



# AFRO-ASIAN SOLIDARITY

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REVOLUTION IS THE MAIN TREND IN THE WORLD TODAY

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RED SALUTE to  
THE GREAT  
INDIAN PEOPLES'  
LIBERATION ARMY!

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RED SALUTE TO THE GREAT INDIAN  
PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY !

Statement of the Indian Progressive Study Group (England),  
commemorating the 2nd Anniversary of the formation of the  
great Indian People's Liberation Army, December 7, 1972.

December 7, 1972 marks the second anniversary of the formation of the great Indian PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY (PLA) under the leadership of the great Communist Party of India (M-L) and the great leader and holmsman of Indian Revolution, respected and beloved Comrade Charu Mazumdar.

Armed struggle started in India with the clap of spring thunder of Naxalbari in 1967 personally led by Comrade Charu Mazumdar. Ever since then, this single spark has created a prairie fire of the armed agrarian revolution in all parts of India, leading to the formation of the great Communist Party of India (M-L) on April 22, 1969 and to the Historic 8th Congress (First since Naxalbari) of the Communist Party of India (M-L) in May 1970. From the platform of this historic Party Congress Comrade Charu Mazumdar said: "It is sure the Red Army can be created not only in Srikakulam but also in Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal. With those contingents of the Liberation Army the Indian peasants will march forward and complete the revolution. Three factors guarantee the victory of the revolution. First, the revolution that has been delayed by more than twenty years brooks no further delay. Second, the revolution is taking place in the era of the total collapse of imperialism and the world-wide victory of Socialism, the era of Mao Tsetung Thought. Third, we have been able to hold this Congress despite severe repression.

Comrade Charu Mazumdar ushered in the great 70's by scientifically predicting that "The year 1970 has arrived with the promise of the birth of a disciplined people's army and the emergence of extensive liberated areas." In early 1970, in a talk to revolutionary students and youths, Comrade Charu Mazumdar said: ".... I can assure you that the PLA will march in the sprawling plains of Bengal by the beginning of 1971, if not in 1970." This great prediction of Comrade Charu Mazumdar was carried out to the letter. The landless and poor peasant guerrilla fighters of the Naxalbari area launched a tempestuous attack on an armed police camp at Magurjan and captured rifles and bullets. On Dec. 7, 1970, Comrade Charu Mazumdar pointed out: "It is by snatching rifles at Magurjan that the People's Liberation Army of West-Bengal's peasantry has emerged. All the guerrilla squads of poor and landless peasants in West Bengal are today contingents of this People's Liberation Army led by the Party. So, we announce today that the People's Liberation Army has been formed in West Bengal." This shows that the great Indian people have deeply grasped importance of Chairman Mao's teaching: "WITHOUT A PEOPLE'S ARMY THE PEOPLE HAVE NOTHING." The campaign of snatching rifles from the police and military has struck terror in the hearts of the despotic feudal landlords. Comrade Charu Mazumdar pointed out: "Chairman Mao has said to us: 'Carry on your struggle, you will never suffer from dearth of rifles.' When I find that a landless peasant woman of Gopiballavpur is snatching away the rifle from a C.R.P. man after hacking him to death, I realize how correct are Chairman's words." The march of the great Indian PLA started vigorously two years ago.

In the past two years, units of the PLA have been formed in various parts of India; red political power has spread in the vast countryside; Revolutionary Committees are emerging as the new Revolutionary Government in India; the battle of annihilation of class enemies has created Red terror amongst the reactionary ruling classes and their Soviet and U.S. masters; the heroic youth and students of India have built up a powerful mass movement against imperialist and feudal culture and swept aside the decadent images of the lackeys of imperialism such as Gandhi, Nehru, Subhas Bose, etc; the powerful new upsurge of the heroic Indian working class fighting for its dignity as the producer of wealth has shaken the foundations of the reactionary rule in the cities; the further ruthless exploitation and oppression of the masses by the Indian expansionists and their masters to carry out the war of aggression against Pakistan and the colonial occupation of East Pakistan has sparked off the most widespread revolutionary upsurge through the length and breadth of India -- all these have sent the puppet Indira government and its Soviet social-imperialist and U.S. imperialist masters into total frenzy.

Comrade Charu Mazumdar had pointed out with great foresight at the historic 8th Party Congress: "Comrades, let a vigorous armed peasant struggle rage all over India after the victorious conclusion of our Congress. Then a spontaneous mass

upsurge in the wake of the armed guerrilla struggle will come as an avalanche, as a thunderbolt." When we see for example how a strike started by 58,000 textile workers in Coimbatore district, Tamil Nadu state, later involved 120,000 textile workers in the state and lasted 28 days spread over February and March 1972; when we see 40,000 cotton textile workers going on strike in Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh in July 1972; when we see over 200,000 government employees in Bihar state going on strike involving over 90% of the employees in the districts and sub-divisions of the state; when we see marine workers in the biggest port of India, Calcutta, going on strike in aid of fellow-workers' families; when we see the strike at the east-coast port of Vishakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh, which is a naval base of Soviet social-imperialism, involving 11,000 dockers who ceased work as protest against the beating-up of three workers by "security personnel"; when we see 12,000 workers in Madras city staging a strike on June 20, 1972; when we see 3,000 bank employees in Bombay going on strike for some weeks in June 1972 to oppose suspension of two employees; and when millions upon millions of workers and other working people are bursting out in struggle against their hated oppressors, we grasp more firmly this great foresight of Comrade Charu Mazumdar.

Soon after the Historic Party Congress, Comrade Charu Mazumdar penetratingly said: "Look at India and you will see every corner of it is just like a volcano about to erupt." This volcano of crises that reactionary Indira government and its masters are sitting on is already erupting. Hundreds of millions of our people are daily being pushed to the brink of death. The widespread famine created by the reactionaries stalks the land. Unemployment has reached the staggering figure of 170 millions. Prices of daily necessities are rising every day by leaps and bounds. The reactionary paper "Indian Express" reported that in the period June 71 - June 72, the price of pulses went up 36%, millet 58%, barley 56%, rice 49%, maize 32%, sugar 70% etc. The paper said in dismay that "the inflationary trend, if not arrested in time will lead to serious consequences and hardship." Utter poverty, deprivation and misery are the lot of our people. But as Comrade Charu Mazumdar pointed out soon after the Party Congress: "Today, famine-ravished landless peasants will not flock to the city to beg from door to door for the left-overs and to perish. If imperialist war let loose very severe, frightful, terrible exploitation on the peasants, whose bodies are already lean and shrunken, the exploited landless peasants will need no rifle in their hands, they will tear off the throat of the war-monster with their teeth and nails. The mass upheaval that this fierce exploitation will create, will help overcome the temporary set-back and a new high tide of people's war will bring about a quicker end of the imperialist monster. This is why I believe that it is by the end of 1975 that the 500 million Indian people will complete writing the great epic of their liberation." The reactionary paper "Blitz" was forced to echo this when it wrote recently on Sept. 9, 1972, that "Telangana and Naxalbari have changed the mentality of the rural masses. They are no longer willing to silently suffer destitution and starvation. Already there are danger signals." In frenzy it went on to say to its masters that "They can disregard this warning only at their peril." The decadent Indian ruling classes and their foreign social-imperialist and imperialist masters are indeed in grave peril, for their days are numbered !

The Soviet social-imperialists, U.S. imperialists and their running dogs are frenziedly making trouble in West Bengal, Punjab, Assam, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nad hoping to dam the mighty torrent of the people's revolution. Facing the impact of the glorious armed struggle of India's brave peasantry and the mass upsurge in the cities of students, youths and workers, the running dogs are tearing at each others' throats to get the ever-reducing crumbs from their masters' table. For example, the reactionary DMK of Tamil Nad in the past few months has already been splintered. Like fools, the reactionaries are only lifting the rock to drop it on their own feet. The Gandhi cap they put on cannot hide any longer their criminal deeds !

In this great revolution led by the CPI(ML) and Comrade Charu Mazumdar, many of the finest sons and daughters of our people have gloriously martyred themselves. The peasantry of India is singing songs of their valour and martyrdom and carrying forward the Red Flag of revolution, the Flag crimson with the blood of martyrs. The revolutionary youth and students of India are following the proletarian images of the great martyrs of Indian revolution such as Comrades Panchadi and Nirmala Krishnamurty, Subharao Panigrahi, Saroj Dutta, Daya Singh, Bujha Singh and countless others. The youth and students are vying with each other to lay down their lives for the cause of the people. Comrade Charu Mazumdar, marking the first anniversary of the historic Party Congress, said: "The peasants' armed struggle in rural areas has roused the students and youths in towns and cities. The struggle of the students and youths has taken the form of a great mass movement and has dealt blows at the colonial system of education. Investigations into the history of our country in

the nineteenth and twentieth centuries have increased as a result of the struggle of the students and youths and the Party comrades belonging to the intelligentsia have done much valuable work. The students and youths have set glowing examples of self-sacrifice." From every drop of blood of our great martyrs, thousands more are rising.

While such an excellent revolutionary situation exists in India, the revisionists and neo-revisionists are falling head over heels trying to paint the panic-stricken Indira Gandhi puppet government and its masters as "all powerful" and the great Indian people and the PLA led by Comrade Charu Mazumdar and the CPI(ML) as "powerless". Our great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "WE SHOULD RID OUR RANKS OF ALL IMPOTENT THINKING. ALL VIEWS THAT OVERESTIMATE THE STRENGTH OF THE ENEMY AND UNDERESTIMATE THE STRENGTH OF THE PEOPLE ARE WRONG." Comrade Charu Mazumdar says: "Every tendency that overestimates the strength of the enemy is a revisionist tendency; learn to recognize it as such and fight against it."

Thus while we resolutely condemn every criminal atrocity committed against our people by the reactionaries, we must constantly bear in mind the overall excellent revolutionary situation. Chairman Mao teaches us: "HISTORICALLY, ALL REACTIONARY FORCES ON THE VERGE OF EXTINCTION INVARIABLY CONDUCT A LAST DESPERATE STRUGGLE AGAINST THE REVOLUTIONARY FORCES, AND SOME REVOLUTIONARIES ARE APT TO BE DELUDED FOR A TIME BY THIS PHENOMENON OF OUTWARD STRENGTH BUT INNER WEAKNESS, FAILING TO GRASP THE ESSENTIAL FACT THAT THE ENEMY IS NEARING EXTINCTION WHILE THEY THEMSELVES ARE APPROACHING VICTORY."

Our motherland India has at last created the new men of the Mao Tsetung era, men who have conquered the fear of death, self-sacrificing men who with their very blood are writing the great epic of the liberation of India and the world. Look and see -- our great P.L.A. is marching -- a landless peasant commander with a rifle on his shoulder at its front. Our beloved Comrade Charu Mazumdar says: "The rifle in the hands of a landless peasant will roar like a thousand cannon". It is to these great revolutionaries of India led by Comrade Charu Mazumdar that beloved Chairman Mao, the helmsman of World Revolution, has sent his blessings: "YOU ARE THE HOPE OF INDIA".

Let us hold their banner high and salute our great P.L.A. !

- Death to Indian Expansionism !
- Death to Soviet social-imperialism !
- Death to U.S.-led imperialism !
- Long Live the Indian Revolution !
- Long Live Naxalbari !
- Glory to our Great P.L.A. !
- Long Live the Great Communist Party of India (M-L) !
- Long Live Beloved Comrade Charu Mazumdar !
- Long Live Beloved Chairman Mao !

