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16 - I. P. F. C. C. STATEMENT ON U. S. BOMBING OF PLAIN OF JARS-XIENG KHOANG

Boston (NANS DAILY) May 19 - Hsinhua, dated April 19, 1973 carried the following item.

The Central Committee of the Lao Patriotic Front issued a statement in Sam Neua yesterday, strongly condemning the U.S. for bombing the area of the plain of Jars-Xieng Khoang, according to Pathet Lao radio today.

The full text of the statement reads as follows:

At 6:00 A.M. on April 16, 1973, the U.S. sent a wave of three B-52 strategic planes to bomb a place, 15 kilometres south of Xieng Khoang city. At 8:30 A.M. and 6:30 P.M. on the same day another two waves of the B-52's bombed the southern part of the plain of Jars. To coordinate the bombing of the B-52's, many U.S. tactical jets including F-4h and F-111 planes repeated on the same day barbarous bombing and raids of the above-said areas.

This is another act of the U.S. to extremely grossly and seriously violate the "Agreement On Restoring Peace and Achieving National Concord in Laos" signed on February 21, 1973.

It is well known that since the signing of the agreement the U.S. not only failed to end the sending of its air force to bomb and raid the Lao territory in accordance with the stipulations in the agreement but continued to send B-52 strategic planes to bomb the southern part of Laos and constantly sent its tactical aircraft of various types to conduct reconnaissance flights, bombing and strafing against the Lao territory from the north to the south. From February 22 to March 31, 1973, more than 3,000 sorties of the U.S. aircraft of various types conducted reconnaissance, bombing and strafing runs against the areas under the control of the patriotic forces.

Meanwhile, the troops of the Vientiane side, in disregard to the provisions on ceasefire of the Vientiane Agreement and under the support of the U.S. aircraft, Thailand troops and the "special forces" formed, armed and commanded by the U.S., launched repeated nibbling operations at the areas

under the control of the patriotic forces. There were also large-scale operations of sending more than ten battalions of the mobile forces to launch "nibbling attacks" on the areas, north and south of Thakhek city and the areas, north and south of Dong Hen city, under the control of the patriotic forces.

The more serious fact is that recently, 16 battalions of the Vientiane troops, Thailand troops and the "special forces" launched "nibbling attacks" on the areas of Thavieng, Thathom and Muong Bo in Xieng Khoang province that were under the control of patriotic forces before the realization of ceasefire. Now, a large group of the Vientiane troops and the Thailand troops are stationing separately in the Muong Kassy area and along the highway 13, west of Xieng Khoang province, getting ready to launch new military operations for "nibbling attacks" on the above-mentioned areas under the control of the patriotic forces.

While the United States employed its air force to continue its mission over Laos and the Vietiane side dispatched its forces to carry out "nibbling" operations in the areas under the control of the patriotic forces, the United States and Vientiane worked hands in glove in various despicable intrigues to drag on the consultations between the patriotic forces and the Vietiane administration to evade of not to settle the military and political concrete issues set forth in the "Agreement on Restoring Peace and Achieving National Concord in Laos."

The systematic sabotage of the implementation of the Vientiane Agreement by the United States and the Vientiane administration was aimed, obviously, at the continued pursuance of the U.S. neo-colonialist policy in Laos. Therefore, the United States is continuing its military involvement in Laos pushing its military programme there including the use of the U.S. air force in Thailand and the Thai main force to wreck and nibble at the region under the Lao patriotic forces.

The April 16, 1973 bombing of the plain of Jars-Xieng Khoang region by U.S. B-52 strategic bombers and other tactical fighters with a view to backing the Vientiane side's forces in their military

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17 - BACKGROUND MATERIAL: AFRO-AMERICAN PEOPLE'S STRUGGLE

Boston (NANS DAILY) May 19 - The following article is reprinted from Workers England Daily News Release, April 18, 1973.

The following article was reprinted from "Afro-Asian Solidarity", Vol. 4, No. 5, April 1973. "Afro-Asian Solidarity" is the national journal of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Movement. 1963, August 8th - Chairman Mao Tsetung issued his "Statement Supporting the Afro-Americans in their Just Struggle Against Racial Discrimination by U.S. Imperialism". This brilliant document by Chairman Mao has provided tremendous inspiration to the struggles of the black people in the U.S. and the revolutionary people of the whole world.

1964, July - A violent struggle was waged on a large scale by the black masses in the Harlem area of New York, the living quarters of the black people known as the biggest "concentration camp" in the world. Thousands of black people burst into the streets in protest against the police crime of killing an Afro-American youngster. The demonstrators heroically fought thousands of armed police for six days and nights. This violent struggle raised the curtain on the large-scale violent self-defence struggles of the black people in the American cities.

