

## Communist Party of India (M-L) Leads Indian People Onward Along Victorious Path of Seizing Power By Armed Force

THE Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) has over the past year led the broad masses of the revolutionary Indian people to victories in marching forward vigorously along the path of encircling the cities from the countryside and seizing political power by armed force.

### "Spreading the Flames of Armed Struggle Throughout India"

Since its founding last April, the Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) has been firmly leading the broad masses of the Party members, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals to go deep into the rural areas, where class contradictions are most acute, with the indomitable revolutionary spirit—"to live for the people, to die for the people"—to disseminate among the broad masses of peasants Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and to propagate the great truth that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun". Applying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, they made typical investigations and class analysis of the economic conditions and political attitudes of the various classes in the rural areas, formulated the class line in rural work of "relying on the poor and landless peasants, uniting with the middle peasants, neutralizing the rich peasants and attacking the landlords", and raised the task of unfolding agrarian

revolution in the rural areas, crushing the feudal power and establishing political power of the peasants and revolutionary base areas.

After the peasants were aroused, the Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) first of all helped them to set up their own armed organizations—guerrilla units and peasant self-defence forces to launch fierce attacks on the feudal forces in the countryside. They punished the despotic landlords and usurers guilty of many bloody crimes, seized guns, grain and land from the landlords and ambushed the reactionary police and the armed forces of the landlords. The peasant guerrilla units overthrew step by step the power of the feudal landlord class in the countryside and established preliminary political power of the peasants in some areas. In Midnapur District, West Bengal State, where the armed struggle is active, the peasant guerrillas executed more than 20 despotic landlords in four months from September to December last year. In Srikakulam District, the red revolutionary region in Andhra Pradesh, the peasant guerrillas frequently and successfully attacked despotic landlords and reactionary armed forces, and from January to October last year, they executed more than 20 despotic landlords and ambushed the reactionary police on 50 occasions. Last June, the guerrillas in an area in Srikakulam District assaulted and routed a unit of the reactionary police composed of 150 men.

Now, the flames of the peasant armed struggle have been raging in West Bengal, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Himachal, Orissa, Assam, Tripura States and particularly in Andhra Pradesh.

