renegades to establish this so-called ‘collective security,’ the Japanese bourgeois paper Asahi Shimbun remarked that the Soviet revisionists “are seized with ill-disguised anxiety and uneasiness” in their efforts “to intensify their diplomacy of containing China.”

What is this “system of collective security in Asia” so vigorously peddled by the new tsars of the Kremlin? In their mad haste to oppose China and the revolutionary struggles of the Asian people they have picked this up from the garbage heap of the notorious U.S. war-monger John Foster Dulles, who clamoured that “the cornerstone of security for the free nations must be a collective system of defence.” The Soviet revisionist renegade clique’s “system of collective security” is a tool for opposing frenziedly the great socialist China and the revolutionary movements of the Asian people, for controlling the Asian countries and for pushing further its social-imperialist policy of aggression and expansion in Asia. This “system” is, above all, an anti-China military alliance which the Soviet revisionist renegades are trying to rig up in collusion with U.S. imperialism, a new and more elaborate attempt to encircle China, to intimidate and subvert her, and finally to launch aggression against her.

The Indian reactionaries led by Indira Gandhi are playing the role of an energetic pedlar of their imperialist masters’ wares. The Soviet revisionist renegades greatly rely on Indira Gandhi and Co. to push through their anti-China plot of “collective security.” Indeed, the Soviet revisionist renegades have long been carefully fostering the Indian reactionaries with all-round support not merely to carry on social-imperialist exploitation of India but also to use the Indian soil, India’s manpower and resources for their anti-China, anti-people, counter-revolutionary objectives. It is for this reason that they have helped the Indian reactionaries in arms expansion and war preparations.

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Indian People Embark On Revolutionary Road Of Armed Struggle

The Indian communist revolutionaries are vigorously studying and applying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought in the light of the concrete questions of the Indian revolution and beginning to lead the revolutionary people of India on to the revolutionary road of armed struggle. They are scoring remarkable achievements.

“Political Power Grows Out of the Barrel of a Gun”

India is a big country with a population of 500 million. Many years of brutal rule by imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism have thrown the Indian people into the depth of misery. Plagued by hunger and poverty, the Indian people are among the most poverty-stricken people in the world. To fight for their own emancipation, the Indian people have developed various kinds of revolutionary struggles. To stamp out the revolutionary flames of the Indian people, the reactionary Indian ruling class has long propagated the “doctrine of non-violence”. Catering to the needs of the reactionary ruling class, the Indian revisionists are trying hard to spread illusions of “peaceful transition” in a vain attempt to lure the Indian people on to the “parliamentary road”. The crimes of the Indian revisionists in shamelessly betraying the Indian revolution have won praise and support from the notorious Khrushchov and the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi.

In the sixties of the 20th century, Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought launched a powerful struggle
Indian Communist Revolutionaries - Striving to Solve Questions in Revolutionary Practice

Recently, a peasant revolutionary armed force appeared in the jungles of Lakhimpur, Uttar Pradesh, striking repeated blows at the reactionary police force. In Kerala State, the revolutionary peasants have also waged armed struggle.

Indian People on Road of Armed Struggle

The Indian communist revolutionaries and Indian revolutionary people while firmly embarking on the revolutionary road of armed struggle are constantly summing up the experience and lessons in the revolutionary practice in the past two years and using Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought to solve a series of questions arising from the revolutionary practice.

After summing up the experience and lessons gained in the Naxalbari struggle, the Indian communist revolutionaries pointed explicitly to the importance of building a party armed with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. In a report summing up the experience of the Naxalbari struggle published not long ago, they pointed out that one of the causes of the temporary setbacks in the Naxalbari struggle is: "the absence of a party which is armed with the theory of Marxism-Leninism and its highest development in the present era, Mao Tsetung Thought, which is closely linked with the masses, which does not fear self-criticism and which has mastered the Marxist-Leninist style of work."

The Indian communist revolutionaries in the Naxalbari struggle have set forth the question of the important significance of establishing revolutionary political power. They pointed out that the Naxalbari peasants' struggle is a struggle not only for land but for political power. The heroic Naxalbari peasants set up Revolutionary Committees and established the peasants' political power...
in various places. They declared the bourgeois law and law courts in the villages null and void. The decisions of the Revolutionary Committees were proclaimed to be the law. The Indian communist revolutionaries, in summing up the experience of this struggle, pointed out that only by arming the peasants, organising guerrilla units and a regular armed force, and setting up liberated areas, can the political power of the comprador-bureaucrat bourgeoisie and the landlords be overthrown and new political power established in India. On the question of seizing political power through armed force, the Indian communist revolutionaries resolutely exposed the Indian revisionists for their revisionist line of limiting the peasants' struggle against feudalism to the distribution of land and of opposing the seizure of power by the peasants through armed force.

