



Maoist Information Bulletin - 27

June 2013

Observe Martyrs' Memorial Week 2
Pages from International Communist Movement 10
Voices against War on People 33
News from Behind the Bars 34
War on People in Dandakaranya 44
From the Newspapers 48
News from the Battlefield 52
From the Counter-Revolutionary camp 57
CPI (Maoist) Statements 62



**Imbibe and Propagate Widely
The Values, Ideals, Supreme Sacrifices, Bravery,
Dedication and Commitment Of Our Beloved Martyrs !
Defending and Advancing the Revolutionary War Is The
True Homage To The Great Martyrs !**

Call of the CC, CPI (Maoist) to party ranks, PLGA commanders-fighters, Revolutionary People's Committees and Revolutionary Masses to observe Martyrs' Memorial Week with revolutionary spirit from July 28 to August 3, 2013

Dear comrades,

Sacrifices are not only inevitable in revolution but also demands sacrifices in the transformation of the society. Every such transformation is essentially accompanied by and accomplished through innumerable sacrifices made by the masses who are the real makers of history. All the successes achieved and victories won in the entire history of class struggles of humankind is full of glorious sagas of amazing, moving, heart-rending and extraordinary sacrifices including the supreme sacrifice of laying down one's life for a cause which they valued more than their own lives i.e., liberation of humankind. Liberation from every kind of exploitation, oppression, suppression and discrimination.

Innumerable and glorious in the course of the New India (NDR) for the past 46 armed peasant uprising in the People's War blazed by the great leaders and martyrs Mazumdar and Comrade establishment of new socialism and ultimately one year since we celebrated Memorial Week, more than a and sons of our country have laid down their invaluable lives fighting back the fascist country-wide multi-pronged onslaught of the Indian ruling classes with the full support and guidance of the imperialists, particularly the US imperialists.



were the sacrifices made Democratic Revolution in years since Naxalbari path of Protracted founders of our party, Comrade Charu Kanhai Chatterji, for the democratic society, then communism. In the past the previous Martyrs' hundred worthy daughters

In this same period, while advancing the People's War in the course of New Democratic Revolution several comrades of CPP, NPA, NDF and revolutionary masses were martyred fighting back Oplan Bayanihan, the fascist war on the people by the state in the Philippines. In the course of New Democratic Revolution in Turkey, Bangladesh and Peru, working class struggles in imperialist countries, in national liberation struggles and in struggle against imperialist aggression and occupation and in struggles against all kinds of reactionaries hundreds of Maoists, workers, peasants, students, youth, intellectuals, democrats, employees, women and people laid down their lives all over the world.

Let us bow our heads and pay humble homage to all these martyrs of Indian Revolution and World Socialist Revolution on the occasion of our Martyrs Memorial Week. Let us pledge with clenched fists that we would wage our struggle with their inspiration till their aspirations and their dreams are fulfilled. Communists may sacrifice their lives in one country as part of the revolution in their country. But their sacrifice is not confined to one country. Similarly the innumerable sacrifices made by our beloved martyrs are an integral part of the enormous sacrifices by communists all over the world made as part of the World Socialist Revolution. They not only contribute to the liberation of the people in their respective countries but also to the liberation of the toiling masses all over the world.

The CC, CPI (Maoist) calls upon the entire Party ranks, PLGA commanders-fighters, Revolutionary People's Committees (RPC), revolutionary mass organizations and revolutionary masses to observe Martyrs' Memorial Week from July 28 to August 3, 2013 with revolutionary zeal commemorating and holding high the

glorious and supreme sacrifices made by our beloved martyrs and the great cause of revolution in India that they had laid down their invaluable lives for.

Our Party Central Committee pays humble red homage to all our beloved martyrs and gives the call to rededicate ourselves to the fulfillment of their lofty and selfless aims on this solemn but ever-inspirational occasion. The sacrifices of our beloved martyrs are the ultimate examples of selflessness in an era of revolutions where the masses realize the importance of their inevitability and come forward in countless numbers to make sacrifices in the course of the revolutionary war. Let us turn the memories of such great martyrs, their ideals and values as a weapon in our war against the enemies of the people and utilize this occasion to use it most effectively. No bastions of the class enemies can withstand the offensive launched with such a weapon. A living revolutionary is a great threat to the class enemies but a martyred revolutionary is their invincible adversary. None of their modern weapons can match the weapon of selfless sacrifice of a martyr.

Several of our brave party and PLGA comrades fell while fighting the enemy forces ferociously. Some were killed in enemy attacks involving huge posse of armed forces. Some of our veteran comrades were martyred due to ill health and some died very tragically in accidents like snake bites. Revolutionary activists in villages died in indiscriminate firings by the enemy forces and in police custody. Let us salute all these great martyrs as the common aim of all of them was to liberate the oppressed masses from all kinds of exploitation, oppression and suppression by making the NDR a success in India.

In the midnight of March 27-28 2013, goons of Triteeya Prastuti Committee (TPC), police and CRPF-CoBRA commandos carried out a brutal massacre in Lakarbandha village in Kunda police station area of Chatra district, Jharkhand. TPC, Jharkhand police and CoBRA forces in their hundreds encircled the place where PLGA soldiers were taking shelter through a planned covert operation and launched a brutal attack on them. Three comrades laid down their lives while retaliating and seven others were caught alive. In the morning the killing machines of TPC, police and CRPF selectively killed these seven comrades in cold blood. They were subjected to inhuman torture before being shot. Comrade Lalesh Yadav @ Prashant (RCM-Spokesperson of the RC), Comrade Dharmendra Yadav (Sub-Zonal Committee member), Comrade Praful (Sub-Zonal Committee member), Comrade Jaykumar Yadav (Platoon commander), Comrade Bhola @ Ajay Yadav, Comrade Albert @ Bijay, Comrade Pramod and others were among the killed. It is the oppressive governments that created and nurtured various armed vigilante gangs like TPC, JPC, JLT, PLFI, Gram Raksha Dal and Nagarik Suraksha Samiti and they are in fact created, armed and run by the State. This was a major blow to our movement in Chatra district and to Jharkhand movement as a whole. But their unfulfilled tasks and dreams remain and it is our duty to fulfill them to the end. The people of Magadh have played a historic role in anti-feudal struggles, in building guerilla forces and building guerilla warfare as part of the rebuilding of the revolutionary movement in India after Naxalbari and they would definitely overcome this loss too by advancing forward with determination. In fierce encounters with the police, paramilitary and Special Forces in Bihar-Jharkhand-North Chhattisgarh Special Area – Comrades Subhash in Koel-Sankh Zone, five comrades in Katia forests of Latehar district, one comrade in Saraikela-Kharswan district, one comrade in Hurwa forests of Khunti district and some more comrades were martyred while fighting back the enemy forces ferociously. Comrade Chandan of Koel-Sankh Zone was murdered by JMM faction while Comrade Saddev (ACM) was murdered by JPC in Madhya Zone both taking place in Bihar.

On April 16, 2013 the AP Greyhounds, Chhattisgarh police and CRP-CoBRA forces jointly attacked the Puvvar village (Konta block, Sukma district, Chhattisgarh) on the borders of Andhra Pradesh based on information given by informers and callously murdered nine comrades including five women comrades belonging to North Telangana. North Telangana Special Zonal Committee (NTSZC) member Comrade Marri Ravi @ Sudhakar (38), Gugloth Lakshmi @ Pushpa (32) (KKW DVCM), Vetti Narsakka @ Sabita (33) (Eturunagaram ACS), Durgam Raju (26) (ACM), Reena (ACM), Vetti Ramakka @ Bade Urmila (ACM) (24), Maddi Seeta @ Navata (PM), Madkam Bhima @ Ajay (20) (PM) and Arli Venkati @ Gautam (35) (PM) laid down their lives in this bitter battle fighting ferociously with the enemy forces till their last breath.

Comrade Sudhakar joined the movement at a young age of 18 and worked in the CPI (ML) Pratighatana (CP Reddy) Group for a short period. Opposing their revisionist politics he left that party and joined our party. He began his revolutionary life as a PLGA squad member and developed to the level of SZC. He played a significant role in fighting against various right opportunist Marxist-Leninist groups in Godavari



**Com. Mahita
(RePoS Teacher)**



**Com. Samita
(Maad Agri Dept)**



Com. Sumitra (PM)



Com. Sanoti (PM)

Tekmetta Martyrs (NBT)



**Com. Pushpa
(KKWDVCM)**



**Com. Sudhakar
(NTSZCM)**



Com. Sabita (ACS)



Com. Raju (ACM)



Com. Urmila (ACM)

Puvvar Martyrs



Com. Goutam (ACM)



Com. Vasanta (PM)



Com. Ajay (PM)



Com. Navata (PM)



**Com. Kismat (Cy2-PPCM)
(Korsel Martyr)**

Puvvar Martyrs



**Com. Indira (DVCM)
(Martyred due to Snake Bite)**



**Com. Kailas (LOS Cdr)
(Shindesur Martyr)**



**Com. Sarita (Bn2)
(Nelnar Martyr)**



**Com. Udham Singh (ACS)
Bukmarka Martyr**

Valley and exposed and isolated them from the people. Comrade Pushpa was associated with the revolutionary movement since she was just a child of 10. She came from the Lambadi tribe, joined it as a squad member and developed into a DVCM. She gave birth to a baby in 2007 but left the child with relatives and continued her work in the revolutionary movement. Comrades Sudhakar and Pushpa was a couple. The senior comrades among them gained rich experiences when the movement was in flow and valiantly fought back several enemy attacks in that period and stood firm in the face of severe odds. Using these experiences they were engaged seriously in reviving the NT movement. All these nine comrades displayed highest revolutionary consciousness in working in very adverse conditions in NT at present. This encounter is certainly a major blow to our efforts to revive the NT movement. All these comrades came from the oppressed classes and oppressed social sections and were below 38 years of age. Though our beloved comrades and valiant warriors were martyred in Puvvar their rich experiences remain with us and would help us in reviving the movement in NT. Their inspiration would always serve as a beacon light for our movement in the entire Central Region of our Party. Comrade Jagan, PM and guard to an SZCM was martyred in an encounter with the police on 11 November 2012 and he laid down his life defending the leadership.

In Dandakaranya (DK), in Gadchiroli district - six comrades including two women, of South Gadchiroli division were murdered in cold blood in an ambush by the enemy armed forces in January 2013 at Govindgaon village at midnight. Comrades Sankar Lakda (DVCM), Vinod Kodape (ACM), Geeta Kumoti (Platoon deputy commander), Mohan Kovasi (LGS deputy commander) and PLGA members Labbe Gawde and Juru Mattami were martyred here. Comrades Vinod and Geeta was a couple. On 4th April enemy forces attacked a unit of People's Militia Squad (PMS) in which Comrade Lakshman, one PMS commander and three villagers were martyred. On 12th April in a fierce encounter between the guerillas and the police and C-60 commando forces at Sindesur village of Dhanora Tehsil in Gadchiroli Comrades Kailas (ACM), Nandu (deputy commander), Champa (Company-4 woman member) and four villagers including two women were killed. In indiscriminate firings in Bhatpar and Sindesur, the armed forces deliberately fired on the villagers when they were with the Maoists and killed them on purpose in order to terrorize them to wean them away from the Maoists. Comrade Manda was martyred in Ambapur encounter while fiercely fighting back an enemy attack after injuring three commandos in November 2012 while Comrade Sharada of Gatta LOS was martyred in Morkhandi encounter December 2012. These 'encounters' are nothing but massacres in the name of encounters.

In Gondia-Balaghat Division of Maharashtra from the beginning our comrades have advanced the movement by spilling their blood. In Korchi area tens of thousands of people stood up against displacement. The alarmed central and Maharashtra governments are trying to suppress the movement through cruel police repression, wiping out the leadership and spreading terror among the people. On 3 October 2012, as part of the resistance that is ongoing with the aim of defeating the enemy onslaught, Comrade Mohan, deputy commander of the Platoon-56 was martyred in an encounter at Gangin village with the C-60 commandos. Comrade Mohan fought with the enemy forces 18 times in his party life. He was a comrade with courage, determination, discipline and initiative in military matters. This was a big loss to the Division movement. On 19th May 2013 Comrade Pramod, guard of Company commander was martyred at Hettekasa. All These killings should be seen as part of the intensified War on People by the Maharashtra and central governments.

In DK in Chhattisgarh - Comrade Kismat was martyred when an enemy mortar shell hit him in an encounter with the enemy forces at Korsel village of Gangalur area in West Bastar Division. He was a PPCM in Company-2. He also gave medical care as a guerilla doctor and won the confidence of his fellow comrades and the people. Women Comrades Sanoti and Sumitra were martyred while fighting back an enemy attack in Tekmetta village of North Bastar Division. On May 17 2013 our PLGA forces conducted an ambush near Purungil village of Dantewada district on CRPF, STF and DF forces from Arampur PS conducting search operations jointly where two jawans were injured and one jawan is believed to have been killed. Deputy Commander of People's Militia Squad Comrade Masu was martyred in this valiant battle. The martyrdom of Comrade Udham Singh (ACS) of Manpur Division in a fierce battle with the police on 8 June 2013 is a big loss to our work in the plain areas in DK. A woman comrade was martyred in Nelnar area on June 13 2013.

Several other comrades laid down their lives in battles with the enemy while preserving *Jal-Jungle-Zameen* that rightfully belonged only to the people, while defending the emerging people's political power in DK and BJ and while advancing the NDR.

Very tragically we lost three senior comrades who have been steeled in the furnace of class struggle with decades of revolutionary life and experience in this period. Comrade Gaddam Lakshmi @ Mahita, Central Regional Political School (RePos) teacher, a state level veteran woman comrade who had served the people and the revolution for about three decades had been martyred due to malaria on 29 April 2013. She was an ideal communist who never lost her heart even for a second in spite of getting caught in the enemy's dragnet two times and being threatened with death. She had contributed to the development of urban and rural women's movement in AP and AOB, to the development of women comrades and to our party's development of understanding about the women question as a member of Women's Sub-Committees in AP state and AOB Special Zone. She worked in urban, rural and forest areas for a few years organizing the women, the urban poor, Adivasis and the peasantry. She had contributed greatly to the political education of the cadres as a political teacher in the Central Region and contributed in preparing syllabi for the education of cadres in DK. She was a good writer and orator. In spite of her frail frame and serious ill-health, she strove hard to educate the cadres and equip them with MLM. She was loved for her affectionate demeanor and admired for her in-depth study of the women's question.

Comrade Kanaka Swamy @ Aman, a veteran comrade of DVC level belonging to the technical department (TD) of DK was martyred due to malaria on 24 September 2012. In his long revolutionary life of about three decades he served the people and the revolution selflessly as a courier of Warangal DC and Hyderabad City Committee and in TD of the party both in the units of transporting and manufacturing weapons. He was arrested along with other comrades in Rourkela but displayed exemplary courage both in face of tortures and in jail. He joined the TD in DK after his release from jail, striving very hard to manufacture weapons to supply to the guerillas and the militia to intensify guerilla warfare. He was an ideal communist and a skilled red technician.

Comrade Nohari Bai @ Samita (ACM), a veteran women comrade who has served the revolution selflessly for about more than two decades was martyred due to cancer on 7 February 2013. She hails from an Adivasi family of Gadchiroli district and worked in Gadchiroli and present day Gondia in the squads organizing the people. She was injured two times in encounters with the police forces but never stepped back. She worked in the DK press unit for four years and later was transferred to work in the agricultural department of a RPC in Maad where she worked till the end. She set high ideals in mingling with the people, becoming like a family member to each and every household in the villages she worked in. She never had any interest other than that of the revolution and strove hard for it. In spite of losing her eyesight in her last days and severe illness she never complained or lost heart and went about her work. The ideals of comrade Samita should be followed by all of us. Losing all these three veteran comrades to ill health is a serious loss to our party in the spheres they worked in.

Comrade Juvvaji Venkata Subbaiah (75) a veteran leader of our party in Andhra Pradesh who has been associated with the movement since the glorious Srikakulam armed peasant movement days died of illness at an old age. He was arrested while going to work in Srikakulam in 1969. He stood firm with the Naxalbari politics and line in the jail too fighting back the right and left opportunist trends that arose after the martyrdom of Comrade Charu Mazumdar. He contributed in laying foundations to the movement in Guntur district and the Nallamala forest and worked at various levels inside the party from a squad member to the District Committee member. Due to old age and ill health he was transferred by the party to work in peasant front and united front activities openly in which he continued till the end. He stood firm in all the twists and turns and ups and downs the Party went through in his more than four decade long revolutionary life. He has served as a source of inspiration to the people of AP and the comrades in mass organizations at a time when the movement is going through a setback in the recent period. It is our duty to propagate the ideals of such veteran undaunted communist leaders of our Party so that the younger generations imbibe their ideals in their practice.

Comrade Karam Somli (Indira), DVCM of North Gadchiroli Division died of snake bite in May 2013. To lose her is a severe loss to the Division movement when it is facing tough times in terms of severe repression as she was an experienced and established leader among the people. She was recruited from West Bastar but had come to Gadchiroli as per the Party decision and won the confidence of the people and the cadres. Her life partner Comrade Kailas was martyred a few days back in Sindesur. Comrade Budhram of Koyal-Sankh Zone in Bihar also died of snake bite. Comrade Mainu of Barsur squad (East Bastar, DK) died due to drowning while crossing the Indravati River. These comrades lost their lives in accidents but their commitment and dedication remain an inspiration to us forever.

The State and central governments had intensified their barbaric offensive on Malnad area (Western Gahats) of Karnataka to crush the revolutionary movement. Several encounters are taking place between our PLGA forces and the enemy forces and in one such encounter with the Anti-Naxal Force (ANF), Comrade Yellappa @ Dinakar (ACM) was martyred on 2 September 2012 within Kadaba PS limits in South Canara district.

Combing operations, arrests and encounters continue unabated as part of OGH in West Bengal as the Mamata government and the Centre want to completely crush the Maoist movement there using the opportunity where the Lalgarh movement suffered a setback and Comrade Kishenji was martyred. Two senior squad members of Ajodhya area of Purulia district were martyred in an encounter with the armed forces in November 2012.

Some comrades were martyred in jails too. Comrade Kunjami Kosa (Naxalite prisoner) of Bade Vedma village (Kondagaon) was martyred on 6-5-2013 due to negligence by the jail authorities in providing him medical care.

In terms of leadership, we lost a veteran leader of the party (Venkata Subbaiah), two SZC level comrades (Comrades Mahita, Sudhakar), one RCM (Comrade Prashant), seven DVC/ZC level comrades, three Sub-Zonal Committee level comrades, two AC Secretaries and eleven AC members since last July 28. Other martyrs are PMs/members in PLGA and villages, members of various local organizations and common people. A total of 23 women comrades were martyred since last July 28.

It was not even one year since the Sarkinguda massacre and the central and state government forces resorted to another equally gruesome massacre in Edesmeta in Bijapur district of DK where eight Adivasis including four minors were murdered on May 17. This kind of targeting of villages for massacres is being done as part of a very conscious plan of the higher paramilitary, police and intelligence officials to terrorize the people, isolate them from the Party and damage the strong areas of the movement. Massacres have become an integral part of their new offensives that are being intensified with the aim of elimination of revolutionary movement which has become one of the main hurdles in implementing the MoUs made with the corporate houses and are gathering dust due to the resistance of the people.

More than a dozen villagers and activists were killed in indiscriminate firings by the armed forces and fake encounters after abducting them in various areas of DK in this period. Several people were injured in indiscriminate firings by the enemy forces and some were maimed for life. In September 2012, Chainu, a village youth was murdered after being caught in Nirmetta village in Kanker district. In February 2013 Comrade Salim, who had worked in various spheres, gained experience and also worked in Company-2 was caught and shot dead in front of the people in Avunar (West Bastar). Budhram Nendi, an activist of Jan Militia of Madohnar village and Jai Singh, Phul Singh (brothers) of Ongnar village in East Bastar were caught and brutally murdered by the police on May 1 2013. Young peasant Pandiram was killed in front of the villagers by the police.

Village woman Vanjem Devi was killed when the AP Greyhounds surrounded Kanchal village on 8-3-2013 and fired indiscriminately. Another villager was seriously injured.

In BJ-NCG – Comrades Jitender of Madhya Zone, ex-activist Paras were murdered in fake encounters while Comrade Madan was killed in police lock-up.

In Bhaliaguda village of Gajapati district in Odisha five villagers Aiba Padra (35), Shyamson Majhi (50), Ghasiram Bagsingh (33), Saramuli panchayat, Laxmi Kanta Nayak and Sanathan Mallick (27) were murdered in cold blood by the police.

The macabre destruction of villages, rapes/gang rapes, arrests, imprisonment with false cases, beatings etc continue undiminished on daily basis as part of counter-insurgency operations along with psychological warfare and also sham reforms as part of it. Attempts to murder the Party and PLGA comrades, activists of RPCs, revolutionary mass organizations and the people with poisoning, covert operations and using class enemies and their agents, police/paramilitary informers, corporate agents, degenerated elements that left the movement, vigilante gangs and coverts continues.

Comrades,

The War on People is intensifying and becoming crueler by the day. More than 4,000 Maoist political prisoners are languishing in jails facing torture, harsh sentence including death sentence and life imprisonment, denial of bail, inhumane living condition and so on. But they are fighting against all this with revolutionary

spirit and are strengthening this battlefield. The covert role of the Army increased further and the ruling classes want to increase it further particularly after the May 25 incident. Several repressive measures were announced after May 25 which are nothing but a continuation of the plans already underway. 2,199 communication towers were planned to be built, more IAF helicopters and a new helicopter unit to be stationed in Nagpur were allotted in the name of logistical support but are actually aimed to utilize them in attacks on the guerillas. They are already being used extensively during attacks on villages apart from logistical support during armed confrontations. Drones are planned to be more extensively used than at present for intelligence gathering and also for bombing in future. Deployment of paramilitary battalions for forceful mining and infra-structure development on a huge scale has increased manifold. Immediately after May 25 two battalions of paramilitary were rushed to Bastar. It was announced that soon 27 additional battalions of paramilitary would be deployed in Maoist areas.

All preparations that were already on the anvil for higher level attacks were intensified on war-footing after May 25. Unprecedented levels of psychological warfare using the corporate media and otherwise are being carried on spitting venom on Maoists and the revolutionary movement. This is done in coordination with the sham reforms with not a single day passes without some civic action program by the armed forces in the movement areas. 'Saranda Model' was extended to some more guerilla areas in DK, BJ and Odisha. A thousand more crores were allotted and the time period also extended for the Integrated Action Plan already under way in Maoist areas and the *Roshni* scheme that is supposed to give training for 50,000 youth for jobs with false promises of employment has been extended from two districts (Sukma, West Singhbhum) to 24 more districts. The enemy's main concentration is on our guerilla bases and guerilla areas starting from Andhra Pradesh borders to Lalgarh and the area south of Ganga River in Bihar and UP. The enemy is surrounding them with carpet security with the strategic aim of isolating the areas from each other and crushing them. This strategic plan was formulated and is being implemented under the direct supervision of the Indian Army.

The conditions of the Indian economy is the exact opposite to what the Indian ruling classes claim and it is getting increasingly bogged down further in crisis. The pressure on them to implement the MoUs signed by corporate houses both foreign and Indian is so high that they are resorting to more and more brutality on the people resisting the 'development' model leading to severe discontent and disillusionment among the people towards parliamentary democracy. Internationally too the imperialists desperate to come out of the unprecedented financial crises since the '30s are increasing attacks on countries like Syria and threatening North Korea apart from continuing their murder and mayhem in Iraq, Afghanistan, Pakistan etc. Country-wide, multi-pronged, most reactionary operations like Oplan Bayanihan and Operation Green Hunt respectively in Philippines and India to cruelly suppress the revolutionary movements are continuing in full gear by the ruling classes in complete connivance with the imperialists, particularly the US imperialists. The overall onslaught on workers, employees, students, youth, and intelligentsia along with democratic and revolutionary forces in oppressed countries with draconian laws is going on.

In the past one year though we have suffered some serious losses in terms of leadership and subjective forces in this offensive, on the whole we succeeded in resisting it in the strongholds of our revolutionary movement. Sustaining the movement when the enemy is hell bent on destroying it is a success in its own. Various tactical counter-offensives are continuing while inflicting casualties to the enemy and arms and ammunition is being seized though not at previous levels. In a huge ambush conducted by our brave PLGA guerillas in Latehar district near Amvadiha village on January 7 2013, 17 CRPF jawans were wiped out and all their weapons were seized. The May 25 ambush in which Salwa Judum mentor and slaughterer Mahendra Karma and some other people's enemies were wiped out enthused the revolutionary people all over the country and particularly in DK. The ever increasing corruption, scandals and the bankruptcy of the entire parliamentary system is making the people increasingly get attracted towards the revolutionary alternative placed by our Party before them. People are mobilizing under our Party's leadership on several issues, particularly against displacement. Our efforts to expand to new areas and internally within the existing zones are on.

The international campaign against OGH and solidarity for the People's War in India is being consolidated further giving the necessary moral support to the fighting people in our country. The lofty sacrifices of our martyrs and the fact that we are resisting enemy forces and mobilizing masses in the PW and achieving various successes in spite of facing several odds are a crucial factor in achieving this kind of support for our

NDR, in India and all over the world. Our party is striving hard to come out of the difficult situations we are facing amid unprecedented enemy offensive. The Values, Ideals, Supreme Sacrifices, Bravery, Dedication and Commitment of our beloved martyrs are behind all the positive results we obtained in the course of our movement.

Comrades,

With the principal contradiction in the world between imperialism and the oppressed nations and peoples and the other two fundamental contradictions sharpening with each passing day, the objective condition in our country and the world are increasingly turning favorable to the revolution. All kinds of social contradictions are sharpening and people are increasingly accepting, propagating and joining the revolutionary path world over to solve them. It is the need of the hour that we grasp the excellent objective situation and mobilize the people actively and extensively in PW and advance the revolution by intensifying and expanding guerilla warfare. We must put efforts to completely utilize the favorable objective and subjective conditions conducive to the development of People's War in the vast stretch of area covering lakhs of square kilometers, with crores of population, where our organization has been continuing from a long time and where people gained vast self-experience in class struggle and where at least in some areas they had tasted their own political power - i.e., starting from Andhra Pradesh borders to Lalgarh and South of the Ganga River – in order to defend our movement and develop it. Thus we can overcome the unfavorable conditions that we faced subjectively in the recent period and advance in the direction of fulfilling the tasks given by our Unity Congress-9th Congress. Let us take up the following immediate tasks for the same.

1. Let us strengthen and bolshevize the party. Let us strengthen PLGA and the mass base and expand it. Instead of firmly adhering to our general political line and firmly implementing it creatively in the conditions where the enemy onslaught is seriously increasing and where we are suffering losses, some individuals brought forth right opportunist arguments and left the party. Let us be cautious towards such right opportunistic trends that may also arise in future and fight them back. Let us get rid of sectarian and bureaucratic trends in internal Party relations that are harming party unity and in Party to people relations that are isolating us from the masses and helping the enemy.
2. Let us grasp the revolutionary crises in the world and in our country and mobilize people in militant mass struggles extensively and intensify and expand guerilla warfare according to the concrete conditions in various regions and areas.
3. Let us study the changes in enemy strategy and tactics and their LIC policy and enrich our political and military tactics based on that study and creatively apply operational principles of guerilla warfare by relying on the masses. This would help in developing our initiative.
4. Let us build a vast movement against deployment of Army, Air Force, and drones that would be the hallmark of this phase of the enemy offensive and also a strong and broad civil rights movement to fight back the massacres and all other kinds of excesses of the State against the people and the revolutionaries. After May 25 ambush, more cruel and fascist offensives, indiscriminate attacks, massacres, deployment of helicopters and drones, stifling the people's voices using draconian laws such as UAPA etc are on the increase. So this task assumes great significance.
5. Let us fight back and defeat the fascist OGH of the ruling classes aimed to dent the successes of the revolution, to isolate the Party and PLGA from the masses, to undermine the mass base of our party, to prevent guerilla offensives and our expansion and to suppress the mass struggles by fulfilling these tasks with determination.

Comrades,

Observe Martyrs' Memorial Week with revolutionary zeal all over the country and propagate as widely as possible through all means at our disposal the values, ideals, supreme sacrifices, bravery, dedication and commitment of our beloved martyrs. Let us imbibe these and inspire the people to follow in their footsteps to build a New Democratic India as aspired by them. It is the people and people alone who are makers of history. That a people inspired by the sacrifices of the martyrs can achieve wonders in the course of Protracted People's War is a well established fact in all the hitherto successful revolutions.

**With Revolutionary Greetings,
Central Committee,
CPI (Maoist)**

June 15, 2013

Pages from International Communist Movement

**Hail the Filipino Revolution Advancing on the Path of Victory
with the Immediate Task of Achieving Strategic Stalemate !**

Extend Strong Support to Filipino Revolution and Filipino People !

Oppose and Condemn Oplan Bayanihan !

Observe Solidarity Week to Filipino Revolution from April 22 to 28, 2013



**Central Committee
Communist Party of India (Maoist)**

Hail the Filipino Revolution Advancing on the Path of Victory with the Immediate Task of Achieving Strategic Stalemate !

Extend Strong Support to Filipino Revolution and Filipino People !

Oppose and Condemn Oplan Bayanihan !

Observe Solidarity Week to Filipino Revolution from April 22 to 28, 2013

[Oplan Bayanihan is the name of the fascist war that the American puppet Benigno Aquino regime is unleashing in the country of Philippines in a bid to eliminate the advancing revolution under the leadership of the Communist Party of Philippines. The masses of the Philippines and the New People's Army are heroically resisting this unjust and barbarous war. On the occasion of the week of solidarity to the Filipino revolution in India, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of India (Maoist) is brought out a small booklet in December 2012 as a brief introduction to the Filipino revolutionary movement which is reproduced here. The information given in this booklet has been taken from Philippine magazines and documents. If there is any difficulty in understanding unfamiliar words or understanding any portion due to translation, please refer the original Philippine magazines and documents.]

The Philippines is a small country in South East Asia spread in an area of three lakh square kilometers with a population of nine and a half crores. This is a semi-colonial, semi-feudal country. It is a group of 7,100 islands administratively divided into regions, provinces, cities, municipalities and barrios. The people of Philippines are separated by language, terrain and religion. Christianity and Islam are the two main religions that are practiced. Christian Filipino people being the majority, they are dominant in many aspects. The Filipino Muslim people are called Moros or Moro Muslims. Apart from these, there are big national, linguistic minority groups such as Ilocanas, Ibanags, Kapampangans, Tagalogs, Bicolanos, Cebuanos, Waray, Hiligaynons, Tausogs and Maravaws. The Filipino people have a rich cultural heritage. They have a glorious history and heroic tradition of sacrifice in the consistent struggle against colonial rule. The country of Philippines is rich in resources that are sufficient for a self-reliant society. The core of the toiling masses is a strong foundation for the country to develop into a free, sovereign, democratic country. The workers and peasants of the country are the main source for bringing the exploitation and suppression of the imperialists and their comprador ruling classes to an end and to achieve genuine democracy and progress in the society.

The Philippines was thrown under the direct exploitation and suppression of US imperialism a century ago. Later, the country turned into a semi-colonial, semi-feudal country and stagnated. The people of Philippines were forced to depend mostly on agriculture. There is no land to till for the vast peasant masses. Genuine land reforms have not been implemented.

With the lack of infrastructure and opportunities for industries to produce basic metals, chemicals and articles, the condition was not favorable for the development of a capitalist economic system. So only a few light industries to manufacture consumer articles and in the mining sector could develop, and that too depending on the imperialist market. In this situation, the country was forced to buy machinery, equipment and raw material with foreign currency earned through the export of raw material and with foreign loans. Thus, it remained a raw material exporting country serving the industries in the imperialist countries. The imperialists, imperialist-backed comprador bourgeoisie and the big feudal class did not allow the rise of a national bourgeoisie. This led to the stagnation of capitalist development in the country.

Gradually, capital from the US dominated the economy of the Philippines. Unequal exchange with the US took the trade deficit of the country to a serious level. It had to increasingly depend on foreign loans to overcome this deficit. Thus, the imperialists minted super-profits through direct and indirect investments in the Philippines and by extending loans.