December 7, 1972.

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HAIL THE FORMATION OF THE INDIAN  
PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY

(February 22, 1971. Reprinted from LIBERATION, Jan-Mar. 1971, Vol.4 No.3)

" THE FOUR SEAS ARE RISING, CLOUDS AND WATER RAGING,  
THE FIVE CONTINENTS ARE ROCKING, WIND AND THUNDER ROARING,  
AWAY WITH ALL PESTS !  
OUR FORCE IS IRRESISTIBLE. " - Chairman Mao

In Asia, Africa and Latin America, especially in Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam the People's Liberation Armies are winning everyday resounding, thrilling victories. U.S. imperialism's blatant aggression against Cambodia, resumption of its savage air raids on the People's Republic of Vietnam and its frenzied invasion of Laos, which is a direct threat to Socialist China and constitutes one more step in its drive towards another world war, are meeting with staggering defeats at the hands of the People's Liberation Armies of the three countries. Indeed, U.S. imperialism, Soviet social-imperialism and their stooges are today in the throes of their death-bed struggle.

In this excellent revolutionary situation the Indian People's Liberation Army has been founded. It is out of the many guerrilla squads of landless and poor peasants who have been waging revolutionary armed struggle in various parts of West Bengal under the leadership of Comrade Charu Mazumdar and the Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) that the People's Liberation Army has emerged. Chairman Mao said: "WITHOUT A PEOPLE'S ARMY THE PEOPLE HAVE NOTHING." The armed guerrilla units led by the Party in different districts of West Bengal had struck fear into the hearts of the class enemies. In eleven other states of India -- Andhra, Bihar, Punjab, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh etc. -- the peasantry led by the CPI(ML) have been waging a valiant armed struggle for the overthrow of the class enemies. Now, with the formation of the People's Army under the guidance of our respected leader Comrade Charu Mazumdar, the Indian people's march of victory over the armed forces of the enemy begins. It is only the beginning, though a great beginning, of the Indian people's long march to victory over imperialism, social-imperialism and their lackeys in this country.

Great victories have already been achieved on the political and ideological front. The people have realized the great truth enshrined in Chairman Mao's words: POLITICAL POWER GROWS OUT OF THE BARREL OF A GUN." The need for revolutionary violence to defeat counter-revolutionary violence and to bring about the long-desired change in the unendurable conditions of their lives is realized by the people. Today they know that "IT IS ONLY BY THE POWER OF THE GUN THAT THE WORKING CLASS AND THE LABOURING MASSES CAN DEFEAT THE ARMED BOURGEOISIE AND LANDLORDS", "THAT ONLY WITH GUNS CAN THE WHOLE WORLD BE TRANSFORMED." The theory of non-violence, the weapon with which the comprador bourgeoisie disrupted the armed anti-imperialist struggles of the people for a long time, and the theory of peaceful transition to socialism peddled by the modern revisionists for the same treacherous purpose are today spurned by the people. All illusions about the parliamentary path, that the reactionaries and the revisionists of all hues built up so painstakingly, now lie shattered.

It is amusing to see how the reactionaries, who never hesitate to use the worst violence to crush any sign of resistance by the people to their oppression and exploitation, and their revisionist agents deplore the spread of "the cult of violence" in the country and the breakdown of their precious "law and order". From Indira Gandhi, West Bengal's governor Dhawan, Calcutta's police commissioner to revisionists of all brands including the "Marxists" -- all claim that they are not opposed to revolution but to the practice of violence, to "individual terrorism" indulged in by the "Naxalites" that is, "anti-social elements" and "miscreants". They have all entered into a conspiracy to hide the truth that hurts them -- the truth that a revolutionary civil war has been going on in this country -- by adopting the very simple device of calling the revolutionary cadres "anti-social elements" and "miscreants". These people have reasons to feel worried, even alarmed, for the class enemies and the agents of imperialism and police -- whether big landlords, blood-sucking industrialists, top bureaucrats or top educationists whose educational activities are today a cover for their secret activities as C.I.A. and police agents -- do not feel quite safe in any part of West Bengal, rural or urban. Panic has gripped them -- and quite rightly, for the hunters have also become the hunted now. While perfecting their machinery of violence, they decry violence so much because the monopoly they so long enjoyed -- the monopoly of the right to perpetrate violence -- has been challenged by the people. This is just the beginning, yet they are stricken with terror, for they know quite well that they shall not escape the wrath of the people that they have kindled. All their trumpet-tongued lying propaganda to isolate the revolutionary cadres from the people has failed -- dismally for them. To their utter dismay, "the politics of violence", against which the reactionaries, revisionists and hired scribes of the bourgeois press have joined in a chorus of denunciation, is gaining ground swiftly. It is the politics of seizure of power by armed force that has become the main current today.

Two main factors that have brought about this change are the founding of the Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) on the basis of Mao Tsetung Thought and under the leadership of Comrade Charu Mazumdar and the peasants' armed struggle led by it. From the foot of the Himalayas in the north to the river estuary in the south and the sal forests in the south-west, West Bengal's countryside is resounding with the footsteps of brave peasant guerrillas. In large rural areas the landlords, instead of relying on their statemachinery, make piteous appeals to poor and landless peasants for sparing their and their sons' lives! The truth is, Indian feudalism, which has for ages been a real tiger and has devoured millions and hundreds of millions of people, has been reduced into a paper tiger wherever the peasants have taken up arms.

Workers also are on the march. Their militant battles in defence of their interests and in defence of their honour are frequent. And inspired by the armed revolutionary struggle of the peasantry, the youths and students of urban areas are waging heroic fight. Thousands have been arrested and tortured, many revolutionary cadres have been shot and murdered, homes have been ravaged, villages have been burnt down, and the machinery for inflicting the worst violence on the people is being perfected; yet, the revolutionary struggles of the peasants, workers and youths surge onward shattering the morale of the ruling classes, the reactionary police and the bureaucracy.

The capture of rifles and bullets from an armed police camp at Magurjan in the Naxalbari area by peasant guerrillas and the formation of the People's Liberation Army, which welds together all the scattered guerrilla squads of poor and landless peasants, mark a decisive turning point in the history of the Indian revolution. Led by the Party, the PLA, now a small force, will grow from strength to strength as it will fight and annihilate the enemy and his armed forces, CONDUCT PROPAGANDA AMONG THE MASSES, ORGANIZE THEM, ARM THEM AND HELP THEM TO ESTABLISH REVOLUTIONARY POLITICAL POWER. The sole purpose of this army will be to stand firmly with the Indian people and to serve them whole-heartedly.

Today, with the formation of the People's Liberation Army, the peasants' revolutionary armed struggle has reached a new stage -- a qualitatively higher stage. This is the stage when the destruction of the armed forces of the reactionary state and the establishment of the people's revolutionary political power is on the agenda. Comrade Charu Mazumdar has issued the historic call: "Give priority to the task of establishing the peasants' political power in the countryside." He has said: "The poor and landless peasants' Revolutionary Committees under the leadership of the Party will be the first stage of a new revolutionary government." These Revolutionary Committees, which will unite and lead the broad peasant masses, will seize the land and crops of the landlords, distribute them among the landless and poor peasants, call upon the latter to defend the land and crops, form the village militias, punish the hated class enemies and their agents, and look after production. This will ensure the active participation of the broad peasant masses in the people's war in order to defend the peasants' revolutionary political power and other fruits of the revolution. This will create such an upsurge, such a high tide, of revolutionary armed struggle as will sweep away all reactionary forces before it. That is why, as Comrade Charu Mazumdar has said, the task of establishing revolutionary political power is the most sacred task -- the most important task -- before the party cadres today.

Frightened and bewildered, the enemy has devised two measures among others to extricate themselves from the present situation. One is the mid-term poll scheduled to be held on March 10. The other is the deployment of the army in the name of maintaining peace during elections. The ruling classes have thought of opposing "the politics of violence" with the politics of parliamentarism in the vain hope of creating fresh illusions among the people. They want to befool the people by setting up a "popularly elected" government. But they are not foolish enough to place much reliance on it, for they have deployed the army all over West Bengal. And the army has set up fifty-two command posts, one in each sub-division of each district of West Bengal. The usual police and the para-military forces like the C.R.P. the E.F.R. and the B.S.F. have failed to accomplish the purpose -- the purpose of stemming the tide of the revolutionary armed struggle. The ruling classes have realized that no civil administration can cope with the situation created by the people's revolutionary armed struggle. So, the army has actually taken over in West Bengal. Despite all the solemn declarations of the enemy, the army has come not to withdraw after the elections but to stay: only more and more reinforcements are expected in future. But military rule, the last resort of the dying oppressors, even in one part of India, is a dangerous gamble. That is why the ruling classes feel the need for camouflaging the ugly reality by setting up a so-called popular government, a kind of puppet government, under actual military rule.

The burden of the election speeches of Indira Gandhi and different political parties is that there must be stable government "for the regeneration of the country". This is like crying for the moon, for the days of stability for the rule of the reactionary classes are long gone. Now, governments in different states fall like nine pins and the government at the centre is also faced with instability. Reaction can no longer stabilize its hold even in collusion with its revisionist agents. Only two years ago, the revisionist chieftain Namboodiripad hailed the "United Front" governments of West Bengal and Kerala as "the vanguard of the emerging alternative." But the "alternative" on which the imperialists, the social-imperialists and the domestic reactionaries pinned so great hopes, has disappeared before it could fully emerge, because "the vanguard" has split and disintegrated

under the impact of the revolutionary armed struggle of the peasantry. Today, reactionary and revisionist forces are bound to disintegrate: new fronts, new alliances, are formed one day only to disintegrate the next day. This is the inevitable, inescapable, result of the armed peasant struggle as well as of the intense dog-fight among different sections of the ruling classes and among the different imperialist powers and Soviet social-imperialism. As the peasants' revolutionary armed struggle sweeps onward, as the contradictions between the people on the one hand and imperialism, social-imperialism and domestic reaction on the other became sharper and sharper, the contradictions between the different sections of the ruling classes and their imperialist and social-imperialist masters grow most acute. In this frantic scramble for power and profit, reactionary and revisionist political parties are being backed by different imperialist and social-imperialist powers, each of which is fighting to carve out its sphere of influence in this vast country. The charge that the imperialist powers are placing rich funds at the disposal of the different political parties is an old one. The other day Nijalingappa, president of the Congress (O), demanded a judicial probe into the charge that certain foreign countries -- mainly countries under the rule of the revisionists -- were withdrawing large amounts of money from their rupee reserves with the concurrence of the Reserve Bank to help their political allies in the coming elections. (Statesman, 8.2.71) As thieves have fallen out, more such secrets will be out. It will be no surprise if the CPI(M) and the DMK have forged links with the British and the West German imperialists respectively. The demand for arming the states with greater powers at the expense of the central government, raised by the CPI(M) and the DMK, is quite in conformity with the interests of the British and West German imperialists, for U.S. imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism have no doubt a decisive influence on the centre. But it will be a mistake to suppose that rival imperialist and social-imperialist powers lend their support only to their favourites. They never put all their eggs in one basket; so, while backing its favourite, each supports some other parties too in order how best to dominate and plunder this country.

