

## Editorial of *Anubad Sahityo Potro* issue no. 5

We are bringing out the Bangla translation of the article entitled "On the struggle to unite the genuine communist forces" published in the current issue of *A World to Win* (2004/30). In the main journal there is two picture: one is showing revolutionary youth took up Mao's banner and formed red guards in 1966, while the other one shows the cover of 2003 publication done by the Belgian workers party (PTB) entitled "Chinese-style socialism" jointly authorised by the former East German ambassador to China and the head of the PTB's international department. It seeks to justify every major policy of the current revisionist Chinese rulers who have trampled on Mao's legacy and 20 years of socialist transformation.

We don't think, the question of unity of the communist forces, that is of paramount importance, has been written only just keeping in mind the Indian context such as unity of PW & MCC. This is an international question. It is an urgent question in our country too. This unity must be forged by waging two line's struggle by applying dialectics and basing upon advanceness. *Hum Bhi Kathal Khayha, Tum Bhi Kathal Khaya* (it is a Bangla proverb that's English meaning is "I have eaten Jackfruit and you have eaten Jackfruit too)-type unity by abandoning internationalism & RIM, is not supportable. Only the formal support to Maoism is not enough, because that may be false too. Neither starting from non-violence, nor from violence, neither from abstractism, nor from pragmatism, anybody can reach to genuine Maoism. Rather, to go there, those should be repudiated, because emergence, development & maturity of Marxism took place by making rupture with various revisionist line-aspects.

There are many things to learn from this article. For example, a party can't apply one line in international arena and a different one in domestic field. Synthesis doesn't mean that two combines into one, rather in the course of one divides into two, one of the two struggling opposing aspects defeats, eliminate and finally eats up another.

In the article the heroic role played by the leaders of the anti-revisionist struggle including Marx, Lenin, Mao, Charu Majumder, Siraj Sikder, Ibarahim Kapakkaya, and the principle that its right to rebel have correctly been upheld. Those who emphasize more on temporary strength than line are pragmatists. But Marxism is against pragmatism. Siraj Sikder & his followers were "small" but how they were able to mobilize hundred and thousand cadres and hundred thousands of masses? During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution being small minority, how Mao was able to arise millions of masses? This is a question of line that is closely related to struggle. We have to grasp that line.

We hope that the article should be thoroughly studied.

February 1, 2005

[From: <http://pbspmug.webs.com/anubadsahityopotro.htm> ]