Due to the implementation of imperialist policies, inflation is on the rise in the country. In the name of clearing foreign debt, 'financial reforms' favorable to foreign investment have been intensified. Thus, the

Philippines has fallen into the tightening iron grip of US imperialism, IMF, World Bank and Multi National Companies. The US agent Benigno Aquino, president of the Philippines, have implemented US-dictated neoliberal policies and opened the doors to all kinds of foreign-made consumer goods, especially luxury goods. As a result, traditional exports are facing losses and local industries are undergoing financial strangulation. The dependence of the economic system of the country on the export of raw materials and semimanufactured goods have thrown the people into a crisis. The Aquino government has allowed the reuse of US military bases in Clark, Pampanga, Subic and Zambales for the deployment of its warships, submarines and spy-planes in the South China Sea. These military bases were closed down decades back due to popular protests after the overthrow of the dictator Marcos. This deed has mortgaged the sovereignty and the geographical integrity of the country. US intelligence activities are on the rise in the Philippines. With the recent agreement between the New York Police and the Philippines Police, the US interference has increased even more. Like all previous governments in the Philippines, Benigno Aquino too is unleashing severe violence on the masses to serve the interests of the imperialists - particularly US imperialism, which is inviting strong resistance from the people.

Day by day unemployment is on the rise in the country, reaching a high rate of twenty-four percent. The real wages of the workers are declining due to direct and indirect taxes. Workers, especially women workers, are migrating to foreign countries in a large number, and are forced to work at dead cheap rates of wage. In the foreign lands they are facing severe exploitation. Due to the horrible working conditions and atrocities, at least five dead bodies of the Philippine workers are reaching their home country every day. There is an increase in the attacks on worker's rights to attract foreign investment and cuts in the government budget on welfare schemes. More and more opportunities are being created to allow the exploitation by the imperialist monopoly companies and the domestic monopoly capitalists through subsidies in taxes, facilitating the way for contracts, business and all kinds of capital investment, privatisation, stock market deregularisation and denationalisation.

With the economic 'reforms' initiated by the government, fertile agricultural land is going into the hands of foreign corporations, big comprador bureaucratic bourgeoisie and big landlords. Military and police suppression campaigns are being taken up in order to seize land from the poor peasants and national minorities. In the name of promoting the scheme for selling land voluntarily, big landlords are exploiting the wealth of the country. The lives of the peasantry have become terrible with the high tenancy rates in agriculture, increased cost of production in agriculture and hike in the prices of essential commodities.

While speaking of the autonomy of national minorities on the one hand, their power in political, economic, military and other such fields is being curtailed by the government on the other. Their rights to land and inheritance of property are being violated by the foreign corporations in an indiscriminate manner.

Indiscriminate plunder of natural resources of the Philippines is going on unabated. The environment is being permanently damaged due to deforestation for export of timber, excessive fishing and open-cast mining, etc.

Due to the decline in the living conditions and deteriorating working conditions of all classes belonging to the exploited masses, social inequalities have increased while employment opportunities have decreased, leading to mass discontentment. Social unrest is spreading and intensifying. The Aquino government has proved itself incapable of mitigating the ever intensifying economic and social crisis.

Contradictions between the reactionary ruling classes too are manifesting in violent forms. The ruling-class factions are maintaining private armed groups, groupings in the reactionary army, police and paramilitary forces.

Since the semi-colonial, semi-feudal system in the Philippines has entered a long-term economic crisis and is heading towards collapse, there is a visible intensification in the fundamental contradictions of the country. The world capitalist crisis is making a severe impact on the Philippines in the economic, political and social spheres. This is reflected in the rate of economic growth, which has rapidly declined since 2010. The crisis is exposing the economic, social, political, cultural and moral degeneration and corruption of the ruling classes in the country. The puppet nature of the rulers is being glaringly exposed, and so is the fact that the Benigno Aquino government is obediently serving US imperialism like a pet dog.

The Communist Party of Philippines (CPP) has analysed the socio-economic system of the country

and formulated its general political line in order to destroy the three main enemies of the people, i.e., imperialism, big feudal class and big comprador class. It is waging an intense class struggle to liberate the country by successfully completing the New Democratic Revolution through agrarian revolution under the leadership of the proletariat on the basis of worker-peasant alliance.

Birth and development of Communist Party of Philippines

In the 18th century, the Filipino people rose up in hundreds of armed rebellions against Spanish aggression and colonial rule. Due to the heroic resistance from the masses, the Spaniards could never take hold of the entire country. In fact, the people were successful in protecting the mainland of Mindanavo and Cordilleras areas.

In 1896, the National Democratic Revolution was initiated under the leadership of Katipunas. This is said to be the first successful anti-colonial struggle in Asia. In 1899, the Filipino people were deprived of their national freedom due to US aggression. The workers, peasants and the toiling masses fought heroically against the mighty military power of the US. In the 1896 revolution, the factionalistic and deceitful Ilastrado leadership that represented the local exploiting classes surrendered to the US colonialists and turned into puppets of the imperialists.

The Communist Party of Philippines emerged from the anti-feudal struggle of Hakbalahaps (Filipino peasantry) in the early 1930s. This is known in history as the famous 'Hak struggle'. The Communist Party formed worker and peasant organisations and led the movement. A few months after the formation of the Party, US imperialists and their puppet government banned the Party and the worker and peasant organisations. People's leaders were arrested. However, the people's resistance did not look back. The formation of Socialist Party of Philippines (SPP) in 1932 gave new energy to the peasant movement. In 1939, CPP and SPP merged into one Party.

CPP led the anti-Japan people's army (Hakbo Nag Bayan Laban Sa Hapan or Hakbalahap) against the Japanese occupation of the Philippines in the Second World War. Japan lost in the war and retreated. On July 4th 1946, the namesake Philippines republic was established with fake independence under the dictates of US imperialists. In 1950, the Hak (peasant) guerilla army initiated armed struggle under the leadership of the unified Party. In August 1950, Hak guerilla units attacked eleven towns in the Luzon Island and seized a large number of weapons. While Communists came to power in Eastern Europe and China, revolutionary struggles emerged in the South East Asian countries. This alarmed US imperialism and it came out openly to eliminate the "Spectre of Communism". It extended a big military hand to the puppet Filipino government in order to eliminate the Communist Hak rebellion. The first comprador president of the US imperialists, Rokjas, banned the peasant guerilla army and revolutionary mass organisations. The government unleashed a wave of attacks on the guerillas and the people in order to suppress the intensified Hak struggle with a guerilla army of fifteen thousand soldiers. The succeeding president Qurino appointed Raman Magasaysay as the Defence Minister who had gained reputation as a commander in the anti-Japan guerilla war during World War II (he later became the president). He let loose the worst fascist methods in suppressing the Hak rebellion. He tried to divert the rebellion with fake land reforms. With the dictates of the Pentagon and CIA, he trained the Philippines Army and deployed it to suppress the peasant revolution. While the police succeeded in arresting the main Hak leadership, the Lava leadership in the merged Communist Party which subsequently led the movement took to right deviation. As a result the Hak rebellion suffered a temporary setback by May 1954. Since the Communist Party transformed into a rightist party, the Hak guerilla army too drifted away from its objectives.

The revival of the Party

In the first half of the 1960s, a new wave of New Democratic Revolutions and National Liberation movements emerged in many semi-colonial, semi-feudal countries. Various people's movements (workers, students, youth, intellectuals, the black people in America, civil liberties movement, anti American war movement) came up in the imperialist and capitalist countries all over the world. In the second half of the 1960s, the Great Debate taken up by the Communist Party of China under the leadership of Comrade Mao Tse Tung against modern revisionists Tito, Thore, Togliatti, Krushchev etc. in the International Communist Movement and the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution (GPCR) in China sent ripples across the world.

Naturally, the genuine communists in the Philippines too were influenced. Genuine communist revolutionary forces rejected the rightist deviation of the leadership of the CPP and took up the correct path of revolution.

In this backdrop, the National Democratic Revolution of the country revived in the 1960s. The people grew more discontent with the increasing crisis in the country's economy and exploitation by the US imperialists, the big comprador bourgeoisie and the big feudal classes. The propaganda work and organisational efforts of the newly emerging proletarian revolutionaries and the few veterans of the old merged party gradually started to show results.

The people's movement of the country was inspired by the glorious national democratic revolutionary struggle of Vietnam against US occupation, the national liberation struggles in the backward countries, the worldwide protest movements including in the US against the war of aggression on Vietnam, increasing radicalism of the students and intellectuals in the Western countries and Japan, and other such movements.

A patriotic movement was born among the students and intellectuals in towns like Manila, Luzon, Visayas and Mindanavo. Issues like equal rights, withdrawal of the US bases, nationalisation of the retail market, role of the Philippines in the US occupational war on Vietnam and other such issues were raised by this movement.

By the end of the 1960s, workers rejected the authority of the fake trade unionists and took up militant strikes. The revolutionary trade union movement picked up. Moreover, peasant movements for the right to land and against atrocities of the landlords in the rural areas gained momentum. The anti-feudal struggle under the leadership of the revived Communist Party intensified and developed in the direction of armed agrarian revolution. The armed activities of the Lumad minorities in Agusan, Bukidnon, Surigao and Mindanavo provinces against land grab and atrocities of the domestic and foreign capitalists and their armed guards were also on the rise.

Consequently, CPP was reorganised on the 26th of December, 1968. The message of National Democratic Revolution reached the broad peasant masses. A few revolutionary commanders and fighters of the old guerilla army that were under the Taruc-Sumulong gangster clique were influenced by revolutionary propaganda in the towns. They came in contact with the revolutionary youth organisations and thus gradually established relations with the Party. New People's Army (NPA) was formed on the 29th of March 1969 with sixty revolutionary commanders and warriors who split from the remaining persons of the old peasant guerilla army and with 9 automatic rifles and 20 countrymade weapons. By then, except for the support of eighty thousand masses in Tarlann second district, a few activists among fifty thousand members of various mass organizations, a few party cadre and the People's China as the International Socialist Base, there was no other support for the new Party. The new revolutionary leadership studied the experiences of the Filipino revolution in the light of history and applied Marxism-Leninism-Maoism to the Philippine society depending on its positive achievements. In order to destroy the obsolete semi-colonial, semi-feudal system, the party formulated the general political and military line of Protracted People's War. It also formulated proper strategy and tactics to bring together and organise the proletariat, peasantry, students, youth, intellectuals, women, nationalities and minorities. It started various revolutionary democratic mass organisations to form the National Democratic Front of Philippines (NDFP). Gradually the organs of New Democratic Power (People's Committees) were formed. This created the basis for the revolutionary armed struggle in the countryside and the secret revolutionary movement and legal mass movement in the cities. On the other hand, it started efforts together with various Maoist organisations and parties in the international level for the World Socialist revolution and to fulfill the tasks of the international proletariat. In this process the preparatory commission of the National Democratic Front was formed in 1971 under the leadership of the CPP.

At the same time, the people of the Moro nationality got organised against national oppression, exploitation and for the right to self-determination. They took to militant actions and initiated armed struggle.

Soon after the NPA was formed in 1969, it conducted several attacks in 1970 on the armed forces of the Philippines government. The party decided to form party committees at the regional level and NPA commands in 1969 itself, but it could come into practice only during 1970-'72. Thus, regional commands were formed in North Luzon, Central Luzon, Manila-Luzon, South Luzon, West Visayas, Mindanavo and other areas.



It can be said that the period between 1972 and 1974 was the time during which the NPA spread across the country. Also in 1973, the Party, NPA and NDF preparatory commission was formed. The period between 1969-'79 was the decade in which the armed revolution was initiated across the country. And lastly, this was the time during which guerilla fronts, guerilla zones and guerilla bases were formed in certain strategic areas in the country. Until 1979, the NPA mainly operated as armed propaganda squads and guerilla squads. Anyway, it also had a few platoons to conduct attacks on the enemy and to serve as the centre for mobilising the forces whenever necessary. In 1979, platoons and company-size units were gradually started. Sparrow units were formed in the plain areas. Armed partisan units and small guerilla squads worked secretly in the areas of enemy control. Thus, armed activities spread to the plain areas.

In the period between January and March 1970, there was a spurt in the protest activities of the militant youth and student organisations in the capital city of Manila. This was known as the 'First Quarter Storm'. Around fifty thousand to one lakh people participated in each of these protests. These spread to the big cities and towns of the country. These mobilisations developed into a strong political and cultural movement with a national consciousness. It brought forth the basic problems of the people caused by US imperialism, feudalism and comprador capitalism. This mass upsurge propagated the National Democratic Revolutionary task in an unprecedented scale. It strengthened the revolutionary struggle and encouraged militancy among the people of the Philippines.

In order to give a blow to the Party and the NPA, the dictatorship of Marcos started a suppression campaign in the name of 'nip in the bud' between 1968 and beginning of early 70s. 'Oplan Mamamayan' was another suppression campaign unleashed between early 1970s and 1986 during which massacres, shootings, large scale armed attacks, forcible displacement, bombing, total burning of villages, intimidation, looting, arrests, detainment and torture were perpetrated against the people to suppress all kinds of democratic rights.

As the crisis in the semi-colonial, semi-feudal system intensified and the masses were sloganeering for a revolutionary change, Marcos declared Martial Law (military rule) and brought forth his fascist dictatorship in a blatant manner. Democratic rights were denied in an unprecedented level. Not only the patriotic and progressive forces but other factions of ruling classes that criticized the ruling faction were severely repressed. Around one and half lakh people were massacred. More than 60 lakh people were displaced. Arrests and torture became a daily phenomenon.

Anyhow, even before Martial Law was declared, the people's war expanded as the revolutionary conditions ripened. The exploitation and fascist repression reached an intolerable level and so the exploited masses courageously rejected the dictatorship of Marcos under the leadership of the CPP. The armed resistance of the people gradually intensified and expanded. In order to build a stable foundation for the unity of all the people's forces that went underground as a result of the Martial Law, the preparatory commission of the NDF released a ten point programme on the 24th April 1973. Later, this date was declared to be the formation day of the NDF.

Since the people's army and the united front stood on a strong basis, armed agrarian revolutionary struggle spread like wildfire in the countryside. The revolutionaries concentrated initially in the strategic areas in the islands and later in the areas of secondary importance. From the forest areas the armed struggle spread to the plain areas, towns and the sea coast. The movement advanced through the anti-feudal struggles demanding a reduction in the land tenancy, interest on loans, hike in the agricultural wages and for remunerative prices for crops. The movements of the workers, students, women, intellectuals and the urban poor intensified. Open and secret movements developed fast and in a coordinated way.

NDF played an important role in all these mass upsurges. The Party lent direct guidance to these movements. NDF took a correct line in the fight against Lava's rightist, reformist line. It gained experiences in legal and illegal mass struggles. Through this NDF played a vital role in forming and consolidating various revolutionary, democratic mass organisations. It directly led many anti-imperialist and anti-feudal



struggles. It rallied lakhs of people against the bureaucratic, comprador rulers. It made efforts to coordinate and strengthen the emerging alternate organs of revolutionary people's power in the countryside. With the united efforts of the Party, NPA and the NDF, guerilla fronts, guerilla zones and guerilla bases were formed and developed. People's war advanced to a higher level. Through this experience it was once again proved that there must be proletarian leadership to the United Front and that worker-peasant alliance is a must in armed struggle. Thus, apart from the basic classes, the urban petty bourgeoisie and the vacillating middle bourgeoisie could also be organised. It was possible

to utilise the splits in the reactionary classes, isolate them, destroy their power and establish embryonic forms of New Democratic Power. In order to succeed in the NDR, the experience of the NDF proved that the Party and the United Front must have the same programme and the same revolutionary class line. The CPP learnt about Protracted People's War, the two stage revolution (first the NDR and then the Socialist revolution), their fundamental principles and its concrete application in a semi-colonial, semi-feudal condition from the experiences of the victorious revolutions in China and Vietnam as well as their own past struggles.

At the same time, the Party guided the mass organisations through the bureaus under the organisation department. They faced the problem of maintaining their secrecy in the towns during the raids of the enemy. However, in general secrecy was successfully maintained even during the bureaucratic rule of Marcos as is clear from the fact that the NDF brought out the *Liberation* bulletin soon after the declaration of Martial law. It also started the 'Free Philippines News Service' with the help and cooperation of the 'National Press Bureau' of the Party. It sent to the guerilla zones a large number of cadre and people's activists who came under the vigilance of the enemy in the towns.

In 1975 and '76 there was a spurt in the worker and student movements. Legal peasant organisations were initiated in the area outside the guerilla zones. As the legal progressive people's movement gradually developed, the 'Christians for National Liberation' (CNL) played a great role. Thus, the NDF was much more strengthened and the comprador Marcos government failed in suppressing the revolutionary movement in 1976-'77. Rather, the movement developed and expanded in the period.

In these favorable conditions the tactical counter offensives of the NPA reached great heights in the first half of the 1980s. In the period between 1980-'83, guerilla fronts were formed in various provinces. The minimum programme of armed agrarian revolutionary reforms was implemented. The organs of political power were formed. By 1985 the NPA became an army with seven thousand rifles.

The Moro people in the South formed an army against the fascist rule of Marcos and waged armed struggle. The Moro Revolutionary Organisation (MORO) became a partner in NDF. NPA consolidated it. The Cordillera people strongly resisted the building of a dam on the River Chico that would destroy the environment and the Cellophil Corporation in Abra. They became part of the formation of the People's Army and the revolutionary front to achieve the right to self-determination. The revolutionary movement developed in the other areas of the country, especially in the Lumad nationality region in Mindanavo. In 1981, the Cordillera People's Democratic Front (CPDF) was formed and joined the NDF. In 1980, NDF together with the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) took up a planned struggle against the dictatorship of Marcos in front of the Permanent People's Tribunal in the city of Antwerp in Belgium. Thus, NDF was successful in organising moral and material support from other countries for the revolutionary movement in the country.

In 1981, the secretariat of the NDF was formed. In 1984, secretariat was formed in the whole of the Visayas area and then in Paane, Negros, and the Samar islands.

In 1982, NDF formulated the new Katipunan draft programme and sent to its friendly organisations and other progressive organisations. By early 1985, this gained popularity in the country and abroad. In 1983, when Senator Benigno Aquino was murdered, there were unprecedented protests by the people. The National Democratic movement made a great leap forward. New people's organisations, United Fronts, sectional, multiple sectional organisations and open movements in many forms, long marches and large demonstrations were organised. With the integration of the open movements with the armed struggle,

big mass upsurges took place in the period between 1983-86.

There was a speedy decline in the social conditions of the people and contradictions among the ruling classes intensified. The People's War gave severe blows to the government armed forces. There was a huge protest from the people against the assassination of the Senator Benigno Aquino. All these led to the expansion of the anti-fascist movement. More than a thousand mass organisations came together to form a United Front called Bayan in May 1985. It was mainly based on the strong will and strength of the workers, peasants and a majority of the exploited masses. This had a membership of nearly ten lakhs comprising of women, youth, students, the urban poor, national minorities, church workers, teachers and professionals. It struggled for national freedom and democracy. A few sections of the ruling classes also became part of it. There was also a rebellion in the most powerful instrument of the ruling classes, the army. The protest of the masses took the form of a general insurrection. There was growing discontentment in the reactionary camp as well. As a result, the dictatorship of Marcos collapsed in February, 1986.

In the early 1980s, carried away by the growing favorable conditions and fast advancing revolutionary struggle, the party leadership went for quick victory which was reflected in military adventurism, combined with an urban insurrectionary policy. As a result, left adventurism became dominant in the party. This contributed to the subjective assessment in Mindanavo and other areas that enemy agents infiltrated into the Party and the revolutionary organisations. This led to an anti-infiltration hysteria (Kampanyang Ahos) and also certain bureaucratic trends. All these factors hampered the advancement of the revolutionary forces. NPA could not counter the tactics of the enemy. It suffered severe losses. At that time, when compared with the counter-revolutionary armed forces, the People's War was in the stage of strategic defensive.

During this period, the people's struggle against the fascist dictatorship intensified in the countryside and the urban areas in various forms. The loss resulting from the party's drift away from the line of People's War was slightly mitigated by this struggle.

After Marcos, Corazon Aquino came to power. She immediately held talks with NDF and made a ceasefire agreement. This continued for sixty days. But the government violated this agreement and indulged in a killing spree called the Mendiola massacre. It also started a very big cruel suppression campaign. While Corazon Aquino came to power with attractive and democratic slogans, she took up the policy of 'complete war' and 'gradual organisation' against the people since 1987. In the middle of 1987, the government unleashed 'Oplan Red Buster' and in 1988 it conducted 'Oplan Delta Buster' which inflicted severe losses to the Party and the NPA.

The Ramos government that succeeded the Corazon Aquino government took up continuous Internal Security Operations – ISO in the form of 'Oplan Lambat Bitug – 1, 2, 3, 4'. All these operations were in accordance with the US-dictated Low Intensity Conflict (LIC). On the one hand, psychological war tactics were implemented and on the other, cruel armed attacks were intensified. The government adopted the tactic of 'clear, hold, consolidate'. Secret murderous gangs like Alsa Masa, Pulahan, Putiyan, Decolores etc. were formed. These were later rechristened as the Civil Voluntary Organisation (CVO) and the Citizen's Armed Force Geographical Unit (CAFGU). The country was thus strangled by fascist terror. This gradually led to a situation of undeclared Martial Law. Though the people for a while had some illusions about Corazon Aquino due to the bitter hatred against the Marcos dictatorship, the new government too was isolated from the people soon after coming to power. It tried to eliminate the revolutionary movement but failed to do so.

In 1986, NDF started its activities in South Luzon and formed its two Municipal Councils in South Tagalog Region. In late 1986 and early 1987 its regional councils were formed. Subsequently all the mass organisations held congresses and became more active. Thus, by the end of the 1980s NDF could bring unity among the revolutionary forces. Internationally it enhanced relations with anti-imperialist forces and came into contact with certain foreign governments and various interstate (international) organisations.

The National Congress of NDF was held in July 1990. In this Congress, according to the main revolutionary principles and the policy of the Party on United Front, basing on its successes and principled criticism against wrong ideas about United Front, it formulated the Programme and Constitution. It elected the National Council and the Secretariat.

The NDF primarily worked as the preparatory force for the organs of state power from the municipal level to the top and also as a form of organisation. The Conferences and Councils of NDF paved the way for the building of organs of people's democratic power. But NDF was not a people's government. It was a preparatory force for the formation of such a government. It conducted certain duties officially on behalf of such a people's government. It represented the revolutionary movement and the organs of the people's state power. It represented the national, democratic rights and interests of the broad masses and protected the same. NDF inspired the secret mass organisations and the open democratic forces in intensifying and expanding the agitations against foreign monopoly capitalist forces and domestic reactionary forces in all the main fields of struggle and main issues emerging in national and social life. It played a vital role in enlightening the masses and organising them with the demand to close down the US military bases. Thus, it represented the broad masses countrywide. It participated in the peace talks with the government between 1990 and 1992. Both sides signed the Hague Declaration on the 1st of September 1992 and agreed to continue the talks.



NDF and its fraternal organisations are strongly committed to the general line of New Democratic Revolution. It believes that stable and just peace is possible only by fulfilling the objective of the people's struggle for national liberation and democracy. NDF always criticised the government's peace slogan which was raised whenever it wanted to unleash a total war and cruel repressive policy. NDF strongly stuck to the stand that for genuine talks there is a need for a neutral foreign government or any international organisation as the third party and that the talks should be held in any neutral foreign country. The attitudes, actions and representations of NDF and its fraternal organisations in the Philippines and at the international level greatly contributed to the advancement of the revolutionary movement. Since the formation of the NDF the credit of all its successes go to the revolutionary cadre, activists, the hard work of the masses, their agitations and their sacrifices.

Meanwhile, the movement under the leadership of the CPP suffered a setback in the last phase of 1988 due to the mistakes and wrong trends within the party. The party suffered severe losses in the leadership and also the subjective forces. The Party, NPA, mass organisations and the mass base became significantly weak. Areas of struggle were diminished. Even in such an adverse situation, the revolutionary forces stood strongly in favour of armed struggle and fought against the wrong adventurist line. In 1992 the great



rectification movement was taken up and a deep two line struggle was conducted. The party was strengthened as a result. NPA too was strengthened. The people became united. The mass organisations and the NDF expanded. The mass base was enhanced and strengthened. The people of the country were organised into powerful struggles against US imperialism and the country's puppet government. Thus, the loss due to the wrong trend was gradually overcome.

Due to the ideological and political weakness of a section of the party leadership, there was an over-emphasis on the favourable objective conditions in the country and a wrong assessment of the prevailing class contradictions. The party rectified these mistakes by strongly committing itself to the general political line and the line of Protracted People's War. This formed the necessary basis for future advancement and successes. The party continued to struggle against the persons responsible for the wrong trends. Die-hards, renegades and opportunists were thrown out of the Party. All the revolutionary forces were unified and the rectification campaign proved to be a great success. The party expanded its mass base all over the country, strengthened it and intensified the guerilla war and the People's War to the best of the capabilities of the revolutionary forces and the favorable conditions.

By 1998-99 the CPP successfully completed the second great rectification movement with which the Party, NPA and the entire revolutionary movement achieved significant successes. They advanced the People's War according to their subjective strength by conducting the armed agrarian revolution as its axis.

After Joseph Estrada came to power as the president, another suppression campaign was taken up against the revolutionary movement between 1998 and 2001 under the name 'Oplan Makabayan'. This continued with the aim of giving an irrecoverable blow to the revolutionary forces. The tactics of 'Clear, hold, consolidate, develop' was implemented, concentrating initially in South Tagalog and Bycol areas and later in North Mindanavo. Anyway, this repressive campaign too failed to suppress the people's revolutionary armed resistance.

The next president Gloria M Arroyo took up repressive campaigns from 2001 to 2010 under the banner of 'Oplan Bante Laya – 1' and 'Oplan Bante Laya – 2' as per the diktats of the US imperialists. The aim of these campaigns was to eliminate the NPA or to weaken it. These attacks became synonymous with violence and terror unleashed on the Filipino people.

However, the countrywide Tactical Counter Offensive Campaigns by the NPA and a strong people's movement defeated 'Oplan Bante Laya – 1' by mid 2005. The general staff of the Philippines army admitted this failure in 2006.

But the government covered up its failure and once again prepared to defeat the NPA strategically and eliminate it. Its failed scheme was revived under 'Oplan Bante Laya – 2' in the name of 'improved national internal security'. As a part of this scheme the revolutionary activists were branded with 'sedition', they were kidnapped by the murderous gangs, tortured and murdered. It shamelessly propagated that the Communist Party of Philippines and NPA killed them. Though the colleagues, friends and relatives of the deceased proved with evidence that the army was responsible for these murders, the army continued its Goebblesian propaganda. The Party called upon the masses to launch a full-fledged struggle to bring down the exploitative government, to intensify the guerilla actions and to advance the struggle for national liberation and democracy. Observing the atrocities committed by the enemy forces the International Human Rights organisations, religious organisations, governments of certain countries, the UN human rights committee and journalists conducted fact-finding campaigns. They demanded that the Philippines government bear responsibility for its cruel acts.

The areas in Mindora, East Visayas and Central Luzon were strangled by the fascist attacks of the cruel military officer Major General Jovito Palparan. It was a campaign in which many activists and agitators were picked up and murdered. More than a thousand died in the attacks of the murderous gangs of the Philippines army. False cases were foisted on the activists who were branded as the 'enemies of the state', on the mass leaders and those who criticized the government uncompromisingly. There was no difference between legal-illegal, open -secret and armed-unarmed forces. Patrolling became a general phenomenon in the towns including the capital city of Manila.



Strategically the ratio of the NPA forces and the Philippines army is 1 to 10 (one NPA guerilla for every ten policemen). But the NPA in the present stage of strategic defensive is capable of conducting tactical counter offensives against the Philippines army in the ratio of 10 to 1, i.e., ten guerillas for one policeman.

At any particular occasion, the Philippines army is in a position to concentrate its forces in only a few areas. So the NPA gained initiative in conducting its TCOCs. NPA conducted many actions in the form of raids, ambushes, sabotage actions, sniper attacks and arrest operations. The broad masses were educated and organised in protest demonstrations and resistance struggles in a more decisive manner.

Due to the successful guerrilla attacks of the NPA, the

Philippines army suffered huge and unprecedented blows. The morale of the army and the police was on the low. The regular police forces were angry with their officers for ill treatment, for deceiving them in the supply of food articles and allowances, for sending them blindly to dangerous patrols and for conducting countless suicidal operations.

With frequent defeats, fear and tension, discontent and hopelessness, the military officers and the regular police forces indulged in attacks on the people and large scale repression was committed. Similarly, they also created 'encounter tall-tales' to boast about their successes in war and also to cash in on the sale of arms and ammunition by falsely claiming that they were lost in encounters.

The Philippines government and its military forces fabricated wrong stories that they killed many NPA warriors, that many NPA units had surrendered, that they occupied many NPA camps and that they destroyed many guerilla fronts. In fact, it was the Philippines army that faced many losses. Ordinary people were described to be surrendered NPA guerillas. They occupied villages and boasted of having occupied NPA camps. In fact, they could not destroy a single guerilla front. In fact, the NPA is paving way for the construction of many more guerilla fronts. Out of the total 7,100 islands, the guerilla fronts are being constructed in 170 districts.

The Arroyo government and the army frequently boasted in the past that they would destroy NPA or disintegrate it by mid 2010. In 'Oplan Bante Laya - 2' - second campaign of the government - they stationed large forces in schools in the town areas and churches, arranged check posts in the streets of the towns, conducted large scale operations to terrorise the workers and the poor people in the towns and to suppress the national democratic movement in the cities. This campaign, however, was an even bigger failure. The chief of the general staff General Victor Ibrado had to admit in June 2010 that the Arroyo government failed to suppress the armed revolution and the mass movements.

Thus, the NPA gained unprecedented strength in all fields as the biggest revolutionary army by conducting tactical counter offensives in the present stage of strategic defensive of the People's War. The TCOC was aimed at defeating the counter-revolutionary campaign of the exploitative ruling classes by extensively mobilising the masses and integrating them with the NPA.

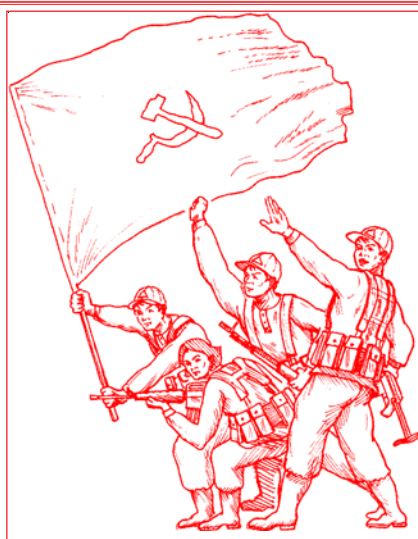
The NPA has been tempered in many battles. At present, it is capable of giving strong blows to the enemy across the country through tactical counter offensives in a short span of time. It has gained experience and confidence in the struggle against the enemy, in propagating revolution, in campaigning for the national and democratic rights of the people and in organizing them extensively. It has achieved great success in gaining the support of the peasantry and other masses for the armed movement. Tens of thousands are in



the people's militia forces which are working as the local police and a reserve force, replenishing the losses and meeting the emerging needs of the NPA. A full-fledged command system has been developed in the NPA in the sub-regional and provincial level or in areas (sub-regional, front) where there are three to five guerilla fronts. The military command also extends from the local forces to the militia, the barrio self-defense core and the partisan or sparrow units engaged in special operations in the urban centers.

NPA expanded its activities to thousands of barrios in the seventy provinces of the country and hundreds of towns and cities. A 33 percent rise has been achieved in seizure of weapons from the enemy forces during tactical counter-offensives. The number of guerilla fronts have grown to more than a hundred. While big guerilla fronts cover 60-100 barrios, small and medium level fronts cover 40-59 of them. New guerilla fronts are developing at a fast pace in new areas. It has a base of lakhs of masses. Lakhs of people are organised in around 1600 towns and 800 cities.

CPP is expanding and organising its revolutionary mass base by forming People's Committees that are the new organs of peoples power, mass organisations and local party branches. The organs of people's



power are being formed and developed with the active support of workers, peasants, women, youth, cultural activists and children's organisations. Under these organs of people's power the working committees of mass organisations, as well as departments such as education, land reforms, finance, employment, production, health, defense, cultural affairs, legal affairs etc. are functioning. The local party branches are leading the local organs of state power. NPA has emerged as a strong weapon in the hands of the revolutionary organs and organisations of the people's democratic government.

