

## Hail the Naxalbari Road of Struggle

**Charu Mazumdar, leader of C.P.I. (M-L), points out in an article that it is necessary to study and apply Mao Tsetung Thought in a living way, fight against revisionism and spread the flames of revolution to the whole of India.**

**W** RITING in an article carried in the January 1970 issue of the Indian journal *Liberation*, Charu Mazumdar, leader of the Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist), warmly acclaim the Naxalbari road of struggle and points out that the all-conquering Mao Tsetung Thought is the only way for the people of India to win their liberation.

The article said: "The people of India, exploited by the reactionaries, both foreign and native, have been living for ages under a rule of darkness. No ray of light was there before them to illumine the way by following which they could win their liberation. Driven to exasperation by insufferable misery they have repeatedly risen up in futile bursts of anger and resentment. But ruthless repression by the state apparatus forced them to accept bitter defeat every time. And then, like the crashing of spring thunder, began the Naxalbari struggle in 1967. People all over India listened to the reverberating sound of this peal of thunder and tried to understand its significance and the message it brought to them. The revisionist

leadership of the party had repeatedly asked them to believe that the thought of Chairman Mao Tsetung is unsuitable for India, that armed struggle cannot be waged in India, and that advocating armed struggle leads to the destruction of people's fighting organizations. And then, the people, who were being harangued like this, saw for the first time the application of Mao Tsetung Thought in Naxalbari. This helped them to understand the fact that the all-conquering Mao Tsetung Thought is not only fully suited for application in India, what is more, it is the only way for the people of India to win their liberation."

The article pointed out: "The year 1969 has ended. It has been a year of victorious advance of the exploited and oppressed masses of India. It was during this year that the Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) was formed, the Party that represents the hope of the exploited and oppressed masses of India, the Party in which they put their trust. They refuse to be dumb victims of oppression any longer. They are relying on Mao Tsetung Thought and have

organized their own guerrilla forces in order to retaliate every act of oppression. . . . The exploited and oppressed masses of India . . . have become active in avenging every attack of the enemy."

The article went on: "During 1969, the peasant masses of India have won big victories, spread their struggle to extensive areas and thus brought confidence among the masses. They have spread their struggle to almost every state of India, from Assam to Punjab, Andhra and Orissa. In this revolutionary war, the masses had to sacrifice the lives of a number of heroes. The death of every hero has, however, served to fan the flames of hatred in the hearts of the oppressed masses, and hundreds of youth have come forward to join the struggle vying with one another to lay down their lives for the cause, and the peasant masses have repeatedly pleaded with the C.P.I. (M-L), the Party which is dear to them, to carry on the struggle and not to stop it. This instruction, given by the masses, has filled the minds of revolutionary workers with confidence about the inevitability of winning victory and with new energy to march resolutely forward. This, in turn, has enabled more and more masses of peasants to adhere still more firmly to the path of armed struggle, and the struggle has spread to still wider areas."

The article said: "The lessons of 1969 are: 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.

"Today, the fighting peasant comrades in every area are studying *Quotations From Chairman Mao*

*Tsetung* and trying to apply the same. We must raise the level of such practice and application and spread the fight against revisionism among the masses. Only thus will the revolutionary high tide become widespread enabling us to spread our struggle wave upon wave."

The article pointed out: "The year 1970 holds the promise of still bigger victories. We can translate that promise into reality if the members and workers of our Party give prominence to politics, raise their political consciousness, carry on a ruthless struggle against all wrong and revisionist thinking, strengthen their faith in the revolutionary masses and in the Party, undertake to make still more sacrifices to serve the people, and fulfil the task of spreading the flames of revolution to every state of India. Do not forget even for a moment the enormous sufferings of the people of India. You must take upon yourselves the task of ridding them of the sufferings, and the only way to fulfil this task is to make revolution. Study Mao Tsetung Thought and try to apply it creatively; make war on revisionist thinking, and learn to hate all thinking that over-estimates the strength of the enemy."

The article said: "Chairman Mao is today the helmsman of world revolution. The brilliance of his correct guidance illuminates also the path along which we must advance. No matter how arduous the struggle is, every revolutionary must be firm today in the conviction that we possess the weapon with which to make the impossible possible, and that victory will certainly be ours."

The article ended with such slogans:

"Long live the Indian revolution!

"Long live Chairman Mao! A long, long life to Chairman Mao!"