

NOTES

THE HISTORIC PARTY CONGRESS

"We must have faith in the masses and we must have faith in the Party. These are two cardinal principles. If we doubt these principles, we shall accomplish nothing".

May will long be remembered as the month when a great event, an event that would shape the course of the Indian revolution and the history of this fair land of ours, took place. It was the historic Congress of the Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) that was held quite successfully in May this year under the banner of Mao Tsetung Thought. Like the founding of the Party one year ago this Congress was an event of major importance. It was held at a time when the march of Nixon's neo-Hitlerite hordes into Cambodia and the formation of the revolutionary united front of the three Indo-Chinese peoples supported and led by Socialist China marked the beginning of the end of imperialism and social-imperialism.

It was held at a time when the armed guerrilla struggle of the peasantry had spread to twelve States of India and when our heroic comrades were shedding their blood not only in Andhra but also in other parts of the country like Punjab, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu to lead the Indian revolution to victory. So, it was necessary to hold the Congress in the midst of the strictest secrecy, because the enemy, bewildered, panicky and isolated from the people, is resorting to the most brutal methods to stop the onward march of the revolution. Yet, despite all attempts and encirclements, arrests, shootings etc., comrades heroically leading armed peasant struggles in different parts of the country, comrades from Assam to Kerala, were among the delegates who participated in the Congress. The Congress, as Comrade Charu Mazumdar said, represented

the cream of the revolutionary forces of India. The very success of the Congress was one more proof of the correctness of Chairman Mao's teaching : "All reactionaries are paper tigers."

The Party had to brave tremendous risks in order to hold the Congress. It would mean a great set-back if anything went wrong. But the risks were worth-taking. At this hour of history when, as Chairman Mao said, "**revolution is the main trend in the world today,**" the Party Congress was charged with a heavy responsibility—the responsibility of integrating Mao Tsetung Thought with the concrete practice of the Indian revolution and unifying the revolutionary ranks on this basis so that a new high tide in the revolution would sweep the country after the Congress. Led by Central Organizing Committee and Comrade Charu Mazumdar the Congress solved many problems facing the Indian revolution today and provided invaluable guidance to the Party cadres throughout India. Speaking from his experience Comrade Charu Mazumdar said that there already existed among the revolutionary ranks maximum unity, the basis of which is Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. It was a task of the Congress to consolidate, develop and strengthen this unity. The Party Congress indeed represented the steel-like unity of the Party members and sympathizers all over India in respect of the Party Programme and all political, ideological and organizational issues. And the Party Congress was united in the resolve to fight harder and better to bring the day of India's liberation nearer. Thus, politically, ideologically and organizationally, the Congress truly became the Congress of unity and is sure to be known in history as the Congress that marked the beginning of the victory of the Indian revolution. This Congress will also be remembered as the first Congress that marked the victory of the genuine communists over the reformist and revisionist lackeys of imperialism, social-imperialism and domestic reaction, the victory of Mao Tsetung Thought over reformism and revisionism.

From this Congress went out the call to the Party ranks to deve'op guerrilla war in every village in every part of India by carrying on the battle of annihilation of the class enemy. As our beloved leader Comrade Charu Mazumdar emphasized over and over again, the battle of annihilation of the class enemy is both the higher form of class struggle and the beginning of guerrilla war. With their experience enriched by the revolutionary practice of the last one year and more, comrades reiterated with all emphasis Vice-Chairman Lin Piao's correct thesis : "Guerrilla war is the only way to mobilize and apply the whole strength of the people against the enemy". The correctness of this thesis is being demonstrated everyday not only in the course of revolutionary peasant struggles in the rural areas but also through the struggles of workers, students and youths in cities like Calcutta. Guerrilla struggle is rousing and mobilizing the people both in villages and in cities.

It is creating innumerable points of armed struggle in various parts of India. It is also creating new men—men worthy of the Mao Tse-tung era, men free from the taint of selfishness, men who have conquered the fear of death. Out of these men will soon arise the invincible Liberation Army of the Indian people in different States ; red political power will replace the power of the landlords, comprador-bureaucrat capitalists and their imperialist and social-imperialist masters not only in small areas but in vast, extensive territories and ultimately in the whole of India. The four mountains that weigh heavily on the back of our long-suffering people are crumbling. But as Chairman Mao has taught us, "**Everything reactionary is the same ; if you don't hit it, it won't fall. This is also like sweeping the floor ; as a rule, where the broom does not reach, the dust will not vanish of itself.**" Guided by Mao Tse-tung Thought and armed with the decisions of the Congress the entire Party under the leadership of Comrade Charu Mazumdar will strike fiercer blows at the enemies : Party cadres will rely fully on landless

and poor peasants and start the battle of annihilation of the class enemy all over rural India. There was an upsurge of armed peasant struggle after the formation of the Party last year: a new high tide in the revolutionary armed struggle of the peasantry, far more powerful than anything before, is sure to sweep the country after the Party Congress. The cities and towns, the citadels of the reactionaries, will be pounded ceaselessly by the revolutionary struggles waged by workers, students and youths. If the Indian reactionaries, urged by their U. S. imperialist and Soviet social-imperialist masters, dare to launch a war of aggression against Socialist China or dare to attack Pakistan in order to divert the people from the path of revolution, their end will be even sooner. Under the leadership of the CPI (M-L), under the leadership of its Central Committee headed by Comrade Charu Mazumdar, the Indian people will join the world-wide revolutionary united front that is arising under the leadership of the Communist Party of China and Chairman Mao, and liberate the world by liberating themselves. As Chairman Mao said :

**“Away with all pests !
Our force is irresistible.”**