People's militia is working as local police in each barrio starting from squad to platoon formations. It is also conducting surveillance and occasional raids against the armed forces of the government. The organs of state power and the mass organisations have a well-knit network to observe and report about the movement of the government forces and its activities. The people's militia and the defense committees are uniting with the local self-defense units and are playing an important role in developing the guerilla war extensively.

The main feature of this stage of the people's war is building the Party, the People's Army and the revolutionary people's movement in a big way. The revolutionary mass base is ceaselessly expanding and deepening. The people's army is being organised in the formation of a company in each guerilla front and a platoon in each guerilla zone as standard force. Other platoons cover a broad area. The districts covering guerilla fronts consist of a platoon in each municipality.

The organs of political power are being formed in organisationally strong areas in the barrio, municipality and district levels. Efforts are being made to enlighten the people of the rural and urban areas and to organise them. United Fronts are being constituted locally and in the higher levels. There is more recruitment in the rural areas. There is a rise in the recruitment in the urban areas too.

As a result of regular recruitment, training and the intensified tactical counter-offensive, the number of red NPA warriors have increased in thousands. Their morale is high. In some areas there are temporary difficulties due to the concentrated attacks by the enemy. Anyway, the people are resisting the cruel deeds of the enemy forces. So the peasantry and the activists are inevitably joining the people's army.

The NPA is also concentrating on carrying out genuine land reform that is the vehicle for New Democratic Revolution. It is uniting and organising the main force of revolution, the poor peasantry and the agricultural workers. The local party branches and the peasant organisations are being coordinated and the NPA units are taking up the programme of minimum land reforms (reduction of tenancy rates, elimination of exploitation by usurers, hike in the wages of agricultural workers, remunerative market prices for crops, encouragement to the agricultural and agriculture-related products) in the maximum possible areas. Wherever possible it is also implementing the maximum land reform programme (occupation of land, returning the lands to the peasantry from the landlords, land redistribution, technical, financial and other kinds of help to the poor peasantry, etc.). The people's army is standing in support of the peasantry and is taking up land reforms according to the laws of the people's democratic government. The people's army which has been united with the peasantry has become a decisive force in advancing the armed agrarian revolution.

'Oplan Bayanihan'

From the first president of the Philippines Roxas to Gloria Arroyo, all the comprador ruling governments considered the revolutionary movement under the leadership of CPP as a threat to their exploitative rule. So they unleashed 'Internal Security Operations' (suppression and extermination operations) to eliminate the movement under the direct or indirect supervision of the US imperialists. Under the leadership of the CPP, NPA defeated all these past campaigns and took the People's War to new heights.

The comprador Benigno Aquino government that came in place of Arroyo in 2010 could not digest the fact that the Filipino people were advancing on the path of revolution under proletariat leadership (CPP, NPA, NDF) to put an end to imperialist exploitation, oppression and control and the semi-colonial and semi-feudal system. US imperialism and its comprador ruling classes are afraid that if the Philippine revolution gathers more strength, their exploitative interests would not be sustained. They are trying to deceive the people and to give a blow to the revolutionary movement by tarnishing the revolutionary movement. They are propagating that the violence of the Communists is the sole reason for the backwardness, poverty and other social problems of the country. With the aim of suppressing the Filipino revolutionary

movement they have now taken up another extensive, multi-pronged, comprehensive counter-revolutionary war called 'Oplan Bayanihan' under the guidance of the US counter-insurgency establishment.

The Philippines government claims that 'Oplan Bayanihan' is a 'strategy centered around the people' and that it is a counter-insurgency operation taken up under the framework of human security operations. It also claims that this campaign would strengthen the role of 'non-combat' military operations and that it would include civil military operations (CMO) and development activities. Moreover, it is also claimed that the campaign will reduce combat operations and bring peace and prosperity to the villagers through good administration, creation of basic services, economic reconstruction and stable development and reforms.

In fact, there is no fundamental or qualitative difference between 'Oplan Bayanihan', 'Oplan Bante Laya – 1, 2' and other earlier suppression campaigns of the Philippines army. The only novelty is that the old Oplan has now adorned a new veil. The government is propagating in every nook and corner of the country that it is nothing but a massive scheme for the promotion of peace-development-human rights. It is parroting the slogan of 'peace', portraying this cruel military repressive campaign as a pure 'peace-development' initiative and is mystifying the real character of these three-pronged (combat, intelligence, civil-military) operations.

The Aquino government has announced that 'Oplan Bayanihan' would concentrate on a three-pronged strategy to defeat the danger posed by the communists. This is a revelation of the operation's true essence. Combat and non-combat (intelligence, civil-military) operations are being conducted in a coordinated manner under this repressive campaign. In order to deceive the people, to give a blow to the revolutionary movement, to incorporate civil agencies and public organisations in the counter-revolutionary war and to prevent any protest against the Philippines army, the Philippines government is experimenting on these two fronts. The objective of the non-combat military operations is to strengthen the intelligence network and to supply accurate information for combat operations.

'Oplan Bayanihan' claims to be in favour of peace and justice. But no commitment to peace is visible in the agenda of this campaign. The Benigno Aquino government has made no serious effort to hold peace talks with the NDF. Till date, there is no indication that the government wishes to or is ready to do anything other than demanding the surrender of NDF. All the officers and bureaucrats who represent the government in the peace talks do not get tired of spilling venom against the communists. They and their government have no respect for the revolutionary movement and the masses.

In reality, the Benigno Aquino government is intent on intensifying the mopping-up operations in the rural and urban areas, red as well as white areas through 'Oplan Bayanihan' and to expand the drag-net against the revolution continuously.

The Aquino government is taking up massive 'scour and wreck havoc' campaigns in the guerilla fronts, guerilla zones and guerilla bases in order to destroy the Party and the New People's Army by concentrating its military, police and civil administration in the rural areas. The aim is to cut off the people's support to the movement and its mass base in order to give a final blow to the fighting capability and the aspirations of the masses. Through 'peace and development team operations', it is concentrating on creating white terror – kidnapping, torture, murders, pressurising people to become informers, keeping vigilance, recruiting them in counter-revolutionary organisations, conducting psychological operations, destroying the mass base by 'divide and deceive' tactics, and so on. The government's military and police gangs are carrying out surveillance operations to identify the guerilla units, party cadre, members, people's militia, leaders of mass organisations and activists in order to eliminate them through combat operations. They are kidnapping, killing or putting people in jails. They are also utilising these operations to pressurise the masses to turn against the revolution. The combat operations are concentrating on 'relentless pursuit and repression' to destroy the regular guerilla units.

The armed forces of Philippines are taking up the tactic and method of gradual constriction. They are deploying an operational command at brigade level with one or two battalions to take on each guerilla front. They are conducting 'clear, hold, consolidate and develop' campaigns. The mopping-up operations in the Caugar 69 IB red areas in Central Luzon, which is based on the experience of 'Oplan Bante Laya', is a model for these operations.

The war front is divided by the armed forces into three different kinds of areas - area of combat

operation, area of intelligence network, extended area - and different methods of operation are applied for them. Intense combat operations are conducted in the guerilla bases under the leadership of the Philippines army. This is called the key-hole approach. In this method, the government armed forces chase down the guerilla units in the guerilla zones into the area of informer network. These are called areas of intelligence operations. Then they search the residential areas and carry out attacks in a planner manner. This combination of combat and intelligence operations are being taken up extensively to stop the expansion of NPA to the extended areas where the intelligence operations of the Philippines army are weak.

The Philippines government and its army claim to be working for peace. But this is a white lie. Rather, it is working to destroy the revolutionary and progressive organisations of the country. On the one hand, it is unleashing white terror and fascist repression to mop-up the areas where the influence of revolutionary and progressive ideas is visible. On the other, it is pretending to be the champion of peace and human rights. Moreover, it is portraying the common masses who are organising resistance through collective action as violent criminals and terrorists. Thus, the government is trying to justify the targeting of the masses through fascist violence of the state. Not only the underground activists, but also the leaders and activists of legal and progressive organisations are being murdered with impunity. The Philippines army is justifying its fascist crimes as legal deeds. The government agencies create false evidence to frame the revolutionary and democratic forces. They foist on them one criminal case after another. They utilise all the methods that lay in the armoury of the corrupt courts and lawyers. They indulge in torture, threat and assault.

The special feature of Oplan Bayanihan is that it is concentrating on Civil and Military Operations (CMO). It involves civil agencies, civil organisations, NGOs, government officers, employees, church-related persons, mass media (electronic, print) and people from other fields in the society. It is intensifying anti-revolutionary propaganda and psychological war operations. Thus, by using pressure, fear and isolation, it is trying to make the NPA and the revolutionary organisations surrender.

The government has claimed that the attacks on the NPA are legal and is trying to prove that the Philippines army is clean. It is giving utmost importance to CMO operations and intelligence-gathering and trying to conduct military attacks with precise information. As a part of this strategy, it is forming reactionary organisations (civil and voluntary organisations, barrio protective system, sector protective system, etc). Extensive intelligence network (barrio intelligence network, technical intelligence network, school intelligence network, factory intelligence network, etc.) and other such networks are being formed. People's meetings, anti-communist rallies, employment schemes, community development programmes and such other things are being conducted by the reactionary government. It is taking up extensive counter-revolutionary propaganda through radio, TV broadcasting, audio-video programs, literature and cinema.

The government's armed forces are also taking up White Area Clearing Operations in the white areas with CMO battalions. They are particularly targeting the cities where revolutionary and progressive organisations are active. In this way, it is conducting mopping-up operations to eliminate the revolutionary forces in the cities, towns and plain areas that are under the control of the exploitative ruling classes. The target of the CMO operations in the cities is to destroy the revolutionary, progressive parties and organisations, to isolate and suppress them, to control revolutionary propaganda and struggles and in which the masses are involved. It also organises sector-wise counter-revolutionary organisations and activities. As a part of it, sector defense system, anti-communist organisations and parties and intelligence networks are set up. They mainly target the revolutionary cadre, leaders and activists of the legal democratic movement.

The Aquino government militarises the country

Though the dictator of Philippines Marcos was brought down by a countrywide wave of people's movements, the process of militarising the country to suppress the revolutionary movement and the people's and national liberation struggles under the directions of the US imperialists did not change. The militarisation is taken up with the objective of protecting the rotten semi-colonial, semi-feudal society. So the supremacy of military power that started under the US-Marcos dictatorship is still continuing in the country. It means that the country is under undeclared Martial Law.

There were one lakh soldiers in the Philippines army when Marcos declared Martial law. Now this number has been doubled. The number of police personnel has increased from one lakh fifteen thousand to one lakh forty thousand. The number is much higher for paramilitary forces and the armed forces under

the control of the army. The Philippines army is being modernised under the guidance of US military advisers. Key officers of this army are sent for advanced training to the West Point Military Academy, Annapolis Naval Academy, Port Bening and other institutes in the US. They return as CIA agents. The Philippines government is taking up counter-revolutionary campaigns according to the US military strategy. The present 'Oplan Bayanihan' is a part of it.

The poor peasantry and the national minorities are the main targets of the Philippines army. This militarisation is only for repressing the people's resistance, to destroy the developing people's democratic power and to protect the foreign commercial interests. The rural poor are being subjected to undeclared military rule to facilitate foreign mining, commercial plantations and big commercial agriculture. Also, militarisation is going on in areas where mega dams are being built for serving foreign companies and where destructive 'development' projects are being taken up.

The repression under Oplan Bayanihan is most cruel and barbaric. Murders, kidnapping, torture, patrolling, arrests, detainment, violation of civil and democratic rights are going on in an indiscriminate manner. Bomb attacks, shoot outs, massacres are becoming the norm. This military operation is destroying the people's livelihood, homes and properties. People are leaving their ancestral land in thousands and migrating for safety. Villagers are forcibly inducted into the mercenary paramilitary groups and vigilante gangs.

It is since 2011 that cruel military operations in the name of Oplan Bayanihan are being carried out under the pretext of 'peace and development'. Villages are brought under the control of the army teams in the name of Community Organizing for Peace and Development (COPD) through 'special operations'. Schools, community halls and other public buildings are being converted into army camps. The soldiers are forcibly occupying peasant's houses and property.

The army is also liberally spending public funds to win over the women and youth in particular. It is promoting the consumption of drugs, liquor and other harmful practices to divert the youth from the revolutionary struggle. Lumpen elements among them are identified and recruited into the army's intelligence network.

There is an increased vigilance on the activities of the villagers. The soldiers visit every house in the name of collecting population statistics and try to identify individuals and organisations that are against the government. Curfew and other repressive measures are being frequently resorted to, as if Martial Law is the order of the day. The people suspected to be against the government are slapped fake criminal charges to prove that they are members of the NPA.

The army is spreading rumours in order to break the unity among the people and to weaken their resistance. The military is implementing counter-revolutionary activities like schemes of direct cash transfer to the people and sham agricultural reforms.

Fake reforms to divert the masses

The Aquino government's claim that development for the people through various schemes is the real purpose of 'Oplan Bayanihan' is an outright lie. In fact, 1.9 billion Pesos allotted for these schemes were spent on psychological warfare in the Samar province in East Visayas and other strongholds of the revolutionary movement. The military, police force and the local government units are initiating these schemes in a coordinated manner to suppress the NPA. These schemes were introduced in Balangiga and Maslog town in East Samar, Laoyang, Mandragon and San Rok in North Samar. Not only the government authorities but the military too is implementing these schemes through CMO battalions. This is clearly an integral part of Oplan Bayanihan.

Along with these, propaganda activities and intelligence networks too are being coordinated by the armed forces. They are gathering comprehensive and wide-ranging area-wise intelligence. For example, in the name of a drinking water project, information about all the water sources in the areas of the revolutionary movement was collected and maps were prepared. In the month of September 2012, when the government tried to photograph the villagers in Lete barrio, the villagers fiercely resisted. They exposed the conspiracy of the army through radio. In 2013, the government is constructing a US-financed highway in the border of North and East Samar to facilitate the speedy movement of the army against the revolutionary forces. The aim is to crush the people's resistance against the entry of big mining companies into the region.

The Benigno Aquino government is trumpeting a poverty eradication programme with much fanfare

called ‘conditional money transfer scheme’. Through this, the government authorities would give money to the rich peasants and sponsor poor families. The real aim of this project is to buy off the obedience of certain communities within a short time. This scheme is mainly implemented in the guerilla fronts. The objective is to help the counter-insurgency plan ‘Oplan Bayanihan’.

Counter insurgency plan for the protection of eco-tourism and interests of heavy mining

The environment and the fishing industry of the country are facing a serious threat from eco-tourism and under-sea mining that brings a lot of money to the US, Europe, Japan, Australia and other imperialists. Fisher-folk and peasants are displaced from thousands of hectares of land to make way for exploiting black sand, gold, copper, lead and zinc and also for the exploration of natural gas and oil. The Filipino fisher-folk are taking up agitations against these projects. The Aquino government is channelising its counter-insurgency campaign Oplan Bayanihan to suppress these struggles as well. As a part of it, vigilance and intelligence operations are conducted against poor fishing communities, mainly in the Bycol region and West Mindanavo regions.

While the Aquino government is facilitating the loot of mineral wealth of the country and destruction of the environment, its fascist army is continuously attacking the leaders and activists of the Lumad minority who are opposing heavy mining. The Lumad people are demanding that the 52,000 hectares of hereditary land should not be given to the mining companies and plantations. But the people of the Lumad minority are being forcibly displaced. There is no respect for their rights. The murderous ‘New Indigenous People’s Army for Reform’ - a paramilitary force - was constituted by the planners of Oplan Bayanihan to forcibly displace the Lumad minority. Many counter-revolutionaries were armed. As a result there is terror in this area. Atrocities are committed on the peasantry, especially on women and children. Recently the armed agents of the government attacked the protesters against mining. Seventy four Lumad activists were arrested and charged with conspiracy cases alleging that they were in contact with NPA. Thus, the government is depriving the people of their hereditary lands and are indulging in wanton attacks on the old and the young. The Lumad leaders who are vocal against these atrocities are being murdered. The leader of the Lumad nationality Kagayan De Oro was murdered in October 2012. Gilbert Paborada, the president of ‘Panagalasag’, a frontal organisation of ‘Kalumbe’ (the regional united front of the Lumad organisations in North Mindanavo) that is opposing heavy mining, was shot dead. The Lumad people of the Tigvahanan tribe agitated for six months. Their barrio captain and the leader of the movement Jimmy Liguyan was murdered by the New Indigenous People’s Army for Reform in order to chase the people away from this area.



Jenasque Enrikwij, general secretary of ‘Kasalo’ organisation that has been fighting against turning the Karaga region into a military hub and opposing the attacks on Mamanva minorities, Katribu, the vice-president of the local People’s Party, and 36 others were foisted with false cases and arrested. Earlier, 37 leaders of ‘Mapasu’ organisation were arrested under the pretext that they had weapons and explosives. It is not surprising given the fact that ‘Mapasu’ has been opposing the transfer of the hereditary land of the Manoba people in Liyanga, San Agustin, Marihatag and Tago of Surigavo Del Sar to big mining companies.

Benigno Aquino’s deceptive posture towards people’s rights

Benigno Aquino has unleashed fascist repression on the Filipino people on the one hand and has extended support to the human rights declaration of the Association of South East Asian Nations – ASEAN, on the other. This only exposes his duplicity. Such drama is only to mislead the international society. This human rights declaration was agreed on 20th of November 2012 in the ASEAN summit in Cambodia. In the same period of October-November 2012, the Philippines army massacred pregnant women and children. In the same month the army beheaded a barrio officer. Peasants and tribal women in the Rizal area of Samar were kidnapped. In Compostela Valley the army indulged in indiscriminate arrests. It created a hit-list of 28 citizens in two towns which the Cordillera Human Rights Alliance brought to light. The president of the Alliance too is in the hit-list. In the same November, the government increased the booty on the heads of

revolutionary leaders. This has led to more violations of people's rights. The Philippines government, as usual, is hiding facts, telling lies and covering up its fascist crimes.

As a part of the peace talks between the Philippines government and the NDF, a Joint Agreement was signed guaranteeing the safety and immunity for both sides. According to this agreement, consultants on behalf of the NDF could not be arrested. But till date no one has been held guilty for the consultants who were under protection but went 'missing'. Moreover, 114 persons have been murdered so far by the government's forces in the last two years of Oplan Bayanihan. Attempts were made to murder 127 more persons. Dozens of persons have been tortured. Twelve persons are still missing.

Counter-revolutionary propaganda war of Benigno Aquino

Benigno Aquino has brushed aside all the allegations of violation of people's rights and atrocities against them as the 'propaganda of the Communists'. The government is spending millions of Pesos for this psy-war. He and his military officers are churning out fabricated statistics and surveys to cover up the intensity of poverty, unemployment, high prices, low wages, hunger, lack of housing, landlessness and other such acute social and economic problems. He is openly threatening the dissenting mediapersons and intellectuals. In this way, Aquino reminds the people of the dictator Marcos. After putting seventy thousand individuals in jail under the Martial Law, Marcos claimed that there were no political prisoners in the country. In the last two years of Benigno Aquino's government, 170 out of the 385 political prisoners are still languishing behind bars. It is a brazen lie that there are no political prisoners in jail.

'Oplan Bayanihan' is against 'Peace'

The government is planning to keep away from the peace talks. It is treating the revolutionaries and the leaders of the movement as ordinary criminals and subjecting them to brutal attacks. It is threatening that if the revolutionaries do not surrender by the third anniversary of Benigno Aquino government, there would not be any peace talks. On the other hand, the government and its bourgeoisie intellectuals are enthused that if 'Oplan Bayanihan' military repressive campaign is successful, there would not be any need for peace talks. In fact, the peace talks failed to conclude even a ceasefire agreement so far. The government is asking the revolutionaries to surrender unconditionally. It has refused to release the individuals under the protection of JASIG and the 350 political prisoners. It is opposing fundamental economic change and even political and constitutional reforms. The situation reveals that the drama of peace talks might be stopped at any moment.

The peace talks that the Benigno Aquino government held with the Moro Islamic Liberation Front too were a failure. Since the agreements were not implemented, the Moro rebels decided to take the path of struggle for their right to self-determination.

NPA, NDF, many independent peoples' organisations and civil liberties organisations are taking up resistance struggles in armed, unarmed, secret and open forms against Oplan Bayanihan under the leadership of the CPP for the last two years. They are seriously opposing the conversion of the country into a military hub in the name of peace and development. They are demanding a stop to the counter revolutionary war that is going on in the interest of the imperialists, especially US imperialists. They are working determinedly to defeat the counter-revolutionary war 'Oplan Bayanihan' that opposes the armed revolution and the national and social liberation of the people.

Resisting Oplan Bayanihan, the Filipino revolutionary movement advances towards achieving higher aims

The CPP has traversed the initial stage of Protracted People's War - the stage of strategic defensive - in 2011 and is working towards entering the stage of strategic equilibrium. The domestic and international situation is favorable for this. The Party has a correct line to achieve the same. It has called upon the party cadre and the masses to advance the People's War to fulfil the aspirations of the people for national liberation and democracy.

The Party has concretely formulated a five year programme to reach the stage of strategic equilibrium. It is clear that advancing the People's War is the only path to achieve the goal of revolution. The Communist Party of Philippines took up the following tasks to reach its goal - the party must be prepared ideologically,

politically and organisationally. It must lead the New Democratic Revolution and develop efficiency to advance the People's War from the present stage to a new stage.

It is clear that following Marxism-Leninism-Maoism, the party, NPA, NDF and other people's revolutionary forces will fulfill great tasks and achieve great successes. The party has taken up the task of enhancing its membership from tens of thousands to a minimum of two and a half lakhs. In order to reach this target, they are developing people's movements in the towns and rural areas. It has planned to send party members among workers and educated youth to the



People's Army, mass work and organisational work of party branches, mass organizations and organs of state power in the rural areas. The people are being roused with the politics of New Democratic Revolution. The anger of the masses towards the exploitative rule is being organised into a revolutionary upsurge.

In the same way, the emphasis is to expand the patriotic and progressive mass organisations. The CPP plans to train them to work as militant organisations in order to take up the acute problems afflicting the people's lives, to enhance the militancy of the masses and to bring pressure on the exploitative government. Similarly, efforts are being made to strengthen the urban people's movement.

The situation in the Philippines is very much favorable for the advancement of the revolution. Sharp hike in oil prices, essential commodities, rural poverty, rising unemployment, landlessness and homelessness, lack of healthcare, cuts in welfare services and other problems are increasing the people's sufferings. The CPP is aware that the people must be roused against these issues and must be mobilised into political struggles. The mass movements in the towns are working with the aim of bringing the broad urban masses into the struggles.

The Filipino people have enormous experience of struggle. If Benigno Aquino attacks the protester, if he tries to suppress them, as it happened in the history of Philippines, as it is happening in various countries, the people would rebel en-masse. A strong legal democratic movement in the towns would compliment the struggle of the masses and revolutionary forces in the guerilla fronts.

The NPA is the principal form of organisation of the Party to rouse, mobilise and consolidate the people. It is entrusted with the task of conducting mass work, constituting organs of state power and mass organisations, local militia and self-defense units in mass organisations, and so on. With the intensification of the war, the responsibility of organising the masses is being gradually handed over to the local party branches and mass organisations. The objective is to allow of the People's Army to concentrate more on political and military training and combat tasks.

The People's Army has the task of intensifying and expanding the guerilla war basing on continuously expanding and deepening its mass base. NPA is increasing its participation in combat duty, mass work and production activities in specific periods. Relentless tactical offensives are being planned to seize more weapons. There are also plans to increase the few thousand red warriors to many thousands in order to take on Oplan Bayanihan. It set for itself the aim of gathering twenty five thousand rifles to move into the stage of strategic equilibrium.

The NPA is striving to enhance higher-level fighting capacity to advance from the stage of strategic defensive to the stage of strategic stalemate within one or two five-year plans. Increasing the flexibility in implementing the tactics of centralization, decentralization and shifting of forces is aimed at. All the present 110 guerilla fronts or most of them are being developed into company fronts and new guerilla fronts are being formed. NPA aims to increase in the coming five years the number of the guerilla fronts to at least 180. All the above measures and plans would create opportunities to attack, defend and to develop guerilla war in a fast pace, for the construction of full-fledged strong local guerilla forces and people's militia of the NPA consisting of regional forces.

The CPP aims to expand the revolutionary movement to all the rural districts in the next five years. It wants to integrate the armed revolutionary movement with agrarian revolution and the establishment of revolutionary base areas. This is because the peasantry would join the People's War and support it only if their land problem is solved through the minimum and maximum land reform programmes.

The Party and the NPA will definitely develop and expand by bringing together and utilising the friendly forces directly or indirectly through the efforts of the United Front. While strengthening the people's movement on the basis of the alliance of workers and peasants, the urban petty bourgeoisie can be unified with the basic classes in an alliance of progressive forces. The national bourgeoisie can also be unified with this alliance of progressive forces. The national minorities struggling for liberation such as the Moro people can play a major role in the United Front against American imperialism and the reactionary Manila government.

Countrywide people's resistance and intensifying tactical counter-offensive of NPA against Oplan Bayanihan

In the present situation of crisis while the Benigno Aquino government is increasingly proving to be anti-people, anti-national, anti-democratic, corrupt and cruel, the revolutionary force too are increasing in strength. The rocketing prices of oil, food and other essential commodities signal the upcoming political storm. The issue of corruption is going to become one more bane for the Aquino government. People are putting forth severe criticism of Aquino in his failure to investigate Arroyo for corruption and violation of peoples' rights. They are also dissatisfied with the government for its failure in dealing with the financial crimes of Eduardo Ko Jwanko, Lucio Tan and other such persons who gave large amounts of money for the election campaign of Benigno Aquino in 2010. Recently various scams came into light that is tearing the anti-corruption veil of Aquino.

The armed forces of Benigno Aquino are shaken by the hundreds of small, medium and large scale tactical counter-offensives of the NPA. The army has a tough time facing these actions taking place in a large scale. The heroic resistance is gaining the form of People's War with the active participation of lakhs of masses.

The Philippines army has turned into an instrument in the hands of multinational companies, big comprador bourgeoisie and the landlords. So the movement against government's militarisation drive has become an inevitable part of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal struggle. The masses are intensifying their movement for protection of civil and democratic rights, for agrarian reforms, for the advancement of democratic movement and for the right to self-determination. The recent attacks of the NPA on the heavy mining companies in Surigao and Batuwan and on the Sumitomo plantation inspired the people and revolutionary forces across the country. Workers in the factories, poor people in the towns, rural communities and school students are coming on to the roads carrying demonstrations. The workers are resisting capitalist exploitation and state repression through strikes and other forms of struggle. Apart from struggles for occupation of land, protest demonstrations, submitting of memorandums in a big way and street fighting, the peasantry is participating in armed actions. They are resisting the feudal, semi-feudal exploitation, land occupations and fascist atrocities.



The urban poor people are resisting the atrocities of Benigno Aquino government. The United Front of the town poor in Quezon, the 'September 26th movement' is leading the people. The people are facing in person and chasing away the police when they come to arrest their leaders like the chairperson of Kadame, Jocy Lopez. In the city of Quezon, the people got down to agitation when the colonies of the poor people were destroyed for the construction of district trade center. The government was forced to issue orders suspending the eviction. The people in the cities are fighting the police forces in the cover of barricades in protest against the eviction of slum areas and the shifting of town people to distant places for the sake of various anti people constructions.

Thus the Filipino people are fighting militantly in the towns, villages, factories, slums, universities and offices and with arms too, thus inspiring the exploited masses across the world.

Oppose ‘Oplan Bayanihan’! Build solidarity movement across India in support of the revolutionary movement in the Philippines!

Oppose the counter revolutionary ‘Oplan Bayanihan’ that is indulging in murders, atrocities, arrests, torture and displacement on the Filipino masses and creating terror, for the protection of the interests of the American imperialists, big comprador bourgeoisie and big feudal classes! Demand the withdrawal of all the American military bases in Philippines! Demand immediate stop to the war of Benigno Aquino on the people! Demand the withdrawal of the army, police and paramilitary forces from the areas of struggle and the attacks of the same! Demand the unconditional and immediate release of all political prisoners in the Philippines jails! Extend support to the heroic Filipino revolution going on against the fascist regime of Benigno Aquino. Expose the multi-pronged repressive attack in the Philippines through meetings, seminars, street and group meetings, campaigns, posters, pamphlets and other such forms among the broad masses! ‘Oplan Bayanihan’ is very cruel but the history of Filipino people and the history of the revolutionary movement in the world reveal that it would certainly be defeated. Finally the imperialists and reactionaries will be defeated. The People shall win.

Dear Revolutionary masses of the Philippines!

CPI(Maoist) and all the revolutionary masses of the country are extending their strong support and revolutionary solidarity to all of you. Both parties are waging revolutionary wars in India and the Philippines with enormous sacrifices to achieve their immediate and ultimate goals. We promise that we would continue the revolutionary war with indomitable determination, not hesitating for any kind of sacrifices in order to make success the New Democratic Revolution. We also pledge to be a strong co-combatant to the Filipino revolutionary movement as an inseparable part of world socialist revolution. We would thus contribute our bit, with proletarian internationalism to serve the world proletarian revolution and stand firmly in support of the success of NDR in the Philippines. The great people of Philippines, CPP and NPA are invincible. The working class and oppressed nationalities and people of the world are with you. Advance ! Ultimately, victory would be yours! Defeat would be to the US imperialists and their Filipino lackeys !

- * **OPPOSE OPLAN BAYANIHAN !**
- * **LONG LIVE COMMUNIST PARTY OF PHILIPPINES (CPP) !**
- * **LONG LIVE NEW PEOPLE’S ARMY (NPA) !**
- * **LONG LIVE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC FRONT (NDF) !**
- * **LONG LIVE NEW DEMOCRATIC REVOLUTION !**
- * **LONG LIVE MARXISM-LENINISM-MAOISM !**
- * **WORKERS OF ALL COUNTRIES, UNITE !**
- * **FIGHT AND DEFEAT REVISIONISM OF ALL HUES !**
- * **DOWN WITH IMPERIALISM !**
- * **LONG LIVE WORLD PROLETARIAN REVOLUTION !**
- * **LONG LIVE PROLETARIAN INTERNATIONALISM !**

**Central Committee
CPI (Maoist)**



Communist Party of India (Maoist)

Central Committee

Press Statement

Date : 22 March 2013

**Hail the Filipino Revolution Advancing in the Path of Victory with
the Immediate Task of Achieving Strategic Stalemate !**

Extend Strong Support to Filipino Revolution and Filipino People !

Oppose and Condemn Oplan Bayanihan !

Observe Solidarity Week to Filipino Revolution from April 22 to 28, 2013

It is now crystal clear to the world people as well as the people of India that a barbaric military campaign, i.e., 'Oplan Bayanihan' is being carried out by the American puppet Benigno Aquino regime in a bid to destroy the on-going revolution with the immediate and central slogan of achieving strategic stalemate under the leadership of the Communist Party of Philippines.

Philippines is in South East Asia spread in a land of three lakh square kilometers with a population of nine and a half crores. The freedom-loving Filipino people have a glorious history and heroic long tradition of revolutionary struggles and sacrifices against the colonial rule and particularly against American imperialism. This is a semi-colonial, semi-feudal country having a rich cultural heredity. The country of Philippines is rich with sufficient varieties of resources for self-reliance. The crores of toiling masses are a strong foundation to the country to develop as a sovereign, free, democratic country. The workers and peasants of the country are the main source in bringing the exploitation and suppression of the imperialists and their comprador ruling classes to an end and to achieve genuine democracy and progress in the society.

The National Democratic Revolution was initiated in Philippines from 1896. In early 1930s, the Communist Party of Philippines (CPP) emerged from the anti-feudal struggles. After traversing a zig-zag course, and after defeating the revisionists in the party, it was only in the second half of 1960s the CPP was able to take up a correct path of the revolution in the backdrop of a great upheaval in the international arena against US imperialists under the leadership of Mao-CPC and genuine revolutionary and democratic forces. From that time the New Democratic Revolution (NDR) of the Philippines again began to advance with a new spirit. With the help of people's army, i.e., New People's Army (NPA) and National Democratic Front (NDF), the NDR began to advance by gaining more and more successes through massive mass participation. At present, CPP is the most trusted and popular Party of the people of Philippines which is leading the struggles of all oppressed classes and social sections against US imperialism, feudalism and comprador capitalism to advance the national democratic revolution to its successful completion.

