

The CC is placing this resolution before all the Party units for discussion. After gathering the opinions of the Party on this question, the CC will take the final decision on this.

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ON UNITED FRONT

[This is a section of the Chapter ‘The National Situation’, taken from the ‘Political and Organisational Report’ of the UCCRI(ML), adopted at their first Central Conference in July, 1977.—*Ed.*]

United Front : Democratic and National

...the basic contradictions in Indian society in the present stage of revolution are : (1) between the masses of the people and feudalism ; and (2) between the nation and imperialism. To resolve the first contradiction, we have to build up a broad democratic front (people’s democratic front) based on the alliance of all those classes who have a contradiction with the feudal-comprador capitalist classes and launch the armed agrarian struggle to overthrow them. This is the four-class alliance of the workers, peasants, urban petty bourgeoisie and the national bourgeoisie against the *internal* enemy, with the worker-peasant alliance as the main axis.

Civil war will arise and develop in both phases of the New Democratic Revolution, during armed agrarian revolution as well as during the struggle for national liberation. When imperialism launches an attack on our country, either directly or through its lackeys, the principal contradiction becomes that between imperialism and its domestic reactionary lackeys on the one hand and the broad masses on the other.

The question of forging a United Front with a section of the ruling comprador classes in the event of a rival section of

these classes capitulating wholly to one or the other super-power, in a bid to turn India into a neo-colony, has arisen recently during the emergency. Our understanding on this is that in the first phase, i.e., the agrarian phase of the New Democratic revolution, that is, before imperialism launches a war of aggression on the nation, the question of forging an alliance with a section of the comprador ruling classes does not arise. These comprador classes are the principal and immediate target of the revolution. In certain *specific conditions* and on certain *specific issues* it may be possible to have a tactical arrangement *for a while*, with one or the other section of these classes, for we must seize any opportunity of utilising the contradictions between the ruling classes, dividing them and weakening them in every way we can. But at no time in this phase can we modify our basic agrarian revolutionary programme against these classes as a whole, or enter into any binding or long-term alliance with them.

Our basic task in the first phase of the revolution is to build the four-class alliance, the broad democratic front of the masses of the people on the basis of agrarian revolutionary programme. But to do this successfully, we must realise that even in this phase, the anti-imperialist struggle must be linked with the anti-feudal agrarian revolution.

When imperialism launches a war of aggression on the country, there is a split in the ruling classes, and the section which does not want to lose its semi-colonial status and become a neo-colony of the aggressive super-power, comes over to the side of the patriotic and democratic forces who must now launch the war of national resistance against the foreign enemy. This is the second phase, the phase of the National United Front against imperialism, when the question of forging an alliance with the 'patriotic' section of the compradors becomes necessary in order to isolate the native traitors and their masters. However, this alliance with the 'patriotic' compradors is also temporary and lasts only until the enemy is defeated, after which the section again becomes the principal

internal enemy of the democratic revolution (as in China after the defeat of Japanese imperialism—when the civil war against the comprador classes as a whole had yet to be fought to the finish).

EDITORIAL, *DESHABRATI*

[This is a translation of the editorial of the *March '78 issue* of *Deshabrati*, the Bengali organ of the pro-C. M, pro-Lin Piao group of the CPI(ML) led by Mahadeb Mukherjee—*Ed.*]

Today we are living in the era of the victory of world revolution, of the people's offensive. Our respected Comrade Mahadeb Mukherjee, the great Central Leadership, has taught us that the characteristic of this era is the victory of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. That is why we witness that as a result of the successive blows dealt by the liberation struggles of the revolutionary masses, well-armed with the weapon of Mao Tsetung Thought, imperialism is battered, and—faced with final collapse—it has become furious, maddened and bewildered. In its desperate bid to save imperialism from its imminent final collapse, world revisionism is carrying on disruptive acts of sabotage within the revolutionary war in different countries of the world, adopting various sinister tactics in a vain attempt to wean away the people from the path of armed struggle. That is why Chairman [Mao] has taught us that revisionism is the main danger of the present era. Summing up the experience of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, our respected leader Comrade Charu Majumdar drew the lesson that today without waging a struggle against revisionism, revolution in no country can move even a single step forward. So we see that the people of the world are boiling with hatred against revisionism in every country and are taking the mask off its face. Our

respected leader Comrade Charu Majumdar said, "Under Chairman's leadership the revolutionary struggles of the world today have merged into a great confluence." That is why our national and international tasks today have become inseparable. So we find in the international sphere today that the most modern revisionism has adopted the sly tactics of opposing Chairman in the name of Chairman. Attacking Comrade Lin Piao, the able successor and close Comrade-in-arms of Chairman Mao, it has attacked Chairman Mao and Mao Tsetung Thought and is thus carrying on the last-ditch battle to resist the world-conquering march of the people's war. Similarly, in the national sphere also we find the revisionists of various hues—paying lip-service to Chairman Mao—are attacking Chairman's Thoughts on the soil of India by attacking our respected leader Comrade Charu Majumdar, who has successfully applied Comrade Lin Piao's politics, and are trying to drag the Indian masses from the path of armed peasants' struggles into the mire of revisionist struggles. In this respect, all the revisionists are birds of the same feather—right from the CPI(M) down to the most modern representatives [of revisionism], Kanu—Souren—Ashim.

In the history of revolutionary struggles in India, Naxalbari is the spring thunder, Naxalbari is the beginning of armed peasant revolutionary war, of establishing Peasants' *Raj*, Naxalbari is the first successful application of Mao Tsetung Thought on the soil of India. So, Naxalbari is a politics whose creator is our respected leader Comrade Charu Majumdar. Waging a resolute struggle against nearly 45 years' revisionist past, it was Comrade Charu Majumdar who for the first time determined the method of application of Mao Tsetung Thought on the soil of India—and the result was Naxalbari. That spark of Naxalbari has today assumed the proportions of a prairie fire which has engulfed the whole of India. It is to lead this revolutionary war that our respected leader Comrade Charu Majumdar has personally created the CPI(ML), the symbol of the hopes and aspirations of the