To have confidence in and rely on the masses and fully arouse them is another important question raised by the peasants in Naxalbari and other areas in the course of the revolutionary struggle. In Naxalbari and other areas, the Indian communist revolutionaries organised some 90 per cent of the rural population into the Peasant Committees. They warmly praised the creative power of the Naxalbari peasant masses and their important role in the democratic revolution. They also stressed the necessity to protect the initiative of the masses. Many fighters taking part in the Naxalbari struggle have studied Chairman Mao's works, and have reached a better understanding of the mass line. One revolutionary said: "Chairman Mao has taught us that we should cherish boundless warm-heartedness towards all comrades and the people. While we were working in the villages in the past, my feeling towards the peasants had been superficial. I wrongly took it for granted that the peasants should welcome me and be grateful as I was there to work for them. Comparing my thinking with Chairman Mao's thesis on 'serving the people whole-heartedly', I have discovered that I am individualistic in my thought. My world outlook is now undergoing a change."

Another fighter who had taken part in the Naxalbari struggle said: In the revolutionary struggle, self-reliance is a most fundamental question. To persist in self-reliance one should have confidence in and rely on the masses of people politically and economically.

The Indian communist revolutionaries attached much importance to rural investigation and class analysis. An article published in the weekly Deshabrati quoted a teaching of Chairman Mao from his brilliant article Analysis of the Classes In Chinese Society. Chairman Mao said: "The basic reason why all previous revolutionary struggles in China achieved so little was their failure to unite with real friends in order to attack real enemies." The Indian communist revolutionaries pointed out in their article that to ensure success for the revolution it is imperative for the Indian revolutionaries to make a general analysis of the economic status of the various classes in Indian society and of their respective attitudes towards the revolution. The Indian communist revolutionaries have conducted investigation and class analysis in some villages so as to obtain a clear picture of the class fronts in the countryside and settle the basic question of who are to be relied upon, who are to be united with and who are to be the targets of attack.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has taught us: "History tells us that correct political and military lines do not emerge and develop spontaneously and tranquilly, but only in the course of struggle."

The broad masses of revolutionary people of India are applying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought to solve the strategy and tactics of the revolution, and other questions, and to constantly expose and repudiate the
CRISES-RIDDEN U.S. IMPERIALISM

Will Not Last Long

U.S. imperialism can find no solution to its daily growing difficulties at home and abroad, nor can it extricate itself from rapidly developing political, economic, military and cultural crises. This is the awful mess new U.S. imperialist chieftain Richard Nixon has inherited from his predecessor, Lyndon Johnson. In these circumstances, Nixon has had to admit in dismay that "there are a number of problems which this administration confronts; each requires urgent attention" and "it is very difficult to single one out and put it above the other."

Finding themselves in an impasse and on their last legs, the U.S. monopoly capitalist groups thrust the Republican Nixon into power to get U.S. imperialism out of its crises. But statements before and after taking office show that not only has he no panacea to offer, but he is in fact at a loss about what to do in the face of the grave crises. This brought on the Western press wailing that "the Nixon Administration is already in a state of crisis before it begins work."

Nooses Around U.S. Imperialism's Neck

Since World War II, U.S. imperialism has replaced the German, Italian and Japanese fascists as the world's biggest aggressor, oppressor and exploiter. It has formed all kinds of military blocs all over the world, dispatched more than one million troops to be stationed on foreign soil, and set up more than 200 huge military bases abroad to carry out wars of aggression and suppress the revolutions of the people of many countries. It spends over 80,000 million dollars a year on frenzied arms expansion and war preparations. U.S. imperialism dreams of building a huge American empire by these means. But, as our great leader Chairman Mao pointed out, "U.S. imperialism has over-reached itself. Wherever it commits aggression, it puts a new noose around its neck. It is besieged ring upon ring by the people of the whole world." By frantically persisting in its perverse actions, U.S. imperialism is fast becoming the opposite of what it wishes subjectively.

Bankrupt "Global Strategy"

The raging flames of the people's armed struggles in Asia, Africa and Latin America, the waves of the national-liberation movement in these regions and the storms of people's movement in Western Europe and North America have completely upset the counter-revolutionary "global strategy" of U.S. imperialism. The Vietnamese people have persisted in people's war and have severely battered more than one million U.S., puppet and vassal troops and thrown them into an awkward predicament. The valiantly fighting Laotian people have dealt hammer blows at U.S. imperialism and its lackeys in Laos and have won one victory after another in their struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. The people's revolutionary absurdities and lies spread by the Indian reactionaries and Indian revisionists, thus pushing the revolution ahead uneasingly.

1969 is the year of paramount importance for the revolutionary people of the world over. In this year, the communist revolutionaries and revolutionary people of India will surely strengthen their unity, frustrate the tricks and intrigues of the U.S. imperialists, Soviet revisionists, Indian reactionaries and Indian revisionists, march forward in bigger strides on the glorious road of armed struggle, and achieve more and bigger victories.

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