As the crisis in the semi-colonial, semi-feudal system is increasing, the people of all strata have begun to rally more and more under the red banner of CPP.

Worried by the popularity of the on-going NDR, and feeling the danger to its exploitative system the Benigno Aquino government unleashed and carried out one after another suppressive campaigns under various names. 'Oplan Bayanihan' is the latest form of all-out multi-pronged suppressive campaign let loose by the Benigno government, a lackey government of US imperialists. 'Oplan Bayanihan' campaign is the most cruel, barbaric and all-out military campaign which is being conducted in a fascist way by the reactionary US puppet regime.

But the Filipino people, under the leadership of CPP and with the help of NPA and NDF are fighting bravely and militantly even by sacrificing their lives in every corner of country against this barbaric 'Oplan Bayanihan', thus becoming a source of inspiration and enthusiasm to the working class and oppressed nationalities and people across the world.

Under such circumstances, the Central Committee of CPI (Maoist) in its August 2012 Meet decided to observe solidarity week from April 22 to 28, 2013 in support of Philippine revolution and called upon the people, rank and file of the Party as well as all the progressive, democratic and revolutionary forces of India to strongly oppose and condemn vehemently the barbaric military campaign, i.e., 'Oplan Bayanihan'.

The revolutionary movement of the Philippines is fighting with great and high objectives. Presently it is advancing from the stage of strategic defensive to the stage of strategic stalemate. It now has Guerilla Fronts. It is working with the task of increasing them toby 2015. the 42nd anniversary of NPA held in 2011 decided to seize twenty five weapons from the enemy in the coming five years and hand them to thecompanies to be formed. It is giving strong blows to the enemy through tactical counter offensives and stands as a source of enthusiasm and inspiration to the oppressed masses all over the world and mainly the people's armed forces. Despite the kidnapping, atrocities, house burnings, loot and banning of revolutionary organizations, the people, the NPA and NDA that are in support of the people are fighting under the leadership of CPP. Let us all extend support to them. Let us assure them that they are not alone. Let us send our voice of solidarity to them.

Demand a stop to the Benigno government-led 'war on people' with immediate effect ! Demand the closure of all the American military bases in the Philippines ! Demand the unconditional and immediate release of all political prisoners in the Philippine jails ! Extend solidarity and support to the heroic Filipino revolution going on against the fascist rule of Benigno Aquino that serves the interests of the imperialists, especially the American imperialists, comprador big bourgeoisie and the big feudal classes!

CPI (Maoist) and the revolutionary masses of the country are extending their strong support and revolutionary solidarity to all of you. Both parties are waging the revolutionary wars in India and Philippines with enormous sacrifices to achieve their immediate and ultimate goals. We promise that we would continue the revolutionary war with indomitable determination, not hesitating to make any kind of sacrifices in order to make success the New Democratic Revolution. We also pledge to be a strong co-combatant to the Filipino revolutionary movement as an inseparable part of world socialist revolution. We would thus contribute our bit, with proletarian internationalism to serve the world proletarian revolution and stand firmly in support of the success of NDR in the Philippines. The great people of Philippines, CPP and NPA are invincible. The working class and oppressed nationalities and people of the world are with you. Advance ! Ultimately victory would be yours ! Defeat would be to the US imperialists and their Filipino lackeys !

- * *Oppose 'Oplan Bayanihan' !*
- * *Extend strong support and solidarity to the NDR of Philippines!*
- * *Long Live Communist Party of Philippines !*
- * *Long Live Marxism-Leninism-Maoism !*
- * *Long Live Proletarian Internationalism !*
- * *Down with Imperialism and their lackeys !*


(Abhay)

**Spokesperson, Central Committee,
Communist Party of India (Maoist)**

Report on the Meeting of International Committee to Support People's War in India

Thursday, January 24, 2013

The meeting of the International Committee to Support People's War in India was held in Italy on January 19th to assess the great success of the International Conference held in Hamburg on November 24 last year. All the forces of the Committee attended the meeting or gave their support in various forms. In addition were added other participants from Spain and Brazil.

After the introduction speech and debate, the meeting made several decisions, in all fields of activity, that will be included in the report being prepared that will be submitted internationally for discussion, by sending directly to all the participating and interested forces.

The first decisions are:

- 1) The issuing, within this month, the booklet of the Conference in English, Italian and Spanish, and, in the next months, relying on the forces that wish to take up this task, in French, Spanish, other languages (Turkish, Hindi, Arabic, etc..).
- 2) The participation of the Committee in different countries at the international initiatives for 8th March (International Womens Day) and 1st of May (May Day).
- 3) To promote a new militant international day of struggle, to be held within the springtime, in forms coordinated with the Committee, in as many as possible countries in the world. The date will be agreed following the consultation with all the forces of the international conference.

The meeting calls all forces and the comrades to join more and more in the ranks of the International Committee under the slogans and spirit of the great International Conference of Hamburg.

**International Committee to Support People's War in India
January 2013**

(Continuation of page 34)

Sadiya. The government's move to declare two districts of upper Asom – Tinsukia and Dibrugarh – as Left-Wing Extremism affected districts is part of the plan to intensify the anti-Maoist operations in Asom in the coming days. It is preparing the way for more fake encounters, arrests and repression on the people's democratic aspirations and struggles. A Special Task Force of the Asom police have been also recently formed in order to carry our anti-Maoist operations.

Apart from the state police and central paramilitary forces, the Indian Army is also directly involved in the anti-Maoist campaign in the state. This is evident in the latest arrests as well, where along with the Asom police and the CRPF, the Gajaraj intelligence unit of the Army took part in the arrests of Comrades Mahesh and Bijoy. The Indian Army entered Asom in the late 1980s, and since then has entrenched itself in the state, which is the main instrument of the Indian ruling classes in crushing Asom national liberation movement and all democratic movements in the state.

It is obvious that in the second phase of its Operation Green Hunt, the Indian state will accelerated the scale and intensity of violence on the fighting people, while the theatre of this 'War on People' will also witness an expansion to all corners of the country.

These arrests are a severe loss for us as the state could arrest our top leaders and given the strategic significance of the movements of oppressed nationalities and the revolutionary movement of the North-East not only for the Indian revolutionary movement but also for South Asia. However, there is no doubt that the people of North-East who are increasingly mobilizing on their political, social, cultural and economic issues, against big dams and displacement as part of their national liberation aspirations, would not be deterred. On the contrary, such state brutal campaigns could only serve to increase their determination to overthrow the fascist expansionist rulers and their lackeys. The ruling classes would be mistaken if they believe that with fascist repression on the people using its armed forces or with 'reforms' the revolutionary movement can be crushed.

As a part of our resistance against the ruling classes' anti-people offensives, we appeal to all democratic and revolutionary organizations and people of India and entire north-east to demand the immediate and unconditional release of Comrades Pareshda, Mahesh, Bijoy, Rekha Rani and others arrested in Asom. We appeal to all to build a broad united struggle for the release of all political prisoners incarcerated in the various prisons of Asom.

Jharkhand - Saranda: Maoists Out, Corporates In

March 12, 2013

Press Release of Coordination of Democratic Rights Organisation (CDRO)

The Forest Advisory Committee (FAC) at its meeting held during February 20-21 gave permission to the public sector SAIL to divert 210.526 ha of forest land in Jhillingburu of Saranda (Jharkhand) for iron ore mining. This was the second such project cleared by the FAC which allowed Jindal Steel and Power to divert 500 ha of forest land in Saranda earlier in February 2013.

The area also happens to be part of Singhbhum Elephant Reserve. These two clearances belie the claim of the Union Rural Development Ministry that 'Operation Anaconda' launched in Jharkhand's Saranda forest area (West Singhbhum district) was not linked with enabling corporate plunder of mineral resources. Even the Union Rural Development Minister, Jairam Ramesh, recently complained that the "FAC decision is a huge setback and very retrograde..." because over the "past one year I have been at great pains to counter Maoist propaganda that the Saranda Development Plan is a ploy to benefit private mining interests."

These two instances confirm what Coordination of Democratic Rights Organisation (CDRO) has been insisting are the real reasons behind the war in Saranda, which was to enable corporate mining and mineral based industries to start operating freely. CDRO had pointed to the setting up of 17 camps of central para military forces in Saranda to keep the people subdued and provide protection for corporate investors. These two clearances are not the last; rather they are part of a list of nineteen applications pending clearance, which our report 'Under the Shadow of Terror' focuses on.

Such clearances should be read together with the Union Cabinet's decision to dilute the Forest Rights Act in 82 districts designated "Left Wing Extremist". The Forest Rights Act gave authority to the Gram Sabha to approve or reject diversion of forest land for non-forest use. Now using the excuse of "linear" projects (such as roads) under the Integrated Action Plan the FRA has been rendered virtually infructuous by divesting the Gram Sabha of its authority.

The implication is that there is a link between the war against Adivasis under the name of fighting Maoists and opening the forest area for plunder by domestic and foreign capital. It also means that so long as Maoists retained control of the area, the mining juggernaut could be kept at bay. But no sooner than the Indian government militarily forced them out, the long pending corporate proposals started getting cleared.

We appeal to all those who have been fighting displacement of people from their forest resource base and abode as well as those who are part of the struggle against land grab and plunder of natural resources to voice their opposition lest we are served a fact accompli. We demand that the FAC clearances be withdrawn and that the FAC be divested of its authority to clear projects, thereby restoring the primacy of Gram Sabha.

Coordinators of CDRO :

Kranthi (APCLC, Andhra Pradesh),

Paramjeet Singh (PUDR, Delhi),

Parmindar Singh (AFDR, Punjab),

Phulendro Komsam (COHR, Manipur)

Tapas Chakraborty (APDR, West Bengal)

A few words on my political life-story

- Comrade Sheela

[Comrade Sheela, President of Nari Mukti Sangh (NMS), was born in a poor Adivasi family. From 1974 till the time of her arrest in 2006, for more than three decades she worked tirelessly to build the revolutionary women's movement in Jharkhand, Bihar, Odisha and Bengal. She particularly concentrated her efforts to organise the Jharkhandi Adivasi women who are forced to spend their lives in very adverse conditions undergoing extreme forms of oppression, exploitation and domination. It was because of the efforts she and her comrades made that NMS could expand to Bihar, Jharkhand, North Chhattisgarh, Bengal and Delhi. NMS is among the most prominent organisations in the country today working among Adivasi and rural women. Comrade Sheela's contribution to the development of this organisation is crucial. She inspired women's struggles for Jal-Jangal-Jamin-Izzat and for liberation from exploitation, oppression and patriarchy. The state arrested and mercilessly tortured her, foisted false cases on her. At the age of fifty, she is being deprived of even the basic medical care and medicines in the prison. Bail has been denied to her. Even when she is released on bail in some cases, she is being immediately rearrested from the prison gate itself on some other case. Thus, she is being continuously tortured and harassed by the state by implicating her in series of false cases. Therefore, it becomes a responsibility of each and every person in the country who aspires for women's liberation to demand the immediate and unconditional release of Comrade Sheela. She has written this article in Hindi narrating the process of her development as an activist of the revolutionary women's movement, about the conditions of women prisoners and their difficult life in the jail, and about the oppressive character of the state machinery. We present this article with the hope that you will come forward to demand and struggle for the release of Comrade Sheela.]



**Comrade Sheela
in Giridih Jail**

I received my initial inspiration to struggle for woman's liberation from Com. Bhakti dada (popularly known as 'Laal Mashalchi' - a leading proponent of revolutionary thought and movement in Dhanbad-Giridih region). He was a great teacher that showed the path of woman's liberation. From 1972-73 itself, he used to keep me informed about the important political developments. It's the women who work from dawn to dusk. But they have no right over anything. Starting from 1974, while staying at my home I used to visit the villages organising the working women. I used to visit villages like Takipur, Fatehpur, Bandojor, etc. Initially I had to withstand a lot of abuse hurled at me by the anti-social and lumpen elements. The landlord's agents used to come to my home to threaten my family, warning them not to allow me to visit the villages on organizational work.

Initially, I used to gather women and men in meetings and talk about feudal exploitation-domination by landlords and moneylenders as well as about the problems faced by women. For instance, we discussed how women performed back-breaking labour from morning to night but their labour was never recognised, nor were they allowed to have rights equal to men. Women in the present society or in the family are not treated as equals but are viewed as inferiors. Women are thrown out of home by her husband and his family at the smallest pretext or mistake, depriving her of everything. She is not even allowed to carry with her the children she has mothered. I used to tell them that the reason for this is that the big landlords and the big capitalists make us work but they become the owners of all the wealth we produce. Women from poor families have to struggle merely to gather two square meals a day for their household by putting hard labour along with the entire family. This tradition has been continuing for ages. The rule of private property is in operation in the society. I used to educate the vast masses about this in the meetings. When the people started to understand, the struggle for higher wages was started in 1976-77. The first protest march was taken out in Bodapahri. Thousands of women and men participated in it. In this way the movement gradually grew. Wages were increased to some extent as a result.

In 1979-80, a struggle was launched for increasing the wages of the *tendu*-leaf workers. Previously the contractors used to pay very meager wages - Rs.5-6 'pola' for each bundle of a hundred leaves. The movement started from Maniadah. From there it started to expand and the wages were also increased. By 2006 the wages increased to Rs.40-45 'pola' per bundle. If a worker was injured in a work-related accident,

the contractor now had to bear the expenses of his treatment, and if a worker died, his family started to receive compensation from the contractor.

Nari Mukti Sangh was formed in a conference in the year 1990 in Talekocha village under Peertand police station limits of Giridih district which was attended by nearly 200 women participants from many blocks of Giridih, Dhanbad and Hazaribagh districts like Peertand, Nimiaghat, Dumri, Vishnugarh and Simria. The conference elected a seven-member executive committee of the organization, including its president, secretary and treasurer. International Women's Day was observed on the third day of the conference on 20 March 1990 at Madhuban in Peertand block of Giridih district. A rally and public meeting was conducted on the occasion which was attended by more than 5,000 people. The public meeting called upon women to get organized to fight against the exploitation, oppression and atrocities to which they were subjected. It was also stated that International Women's Day was the occasion to take pledge for the liberation of women, because women have faced exploitation and domination for ages. Unity is required to bring this to an end. From that period, 8 March is being regularly observed as International Women's Day in this region. Since 1990, it has been observed in various villages, towns and other settlements in which thousands of women from the rural areas alone participated. Preparations in the form of propaganda and publicity for successfully conducting the event start two months in advance. Months of campaigning takes place for the Women's Day programmes in cities like Giridih, Dhanbad, Ranchi and Patna in particular, which are attended by fifty to sixty thousand people.

The administration became furious noticing such mobilisation and has not allowed us to celebrate International Women's Day in the urban areas since 2006. It is now being observed in a decentralised way in the villages and small settlements. This has had a very good impact on the people and the media too reports these programmes with prominence. Moreover, we organized a seminar on the problems faced by Adivasi women on 16-17 March 2006 in Ranchi on the occasion of International Women's Day. The main theme of the seminar was 'Age old Adivasi Rights over Jal-Jangal-Zameen and Present Displacement'. Women intellectuals from Bihar, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, Asom, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Delhi etc. participated in the seminar. The audience numbered almost one thousand. After successfully concluding the two-day seminar, a massive rally was taken out from Patel Bhavan on 18 March 2006. The rally passed through the busy thoroughfares of Ranchi and ended at Jaipal Singh Stadium where it culminated into a public meeting, attended by five to six thousand people. The entire programme concluded successfully.

The administration started to lose sleep over the holding of these programmes. It started to put a large number of women social activists in prison after arresting them on trumped-up charges. This so-called democracy is completely blind. It talks of women's liberation while itself being in the dark and in a context when extreme forms of exploitation of women are on the rise. The talk of various political parties about ensuring 33% reservation for women is pure humbug. Our main aim is to move from democracy towards socialism and from socialism towards communism. Women's liberation is possible only in socialism. The activists of Nari Mukti Sangh are engaged in political work by adhering to our five basic slogans - freedom, democracy, equal rights, women's liberation and socialism.

Lathikata police of Odisha arrested me on 7 October 2006 on my way to Rourkela when I was returning from Odisha after discussing some matters with the activists of Nari Mukti Sangh in that state. I was lodged in Rourkela jail for 9 months and 11 days. After I got bail, I was brought to Chaibasa jail on 12 July 2007. I spent 2 years, 7 months and 8 days there. As soon as I was acquitted in that case, Giridih police arrested me on 9 March 2010 and put me in Giridih jail. It has been five months in Giridih jail. I fail to understand in what way is it a crime to talk about women's liberation or to work for women's literacy so much so that I am being forced to undergo this torturous imprisonment? What is it that I wish to suggest to the women activists working for women's liberation? I wish to say that women have played a major role in running the society even before the society was divided into classes. They are still playing this great role. History tells us that it was women who in ancient times discovered grains and food as well as herbs and medicines. At that time women and men had equal status in society. After the society was divided into two classes and private property emerged, all the rights enjoyed by women were taken away. I urge women to fight for reclaiming those rights. These rights can be won only through prolonged ideological and practical struggles. The question of women's liberation is connected to class struggle. As a suggestion to the activists of Nari Mukti Sangh, I request you all to internalise this fact.

Sheela
(From Giridih jail)

Life condition of women prisoners

- Comrade Sheela

Women generally live a life of slavery from their birth to death. Be it inside the house or outside, she has to live a life of confinement like a prisoner. In the society, women are the ones who have to undergo the maximum amount of mental torture. This is because women have lesser rights and freedom in comparison to men. Unlike men, women are not allowed to breathe the fresh air of freedom. They are subjected to social oppression from the very beginning of their life. The history of women's struggle for freedom from social oppression is very long. Women have also won some victories in this struggle. At the same time, new women activists and women leaders are emerging everyday from the field of struggle to carry forward the fight for women's liberation in the correct direction. As they are activists and leaders of the struggle for women's liberation, they cannot tolerate the existing male-chauvinist and patriarchal society as well as the exploitative system. That is why they have to confront serious challenges from the society.

When I started organizing women in the rural areas and started struggles for equal wage for women, equal dignity, against regressive social norms such as dowry, restrictions etc. and fought for women's liberation in village after village, I had to go through a series of prison terms. Imprisonment is a unique and important experience in life. I was not aware of the condition of the women prisoners before I went to jail. Now I am in jail myself and can closely observe and understand the imprisoned lives of common women prisoners. One has to live a very restricted life within the dark confines of the prison cell. A strange situation! Toddlers and small children too are incarcerated along with their mothers or grandmothers! All the happiness of their childhood is being cruelly robbed from them. The question whether they are guilty or not has become meaningless. Who will take care of preparing food and serving the children when the mother is not at home? This is more or less the question that disturbs of the poor women prisoners the most. Being under the clutches of superstition, some of them think, 'what can I do if this is what fate has in store for me?' On the other hand, the legal process has become a joke. Those in power or the upholders of rule of law never think of doing anything for the women prisoners. Bureaucrats, policemen, judges, magistrates, officers and others running the administrative and judicial system sometimes visit the jails. But it seems they come to seek entertainment; not to resolve the problems of the jail or to address the problems faced by women prisoners going through prolonged periods of confinement. These visits take place in the same way people go to the zoo, watch the caged animals and birds, and have fun. This strange situation exists in almost every jail. What message does the life-condition of these women prisoners conveys to the society? I wish to write about it from my own experience.

The struggle for women's liberation and my imprisonment

I am living the life of a prisoner for a long time. I am suffering the brunt of fabricated charges foisted on me as a result of the malicious conspiracy by the authoritarian and exploitative ruling classes. After going through a series of prison terms in different jails, I am presently confined in Giridih prison.

While growing up from childhood under the care of my father after my mother's death, I started to experience pain. I have undergone the difficulties children face in the absence of their mother. That is why I did not consider this pain merely as pain, nor did I view it negatively. Rather, I considered this as a part of my learning about the existing exploitative system. Be it as it may, I tried to understand pain while coming of age. How did pain emerge? And what will be the path to its remedy? I took these questions playing in my mind to comrade Bhaktida, a leading revolutionary thinker and activist of Dhanbad-Giridih region. He discussed many serious questions with me. My life was imbued with a new energy because of those discussions. Taking inspiration from his encouragement, I dedicated myself to the cause of transforming the existing society by becoming a social activist.

Thereafter, with a strong determination I went to the common working women in order to build a women's liberation movement and tried to be their friend and comrade. There I received love and strength. I recognized the common masses including the common laboring women as a strong force for the transformation of the system as well as for women's liberation. I started to unite these disorganized forces, since all the exploited and oppressed people were realizing the need for social change. However, we had to face many difficulties in taking the women forward due to the social oppression they suffered for ages. As their political understanding started to develop, their organized strength too started to grow accordingly. This

campaign for liberation started in the decade of 1970s from Nawat and Tundi in Dhanbad district of Jharkhand. We succeeded in forming a women's organization in 1990 after a long period of sustained efforts. Nari Mukti Sangh (NMS) was formed on the ideological basis of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung Thought and on the basis of a concrete program in order to build a women's movement by taking up women's issues. The number of activists in NMS started to grow along with the expansion of the women's movement addressing the problems faced by women.

Gradually the organization expanded to many districts. The movement intensified with the demand for equal wages, against dowry system, against atrocities on women, various anti-liquor agitations, and movement for increase in the wages of *tendu*-leaf workers as well as with the demand for protection of forests. NMS became a popular organization with the participation of vast masses of women and common people. With increasing organizational strength, voices were powerfully raised for demanding women's equal right over land. The commemoration of a few great historic occasions also became part of the schedule of NMS. International Women's Day on 8th March started to be observed in many big cities in the form of programs to pledge for women's genuine liberation. As a result, the call for women's liberation also reached urban middle-class women. In big numbers they started to associate with our organization. The exploitative ruling classes could not tolerate the growing popularity of our organization. NMS activists had to face state repression. In spite of this, the struggle for women's liberation continues even today in different forms, since the organization believes in the masses. Bhaktida told us about Com. Mao's teaching, "from the masses, to the masses". This guideline is slowly getting materialized. NMS was constituted and expanded in many states such as Bihar, Odisha, and Bengal etc.

It is in this context that I went to Odisha in order to help NMS activists of that state in raising the level of their political understanding, when the police pounced upon me. As I was returning, I was picked up by the police on a paved road after stopping the auto-rickshaw I was traveling near Lathikata police station of Odisha. This was a different experience in life, because I was kept in a CRPF camp and continuously subjected to mental and physical torture. For seven days I was kept blindfolded and not allowed to sleep, whereas with this kind of torture I was gaining a direct understanding about the oppressive character of the existing system. With this, a few questions cropped up in my mind. For instance, whether the police and the top police officers have ever followed the rules prescribed by law from the time of arresting a person to the time of keeping in custody, and whether they are following it even today? How did these policemen get the right to arrest people as per their wish and torture them? Does the law allow the police to arrest a woman in the absence of policewomen and torture her in the name of inquiry? Is it not a violation of the Indian legal system when a person is not produced by the police before the court within 24 hours of arrest? If these things are not allowed by the law, why is it that it has happened with me and is happening even now? I was examining this deeply in my mind now, because I was constrained by my inability to think properly during the time of my arrest due to various kinds of horrendous tortures that I was subjected to, including brutal beating. I could not reflect immediately at that time. But I could feel how cruel this political power is. For me it was no less than a gain in knowledge. I understood for the first time to what extent the police is frightened by our movement. This means that our women's liberation movement is marching forward in the right direction. I knew that state repression on us will increase with the development of our movement. And this is what has happened. I was going through a process of introspection while being in police custody. In between when the whole process of police torture and atrocity came to an end, I and the two boys who were with me were sent to Mandalkara Rourkela prison. I was produced in Rourkela court before being locked up in prison there. The CJM hardly asked me anything. I too could not place my complaints in the court due to the lack of my legal knowledge.

I experienced a different life once I reached Rourkela jail. First of all, I had to complete the process through which every prisoner is inducted into the jail. After enquiring about my name, husband's name, address, charges, identification etc., I was frisked. Thereafter I was pushed into another yard within the high walls of the prison where women prisoners were kept confined. It was night by then. The woman warden initially asked me something in Odiya. I said, "I don't know Odiya, ask me in Hindi." After the formal questioning was over, she asked me whether I wanted to eat. I said no. Because I had no desire to eat. I got a dirty blanket to use. I lied down on the blanket after spreading it there itself. I had no conversation with any woman prisoner that night. I had deep sleep because I was tired. I could not sleep again after I woke up early in the morning. What would happen to our women's movement now, I kept thinking. How could the

consciousness and conviction of the activists be strengthened? I fell asleep while thinking many things for a while. I did not know that there was a roll-call in the morning. The warden asked me to sit up. Thereafter a constable counted us. I saw a lot of dirt gathered around the toilet when I went there in the morning for my morning ablutions. When I asked, "Why such a dirty toilet?" some women replied that no one came there for cleaning. There was no brush, no acid, and no phenol. How would it remain clean in such a condition? Observing all these many more questions were coming to my mind. Is this the way the prison system is run? The quality of breakfast and tea was very poor. So was the food. When I asked some women if this was the kind of food that was available there, they said that it was so. A question came to my mind. I wondered whether an official theft of even the provisions meant for the prisoners in recognition of their rights such as food and drinks, etc. is going on here. Why are these thieves not imprisoned? Is there a law to stop this? After witnessing all this with my own eyes and upon reflecting on it I understood that there is complete freedom for the 'upholders of law' to do all this. That is why they can do such things with impunity. When I asked the women about the availability of soap, oil, clothes etc., they told me that everything has to be arranged by oneself. I have no one here. Who will arrange all these for me, I thought. In the meantime a woman told me not to worry since at times these things are provided, and moreover, they are there to take care of me. I felt reassured. I thought, whatever may it be, the situation has to be confronted.

I gained some experience just within a few days while facing the situation. I then thought that I should talk to the imprisoned women about their condition. I should try to know about their life. Most of the women told me that they have been held under charges related to liquor. Some women were imprisoned for land-related disputes. The incidents they told me left me surprised, because they were forced to languish in jail for such petty issues simply because the people were not organized. I saw some children as well, for whom I felt a lot of pity. Children are being imprisoned for no reason! Gradually I got acquainted with all the women prisoners. After a while all sorts of necessary things were provided to me. I thought that now everything would be fine. I gained many different kinds of experience while being lodged in Rourkela prison for 9 months and 11 days. This was my first prison term and my first prison experience.

When I was granted bail by the Odisha High Court, Jharkhand police started to pry like vultures everywhere from Rourkela court to the prison in order to pounce on me. As soon as the prison administration received the court order granting my release on bail, Jharkhand police pitched tent outside the prison since it did not have a copy of the FIR issued in my name. They wanted to implicate me in a case registered against another woman. That is why Rourkela court refused to send me on remand. In that situation, taking my custody was a big challenge for Jharkhand police. I finally became victim of the malicious conspiracy of the police. As soon as I came out of prison, at the gate itself I was taken into custody by Chaibasa police and thrown into Chaibasa prison after being slapped with fabricated charges. I was brought to Chaibasa [mandal] prison from Rourkela on 12 July 2007. There too I was questioned at the prison gate as per rule and frisked. I was taken to the woman ward thereafter, where the scene was quite different. Most of the women prisoners here were Adivasi. The number of Ho, Oraon and Munda women was relatively more. All of them belonged to the class of poorest of the poor. Among the non-Adivasi women, most are accused of being involved in dowry killings, whereas the Adivasi women are imprisoned on charges related to land dispute, murder, liquor, etc. Adivasi women are unable to pursue their cases or fight their legal battles properly due to economic constraints. As a result they are being forced to spend long periods of imprisonment. The courts are also biased against them. On the one hand the judicial process is very lengthy, and on the other, the prison system is terrible. The condition is the same in almost all the prisons. The government is considered to be sensitive to its prisons. However, the women prisoners do not get to enjoy their fundamental rights even while being under the government's care. Due to various problems the women prisoners are unable to unite to fight for their rights. As a result the prison authorities could freely siphon off the food, cloth and other things meant for the prisoners. The number of women prisoners connected to the movement is very few. Most of the women are innocent. That is why they always remain scared and docile. A few are involved in social work. Occasionally a few protests are organized due to their initiative on one issue or the other. This results in some improvement for a few days, but it does not sustain for long.

When I was about to be released after being acquitted in both the cases in Chaibasa, I was once again remanded in connection with a case in Giridih. This too is a completely false case. Many aliases are being added to my name. I came to Giridih prison on 9 March 2010. Here too I observed the same situation. I noticed that women prisoners were mostly accused of dowry deaths here. The Adivasi prisoners are either

social activists or activists and supporters of NMS. Some women are even accused of murder. Women prisoners accused of dowry killings are non-Adivasi and are in jail for long. Even after trial starts, their cases remain in limbo in court because of the absence of witnesses. The number of children is also big. They never receive the nutritious food they are entitled to get from the prison administration. Whatever is provided is of very poor quality. The prison manual says that children are to be provided with milk, fruit, etc. while pregnant women prisoners should have milk, fruit, vitamin tablet, iron pills, good food, regular health check-ups, and so on. However, almost nothing is available out of all this. Similarly, there is provision of soap, oil, things necessary during menstrual period along with milk, fruit, medicine etc for common women prisoners, which is not made available. Formality is sometimes completed by providing a few of these things which are of very poor quality. As per another provision, women are given 'kamani' (money given for performing labor). Those who have bank passbook should get this money. However, adequate money is not given even to those who have passbooks. A major part is deducted. Some women do not even receive their wage after performing 'kamani'. This is embezzled by the prison administration. In this way, women are undergoing harrowing conditions in prison today.

So many women have been arrested, but in none of the cases the ground reality has been examined. There is no investigation to find out the reasons behind incidents in which the women are implicated. Cases are simply being lodged against the women and they are put behind bars presuming that they are guilty. The law is so blind that none are being spared, be it children or 80 year old women. No judgment is delivered for years after the accused is put in jail. The reality is that no judgment is delivered till the accused exhausts everything she owns while fighting the legal battle. By that time everything gets destroyed. Families and relations are separated. The children face a bleak future in such situations.

It is worth pondering why is it that only laboring women are being imprisoned? Why is it that only such women are found guilty? Why is it that women from wealthy families are never found to be guilty of similar acts? The reason is that they have money. With the force of money they get everything done in their favor. They are rich and the police, the courts, the administration - everything work in their interest. Laboring women remain in financial penury and the police, the courts, the administration etc. work against their interest. This apart, they are also being drowned in the mire of superstition.

In such a context, the claim made by prison authorities that they are providing all kinds of facilities to the different categories of prisoners only go to establish the fact that these are nothing but attempts to indulge in more scams. A strong people's movement inside and outside prisons is required against this corruption. The need of a people's front is dearly felt for undertaking this task, because struggles inside the prison are suppressed in different ways. The news of such problems and prison atrocities is not allowed to reach the media. Moreover, no outsider is allowed to know about the protests by common prisoners against prison repression. The authoritarian practices of the prison administration predominate as a result. In this way, prisons reflect the exploitation and domination existing in the society as clearly as a mirror. This can be ended only through a thoroughgoing people's movement.

* * *

Resolution adopted at the convention for unconditional release of political prisoners

Organised by Constituents of Coordination of Democratic Rights Organisations (CDRO) in West Bengal: Asansole Civil Rights Association (ACRA); Association for Protection of Democratic Rights (APDR); Bandi Mukti Committee (BMC)

Kolkata, 13 February 2013

RESOLUTION Placed before the convention by Amitadyuti Kumar (APDR), Sachhidananda Banerjee (APDR), Muktesh Ghosh (ACRA), Anzum Zamaruda Habib (J & K), Chhoton Das (BMC), Gopal Mishra and Anu Mishra (Delhi), Sumankalyan Moulik (AXRA), Sashibhushan Pathak (Jharkhand PUCL), Debaprasad Raichaudhury (APDR), Ganesh Soren (Jangal Mahal), Pijush Guha and Tapas Sinha spoke on the resolution.

The resolution was unanimously adopted after incorporating two amendments proposed.

Political dissent and right to opposition to state policies are fundamental to democratic governance and transparency. Yet several thousand people are languishing in jails and other detention centres, or being

harassed in criminal cases all over the country year after year for their beliefs, for opposing state policies, for participating in movements seeking redress of their grievances or for striving for an egalitarian society based on their political ideologies. Among the arrested and persecuted are a large number of people held or convicted under concocted charges - only to teach the people of certain areas a lesson.

