flesh."

With the influx of U.S. "aid," commodities and capital, the United States quickly got its stranglehold on India's economic life-line and set up side by side with British imperialism and Soviet revisionism separate spheres of influence in various economic departments of India. At present, U.S. imperialism has gained control over India's agriculture, the foundation of Indian national economy, and over India's communication, transport, electricity, petroleum, chemical, atomic energy and other key industrial departments, with Britain retaining its superior position in the textile industry and in plantations and the Soviet Union controlling part of the government-run heavy industries.

Through its "aid", U.S. imperialism has the power to decide the policies and lines of the Indian government. The U.S.-controlled "aid-India consortium" held a meeting every year to discuss the question of "aid" to India. At this meeting, the consortium first of all examined India's economic plan, state budget and policies to see whether they conform to U.S. needs or not. Last year, the U.S. ordered India through the World Bank to devalue the rupee by 36.5 per cent. The reactionary Indian government carried

this out obediently and brought heavy losses to the Indian people.

Through its "aid," U.S. imperialism dispatched over 1,500 "experts" and "advisers" to work in the economic, political, military and cultural fields in India, forming a complete network which controls the entire country. In face of U.S. imperialist aggression and control, the Indian journal Blitz exclaimed: an American East India Company has emerged, which is swallowing up India's economy, freedom and sovereignty.

U.S. Plunders India Ruthlessly

U.S. imperialism robs India's industrial raw material and strategic resources in large quantities. In 1951, when the U.S. Congress first discussed the question of "aid" to India, a member of the foreign affairs committee of the U.S. House of Representatives said covetously: "India possesses a number of materials regarded by the United States as 'strategic' or 'critical.'" The first U.S.-India wheat loan agreement stipulated that India must pay with the strategic materials, manganese and mica. The more the U.S. "aids" India, the greater the flow of Indian strategic material to the U.S. Former U.S. ambassador to India, Bunker, admitted in an article published in the New York Times in 1959 that two thirds of the total amount of mica the U.S. needed for its guided missile and electric industries, one third of the manganese needed by its iron and steel industry and one half of the castor oil needed by its aircraft industry came from India.

U.S. imperialism rakes in huge profits in India. U.S. capitalists enjoy the special privileges of paying less or being exempted from income tax and of having the right to fix the prices of their products as they like. U.S. investments in India net on the average a profit of 13 to 15 percent and some even try to reach 20 percent! This far surpasses the average profit of 10.2 percent the U.S. gets from the whole world! By building factories in India, the U.S. aggressors can get their capital back in a few years time and reap enormous profits. For example, the U.S. Standard Vacuum Oil Company opened a oil refinery in West Bengal state. The company got back 60 percent of its investment in one year and the whole of it in two years.

U.S. imperialism charges high interests for loans. By the end of 1966, India owed the U.S. loans amounting to 7,200 million dollars at an annual interest of 5 to 7 percent. In fiscal 1965-66 alone, India paid 63 million dollars to the U.S. as interest.

U.S. imperialism makes huge profits by compelling India to buy expensive U.S. com-

modities. According to U.S. regulations, India must spend some 80 to 90 percent of U.S. "aid" to buy U.S. goods, which are often 30 to 50 percent higher in price than in the world market! As a result, U.S. exports to India increased by 270 percent while its imports from India increased only by 70 percent in the past ten years. Consequently, India's trade deficit with the U.S. reached 18,600 million rupees (2,480 million U.S. dollars), which account for 44 percent of India's total foreign trade deficit.

U.S. imperialism has also laid down that half of its "aid" commodities must be shipped by U.S. vessels and the freight charges paid in dollars. U.S. freight charges are 50 or more percent higher than other countries!

The ways and means by which the U.S. imperialists rob the Indian people are innumerable. Every dollar the U.S. imperialists squeeze from India is stained with the blood and sweat of the Indian labouring people!

U.S. Imperialism Buys Off Pro-U.S. Compradores to Serve as U.S. Lackeys

Through their "aid", the U.S. imperialists buy over and foster pro-U.S. compradores to serve them as running dogs and tools. One of the U.S. methods is to set up "U.S.-India joint enterprises" to buy over big financial groups which control India's economic and political life-line. There are now 487 big U.S.-India joint enterprises. In some companies the U.S. owns 50 to 70 percent of the shares. The U.S. gives priority to these "joint enterprises" in extending loans. The Tata family alone has borrowed over 150 million dollars of loans from the U.S. and the World Bank. On the other hand India's national industries and commerce are boycotted and the number of them that have gone bankrupt is increasing.