Reaction's devices to extricate itself from the present desperate situation -- the bait of elections and the deployment of the army -- will not only fail to achieve their purpose but will hasten its doom. Already the mad scramble for crumbs from the masters' table is leading the different ruling class parties into an orgy of mutual slaughter though, in public, they are loud in decrying violence. The experience of the people on the eve of the mid-term poll will further disenchant them about the imagined virtues of parliamentarism, the fraud of which will lie completely exposed. The ruling classes are in a quandary -- whether to hold the elections in West Bengal or to abandon them. The Statesman is advising the reactionary government to scrap them; it is afraid that these are becoming a "tragic farce". No, these elections shall turn out to be not a farce, a thing of laughter, but an unrelieved, dark tragedy for the ruling classes in more senses than one.

And the military rule which has virtually been imposed on West Bengal will complete the political isolation of the reactionary ruling classes and of all their political parties including revisionist ones. The people will not fail to see through the actual character -- the puppet nature -- of the civil administration whether it is run by the bureaucracy under President's rule or by "popularly elected" ministers. And the intervention by the imperialists and Soviet social-imperialists will be more and more blatant as the people's revolutionary armed struggle advances. None of the imperialist powers will voluntarily withdraw from this country of 500 million people, this El Dorado for imperialist robbers. The presence in India at this time of U.S. army chief of staff, General Westmoreland, notorious for his war crimes in Viet Nam, Chester Bowles and Sherman Cooper, former U.S. ambassadors to India, is not without significance. Already the different imperialist powers have landed troops in East Pakistan under cover of providing relief to the cyclone -- devastated areas.

The policy that the reactionary ruling classes are pursuing is bound to recoil on them. Neither the bait of elections nor the intensified joint offensive by the army and police will save them. Similarly, the relief they propose to dole out to the people in the form of sham land redistribution, rehabilitation of "sick" industries (how can they revive sick industries when the entire social, economic and political system has grown incurably sick?), slum clearance etc, etc, will be of little avail. The murderous attacks by large, mobile groups of armed gangsters, sometimes several hundred strong, organized by the CPI(M), the last reserve of the ruling classes, on revolutionary cadres and people and its brave assurances that it will put an end to the "Naxalites", if it is elected to ministerial offices, will not be particularly helpful. This clique of degenerate counter-revolutionaries, who are the fascists, will soon be a nightmare of the past.

And the stage will be set on which "many a drama full of sound and colour, power and grandeur" will be presented by the People's Army and the revolutionary people led by the CPI(M-L). No doubt, the People's Army is now quite a small force; no doubt, there can be no comparison between it and the reactionary armed forces in respect of number and equipments. But it is already tempered in the fire of class war and armed with Chairman Mao's strategy and tactics of People's War; it represents the interests of the people and so it is sure to march from strength to strength with the passing of days while the reactionary armed forces that serve the decaying classes of exploiters and oppressors will grow weaker and weaker until they are completely routed; the People's Army enjoys the love and support of the people; it is also armed with the invaluable support of Socialist China and other revolutionary peoples of the whole world; and it has a morale for which the morale of the reactionary mercenary forces is no match. And this morale strengthened by ever more abundant support from the people of this country as well as of other countries of the world will ensure its triumph over their hated oppressors and hasten the victory of the world revolution, which is being led by Chairman Mao. To quote the verses of a song which Chinese comrades sang during their War of Resistance Against Japan:

"March on, march on, march on !  
 Our column faces the sun,  
 Under our feet is the earth of our great motherland,  
 On our backs lies the hope of our nation."

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LONG LIVE THE GLORIOUS REVOLUTIONARY TRADITION OF  
THE INDIAN PEOPLE !

-- By a very young patriotic Indian who has grown up in England --  
 August 15, 1972

The finest son of the Indian people and great helmsman of Indian revolution, our respected and beloved Comrade Charu Mazumdar, leader of the great Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) has pointed out: "For thousands of years the poor and landless peasants of our country have shed their blood and sacrificed their lives to build up this country; it is through their sacrifice that our society, culture, wealth, riches, and tradition -- all these have been built up. The burden of that debt rests on our shoulders." He has enjoined our heroic youth and students: "Have faith in the revolutionary traditions of India, The history of our country is a history of heroic struggles. Have faith in the masses. The broad masses of our people have always struggled against exploitation and oppression."

At present, U.S.-led imperialism, Soviet social-imperialism and their running dogs, the Indira government of landlords and comprador-bureaucrat capitalists are feverishly "celebrating" the 25th anniversary of India's neo-colonisation, propping up the crumbling and decadent images of their faithful lackeys like Gandhi, Nehru and Subhas Chandra Bose as the "liberators" of our people; producing tons of printed lies distorting the real history of our people and in a vain attempt to sow pessimism amongst our people, are daily spewing lies about the great Indian revolutionaries. At such a time, Indian revolutionary youth and students in India and abroad are participating in a glorious campaign of idol-smashing, that is, smashing to smithereens the images of the comprador and feudal jackals such as Gandhi, Nehru and Bose. Inspired by the soul-stirring words of Comrade Charu Mazumdar, they are re-instating the images of the glorious martyrs of Indian revolution. As the great fore-runner of China's Cultural Revolution, the proletarian writer Lu Hsun pointed out: "Lies written in ink cannot hide facts written in blood." This is so because the real history of our people is enshrined in the great heart of the Indian proletariat and people.

The Indian people are hard-working and talented and have rich revolutionary traditions and a glorious cultural heritage. For thousands of years they have been fighting against oppression and are to this day continuing their struggle with the protracted spirit of the "Foolish Old Man Who Removed The Mountains". After the establishment of British colonialist rule they have waged ceaseless struggles against imperialism and feudalism. Countless are the peasant martyrs who died in innumerable peasant uprisings. The First War of Independence in 1857 was a nation-wide heroic revolt of the peasantry and rebel soldiers. In a vain effort to cover up the anti-imperialist character of this revolt, the hired "historians" of imperialism cooked up the theory that the revolt was caused by cow and pig fat used to grease the bullets! Even to this day, the British imperialist mass-media are continuing to repeat this lie on programmes such as "Remember Cawnpore" (in the



series on "British Empire"). The British colonialist responsible for ruthlessly suppressing this revolt with the help of their feudal lackeys is lauded to the skies by the British imperialists as one who saved their empire. On the other hand, the great leader of the International Proletariat, Karl Marx warmly applauded the heroic spirit of the Indian people and penetratingly exposed the crimes committed by the imperialists.

Ever since this war, our people have risen repeatedly in order to liberate themselves. In the early part of this century, Indian patriots residing in North America wrote a new chapter of heroism in our people's history. Facing tremendous racial oppression and exploitation, these patriots realized that it was because India was enslaved by Britain that they were being humiliated. The Ghadar Party, formed in 1913 in North America with influence amongst Indian patriots in all other parts of the world, sent back thousands of these patriots to India to fight against the colonialists and liberate their country. Many of them became martyrs for this noble cause. The name of Kartar Singh Sarabha, a student youth in his teens who became a martyr in this struggle stands out and is deeply etched in the memory of our people. What was it that made this Indian patriotic youth cross thousands of miles, return to the motherland, become an active propagandist and organiser of the revolution, and finally give his young life for his people and nation? It was the burning desire to continue the unfinished task of the First War of Independence, to translate into action the deepest sentiments of the downtrodden people, to serve the people wholeheartedly unto death.

The Great October Socialist Revolution in Russia in 1917 led by the great Lenin and Stalin ushered in a new era in the history of mankind. Inspired by the example of the heaven-storming working class of Soviet Union, the people of China, India and the world burst forth in great mass movements against imperialism and feudalism. The tested follower of British imperialism, Gandhi, who had faithfully served them in South Africa for two decades, was brought to India in January 1915, a time when the activities of the Ghadar revolutionaries were at their height. Gandhi, the 'man of peace' frantically started recruiting troops for the British army to serve as cannon fodder in the First Imperialist World War. In the historic year of 1917, this lackey started the Champaran movement in order to divert the peasant masses from the path of armed revolution. On the other hand, in China, the revolutionary journal "New Youth" started publication in 1915 and inspired the Chinese youth and students to rise up in anti-imperialist struggle. After the October Revolution, "New Youth" vigorously disseminated Marxism-Leninism among the youth, students and intellectuals. After the formation of the glorious Communist International led by Lenin and Stalin on 2nd March, 1919, the great anti-imperialist, May 4th Movement of 1919 swept across China leading to the formation of the great, glorious and correct Communist Party of China on July 1st, 1921 under the leadership of Chairman Mao. "New Youth" then became the organ of the Shanghai Branch of the Party. In India too, a great mass movement against imperialism burst forth in 1919. The panic-stricken British imperialists, in an attempt to terrorise the Indian people carried out the fascist massacre at Jalianwala Bagh in Amritsar on April 13, 1919. In order to divert the Indian people from taking to the Bolshevik path of armed revolution, Gandhi started disseminating his counter-revolutionary ideology of 'ahimsa' (non-violence), 'Satyagraha', 'passive resistance' and 'Charkha' through the publication of his hindu-revivalist journal called "Young India" from this period. Through this journal, Gandhi, at the instigation of his British imperialist masters, repeatedly screamed that "India did not want Bolshevism". Thus he sought to tailor the national movement to serve the interests of the British imperialist rule and its feudal lackeys.

After the Ghadar Party and other revolutionary movements in India had suffered temporary setbacks, a very discouraging atmosphere prevailed in many places. Police agents, touts and other British lackeys were actively engaged in suppressing the Indian people. Hundreds of revolutionaries throughout India were hanged and thousands were exiled for life in those days. In this situation in Punjab, in 1920, the "Babur Lehar" revolutionaries decided to punish the class enemies and started waging a war of annihilation against the enemy agents. In a short time they had succeeded in annihilating a large number of enemy agents. These actions represented the sentiment of the broad masses of people in India. This uprising greatly alarmed the British imperialist authorities as well as reactionaries like Gandhi and Nehru. Although this new uprising was crushed in a few years, it aroused millions of Indians, moved the struggle forward and matured the conditions of Indian revolution.

Despite the treachery of the revisionist leadership of the Communist Party of India, the Party ranks fought valiantly, made untold sacrifices for the cause of the Indian proletariat and people, and became martyrs of the Indian revolution.

Many patriotic Indian youth boldly came forward to write history with their blood. The memory of martyr Bhagat Singh, who was hanged at the young age of 23 in March 1931 by the British imperialists after the signing of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact on political prisoners is still fresh in the minds of Indian youth, students and people, especially in Punjab. Shaheed Bhagat Singh resolutely denounced the treacherous Congress reactionaries and their British masters and gave the call of armed revolution to liquidate imperialist and feudal rule in India. The heart-warming slogan "INQILAB ZINDABAD!" (LONG LIVE REVOLUTION!) was first advanced by him in the colonialist courts, and has since then become the slogan of the hundreds of millions of the downtrodden Indian people. Gandhi's complicity in signing away the life of Shaheed Bhagat Singh has to this day never been forgotten by the broad masses of our people. Similarly the following words of Bhagat Singh have been memorised by our young people:

"The peasants have to liberate themselves not only from the foreign yoke but also from the yoke of landlords and capitalists. This is not the goal of the Congress (Indian National Congress). It cannot be said to be standing for complete revolution. Get some concessions for India's wealthy class through economic pressure on Government -- this is what Congress wants. In my opinion, therefore, the Congress movement will liquidate itself in a compromise or end up in failure.

"India's struggle shall continue as long as a handful of men in power continue to exploit the labour of the common people for their own ends. Whether the exploiters are Indian or British or both in alliance, nothing shall halt the struggle."

