

Jyoti Basu and such other Indian revisionists was further exposed and went up in smoke.

This "parliamentary road" is a mixture of the fallacy of "peaceful transition" advocated by old-line revisionists Bernstein and Kautsky and the "Doctrine of Non-Violence" advocated by Gandhi. The Soviet revisionist renegade clique and China's Khrushchov have made great efforts to support and propagate this "parliamentary road," the so-called "Indian road," in an attempt to prevent the Indian people and other oppressed nations and peoples from taking the victorious road of the Chinese revolution.

Hiring themselves out to the Indian reactionaries, the Indian revisionists have promised never to use armed force to overthrow the reactionary Indian Government. Since these revisionists, the Indian reactionaries calculated, can be used both as tools for carrying out the reactionary policies of the Congress Party and as ornaments for dressing up Congress "democracy," the Indian reactionaries allowed them to run in the February "general elections" of 1967. The revisionists were also given seats and official appointments in the so-called "non-Congress governments" in West Bengal and Kerala.

In taking the "parliamentary road," the Indian revisionists have completely exposed themselves as shameful renegades, and accomplices of the Indian reactionaries into the bargain. They took part in the reactionary regime's suppression of the people and its massacre of many revolutionary people. Their hands are stained with the blood of the Indian people.

The "parliamentary road" of the Indian revisionists has gone bankrupt once again in 1967's "experiment." This is a heavy blow not only to the Indian revisionists but also to the Soviet revisionist renegade clique and to China's Khrushchov.

The inspiring events of the successive victories of the revolutionary line, and the increasing failure of the revisionist line in India in 1967 forecast a bright future for the development of the Indian revolution.

In regard to the tasks of the Indian revolution, the revolutionaries in the Indian C.P. put forward the following as the main ones at present: to spread among the people Mao Tse-tung's thought, the acme of Marxism-Leninism in the present era; to carry further the struggle against the old and new types of revisionism; to make a specific analysis of India's objective conditions in accordance with the brilliant thought of Mao Tse-tung, and formulate the programme and tactics for the Indian revolution on this basis; and to give impetus to the peasant revolutionary struggle and develop Naxalbari-type movements. The revolutionaries in the Indian C.P. and India's revolutionary people now are striving for the realization of these tasks.

Under the brilliant light of Mao Tse-tung's thought, the revolutionary people of India will surely score still greater victories in their future struggles! In spite of the fact that the Indian revolutionary struggle may be protracted and tortuous, the Indian people will gain the final victory in the revolution. That is certain. A new India with genuine independence and people's democracy will certainly emerge in the East!

Important New Start in the Indonesian Revolution

THE past year has witnessed an important new start in the Indonesian revolution—armed struggle waged by the Indonesian Communists and revolutionary people in the rural areas of several of the country's major islands. The Indonesian guerrilla fighters have solemnly proclaimed to the world through their revolutionary gunfire that they are determined to take the road of the Chinese revolution charted by the great leader of the world's people Chairman Mao Tse-tung, that is, to rely on the peasants, wage armed struggle, set up rural revolutionary base areas, overthrow the Suharto-Nasution fascist military regime and carry the revolution to victory. The upsurge of revolutionary armed struggle in Indonesia indicates that the prelude to a new great battle has begun in the Indonesian revolution. The good tidings have brought joy and encouragement to the entire Indonesian people living under white terror and have struck fear into the hearts of the reactionaries.

Chairman Mao has said: **"Without armed struggle neither the proletariat, nor the people, nor the Communist Party would have any standing at all in China and it would be impossible for the revolution to triumph."** It is precisely so in Indonesia. This has been proved by the many lessons in the history of the Indonesian Communist Party, especially the serious setback suffered by the revolution in the October 1965 coup d'état and the subsequent nationwide massacres carried out by the Suharto-Nasution fascist military group. The Indonesian Communists, who live under a murderous white terror, have explored anew the path of the Indonesian revolution under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought. They have summed up in time the lessons learnt by the Party in leading the Indonesian people in revolutionary struggle. They have criticized the Right opportunist errors committed by the Party leadership in the past. In August and September 1966, the Political Bureau of

A single spark can start a prairie fire.