Movement for release of persons arrested or persecuted for their political dissent is as old as the history of persecution here and everywhere in the world. In British India such movements for release of political prisoners cropped up time and again, with almost every upsurge of nationalist movement. In 1919 such movement compelled the colonial rulers to agree to release armed revolutionaries under the Montagu-Chelmsford agreement. When the British chose not to release the political prisoners in accordance with the 1931 Gandhi-Erwin agreement a stronger countrywide movement compelled them to release all political prisoners including armed freedom fighters in 1937. In the post-1947 period the government had to bow down to the demand for release of prisoners of Tebhaga and Telengana movements and prisoners of Azad Hind Fauz. The demand for release of political prisoners was an integral part of the 1959 and 1966 Food Movements in West Bengal. The 1966 movement not only realised the unconditional release of movement participants but also compelled the government to release all those political activists arrested under DIR and other criminal laws in the wake of India's China War (1962) and Indo-Pak War (1965). In the 1970s, when political killings, fake encounters, jail massacres, combing and large-scale indiscriminate arrests were the order of the day, people of conscience and democratic values dared all threats to come forward with the demand for unconditional release of all political prisoners. With their initiative rights organisations like APDR, PUCL, APCLC, etc., were formed to organise democratic voices, build up movement and expose the draconian onslaught of the state on the people. These and other organisations and individuals came forward to stand by the side of the persecuted and oppressed prisoners and their families and defend them legally also. The promulgation of Emergency in June 1975 could not suppress the spirit of democracy for long. We all know that the resulting resistance and cry for democracy saw the architects of Emergency out of power. The initial dillydallying did not work and the new central and state governments had no option but to release all political prisoners unconditionally.

The West Bengal government also enacted the West Bengal Correctional Services Act 1992, Section 24 of which quite clearly defines political prisoners. The demand of unconditional release of all political prisoners everywhere has now become an international demand and 3 December is marked as the 'International Day for Release of all Political Prisoners'.

Such is a brief backdrop against which this convention is being held.

During the last two decades, the clutches of the neo-liberal economy has tightened its noose of exploitation on the people. With this is associated a new spate of promulgation and amendment of draconian laws in line with the US-touted 'War of Civilisations' and 'Infinite War against Terror'. The UN resolution No. 73 of 2001 effectively endorsed these designs. Rights organisations and democratic forces have been continually unmasking the gross subversion of all principles of human rights and criminal jurisprudence by these laws through their publications, seminars and other activities. Without going into the detail, the three most remarkable features of these special repressive laws, now piously rechristened as 'security laws', may be mentioned here: firstly all of them serve the purpose of smooth running of the neo-liberal economy perpetuating hunger, unemployment and loot of natural resources, secondly these laws aim at equating political resistance and resistance against foreign intervention with crimes of drug cartels, crime mafia, money launderers and other assorted crime syndicates and club them as organised crime and thus, thirdly, while ordinary criminal laws criminalise individuals, these laws criminalise organisations and movements.

Maoists are associated with the Adivasi opposition to loot of natural resources by corporates in Central India. And Maoists are targeted as the biggest internal security threat. In line with the needs of the American state and our ruling Hindu elite, Muslim organisations and movements and Kashmiri people's movements have also been specially targeted. Kashmiri and North-Eastern people are further subjugated under the boots of AFSPA-Irom Sharmila's historic indefinite fast for its withdrawal entered the 11th year last November.

This convention unequivocally declares that people have the inalienable right to oppose and organise against state policies which they consider undemocratic and anti-people and to realise their just demands. AFSPA, UAPA, NIA and different 'public security' laws and 'organised crime prevention' laws are being used to deprive people of that right and thousands of people and scores of organisations across the country have been persecuted, tortured and convicted under these laws.

This convention demands immediate scrapping of AFSPA, UAPA, NIA, Sedition Act (Section

124A of the IPC) and different 'public security' laws and 'organised crime prevention' laws and lifting of ban orders on all organisations including CPI(Maoist), SIMI, etc.

Criminalising and banning organisations provided a handy tool to state authorities to arrest, detain, torture, convict and punish dissenting voices and suppress movements and organisations. It is difficult to estimate how many people are languishing behind bars as convicts or undertrials. From Kashmir to the North-East there will be more than 10,000 people as of now behind bars for political reasons. Thousands are being harassed in innumerable false cases—up to 38 at least in a single case in West Bengal. Octogenarian Maoist leaders like Sushil Ray and Narayan Sanyal were booked in 7 to 12 cases spread over 3/4 states. Muslim youths falsely implicated in Malegaon and other Maharashtra blast cases had to be released after 7 to 10 years in jail after it came to light that the blasts were actually handiworks of Hindutva fundamentalists. 8000 people were arrested and booked for sedition u/s 124A IPC, for participating in the Kudankulam anti-nuclear power plant movement. Civil rights activist and community health work pioneer Binayak Sen, cultural activists Seema and Viswajeevay Azad, Maharashtra political activist Arun Ferreira were all booked and kept behind bars for years. Hundreds of people resisting eviction from their land and livelihood, protesting against destruction of environment, agitating for just wages and better work condition in workplaces at the Gurgaon Maruti factory, Asansole coal belt or elsewhere have been arrested. People's movement activist Dayamani Barla, Sunilam and many others were arrested and/or convicted.

In West Bengal, the present Mamata Banerjee government came to power riding on the waves of Singur, Nandigram, Lalgargh and other movements against the erstwhile Left Front government. Before coming to power she and her party colleagues gave full-throated cry for the release of political prisoners and withdrawal of joint forces from the Jangal Mahal area. When the seat of power was in sight, she changed her commitment to review the cases of undertrials on a case-to-case basis. On assuming power she forgot her promises and rather tried to divide and usurp the rights movement. Ms Banerjee demanded judicial inquiry for the encounter killing of Maoist leader Azad. But when her regime killed Maoist politburo member Kishenji after arrest and brutal torture she declined such an inquiry. The joint forces are still there in Jangal Mahal, arrests, encounter killing, custodial torture, custodial rape, killing of activists and all other atrocities including attacks on people by armed TMC men supported by the police are going on in full swing. The right to freedom of expression and freedom of association have come under new onslaught under the new regime. The police are faithfully following the whims of the ruling party bosses while arresting university professors or booking journalists for exchanging views in social media. Ailing septuagenarian Gaur Chakrabarty, Patit Paban Halder and other alleged Maoists, Chhatradhar Mahato and many other activists of Jangal Mahal's PCPA, life-convict SUCI leader Prabodh Purkait and other SUCI activists, some alleged SIMI, KLO and other movement activists are now in the jails as convicts or undertrials. Now her government, it is learnt, at the advice of the central government is also planning to do away with the provisions for political prisoners in the WB Correctional Services Act 1992. Their novel plea is that the state government can invoke UAPA, but only the central govt can withdraw UAPA charges from a person!

News of encounter deaths from Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, AP, J&K and NE states are regularly being fed to the media. In some of these, CDRO constituents and other rights bodies have conducted fact-finding and found these to be cold-blooded murder of mostly unarmed villagers or captured activists. A PIL in the Supreme Court in December last alleged 1500 fake encounter killing in Manipur alone. The apex court ordered a judicial inquiry on January 6 this year on five of them.

People of Jammu and Kashmir and particularly the family members of more than 8000 disappeared persons have the right to know the whereabouts of their kins. A part of the truth lies six feet under where 2,156 unidentified bodies were buried in north Kashmir. An International People's Tribunal examined 214 of these cases and 500 individual perpetrators have been identified. But the state is yet to act.

This is the scenario in which this convention calls for:

- Immediate unconditional release of all political prisoners
- Impartial inquiry, with participation of human rights activists into all claims of encounter deaths
- Investigation in all allegations of torture, rape, killing/death in custody and punishment of the perpetrators and compensation to the victims. In this context this convention also demands immediate ratification of the UN Convention against Torture and acceptance and implementation of its optional protocol.

- Withdraw Military/Paramilitary/Joint forces from Central India's Tribal belt, Jangal Mahal of West Bengal, North-Eastern states and Jammu & Kashmir.
- Disband Salwa Judum and other state sponsored private armies immediately.

The crux of the tribal area problem lies in the centuries of exploitation, underdevelopment, hunger and deprivation of all sorts. In recent years eviction from their land and livelihood by the Indian State at the behest of corporates created the danger of the extinction of whole populations and their habitats. Attempts of forced eviction compelled the people of Singur and Nandigram in West Bengal to rise in unprecedented mass resistance. People of Orissa are still resisting attempts of eviction for the benefit of South Korean Corporate POSCO. Similar is the situation in many other places.

This convention calls for immediate stopping of all eviction and displacement under the garb of development and industrialisation.

Like political activists a large number of common people are being harassed and persecuted after being accused of violating criminal laws. The jails are overcrowded with poor and underprivileged undertrials awaiting justice years on. The individuals and their families are ruined by the apathy of the system. Often they resort to hunger-strikes which is the only way they can air their grievances. This convention expresses deep concern at their plight and demands:

- Cases of all undertrials be reviewed in line with UN and NHRC guidelines and be released on bail as far as possible under conditions affordable by them.
- Criminal Justice System must be revamped urgently to ensure speedy trial of all accused.

While we were making preparations for this convention Md Afzal Guru was hanged in Tihar jail on 9 February in a most secretive and clandestine operation. The death sentence imposed on Afzal was itself a travesty of justice, which has now transformed into judicial terror.

- This convention strongly denounces this dastardly act by the Indian state and once again calls upon the democratic forces to unite behind the call for the abolition of death penalty and to demand that India should sign the second optional protocol of ICCPR.
- This convention demands that the deadbody of Afzal Guru be returned to his family.
- This convention also demands that proposed death penalty in the ordinance on sexual violence against women (after Verma Commission Report) be scrapped.
- This convention hopes similar initiatives will be taken in other states/areas of the country to build up a strong public opinion.
- This convention calls upon all rights organisations, democratic organisations and individuals to unite and come forward to build up a strong countrywide movement for realising the above demands.
- This convention also calls upon all fraternal rights organisations and all others who can to collect details of state atrocities, details about political prisoners to prepare a fact-sheet to be presented to the people.

The Many Arrests of Narayan Sanyal

by Aman Sethi, First published in The Hindu

Narayan Sanyal is a 74-year-old man with white hair parted to one side and fibromatosis in both hands. His arrest memo notes that he wears dentures, has spots on his body and smokes cigarettes. "My health is not going well, arthritis is a new thing catching up, age is telling," he writes in a letter addressed to a 'Dear friend V'. This letter and two others became crucial evidence in the conviction last week of Mr. Sanyal, Kolkata businessman Pijush Guha and eminent doctor and human rights activist Binayak Sen. Behind their conviction lies a curious paradox to which the Chhattisgarh police has never given a satisfactory answer: Why was Mr. Sanyal — whose Maoist connections led to charges against the co-accused in the first place — himself never charged with sedition or conspiracy to wage war or even with belonging to or supporting an unlawful organisation until well after Dr. Sen's arrest under those serious offences?

On December 24, Judge B.P. Verma of the Raipur Additional District and Sessions Court held that Mr. Sanyal was the key figure in a criminal conspiracy to commit sedition along with Mr. Guha and Dr. Sen and

sentenced all three to life imprisonment. Mr. Sanyal was sentenced to an additional 10 years for belonging to the banned Communist Party of India (Maoist).

The Judge held that Mr. Sanyal wrote three letters (including the one mentioned above) and passed them on to Dr. Sen, who gave them to Mr. Guha. Apart from ruminations on Mr. Sanyal's health, the letters castigate an unnamed associate for failing to maintain regular contact, congratulate others for completing the ninth Congress and urge the reader to concentrate on propaganda as "propaganda is overwhelming people. They are able to influence conceptions and thinking, knowing that they are corrupt and anti-people."

Mr. Sanyal is frequently described as a "Maoist ideologue" in newspapers and is believed to have joined Charu Mazumdar's CPI (Marxist-Leninist) in the late 1960s. However, the police have struggled to pin him down on any specific charges until this most recent case.

It is known that Dr. Sen visited Mr. Sanyal 33 times in the Raipur Central Jail in his capacity as a doctor and Chhattisgarh Secretary of the People's Union for Civil Liberties. But why was Mr. Sanyal imprisoned at all?

On December 27, The Hindu reported on the mysterious circumstances around Mr. Guha's arrest. Now witness testimonies in the Binayak Sen case also suggest that the Andhra Pradesh and Chhattisgarh police colluded to arrest and illegally detain Mr. Sanyal.

In the Binayak Sen case, the prosecution sought to establish an acquaintance between Dr. Sen and Mr. Sanyal prior to the latter's arrest. Prosecution witness Deepak Choubey testified that he rented out his father-in-law's house in 2005 in Daulat Estate, Dangiya, in Raipur to Mr. Sanyal at the behest of Dr. Sen for Rs.1,500 a month. But then he also went on to say something which was at odds with the official narrative. "In January 2006, I went to collect the rent when my neighbour told me that my house was raided by the Andhra Pradesh police who arrested Mr. Sanyal," said Mr. Choubey.

On January 2, 2006, the Hindi newspaper Dainik Bhaskar carried a story dated Jan. 1 under the headline "Prominent Naxali leader held in Dangiya?" The story did not offer any sources but claimed that a joint police team from A.P. and Chhattisgarh raided a house in Daulat Estate, Dangiya, and arrested Comrade Prasad alias Vijay, a politburo member of the banned CPI (Maoist), who had come to Raipur for medical treatment. The report stated that the A.P. police team had arrived in Raipur on December 28 2005.

On the same day, Mr. Sanyal's brother, Radhamadhab Mohan, filed a habeas corpus petition in the Bilaspur High Court, alleging that his brother had been arrested by the A.P. police on December 28, 2005 when he came to Raipur to seek medical treatment. In Delhi, the People's Union of Democratic Rights issued a press release about the arrest and The Hindu carried a news item to this effect on December 30, 2005.

In their submission dated January 6, 2006, the Chhattisgarh police denied any knowledge of Mr. Sanyal's whereabouts and denied that he had been arrested in Raipur. In a fax message dated January 5, 2006, the A.P. police claimed that Mr. Sanyal alias N. Prasad alias Vijay, had been arrested on January 3 that year at the Bhadrachalam bus stand in A.P.'s Khamam district, found to be in possession of a 9mm pistol and 6 live cartridges, and arrested under various provisions of the Arms Act.

The police did not produce a charge sheet and so, after 90 days of custody, Mr. Sanyal was released on statutory bail on April 4, 2006 from Bhadrachalam, only to be arrested 70 km away at Konta in Chhattisgarh's Dantewada district on April 7, 2006, and charged with the murder of one Hungaram Markam in 2005. Soon after, Mr. Sanyal was shifted to Raipur, where he has been since.

"Every witness has turned hostile in the Konta case," said Mr. Hashim Khan, Mr. Sanyal's lawyer. "The only person left to be examined is Investigating Officer Vijay Thakur, who has refused to appear in court for three years and so the case drags on." In 2008, Dr. Sen's lawyers filed a bail petition in the Supreme Court in which they pointed out that while Dr. Sen had been accused of aiding the banned CPI (Maoist), Mr. Sanyal had been arrested for murder under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code and was not even charged with any Maoist-related crimes under the Chhattisgarh Special Public Security Act, 2005, or the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act 1967.

Soon after the bail application was filed, additional charges were slapped onto Mr. Sanyal's case. "The police know that they can't keep Sanyal in jail using the Konta case," said Mr. Khan, "so they have manufactured the Binayak Sen case to ensure that he remains behind bars." *

War on People in Dandakaranya

A glimpse into 'Development at gunpoint' by Raman Singh in Bastar

A new phase of armed attacks by the Indian state's forces on the villages of Bastar started from September 2012 as part of their war on the people of Dandakaranya (DK) unleashing a reign of white terror. There are four 'Development Blocks' in Bijapur district. In all of them intensive police operations are going on. The government forces comprised of Special Task Force (STF), CRPF, CoBRA, District Auxiliary Force (DAF), etc., are jointly participating in these attacks.

Chhattisgarh Police, jointly operating with the Greyhounds of Andhra Pradesh Police, is carrying out combing and searching operations in Bhadrakali, Tarlaguda, Bhopalpatnam, Usur, Pamed, Cherla, Gollapalli and Konta regions of Bijapur and Sukma districts since October 2012. Madvi Parvati and Kovasi Somri of Nimmalguda village were arrested, tortured and sent to jail. Similar forms of repression are continuing in other districts of Bastar as well. MI-17 helicopters, UAVs are being used during these operations.

Madvi Hidma of Bogla village, Nukanpal panchayat in Awapalli block, Bijapur district was caught and killed by the police on 2 November 2012, and so was Gali Pannalal of Gongla village in Bijapur block on 4 November and Podiyam Budhram of Kachlaram village of Bhopalpatnam block on 13 November. All of them were killed in cold blood by the police and was later termed as Naxalites killed during exchange of fire - 'encounter deaths'.

On 6 December 2012, the police found an adivasi peasant couple working alone in the fields in Rudraram village of Bhopalpatnam block. They attempted a sexual assault on the women. When both of them resisted, the policemen beat the man severely and without respite. He received serious injuries and died in two days.

Hundreds of villagers have been arrested or illegally detained by the police and paramilitary forces from Wangapalli, Guraram, Minur, Chirakunta, Dhangoal, Tumirguda, Lankpalli and other villages of Bijapur. These villages also faced the brunt of police repression. The arrested were invariably tortured in custody. Villages like Ambeli, Ketanpal, Tadkel, Potenar, Tindori and Karremarka in Bhairamgarh block have been attacked by the police and their residents arrested.

The people of Chinnajojed village of Bijapur block were terrorised by the police by firing mortar shells on the village on 4 December 2012. A total of 80 thousand rupees were looted from the village. Burgil, Mallur and Irmagonda villages were also attacked and money was looted from the villagers.

The police destroyed Janatana Sarkar's *ashram-shala* (school) in Jamparka village on 29 December 2012. The police killed Vanjam Sudru and Vanjam Raghunath of Madpal village on 15 February 2013, while another villager was injured. The predictable story of 'encounter' was once again floated by the police. The masses spontaneously observed *Bhairamgarh Bandh* against this murder. Punem Redu, a 16 year youth from Mettupal village was killed by the government's uniformed goons on 18 February 2013.

As a part of this fascist repression campaign, on 20 January 2013, more than 400 soldiers marched from Sarkenguda camp of Basaguda police station in Bijapur district, halted at Ikum village that night and reached Dodi Tumnar village the next morning. They surrounded the JS residential co-ed school in the village and destroyed it.

On 21-22 January 2013 a joint force of DAF, CAF, STF and CoBRA numbering a brigade in four batches approached Dodi Tumnar and Pidia villages in Bijapur district from Gangalur and Basaguda and conducted this operation. They fired on the people and launched mortar shells indiscriminately; destroyed several martyr's memorials by using rocket launchers; destroyed people's property worth lakhs of rupees including grain, food, clothes, utensils, poultry, etc.; burnt down 20 houses; looted and consumed 500 poultry and two goats belonging to the villagers; took away thousands of rupees from the houses; destroyed gardens, orchards and fields.

The police razed to ground the JS schools in Dodi Tumnar and Pidia villages. Everything that was in the school - educational material, textbooks, uniform, mattress, rice and other eatables, utensils, etc - was consigned to the flames along with the school building by the reactionary police force. Five boxes of medicine

meant for the children were also set afire. Poison was thrown into the nearby well used by the school residents, making its water unusable. The police later claimed through the media that they have destroyed Naxal camps! 23 families lost their property and belongings due to the police attack on Pidia village. Most of them lost their entire harvest as well as grains - destroying a whole year's labour of this village in a matter of hours. Avalam Sannu, a peasant from Pidia was taken away by the government forces. They denied keeping him in custody when his family went to Gangalur police station to demand his release. However, he was later transferred to Dantewada prison.

The actual reasons for targeting these villages is that people of these villages have formed organs of people's power in the form of Janatana Sarkar (JS), and through these organs, are undertaking a process of revolutionary transformation. The masses have opened their own schools at several places and are educating the younger generation. They are bringing improvements to the means and tools of production - primarily in the agricultural sector - and are bringing a gradual change to the old social relations. The people's government is providing rudimentary medical and healthcare facilities to the people, something which they have been deprived of even after 66 years of so-called independence. The same ruling classes which have never bothered to provide the basic necessities to the people are sparing no efforts to crush the real people's power and the self-reliant people's economy that are being painstakingly built up by the oppressed masses through their own blood and sweat.

The government school that used to run in Pidia was relocated to Ganglur in 2005. The reason for shifting was because the people of Pidia and other villages of south Bastar led by the Maoist party resolutely resisted the notorious Salwa Judum. They dared to defy the exploitative rule of the Indian rulers by building their own democratic institutions, by initiating their own all-round development. This was something the ruling classes could not take lying low.

Moreover, Pidia is very close to Baildila hills, one of the major sources of high quality iron-ore in the state and the country. The state government has already concluded several MoUs with comprador big capitalist houses of India like Tata, Jindal, Essar etc. for extraction of iron ore from those parts of the Bailadila range which has yet not been mined.

The Raman Singh government has converted the school buildings in the areas of the Maoist movement to police camps, blockhouses and fortresses. Students have been thrown out. The process of their education has been cruelly terminated. And at the same time the government is spending crores of rupees to open new 'educational hubs' and 'vocational colleges' in Chhattisgarh, which is nothing but a ploy to delude the people. It has announced the establishment of such an 'education hub' in Jhaunga village near Geedam with a cost of 80 crore rupees.

The government recognition to Dr B S P Tribal College in Dharmjaigarh of Raigarh district was withdrawn in April 2012. This was because the college had become the leading centre of people's resistance against land acquisition by D B Power Co. In this way, Chhattisgarh government has deprived the only tribal college of the state established by the tribal people of government recognition, and thereby of public funds and other assistance. The tribal students of the college will no longer be able to study free of cost, and many of them will be forced to leave their studies.

The white terror of the Operation Green Hunt repression campaign is complimented by a barrage of new reform programmes unleashed by the ruling classes. Repression and reform are two sides of the same carrot and stick approach to subdue the oppressed people. Disinvestment of NMDC - which is working the Bailadila mines - by ten percent, railway projects of Dalli-Rajjarha and Raoghat, deployment of the Indian Army in Maad in the name of training, establishment of Indian Army's Special Forces Training Centre (SFTC) in Chakarbhatha region of Bilaspur with a cost of 400 crore rupees after acquiring 1250 acres of land, building rail corridors in Bilaspur-Sarguja-Korba-Raigarh region, extension of Integrated Action Plan to 82 districts where the Maoist movement is active, the decision to connect villages with 100 households instead of 250 households through Prime Minister's Gram Sadak Yojana in these districts, reduction of minimum limit for tender application for construction of roads under this reform scheme from 1 crore to 50 lakh rupees, etc., - are all integral to Indian government's multi-pronged counter-revolutionary campaign under the rubric of Operation Green Hunt.

More than 200 villagers have been killed by these killer gangs of the Indian ruling classes in Dantewada, Sukma and Bijapur districts in the last three years, while the number of those imprisoned, tortured and

assaulted would be in thousands. The number of people killed by the government forces in fake encounters in entire DK during nearly four years of Operation Green Hunt is more than 300. One can never really register the amount of destruction carried on a daily basis by these forces ostensibly deployed to facilitate 'Development' in Bastar! And how is one to calculate the amount of trauma, mental agony and suffering of the people that accompanies all this?

If this is indeed 'Development', are the Adivasis of Bastar not justified in rejecting it and in taking up guns to preserve their own Development model led by Janatana Sarkars?

The corporate houses have the blood of these Adivasis on their hands

In Chhattisgarh's Narayanpur district (East Bastar), the police and CRPF of Chote Dongar police station killed two peasant brothers Phul Singh Edo and Jaisingh Edo of Odnar village of Madohnar panchayat on 1 May 2013. The station officer had called both of them to the police station the previous day. They were kept in the police station that night and in the following morning both were dressed up in Naxal uniform and shot dead from close range in the nearby Pandripani forest. The police later claimed that in a 'fierce encounter' they killed two Maoist commanders who had Rs.35,000 prize money on their head. Thousands of people demonstrated in front of the Chhote Dongar PS against the fake encounter of Phul Singh and Jai Singh and demanded that the bodies be given to the family. The police did not even hand over their dead bodies to their family and buried them in a disrespectful manner in Chote Dongar itself after conducting a hurried post-mortem. The people and the family members who demanded custody of their bodies were beaten, insulted and threatened with dire consequences.

It is clear that top officials of the police and CRPF of the district including the SP are part of the conspiracy of murdering people and showing them as Naxalites killed in fake encounters. This is to fulfill the illegal 'quotas' given to each police station for securing a specific number of arrests and 'encounter' of Naxalites. The police officers also seek to profit from promotions and counter-insurgency funds by making up arrests and killings of 'Naxalites'.

The other aim behind this cold blooded killing is to terrorise the people so that there is no opposition to the proposed mining project in the locality by NECO Jaiswal Company. In this way the police and the government administration is acting as the henchmen of the comprador big bourgeoisie in order to dispossess the masses of their *jal-jangal-zameen*. As a part of this terror campaign, the government armed forces have intensified the attack on the villages in East Bastar. From Keshkal to Kuanar, Bhanpuri, Barsur and other areas have borne the brunt of regular police attacks. Tens of villagers have died at the hands of the armed forces, killed in fake encounters. Sukhlal, Kachru, Ranai, Dasri, Sonaru, Dilip, Rajnu Salam, Bijay (Negi Yadav - Chinari village), Laal Singh, Sukhlal (Rajweda), Phulo, Dalsai, Setu, Kande, Ramoli (Ongnar), Gudram, Situ, Sudu (Kongera), Junu Korram (Jatthapara), Sitaram (Toter), Manglu (Tunder), Gudram Nedi (Mandoda), Sonao Kumeti (Nibra), Meghnath (Sarandi), two villagers from Ednar are the names of some of those killed in fake encounters in East Bastar division in recent times. The list is not complete and more fearfully it is bound to become longer as part of the War on People in DK.

Edesmetta refused to bow down during Salwa Judum, It refuses to do so after the 17 May massacre

On the night of 17 May 2013, eight villagers of Edesmetta in Bijapur district of Chhattisgarh were murdered by the government's armed forces. The dead include four minors. Four more villagers including a minor were injured in this indiscriminate firing.

Edesmetta is a village of 67 households in Burgil panchayat of Bijaur block under Ganglur police station, Bijapur district. On the evening of 17 May 2013, around a hundred villagers of Edesmetta gathered on a forest clearing a short distance from the village in order to celebrate *beej pondum* or the seed festival, a traditional ceremony related to the agrarian cycle. It is celebrated before the onset of Monsoon. It was the last day of the four day festival. The villagers were participating in their traditional dance around a big fire that lit up the area.

At around 10 at night a contingent of nearly 150 policemen - mainly comprised of COBRA troops, the anti-Naxal specialised force of the CRPF - surrounded the gathering and opened indiscriminate firing. In the initial round of firing from the northern direction, three villagers - Karem Somlu (30), Punem Somu (30) and Karem Pandu (37) were killed on the spot. In the firing from the west that followed, four minors - Karam Guddu (10) Karam Masa (16), Karam Badru (8) and Punem Lakku (15), were shot down. A CRPF policeman was also hit by his own colleagues in this round of firing, and died on the spot. Karam Joga (36), who was injured in the firing, died subsequently.

After perpetrating the cold-blooded massacre, the CRPF personnel lit up the area with flare guns, caught and beat up some villagers, and after an hour went back to the Ganglur police station with the bodies of Karam Masa and the dead CRPF soldier. Karam Aiytu, Karam Manga and Karam Lachhu, three villagers who were witness to the mayhem, were also forcibly taken away by them to the police station. The three were beaten up on the way as well as in the police station.

The next day another large contingent of CRPF visited the village and took away the seven dead bodies to Ganglur for post-mortem. The women of the village followed the policemen carrying the bodies of their fellow villagers all the way to Ganglur. The next morning on 19 May, the bodies were returned to their relatives after post-mortem. The women from the village placed the dead bodies in front of Ganglur police station and the adjacent CRPF camp in an expression of anger and protest against the perpetrators of the massacre.



Edesmetta woman pelting stones on police and CRPF Camp

In an act of daring defiance of the policemen wielding automatic weapons, the women pelted the CRPF camp and the police station with stones. They demanded that the policemen responsible for the massacre must be punished. The dead bodies were later brought to the village and cremated in the evening.

The CRPF and the police took recourse to the fig-leaf of the usual 'encounter' story. They claimed that near Edesmetta the CRPF contingent came under heavy fire from the Maoists, and in the ensuing 'heavy exchange of fire' a Maoist and a police constable died. Karam Masa, one of the eight villagers killed in the massacre, and the three villagers beaten up and forcibly taken away by them, were shown to be Maoist cadres. To cover up their role in the heinous massacre, the police tried to put the blame of the death of the rest seven villagers on the Maoists, claiming that the Maoists used them as 'human shields'!

But such blatant lies cannot hide the fact that the CRPF at the behest of the Indian ruling classes are undertaking a series of pre-planned massacres targeting the revolutionary masses of Dandakaranya, and the massacres in Sarkeguda last year and Edesmetta now are an integral part of this reactionary campaign. The government and the police had to admit that unarmed civilians were killed at Edesmetta. As if to put a price tag on the lives of the murdered villagers, the Raman Singh government has announced compensation, but the people have refused to receive money for the blood shed by their kith and kin at the hands of the brutal government forces.

This shows the resilience of the fighting masses of Edesmetta and of Dandakaranya in general, who have withstood the state's white terror time and again. They refused to be cowed down when Edesmetta was completely burnt down by the Salwa Judum goons in 2005 and two of the villagers were murdered after torture. They have once again heroically defied the ruling classes and their state after this massacre. It is this indomitable spirit of resistance by the people that the state wishes to crush through massacres, arson, rape, torture, arrests.

That they have failed once again, the people of Edesmetta is a living testimony.

*

Supporting T리티ya Prastuti Committee likely to backfire for Jharkhand

Sonali Das, Ranchi, April 5, 2013

The state government's alleged experiment to tacitly support the T리티ya Prastuti Committee (TPC), a splinter group of the CPI (Maoist) in eliminating cadres and leaders of the parent outfit, is likely to be counter-productive for the police in the long run.

Accused of ignoring the killings and violence unleashed by TPC, which is dominated by the Ganjhu and Bhokta community, in its areas of dominance - including Palamu, Lohardaga, Hazaribag, Chatra and Latehar - by human rights organizations and Maoists the police have been smirking on the sidelines of the recent killings of senior Maoist leaders at Lakarbandha in Chatra district last week.

"This is a dangerous experiment," said Ajay Sahni, executive director of the Delhi-based Institute for Conflict Management. "When armed men are left to operate by themselves with a significant degree of independence, it will have a negative impact on the growth of the state," he said, adding that though this experiment could not be equated to Chhattisgarh's 'Salwa Judum', the approach was certainly negative.

Experts pointed out that any militia covertly supported by the system usually runs beyond the control of the state. "There are many instances of backlash in places plagued by insurgency, where the state has encouraged breakaway groups of insurgents," said a senior government official, citing the example of Surrendered United Front of Assam (SULFA) pitted against the United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA).

CPI (ML) general secretary Deepankar Bhattacharya said: "The counter-insurgency strategy adopted by the state to complement Operation Green Hunt is fraught with dangerous implications." The party has also demanded a judicial inquiry into the Chatra killings.

The police, however, are not too concerned about these allegations. Brushing aside apprehensions of more killings, a senior officer said: "Let it happen, we are capable enough to deal with it." Officers also argued that TPC, more concerned about the turf war than challenging the system, is a lesser devil for them.

Describing the allegations as baseless, DGP Rajiv Kumar said the police have frequently raided TPC hideouts and arrested a large number of their members. Notwithstanding the claims, not too many of them have been arrested though and they roam freely in the districts where there is little or no presence of Maoists. If Latehar district is taken as a case study, the police between March to September 2012 arrested 12 Maoists and only three from TPC, which is now 500-strong and growing in strength.

ANF constable injured in exchange of fire with Maoists

Chikmagalur, May 16, 2013

A police constable of the Anti-Naxal Force suffered a minor injury during an exchange of fire between a group of suspected Maoists and ANF personnel near Heggane estate, around 30 km from Sringeri, on Wednesday.

The Maoists managed to escape, necessitating intensified combing operations in the region. Superintendent of Police N. Shashi Kumar told *The Hindu* over telephone that the constable, Girish, was in the team led by PSI Jagadeesh, which encountered the Maoists during regular combing operations. The constable suffered a minor injury and was admitted to the government hospital in Sringeri. However, the Maoists comprising eight members, including a woman, escaped. The ANF team recovered plastic sheets, rice and vegetables from the spot. "They seem to have been led by Mundagaru Latha. The ANF has decided to intensify combing in the region," Mr. Kumar said.