This glorious revolutionary tradition of Shaheed Bhagat Singh was carried forward to a higher stage by the peasant guerrilla fighters led by the Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) and Comrade Charu Mazumdar when on January 25, 1971, almost 40 years after Bhagat Singh's martyrdom, a big landlord, Akali leader and president of the Block Samiti was shot dead at Kakri Kolan village in Ferozepur district in Punjab. "LIBERATION", journal of the CPI(M-L) reported thus: "This villain of a man who was also a true servant of the British 'raj' and he was awarded a 'jagiri' (large piece of farmland, approximately 700 acres -- N.Z.!) by the British rulers for giving evidence against Bhagat Singh, a martyr who still stirs up emotions of the Punjabi youth. With this annihilation armed struggle of the peasants has spread to Ferozepur district." This act of avenging the martyr after 40 years shows in particularity that the martyrs of our revolution have not been forgotten by the people and that their death has not been in vain. This annihilation has frightened beyond words the reactionary ruling classes. They know that in the present epoch -- the epoch of the offensive of the people -- the death of our new martyrs will be avenged in a greatly reduced period. It also exposes the big lie spread by the Indira clique that the goal of freedom which Bhagat Singh fought for has been achieved in 1947!

The spring thunder of the Naxalbari peasants' armed revolutionary struggle led by Comrade Charu Mazumdar in March 1967 has taken to a higher level the glorious revolutionary tradition of our people. Arch-revisionist criminal and police boss Jyoti Basu had 13 peasants killed in Naxalbari in order to smother the ringing call of Mao Tsetung Thought in India. These included men, women and children. As Comrade Charu Mazumdar pointed out: "Out of every martyrdom arises new life". Thus the armed struggle has reached a very high level and in its wake powerful mass movements are bursting forth throughout the length and breadth of India. This is clearly shown in the recent 'appeal' of the witch Indira's government to all political parties to close ranks against the 'violent extremists', 'subversives' etc., that is, against the revolutionary people of India. The great Indian People's Liberation Army, an army of heroes, is creating panic in the hearts of the reactionaries and their masters. In this glorious struggle thousands of revolutionaries of the new-type have martyred themselves.

Our beloved leader Comrade Charu Mazumdar spoke of the birth of new men of the great Mao Tsetung era who have conquered all thoughts of self and all fear of the supreme self-sacrifice of death. In a letter to a comrade, he writes: "Comrade, the road crimson with blood is the only road to revolution. How can it be that we shall pay no price for the liberation of mankind? Every attack on us is sorrowful and out of this sorrow arise the firm resolve to make greater self-sacrifice and the intensest hatred for the enemy. When these two are combined with Mao Tsetung Thought, the new man is born -- the new man whom the oppressed people of India, tens of millions of poor and landless peasants, are eagerly waiting for. When the poor and landless peasants will beget this new man, the people of the whole of India will wipe away their tears and break into laughter. What a huge flood of life will then sweep across the whole of India! Our country will then be aflame like a bright star

and illumine the entire world. It is the martyrdom of many of our countrymen that will usher in that India of our dream. The death of every one of them is as heavy as a mountain, for all of them grew up to be much greater men than we are. That is why the dust of this road will have to be wetted with our tears and the road made firm with our blood."

These moving and soul-stirring words of respected and beloved Comrade Charu Mazumdar have been translated into reality today. On September 7, 1968, in the Naxalbari area, a landless peasant leader of the Naxalbari struggle, Comrade Babulal Biswakarmakar fought with a gun single-handedly for 4 hours against an attacking force of several hundred fascists. He assisted three comrades of his group to safety by skilfully firing his gun from different positions, inflicted casualties on the fascists and then fell a martyr, a gun in one hand and a Red Book of Quotations From Chairman Mao Tsetung in the other. Comrade Babulal was hardly 30 at the time of his heroic death and had spent his whole life in the service of our people.

The great martyr Panchadi Krishnamurty, a leading and founder member of the CPI(M-L) and leader of the armed struggle in Andhra Pradesh, and 6 other comrades were murdered by the fascist police of the Indira reactionary government on the night of May 26-27, 1969. Comrade Krishnamurty, a true follower of Chairman Mao, told the police officer who fired several shots at him that they might murder him and the other comrades but their place would be taken by many more comrades. He said: "You cannot stop the advance of the revolution by murdering us. No power on earth can suppress the armed revolution of our people which has just started and the present regime of exploitation and oppression is doomed." The silence of the dark night was broken by the loud slogans our comrades raised as they fell to the enemy bullets: "LONG LIVE CHAIRMAN MAO!", "LONG LIVE THE INDIAN REVOLUTION!" The nearby villages and hills resounded with these slogans. These slogans show the great proletarian internationalism of our heroic martyrs.

Following the martyrdom of beloved Comrade Krishnamurty, his wife, Comrade Nirmala Krishnamurty took his place and plunged into the struggle. She was asked by many to stay at home and look after her two children and the police also made an offer through the class enemies to withdraw the warrant of arrest against her if she surrendered to the police and extended to them her co-operation. Comrade Nirmala, a glorious standard-bearer of the revolutionary tradition of the oppressed women of India, scornfully rejected all such pressures, took up with zest the unfinished task of her comrade and husband, played such a heroic role in the struggle that at one stage her name echoed throughout the district and finally gave her noble life so that the Indian people can achieve their liberation. Comrade Nirmala has become a model for the oppressed and downtrodden masses of Indian women. Before she and her comrades were shot, they lifted their heads high and with hearts full of pride in the Party and indomitable faith in the ultimate victory of the revolution, they said:

"We do not beg for your mercy. You are too weak, too powerless, to kill the great cause we are fighting for. It is we -- the people -- who shall annihilate you, for you have no ideal of yours. You are hardly alive, for you are the docile tools of a handful of dying reactionaries.

"Our Party is leading a great revolution that will change the face of this country and the face of the world. For ages, our people have been robbed, kicked about and trampled on by the landlords, the imperialists and their agents. Now the people have risen to throw the oppressors off their backs and tread them underfoot. The long, dark night is drawing to a close, the day is dawning, the bright red sun of people's power is rising. As we die, we greet this red sun. Its leaping light will soon chase away all darkness and fill this ancient land of ours with a radiance, a glory, that will make it new again."

The comrades then gave the resounding slogans: "LONG LIVE REVOLUTION!", "LONG LIVE THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA (MARKIST-LENINIST)!", and "LONG LIVE CHAIRMAN MAO! A LONG LONG LIFE TO HIM!"

In this earth-shaking struggle of the 500 million Indian people, both young comrades and veteran comrades have become martyrs. The veteran freedom fighter and staunch revolutionary Baba Bujha Singh, aged 78, became a great martyr on 28th July, 1970. "LIBERATION" writes: "When he was in Argentina, he left his everything to join the Ghadar Party to liberate the country from British imperialism. His murder had a great emotional impact on the general public. When Punjab Chief Minister Parkash Singh Badal visited London a few weeks ago, he was denounced as the 'murderer of Baba Bujha Singh' by the Indian workers there. Rotten eggs and tomatoes were thrown at him in an angry demonstration." "On the advice of the British police

this reactionary chieftain was forced to cancel his engagements in different places in Britain; the murderer had not the courage to face the Indians now living in England." "The martyrdom of Daba Bujha Singh gave a great impetus to the revolutionary armed struggle of the peasantry." His martyrdom shows the continuity and development of the revolutionary tradition of the heroes of the Ghadr Party with that of the heroes and heroines of the great CPI(M-L) and the Indian People's Liberation Army led by Comrade Charu Mazumdar.

Inspired by the armed struggle in the countryside, countless revolutionary youth, students and revolutionary intellectuals have come under the banner of the Party. These heroes and heroines are vying with each other to lay down their lives. One of these, Comrade Saroj Dutta, a member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the CPI(M-L) and Secretary of its West Bengal State Committee, the life and soul of the Party's Bengali organ "DESHABRATI", was murdered by the fascist police at midnight of 4th and 5th August 1971. "LIBERATION" writes: "He played a great role in propagating Mao Tsetung Thought and Comrade Charu Mazumdar's revolutionary line and in fighting long entrenched revisionism in the Communist movement in India. He also played a leading role in the inner-Party struggles against revisionism and in consolidating the Party around Comrade Charu Mazumdar's revolutionary line. He did pioneering work in the fight against the long reign of the comprador and feudal cultures in this country." Paying homage to this great martyr, our beloved leader Comrade Charu Mazumdar said: "Chairman has said: 'It is not hard for one to do a bit of good. What is hard is to do good all one's life and never do anything bad, to act consistently in the interest of the broad masses, the young people and the revolution, and to engage in arduous struggle for decades on end. This is the hardest thing of all!' Comrade Saroj Dutta was such a comrade and his entire life was spent in working for the revolution. There is no reactionary force which did not fear his pen which was as sharp as a razor. That is why the police force did not even dare to enact the farce of a trial, they murdered him on that night itself." He said: "Comrade Saroj Dutta was a leader of the Party and he died a hero's death befitting a leader. His revolutionary steadfastness should serve as a model for youths. Overcoming all weaknesses, the youths will have to take to the path of revolution more resolutely and avenge these killings by integrating themselves with the workers and poor and landless peasants."

Our Indian comrades who are in the fascist jails are also writing sagas of death-defying heroism and jail-breaking has become a common occurrence. In the fascist courts too, the heroes have resolutely denounced the reactionaries and the revisionists of the Satyanarayan clique, upheld with their very life the proletarian revolutionary authority of Comrade Charu Mazumdar and have thus struck terror in their hearts. Comrade Nagbhusan Patnaik, one of the leaders of the heroic armed peasant struggle of Srikakulam and neighbouring Orissa districts has been sentenced to death by the Andhra High Court. He said in the court that he had nothing to do with the "mercy petition" filed by his father. He challenged the reactionary government to carry out the death-sentence against him. The Party has issued a stern warning to the reactionary government against carrying out this criminal sentence of death on Comrade Nagbhusan Patnaik. The note of warning stated that "Not only the rulers but also all the minions of 'law and order' who may dare to commit this crime shall not escape the wrath of the people."

The Indian reactionary ruling classes and their masters, in their death-bed struggle are becoming more and more fascist in their suppression of the revolutionary masses by using the police and army. Comrade Charu Mazumdar has pointed out: "The police of our country, trained by foreigners have always been used as an instrument for murdering and suppressing the people. Despite the end of the direct rule of the British, it is at the Scotland Yard that the police bosses still receive their training, that is, learn the tactics of how to preserve the colonial rule. It is not now only that they committed these murders: not even a year has passed when this police force did not shoot to death our unarmed countrymen. In 1959, when peasants came to Calcutta from villages to wait upon ministers, this police force beat to death eighty unarmed peasants in one single day. Even on playgrounds we see them in the role of assassins: they beat to death even spectators on a cricket-field. It is thus that they are trained to kill men. So, the police force of our country is a tool in the hands of the imperialists for maintaining the colonial rule. These are not Indians: these are not of India!"... "Today the most sacred task of every Indian is to rouse the intensest hatred for all these cowards, imperialism's running dogs and assassins. This is today the demand of our countrymen -- the demand of patriotism."

