

To the Communist Party of Nepal –Maoist (CPN-M):

Revolutionary Greetings from the Ceylon Communist Party-Maoist.

As a contingent of the Revolutionary Internationalist Movement (RIM), the CPN had waged Protracted People's War against the Nepalese State for ten years, from 1996 to 2006. Under the leadership of the CPN-M, the People's Army had achieved great heights principally by establishing and expanding the red liberated base areas and other areas under the control or influence of the Party throughout the country. In these liberated areas, the proletariat, in unity with the peasantry and oppressed nationalities and masses, led by the Party, exercised their own New Democratic state power, while clearing the path to the Socialist Revolution, as part of advancing the World Proletarian Socialist Revolution aimed at achieving Communism worldwide. The red banner of Maoism and Communism was hoisted high in the Himalayas – from the 'roof-top of the world'. These precious achievements, won through great sacrifice, under tenacious Maoist leadership, provided inspiration to all Maoists and other revolutionary forces throughout the world, while creating panic among all imperialist and reactionary forces. These historic advances also served to unite Maoist revolutionary forces in South Asia, and spurred the growth of the Revolutionary Internationalist Movement. At one stage, as members of the RIM and then as founding members of the Coordinating Committee of Maoist Parties and Organisations of South Asia – CoCOMPOSA, we engaged in deep, sustained and serious two-line struggles to establish the most advanced scientific revolutionary line, and build the unity of the South Asian revolution and that of the genuine Maoist forces on that basis. It is part of our collective revolutionary legacy that the CPN-M played an inspiring vanguard role in this process, in the true spirit of rekindling the spark of *Naxalbari*.

In 2006, the CPN-M had taken the initiative in entering into a power sharing arrangement with the Nepalese bourgeois parliamentary opposition aimed at overthrowing the Monarchy. This took the form of contesting an election to a Constitutional Assembly that would formulate a new republican federal constitution. This tactical compromise was made at the cost of de-mobilizing the Peoples Liberation Army and 'suspending' the People's War. In these elections the CPN-M had come out as the leading force, with an overwhelming majority of votes. Now, Com. Prachanda, leader of the CPN-M, has been appointed as Prime Minister. This tactical turn has been based on the analysis that the Monarchy embodies the semi-feudal production and social relations and constitutes the immediate and principal obstacle to the forward march of the New Democratic Revolution. On this basis, the CPN-M had decided to enter into an alliance with the bourgeois parliamentary opposition to dispose of the Monarchy represented by king Gayendra. These developments were also propelled by the heroic advances gained by the people's war and the mass insurrectionary upsurge generated by it, which compelled the Nepalese bourgeois parliamentary opposition, world imperialism and India, to concede political space for the CPN-M. For their part, their tactical option remains, "if we cannot devour them through war now, let us co-opt and disarm them, so we can devour them that much better".

It is true that precisely due to the strategic advances achieved by the people's war, the CPN-M was increasingly facing some hard choices. It is true that the Nepalese Monarchist regime and ruling class, backed by the US, Britain and India in particular, were preparing for a decisive intervention to crush the revolution. Revolution and counter-revolution were increasingly locked into a decisive strategic showdown. The high hopes for a new wave of people's democratic revolution in South Asia did not materialize as expected, and there did not exist any Socialist State that could be relied on for support. It is also true that Nepal is an extremely underdeveloped country, economically heavily dependent on, and subordinated by India, and world imperialism. However, none of these factors are *decisive* in deciding the future of the revolution. Indeed, the people's democratic revolution and the protracted people's war was waged precisely in order to overcome, overthrow and uproot these factors by unleashing the conscious initiative of the masses, in unity with the international proletariat and the oppressed people of the world, based on the creative application of Marxism-Leninism-Maoism. The decisive factor rested (and rests) *principally and decisively with the ideological and political line of the CPN-M and its ability to mobilize the masses to develop protracted people's war to resist and defeat the counter-revolutionary encirclement and suppression by the class enemy and advance towards establishing the People's Democratic Dictatorship under the leadership of the proletariat, in the context of steadfastly hastening and advancing the world revolution. While it is necessary to take tactical turns given the concrete situation facing the revolution, this has to be done on the basis of maintaining and optimizing the independent revolutionary initiative of the proletariat led by its vanguard communist party, and strengthening the people's army and united front under its leadership to 'further encircle and devour the enemy that much better', by unfolding the revolutionary armed initiative of the masses and advancing the process of their conscious, collective self-determination through the seizure and exercise of state power. Both Lenin and Mao had entered into such negotiations and tactical compromises with powerful enemy forces, based firmly on this principle. This is a question of firmly applying Maoism and proletarian internationalism, while optimizing tactical flexibility.*

While we extend our revolutionary communist-proletarian internationalist solidarity with the CPN-M, we are deeply concerned regarding some key issues of principle. The *principal* contradiction in all oppressed countries remains that between imperialism and the oppressed people. The strategic path defined by this contradiction is to wage protracted people's war to overthrow and uproot the Comprador Bureaucratic state by combining the Agrarian Revolution and the National Democratic Revolution aimed at overthrowing both semi-feudalism and imperialist domination and establishing the People's Democratic State, representing the Dictatorship of the Proletariat and Peasantry, in alliance with all classes and nations oppressed by imperialism, as a necessary transition to waging the Socialist Revolution. That is why we need to target *imperialism* as the *principal* enemy of the New Democratic revolution and continue waging protracted people's war against all odds to establish the People's Democratic State. This 'tactical turn' taken by the CPN-M has not established the People's Democratic State, but a shaky bourgeois republic, where neither the *economic base* nor the *political power* of the feudal forces, comprador forces, nor of imperialism and regional expansionist forces have been defeated, overthrown nor uprooted. In fact, only the genuine revolutionary communist Maoist forces, including the heroic People's Liberation Army and the Revolutionary United Front have been disarmed, disintegrated and fatally weakened.

While we have these principled concerns and reserve our right to engage in open discussion and disciplined struggle over these critical issues, we extend our internationalist solidarity with the CPN-M at this most momentous juncture. We urge that through all the compromises that have to be made, you strengthen and build the New Democratic state power embodied in the liberated red base areas already gained through so much heroic sacrifice of the people and the warriors of the PLA, maintain the independence and initiative of the CPN-M to carry forward the New Democratic Revolution, in unity with the international proletariat and the world revolution. For our part, as a section of the South Asian detachment of the International Proletariat, we shall do all that we can to hasten and advance the Lankan revolution as an integral component of the world revolution and the South Asian revolutionary process. This is the only way that we can truly support you in our common struggle to defeat, overcome and overthrow imperialist domination and subjugation, neo-colonial slavery and regional hegemonism, to sweep away all hated exploiters and oppressors of the people. This our highest duty and responsibility towards achieving a qualitative leap in the world revolution and Communism, and towards the Nepalese people and the Nepalese revolution.

On behalf of the Central Re-organizing Committee,

Com. Surendra