labouring people into the abyss of suffering. No longer can the teeming millions of the Indian people tolerate the dark rule of the Congress Party. Through long and bitter experience, they have come to realize most profoundly that the so-called “democracy” trumpeted by the Western bourgeoisie and the “parliamentary road” advocated by the revisionists are nothing but trappings to deceive the people and safeguard the reactionary rule of the big landlord class and big bourgeoisie. They have come to understand more and more clearly that to put an end to exploitation and oppression they must grasp the gun and take the road of seizing political power by armed force and thoroughly smash the Congress Party’s reactionary rule. The flames of the peasant armed struggle kindled by the Indian Communist revolutionaries at Naxalbari more than two years ago are raging more and more furiously on the land of India. Today, under the leadership of the Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist), the flames of the people’s armed struggle have rapidly spread to vast areas in 8 Indian states. The vigorous development of the Indian people’s armed struggle has sounded the death knell for reactionary Congress rule. No matter how desperately the Indian reactionaries may struggle, they cannot save themselves from their inevitable doom.

—Peking Review, No. 9, February 27, 1970

Intensified Suppression By Reactionary Indian Government Can Only Increase People’s Resistance

The reactionary Indian Government has been vigorously expanding its police force to strengthen its sanguinary suppression of the mounting revolutionary armed struggle of Indian peasants and the armed struggle of the Mizo and Naga people for national liberation. The Indian peasants’ revolutionary armed struggle has spread to many areas in nine states of India. The Naga and Mizo people have been persevering in armed struggle for national liberation in some mountainous regions in Assam, Nagaland, Manipur and Tripura in east India. It is shaking ever more violently the tottering rule of the reactionary Indian Government. Finding that the police of various states have failed to cope with the daily-growing armed struggle, the reactionary Indian Government in its decline is mobilizing more and more Central Police to carry out the suppression.

The Hindustan Times reported on March 6 that the reactionary Indian Government “has asked the states to make full use of the Arms Act and the Penal Code” to quell the peasants’ armed struggle and that all State governments “have also been told to draw upon Central Reserve Police and Border Security Force without hesitation to suppress Naxalite activity”. In West Bengal the state government controlled by the Indian revisionists have set up 421 armed police camps in areas where the peasants’ armed struggle is active. In the Gopiballavpur area of Midnapur district of West Bengal, Jyoti Basu, the police minister of the state and a revisionist, replaced the armed
police forces which failed to carry out their mission by
1,100 Eastern Frontier Rifles troops and rabidly ordered
the latter to “shoot to kill” the peasants and revolution-
aries. In Srikakulam district, Andhra Pradesh, the reac-
tionary state government classified the areas where the
peasants’ armed struggle is developing vigorously as “dis-
turbed areas” and dispatched large numbers of armed
police and four battalions of the Central Reserve Police to
suppress the armed struggle. The reactionary Indian
Government also sent large numbers of the “Border
Security Force” to Nagaland, Manipur and Tripura to
suppress the armed struggle of the Naga and Mizo people.

To step up the suppression of the Indian people’s armed
struggle, the reactionary Indian Government has enormous-
ly increased the expenditure on the central police and
expanded the police forces. According to an Indian
paper, in fiscal 1969-1970, the reactionary Indian Govern-
ment increased the expenditure on the Central Police by
100 million rupees to raise additional battalions of the
Central Reserve Police, expand “Border Security Force”;
set up new police offices, purchase more arms, ammunition
and equipment and move police forces on a large scale to
suppress the people. In fiscal 1970-1971, the expenditure
on the Central Police of the reactionary Indian Government
will rise sharply to over 690 million rupees, nearly 20 per-
cent more than that of the previous fiscal year.

But, the reactionary government’s sanguinary suppres-
sive measures have failed to frighten the awakening Indian
people. On the contrary they have roused the Indian
people to fiercer resistance. It was reported that in areas
of armed struggle the Indian people waged heroic struggle
against the reactionary armed police dispatched there to
suppress them. They reconnoitred for the guerrillas, pro-
tected the guerrillas who were moving away and refused to
give the slightest information to the enemy. They hid
grains and refused to give drinking water to the police,
placing the enemy in an awkward predicament. Indian bour-
geois papers admitted that the reactionary Indian Gover-
ment’s suppressive measures “have not proved effective”
and “even after the police had moved into these areas in
some force.....very few villagers are said to have shown
any willingness to help the police with information regard-
ing the Naxalites”. So, “the police have failed to catch
the right leaders or to break the organization”. Despite
the intensified suppression by the reactionary government,
the Indian peasants’ armed struggle is spreading to new
areas. In east India, the Naga and Mizo people’s armed
forces have repeatedly attacked the reactionary armed
troop and police, dealing heavy blows to the reactionary
government. In making all-out efforts to enforce its
suppressive measures, the reactionary government is
“lifting a rock only to drop it on its own feet”, and will
only promote the Indian people to carry out the revolution
more violently and on a broader scale.

( Hsinhua dispatch, March 15, 1970 )