The Indian communist revolutionaries and fighters of the P.L.A. are avenging the death of all the martyrs of Indian revolution. Panic has gripped the big landlords, blood-sucking industrialists, top bureaucrats or top educationists whose

'educational' activities are today a cover for their secret activities as C.I.A. agents -- they do not feel safe in any part of India! From every drop of blood of the great martyrs of our revolution, hundreds, nay, thousands of new revolutionaries are arising. These are the heroes produced by the brave people of India in their tempestuous march to liberation. They are worthy of the love and respect of all mankind.

The revolutionary peasants in the Birbhum district of West Bengal are composing songs in their praise:

Sidu-Kanu-Chand-Bhairav \*  
Hul Dekin naj matale  
Mao Tsetung-Charu Mazumdar  
Hul dekin rafa ruarke.

(The revolution which could not be accomplished by Sidu-Kanu-Chand-Bhairabh will now be led to victory by Mao Tsetung-Charu Mazumdar.)

These brave peasants realize deeply that "WHENEVER THERE IS STRUGGLE THERE IS SACRIFICE, AND DEATH IS A COMMON OCCURRANCE." (Chairman Mao) They are determined to avenge the death of our martyrs, for as Chairman Mao teaches us: "BITTER SACRIFICE STRENGTHENS BOLD RESOLVE, WHICH DARES TO MAKE SUN AND MOON SHINE IN THE NEW SKY."

We, the patriotic Indian youth and people living in England are tremendously inspired on studying the great revolutionary tradition of our people and on hearing the death-defying sagas of our heroic martyrs. We are deeply indebted to these martyrs who have awakened us and paved the path to our liberation. We are determined to resolutely, wholly, thoroughly and completely demolish the rotten slavish images of the comprador and feudal jackals such as Gandhi, Nehru and Bose and uphold in a living way our great martyrs. Chairman Mao teaches us: "THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS OF MARTYRS HAVE HEROICALLY LAID DOWN THEIR LIVES FOR THE PEOPLE; LET US HOLD THEIR BANNER HIGH AND MARCH AHEAD ALONG THE PATH CRIMSON WITH THEIR BLOOD!"

As the heroes of Birbhum have declared: "Look ahead, comrades, and see how along the path made crimson with the blood of Comrade Babulal, Comrade Renjim and hundreds of other martyrs is marching our great People's Liberation Army, at the head of which is the landless peasant commander with a rifle on his shoulders. The helmsman of the world revolution, Chairman Mao, has sent his blessings, 'You are the hope of India', With us is Comrade Charu Mazumdar. Who can stop us?"

LONG LIVE THE GREAT, GLORIOUS AND HEROIC REVOLUTIONARY TRADITION OF THE INDIAN PEOPLE !

LONG LIVE THE MEMORY OF THE GREAT MARTYRS OF INDIAN REVOLUTION !

AVENGE THE DEATH OF MARTYRS !

DEMOLISH THE IMAGES OF THE COMPRADOR AND FEUDAL JACKALS !

LONG LIVE THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA (MARXIST-LENINIST), THE PARTY DYED RED IN THE BLOOD OF MARTYRS !

LONG LIVE OUR DEAR LEADER AND HELMSMAN COMRADE CHARU MAZUMDAR !

A LONG LONG LIFE TO THE HELMSMAN OF WORLD REVOLUTION,  
BELOVED CHAIRMAN MAO !

\* They were heroic leaders of adibasi revolts (which were essentially peasant revolts) against imperialist-feudal oppression in the 19th century. See: LIBERATION, Vol.5 No.1; July 1971-January 1972.

-----OOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOO-----  
A QUOTATION FROM COMRADE CHARU MAZUMDAR

\* COMRADE, THE ROAD CRIMSON WITH BLOOD IS THE ONLY ROAD TO REVOLUTION. HOW CAN \*  
\* IT BE THAT WE SHALL PAY NO PRICE FOR THE LIBERATION OF MANKIND? EVERY ATTACK \*  
\* ON US IS SORROWFUL AND OUT OF THIS SORROW ARISE THE FIRM RESOLVE TO MAKE GREATER \*  
\* SELF-SACRIFICE AND THE INTENSEST HATRED FOR THE ENEMY . WHEN THESE TWO ARE COM- \*  
\* BINED WITH MAO TSETUNG THOUGHT, THE NEW MAN IS BORN -- THE NEW MAN WHOM THE OPP- \*  
\* RESSED PEOPLE OF INDIA, TENS OF MILLIONS OF POOR AND LANDLESS PEASANTS, ARE EA- \*  
\* GERLY WAITING FOR. WHEN THE POOR AND LANDLESS PEASANTS WILL BEGET THIS NEW MAN, \*  
\* THE PEOPLE OF THE WHOLE OF INDIA WILL WIPE AWAY THEIR TEARS AND BREAK INTO LAU- \*  
\* GHTER. WHAT A HUGE FLOOD OF LIFE WILL THEN SWEEP ACROSS THE WHOLE OF INDIA! \*  
\* OUR COUNTRY WILL THEN BE AFLAME LIKE A BRIGHT STAR AND ILLUMINE THE ENTIRE WORLD. \*  
\* IT IS THE MARTYRDOM OF MANY OF OUR COUNTRYMEN THAT WILL USHER IN THAT INDIA OF \*  
\* OUR DREAM. THE DEATH OF EVERY ONE OF THEM IS AS HEAVY AS A MOUNTAIN, FOR ALL OF \*  
\* THEM GREW UP TO BE MUCH GREATER MEN THAN WE ARE. THAT IS WHY THE DUST OF THIS \*  
\* ROAD WILL HAVE TO BE WETTED WITH OUR TEARS AND THE ROAD MADE FIRM WITH OUR BLOOD. \*

A PERIOD OF GREAT UPHEAVAL, GREAT DIVISION AND  
GREAT RECONSTRUCTION. \*

In his historic statement of May 20, Chairman Mao said: "A new upsurge in the struggle against U.S. imperialism is now emerging throughout the world.....The danger of a new world war still exists and the people of all countries must get prepared. But revolution is the main trend in the world today."

As in the world outside so in India, revolution is the main trend. A revolutionary upsurge is sweeping parts of India today and is sure to engulf the whole of India tomorrow. Indeed, we are in period of great upheaval --- an upheaval that has been and is being created by Naxalbari and by the years of struggle since then to make a living application of Mao Tsetung Thought to the concrete conditions of India. This is a period without equal in the history of this country because Naxalbari was the first attempt by Indian revolutionaries to integrate Mao Tsetung Thought with revolutionary practice in India. That is why within the space of so short a period the single spark of Naxalbari has kindled a prairie-fire of armed peasant struggle in several parts of India and red political power has been established in some areas. That is why the onward march of the armed peasant struggle in India's countryside has inspired and is inspiring the working class and the petty bourgeois students and youths to rise in heroic revolts in towns and cities. That is why the camp of the Indian reactionaries and their revisionist agents, who together have dominated the Indian political scene for so long a time, is in disarray today: they actually become panic-stricken at the mere rustle of leaves in the wind. The gloom that enveloped this ancient land of ours for centuries is being chased away by the bright radiance of Mao Tsetung Thought and the flames of the revolutionary armed peasant struggle guided by it. Both in theory and in practice the Indian revolution led by our beloved and respected leader Comrade Charu Mazumdar has grown vastly richer since Naxalbari.

A period of great upheaval is sure to be a period of great division. It was no surprise that the modern revisionists of various hues wildly attacked Comrade Charu Mazumdar's revolutionary line as "left"-opportunism and as "a threat to the revolutionary movement in our country." The following is an extract from the Political-Organisational Report of that bunch of revisionists self-styled as CPI (M), adopted in December 1968: "It would be extremely wrong to think that the 'left' line has been defeated and no more represents a serious danger to the Indian Communist movement. 'Left'-opportunism has not ceased to be a serious threat to our Party and the revolutionary movement in our country." This is no doubt an under-estimate, for Comrade Charu Mazumdar's revolutionary line is actually a very, very serious danger --a mortal threat--to the kind of 'Communist' and 'revolutionary' movement that is led by these running dogs of U.S. imperialism, Soviet social-imperialism and domestic reaction.

But, as the revolutionary armed peasant struggle spread tearing open the mask of the modern revisionists of various hues and isolating them from the revolutionary people -- particularly after the very successful Congress of the CPI (M-L), which has created a new wave of revolutionary struggle -- Comrade Charu Mazumdar's revolutionary line began to be assailed more and more bitterly by the revisionists of a new interesting species who claim to be loyal followers of Chairman Mao and who too are loud--rather comically--in hailing Naxalbari. Like the Sundarayya-Ranadive-Jyoti Basu clique, these revisionists of a somewhat strange breed characterize Comrade Charu Mazumdar's revolutionary line as 'left'-opportunism. We may be pardoned for the following lengthy quotation from the organ of a group of these wretched new-type revisionists: "This is also a time when some of the best revolutionary elements in the country are being wilfully led astray by the bureaucratic 'leadership' of CPI (M-L) headed by Charu Mazumdar. Completely abandoning the teachings of Comrade Mao Tsetung, Charu Mazumdar has set himself up as an oracle of Indian revolution and his 'thoughts' have driven a section of our valiant revolutionary youth to desperate adventurism which has nothing in common with a people's guerrilla war. He has openly announced that the 'con-

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spirators' must go to the villages and 'whisper' that so-and-so should be killed. Thus abandoning Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin and Mao, Charu Mazumdar has provoked a section of our heroic youth into petty-bourgeois individual terrorism....Consequent white terror has physically eliminated or maimed revolutionary cadres who could have been valuable soldiers in a genuine people's army. The ardent youths who mistake the thoughts of Charu Mazumdar for those of Mao Tsetung have now been ordered to attack schools and hospitals and burn books on the plea of a 'cultural revolution'. Cultural revolution before capture of power: Change superstructure before basis. It is impossible that they (the revolutionary youth) should long be hoodwinked by the leadership of the CPI (M-L) by its careful avoidance of any reference to imperialism, to mass organisations, to economic struggles, to democratic struggles, to concrete steps towards the formation of a people's army."

There is a familiar resemblance between this denunciation of Comrade Charu Mazumdar's revolutionary line and the denunciation by the Sundarayya-Ranadive-Jyoti Basu counter-revolutionary revisionist clique. Comrade Charu Mazumdar's revolutionary line, which they sarcastically call his "thoughts", is said to be opposed to Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. What are the main charges contained in this venomous outpouring ?

First, the guerrilla war he advocates, has nothing in common with "a people's guerrilla war" and is mere "petty bourgeois individual terrorism". For, the horror of all horror is that Comrade Mazumdar says that guerrilla squads should be formed in a conspiratorial manner. It is overlooked that the need for maintaining the utmost secrecy in respect of organizational matters cannot be too much stressed in the present conditions in India. For long years, especially after 1951, the CPI led by the revisionist lackeys of imperialism and domestic reaction renounced the path of revolution and took to the parliamentary path. Armed struggle was an anathema to them. Their path was the path of class collaboration, the path of the betrayal of the Indian revolution. Naturally, all party work was carried on in the open, the entire party organisation was fully exposed to the enemy. Even the proceedings of the meetings of the leading committees of the party were no secrets to the enemy. Without getting rid of this long revisionist practice, this revisionist habit, which would place the fighters at the tender mercy of the enemy, revolutionary armed struggle cannot be developed. There is perhaps no colony or semi-colony in the world where revisionism had such a stranglehold on the revolutionary movement for such a length of time. Secondly, the new Party has grown out of the old party dominated by the revisionist outlook. Within the new Party itself revolutionary forces are opposed by the counter-revolutionary forces. So, in the concrete conditions of India today, it is necessary to lay the greatest emphasis on the need for secrecy in organizational matters -- a need that is obvious and may not require emphasising in other countries and, at a later phase, in this country.

