space to manoeuvre in and are quite capable of growing and expanding from small to big in the course of struggle.

The Chinese revolution from the very beginning was tested in battle by repeated "encirclement and suppression" and "counter-encirclement and suppression" campaigns. It was only through a protracted struggle that a powerful people's army and vast rural base areas were established and final victory was won. The Indian revolution will naturally be the same. The peasant's revolutionary struggle in Naxalbari will be long and arduous. It still has to carry out intense struggles to smash one enemy "encirclement and suppression" campaign after another. It will meet with all kinds of difficulties and setbacks. However, so long as the revolutionary peasant armed forces in Naxalbari persevere in following the road of China's revolution and hold high the red banner of armed struggle, they will certainly push the Indian revolution towards victory step by step.

(August 7.)

**Historical Lessons of Telengana Uprising**

by "RENMIN RIBAO" COMMENTATOR

The torch of armed revolution once lit by the peasants of Telengana and later quenched by the revisionists in the Indian Communist Party has been rekindled today by the peasants of Naxalbari in Darjeeling under the leadership of the revolutionaries in the Indian C.P. That red torch lights the road to victory for the Indian revolution; it points the way the Indian revolution has to take.

No sooner had the storm of revolution arisen among the Naxalbari peasants than the renegade S.A. Dange group, E.M.S. Namboodiripad and other revisionists shamelessly rushed forward to attack and vilify the revolutionary peasants' great undertaking. The revolutionaries in the Indian Communist Party, on the other hand, are leading the peasants resolutely to take the road of armed struggle. This is the continuation of the protracted struggle between the two lines in the Indian Communist Party.

Since the end of World War II, there has been a constant, sharp and complicated struggle in the Indian Communist Party between these two diametrically opposed lines. On the one side is the revolutionary line of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, followed by the revolutionaries in the Party, that is, the line of following the road along which the Chinese revolution advanced to victory, the road of boldly arousing the peasants to revolution, building a people's army, establishing rural revolutionary base areas, waging a protracted armed struggle, encircling the cities from the countryside and eventually winning nationwide victory. The other is the revisionist line pursued by Dange, Namboodiripad and their like. They preach the theory of India being an "exception" and maintain that the parliamentary road of "peaceful transition" should be followed. They oppose violent revolution and want the revolutionary people who have taken up arms to lay them down and abandon their struggle. This is an out-and-out capitulationist line, a counter-revolutionary line.

The history of the Indian revolution proves that wherever the revolutionary line of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, is dominant, a lively revolutionary situation will emerge. On the other hand, wherever a revisionist line gains the upper hand, the revolutionary people will be betrayed and the revolutionary cause will suffer a setback.

The peasants' armed struggle in Telengana from 1946 to 1951 was the result of the triumph of the revolutionary line of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought. At that time, the revolutionaries in the Indian Communist Party, closely relying on the peasants, succeeded in establishing a base area for armed struggle in Telengana. Peasant armed struggles also broke out in Kerala, West Bengal and many other states. However, this excellent situation for the Indian revolution was undermined and finally put an end to by the revisionist line enforced by Dange and his followers. By spinelessly calling for "a negotiated settlement of the Telengana issue," they forced the revolutionary peasants to lay down their arms, and so strangled this vigorous revolutionary movement.

The failure of China's great revolution in 1923-27 resulted from betrayal by opportunism and revisionism represented by Chen Tu-hsiu. Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out that as a result of Chen Tu-hsiu's opportunist capitulationist line "in 1927, within the space of a few months, the people lost all the rights they had won." In similar fashion, India's Chen Tu-hsius pursued a policy of capitulation and betrayal at this critical juncture in the Indian people's revolution, and in a short space of time threw to the four winds the gains won by the Indian people in their revolutionary struggle. This is a painful historical lesson for the Indian people.

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The "special" road, that is, the parliamentary road, advocated by the Dange renegade clique and the other revisionists in the Indian Communist Party is treachery, pure and simple, to deceive the people. To put it bluntly, they don the cloak of a "Communist" while prostrating themselves before the landlord and bureaucrat-capitalist classes to beg for some official posts so that they can check and stamp out the people's revolution and loyally safeguard the reactionary rule of imperialism and its lackeys in India.

The struggle of the revolutionaries in the Indian Communist Party against the revisionist line concerns the success of the Indian revolution and the destiny and future of the 500 million Indian people. The Indian revolution will march to victory step by step if it takes the road of the Chinese revolution, the road of Mao Tse-tung. If the revisionist line is followed, not only will the Indian working people be unable to achieve liberation, but their country will be further reduced to the position of a dependency of U.S. imperialism and Soviet modern revisionism.

Our great leader Chairman Mao Tse-tung teaches us: "Either the East wind prevails over the West wind or the West wind prevails over the East wind; there is no room for compromise in the struggle between the two lines."

The revolutionaries in the Indian Communist Party and the revolutionary people of India should draw on the profound historical lesson of Telengana, draw a clear-cut line of demarcation between themselves and the revisionist line politically, ideologically and organizationally and wage a resolute struggle against modern revisionism centred on the Soviet revisionist ruling clique. The revolutionaries in the Indian Communist Party will surely enhance their strength in the struggle and build a genuinely revolutionary Party of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought. Only in this way can they steadfastly carry on the correct revolutionary line, lead the Indian people to defeat the imperialists and their lackeys and win final victory for the Indian people's revolution!

(August 3.)

Armed Struggle in Telengana

An intense struggle between the two lines has been going on for a long time inside the Indian Communist Party. The struggle has centred on the question of which road the Indian revolution ought to take. This is a key issue upon which the success or failure of the Indian revolution hinges.

Revolutionaries in the Indian Communist Party resolutely advocate the seizure of power by armed struggle, and make it clear that they will take the road of the Chinese people who have won victory in their revolution under the guidance of the great leader Chairman Mao Tse-tung. Some revisionist chieftains, however, have feverishly pushed ahead with the revisionist parliamentary road, thus doing tremendous harm to the Indian revolution.

Guided by the light of Mao Tse-tung's thought, armed struggle flared and spread in Telengana in 1946-51. Telengana is in the northern part of Andhra State, southeast India, which was at that time part of eastern Hyderabad. It has an area of 44,000 square miles and a population of over 10 million. Its peasants have long been ruthlessly exploited by the British imperialists and feudal forces. Half the land is owned by the princes and most of the rest by the big landlords. More than 50 per cent of the peasants are landless. Under tyrannical rule, the masses live like beasts of burden.

The Telengana people have a glorious tradition of struggle. In the 1930s and early 40s, mass struggles broke out against feudal exploitation, and the influence of the Indian Communist Party grew steadily among the peasants. In 1946 a mass organization, Andhra Mahasabha, led by the Indian Communist Party, had a membership of more than 100,000.

The armed struggle first broke out in Shayapur, Nalgonda District, in June, 1946. It was touched off by the murder of an Andhra Mahasabha official by a landlord. The angered peasants, led by the Indian Communist Party, rose and seized land and weapons from the landlords. The storm of revolution spread rapidly and village people's committees and people's volunteers were established throughout the area. They resisted the 30,000 troops mustered by the Nizam, ruler of Hyderabad.

By the end of 1947, the uprising had spread to 300 villages. Armed struggle continued to surge still higher under the guidance of Mao Tse-tung's thought. Local organizations of the Indian Communist Party fought steadfastly along the road taken by the Chinese revolution. By September 1948, the whole of Telengana was aflame, and a red political power was set up embracing some 3,000 villages and a population of nearly 3 million. The guerrilla force increased to 2,000