

# Declaration of the All India Co-ordination Committee of Communist Revolutionaries

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*The All India Co-ordination Committee of the Revolutionaries of the CPI(M) met on the eve of the first anniversary of the Naxalbari peasant uprising and reviewed the developments that had taken place since its first meeting six months before. In view of the changed situation the Committee decided to issue a new Declaration and also to change its name to the All India Co-ordination Committee of Communist Revolutionaries.*

The following is the full text of the Declaration:

**T**he spring thunder that burst over India just a year ago proclaimed to the world the dawn of a new era in India's history. Inspired by Marxism-Leninism, the thought of Chairman Mao, and led by communist revolutionaries, the brave peasants of Naxalbari rose arms in hand to break the shackles that bound them. They demonstrated once again the bankruptcy of the parliamentary path pursued by all revisionists, open or disguised. Since then the message of Naxalbari the message of armed peasant struggle under the leadership of the working class, has spread to the remotest hamlets of India and, under its influence, innumerable peasant struggles have broken out in different parts of the country. While it has caused alarm to the U.S. imperialists, Soviet revisionists, the big Indian landlords and the comprador-bureaucrat bourgeoisie and their lackeys-the Dange renegade clique and the neo-revisionists, the toiling people of India and all revolutionaries, irrespective of party affiliation, have hailed it with joy and hope. To them Naxalbari represents a road-the road illumined by the bright light of the thought of Chairman Mao, the road to the liberation of all colonial and semi-colonial peoples of the world, the road that led to the victory of the great Chinese revolution.

India, which was a colony of Britain a little over twenty years ago, has now become a neo-colony of several imperialist powers, chief among which are the U.S.A. and the Soviet Union. The U.S. imperialists, the most aggressive enemies of all mankind, are also the worst enemies of the Indian people. Their neocolonial grip over India is now complete.

The Soviet renegade ruling clique, which has set up again a bourgeois dictatorship in the first socialist state of the world, is actively collaborating with U.S. imperialism and has turned India into a neo-colony of both the U.S.A. and the Soviet Union. India provides the classic example of the collaboration of the U.S. imperialists and the Soviet neocolonialists for joint world domination.

The deepening economic and political crisis is the result of the extremely acute contradictions between the ruling classes and the people. In this era when the capitalist-imperialist system is

heading towards its final collapse, the contradictions in semi-colonial, semi-feudal India between the imperialist, neocolonial powers and our people, between the feudal classes and the peasantry, between comprador-bureaucrat capital and the working class have grown sharper than ever. Today, U.S. imperialism, Soviet revisionism, the big Indian landlords and the comprador-bureaucrat bourgeoisie are the main enemies of the Indian people, the four mountains that weigh heavily on the back of our toiling people.

The People's Democratic Revolution can succeed only by overthrowing the direct and indirect rule of these sworn enemies. Under the leadership of the working class, the peasantry, the main force of the revolution, must set up revolutionary base areas in the countryside, wage a protracted armed struggle, encircle the cities from the countryside and finally seize them and win ultimate nationwide victory. The firm alliance between the working class and the peasantry will serve as the basis of the united front which will include the working class, the peasantry, the petty bourgeoisie and the national bourgeoisie. The success of the Indian revolution will depend on how far the revolutionaries and the people are imbued with the thought of Chairman Mao, the acme of Marxism-Leninism in our era. The propagation of the thought of Chairman Mao is the foremost task of all Communist revolutionaries. Not conspiratorial methods but the mass line alone must be pursued if the enemies of the Indian people are to be overthrown.

Revisionists of all hues—the Dange renegades as well as the neo-revisionist clique—have proved to be the lackeys of U.S. imperialism, Soviet neocolonialism and domestic reactionaries and are, beyond dispute, enemies of the Indian people. At Burdwan, the neo-revisionist leaders have put the final seal of approval on an anti-Marxist, revisionist ideological-political line but, faced with the opposition of the revolutionaries and the people, they have grown more wily and crafty than before. Only opportunists, not Marxist-Leninists, can remain within this party which has adopted a stand that repudiates Marxism-Leninism, the thought of Chairman Mao, and rejects the road of violent revolution in favour of the parliamentary path. It has become quite evident after Burdwan that the neo-revisionists, like the Dange renegades, have joined the counter-revolutionary camp and, while paying lip-service to Marxism-Leninism, are engaged in actively sabotaging the agrarian revolution that is breaking out. Those who hold that there is yet scope for inner-party struggle are sowing illusions among the ranks of the anti-revisionist fighters and preventing them from consolidating themselves.

Today, India has acquired a pivotal importance in the counter-revolutionary global strategy of the U. S. imperialists and Soviet neocolonialists. With the willing and active collaboration of India's ruling classes they are trying to build up India as a powerful citadel of reaction for fighting the forces of the Indian revolution, for undermining the great and glorious national liberation struggles of the Vietnamese people and of other peoples of South and Southeast Asia and for aggression against Socialist China. With that end in view and in perfect collusion with the U.S. imperialists, the Soviet renegades have stepped up their supplies of military hardware, including supersonic jet bombers and submarines to the Indian reactionary ruling classes, set up MIG factories and missile bases on the Indian soil, and are trying to secure ocean bases for their warships in the Andaman and Nicobar islands. The world today is divided into two camps—one headed by the U.S. imperialists and their chief accomplice, the Soviet neocolonialists, and the other led by Socialist China and Chairman Mao Tse-tung. This is the era of Chairman Mao Tse-tung when imperialism is on the eve of its final collapse and socialism is marching towards its

ultimate, worldwide victory. The victory of the Indian people, a contingent of the great anti-imperialist army of the world's people, over imperialism and its accomplices and lackeys is certain.

In this historic hour we appeal once again to all revolutionaries throughout India, who accept the thought of Chairman Mao, to unite their forces and coordinate their struggles so that the victory of the Indian revolution may be nearer. Let us all rally under the red banner of Chairman Mao's thought, let us apply his thought to the concrete conditions in India, and let us build up a true Communist Party of India in the course of revolutionary struggles of the Naxalbari type, for revolution cannot be victorious without a revolutionary party. We take this opportunity to urge all revolutionaries who have firm faith in Chairman Mao's thought and have rebelled against the leadership of the revisionists and neo-revisionists, but who are still maintaining separate groups, to liquidate the groups and consolidate themselves within the All India Co-ordination Committee of Communist Revolutionaries. They should realize that the existence of separate groups at this time is quite harmful to the cause of the Indian revolution.

The final doom of imperialism and its chief ally, revisionism, is near: the victory of the Indian revolution will bring that great day nearer. In his latest statement Chairman Mao Tse-tung has predicted:

"It can be said with certainty that the complete collapse of colonialism, imperialism and all systems of exploitation, and the complete emancipation of all the oppressed peoples and nations of the world are not far off."