The emphasis today is on secrecy in respect of the building of Party units and guerrilla squads (which are the Party's armed forces) and not in respect of the Party's political line, which is propagated as widely as possible. Comrade Charu Mazumdar has instructed Party cadres to organise guerrilla squads in the utmost secrecy at the initial stage in order to stave off the enemy's attacks, but every attempt is made to rouse the revolutionary classes, chiefly the poor and landless peasants, ideologically and politically, and to base the organisations on them. As the armed struggle develops, vacillating and alien elements are weeded out of the Party units and guerrilla squads, and the line of demarcation between real friends and real enemies becomes increasingly clear. It is the Party committees that actually lead the armed guerrilla struggle, and the Party, the guerrilla squads and the people become closely, indissolubly linked, together. What started in secrecy does no longer remain secret from the people; the political consciousness of the people is heightened and the guerrilla struggle becomes a genuine people's war led by the Party.

Will open mass organisations like kisan samitis (peasant associations) and trade unions and mass movements help in initiating the revolutionary armed struggle ? Our experience in India is that open mass organisations and mass movements for the realisation of economic demands, which the revisionists have always relied upon to divert the people from the path of revolutionary struggle, never gave and could never give revolutionary politics to the workers and peasants. On the other hand, open mass organisations, permitted by

the reactionary ruling classes, confine all mass movements within the confines of their laws and thus, help to preserve the illusion about the existing regimes, blunt the people's revolutionary consciousness and spread demoralisation among them. When these mass movements prove inconvenient to the enemy, they are invariably smashed, and the best and most militant peasants and workers and party cadre prove easy victims of police repression. Such open mass organisations and mass movements hinder, instead of helping, the growth of revolutionary armed struggle.

Today, the Party has a dual task: one, to lead armed struggles of the peasantry and to create as many bases of armed struggle as possible in the countryside; two, to establish revolutionary political power. Today, after Naxalbari, when armed revolution faces armed counterrevolution, guerrilla war aims not at seizing land and crops but at seizing political power. It is the organs of the revolutionary political power, the revolutionary people's committees, that are to carry out the economic tasks. By distributing the land of the feudal class among the poor and landless peasants and calling upon them to defend the land and crop, they will enlist the support of the masses of the peasantry and draw them into powerful mass movements and underground mass organisations are likely to be built up in the process. Thus, militant mass movements for land and crops follow in the wake of the revolutionary armed struggle and are closely linked with it. It will be like putting the cart before the horse if mass movements for seizure of the land and crop are expected to create conditions for initiating the revolutionary armed struggle of the peasantry.

It is preposterous to describe the battle of annihilation of class enemies waged by the Party as "petty bourgeois individual terrorism". The annihilation of class enemies aims not merely at the physical liquidation of a few most hated landlords and usurers but at the overthrow of the feudal class in an area economically, politically and militarily. After the annihilation of a few hated class enemies, the others flee away from the area in utter panic and the area becomes free of class enemies and their agents. The armed struggle rises to a higher plane when the armed forces of the reactionary state rush in. The people learn warfare through warfare. At the same time a revolutionary transformation takes place within them. Their class hatred grows intense and, tempered in the struggle, they become more bold and resolute, more selfless and self-sacrificing. They dare to snatch away rifles from the police and the military and, thus, out of the guerrilla squads emerges the People's Liberation Army.

Which class wages the battle for annihilation of class enemies? It is not the petty bourgeois youth but poor and landless peasants who are relied upon to carry on this battle. It is the squads of poor and landless peasants who, imbued with the politics of seizure of political power by armed force and burning with class hatred, annihilate the worst feudal oppressors with a view to smashing the rule of the reactionaries in the countryside. These squads of poor and landless peasants can never act if they are not sure of the support of their class behind their actions. Far from being "petty bourgeois individual terrorism", the battle for annihilation of class enemies is, as Comrade Charu Mazumdar described it, the higher form of class struggle and the starting point of guerrilla war.

Chairman Mao has said: "The revolutionary war is a war of the masses; it can be waged only by mobilising the masses and relying on them." The guerrilla war, which has started as the battle for annihilation of class enemies in various areas and which is developing into a people's war, is today rousing the landless and poor peasants, unleashing their initiative and making them leaders of the revolution, mobilising the people as nothing else has ever done before, challenging the rule of the reactionaries and establishing people's political power in the countryside.

At the end of his Report to the Ninth National Congress of the great Communist Party of China, Comrade Lin Piao quoted Chairman Mao as saying in 1962: "The next 50 to 100 years or so, beginning from now, will be a great era of radical change in the social system throughout the world, an earth-shaking era without equal in any previous historical period. Living in such an era, we must be prepared to engage in great struggles which will have many features different in form from those of the past."

Comrade Lin Piao then added: "This magnificent prospect farsightedly



envisioned by Chairman Mao illuminates our future path of advance and inspires all genuine Marxists-Leninists to fight valiantly for the realisation of the grand ideal of communism."

But, according to the wretched revisionists who try to don the cloak of Mao Tsetung Thought to hide their vile treachery, this magnificent prospect does not hold good for India and must not illuminate our path of future advance. In the name of the "uneven character of our revolution", some of them are even in favour of participating in parliamentary elections in places where the revolutionary struggle has not yet broken out. There are others, who too talk of the "uneven character of our revolution" and would impose a ban on the heroic revolts of the youth, workers and students in the cities and towns -- heroic revolts inspired by the valiant armed peasant struggle in the countryside. They distinguish between "offensive" and "defensive" actions and say what in essence is: "It is not right for the workers, students and youths in towns and cities to rebel against oppression and tyranny until the agrarian revolution has triumphed." Are these revolts futile and to be banned because they do not lead to immediate seizure of power in the cities and towns? The revolutionary struggles of the workers, students and youths, inspired by and complementary to the armed agrarian revolution in the countryside, are actually rousing and mobilising millions of people in the urban areas -- in Calcutta, Durgapur, Krishnanagar, Santipur and various other towns -- on the side of the revolutionary peasants, are ceaselessly lashing at the rotten regime of the reactionaries and causing panic among the reactionaries, revisionists and their imperialist and social-imperialist masters, and are also creating a wave of enthusiasm among the revolutionary peasants and helping the armed peasant struggle to surge forward. And Comrade Charu Mazumdar's line, that would not deny the right of the workers, students and youths to rebel against tyranny and oppression, that acclaims -- instead of joining all reactionaries, revisionists and the police in denouncing or putting down--their valiant struggles is, according to the new-type revisionists, the same as that of Ranadive in 1948-49 !

Next, Comrade Charu Mazumdar's line is "left"-opportunism because it has provoked "white terror" that "has physically eliminated or maimed revolutionary cadres" because it has "wilfully and consciously" neglected "all possibilities that was blowing through the great and glorious armed struggle in Sreekakulam."

Referring to the historic May 20 statement of Chairman Mao, Comrade Charu Mazumdar wrote: "Indian comrades, cast off all weakness, spread your struggle to every village, give up all ideas of self-defense. This is the era of self-sacrifice, the era of the liberation of the world. The exploited and oppressed masses of different countries will liberate themselves from exploitation and oppression. Take upon yourselves that sacred task, forget all ideas of self-defense, attack and destroy the enemy." This is fresh proof to the wretched scabs that Comrade Charu Mazumdar is leading the party to the path of left "adventurism". Is he not counterposing self-sacrifice against self-defense and self-preservation? Even a revisionist 'prize idiot' ought to know that revolution will take its toll of many precious lives. The road of revolution is a road crimson with the blood of many martyrs. This is what Chairman Mao teaches us: "Wherever there is struggle there is sacrifice, and death is a common occurrence." Modern revisionists were loud in blaming Chairman Mao as a war-monger bent upon driving the world towards a nuclear conflagration because he stood up to the blackmail of the U.S. imperialists and the Soviet revisionists and refused to betray the cause of the world proletariat. To revisionists of all hues, surrender is sweeter than struggle, the path of treachery is more alluring than the road to revolution. That is why, to discourage and demoralise the fighting people, the revisionists always paint gruesome pictures of suffering, hardship and death, the price every revolution demands; but they never extol the death defying valour, utter selflessness and heroic self-sacrifice which revolutionaries alone are capable of. The flames of the great and glorious armed struggle in Srikakulam were personally kindled by Comrade Charu Mazumdar as Peking Review once put it. Whatever may be the difficulties or setbacks, this struggle can never be crushed by any power on earth. It is the revisionists who scamper about in fear whenever there is the least difficulty or setback. They preach cowardice, can hardly understand that the blood of martyrs never flows in vain.

What is the decisive factor in winning a war? Chairman Mao has said:

"Weapons are an important factor in war, but not the decisive factor; people, not things, that are decisive. The contest of strength is not only a contest of military and economic power, but also a contest of human power and morale. Military and economic power is necessarily wielded by people."

And Comrade Lin Piao said: "What is the greatest fighting power? It is people who are armed with Mao Tsetung Thought. It is courage, it is fearlessness in the face of death." What can give rise to this fearlessness, if not the spirit of self-sacrifice?

Even a blundering revisionist prize-idiot should know that the cost of making a revolution with all the self-sacrifice that it demands is much less than the cost of not making one. Chairman Mao said: "Partial and temporary sacrifice (non-preservation) is incurred for the sake of general and permanent preservation." Guerrilla war has two aspects --- attack on the enemy and self-defence. But to preach the theory of self-defence and self-preservation except tactically -- except in relation to particular battles and campaigns -- is to preach cowardice, as all revisionists do.

In his historic statement of May 20 Chairman Mao said: "The people of a small country can certainly defeat aggression by a big country, if only they dare to rise in struggle, take up arms and grasp in their own hands the destiny of their country."

It is a pity that the new-type revisionists have not the courage to say openly that Chairman Mao is the greatest "left"-opportunist of this era for he is telling all peoples all the world over that victory will certainly be theirs "if only they dare to rise in struggle, take up arms and grasp in their own hands the destiny of their country". Again and again, Chairman Mao has been calling upon the people of the world: "Dare to struggle and dare to win", for the day of the total collapse of imperialism and all other reaction, the day of the liberation of mankind, is at hand. In this earth-shaking era without equal in any previous historical period, Chairman Mao has been telling the revolutionary people of the world: "Fear neither hardship nor death." Comrade Lin Piao concluded his report to the Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China with the ringing call of Chairman Mao: "Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory." The call of Comrade Charu Mazumdar, overflowing with revolutionary passion and revolutionary optimism, conveys the same spirit, the spirit that Chairman Mao wants to rouse among the people of the world, the spirit that every revisionist dreads.

In truth, a struggle is going on within the Party and outside -- a struggle between two classes, two world outlooks and two roads. In brief, it is a struggle between the two lines: "Fight self and combat revisionism" and "Fight for self and combat (and betray) revolution" -- between Chairman Mao's line, the line of all revolutionaries on the one hand, and Liu Shao-chi's line, the line of all renegades, hidden traitors and scabs on the other.