Jharkhand Special Police Officers in a spiral of violence of retribution

Anumeha Yadav, Khunti (Jharkhand), May 19, 2013

On the night of April 30, worshippers in the Raja Rani temple in Naurhi village in Adki block near Ranchi were singing, chanting and celebrating the new temple in their village when a group of CPI (Maoists) entered the temple and shot Dilip Acharya, the oldest of the three brothers who built the temple, dead as he lay asleep on the floor. The men then addressed the now panic-stricken crowd on the prayer-microphone. Even as people tried to flee, a few of the Maoists chased and shot Laxmikant Manjhi, Naurhi's postmaster and Dilip Acharya's childhood friend.

"It will be the rest of us who will be targeted next," said Dilip's younger brother Randeep Acharya, a tall man in his early 40s, anxiously pacing the room in his two-storey house on the outskirts of Khunti. "For years, we helped the police fight the Maoists but now things seem difficult because the police have abandoned us," said Randeep who, like Dilip, worked as a Special Police Officer (SPO) for the Jharkhand Police till 2012.

Besides helping the police gather intelligence in operations against Maoists, Randeep says the three brothers helped the police recruit SPOs from Tamar, Bundu in Ranchi and Torpa and Murhu in Khunti — both districts with the highest levels of Maoist-related violence in Jharkhand. Randeep, who now keeps two Rottweiler dogs and a band of 40 men from his village around for protection, got out from jail on bail this March after having served eight months over murder charges. His brother Dilip too spent eight months in jail since September 2012 on charges of carrying arms illegally. He had got out of jail a week before he was shot dead by the Maoists.

Randeep claimed he and his two brothers enjoyed police support and patronage in exchange for help in recruiting SPOs. "Four years back, when we started work as SPOs, the police gave us guns and bullets. They took 80-85 youth from here to Hazaribagh to the police training camp. We killed Maoists. Once, at the police's behest, we even killed a Home Guard because the police suspected him to be a Maoist informer. We would accompany Deputy SP-rank officers on operations carrying sattu [gram-flour] rations for the officers, carrying Maoists bodies back," recounted Randeep. He shared with The Hindu a copy of a State Bank of India cheque dated March 22, 2012, for Rs. 9,000, in his brother Dilip's name signed by Khunti Superintendent of Police M. Tamilvanan.

Since 2010, Maoists have killed at least 15 persons in Adki and Tamar in Khunti and Bundu, an adjoining area in Ranchi, for acting as SPOs for the police. In November 2010, two Maoists entered SPO Pradeep Singh Munda's house in Baruhatu in Bundu and opened fire, killing Pradeep Munda, SPOs Sanjay Mahto and Sonaram Munda, and Pradeep Munda's six-year-old daughter, Manisha. Pradeep Munda's wife Lakhimuni Devi said her husband had been given a country-made gun by the police, which he sometimes brought home. During the protests, SPOs publicly demanded that they be given better arms for their protection. As in the response to the villagers' protests after the Baruhatu killings in 2010, Khunti and Ranchi police officials deny arming SPOs.

"We will pay money to anyone who provides us information under Home Ministry's allocation to us for security-related expenditure. SPOs' role is limited to being informants," said Khunti SP Tamilvanan. In its December 2012 affidavit filed in the Jharkhand High Court in response to a public interest litigation petition by Ranchi activist Gopinath Ghosh, Deputy Secretary Home Department said the State was appointing SPOs as per the Home Ministry's directions for "intelligence purpose", paying them Rs.3,000 per month.

In response to the PIL petition, in July 2011, the Supreme Court, while asking the State to disband the Salwa Judum, ordered the Chhattisgarh government not to deploy SPOs for countering Maoist activities. Following the July order, the recruitment of SPOs in Jharkhand too was briefly paused but resumed after a Bench of Justice Altamas Kabir and S.S. Nijjar in November said the July order applied only to Chhattisgarh and not to other States. Jharkhand has a sanctioned strength of 6,400 SPOs, though senior police officials put the current number employed at 3,000.

While one senior police official said that out of Jharkhand's 24 districts Ranchi and Khunti witnessed the highest levels of retribution killings owing to the presence of breakaway Maoist factions such as the People's Liberation Front of India (PLFI) and the Village Republican Guard of India in the area. "There are

more problems in these areas because some SPOs begin to play one group against the other,” said the official.

Another police official admitted that recruiting village youth as SPOs was linked to other law and order problems in districts. “How SPOs are handled varies a lot based on the District SP. There are instances where SPs turn a blind eye to SPOs being used by the thana police as conduits for their extortion from local mafia. In some instances, the SPOs have starting acting like a law unto themselves to settle personal rivalries,” said a senior police official on condition of anonymity. While Randeep Acharya says he and his brothers started working for the police after the Maoists killed one of their relatives in Bundu over a dispute over levy, in most cases the police encourages former Maoists to become police informers, pushing the youth to stay entrenched in a cycle of retribution and violence.

“My younger brother Maliya was 16. He was in jail [for] a year on charges of being a Maoist. When he got out, the police made him a SPO. I used to see him with Dhananjay Munda’s [an SPO in Khunti] men. One day, Maoists came home and took him with them. We found his body four days later in Parsi Bazar. The Maoists had beheaded him and two other boys his age. They left a parcha [pamphlet] saying they were punished for helping the police,” says Luhan Pahan* (name changed on request) in Uparpalong village in Adki, Khunti.

While SPOs are clearly at greater risk of being attacked for siding with the police, according to the norms, Jharkhand’s SPOs are eligible for the same compensation as any other civilian killed in Maoist violence — Rs.3 lakh from the Central government as per a 2009 norm, and Rs.1 lakh and a class-IV government job from Jharkhand government.

In South Bastar, grim battles on to retake Maoist bases

Suvojit Bagchi, Jagdalpur, May 21, 2013

With semi-automatic weapons slung over their shoulders, these soldiers are more than just patrolling arterial village roads. They are in the midst of full-scale battles in which several people, mostly non-combatants, are getting killed. Forces have been mobilised in their thousands; dehydrated soldiers are getting evacuated by the Indian Air Force; corpses are removed in huge tractors meant for transporting farm produce; and Maoists are intensifying coordination at villages.

South Bastar villagers believe that the current spell of violence, which has caused several deaths, cannot be sporadic action conducted by either the police or stray Maoist squads of 20-year-olds.

Perhaps they are right. There are two battles going on in two patches. One is the battle to take control of Pidiya, a rugged terrain spread over 15 km on the south-eastern border of Bijapur district. The other is in Minappa, further south. The battle for Pidiya has been intermittent since January. And it is going to continue.

“We are targeting Pidiya as it is a strong base of the Maoists,” Additional Director-General of Police (Naxal Operations) R.K. Vij told *The Hindu* earlier.

Explaining the importance of Pidiya, senior officials said two out of 10 military companies of the CPI (Maoist) are based upland of Pidiya, which is ringed by mountains on three sides. “[The companies] 02 and 08 coordinated the 2010 ambush that killed 76 soldiers,” said a Home Ministry official. The militants also have a “signalling centre, printing press, arms dump and training schools” in Pidiya.

In January, the joint forces raided the area and claimed to have seized a huge cache of arms and ammunition. However, after visiting the area, social scientist Bela Bhatia wrote to the Chhattisgarh police, saying that “17 houses and 14 huts were burnt,” and “belongings destroyed” in several hamlets. In January, however, no one was killed.

This time though, at least seven villagers were killed in Edesmeta village, eight km from Pidiya. While officials are unsure how the villagers were killed, they admit all of them were “innocent civilians.” “[The] force bypassed Edesmeta and followed the standard operating procedure of avoiding villages at night. But the route they had chosen was where the villagers were cooking. Someone fired, and the force retaliated. Unfortunately, innocent civilians got shot,” said a senior officer. Perhaps, that is why Chief Minister Raman Singh was quick in extending condolence to the families of the victims, a gesture not extended to the Naxalites.

What is important is the size of the force deployed to win the battle for Pidiya. Six teams of the joint forces, with 150-200 men, were converging on the area. The distance each team covered were 20-25 km from their

stations at Cherpal, Basaguda, Sarkeguda, Jagargunda, Kirandul and Ganglur. More significantly, seven gunfights took place between the Maoists and the forces in the last four days at and around Pidiya.

Police sources said Team V, coming from Kirandul, killed a rebel. "Two members of the armed forces were injured at a place near Parangal," said an officer. Team III from Sarkeguda waged three small fights. Another big operation was reportedly conducted on Sunday further down, at Bhejji, near the Andhra Pradesh border.

Pidiya villagers called *The Hindu* up to inform that the Maoists conducted a condolence meeting soon after the forces left Peddapara, one of the villages within Pidiya, and offered compensation to the families of the deceased.

The State police have set up a makeshift camp at Minappa, south of Pidiya. Minappa is sited between Dornapal and Jagargunda, a 50-km stretch that already has 8-10 paramilitary camps and an equal number of police camps. Each camp houses 200-300 personnel. This means roughly 5,000 personnel are guarding the stretch from the eastern border of Chhattisgarh to Jagargunda. Experts reckon the number of personnel deployed to be very high for an internal conflict. In addition, over 1,000 personnel have been stationed at Minappa to "sanitise" the area.

A senior police officer was a bit cynical. "If not full scale, a half-scale battle is on at and around Pidiya."

Sail wants security to be included in Chhattisgarh rail line cost

Mansi Taneja, New Delhi June 10, 2013

Cost of rail line security should be included in overall project cost by Railways, which will be about Rs 250-400 crore

Country's largest steel maker Sail has asked the Indian Railways to include upto Rs 400 crore towards the security of proposed rail line between Rowghat and Jagdalpur in the project cost. Sail is in the process of developing a mine in naxal-hit area of Rowghat, Chhattisgarh, which will produce iron ore of about 7 million tonne in the next two years.

The cost of the rail line security should be included in the overall project cost by the Railways, which will be about Rs 250-400 crore, Sail informed ministry of steel recently. Subsequently, the ministry asked the rail ministry to look into the demands of Sail for an expeditious decision, according to a senior government official.

The project cost is about Rs 3,500 crore. The company is also in the process of appointing a mine developer and operator (MDO) for Rowghat. It has over 500 million tonnes of iron ore reserves, CS Verma, chairman and managing director, Sail, had said last month. Verma is also the chairman and managing director of NMDC.

A memorandum of understanding was signed by Sail, NMDC, the ministry of railways and the Chhattisgarh government in 2007 to build the 235 km new broad gauge railway line from DalliRajhara to Jagdalpur via Rowghat in Chhattisgarh, according to a government statement.

The rail line was to be constructed in two phases. Sail was expected to bear the entire cost for the first phase, 95 km from DalliRajhara to Rowghat, while second phase, 140 km from Rowghat to Jagdalpur, would be shared by Indian Railways, Sail, Chhattisgarh government and NMDC. The project cost was estimated to be around Rs 1,000 crore according to calculations done in 2004-05, according to the statement issued that time.

Sail has already got home ministry's approval to deploy five battalions of paramilitary forces for Rowghat for five years and is currently building barracks for them. The entire security cost will be borne by the company.

The company had received environment and forest clearances in 2009 for developing the mines but no forward movement was done because of naxalite activities in the area.

The Rowghat mines are crucial for iron ore needs for its largest steel plant at Bhilai. Currently, Bhilai's sources iron ore from Dalli-Rajhara mines, but it is fast depleting. Sail is raising its production capacity at Bhilai as a part of its Rs 72,000 crore capacity expansion plan. The steel plant had planned to increase production capacity to 7 million tonnes per annum by March 2013 from 5 million tonnes per year in 2012.

The area surrounding the mines has been impacted by naxalite activities. About 2,000 hectares of area in Kanker and Narayanpur districts, strongholds of naxalites, have got necessary clearances but because of security concerns, the work could not be started.

✱

News from the Battlefield

January to June 2013

Dandakaranya

The armed forces deployed in their thousands in Dandakaranya to conduct War on People suffered casualties in several resistance actions by the PLGA main, secondary and base forces. Some of them are documented here.

On January 10, a sahayak arakshak (an auxillary police) of Jangla PS was shot dead near Naimed of Bijapur district. On January 21, a police constable of Darbha PS in Bastar district was injured when PLGA fired on the PS to harass the police.

In February a sahayak arakshak (an auxillary police) of Jegurugonda camp ran away with his SLR. Later PLGA seized the SLR from him. On February 4, a Greyhound commando was injured when an exchange of fire took place between the Greyhound forces and the PLGA forces near Singam village of Pujari Kanker panchayat in Pamed area of Bijapur district. On February 13, a police jawan was annihilated by a PLGA action team in the Muktabad village weekly market under Badgaon PS limits of Kanker district. On February 27, three policemen including a SHO were injured in a blast conducted by PLGA in Dantewada district.

On March 12, the CRPF, CoBRA, STF and CAF joint forces were conducting combing and search operations in Tadmela forests when an exchange of fire took place between the PLGA and the armed forces. A STF jawan died and another was injured. On March 14, one police jawan was injured in an attack by PLGA guerillas near Gottodu village under Basaguda PS limits in Bijapur district.

On April 12, a C-60 Commando was wiped out in the brave resistance of the PLGA guerillas during the exchange of fire at Sindesur village in Dhanora tehsil of Gadchiroli district. Our comrades Kailas, Nandu and four villagers including two women were martyred in this fierce battle. On April 13, two CoBRA jawans were injured in a PLGA attack near Gellur village in Pamed area of Bijapur district. On April 19, PLGA forces attacked a Sumo vehicle in which CRPF jawans were traveling from Bijapur towards Basaguda. There was an exchange of fire and two policemen were seriously injured. On April 26, PLGA conducted an ambush at 3 am on the joint forces of CRPF, district police and BSF that were on their way for a searching operation towards Satighat at a distance of about five kms from Tadoki village of Kanker district. The Tadoki TI Santosh Ekka and a head constable were wiped out while the in-charge of E-20 Company, SI Ravindra Mandavi and a secret police were seriously injured in this three hour ambush. The guerillas seized an AK-47 and an Insas. On April 30, an ASI Sankarlal was attacked with knives and axes by a PLGA action team in a weekly market near Vayanar PS in Kondagaon district. He was seriously injured.

On May 7, PLGA jammed the road to fail the Vikas Yatra of Chhattisgarh Chief Minister Raman Singh in Konta. Guerillas opened fire on a road opening party that was deployed to open the road for the CM. A CRPF SI was seriously injured in this attack conducted on NH-30 in Sukma district. On May 8, two CAF jawans of Kistaram CAF camp died and a platoon commander and a head constable were injured in an ambush conducted by the PLGA at Tarlagudem Nala near Singaram village in Sukma district. The guerillas seized an AK-47 and a SLR. On May 12, a policeman died in an attack by PLGA on the Temelvada CAF camp in Sukma district.

On May 17, five jawans including and ASI were injured in an ambush conducted by the PLGA on a patrolling party under Chintaguppa PS limits in Sukma district. One of them died on way to the hospital. This attack was conducted in retaliation against the joint operations on the borders of AP-CG by the armed forces. On May 17, two CAF jawans were injured when PLGA attacked the joint forces of CRPF, STF and DF from Aranpur PS engaged in searching operations near Purungel village. Comrade Masu, deputy commander of Jan Militia Squad was martyred during this attack. On May 17, PLGA attacked a joint patrolling party of STF, district police and CAF near the CAF camp under construction at Minpa village on Chintalnar road in Sukma district. The attack was conducted at 6.30 am when the jawans were going to answer nature's call. Head Constable Yogendra Singh died on the spot while an Assistant Platoon Commander was severely injured. This was the fourth attack on the camp by PLGA.

On May 18, two CRPF jawans were injured in an attack conducted by the PLGA on a joint searching party of CAF and CRPF near Hiroli village in Basaguda area of Bijapur district. On May 19, a policeman was injured in an exchange of fire between the police and the PLGA on CG-Maharashtra borders under Ambagarh outpost limits in Rajnandgaon district. One comrade is reported to have been martyred here. On May 24, a policeman was injured in a mine blast in Gangalur area of Bijapur district. On May 28, a jawan was injured in an ambush conducted by PLGA in Durgkondal area of Kanker district.

On June 8, a policeman was injured when they were trying to remove a booby trap laid by the PLGA in Kongera area of Narayanpur district.

The sordid ignominy of Mahendra Karma meets its nemesis in Jeeram ghati

On May 25, at around 5 pm, PLGA attacked the Congress Parivartana Yatra convoy at Jeeram ghati in Darbha area of Bastar district. The PLGA first blasted the Parivartan Yatra bus with mines and later surrounded the convoy and fired upon it. The notorious Salwa Judum founder and Congress leader Mahendra Karma was annihilated in this ambush. There have been several attempts in the past by the PLGA and the people of Bastar who suffered untold miseries and atrocities in the hands of the Salwa Judum, to wipe out this blood-thirsty murderer and arch enemy of the oppressed people of our country, particularly the Bastar people and the revolutionary movement but they were unsuccessful. This ambush was successful in wiping out this scum in spite of his traveling in a convoy consisting Z-plus category security cover and of a total of 120 persons that included several policemen and Congress activists. This success has been achieved by the brave PLGA with the active support of the people. The people of Bastar and the entire revolutionary camp in the country sent revolutionary greetings to the PLGA and the people of Bastar for the long awaited elimination of this counter-revolutionary and considered it as another fitting reply to Operation Green Hunt – the War on People unleashed by the central and state governments. As part of this ambush ten security personnel were wiped out and 23 weapons were seized by the PLGA. The Chhattisgarh state Congress president Nand Kumar Patel, his son Dinesh Patel and former MLA Uday Mudaliar were also killed in this ambush. V C Sukla, senior Congress leader and who served in various ministries succumbed to his injuries a few days later. 15 Congress activists, a driver and a cleaner also died in this ambush.

On May 26 more than nearly 600 CoBRA forces reached the site of ambush and started to cordon and search operations. The next day another 1000 state forces were sent too Jeeram ghati. Within 2-3 days 2 more paramilitary battalions were rushed to the state. Red alert was issued in all states where Maoists are active. All the state governments held high level meetings and increased patrolling and combing. It is known that 30 battalions of paramilitary forces are already deployed in anti-Naxal operations in the state. After this ambush, a series of higher level meetings at central level involving Chief Ministers, home ministry and top army brass and top police officials were held by the central government. In these meetings, a slew of counter-insurgency measures were announced and a series of offensives were taken in addition to those already planned as part of OGH with the aim of wiping out the Maoist movement. In spite of all these counter-revolutionary measures, the PLGA and the revolutionary masses are fighting back them with the spirit of success of this ambush and preparing themselves to face the enemy boldly.

People's fury clears notorious Salwa Judum dregs

On January 2, a PLGA action team wiped out Modiyam Budhram, notorious activist of SJ and *sarpanch* of Mankeli village in Bijapur district. The incident happened at just half a kilometer away from the Bijapur PS when he came to the ration shop in the Nayapara *rahat sibir* where he has been living with his family since the launch of SJ. On May 13, Bansi Gota was annihilated by the PLGA action team in Somanpalli village under Pharsegarh PS limits in Bijapur district. His younger brother the SJ leader Chinna Ram Gota was annihilated earlier in an ambush by the PLGA on 6-12-2012. On May 29, notorious SJ leader Muka Guruji was annihilated by a PLGA action team in Errabore of Sukma district. He belonged to Gaganpadu.

PLGA attacks on helicopters increase as their deployment increases for war on people

Attack on Air Force helicopter at Temelvada

On January 18, at around 4 pm PLGA conducted an ambush on the joint forces of CRPF and CAF while they were engaged in an area domination operation near Temelvada village of Sukma district. One *hawaldar* died and an assistant platoon commander was injured. PLGA guerillas attacked the MI-17 helicopter of the Indian Air Force that arrived to evacuate the jawans to the hospital. The wireless operator inside the chopper was seriously injured. As the helicopter was hit by 19 bullets and its fuel tank got damaged, the pilot was forced to crash land it in the dense forests. Immediately after the landing the two IAF pilots, an engineer and two Garud commandos Air Force commandos traveling in it ran for their life towards Chintaguppa PS abandoning the injured operator. A CRPF company was sent there with night visions at mid-night. It arrived but was too scared to approach the helicopter as they feared that the guerillas were hiding in the bushes waiting to attack them! It was only at 5 am that they could give him some first aid.

Due to the crash landing it took five days and a security cordon consisting of one thousand terribly scared jawans to get it repaired in its place of landing. Two technical teams landed from Delhi, the first one to give report on the scale of damage and the second to repair it. The CAF forces in the nearby Temelvada camp did not dare step outside and excused themselves by saying that the Maoist guerillas were firing on their camp!

Attack on helicopter at Marudbaka

On April 17, PLGA fired upon a helicopter near Marudbaka village under Jegurugonda PS limits in Sukma district. The cockpit was hit and it had to immediately land at Bhadrachalam.

On 16 April the AP Greyhounds and CRPF forces rested at Pedda Bhattum village after brutally murdering nine of our NT comrades at Puvvar. Three helicopters were engaged to evacuate the armed forces in the field. One was air patrolling while the other two began evacuating. The people kept an eye on all these proceedings and gave information to the guerillas to come to attack. A two member team of PLGA guerillas opened fire exactly when the jawans were getting into the helicopter and the rest of the guerillas began advancing. Seeing this, the alarmed pilot left the last five jawans to their fate and flew the helicopter away. One of the Greyhound jawans fell down while trying to climb into it. The PLGA forces, militia and the people chased the five jawans till Kavurgatta village and there they caught hold of the Greyhound CI Prasad. The other four though dog tired by then managed to run away. The CI was killed and his AK-47, 3 magazines, 91 rounds of ammunition, GPS and cell phone were seized.

The armed forces returned on 19 April but deliberately did not take back the dead body of the CI. They went on a foul propaganda spree putting pressure on democratic intellectuals to give statements appealing to the Maoists to return the body. Simultaneously they threatened with foul language over the phone the civil rights and other mass organization leaders that they would be killed if the body was not returned by the Maoists. They even kidnapped three school children of Kavurgatta village studying in Pamed and threatened that they would release the children only if the body was returned. On the one hand the state inhumanely harassed and abused the family members of the nine NT comrades who were murdered in Puvvar encounter by not handing over the bodies for a long time. The dead bodies of the comrades were callously left to decay under a hot sun. The democratic organizations and the people had to put up a tough fight before they got custody of the bodies. On the other hand the police created such a ruckus about the body of the CI killed and did as much foul propaganda as they could about the Maoists in the meantime lecturing about giving due respect to dead bodies. Everybody knows that it is the Indian State that has a long, notorious and callous record of showing utmost disrespect to the dead bodies of revolutionaries killed by them. The hypocrisy of the state came to the fore more bizarrely than ever during this filthy episode when they deliberately did not take custody of the CI's body for a prolonged period to play these dirty tricks.

People's Resistance

Demonstrations against rapes of women by police

After PLGA attacked the AP Greyhounds in Pamed area, the injured commandos arrested two women in the village and raped them for one week. People, particularly women agitated in large numbers in front of Charla PS and got them released. On January 13 two village women Madavi Parvati and Kovasi Somdi were arrested by the police after the PLGA attacked them at Nimmalagudem and raped them. People sat on dharna in front of the Charla PS demanding their release. But the police foisted false cases on them and put them in jail.

Demonstration of Maad Adivasis against deployment of Indian Army

On Bhumkal Day – February 10, 2013 the Maad Adivasis demonstrated on the Kutul Road in the district centre of Narayanapur and did rasta roko shouting slogans – “Go Back Indian Army!” People from about 14 panchayats participated in it. A similar demonstration was held in Gadhbengal too.

Demonstrations demanding release or political prisoners and closure of CRPF camp

On March 30, hundreds of people demonstrated demanding the closure of the Sameli CRPF camp in Dantewada district. The rally marched from Barrem village to Sameli. They demanded that the paramilitary forces from their areas should be sent back and that political prisoners incarcerated in jails with Naxalite cases foisted on them should be released. The people were to sit on dharna in Sameli too but the SP and SDOP stopped them 2 km away and did not allow them to enter there. A big demonstration was held in Gumiapal in Kirandul area too.

Dahkatola villagers resist police atrocities

On April 28, 2013 the police raided the village Dahkatola on the pretext that they helped the PLGA to attack the project office of Raoghat railway construction and conducted a trial. They raided the village again on the next day and gathered the old and young, men and women in the name of conducting a trial and started beating them severely. Teachers and the village school Head Master was also not spared. They behaved obscenely with the women while beating them. The enraged people surrounded the Daundi PS and demanded the release of three villagers who were arrested by the police. They demanded punishment to the policemen who conducted this raid. The police closed the compound gates and severely lathi charged the people who had surrounded the PS. This enraged the people more. All this brutality is perpetrated to suppress the people's struggles in the Mahamaya area.

Kukdajhar villagers resist police atrocities

The Kukdajhar (Narayanpur district) people demonstrated against the atrocities committed by the police when they raided their village. On May 7 at 11 pm, PLGA fired for about half an hour upon the Kukdajhar camp and then retreated. The police raided the hamlet on the next day alleging that the Maoists had used the houses in that hamlet as cover to fire upon them. 25 of the villagers were taken to the camp in the name of enquiry and beaten black and blue. Seven of them were hospitalized with severe injuries. People gathered in huge numbers to protest and were on their way to Narayanpur (NP) in tractors. The police stopped them midway and threatened that they would kill them if they went to NP. The tractor drivers were threatened and sent back. However all this could not deter the people seething with rage and they walked 10 kms all the way to NP and demanded justice. They warned that they would intensify their stir if the culprits are not punished.

Bihar-Jharkhand-North Chhattisgarh Special Area

Jharkhand Region

On January 7 the central and state armed forces that took up a major operation against the CPI (Maoist) suffered a big blow inflicted by the PLGA. The police got information that PLGA forces were camping near Amvadiha village in Katila area in Latehar district and planned a major operation. The PLGA forces laid an area ambush and attacked the approaching armed forces from the hilltops. The armed forces that came to attack had to resort to self-defence. A total of 17 jawans died and the guerillas seized all of their weapons. The party expressed its regret at the death of four villagers during this incident. On January 20, PLGA

conducted a series of bomb attacks in Bokaro district in which at least 11 CRPF jawans were injured.

On February 4, a police constable died in an encounter with the PLGA forces near Matrika village in Giridih district. On the same day a SPO named Vinod Munda was annihilated by the PLGA near Siridi village located in Rahe block of Ranchi district.

On March 13, a STF jawan died and two were injured in an attack by PLGA on the armed forces near Luru village in Gumla district. On March 15, two jawans of JAP were injured in an exchange of fire between the police and the PLGA guerillas in Kerakona forests under Chainpur PS limits. The encounter went on for 26 hours and the state DGP also arrived in a helicopter. Though the PLGA shelled mortars it was not hit as it was flying at a higher altitude.

On April 4, PLGA conducted a surprise attack on a police patrol jeep near Chaipur bus stand in Gumla district and wiped out five policemen. The guerillas seized five weapons. On April 10, comrade Sohan Bhuiyan, a political prisoner escaped when he was brought to the Hazaribagh district and sessions court. On April 16-17 two day bandh was observed in Bihar and Jharkhand protesting the brutal massacre of ten comrades at Lakadbandha. The PLGA attacked the Chainpur block office and the PS at midnight on April 16. The block office was destroyed with grenades. The exchange of fire at the police station went on till the wee hours.

On May 13, two policemen were injured in an encounter with the PLGA guerillas in a village under Kuchai PS limits in Saraikela Kharswan district. One of our comrades was martyred.

Bihar Region

On February 22 PLGA conducted an ambush at 12.30 pm near Majhauri village under Roshangunj PS located in Serghati sub-division in Gaya district in which one ASI, five policemen, a SPO and a village sarpanch died. As the blast was very powerful all the weapons were damaged.

On April 7, Four CRPF commandos were injured (three of them seriously) when they were trying to remove a booby trap laid by the PLGA in Gaya district. One of the jawans succumbed to the injuries in hospital.

Chhattisgarh-Odisha Border (COB)

On January 6, a booby trap placed by the PLGA near Bhavanahi on the Mainpur-Raipur road in Gariaband district went off and an ASP and two CRPF jawans got injured. This incident occurred at 4 am when the jawans tried to clear some trees that were felled on the road. On the same day, a SOG commando was injured in an encounter between the SOG commandos and the PLGA in Bolangir district.

On February 5, a constable was injured while trying to diffuse the three pressure bombs planted by the PLGA in Raseli area of Gariaband district.

On April 21, gram panchayat secretary Lakhpati Dansena, the informer whose information led to the martyrdom of Comrade Paddam Sukku (member of the Balangir-Bargarh-Mahasamund Divisional Committee) was annihilated.

On June 1, PLGA conducted an ambush near Kallari village in Dhamtari district on a batch of CRPF jawans. CRPF Assistant Commandant SK Das died in this surprise attack. On June 4, a policeman was injured in an attack by PLGA on a CRPF patrolling party in Gariaband district.

North Telangana

On January 8, a home guard was annihilated by the PLGA action team in Khammam district. On January 12, PLGA guerillas conducted a mobile opportunity ambush on the AP Greyhounds near Kurnapalli village located in Charla mandal of Khammam district. A Greyhound jawan died and two got injured. But the AP police announced that only one constable was injured and even lied that eight Maoists died to keep up the morale of their forces. This attack was a slap on the face for the Greyhound forces conducting nonstop combing operations on the AP-CG borders. The PLGA struck when the Greyhounds were chasing the militia comrades. The shocked Greyhounds dared not take a step forward and instead they began running away. This attack which happened after a long time in the geographical area falling under NT had a very good impact on the people living in the border villages of DK-NT. *

News from Counter-Revolutionary Camp

Home Ministry unhappy with CRPF's anti-Maoist strategy, says internal report

Jugal R Purohit New Delhi, March 9, 2013

For the men fighting the Maoist insurgency, 2013 has been a bad year. After losing ten men in Jharkhand's Latehar district in the first week of the year, an internal study of the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) compiled by the Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) has revealed that the forces are losing their grip on the Red brigade. A copy of this assessment accessed, examines the performance of the forces over the last two years in the nine 'affected' states, manages to hit newer ground.

Performance dips

While in 2011, 72 Maoists were killed, in 2012, forces could achieve only 50 'kills'. Worryingly, the number of men from the CRPF, the lead agency in the anti-Maoist operations, killed rose from 26 in 2011 to 37 last year. Not surprisingly CRPF's kill ratio, has dropped to 1.35 in 2012 as against 2.77 in 2011. The states where the CRPF lost most men last year were Maharashtra (13), Bihar (11), Chhattisgarh (7), Jharkhand (4), Andhra Pradesh (2) and West Bengal (2). Casualties have drastically reduced in Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand.

'Conversion' ratio, measured as number of kills achieved per encounter, too sees the CRPF suffering a reversal with only 50 rebels killed in 148 encounters, achieving a ratio of 0.34 against 72 deaths in 161 encounters, a ratio of 0.43.

IEDs most lethal

Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs), the most preferred weapon of the Maoists, have proved themselves yet again. "More than 62% of our deaths are on account of the IEDs, which either hit our MPVs or are anti-personnel mines," said a senior MHA official.

In 2012, the rebels had blasted a CRPF van in Maharashtra and a Mine Protection Vehicle (MPV) in Bihar. Sources added that despite so many casualties, only now the CRPF has managed to float a new tender for better MPVs. "Maoists know our MPVs so well that they are able to blast them with ease. Yet we have been very slow," he said.

Cross-border operations picking up

Maoist insurgents often known to seek sanctuaries by exploiting inter-state boundaries, are now facing intensive efforts. "Maximum cooperation exists today between Jharkhand and surrounding states. Results between Uttar-Pradesh-Bihar, Andhra Pradesh-Chhattisgarh, & Maharashtra-Chhattisgarh too are picking up," said an officer.

The number of apprehensions too have dropped from around 1683 in 2011 to 1358 in 2012, with Bihar (346) leading the way followed by Jharkhand (263), Andhra Pradesh (239), Odisha (131), Chattisgarh (127) and Maharashtra (102). "The problem is in convicting those apprehended.

In the Dantewada massacre of 2010, where we lost 76 personnel, ten were arrested but were acquitted due to lack of evidence," recounted a senior CRPF officer.