Another means of the U.S. is to directly buy over big shots and important officials in the reactionary Indian government. Indian bureaucrats including the present Prime Minister, Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Planning and former Grain and Agricultural Minister were bought over by the U.S. a long time ago. An Indian official said frankly: "as long as India is as tame as a lamb the U.S. will forcefully protect India's interests."

No one can deny the fact that the reactionary Indian ruling clique has already become a loyal lackey of U.S. imperialism which is the overlord of the traitorous reactionary Indian government.

Thorough Bankruptcy of Revisionist Fallacy

--With a view to writing off the anti-imperialist struggle of the revolutionary Indian people, the Indian revisionists, under the cloak of Marxism-Leninism, have deliberately covered up the truth about the U.S. imperialist aggression against, and control over, India. They alleged that India is an "independent" country and that the Indian government which is only "collaborating" and "compromising with" imperialism is not its lackey. Accordingly, they argued, the spearhead of struggle should not be directed against the imperialists.

However, the hard facts of U.S. imperialist aggression, control and exploitation of India has laid bare the renegade features of the Indian revisionists who act as apologists for U.S. imperialism. India is a semi-colonial country controlled by several colonial powers, old and new, headed by U.S. imperialism. The relations between the reactionary Indian ruling group and U.S. imperialism are those between a master

and its lackey. In order to liberate themselves, the Indian people must resolutely make a national-democratic revolution and overthrow the monstrous rule of U.S. imperialism and its lackey, the reactionary Indian government.

The broad masses of the Indian people have endured suffering and tribulation caused by the cruel oppression and exploitation by U.S. imperialism and its lackey. The economic and political crises are daily become more acute. An increasing number of the Indian people have realised the truth elucidated by chairman Mao, the great leader of the world's revolutionary people: "U.S. imperialism is the most ferocious enemy of the people of the world." They have realised that U.S. imperialism has become the biggest international exploiter and the main bulwark of colonialism in the present era. Surging anti-U.S. flames are blazing in the vast land of India. The Indian people are resolved to take the road to liberation as pointed out by chairman Mao for the oppressed people and wipe out U.S. imperialism and its lackey, the reactionary Indian government, with revolutionary armed struggle.

Documents on the Struggle Inside the CP of India (M)

Document #1

Brief notes:

Communist Party: There are in India two organizations calling themselves the Communist Party of India. One of them is controlled by the renegade Dange clique of modern revisionists. The Dangeites, under the instruction and support of their masters, the Soviet revisionist ruling clique, have openly taken the path of class collaboration.

The other Party contains cadres of whom the majority constitute, along with certain sections of the middle-ranking leadership, the true revolutionary vanguard. These revolutionaries have fought Khrushchev revisionism from 1956 onwards. During the Indian attack on China in 1962, when the leadership of the then united Communist Party of India denounced (!) the great Peoples Republic, the revolutionary rank and file were in open revolt against the leadership. The rank and file demanded a purge of revisionism and a clean break with the treacherous revisionists. A new Party Congress (the 7th) was held in 1964, but unfortunately the neo-revisionists, who had not been unmasked till then, managed to dominate the

We received this document from revolutionary comrades inside the Communist Party of India(M) who stated that: "This document is the last of a series of interconnected directives for the use of the revolutionaries within the Communist Party of India, translated from the Bengali original. All over India the struggle is developing beyond the stage described herein. Soon it will perhaps be time for the revolutionaries to sum up their new experiences in another document. (Complete text is reprinted here. Subheads have been added by W.R.)"

forums and, in order to divert the just anger and revolutionary zeal of the cadres, they confined the whole struggle against revisionism within the sphere of a battle for leadership. In spite of many gaps, the program adopted at the Congress correctly called for a People's Democratic Revolution, based on a firm alliance of the proletariat and the peasantry. But the neo-revisionist leaders only talked about such a revolution and continued their revisionist game