One of the richest aspects of Mao Tsetung Thought is the importance it attaches to the human element, to the revolutionary transformation within the individual, to the birth of the new man-- the socialist man -- the man who has rid himself of all selfish thoughts, is imbued with the spirit of self-sacrifice and has conquered the fear of death. The new man emerges out of the fire of the revolutionary struggle and carries the revolutionary struggle through to victory. How can this revolutionary transformation take place, if the Party and the people are not imbued with the spirit of self-sacrifice?

Preaching the theories of 'self-defence' and 'self-preservation' and 'the uneven character of our revolution' and advocating open methods as opposed to secret methods of functioning at this phase of the struggle, new-type revisionists are actually trying to sabotage the peasant guerrilla war in the countryside and to disrupt and suppress the revolutionary struggles in urban areas. If one searches through all their writings, one will nowhere find any mention of Chairman Mao's warning to the world's people: "The danger of a new world war still exists, and the people of all countries must get prepared." This deliberate omission is meant only to keep the people disarmed and complacent--easy victims of imperialist aggression.

To hoodwink the revolutionary people the counter revolutionary revision-

ist clique known as the CPI (M) declared in 1964 that revisionism was the principal deviation within the Communist movement. It took this clique two years to revise its view and hold that "left"-opportunism had become the principal deviation. But it has taken the revisionists of the new species less than five months after the historic Party Congress to come to the conclusion that "left"-opportunism is now the principal deviation. It is the swift advance of the revolutionary struggle that is forcing ghosts and monsters to come out into the open.

When revisionism seemed triumphant in India, it was Comrade Charu Mazumdar who raised the banner of Mao Tseting Thought in this country and who correctly analysed the character of the Indian society and of the Indian state, the stage of the Indian revolution and the role of the peasantry in it and firmly asserted that China's path is our path. It was Comrade Charu Mazumdar, under whose leadership the Indian people joined the ranks of the world's people waging people's war for the overthrow of imperialism and domestic reaction, whose revolutionary line created a historic turning point in the Indian revolution and started the rout of imperialism, social-imperialism, reaction and revisionism in India. It was Comrade Charu Mazumdar who declared that the Indian revolution is a part not only of the October Revolution of 1917 and the Chinese Revolution, but also of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution in China, who said that without fighting revisionism, without combating its concrete manifestations within us and without, the Indian revolution cannot advance to victory. It is Comrade Charu Mazumdar's revolutionary line, his directives at every step, that have guided our comrades to unfold and spread the revolutionary armed struggle to large areas in so short a time. In brief, it is Comrade Charu Mazumdar's creative application of Mao Tseting Thought to the actual conditions in India that is bringing about a revolutionary transformation in the Indian political situation. It is not unexpected that it will be under vicious attacks by all kinds of revisionists--open as well as hidden--sworn enemies of the working people and revolution.

In his article "Why must we form the Party now" (Liberation, March 1969), Comrade Charu Mazumdar wrote: "Refusal to recognise the inevitability of struggle within the Party will give rise to idealist deviations. In this age revisionism is counter-revolutionary ideology. That is why the inner-party struggle--the struggle between revolutionary ideology and counter-revolutionary ideology--will continue. 'Unity, struggle, unity' -- this means that counter-revolutionary revisionism must be fought and defeated. Only then unity is possible but that unity is not lasting. New contradictions will arise, revisionism will try to appear in new forms. That is why struggle has to be waged at a new level...The Party will develop through constant struggles -- both against the enemy outside and against alien trends within. Through these struggles the Party will grow in strength, act as the vanguard of the revolution in order to serve the people, transform itself and transform the whole society."

This period of great upheaval, this period of great division will also be a period of great reconstruction. Revisionism that dons different cloaks at different phases of the revolution -- the Leninist and even the Maoist cloak -- never tires of directing its attacks against Comrade Charu Mazumdar's revolutionary line -- the Party's line. It is in the course of this struggle against revisionism that the Party will "get rid of the stale and take in the fresh, for only thus can it be full of vitality. Without eliminating waste matter and absorbing fresh blood the Party has no vigour". Comrade Lin Piao said: "If there were no contradictions in the party and no struggles to resolve them and if the Party did not get rid of the stale and take in the fresh, the Party's life would come to an end." Through its struggle with revisionism of all hues, new forces will be unleashed; weak and alien elements will be weeded out and innumerable young fighters who dare to make a new sun and a new moon shine in the sky will join and strengthen the Party. Thus will the Party be consolidated and built: thus will class consciousness be enhanced and class struggle, especially armed peasant struggle, advance like an avalanche under the leadership of the Party purged of its filth, remoulded and strengthened. So, it is a period of great upheaval, great division and great reconstruction. The rout of revisionism, whatever may be its guise, is certain: great victory is near.

by Ko Chun

China's Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution has ferreted out a handful of renegades, enemy agents and absolutely unrepentant capitalist roaders represented by Liu Shao-chi, smashed their plot to usurp Party and state leadership and restore capitalism and thus greatly strengthened and consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat. This is a great victory for Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

The Communiqué of the Second Plenary Session of the Ninth Central Committee of the Party points out: It is imperative to continue to "deepen revolutionary mass criticism and eliminate the remnant pernicious influence of Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line." To meet the needs of the imperialist and the Kuomintang reactionaries, he and other renegades turned traitor to the Party and succumbed to the enemy. Later they sneaked into the Party and collaborated with each other to usurp Party leadership. They also tried to work out a collection of extremely reactionary renegade philosophy to cover up their counter-revolutionary crimes and realise their counter-revolutionary ambitions. Deep-going criticism of their renegade philosophy is of primary importance in further strengthening the building of our Party and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

#### Anti-Communist Philosophy

The proletarian revolution is aimed at thoroughly eliminating all exploiting classes. It goes deeper than any previous revolution in history and involves sharper and more intense struggles. Numerous heroes and heroines who are not afraid of hardship or death have come forward in the course of the great revolutionary struggle led by our Party. Victories in our revolution were won at the cost of the blood and lives of many revolutionary martyrs. But as the revolution rolled ahead, there was also such debris of history as Liu Shao-chi and company.

Panic-stricken in the face of the enemy's white terror, Liu Shao-chi fled from Shanghai to Hunan after the "May 20" movement in 1925. Arrested by the enemy, he shamelessly accepted their conditions, surrendered to them and betrayed the revolution. In 1936, he instigated a bunch of renegades under detention in the "Peiping Militarymen's Branch Reformatory Prison" to publish open "anti-Communist statements," thus giving in to the Kuomintang and betraying the Communist Party.

At every critical moment of the revolution, Liu Shao-chi defected and surrendered to the enemy. He instigated a handful of cronies to betray the Party. He babbled that he had done so in order to "meet the needs of work." This line of action is not required by revolutionary work but by counter-revolutionary work. What the enemy fears most are unyielding Communist Party members and what he "needs" most are shameless renegades. The enemy can use renegades to "find the clue" to undermine Party organisations; he can use them to publish "anti-Communist statements" so as to lower the Party's prestige among the people and sap their revolutionary will. In betraying the Party, Liu Shao-chi and company tried to sabotage the revolution from within so as to meet the enemy's counter-revolutionary "needs" in opposing communism and the people.

1936 was the year before the out-break of the full-scale war of aggression by Japanese imperialism against China. At this crucial juncture when the fate of the Chinese nation was at stake, Chairman Mao led the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army in smashing the Kuomintang's counter-revolutionary encirclement, pursuit, obstruction and interception and carrying out the world-known 25,000-li Long March. After triumphantly arriving at the anti-Japanese forefront in the northwest, he led the entire people in a large-scale movement to resist Japanese aggression and save the nation.

In the face of the Japanese aggressors' attack, the Kuomintang reactionaries adopted a policy of opposing communism and selling out the nation, trying desperately to eliminate the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army led by the Chinese Communist Party. The most urgent demand of the revolutionary situation at that time was that every Party member show his enthusiasm, be far-sighted, have the spirit of self-sacrifice and resolutely fight the Kuomintang. Many Communist Party members heroically laid down their lives. Chairman Mao pointed out: "BY ITS ARDUOUS STRUGGLES AND BY THE MARTYRDOM OF HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF

ITS HEROIC MEMBERS AND TENS OF THOUSANDS OF ITS HEROIC CADRES, THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA HAS PLAYED A GREAT EDUCATIVE ROLE AMONG HUNDREDS OF MILLIONS OF PEOPLE THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY." The historical experience of the eight years of the War of Resistance Against Japan especially proved that without the heroic struggle and the martyrdom of the Chinese Communist Party members and without the Chinese Communist Party as the mainstay of the Chinese people, victory in the war would have been impossible.

Liu Shao-chi and his gang went so far as to blurt out that their betrayal was for the purpose of "preserving revolutionary strength." This was deceitful. It is only natural that revolutionary strength should be preserved but not by bowing and surrendering to the enemy. He and his cronies surrendered to the enemy and betrayed the Party organisations. As a result, many Communist Party members were killed in cold blood and revolutionary strength was greatly weakened. It is indeed the height of impudence to describe this as "preserving revolutionary strength."

After his defection, Liu Shao-chi on many occasions gave the enemy information, wrecking underground Party organisations. It is all the more deceitful to talk about this as a "false confession" to the enemy. Some renegades signed their "confessions," went through a "procedure to indicate their intention to turn over a new leaf" and published "anti-Communist statements" viciously maligning the revolution in the enemy press. This was clearly a downright betrayal, but was misrepresented as a "false confession." With a guilty conscience, one renegade said: "Such terms as confession and betrayal should be used as seldom as possible and better not call it a confession if possible because a confession is discrediting." They had thus unwittingly let the cat out of the bag.

It is likewise deceptive nonsense to describe confessing to the enemy as being for the purpose of "coping with the enemy." There is no doubt that proletarians and Communists should learn to grasp all forms of struggle against the enemy. But at no time should they be allowed to lose the Party stand or trade in revolutionary principle with the enemy under the pretext of "coping with the enemy." So-called "coping with the enemy" babbled about by Liu Shao-chi and company actually means meeting the enemy's needs and a tactic they use to carry out counter-revolutionary sabotage within the Party. The renegade philosophy they spread is out-and-out anti-Communist philosophy.

#### Plot to Usurp Party Leadership

Liu Shao-chi's criminal aim in instigating his gang to betray the Party, making up all kinds of lies and energetically spreading their renegade philosophy was plotting to usurp Party leadership and undermine proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In 1936 Liu Shao-chi incited his crew of renegades to crawl out from the enemy prisons. Immediately afterwards, he recruited them as his confidants and entrusted them with important tasks. Moved to tears of gratitude, this bunch were bent on working for him. For long years, they frenziedly pushed an organisational line to serve their counter-revolutionary political line, recruited deserters and turncoats and set up cliques for their own selfish interests and carried out conspiratorial activities to usurp Party leadership, thus committing unforgivable crimes against the Party and the people.

To cover up their renegade features and create public opinion for usurping Party leadership, in 1937 they worked out a so-called "decision," openly declaring that those released from prison after having written the voluntary anti-Communist statements and fulfilled all formalities for making confessions with the permission of the Party organisations could regain their membership. This was a vain attempt to whitewash their crimes of betraying the Party under the pretext of having obtained the permission of the Party organisations.