Home Ministry pitches for more resources

Informed sources said that the MHA has cleared several purchases for the CRPF including Light Machine Guns (LMGs), Night Vision Devices (NVDs), Under Barrel Grenade Launchers (UBGL) and assault rifles. "Also, we are improving our coordination, cross border operations and tactics. We are in a much better shape than in the past," said a senior officer.

Admitting to the findings, a source said, "We are hitting the Naxals where they were known to be invincible like Abujmadh in Chhattisgarh and Saranda in Jharkhand. These statistics should not dampen our spirits. It was also learnt that the MHA has tasked the CRPF with preparation of encounter reports on monthly and quarterly basis to have a better grip on things.

- Of all paramilitary forces, CRPF has maximum deployment in Naxal-affected areas with over 75 battalions (50,000 men) spread across nine states

- Survey studied data from nine states over last two years
- 2010 was by far the worst year, with the CRPF losing over 150 men
- Lack of human and technical intelligence remains the biggest handicap

Nearly 1 lakh central forces to reclaim Maoist-held territory

Hindustan Times, New Delhi, March 11, 2013

Nearly 2,000 border guards are getting ready to move into Maoist heartland over the next few weeks. Under a new home ministry plan, 8,000 more central security personnel will be pushed into the red corridor to reclaim territories from Maoist guerrillas.

The surge will peak by June-end when central security forces fighting a bloody and fierce battle with Maoists will near 1 lakh security personnel. That is comparable to the 1.06 lakh western forces fighting to stabilise Afghanistan.

The centrally-coordinated offensive against the 40-year-old Maoist insurgency was launched three years ago to reclaim land where the guerrillas had pushed out the Indian state.

Besides raising the security presence to enable execution of developmental projects, the plan intended to block routes across the bunch of contiguous districts in inter-state borders of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha and Maharashtra.

Government sources told HT that the fresh deployment plan — that will have a mix of CRPF, BSF and Sashastra Seema Bal — was shared with state police chiefs by home secretary RK Singh at a review meeting.

The first ones to move in would be 2 BSF battalions —each has a strength of a 1,000 men — that were on election duty in Tripura. “They will head straight to Odisha,” a BSF source confirmed.

Jharkhand and Bihar will get 3,000 more security personnel each.

Cabinet clears mobile towers for Maoist-hit States

- Sandeep Joshi, The Hindu, NEW DELHI, June 5, 2013

The Union Cabinet on Tuesday cleared a proposal to install 2,199 mobile towers in nine Left-Wing-Extremism-affected States at a cost of over Rs.3,000 crore. The towers will come up in locations identified by the Home Ministry in the next 15 months.

Notably, it was *The Hindu* that first reported last week that Telecom Minister Kapil Sibal cleared the file for providing “mobile services in areas affected by the Left-Wing- Extremism” in just two days after the May 25 massacre of senior Chhattisgarh Congress leaders by Maoists in Bastar.

The ambitious project has been hanging fire for the past three years.

“The project would be executed by Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited. BSNL has already installed towers at 363 locations. Universal Service Obligation Fund would fund the capital expenditure and operational expenditure net of revenue for five years. Maximum outgo from the USO Fund is estimated to be Rs.3,046.12 crore,” an official release said.

“The strengthened telecom network will result in increase in penetration of mobile connectivity in the country, especially LWE-affected areas and other areas facing security challenges, resulting in affordable and equitable access of communication, information and governance to people,” the statement said.

Installation and roll-out of services in these areas is targeted to be completed in 12 months after amendments to the Indian Telegraph Rules and signing of an agreement with BSNL, which will take about three months.

Madhya Pradesh wants more money to fight Naxals

- Staff Reporter , The Hindu, Bhopal, June 5, 2013

The State plans to include nine more districts for reimbursements of SRE

At the conference of Chief Ministers on internal security, in New Delhi on Wednesday, Madhya Pradesh

will reiterate its demand to include nine more of its districts for reimbursements of Security Related Expenditure (SRE) for Left Wing Extremist (LWE) districts.

The scheme includes 103 districts in the country of which one district— Balaghat, bordering Chhattisgarh and Maharashtra — is in Madhya Pradesh. It was in this district that Likhiram Kawre, the then Transport Minister of undivided Madhya Pradesh, was assassinated by the erstwhile Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist)- People's War in 1999.

A 17-year-old alleged Maoist cadre, Garjan Singh, was arrested on Tuesday in Balaghat with two country-made firearms. Police sources claimed that Mr. Singh, a resident of Kauwa Behra in Chhattisgarh's Rajnandgaon, was a member of a small action team of the People's Liberation Guerilla Army of the CPI (Maoist).

Shivraj Chouhan, Madhya Pradesh Chief Minister, accompanied by Chief Secretary R. Parasuram and DGP Nandan Dube, would be demanding that nine other districts — currently under the Integrated Action Plan for backward districts — also be included under the SRE scheme. This includes six districts bordering Chhattisgarh and two bordering Maharashtra. In the eastern part of the State, these districts have large tribal population and forests.

“We can prevent any Naxal activity from developing if we get funds now to modernise our police stations and equipment. We have intelligence that Maoists have surveyed the area. We have reports of Dalam [armed squad] movements in Singrauli, Sidhi, Mandla and Dindori districts. Rather than try and chase them later on, it is better we modernise now and take action,” Mr. Dube told *The Hindu*.

He said so far the Maoists have not been able to recruit local tribal youth. “They (the Maoists) offered them Rs. 3,000 a month, but there were no takers... They are more successful in Chhattisgarh and Maharashtra because the forests are thicker there. Here they risk getting killed, which is a big setback,” he added.

Last year, a woman Maoist was killed in a gun battle with the police in Balaghat's Bamni forests. During the previous fiscal, more than Rs. 170 crore were released to the 103 LWE- affected districts. Balaghat got approximately Rs. 65 lakh. Madhya Pradesh is yet to frame a comprehensive rehabilitation policy for surrendered Naxals like Chhattisgarh and Andhra Pradesh.

Surendra Pandey, Additional DG (Anti Naxal Operations) said levels of violence were not the sole criteria to ask for these funds. “This is preventive in nature. The government has sanctioned many additional posts, including those in the intelligence system to combat this menace. These funds will be used for special training and psychological operations (State propaganda),” he explained.

- We can prevent Naxal activity from developing if we get funds now to modernise our police stations and equipment: Dube
- Madhya Pradesh is yet to frame a rehabilitation policy for surrendered Naxals

“Special plans afoot to root out naxalism in Jharkhand”

- The Hindu, Lohardaga, June 5, 2013

Gripped with 18 officially declared districts as naxal hit, the Jharkhand Government is renewing its anti-naxal operation plan.

“A special plan is underway to root out naxalism in the State,” K. Vijay Kumar, advisor to Jharkhand Governor Syed Ahmed, told reporters here.

Contending that naxalism has hindered the State's development, the retired CRPF DGP said naxalites do not want progress and have become a stumbling block in the development path.

Mr. Kumar, who was here to meet senior officers, stressed on effective implementation of developmental projects.

According to police records, 18 out of 24 districts are naxal-hit while two other districts—Pakur and Dumka—have reported sporadic naxal incidents in the recent past.

Jharkhand is dealing with at least six naxal outfits, including the CPI (Maoist).

Plan panel seeks details of development work in Naxal-affected districts

Alarmed by the shocking naxal attack in Chhattisgarh, the Planning Commission has sought details of development activities carried under the Integrated Action Plan (IAP) for Naxalism affected districts from officials of 82 districts spread across nine states.

Officials said in a missive sent recently, the commission had directed all collectors, chief secretaries and heads of IAP in the naxal-affected states to furnish details about the work carried on under IAP by June 3. These include block-wise information of police stations, banks, mobile towers, post office, telephone exchange and gram sabhas.

The IAP for Left-wing Extremism (LWE) affected districts was launched in 2010-11 to ensure holistic development of areas which have become hotbed of Maoist violence. It was initially restricted to 35 districts of the country, which was later scaled up to 82 districts.

According to official sources till March 2013, the Central government has released around Rs 5,540 crore under IAP for the 8

Left-wing extremism affected districts. Earlier, a sum of Rs 25 crore was allocated to each LWE district under IAP every year, which has now been raised to Rs 30 crore.

The deadly Naxal ambush on Congress convoy on Saturday near Darbha area of Chhattisgarh killed 27 people including state Congress chief Nand Kumar Patel and former leader of opposition Mahendra Karma. In Chhattisgarh, 10 districts are included under the IAP, which are Bastar, Bijapur, Dantewada, Jashpur, Kanker, Kawardha, Koriya, Narayanpur, Rajnandgaon, Surguja.

Four more years extension of the Integrated Action Plan for Naxal-affected districts

The rationale behind the Union government's decision to extend for four more years the Integrated Action Plan for naxal-affected districts in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, is clear enough. So is its timing, coming as it does days after the Maoist rampage in Chhattisgarh. Out of an annual allocation of Rs. 1,000 crore, each of the 82 districts identified — up from the 60 that were previously covered — will get Rs. 5 crore annually. The remaining Rs. 590 crore will be distributed among the tribal and backward districts on the basis of population and area. Yet, a few basic problems with the IAP remain to be addressed. One is the decision to let the district administration solely handle implementation. Funds are placed at the disposal of a committee led by the district collector and consisting of the superintendent of police and the district forest officer. The disagreement between the ministries of Rural Development and Home Affairs on this issue is bound to affect performance and efficacy. Rural Development wants the funds to be channelled through local bodies and elected panchayat/gram sabha representatives, while Home believes the civil administration should hold the purse-strings as it would increase the government's credibility in the districts.

It is obvious that local representation is essential to ensure popular participation and confidence, and for better accountability. There is also a need to streamline spending priorities. While currently most of the funds are diverted for the creation of physical infrastructure such as school buildings, anganwadi centres, rural roads, panchayat buildings, community halls and irrigation works, by all accounts matters that have an immediate resonance for the common person in the daily grind, such as healthcare, sanitation and water supply, seem to have been largely relegated. The Home Ministry's stand seems to be that since the Maoists primarily target infrastructure facilities, the development of infrastructure could project a counterpoint. But this sounds less than convincing compared to the argument for spending that touches lives in a more tangible manner. Besides, the tendency to utilise funds in relatively stable areas and stay clear of sensitive spots does not help — notwithstanding claims of the 'demonstration effect' of such spending in peripheral areas. This intra-governmental divergence is not a healthy sign. It should be addressed at the earliest to ensure that the well-meaning scheme helps accelerate development to counter a deadly menace.

“Israel leads global drone exports” (and marketing hype for war crime conspiracies) “as demand rises”

Israel has emerged as the world’s leading exporter of the aircraft, putting it in a key position. Global spending on the technology is expected to jump from an estimated \$6.6 billion this year to \$11.4 billion in 2022, according to the Teal Group. AP photo

In an expansive hangar in central Israel, workers toil on one of the world’s most contentious aircraft, fitting dozens of drones with advanced sensors, cameras and lasers before they are shipped to militaries worldwide to perform highly sensitive tasks. Whereas drones are often criticized elsewhere for being morally and legally objectionable, in Israel they are a source of pride. Israel – a pioneer of drone technology – has emerged as the world’s leading exporter of the aircraft and its accessories, putting it in a strong position as the industry continues to grow.

A report produced by U.S. consulting firm Frost & Sullivan determined earlier this year that Israel is now the largest exporter of unmanned aerial systems, surmounting aerospace giants in the U.S. The report said that from 2005 to 2012, Israel exported some \$4.6 billion worth of systems, including aircraft, payloads, operating systems and command and control caravans. U.S. overseas sales for the same time period were between \$2 and \$3 billion, the report said.

Since Israeli drone makers do not release precise sales figures, the Israeli numbers are estimates based on the number of UAVs sold and the overall value of contracts that were announced during the seven-year period. Industry experts could not confirm the report’s numbers, but said Frost & Sullivan is a respected firm and its conclusions reflected Israel’s leading spot in the field.

Israel is well-positioned for the future. Analysts see demand for military UAVs quadrupling over the next decade, driven by their success in wars in Iraq and Afghanistan, where they have been used by Western forces to monitor and attack militants. Countries like Italy, Germany and South Africa, among others, also export their drones and dozens of others have started their own UAV programs.

Global spending on the technology is expected to jump from an estimated \$6.6 billion this year to \$11.4 billion in 2022, according to the Teal Group, which analyzes the aerospace industry. A fledgling civilian market is also expected to surge.

While the U.S. has faced criticism over the use of its drones in lethal missile attacks against militants, in Israel, they are being used in a growing number of operations.

Defense officials say that drones account for roughly half of the military’s flight time. Drones proved essential in Israel’s last two wars in the Gaza Strip, providing its troops eyes over its enemies in congested urban areas of the Palestinian territory, and are lauded for sparing dozens of soldiers’ lives. They also keep watch on neighboring Syria and Lebanon.

The Palestinians claim that Israeli drones, like their U.S. counterparts, can fire missiles and have carried out dozens of airstrikes that have killed civilians as well as militants. Israel does not say whether drones it uses can fire missiles, but foreign experts believe they can.

Export focus

Exported Israeli drones, on the other hand, are believed to be used for surveillance and not thought to have attack capabilities.

“The Israeli companies are very good and very advanced and very smart at making systems that function in a tactical environment because they’ve been at war constantly,” said Michael Blades, an industry analyst who authored the Frost & Sullivan report. “It came out of necessity but they got really good at it.”

Israel first made widespread use of drones during the 1982 Lebanon war, after developing the technology following failures in the 1973 Mideast war. During that conflict, the Israeli air force suffered heavy losses, and defense officials sought a solution that would allow them to identify anti-aircraft missile batteries before sending in fighter planes. Drones that could paint a picture of the battlefield in real time were created to meet that challenge.

Since then, Israeli companies, such as Israel Aerospace Industries, Elbit Systems and Aeronautics Defense Systems, have begun producing drones, selling them at first to Israel’s military, then branching out worldwide. Israeli drones have flown in conflict zones around the world, from Afghanistan to Mali. Britain and Brazil are among the biggest clients.

(Continued in page 84)

COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA (MAOIST) CENTRAL COMMITTEE

February 13, 2013

Condemn the execution of Afzal Guru! Activists of mass movements, nationality struggles and revolutionaries are not terrorists, the Indian State itself is the biggest terrorist!

The Indian State which boasts itself as world's biggest democracy has executed Afzal Guru on February 9, 2013 in Tihar jail of Delhi in a most clandestine manner. Afzal Guru, who was arrested on the charges of abetting the attack of December 13, 2001 on Indian parliament, was not given any opportunity to prove his innocence and he was even denied the right of deputing a lawyer of his choice. The Supreme Court of India confirmed death penalty to him in 2005 to 'satisfy the nation's collective conscience.' Without conducting any impartial enquiry of who might be the real actors behind that attack and what might be the real conspiracy, activists and sympathizers of Kashmiri nationality struggle were deviously framed in this case.

As part of the 'global war on terror' unleashed by the US imperialists after 9/11 attacks, the Indian State launched a massive propaganda campaign through the corporate media depicting the nationality organizations and revolutionary organizations as terrorist ones. To systematically divert the people's attention from their immediate and genuine problems, it has been propagating that the 'terrorism' is the lone biggest problem of all. In Kashmir and in all states of India, Muslim population in general are in a state of great agony for the fascistic massacres, atrocities, tortures, imprisonment and inhuman discrimination inflicted on them by both Congress and BJP governments and various Hindu religious fanatic forces belonging to the Sangh (RSS) gang. Some Muslims are resisting this in their own ways. As one of the forms of this resistance, at times, some unwanted destructive acts have also been taking place. The ruling classes and the Hindu religious chauvinist forces are responsible for this. At the same time, intelligence wings of Indian government and the US and the groups connected to the Hindu fundamentalist Sangh gang have been perpetrating bomb blasts and other disruptive actions in various places of the country in a deceitful way. The government and the media which stands hand in glove with it are portraying the innocent Muslims and nationality organizations as responsible for all of these attacks. They are being falsely framed under fake charges. Indian State's mission is to suppress every just mass movement using this as a pretext. The dramatic attack on parliament was nothing but a part of this conspiracy.

The Congress-led UPA government which till now had been postponing the execution of Afzal Guru, now hastily took this decision so as to gain upper hand over BJP and to prove itself as a champion crusader against 'terrorism'. In this process it has violated many a legal norms. It didn't give prior information to Afzal's family that the President of India had rejected his mercy petition. And he was not allowed to meet his family members before his death. After imposing curfew in entire Kashmir valley, the Indian government resorted to this cowardly act. By not giving even his dead body to the family members – just as world's biggest terrorist US imperialism did by throwing the body of Osama into the ocean – it has inhumanely cremated his body in the jail premises.

By executing Afzal Guru, the Indian government has hurt the conscience of not only Kashmiris, but entire democracy-loving Indian masses. It's a fact that even after butchering over 80 thousand Kashmiris and turning the entire valley into a military cantonment with the deployment of over 700 thousand armed forces in Kashmir, the national aspirations of Kashmiri people could not be suppressed. Government of India is daydreaming that by stringing up Afzal Guru the fighting spirit of the Kashmiri people could be curbed down. Over many decades, the people of Kashmir are justly fighting for the national liberation and *azadi*. Despite many ups and downs, their struggle has been marching ahead in various forms and at times

it is erupting like a volcano. This kind of callous acts of Indian fascist rulers will only add salt to the wounds of Kashmiri people, but cannot suppress them forever.

Communist Party of India (Maoist) condemns this fascistic act in severest terms. It warns the ruling classes that their hope of suppressing people's movements and nationality struggles by committing such acts will definitely be defeated. Kashmir belongs only to the Kashmiri people. Neither India nor Pakistan has any right over it. Our Party fully supports the liberation movement of the Kashmiri nationality. We call upon the workers, peasants, students, youths, dalits, adivasis, religious minorities, women, traders.... entire oppressed masses and nationalities to fight against the big comprador bureaucratic bourgeois and feudal ruling classes and their imperialist masters who had turned this country into prisonhouse of nationalities. Only by marching ahead hand in hand with the ongoing struggle aimed at building of People's New Democratic State – which would be the united front of workers, peasantry, small and national bourgeoisie – can the nationalities achieve the right of self determination including the right to secede and can the entire oppressed people achieve liberation from all kinds of exploitation and suppression.

Abhay
Spokesperson,
Central Committee, CPI (Maoist)

COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA (MAOIST)

CENTRAL COMMITTEE

31 March 2013

Condemn the Cold-blooded Murder of Maoists in Lakarbandha Village of Chatra District, Jharkhand! Observe 24 Hours Bharat Bandh called by CPI (Maoist) on 16 April 2013!

On 27 March 2013, a large contingent of armed forces consisting of Jharkhand Armed Police, CRPF, Cobra etc. led by Chatra Superintendent of Police Anup Birthare surrounded and attacked a group of CPI (Maoist) activists and PLGA detachment that went to attend a village meeting to discuss people's problems, by conspiratorially keeping Tertiary Prastuti Committee (TPC) in the front. Under the garb of 'Naxalites'/'Maoists', TPC goons are in reality working as SPOs by being a part of the police network and under the direct guidance of top police and intelligence officers. Some of our comrades were martyred during the battle whereas some others were subsequently apprehended. They were subjected to cruel torture - fingers of some were dismembered, some were stoned to death, whereas some others were shot after pushing the barrel of the gun through their mouth, shot on the head and chest - and in this way cruelly murdered. Thereafter, to hide their dastardly act, the police floated the story through the media that ten Maoists were killed during an 'encounter' with the TPC, and claimed that they have recovered the dead-bodies and weapons from the site.

Friends, there is nothing new in the murder of the ten Maoists as per a conspiracy hatched by the joint forces of Jharkhand police, CRPF and Cobra led by the Chatra SP. In fact, this police action is an integral part of Operation Green Hunt - the barbaric suppression campaign directed by the US imperialists and led by its lackeys Sonia-Manmohan-Sushil Kumar Shinde-P Chidambaram-Jairam Ramesh. It is being carried out by the government's mercenary armed forces with the aim of crushing the Maoist revolutionary movement. This kind of brutal police repression is central to the deceitful war under the LIC policy perfected by the imperialists - particularly the US imperialists - and adopted by the servile ruling classes of our country in unleashing their white terror against the Maoists. As per this policy, the police recruits lumpen elements as SPOs, establishes vigilante gangs, arms them with sophisticated weapons like AK-47, supervises them directly and uses these gangs against Maoist revolutionaries and the people supporting the revolutionary movement. If in some regions these state-sponsored attacks are unleashed by killer gangs like TPC, JPC, JLT and PLFI under direct police guidance and assistance, in some other regions it is done in the name of Salwa Judum, Sendra, Nagarik Suraksha Samiti, Gram Rakhsa Dal, Shanti Sena, Mahatma Gandhi Tanta

Mukti Sangathan, Bhairab Bahini, Harmad Bahini etc. It is to be noted that killer gangs like TPC, JPC, JLT and PLFI etc. and government-sponsored vigilantes like Nagarik Suraksha Samiti and Gram Raksha Dal are operating against our party in Jharkhand under the explicit direction and help from the police. The incident of 27 March 2013, which is being propagated by the police as an encounter between TPC and the Maoists, is in fact a pre-planned massacre carried out as per a conspiracy.

In this way, the loyal agents of US imperialism - Sonia-Manmohan Singh-Chidambaram-Sushilkumar Shinde-Jairam Ramesh - have imposed an undeclared war termed Operation Green Hunt on the revolutionaries and the vast masses of the oppressed working people of the country with the malicious intent of crushing the Maoist movement. Under the rubric of this reactionary war, Maoist leaders, activists, supporters and the working people are being brutally killed by the government in planned massacres. The incident of calculated murder and massacre in Chatra is in continuation of the acts of police repression repeated all across the country. Thus, only a couple of months back on 19 January, six Maoist revolutionaries were murdered in Govindgaon of Aheri tehsil in Gadchiroli district of Maharashtra in a conspiracy hatched by the district's SP Suwaj Haq. Similarly, common Adivasis were killed by the police in a fake encounter on 8 March in Kanchal village under Pamed police station of Bijapur district in Chhattisgarh and presented as Maoists. In the same manner, a village youth was killed on 2 March in broad daylight by the police in what was termed as an 'encounter' in Mandoda village of the state's Narayanpur district. Instances like the cold-blooded murder of Com. Azad and Com. Kishenji in fake encounters, the conspiratorial massacres in Gubandha of East Singhbhum, Sarkeguda massacre in Chhattisgarh etc, are glaring examples of Indian state's counter-revolutionary war waged according to the policy of LIC.

Let alone the masses, the police is not sparing even the civil rights activists. Dandapani Mohanty of Odisha, a human rights activist, was arrested on false charges in February 2013 and put behind bars after being booked under UAPA. The government has unleashed a reign of fascist repression on the people in the country, particularly in the areas of Maoist movement. Our Party appeals to the masses, students, intellectuals, democrats and other progressive organizations and individuals to build up mass resistance movements wherever they are located to protest against state repression on the people.

In whichever way the US imperialists and their subservient central and state governments of our country may try to crush the Maoist movement by orchestrating massacres and murder of revolutionary leaders, activists and supporters, they can never be successful in their wicked designs. The revolutionary masses will ultimately destroy their reactionary schemes and conspiracies. They will certainly punish the culprits of massacres like Chatra after trying them in the people's court. In this way the people will politically avenge the deaths of their beloved leaders like Com. Prashant and the ten brave soldiers of the revolution.

The multi-pronged attack of the enemy on our movement cannot be seen in isolation from the deepening economic crisis in which the imperialists, India's comprador bureaucratic bourgeoisie and feudal forces are engulfed. The crisis of imperialist economy that started in 2008 has shown no sign of recovery, and is instead becoming even more acute. The intensification of this multi-pronged counter-revolutionary campaign at present is a desperate attempt to come out of this crisis by plundering the rich natural resources of our country. Our party appeals to the vast masses and the democrats to understand this interrelationship and therefore to stand steadfast with the ongoing people's movements and the people's war.

The Central Committee of CPI (Maoist) strongly condemns and opposes the dastardly massacre carried out in a pre-planned manner by the government's mercenary police and paramilitary forces in Chatra-Lakadbandha, and announces 24-hours Bharat Bandh on 16 April 2013 in protest. The Central Committee appeals to the people including workers-peasants, students-youth, working women, progressive intellectuals, artists, teachers, doctors, engineers, lawyers, small shopkeepers, justice-loving citizens and others to successfully implement the one-day Bandh called by CPI (Maoist). We also call upon one and all to come forward and unite in waves of people's movements to protest against 'Operation Green Hunt' - the undeclared war waged by the country's exploitative ruling classes against the people. We appeal to you to oppose the countrywide cruel police repression unleashed under this war and to resist state-orchestrated massacres like Chatra-Lakadbandha. Come and join the revolutionary movement and the people's war under the leadership of CPI (Maoist) to overthrow the present oppressive and murderous political power and to establish a New Democratic India.

Abhay
Spokesperson,
Central Committee, CPI (Maoist)

COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA (MAOIST)

CENTRAL REGIONAL BUREAU

April 19, 2013

Condemn the fascist Puvvar massacre!

**Make success the Central Region Bandh on April 27
protesting the massacres and destruction perpetrated by the
police, Special Commando/Greyhounds and Central paramilitary
forces of Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra and Odisha
in the Central Region!**

On April 16, 2013 the AP Greyhounds, Chhattisgarh police and CRP-CoBRA forces led by Khammam SP Ranganath and Kothagudem OSD jointly attacked the Puvvar village (Konta block, Sukma district, Chhattisgarh) on the borders of Andhra Pradesh based on information given by informers and murdered nine comrades including five women comrades belonging to North Telangana. North Telangana Special Zonal Committee member Comrade Marri Ravi @ Sudhakar, Gugloth Lakshmi @ Pushpa (KKW DVCM), Vetti Narsakka @ Sabita (Eturunagaram ACS), Durgam Raju (ACM), Reena (ACM), Vetti Ramakka @ Urmila (ACM), Maddi Seeta @ Navata (DVCM guard), Madkam Bhima @ Ajay (DVCM guard) and Arli Venkati @ Gautam (SZCM guard) were martyred in this attack. The Central Regional Bureau is paying red homage to all these martyrs and is pledging itself to fulfill their aims. Since the past few years AP Greyhounds has been barging into Dandakaranya and is resorting to these kinds of massacres and destruction. After the Kanchal massacre of 2008 this is another huge massacre. Our party severely condemns this massacre and calls upon the people and the PLGA to resist the onslaught of the police, Grey Hounds and paramilitary forces.

Since the past four months Dandakaranya, Andhra-Odisha Border Zone, North Telangana, Gondia (Maharashtra) areas are being crunched under the iron heels of police, Greyhounds and paramilitary forces. Each day and from every corner one hears about the murders, fake encounters and terror unleashed by the government security forces. The Indian ruling classes that claim to be the biggest democracy in the world are resorting to unprecedented brutality on the people, particularly the Adivasis, who have been victims of the most cruel exploitation, oppression, suppression, injustice, discrimination and neglect since generations. The War on People waged in the name of Operation Green Hunt since the past four years with the aim of completely decimating the revolutionary movement with the support and aid of their imperialist masters, particularly US imperialists is intensifying with each passing day. Within the past ten days at least 20 revolutionaries and common people were killed in the name of encounters in Dandakaranya. The police and Commando forces of various states and the central forces are conducting joint operations particularly in the border areas of Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha and Maharashtra states and resorting to indiscriminate encounters, massacres and destruction. Recently the top police officials of the four states conducted special meetings in Sukma of Chhattisgarh and Kataram of Karimnagar district in Andhra Pradesh and planned these attacks. Along with increasing the usage of Air Force helicopters and UAVs, they are contemplating attacks by Air Force. On the other hand, it is on their agenda to deploy Army in the War on People by occupying the entire Maad region in the name of training. Through these attacks they are concentrating on decimating the new people's political power system built by the people, their guerilla army and their party.

Some more recent incidents too stand testimony to this.

- On April 12, police suddenly attacked the people in Sindesur village (Dhanora Taluq, Gadchiroli district, Maharashtra) while they were making arrangements to feed the guerillas and shot dead two unarmed women Vasanti Kovasi and Sangita Atram along with Comrade Kailas @ Pankaj (ACM) and Comrade Champa Nureti (Company-4 member).
- On April 4, C-60 commandos fired indiscriminately on the guerilla squad conducting a meeting with the people in Bhatpar village of Bhamragarh taluq in the same district and killed Comrade Laxman (ACM), militia members Comrades Prakash, Sudhakar, two teenager girls named Ammi and Sunita belonging to that village.
- On April 2, they attacked Konge village in Maad region (Narayanpur district, Chhattisgarh), arrested six innocent Adivasis who went to hunt in the forest and declared that they were Naxalites with a price on their head. Before this, they resorted to loot and destruction like bandits by barging into the houses.
- On March 14, the police conducted a huge attack in the forests near Kobramenda village (Gadchiroli district, Maharashtra) with the aim of annihilating the party leadership.
- On March 9, a village woman named Kunjam Deve died in the firing by AP Greyhounds near Kanchal village (Bijapur district) and one woman was injured. They conducted this brutal attack on them when they came to take water from a water body. Later they took the dead body of Deve and the injured woman in a helicopter, put uniforms on them and declared them naxalites.
- On March 1, they fired on militia members in Mandoda village (Narayanpur district) and murdered Comrade Gudhram Nendi.
- On February 24, paramilitary forces, Chhattisgarh police and STF attacked Korseli village (Bijapur district) and caught Comrade Salim (Sammi Reddy) leading an ordinary life and shot him dead near Avunar village the next day.
- Between February 5 and 8, hundreds of Chhattisgarh and Maharashtra police and the CRPF attacked Gattakal village (Narayanpur district) in Maad division and resorted to destruction and loot. They razed down an Ashram School run by the Krantikari Janatana Sarkar (Revolutionary People's Committee).
- On February 4, they attacked Singam and Rengam villages and gang raped the village women.
- Between 21 and 23 of January, the police and the paramilitary attacked the Pidiya village near Gangalur in Bijapur district and resorted to large scale destruction. They barged into the homes, looted them and later razed down twenty homes. They razed down an Ashram School run by the Krantikari Janatana Sarkar in Doddi Tumnar village.
- On January 19, the police lay in wait with prior information and attacked the guerillas who were ready to move after completing a meeting with the villagers in Govindgaon (Aheri Taluq, Gadchiroli district). Comrades Shankar Lakda (DVCM), Vinod Kodopi (Aheri squad commander), Gita Kumoti (Platoon-14 deputy commander), Mohan Kovasi (deputy commander) and squad members Lebbe Gawde and Juru Mattami were martyred in this attack.
- The BSF jawans fired upon guerillas while they were bathing near Bhurbhusi village (Kanker district, Chhattisgarh) and two women comrades Sanoti and Sumitra were martyred there.
- In the second week of January the police attacked Nimmalagudem village on the borders of AP-Chhattisgarh and abducted two village women. They tried to kill them after making them wear uniforms. Later they were produced in the court.

- The AP police continuously conducted attacks in Charla and Dummugudem area and on the border villages of Chhattisgarh, arrested hundreds of villagers and sent them to jail. They are closing down weekly markets on the borders of AP-Chhattisgarh.

All the above mentioned incidents are just the tip of the iceberg. Several more incidents are taking place. They are arresting Adivasi peasants, declaring that they are Naxalites with a price on their heads, foisting false cases on them and sending them to jails. They are pronouncing harsh punishments on them using false witnesses.

The ruling classes are conducting psychological warfare too along with these suppressive attacks. They are propagating that Maoist leaders are ailing and that they are getting bed ridden and are unable to work. They are conducting false propaganda that Maoist leaders are running away taking huge amounts of money with them. Through surrendered Maoists they are making foul propaganda that women are being exploited in the party and that forceful vasectomies are being conducted. On the other hand they are repeatedly propagating the surrender policy and announcing prices on the heads. They are propagating through posters that they would give lakhs of rupees to those who run away from the movement with weapons. On the other hand, the police and paramilitary are distributing materials in the name of civic action programmes. As part of their LIC attack the oppressive governments are intensifying psychological warfare and implementing fake reforms apart from military repression.