MAO TSE-TUNG

the Central Committee of the Indonesian Communist Party published a statement and a self-criticism. From the lessons, paid for in blood, the Political Bureau has drawn the following conclusion: "To achieve complete victory, the Indonesian revolution must take the road of the Chinese revolution. This means that the Indonesian revolution cannot avoid adopting as its main form of struggle the people's armed struggle against armed counter-revolution; in essence, this means armed agrarian revolution of the peasants under the leadership of the proletariat."

The documents of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Indonesian Communist Party show the correct orientation of the Indonesian revolution. They are a call to the Indonesian Communists and revolutionary people to unite and engage in new struggle. The documents represent spring thunder echoing over the nation of a thousand islands. They have sounded the death knell for the Suharto-Nasution fascist military dictatorial regime and brought hope and immense encouragement to the Indonesian people who are under the rule of darkness. With the guidance of these documents, the Party has made an important turn. It has shifted from the cities to the rural areas, from peaceful struggle to armed struggle. It has acted speedily to lead the people in waging the new battle. Reactionary papers in Djakarta exclaimed in alarm that the Indonesian Communist Party had started a campaign of leaving the cities for the countryside. The Communists and the revolutionary people have gone to the rural areas and launched an armed agrarian revolution. The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Indonesian Communist Party declared in a proclamation last May that the Indonesian Communists and revolutionary people have "risen up from the ground, picked up the red flag of Marxism-Leninism and hoisted it aloft, determined to proceed along the path of armed revolution."

The year 1967 is the year in which the Indonesian Communists and revolutionary people began to take up arms in struggle against the counter-revolutionary armed forces of the Suharto-Nasution regime. During the year, they kindled the torch of revolutionary armed struggle by arousing and relying on the peasants in the rural, hilly and forest areas in West Kalimantan, east, central and west Java, south and north Sumatra and south and north Sulawesi.

Reactionary papers in Djakarta have admitted that the revolutionary armed struggle launched by the Indonesian Communists and revolutionary people in West Kalimantan has been growing. Since their first suc-

cessful surprise raid in mid July on the Singkawang air base on the west coast of West Kalimantan, they have over the past few months caught the enemy unprepared in many battles and have started to establish a revolutionary base area in the hills. They have also set up training grounds in areas where they are active to train themselves in preparation for protracted armed struggle.

In trepidation, reactionary newspapers in Djakarta report that the Indonesian Communists and revolutionary people waging armed struggle attach great importance to the study of Chairman Mao's works and that they are mapping out their own strategy and tactics "according to the theories of Mao Tse-tung." The Djakarta paper *Api Pantjasila* admitted that the people's revolutionary armed forces in West Kalimantan have developed "excellent guerrilla warfare strategy and tactics," that they usually move about "skilfully and courageously in small units" and "only fight open battles" when they meet small groups of reactionary troops and when the situation is favourable to them. Western news agencies have reported that these revolutionary armed forces recently took advantage of the favourable terrain in the hilly areas near Bengkajang and concentrated a superior force to encircle a company of government troops who were soundly defeated. As a result of the flexible and mobile strategy and tactics of the people's armed forces, the reactionary troops sent out on counter-revolutionary "encirclement and suppression" operations are often exhausted as they vainly search for the people's armed forces, while the latter are able to make use of favourable opportunities to constantly deal blows at the enemy.

At present, the Indonesian revolutionary armed struggle has only just begun. In the new struggle, the Party and the people are still facing serious difficulties. However, as the great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: "At certain times in the revolutionary struggle, the difficulties outweigh the favourable conditions and so constitute the principal aspect of the contradiction and the favourable conditions constitute the secondary aspect. But through their efforts the revolutionaries can overcome the difficulties step by step and open up a favourable new situation; thus a difficult situation yields place to a favourable one." The Indonesian Communists and revolutionary people are dauntless, heroic fighters. They are breaking through the white terror and fighting courageously. Under the brilliant light of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, they will overcome all difficulties and through protracted and arduous struggle by their revolutionary armed forces, open up a new situation of victory.