

Hail Rising Revolutionary Storm of the Indian Peasants

by Shao Yung-hung

Shaoshan District Revolutionary Committee, Hunan Province

LED by the Indian Communist revolutionaries, the oppressed peasant masses of India have risen in a revolutionary storm which is unprecedented in scale. Like a clap of spring thunder, the revolutionary struggle of the peasants of Naxalbari and other areas has shaken all India. The sparks of revolutionary armed struggle have been steadily spreading to many places in the country. We Shaoshan people acclaim the revolutionary spirit of rebellion demonstrated by the poverty-stricken Indian peasants and the unprecedented excellent revolutionary situation in India.

Our great leader Chairman Mao personally made an investigation of the peasants' revolutionary struggle in Hunan and wrote the brilliant work *Report on an Investigation of the Peasant Movement in Hunan* 42 years ago. He predicted at that time: "In a very short time, in China's central, southern and northern provinces, several hundred million peasants will rise like a mighty storm, like a hurricane, a force so swift and violent that no power, however great, will be able to hold it back. They will smash all the trammels that bind them and rush forward along the road to liberation."

Chairman Mao's statement pointed out the direction for the nation's revolutionary peasant movement of that time with Hunan as its centre, and imbued it with inexhaustible strength. The Chinese revolution has developed exactly in line with Chairman Mao's scientific prediction. Chairman Mao thoroughly understands, shows the greatest concern for and has complete faith in us poor and lower-middle peasants, warmly praises and supports our revolutionary spirit of rebellion and values the great significance of the revolutionary peasant movement highly. Chairman Mao wisely pointed out: "The national revolution requires a great change in the countryside," and "it is an important factor for the completion of the revolution." "Without using the greatest force, the peasants cannot possibly overthrow the deep-rooted authority of the landlords which has lasted for thousands of years." "Otherwise it would be impossible to suppress the activities of the counter-revolutionaries in the countryside or overthrow the authority of the gentry." Chairman Mao also instructed us at that time that it was imperative to

implement the Party's class line of firmly relying on the poor peasants and uniting with other revolutionary elements, that we must grasp the gun and seize power by armed force. Because we resolutely carried out Chairman Mao's instructions, the revolutionary peasant movement surged ahead wave upon wave, winning one great victory after another.

The disaster-ridden Indian peasants are in a situation similar to that of the Chinese peasants 42 years ago. The Chinese people were then weighed down by the three big mountains of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism. In particular, the peasants, who accounted for more than 80 per cent of the population, went through inhuman ordeals. A folk song of misery and indignation circulated among us Shaoshan peasants who were weighed down by the three big mountains:

*The valleys of Shaoshan interlink in a chain,
Out of every ten,
Nine, let there be no mistake,
Find it hard a family to maintain.*

*Tillers of the soil,
Always under threat —
Like three swords over the head,
High interest, rent and debt.*

*Tillers of the soil,
Before them only three choices to make —
Prison, beggar's stick,
Or home to forsake.*

A true picture of the countryside in old China, this song is a stirring indictment of the reactionaries. Where there is oppression, there is resistance. Chairman Mao pointed out the road of emancipation and liberation for us poverty-stricken peasants: To get organized and armed, overthrow the local tyrants, evil gentry and lawless landlords, eliminate feudalism and put all power in the peasant associations. Initiated and led personally by Chairman Mao, the peasant movement in the Shaoshan area, as in other parts of Hunan Province, developed swiftly and violently. Under the solid leadership of the Shaoshan Party Branch of the Com-

unist Party of China, revolutionary mass organizations like peasant associations, women's associations and children's corps were established one after another. Mammoth demonstrations and political gatherings were held which greatly heightened the revolutionary people's morale. To meet the needs of the struggle, the poverty-stricken peasants in 41 townships in the vicinity of Shaoshan rapidly joined forces and began making their own weapons — spears, which increased from about a dozen at the beginning to several thousand. With weapons and power in our hands, we grew in strength with each day. We launched vigorous and sustained offensives against the local tyrants, evil gentry and feudal landlords and scored one great political and economic victory after another. First we banned shipping food grain out of the area and prohibited the landlords from hoarding grain and forcing up grain prices. Then we attacked the "township defence corps" and seized weapons from the landlords, set up peasant armed forces, and put down the despotic landlords. **"In force and momentum the attack is tempestuous; those who bow before it survive and those who resist perish. As a result, the privileges which the feudal landlords enjoyed for thousands of years are being shattered to pieces. Every bit of the dignity and prestige built up by the landlords is being swept into the dust."** The revolutionary people were beside themselves with joy when the head of the "township defence corps" (the landlords' armed forces), who had committed murder without batting an eye, was put to death by the furious peasants. This punctured the arrogance of the reactionaries and greatly raised the morale of the revolutionary peasants.

Today, we are glad to see that under the Indian Communist revolutionaries' leadership, the Indian peasants are getting organized and launching fierce attacks on the enemy. They have armed themselves with weapons seized from the enemy and with home-made weapons. They have struck at the reactionary police who were sent to suppress them; they have raided landlords' plantations, suppressed despotic landlords, carried out land reform and set about eliminating feudalism. All these revolutionary acts of rebellion are excellent! As pointed out in the Political Resolution of the Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist), "without overthrowing the enemies of the Indian people — U.S. imperialism, Soviet social-imperialism, India's comprador-bureaucratic capital and feudalism — there can be no solution of any of the problems of the Indian people, the reign of darkness over India cannot be ended, nor can India advance one step along the road of progress." At present, the Indian peasant movement is developing and the revolutionary Indian people are advancing. India has a bright future!

The upsurge in the revolutionary movement of the oppressed people has compelled all classes and all kinds of people to take a position. The revolutionary people say this is fine, while the reactionaries say it is terrible. The imperialists, revisionists and reactionary ruling classes invariably hate and fear the revolutionary people's movement as something monstrous and leave no stone unturned to make trouble and to carry out disruption and suppression. However, the more ruthless the oppression, the fiercer the resistance. The wheel of history definitely cannot be turned back. The great leader Chairman Mao has said: **"However much the reactionaries try to hold back the wheel of history, sooner or later revolution will take place and will inevitably triumph."** This is a great, incontrovertible truth. The U.S. imperialists, Soviet revisionist social-imperialists, Indian revisionists and Indian reactionaries are now working hand in glove to persecute the revolutionary Indian peasants in various ways. Their persecution **"only serves to accelerate the people's revolutions on a broader and more intense scale,"** and they themselves will end up shamefully by "lifting a rock only to drop it on their own feet."

Summing up the experience and lessons of the Indian revolution, the Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) has pointed out that the most important task in India today "is to build up a revolutionary Communist Party armed with Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tsetung Thought," to repudiate all bourgeois and revisionist junk, such as "peaceful transition," the "parliamentary road," the "united front" government and the "principle of non-violence," and to steadfastly lead the Indian people on to the revolutionary road of seizing political power by armed force.

We people of Shaoshan, along with the people of the whole country, are firmly convinced that once Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought is integrated with the concrete conditions of India, it will generate a powerful material force and become a spiritual atom bomb of infinite power. Whatever plots and schemes the reactionaries resort to, they can in no way prevent the rapid development of the revolutionary storm in India.



**Workers, Peasants and Soldiers'
FORUM**