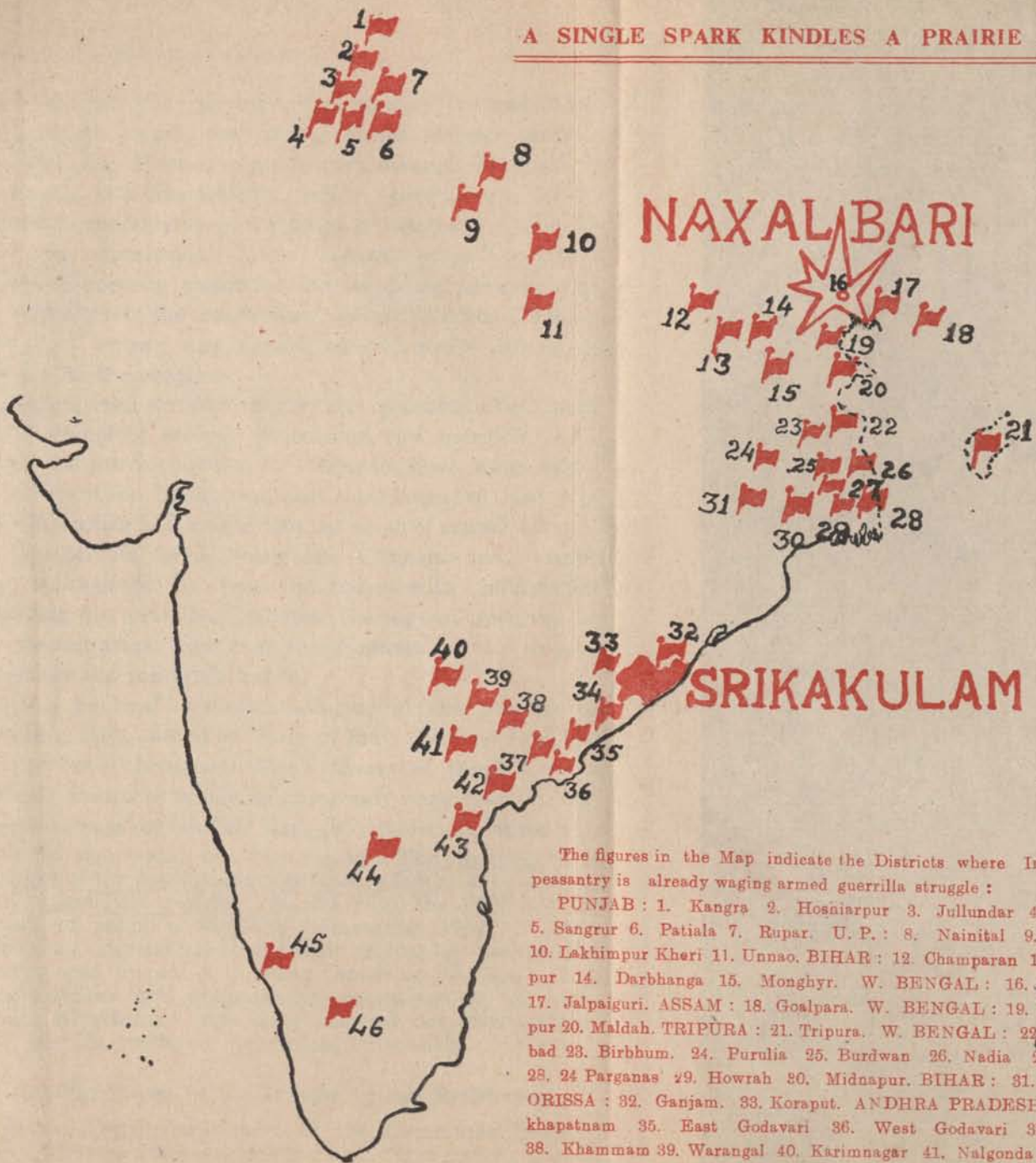
Charu Mazumdar, leader of the Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) pointed out that the practice of struggle in 1969 proved: "rely on the poor and landless peasants; educate them in Mao Tsetung Thought; adhere firmly to the path of armed struggle; build guerrilla forces and march forward along the path of liquidating the class

enemies; only thus can the high tide of struggle advance irresistibly. Now, the revolutionary Indian people, in response to the call of the Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) of "carrying the agrarian revolution in the countryside through to victory, spreading the flames of armed struggle throughout India", are summing up their experience and marching forward victoriously.

### The Masses Are A True Bastion of Iron

In order to fulfil the glorious task of "spreading the flames of armed struggle throughout India", the Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) especially stressed that during their guerrilla activities, the peasant guerrilla units must persistently carry out political propaganda work among the peasants and rely on the local Party organizations and peasant masses. This is because the masses are the "ocean" while the guerrilla units are moving about in this "ocean" like "fish"; and in the plains the masses are the "jungles" and "ravines" for the guerrilla units. So long as the peasant guerrilla units closely rely on the masses and fully mobilize and organize them, they certainly can develop extensive guerrilla warfare and achieve victories in the mountain areas as well as on the plains. Abiding by these teachings of the Party, the peasant guerrilla units, whenever they arrive at a village, always propagate among the local peasants the Party's policies on revolutionary armed struggle, put to death in accordance with the will of the poor peasants those despotic landlords most hated by the people, and call on the peasants to confiscate the property of the feudal exploiting class, completely crushing the arrogance of the feudal landlord class. During the days of hard fighting, the guerrilla units and the peasant masses established and developed such a relation as between fish and water; this gave the peasant armed forces powerful vitality and fighting strength and made them invincible. In India today, the peasant

A SINGLE SPARK KINDLES A PRAIRIE FIRE



The figures in the Map indicate the Districts where India's brave peasantry is already waging armed guerrilla struggle :