Our Party is a vigorous vanguard organisation leading the proletariat and the revolutionary masses in the fight against the class enemy. It has a clear-cut programme for struggle and a lofty goal. In his The Tasks of the Chinese Communist Party in the Period of Resistance to Japan, Chairman Mao pointed out: "COMMUNISTS WILL NEVER ABANDON THEIR IDEAL OF SOCIALISM AND COMMUNISM." Communist Party members are ready at all times to give their all for the cause. Our Party organisations will never allow their members to make confessions, nor allow renegades to worm their way into the Party. At no time and under no circumstances should one relinquish the stand of the Party and abandon Party principles to meet the enemy's needs because this can only disintegrate the revolutionary ranks, harm the interests of the revolution and lead to its failure. For Liu Shao-chi and company to advocate betrayal of the Party with the "permission

of the Party organisations" is itself a betrayal of the Party's Marxist-Leninist principles and a complete sell-out of the Party's fundamental interests.

In 1942 Chairman Mao personally led the most significant movement launched in Yen-an for rectifying the style of work and examining the cadres' personal records. This prepared conditions for our Party in winning complete victories in the War of Resistance Against Japan and the War of Liberation. Liu Shao-chi and the handful of other renegades in the movement work hand in glove to cover up the truth about their confessions and defections.

After nationwide liberation, mass movements such as the suppression and cleaning out of counter-revolutionaries were launched in accordance with Chairman Mao's brilliant policy. This dealt the handful of class enemies a telling blow and greatly strengthened the dictatorship of the proletariat in China. But Liu Shao-chi, a deeply hidden enemy, clandestinely did everything he could to cover himself up and shield his henchmen. Fearing that the revolutionary masses would expose them as renegades, a group of traitors asked him for help. He immediately instructed them: "Give me a list of your names. I'll write a few words on it and it will be all right just to keep it in the files." Shielded by Liu Shao-chi, they slipped through and remained hidden.

To realise their scheme of usurping Party leadership, Liu Shao-chi and company not only did their utmost to let renegades sneak back into the Party but desperately tried to thrust them into the Party's central leading organs. On the eve of the Seventh Party Congress, Liu Shao-chi asserted that those who had once defected and made confessions "could still be appointed Central Committee Members," and vainly tried to include this in the documents. His plot failed.

Before the Eighth Party Congress, Liu Shao-chi again directed one renegade to "absolve some people from their past misdeeds" and let him carefully work out a "method" for "using" those who had once defected and surrendered --- a method whereby confessions and defections were lightly dismissed as "erroneous deeds" and "vacillating at one time," and he shouted that renegades "should be given full trust." He and his agents absolved this handful of their crimes in accordance with this "method," and entrenched them in some important national and local posts.

Chairman Mao has taught us: "THEY MUST ESPECIALLY WATCH OUT FOR CAREERISTS AND CONSPIRATORS LIKE KHRUSHCHOV AND PREVENT SUCH BAD ELEMENTS FROM USURPING THE LEADERSHIP OF THE PARTY AND THE STATE AT ANY LEVEL." Liu Shao-chi and his handful of agents are people like Khrushchov who conspire to usurp the leadership of the Party and the state at every level.

Acting as the exploiting classes' agents, they tried to subvert the proletarian regime and restore the lost "paradise" of the exploiting classes. For many years, they recruited deserters and turncoats and gathered together a gang of renegades, enemy agents and absolutely unrepentant capitalist roaders in power. They covered up their counter-revolutionary political records, shielded each other, colluded in doing evil, usurped important Party and state posts and controlled the leadership of many units. They formed an underground bourgeois headquarters against the proletarian headquarters headed by Chairman Mao. They collaborated with the imperialists, modern revisionists and Kuomintang reactionaries in frantically undermining China's socialist revolution and socialist construction, playing a role the U.S. imperialists, Soviet revisionists and reactionaries of various countries could not play.

#### Big Exposure of Reactionary Nature

The betrayal of the Party and revolution by Liu Shao-chi and his gang was decided by their reactionary class nature. But they shamelessly preached that betrayal and making voluntary confessions to the enemy resulted from "a moment of erroneous thinking." Liu Shao-chi babbled: "If a representative of the proletariat becomes reactionary, it is only the result of "a moment of erroneous thinking." A shift of stand is easy. Communists --- proletarian fighters --- may very easily shift to the other side and therefore other classes may also shift to our side very quickly." He tried to convince people that it was completely accidental for someone to turn into a renegade and that there was no fundamental difference in stand and world outlook between renegades and revolutionaries. This is shameless sophistry.

Chairman Mao has taught us: "THIS CHANGE IN WORLD OUTLOOK IS SOMETHING FUNDAMENTAL." From the very day a revolutionary starts to take part in revolution, he must make up his mind to thoroughly remould his non-proletarian world outlook and gradually foster his proletarian world outlook. Only in this way

can he become a staunch proletarian fighter. A Communist can heroically dedicate his life to the communist cause at the crucial moment of life and death because through revolutionary practice he has conscientiously studied Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and continuously remoulded his world outlook. A renegade's betrayal of the revolution in a critical moment is simply a big exposure of his bourgeois world outlook.

Lenin has pointed out: "IT IS NOT DIFFICULT TO BE A REVOLUTIONARY WHEN REVOLUTION HAS ALREADY BROKEN OUT AND IS AT ITS HEIGHT, WHEN EVERYBODY IS JOINING THE REVOLUTION JUST BECAUSE THEY ARE CARRIED AWAY, BECAUSE IT IS THE FASHION, AND SOMETIMES EVEN OUT OF CAREERIST MOTIVES. AFTER ITS VICTORY, THE PROLETARIAT HAS TO MAKE MOST STRENUOUS EFFORTS, TO SUFFER THE PAINS OF MARTYRDOM, ONE MIGHT SAY, TO 'LIBERATE' ITSELF FROM SUCH PSEUDO REVOLUTIONARIES."

Never having been revolutionaries, Liu Shao-chi and his crew are conspirators, careerists and counter-revolutionary double-dealers who pretended to support the revolution and make revolution and at its high tide wormed their way into the revolutionary ranks. Their criminal history and activities precisely are the ugly demonstrations of their reactionary class nature.

While studying in middle school, Liu Shao-chi told his landlord relatives: "Support me to study a little longer and you will be rewarded later. I will make lots of money and pay you back." In a poem to one of his sworn brothers, in 1921, he said: "When in my life will I be wealthy and hold high position? Why not enjoy myself right now!" He was preoccupied with nothing but such exploiting-class decadence as these. After they had sneaked into the revolutionary ranks, these renegades persisted in their reactionary stand, harboured wild ambitions and sought high official positions. Their thoughts were of "becoming the No. 1 or No. 2 man"; they advocated "losing a little to gain much," taking up things that were "worth-while" and never going into anything that "does not pay." They did what was in their own interests, no matter how despicable. This is their philosophy of life.

Liu Shao-chi and his like also trumpeted the "philosophy of survival" and spread such fallacies as "the first thing is self-preservation." Thus everything is done to preserve one's life and preserving life is everything. As long as they can preserve their vile lives they will sell their souls and the revolution. Their betrayal has its ideological, social and historical roots and has nothing to do with an accidental "moment of erroneous thinking."

Liu Shao-chi and political swindlers like him also babbled: "When someone couldn't withstand torture after being arrested, admitted who he was and even recanted in the newspapers, it is still a good thing as long as he assumed full responsibility and never revealed any other person to the enemy." What impudence! Is it justified to give away one's identity and surrendered to the enemy only because one has been tortured by the latter? A genuine Communist fighter will never succumb to the enemy even at the cost of his life.

Chairman Mao has taught us: "WE CHINESE COMMUNISTS, WHO BASE ALL OUR ACTIONS ON THE HIGHEST INTERESTS OF THE BROADEST MASSES OF THE CHINESE PEOPLE AND WHO ARE FULLY CONVINCED OF THE JUSTICE OF OUR CAUSE, NEVER BALK AT ANY PERSONAL SACRIFICE AND ARE READY AT ALL TIMES TO GIVE OUR LIVES FOR THE CAUSE." A Communist should fight for the cause of communism throughout his life and dedicate it to that cause. He can give up his life but should never abandon the great ideal of communism or surrender his revolutionary integrity. He should strive to serve the people until his dying day. If he sacrifices his life to protect the cause of the Party and revolution, he dies with glory. When one man falls, thousands of revolutionaries will stand up to continue the fight and in this sense he is still alive. Many revolutionary martyrs have made all kinds of sacrifices and even given their lives for the communist ideal. They preferred death to giving in to the enemy. Compared with this lofty and shining revolutionary heroism, that pathetic gang --- Liu Shao-chi and his kind --- fearing death and clinging to life are despicable and insignificant.

Proceeding from their reactionary landlord and capitalist class world outlook, Liu Shao-chi and his band did their utmost to deceive and spread their fallacious reasoning. While preaching their renegade philosophy, they tried to justify their own behaviour in betraying the revolution, corrupt Communists' revolutionary will, destroy Communists' revolutionary integrity, sabotage the proletarian revolution and subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat. But history is merciless. All renegades, traitors, careerists and conspirators cannot escape the punishment they deserve. Having rid itself of a handful of renegades, our Party has become purer and stronger than ever.

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QUOTATIONS FROM COMRADE CHARU MAZUMDAR, RESPECTED LEADER OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA (M-L) ON YOUTH AND STUDENTS

"In India, which has been under imperialist rule and subjected to imperialist exploitation and oppression for two hundred years, the students and educated youth represent the educated community. Imperialist exploitation has condemned the masses of our people to illiteracy and ignorance. Therefore it is essential that this educated community take part in the revolutionary movement. The youth and students are not only educated, they have also great enthusiasm and capacity to make sacrifices, and the ability to adjust themselves to every kind of circumstance. That is why it is they, who arming themselves with revolutionary politics, that is, Mao Tsetung Thought, can spread this Thought among the poor and landless peasants, and can help establish revolutionary base areas in the villages of India by integrating themselves with the masses of poor and landless peasants. They are educated; that is why they have to shoulder the major part of the responsibility of carrying Mao Tsetung Thought to the uneducated masses of our country."

"Hundreds and thousands of martyrs who fell in battle now call upon you, students and youth; to rise up and fight. The day has now come at last when we must settle their blood debts, and overthrow the imperialist and reactionary exploiting classes."

"The boys and girls in our country are brought up through the educational institutions in a way that they look down upon the poor masses of workers and peasants, respect everything concerning the imperialist powers, and become lackeys of these powers. Moreover, in a man's life, the age between eighteen and twentyfour is the period when he can work hardest and can be most vigorous, most courageous and most loyal to his ideas. But the students and youth of this age group in our country are forced to pursue anti-people courses of study and try to pass examinations. This is why Chairman Mao has said that the more you read the more foolish you become. It will give me the greatest pleasure if you plunge yourself into the revolutionary struggle here and now instead of wasting your energy in passing examinations. When the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution started in China the Chinese youth and students also gave up their schools and colleges and universities. The educational institutions began to function again after about two years in 1968, that is, when the Cultural Revolution was victorious."

"I would ask the students and youths never to allow their faith in certain things to weaken.

"Have faith in the revolutionary traditions of India. The history of our country is a history of heroic struggles.

"Have faith in the masses. The broad masses of our people have always struggled against exploitation and oppression.

"Have faith in yourselves. Remember you are part of the revolutionary people.

"Have faith in Mao Tsetung Thought. It is Mao Tsetung Thought that is today smashing the old world and building a new world.

"Have faith in the Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist). This is the only party that is applying Mao Tsetung Thought in our country and following the path crimson with the blood of thousands upon thousands of martyrs. This is why this Party can never take the wrong road.

"So we should have faith in the future."