1965, August - 7,000 Afro-Americans in the Watts district of Los Angeles launched a violent struggle against racial discrimination and persecution, which was unprecedented in intensity. They fought against some 20,000 armed troops and police for nearly ten days and nights. A number of them seized rifles and began sniping at the brutal police, creating a precedent for the black people's armed struggle against racial oppression.

1966, March and May - The Afro-Americans in Los Angeles on several occasions took up arms in heroic battles with the reactionary police. Following in the wake of the struggles in Harlem and in Watts, the Afro-Americans' third large-scale struggle against racial oppression broke out in July in Chicago, the second largest city in the United States. The black masses hit back at the suppression by nearly 1,000 armed police and their heroic struggle lasted four or five days. In the summer of 1966, the Afro-American struggles against racial discrimination broke out in 38 large and medium-sized cities in the United States.

1967, Mid-July - The black people's struggle against racial oppression developed at a faster tempo in the summer of 1967. In protest against unjustifiable arrests of their brothers by the police, several thousand black Americans in Newark City, New Jersey, were locked in fierce fighting for four days and nights with more than 7,000 troops and police who were armed to the teeth.

In late July, an Afro-American struggle against racial violence broke out in the United States' fifth largest city - Detroit - with ferocity never known before in the history of the Afro-American struggle. Thousands upon thousands of the black masses rose up to the sound of guns and fought from street to street in a fierce and large scale battle against more than 20,000 fully armed troops and police supported by aircraft and tanks who were called out by the Johnson Administration. The enraged

black Americans also started more than 1,300 fires throughout the city, reducing to ashes block upon block of houses and shops owned by capitalists, and wrecking some police stations. In a few days they paralysed this auto-manufacturing centre of the United States. The flames of this Afro-American struggle against racial oppression raged in more than 90 American cities scattered in dozens of States.

1968, April 4th - The Afro-American clergyman Martin Luther King was assassinated by the U.S. monopoly capitalist class, and this was followed by a succession of powerful revolutionary struggles by the black people in various places in the United States. In a few days the flames of the struggles spread to well over 100 cities.

Through each massive violent struggle from 1963-1968, the Afro-Americans steeled themselves to fight more militantly than ever before. Each year witnessed more black people rising in arms in a life-and-death struggle against the fully armed troops and police of the U.S. monopoly capitalists. In some cities the black masses even broke open rifle shops or arsenals to seize weapons to arm themselves. In Detroit at the end of 1967, the black Americans for the first time used machine guns in support of their sniper fire, throwing the armed troops and police into utter disarray.

1968, April 16th - Chairman Mao issued his "Statement in Support of the Afro-American Struggle Against Violent Repression". In this historic statement, Chairman Mao made a penetrating analysis of the Afro-American people's struggle, pointed out the inevitability of the victory of the proletarian revolution in the U.S., showed clearly the great significance of the Afro-American struggle for the world revolution and called upon the world's people to support the struggle. He declared that the world had entered a new era in which the imperialist and colonialist system would be completely smashed.

1969 - In Cairo, Illinois, the Afro-Americans' armed resistance to suppression began. Authorities nervously reported that "almost every black American in this city is armed."

1970 - According to the U.S. bourgeois press, there were over 600 "race riots" in 1970, more than double that of 1967.

1971, August - George Jackson, a heroic Afro-American martyr laid down his life in prison after refusing to sell out the cause of the oppressed people. His name has become synonymous with the great cause of the Afro-American struggle and more and more revolutionaries are coming forward to take up his unfinished tasks.

1971, September - The unwarranted and merciless slaughter of the prisoners of Attica who stood up to protest against the inhuman treatment on September 9th was a further incident demonstrating the fascist depraved nature of U.S. imperialism.

The prisoners of Attica, 85% of whom were black or Puerto Rican, had revolted against the intolerable and inhuman treatment in the prison, detaining some prison guards and taking over part of the prison. They fought with fists and sticks the more than 200 state policemen sent by the authorities to suppress them and held part of the prison until Sept. 13th.

The prisoners put forward thirty demands, including a total amnesty, political freedom, removal of the prison superintendent and improve-

ment of living conditions. The reactionary U.S. authorities rejected their principle demands. On September 13th the U.S. reactionary authorities sent over 1,700 fully armed national guardsmen and state policemen to launch an all out attack on Attica State prison with the support of four helicopters.