PUNJAB : 1. Kangra 2. Hoshiarpur 3. Jullundar 4. Bhatinda 5. Sangrur 6. Patiala 7. Rupar. U. P. : 8. Nainital 9. Goradabad 10. Lakhimpur Kheri 11. Unnao. BIHAR : 12. Champaran 13. Muzaffarpur 14. Darbhanga 15. Monghyr. W. BENGAL : 16. Darjeeling 17. Jalpaiguri. ASSAM : 18. Goalpara. W. BENGAL : 19. West Dinajpur 20. Maldah. TRIPURA : 21. Tripura. W. BENGAL : 22. Murshidabad 23. Birbhum. 24. Purulia 25. Burdwan 26. Nadia 27. Hooghly 28. 24 Parganas 29. Howrah 30. Midnapur. BIHAR : 31. Singbhum. ORISSA : 32. Ganjam. 33. Koraput. ANDHRA PRADESH : 34. Visakhapatnam 35. East Godavari 36. West Godavari 37. Krishna 38. Khammam 39. Warangal 40. Karimnagar 41. Nalgonda 42. Guntur 43. Nellore 44. Anantapur KERALA : 45. Cannanore. TAMILNADU : 46. Coimbatore. ANDHRA PRADESH : 47. Srikakulam—India's first red base of armed struggle.

guerrilla units "are moving about among the masses like fish in water" in all areas where armed struggle prevails. In Srikakulam District where armed struggle is vigorously developing, the reactionary Indian government has repeatedly dispatched large numbers of reactionary police to carry out suppression. Many peasants refused to betray their revolutionary comrades despite brutal police torture. They firmly told the reactionary police: We won't tell you even if we know; why should we tell you? We are all fighting for the people!

During their armed struggle, the peasants often maintained complete secrecy concerning the guerrilla movements and provided cover for them to move away safely. The press of the Indian capitalist class lamented that even after the police had moved into the areas of armed struggle in considerable force, "very few villagers...have shown any willingness to help the police with information regarding the Naxalites," whereas the support received by the peasant armed force from the peasants is "the biggest hindrance the police are facing."

In a political resolution adopted at the time of its founding, the Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) pointed out: "Chairman Mao's theory of people's war is the only means by which an apparently weak revolutionary force can wage successful struggle against an apparently powerful enemy and can win victory. The basic tactic of struggle of the revolutionary peasantry led by the working class is guerrilla warfare." In line with the strategy and tactics of people's war, the Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) has been closely relying on the peasant masses and formed a real iron bastion with them. The "encirclement and suppression" operations of the reactionary government have been smashed one after another, and guerrilla warfare is developing irresistibly.

#### **Growing Strong In The Struggle Against Revisionism**

Charu Mazumdar, leader of the Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist), pointed out: "Our Party's growth

and development depend on how firmly we fight revisionism both inside and outside the Party. And not only that. The growth and development of the peasants' armed struggle also depend on this fight against revisionism." Both the old and new Indian revisionists are all opposed to this fundamental question of seizure of political power by armed force. With the support of the Indian reactionaries and in collusion with some reactionary parties, they rigged-up so-called "united front governments"—sinister examples of "peaceful transition"—in Kerala State and West Bengal State, and vigorously carried out an "agrarian reform" hoax in an attempt to lead astray the peasants' revolutionary struggle against imperialism and feudalism, and to betray the Indian people's cause of revolution. However, under the fierce pounding of the storm of the peasants' armed struggle led by the Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist), all the conspiracies of the Indian revisionists have come to an ignominious failure. The "united front governments" in Kerala and West Bengal States they had painstakingly managed have collapsed one after the other. This is an important victory of the revolutionary line of the Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) of seizing political power by armed force and a victory of the struggle against revisionism.

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The great leader Chairman Mao pointed out 20 years ago: "Like free China, a free India will one day emerge in the world as a member of the socialist and people's democratic family; that day will end the imperialist reactionary era in the history of mankind." Although the road of the Indian revolution will be long and arduous and there will be twists and turns in the course of advance, the revolutionary Indian people under the leadership of the Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) will surely be able to destroy the reactionary rule of the Indian big landlord class and big bourgeoisie and win final victory so long as they persist in integrating Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought with the concrete practice of the Indian revolution and persist in a protracted people's war.

(*Hsinhua dispatch*, March 28, 1970)