All reactionaries are paper tigers. In appearance, the reactionaries are terrifying, but in reality they are not so powerful. From a long-term point of view, it is not the reactionaries but the people who are really powerful.

MAO TSE-TUNG

Historic Turning Point in the Indian Revolution

NINETEEN sixty-seven marks a turning point in the history of the Indian revolution. Under the guidance of the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung, the Indian people have finally embarked on the only correct road for the Indian revolution—the victorious road along which Chairman Mao led the Chinese people to seize political power by armed force. The revolutionary line upheld by the revolutionaries in the Indian Communist Party has been winning one victory after another, while the line of "peaceful transition" pursued by the Indian revisionists is steadily going on the rocks. The revolutionary situation in India is better than ever.

January 12, 1968

A big Asian country with a population of 500 million, India occupies an extremely important strategic position in the world proletarian revolution. The great Lenin pointed out more than 40 years ago: "In the last analysis, the outcome of the struggle will be determined by the fact that Russia, India, China, etc., account for the overwhelming majority of the population of the globe." Now, the revolutionary people of India led by the revolutionaries in the Indian Communist Party are determined to take the road of the Chinese revolution, to oppose armed counter-revolution with armed revolution. This is not only a great turning point in the history of the Indian revolution, but is also of immense
... several hundred million peasants will rise like a mighty storm, like a hurricane, a force so swift and violent that no power, however great, will be able to hold it back. They will smash all the trammels that bind them and rush forward along the road to liberation. They will sweep all the imperialists, warlords, corrupt officials, local tyrants and evil gentry into their graves.

MAO TSE-TUNG

...
Jyoti Basu and such other Indian revisionists was further exposed and went up in smoke.

This “parliamentary road” is a mixture of the fallacy of “peaceful transition” advocated by old-line revisionists Bernstein and Kautsky and the “Doctrine of Non-Violence” advocated by Gandhi. The Soviet revisionist renegade clique and China’s Khrushchov have made great efforts to support and propagate this “parliamentary road,” the so-called “Indian road,” in an attempt to prevent the Indian people and other oppressed nations and peoples from taking the victorious road of the Chinese revolution.

Hiring themselves out to the Indian reactionaries, the Indian revisionists have promised never to use armed force to overthrow the reactionary Indian Government. Since these revisionists, the Indian reactionaries calculated, can be used both as tools for carrying out the reactionary policies of the Congress Party and as ornaments for dressing up Congress “democracy,” the Indian reactionaries allowed them to run in the February “general elections” of 1967. The revisionists were also given seats and official appointments in the so-called “non-Congress governments” in West Bengal and Kerala.

In taking the “parliamentary road,” the Indian revisionists have completely exposed themselves as shameful renegades, and accomplices of the Indian reactionaries into the bargain. They took part in the reactionary regime’s suppression of the people and its massacre of many revolutionary people. Their hands are stained with the blood of the Indian people.

The “parliamentary road” of the Indian revisionists has gone bankrupt once again in 1967’s “experiment.” This is a heavy blow not only to the Indian revisionists but also to the Soviet revisionist renegade clique and to China’s Khrushchov.

The inspiring events of the successive victories of the revolutionary line, and the increasing failure of the revisionist line in India in 1967 forecast a bright future for the development of the Indian revolution.

In regard to the tasks of the Indian revolution, the revolutionaries in the Indian C.P. put forward the following as the main ones at present: to spread among the people Mao Tse-tung’s thought, the acme of Marxism-Leninism in the present era; to carry further the struggle against the old and new types of revisionism; to make a specific analysis of India’s objective conditions in accordance with the brilliant thought of Mao Tse-tung, and formulate the programme and tactics for the Indian revolution on this basis; and to give impetus to the peasant revolutionary struggle and develop Naxalbari-type movements. The revolutionaries in the Indian C.P. and India’s revolutionary people now are striving for the realization of these tasks.

Under the brilliant light of Mao Tse-tung’s thought, the revolutionary people of India will surely score still greater victories in their future struggles! In spite of the fact that the Indian revolutionary struggle may be protracted and tortuous, the Indian people will gain the final victory in the revolution. That is certain. A new India with genuine independence and people’s democracy will certainly emerge in the East!

Important New Start in the Indonesian Revolution

The past year has witnessed an important new start in the Indonesian revolution — armed struggle waged by the Indonesian Communists and revolutionary people in the rural areas of several of the country’s major islands. The Indonesian guerrilla fighters have solemnly proclaimed to the world through their revolutionary gunfire that they are determined to take the road of the Chinese revolution charted by the great leader of the world’s people Chairman Mao Tse-tung, that is, to rely on the peasants, wage armed struggle, set up rural revolutionary base areas, overthrow the Suharto-Nasution fascist military regime and carry the revolution to victory. The upsurge of revolutionary armed struggle in Indonesia indicates that the prelude to a new great battle has begun in the Indonesian revolution. The good tidings have brought joy and encouragement to the entire Indonesian people living under white terror and have struck fear into the hearts of the reactionaries.

Chairman Mao has said: “Without armed struggle neither the proletariat, nor the people, nor the Communist Party would have any standing at all in China and it would be impossible for the revolution to triumph.” It is precisely so in Indonesia. This has been proved by the many lessons in the history of the Indonesian Communist Party, especially the serious setback suffered by the revolution in the October 1965 coup d’etat and the subsequent nationwide massacres carried out by the Suharto-Nasution fascist military group. The Indonesian Communists, who live under a murderous white terror, have explored anew the path of the Indonesian revolution under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung’s thought. They have summed up in time the lessons learnt by the Party in leading the Indonesian people in revolutionary struggle. They have criticized the Right opportunist errors committed by the Party leadership in the past. In August and September 1966, the Political Bureau of

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