This sanguinary suppression met with resolute resistance from the rebellious inmates, who fashioned weapons, made booby-traps and set up electricity charged barricades.

Governor of New York, Rockefeller, personally directed the suppression by telephone, with the full support of U.S. President Nixon.

Since the September 13th massacre of the inmates of Attica State Prison by the U.S. authorities, thousands of prisoners in other state institutions have stood up to protest against the murders and against their own intolerable conditions.

Many of the broad masses of the people in the U.S. were genuinely shocked and appalled to watch on television and to hear on radio, a blow by blow account of the September 13th operation carried out by the national guardsmen.

1972-1973 - The most positive aspect to emerge from the struggle of the Afro-American people is the coming together of small groups of black revolutionaries on the basis of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, the revolutionary theory of the working and oppressed people.

1973 - With the defeat of U.S. imperialism in Viet Nam, the internal class struggle in the U.S. has intensified. This is reflected in the severe economic crisis now facing the U.S. imperialists, and the upsurge of the struggle of the native Indians against national oppression. At Wounded Knee, they put up a strong armed resistance to the fascist forces of the U.S. imperialists, thus carrying forward the heroic revolutionary tradition of their people who have never stopped struggling against oppression.

The black revolutionaries of the U.S., upholding the historic April 10th Statement of Chairman Mao and integrating the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought to their revolutionary struggles, are building on a new basis a powerful mass movement amongst the Afro-American people. The genuine Marxist-Leninist forces in the U.S.A. are coming together and will be holding a historic Conference of North American Marxist-Leninists in 1973 to lay the foundations of a proletarian revolutionary party in the U.S.A. These developments indicate clearly that the revolutionary struggles of the Afro-Americans and other nationalities and the American proletariat are merging into a powerful torrent that will spell the final doom of the parasitic and decadent U.S. imperialist ruling class. End item.

18 - FOR YOUR REFERENCE: THE MAIN EVENTS AND BASIC ANALYSIS OF THE HISTORY OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA

Boston (NANS DAILY) May 19 - "People's Canada Daily News", vol. 2 no. 84, April 24, 1973, printed the following article entitled "For Your Reference: The Main Events and Basic Analysis of the His-

tory of the Communist Party of India".

I - Main Dates

1. First War of Independence: 1857-58
2. Period of secret societies and peasant armed uprisings: 1858-1908
3. Beginning of the emergence of the definite political parties of the people: 1908-1919
4. Formation of the Communist Party of India outside India in October-November 1920 in Tashkent.
5. Formation of the Communist Party of India at Cawnpore in December 1925.
6. Release of the Draft Programme of Action: 1930
7. Publication of the Statutes of the Communist Party of India: 1934
8. First Congress of the Party: 1943, Bombay
9. Second Congress of the Party: 1948, Calcutta
10. Third Congress of the Party: 1953, Madurai
11. Fourth Congress of the Party: 1956, Palghat
12. Fifth Congress of the Party: 1958, Amritsar
13. Sixth Congress of the Party: 1961, Vijayawada
14. Seventh Congress of the Communist Party of India (Marxist): 1964, Calcutta
15. Formation of the All India Coordination Committee of Communist Revolutionaries: 1968
16. Formation of the Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist): 1969, Calcutta
17. Eighth Congress of the Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist): 1970, Calcutta.
18. Split from CPI(ML) by Satyanarian clique: November, 1971

II - Basic Analysis

1858 to 1908 was the period of complete desperation on the part of the Indian people. It was characterized by a steady alignment of the bourgeoisie with the foreign imperialists while, at the same time there was a steady growth of nationalist sentiment. Many peasant struggles and uprisings took place. All of them failed because of the lack of a Party based on Marxism. From 1908 to 1920 the nationalist movement intensified. The Great October Revolution in 1917 brought Marxism-Leninism to India, giving rise to the birth of the Communist Party of India at Tashkent in November, 1920.

1920 to 1935 were the formative years of the Communist Party. The main struggle was against reformism and terrorism. In opposing terrorism, the Party degenerated into straight forward reformism. In the period from 1935 to 1943, there was criticism of reformism but still no application of Marxism-Leninism to the concrete conditions in India. The linking of the armed agrarian revolution with the anti-colonial, anti-feudal movement was postponed. From the First Congress to the Fifth Congress (Amritsar Congress - 1958), the CPI became totally an above ground parliamentarian party.

At the Sixth Congress, the contradiction between revisionism and reformism, and Marxism-Leninism sharpened. The Party was split but an actual split was postponed through manoeuvre. In October, 1962, CPI took the national chauvinist road. The Marxist-Leninists revolted and this revolt was completed by 1964 when the Seventh Congress of the Party repudiated revisionism in words but still followed it in deeds. The genuine Marxist-Leninists in CPI(M) took things into their own hands and organised the Naxalbari Uprisings in April - May, 1967. For the first time the question

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COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA

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of armed agrarian revolution was taken up in all earnest. CPI(M) divided between Marxism-Leninism and social fascism. The Marxist-Leninists formed the Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) in 1969 and held their Eighth Congress in 1970.

45 years of CPI, from reformism to terrorism to adoption of parliamentary democracy, has left CPI as totally social democratic, CPI(M) as Marxist-Leninist in words but revisionist and social democratic in deeds - a social fascist party, the Satyanarian clique as Marxist-Leninist in words but revisionist and social democratic in deeds, and CPI(ML) as Marxist-Leninist in words and Marxist-Leninist in deeds.

Charu Mazumdar, the cherished leader of CPI(ML) is the first Indian Marxist-Leninist who has applied Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetang Thought to the concrete conditions of India, and truly raised the banner of armed agrarian revolution. This statement is based on the entire historical experience of the Party. The question of agrarian revolution was raised first in 1930 in the Draft Programme for Action. But after raising it, sweet little was done to organise it. The Party put forward various reformist demands and did nothing else.

The uprising of 1948 was not the armed agrarian revolution but an attempt to shake the rule of the reactionaries through partisan war - that is by armed struggle with the reactionary state machine. It is erroneous to suggest that Telengana was armed agrarian revolution. It is possible that land may have been distributed but land distribution itself does not characterise genuine armed agrarian revolution. The content of armed agrarian revolution is the establishment of the red base areas and

People's Democratic Dictatorship. To oppose this content will land revolution into a mire of economism and adventurism. In this regard, Telengana events prove only one thing. The peasantry was ready to embark on revolution under the Marxist-Leninist leadership, but the leadership of Randive was not Marxist-Leninist leadership. Many peasant struggles which broke out after 1948 also prove the enthusiasm the peasantry had for armed agrarian revolution.

Only the Naxalbari events dealt with the question of armed agrarian revolution seriously and opened up a new path to revolution. It became the key to unlock the people's democratic revolution. This also addresses the two historical questions in India, of national struggle and class struggle, for national struggle in India is irresistibly linked with class struggle, as the solution of agrarian question in

India is completely linked with the domination of India by foreign imperialists. There can be no independent India without a free peasantry. This question of national and class struggle is being solved by the Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) under the leadership of Comrade Charu Mazumdar.

The parliamentary road was the main obstacle to armed agrarian revolution. This obstacle is overcome. Now the main struggle is inside CPI(ML). It is the struggle against new forms of revisionism. This shows the rapid advance of revolution in India.

End item.

I. P. F. C. C. STATEMENT

(continued from page 1):

moves and "nibbling operations" at the region under the patriotic forces was another extremely brazen war-like act, part of the systematic sabotage of the Vientiane Agreement by the United States, especially the provision of item A, article 2 and, a very dangerous threat to newly-restored Lao peace.

The Central Committee of the Lao Patriotic Front strongly denounce before public opinions at home and abroad the wanton bombing of the plain of Jars-Xiang Khoang region by U.S. B-52's and other tactical fighters and resolutely demands that the United States completely end bombing, strafe and reconnaissance flights over the regions under the control of the patriotic forces by B-52 strategic bombers and other tactical planes. The United States must end its military involvement in Laos as the Vientiane Agreement stipulates.

Should the United States and Vientiane side continue stubborn bombing of Lao territory and wage "nibbling" attacks on the regions under the control of the patriotic forces and bend on sabotage of the Vientiane Agreement, they should be held exclusively responsible for any consequence arising from their frenzied, adventurous act.

The Lao patriotic forces at any time respect and scrupulously implement the February 21, 1973, Vientiane Agreement. However, the Lao patriotic forces reserve their legitimate right of self-defense. They are resolved to defend their own liberated areas and to deal firm punishment to the United States and the Vientiane side for all their moves of encroachment on the liberated areas and violations of the Vientiane Agreement. The Central Committee of the Lao Patriotic Front urgently appeals to the public opinions of Laos and of the world as well to strongly condemn the United States bombings of Laos, particularly those by B-52's, to firmly demand that the United States completely stop those bombings and other operations of the U.S. airforce and end U.S. military involvement in Laos.

End item.

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