The aim of this offensive is to decimate the revolutionary movement all over the country, destroy the people's political power developing in the various revolutionary movement areas in the country and through this to get rid of the hurdles in handing over the invaluable natural resources of our country to the MNCs and the corporate companies of the comprador bureaucratic bourgeoisie. While Sonia-Manmohan-Chidambaram-Shinde-Jairam Ramesh ruling clique is leading this attack, the various state governments are taking part in this with coordination. The MoUs worth lakhs of crores of rupees signed with the comprador, foreign corporate companies such as Tata, Mittal, Jindal, Essar, Al Khaima and NECO Jaiswals are not getting implemented due to the resistance of the people all over the country and as this resistance is being led by the CPI (Maoist) in several areas. That is why at present the Maoist movement became the 'biggest threat' in the eyes of the exploiting ruling classes. That is why the imperialists, comprador bureaucratic bourgeoisie and the feudal classes are eager to decimate it.

We are appealing to the people that they must resolutely oppose all the economic, political and suppressive policies of the imperialists and their running dogs the exploiting Indian ruling classes and that they must resist their mercenary police, paramilitary and military forces more determinedly in order to defend themselves, to build their future basing on their own collective efforts and to fulfill their democratic aspirations. We are appealing to the workers-peasants, students-intellectuals, democrats and entire patriots of our country to condemn this onslaught and demand that it be stopped. We appeal to them to demand the withdrawal of the paramilitary forces that entrenched themselves in the revolutionary movement areas to stop the military training program. The Central Regional Bureau of our party is calling upon the people to make success the Bandh that would be conducted in the Central Region (North Telangana, Andhra-Odisha Border Region, Dandakaranya, Gondia and Gadchiroli in Maharashtra and Balaghat district in Madhya Pradesh) on April 27 protesting this onslaught. We appeal to the people to express their protest against this onslaught by closing down educational and commercial institutions, banks, railways, transport etc. (We are exempting the exams of the students and emergency services like health care from this Bandh).

Pratap
Spokesperson,
Central Regional Bureau
CPI (Maoist)

COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA (MAOIST)

CENTRAL COMMITTEE

April 20, 2013

Fight Back The Land Acquisition Bill !

Intensify Struggles for Jal, Jungle, Zameen and Defeat The Conspiracy Of The Imperialist-CBB-Big Landlord Combine To Grab Our Lands!

Genuine Land Reforms Is The Need Of The Hour, Not Land Acquisition!

The stage is all set to pull out Land – the chief means of production worshipped as Mother Earth by the millions of farmers in our country for providing them with livelihood since generations and for generations to come - from under our feet in the present parliamentary session. The colonial ‘Land Acquisition Act, 1894’ which was the pseudo legal garb for one of the most inhuman, cruel land grabs ever in the entire history during the British occupation of our country is up for some cosmetic changes. ‘Cosmetic’ because the content and intent remain the same – exploitation and complete loot of the natural resources of our country for the interests of the colonialists then and the imperialists now. And the ‘Change’ would parade wearing masquerading costumes like ‘fair compensation, transparency, rehabilitation, resettlement’ hiding the bulldozing of every hurdle that had remained since colonial times in the rocky rugged terrain of land grab. All the laws pertaining to the economic system that had been adopted as it is from the colonial times or in amended forms after formal transfer of power in 1947 corresponded to their international and domestic needs of the imperialists and CBB in that particular phase. The proposed Land Acquisition Bill is no different. As part of a rapid series of measures hyped by the corporate media as Big Bang Reforms and rushed in by the UPA-2 with the sly connivance of the ‘opposition parties’ comes ‘The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill, 2012’ to replace the ‘outdated’ ‘Land Acquisition Act, 1894’.

With the impatient whips of their imperialist masters eager to come out their ever increasing financial crises caressing their backs to the accompaniment of shouts, ‘faster, faster’, the Prime Minister, the Finance Minister and Rural Development Minister, the most trusted agents of the imperialists panting out of breath ‘assured’ us that they would rush in more and more ‘Big Bang Reforms’ following the ones announced in September 2012. As promised the present Bill pertaining to land acquisition is now being rushed through the farce named Parliament after years of parleys aimed at building consensus among the exploiters on how best to grab lands on the one hand and at hoodwinking the people about ‘democratic process’ on the other.

As the name itself suggests this Bill aims at acquiring the land of the people for ‘development’ synonymous in the parlance of Indian ruling classes with huge mining projects, big dams, SEZs, highways, airports, ports, railways, military installations etc. In fact, this process that has been going on since the formal transfer of power in 1947 (remember the big dams named modern temples by Nehru and the still uncompensated millions displaced by them?), speeded up since the neo-liberal first generation reforms of 1991. With almost no compensation, leave alone a fair one, no proper R&R, no transparency or people’s participation in decision-making, the entire history of land acquisition by the government and private capital (of imperialists-CBB) post-1947 is fraught with chaos (100 million displaced with a dismal 17-20 percent rate of resettlement and rehabilitation according to an estimate), death of large numbers of people both due to destruction of livelihood and repression of the people fighting against displacement and blatant handing over of the natural resources (forests, mineral riches, agricultural lands, water, aquatic wealth etc) of our country to the MNCs. The disillusionment with ‘development’ was complete. With more and more red dots indicating people’s struggles,

ranging from hunger strikes to armed struggle, against displacement and ‘development’ appearing and widening across the map of India brakes began to be applied to this juggernaut. It is in this backdrop that ‘The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill, 2012’ has been prepared and is ready to be passed now.

By widening the ambit of the term ‘public purpose’ to include infrastructure projects relating to agriculture, agro-processing, cold-storage facilities, industrial corridors or mining activities, national investment and manufacturing zones as designated in the National Manufacturing Policy; and any other infrastructural facilities notified by the Central government after tabling the notification in Parliament, the Bill blatantly facilitates the acquisition of lands for MNCs, doing away with any semblance of self-reliance and sovereignty that is still left. In our country along with the peasants directly dependent on land there are millions of people who did not have a piece of land, directly or indirectly dependent on it. With the loss of fertile land the agro based industries too would suffer. So the LA Bill disintegrates not just the peasant families but also worker families dependent on these industries.

This Bill seeks the consent of 80 per cent of landowners in case of use of land by private companies and the consent of 70 per cent of the landowners in case of land acquired for public-private partnerships. It does not even include the consent all the affected families and confines it to those families losing land. Given the depressing and atrocious past record, one can easily guess what a mockery this ‘consent’ business would become. Why 80 and 70 percent when it should actually be 100 percent? How informed would be the people about the consequences? How much would be the misinformation campaign conducted to keep the people in ignorance? How much would be the bribing part of middlemen and how much would be the coercion part? What would be the scale of state repression by police, paramilitary and Special Forces to cow down the people? In every state people have painfully gone through the answers and have seen through the lie.

The Bill gives the government such arbitrary powers as the discretion to notify the limit of multi-crop irrigated land for acquisition taking into consideration the specific factors and circumstances relevant to the State. Practically this would mean that the government can facilitate the grab of any number of acres of fertile multi-crop lands by the imperialist-CBB capital. In clear violation of the PESA and Forest Rights Act, public hearing of the draft R&R scheme would be held only in those Gram Sabhas and municipalities where more than 25 per cent of the land was being acquired instead of in every Gram Sabha. The Bill also gives the government the powers to delay the issuance of the declaration for the R&R scheme. With the huge difference between what the peasants get as compensation (being in lakhs of rupees) and the price at which the land is sold again (being in crores), one can guess the plight of the peasants forced to sell their land by the unscrupulous blood suckers. Billionaires become trillionaires and the once independent owners of land become paupers. One of the most dangerous provisions is that the land should be returned to the State Land Bank instead of the land owner if it remains unutilized till five years. Such a move would lead to large scale land acquisitions and later gives the governments the opportunity to illegally hand over the land to MNCs.

In the urban areas massive scale evictions of poor and even middle classes have become the norm. The urban land ceiling Acts has been conveniently done away with. If this Bill gets implemented practically the already burdened urban employment scenario would sink further with huge rural migration to the cities. This suits the interests of the imperialist-CBB combine as they need a massive reserve army of unemployed and underemployed to depress wages to the lowest levels possible to overcome the financial crisis and gain monopoly profits in which they are bogged down since end-2007 and not finding a way out. And this Bill consequently even curbs several of the fundamental rights granted by the Constitution of India that these bandicoots in the Parliament swear by – the rights to work, livelihood, food, education and even the right to vote and very negatively impacts food and livelihood security of all those whose livelihoods depend on land. This would lead to drastic increase in regional imbalances, in the gap between the rich and the poor and the urban and rural areas. This would harm even the formal federal political structure, lead to impairment of state powers and further centralization of fascist powers.

The Congress party or the alliances led by it had been in power for the most part since 1947 in our country at the centre and in the states and it helmed the ‘land grab’ engine displacing millions of workers,

farmers, other oppressed classes and oppressed social sections like Dalits, Adivasis, women, minorities and backward regions in its tracks. Other parliamentary parties are also not far behind. Each one of them has the accusing finger of the displaced people pointed at them. United by their loyalty to the imperialist masters, all the parliamentary parties hastily came to an agreement to pass this Bill.

While the amendments and ‘objections’ of the opposition parties range from demand for non-acquisition of multi-crop agricultural lands (Samajwadi Party) to demand for non-intervention of State in any kind of land acquisition (Trinamool Congress), the suggestions and objections of the NGOs are centered around livelihood based R&R, taking 100% consent of the project affected/displaced peoples, involvement of Gram Sabhas, inclusion of urban eviction for proper R&R etc. Though very partially and in parts these objections do point to some of the basic flaws in the proposed Bill, in reality all these objections are like pointing at one or two holes in a sieve, ignoring the gushing flow of water through it.

The parliamentary parties that are or were in power in the centre and in the states are notorious for immense land grabs both in rural and urban areas, for maintaining and utilizing land mafias for forceful evictions of the peasants, particularly the Adivasis and the urban poor and for making the most of the state machinery for suppressing the people opposing displacement. In fact, any politician of some stature in these parties who is not involved in land grabs and fattening of his/her purse would be a rare breed. And the NGOs true to their original purpose of formation are acting like a safety valve – acting as if raising some genuine concerns of the people but in reality keeping a check so that they do not raise the most basic question of the peasantry in our country – the issue of land ownership - in other words maintaining a deafening silence on genuine Land Reforms.

The CC, CPI (Maoist) calls upon the people of our country to demand and fight unitedly for the withdrawal of the proposed Bill and intensify the struggles against land grabs and displacement, for their inalienable right over Jal, Jungle, Zameen by uniting huge cross sections of people ranging from poor, middle and rich peasants to the urban poor and urban middle classes who would be affected by this. It clearly reiterates that development means nothing in India without genuine Land Reforms. India is a semi-colonial, semi-feudal country where 70% of the population depends on land for their livelihood. But instead of implementing genuine land reforms the looters are grabbing the lands of the peasantry for peanuts in the name of development and making mind boggling profits. The millions of poor peasants and landless laborers are getting pauperized further and their increasing number of suicides is just one significant indicator of the larger tragedy.

With the increasing intervention of the imperialists, particularly the US imperialists in all the affairs of our country and particularly the economic and political system, the process of neo-colonization of our country without the imperialist troops actually entering our country is speeding up. Doing away with the laws of our country in SEZs had already made a mockery of even the paltry sovereignty left. With increasing neo-colonization of our country under various garbs the need for genuine national revolution against the imperialists that is an inseparable part of the New Democratic Revolution (NDR) is increasing more than ever. The interests of the big land lords are also inseparable from those of the imperialists and the CBB. That is why our CC once again declares in no uncertain terms that only Agrarian Revolution as the axis of New Democratic Revolution would overthrow these three enemies of the people and lead to genuine land reforms in our country, establish genuine democracy, self-reliance and sovereignty in our country and put an end to these devastating land grabs. It calls upon the people of our country to unite against the traitors and lackeys of imperialists who are in the power under the garb of parliamentary democracy and selling-out our country on wholesale and to intensify and expand the Protracted People’s War for the victory of NDR.

Abhay
Spokesperson,
Central Committee,
CPI (Maoist)

COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA (MAOIST)

DANDAKARANYA SPECIAL ZONAL COMMITTEE

May 26, 2013

**Elimination of fascist Salwa Judum leader Mahendra Karma:
Legitimate response to the inhuman atrocities, brutal murders and
endless terror perpetrated on the Adivasis of Bastar!**

**Attack on top Congress leaders: Inevitable reprisal to the fascist
Operation Green Hunt being carried on by the UPA government
hand in glove with various state governments!**

On May 25, 2013, a detachment of the People's Liberation Guerilla Army conducted a massive attack on the 20 plus vehicles convoy of Congress party which resulted in wiping out of at least 27 Congress leaders, activists and policemen including Mahendra Karma, the bitter enemy of the oppressed people of Bastar and Nand Kumar Patel, president of the Congress' state unit. It took place when the Congress party leaders were touring in Bastar region as part of their 'Parivartan Yatra' program (i.e. March of Change) keeping their eye on forthcoming assembly elections. At least 30 others were also injured in this attack including ex-central minister and veteran Congress leader Vidya Charan Shukla. During this action, PLGA has seized a total of 23 weapons including nine AK-47s, seven INSAS rifles, two SLRs and five pistols from the police forces and security guards. 1,030 cartridges and 10 walkie-talkies also were seized. The death of Mahendra Karma, notorious tyrant, murderer, rapist, robber and maligned as corrupt, in this historic attack has created a festive atmosphere in entire Bastar region. Former state home minister Nand Kumar Patel was also had the history of suppressing the people. It was in his tenure, paramilitary force (CRPF) was deployed in Bastar region for the first time. It was also not hidden from anyone that the former central minister VC Shukla who had been in various portfolios including Home Ministry, was also a people's enemy who had acted as a loyal servant of imperialists, comprador bureaucratic bourgeoisie and landlords and had played a key role in formulating and implementing exploitative policies. The goal of this attack was mainly to eliminate Mahendra Karma and some other key reactionary Congress leaders as well. However, during this massive attack some innocent people and some lower level Congress party activists who were in fact not our enemies, were also got killed and injured caught in the two-hour long gun battle that ensued between our guerrilla forces and the armed police forces. Dandakaranya Special Zonal Committee of Communist Party of India (Maoist) regrets for this and expresses condolence and sympathy to the families of the bereaved.

Dandakaranya Special Zonal Committee of Communist Party of India (Maoist) takes absolute responsibility for this attack. We send our revolutionary greetings to the PLGA commanders who led this daring ambush, to the red fighters who contributed in its success, to the people who took part in it by lending active support and to the entire revolutionary masses of Bastar region. This attack has once again proved the historic fact that those fascists who perpetrate violence, atrocities and massacres on the people, will never be forgiven and they would inevitably be punished by the people.

The so-called tribal leader Mahendra Karma was born into a feudal *manjhi* family. Both his grandfather Masa Karma and father Bodda Manjhi were notorious harassers of the people in their times and were acted as trusted agents of colonial rulers. His family's entire history is known for inhuman exploitation and oppression of Adivasis. Mahendra Karma's political life was started in 1975 as a member of AISF while he was studying the law. He was elected as MLA from CPI first in 1978. Later in 1981, when he was denied ticket by CPI, he joined Congress. In 1996, he had gone with a breakaway faction of Madhavrao Scindhia and became member of Indian Parliament as an independent candidate. Later he rejoined the Congress party.

In 1996, a massive movement took place in Bastar demanding the implementation of Sixth Schedule. Though mainly CPI had led that movement, our party – it was CPI (ML) [People's War] then – also took

active part in that movement mobilizing the masses on a large scale. But Mahendra Karma took bitter stand against that movement proving himself as a representative of the selfish urban business people, who had come to Bastar as settlers and had accumulated massive wealth. Then only his anti-*adivasi* and pro-comprador nature was clearly exposed before the people. Since the 1980s itself, he had strong bonds with big business and capitalist classes in Bastar.

Then in 1999, Karma's name was exposed in a big scam called 'Malik Makbuja'. A Lokayukta report revealed that in the period of 1992-96, Mahendra Karma hand in glove with timber black-marketers had made millions of rupees by cheating *adivasi* people in collusion with revenue and forest officials and the district collector. Though a CBI probe was ordered into this scam, nothing harm was done to any of the culprits as always happen.

Mahendra Karma was minister of jails in undivided Madhya Pradesh. Later he became industries and commerce minister in Ajit Jogi's government when Chhattisgarh state was carved out of it. At that time a forceful land acquisition took place in Nagarnar for the proposed steel plant by Romelt/NMDC. While the local people refused to give up their lands, Mahendra Karma took stand against the people and in favor of the capitalists. He played a key role in forcibly taking away the lands by suppressing the people with the help of brutal police force. The people who lost their lands in Nagarnar received neither compensation nor the employment as government had promised till now. They were forced to disperse.

From the very beginning, Mahendra Karma stood as an arch enemy of the revolutionary movement. The reason is clear – being born into a typical feudal family and 'grown up' as an agent of big business and bourgeois classes. The first *Jan Jagaran* ('awareness') campaign was launched in 1990-91 against the revolutionary movement. The revisionist CPI had participated in that counter-revolutionary campaign. Karma and many of his relatives belonged to the landlord classes had actively participated in it. The second *Jan Jagaran* campaign was launched in 1997-98 led by Mahendra Karma himself. This was started in Mahendra Karma's own village Faraspal and its surrounding villages and spread up to Bhairamgarh and Kutru areas. Hundreds of people were tortured and arrested and sent to jails. Many an incidents of looting and setting fire to houses took place. Women were raped. However, under the leadership of our party and mass organizations people came together and strongly countered this counter-revolutionary onslaught. Within a short time, this campaign was defeated.

Later the revolutionary movement became more consolidated. Anti-feudal struggles were intensified in many areas. Landlords like Podia Patel, the brother of Mahendra Karma, and some close relatives of him were killed as part of mass resistance actions. In many villages the power of feudal forces and bad gentry was thrown out and the process of establishment of People's Revolutionary Power organs began. The feudal forces including Mahendra Karma were very furious as their lands were redistributed among the poor and landless peasants and the customs like unjustly forcing the people to pay penalties to the landlords and bad gentry were stopped. They opposed the progressive changes like stopping of forced marriages of women, discouraging polygamy etc. also. And at the same time, the revolutionary movement was seemed as a hurdle by the corporate houses like Tatas and Essars who started their attempts to plunder away the natural resources of Bastar region. So, they naturally colluded with the counter-revolutionary elements like Mahendra Karma. They fed him with millions of coffers in order to create conducive atmosphere for their arbitrary depredations. On the other hand, after the emergence of CPI (Maoist) as a country-wide consolidated party as an outcome of the merger between the genuine revolutionary organizations, exploitative ruling classes intensified their counter-revolutionary onslaught in the guidance of the imperialists so as to crush the revolutionary movement. Thus, a brutal attack in connivance with the Congress and the BJP has started in Bastar region namely 'Salwa Judum'. So many followers and relatives of Mahendra Karma like Soyam Muka, Rambhuvan Kushwaha, Ajay Singh, Vikram Mandavi, Gannu Patel, Madhukarrao, and Gota Chinna etc. emerged as key leaders of Salwa Judum.

One can hardly find any examples in the history to compare the severity of the devastation and barbarity caused by Salwa Judum to the lives of the Bastar people. It killed more than one thousand people in cold blood; torched 640 villages into ashes, robbed thousands of houses; ate or took away chickens, goats, pigs, etc.; forced more than two million people to be displaced; dragged more than 50 thousand people into state-run 'relief' camps. Thus the Salwa Judum became an anathema to the people. Hundreds of women were gang raped. Many women were murdered after rape. Massacres took place in many places. The atrocities perpetrated on the people and havoc created by the hooligans of Salwa Judum, the police and paramilitary

forces, especially the Naga and Mizo battalions crossed all limits. There were several incidents in which people were brutally cut into pieces before being dumped in rivers. Cherli, Kotrapal, Mankeli, Karremarka, Mosla, Munder, Padeda, Paralnar, Pumbad, Gaganpalli... in a number of villages people were killed en masse. Hundreds of tribal youth were recruited as SPOs and were turned into hardened criminals. Mahendra Karma himself led the attacks on several villages in the name of conducting meetings and marches. Many women were raped by the goons with the direct instigation of Mahendra Karma. He was directly involved in many incidents of burning the villages, torturing and murdering the people. Thus, in the minds of the people of Bastar, Mahendra Karma remained as an inhuman killer, rapist, dacoit and a loyal broker of the big capitalists. In entire Bastar people have been demanding our party and the PLGA for many years that he must be punished. Many of them came forward voluntarily to give active support in this task. There were also a few attempts, but due to petty mistakes and other reasons he was able to escape.

With this action we have taken revenge of over a thousand adivasis who were brutally murdered in the hands of Salwa Judum goons and government armed forces. We also have avenged on behalf of those hundreds of mothers and sisters who were subjected to cruelest forms of violence, humiliation and sexual assault. We have taken revenge on behalf of the thousands of *Bastarites* who lost their homes, cattle, chickens, goats, bald, pottery, clothing, grain, crops ... everything and were forced to live a miserable life in subhuman conditions.

Immediately after this attack, Prime Minister Manmohan Singh, UPA Chairperson Sonia Gandhi, Chhattisgarh Chief Minister Raman Singh etc. dubbed this as an attack on democracy and democratic values. **One wonders whether these pet dogs of exploiter classes have any moral qualification even to take the name of democracy! Of late, on May 17, when eight people including three innocent children were killed by police and paramilitary forces in Edsametta village of Bijapur district, then why did none of these leaders bother to speak about ‘democracy’? Between January 20 to 23, when villages named Doddi Tumnar and Pidiya of Bijapur district were attacked by your forces who torched 20 houses and a school house run by the people, did your ‘democracy’ flourish there? Exactly 11 months ago, on the night of June 28, 2012 in Sarkinguda village, 17 adivasis were slaughtered and 13 women were gang raped. Were those incidents a part of your ‘democratic values’? Does your ‘democracy’ only applicable to the mass murderers like Mahendra Karma and ruling class agents like Nand Kumar Patel? Do the poor adivasis of Bastar, the elderly, children and the women come under the umbrella of your ‘democracy’ or not? Are the massacres of adivasis a part of your ‘democracy’? Do any of those who are shouting loudly against this attack have any answer for these questions?**

By the end of 2007, Salwa Judum was defeated through the people’s resistance. Then in 2009, Congress-led UPA-2 has unleashed a countrywide offensive by name Operation Green Hunt (OGH). The US imperialists are not only giving guidance and help and support, but they also are actively participating in counter-insurgency operations by deploying their special forces in India. They are giving more emphasis on eliminating the Maoist leadership. The Union government has so far sent more than 50 thousand paramilitary forces to Chhattisgarh as part of ongoing OGH, i.e. ‘War on People’. As a result, there has been manifold increase in massacres and destruction. 400 adivasis were killed by central and state armed forces here in Bastar so far since 2009. From mid-2011, Army troops have started creating their bases in Bastar region in the pretext of setting up ‘training schools’. Both Chidambaram and Shinde, the former and present home ministers, including PM Manmohan Singh have been eagerly rendering all support to the Chhattisgarh government and expressing full satisfaction over Raman Singh government’s performance in crushing the revolutionary movement. Raman Singh too has been expressing his gratitude on every occasion for Centre’s help. **Therefore, in Chhattisgarh, there are no differences between ruling BJP and opposition Congress in terms of policies of suppressing the revolutionary movement. Only due to public pressure, as well as to gain electoral benefits, some of the local leaders of the Congress, at times, came in condemnation of incidents like Sarkinguda and Edsametta massacres. Their opposition is sham which is nothing more than opportunism. Both Congress and BJP are equal in implementing corporate friendly and oppressive policies. The frequent penetration of Greyhounds forces across the Chhattisgarh borders from Andhra Pradesh, and the mass murders it committed first in Kanchal (2008) and recently in Puwwarti (April 16, 2013) are part and parcel of the oppressive policies adopted and implemented by Congress party. That’s why we have targeted top leaders of Congress.**

Today, the Indian ruling clique of Sonia-Manmohan-Chidambaram-Shinde-Jairam Ramesh who are leading the all-out war with the aim of wiping out the revolutionary movement; Chhattisgarh Chief Minister Raman Singh, Home Minister Nankiram Kanwar, Ministers Ramvihar Netam, Kedar Kashyap, Vikram Usendi, Governor Shekhar Dutt, Maharashtra Home Minister RR Patil etc.; DGP Ram Niwas, ADG Mukesh Gupta and other senior officials of the police, who are particularly hell-bent on crushing the revolutionary movement of Dandakaranya, are in the big illusion that they are unbeatable. Mahendra Karma also has kept the illusion that Z plus Security and bullet-proof vehicles would save him forever. **In world history, Hitler and Mussolini were in the same pride that no one could beat them. In the contemporary history of our country, the fascists like Indira Gandhi and Rajiv Gandhi also were victims of similar misgivings. But the People are invincible. People only are the creators of the history. Ultimately, these handful exploiters and their pet dogs will only be thrown in the dustbin of the history.**

Dandakaranya Special Zonal Committee of Communist Party of India (Maoist) calls upon the workers, peasants, students, intellectuals, writers, artists, media persons and all other democrats to demand the governments to stop the OGH immediately; to withdraw all kinds of paramilitary forces from Dandakaranya; to give up the conspiracy of deploying the Army in the guise of 'training'; to put an end to the interference of Air Force; to release all the revolutionary activists and ordinary adivasis languishing in various jails immediately; to scrap the cruel laws like UAPA, CSPSA, MACOCA, AFSPA, etc.; to cancel the all those MoUs signed with the corporate houses with the aim of plundering the natural wealth of the country.

Gudsa Usendi

Spokesperson, Dandakaranya Special Zonal Committee

CPI (Maoist)

COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA (MAOIST)

CENTRAL REGIONAL BUREAU

June 6, 2013

Condemn the foul propaganda by the central & state governments, their murderous police force & their corporate media that our party leaders are seriously ill and are about to surrender!

Defeat the psychological warfare being waged as part of the multi-pronged offensive of the government on our party and the revolutionary movement!

In the name of crucial information supposed to have been gathered from the government intelligence (SIB), electronic media like TV-9 and NTV and some newspapers recently resorted to a lie campaign that right from top leadership to the cadres in our party are seriously ill, that they are not able to run the party and that they are on their way to surrender. The NTV went to the extent of broadcasting a special story full of lies, exaggerations, fabrications and cock-and-bull stories. They mentioned the names of our leadership comrades at various levels and announced the ailments that each one of them was suffering from. They declared on their own that these ailments were contracted from the leadership by the cadres too and fabricated a fairy tale full of exaggerations and in rowdy lingo that once any persons get any ailment in the party they would have to suffer life-long. They also pronounced on their own the reasons for these ailments. They analyzed that the Maoist leaders are contracting diseases as they roam about during hot summers, drenching rains and cold winters, do not eat on time and keep changing their shelters. The NTV tried to confuse the revolutionary mass organization members and sympathizers by taking up false propaganda that Maoist leaders are bed-ridden, not able to get up, not able to move from their shelters, not able to walk even a kilometer and that some are staying away from the movement.

This offensive was mainly aimed at our party leadership comrades, particularly at our party General Secretary Comrade Ganapathy, Secretary of our Central Regional Bureau Comrade Katakam Sudarshan

and CC member Comrade Ramakrishna. This was because these comrades have been working to the best of their abilities according to their responsibilities in the party and won the confidence of the party, PLGA ranks and the people and fulfilling their part in advancing the movement. That is why the government carried on this lie campaign and tried to spread confusion among the people. Not stopping at that, it resorted to Goebbelsian propaganda that they are not able to lead the movement and that some among them are consulting the police through political leaders for surrender.

The disinformation campaign was taken up by the trio of central and state governments, their murderous police gangs and their brainchildren of electronic and print media with political motives. Our party is leading the people from the front in their fight for liberation as the genuine revolutionary representative of the aspirations of the oppressed peoples of the country. The people have also been realizing this truth and are increasingly getting mobilizing under our party leadership. Unable to tolerate this, this trio have resorted to the foul campaign that our party leadership is ailing and is about to surrender. This foul campaign should be seen as part of the LIC strategy implemented by the government to wipe out the revolutionary movement. Led by the imperialists, the Indian ruling classes are implementing this strategy to suppress the revolutionary movement that is proving a hurdle to their and imperialist interests and also to suppress the nationality movements and peoples struggles. They took up multi-pronged offensive tactics as part of this strategy. They have taken up psychological warfare tactics as one of its main components and are implementing it.

Let us now look at the actual facts regarding ailments and surrenders in our party. Firstly, we reiterate that this is a foul propaganda that the central and state governments, police and media have taken up on our party. However, if one intends to understand the issues of ailments and surrenders in a revolutionary party, there are certain other issues that one has to understand. Especially, one should know about the inevitability of the birth of revolutionary party and its growth in the present society, the tough class struggle it leads, the problems that crop up in that course and the conscious methods it uses to overcome them.

The material base for the birth and growth of a revolutionary party lies in that particular society. In our country too, our party was born and developing from the very material reality of this class society. When a revolutionary party commits serious tactical mistakes it suffers a strategic setback. The Naxalbari and the Srikakulam movements suffered a serious setback as our party too committed tactical mistakes. Such setbacks are always temporary. To be more concrete, as long as the class society exists there would be armed revolutions. Till their victory, the movements would traverse through a path of advances and retreats. In accordance with this principle, the revolutionary movement that suffered a setback in Naxalbari and Srikakulam revived in Jagityal. On the other hand the development of the erstwhile MCCI and PU parties that worked in Bihar and Bengal also followed the same course. On September 21, 2004 our two parties – CPI (ML) (People's War) and MCCI merged and formed the CPI (Maoist). This phenomenon seriously troubled the ruling classes of our country.

Either the 'parliamentary democracy' or the ruling class parties or their governments in this country are only serving the interests of the exploiting classes [the comprador bureaucratic bourgeoisie (CBB), land lords and their masters – the imperialists]. Our party is waging People's War (PW) to overthrow the dictatorship of these exploiting classes and establish the political power of the masses. That is why the Indian ruling classes are extremely troubled. They consider the PW being waged by our party as a grave threat to their security and existence. It was in this backdrop that PM Manmohan Singh has declared the birth and development of our party as a "grave threat to the internal security for the country." Moreover, the central and state governments have together launched the Green Hunt multi-pronged offensive on our party.

It is in this backdrop that the conflict between revolution and counter-revolution is intensifying by the day. Particularly, led by the imperialists the Indian ruling classes declared an all-out war on our party, revolutionary movement and the people as part of LIC strategy. As part of this offensive, they are murdering our party leadership by resorting to several conspiratorial methods (coverts, informers, poisoning etc) to make the fighting people leaderless. On the other hand, they are waging psychological warfare of foul in order to break the morale of the people.

Our party is fighting back with the direct participation of the masses this unjust war imposed on our party and the revolutionary masses by the government. Our party is leading the people from the front this the PW waged by the people to defeat this unjust war. However, we are aware that this war involves several hardships and losses and that it demands sacrifices. Though this path may be a difficult one, there is no other way. The history of class struggle has already proven this. So, we accept with dignity any problem or

difficulty we face in the course of following this scientific revolutionary path that we have chosen to advance the human society to a higher level and solve them with Bolshevik determination. These experiences were gained by revolutionary communist parties of several countries where revolutions were successful including Russia and China. The ruling classes of those countries had also resorted to foul propaganda making mountains out of mole hills regarding the ailments of revolutionary leaders like comrades Lenin, Stalin, Mao and Ho Chi Minh apart from trying to annihilate them to break the morale of the people. At present the US imperialists are spreading lies that the leaders of democratic, national and people's struggles are ailing or dead. The Indian ruling classes are using the same scheming tactics against our party. Using their control over the media they are propagating using Goebbelsian methods like creating and attributing some diseases to our party comrades, right from the Central Committee to various levels of cadres and exaggerating some illnesses.

During the past three and half decades of revolutionary movement history, along with leadership comrades brilliant cadres belonging to various levels in our party were brutally murdered by the fascist governments. Despite these losses, our party was able to preserve various levels of leadership by implementing firmly the 'secret communist party organizational principles' edified by comrade Lenin and by basing itself on the masses. Moreover, it is intensifying the armed peasant agrarian revolutionary struggle and developing several comrades who are getting recruited into the party. In this course it could fight back several wiping out campaigns launched by the enemy and could preserve several party and PLGA leadership comrades. Only thus could we establish the leadership of three generations (three-in-one) in our party. Moreover, as mentioned earlier, our party leadership is overcoming with great revolutionary consciousness several problems of ill-health and limitations that occur with aging which we face as part of our revolutionary life filled with hardships, so that they do not impede the fulfillment of responsibilities. The consciousness displayed by our senior CC leadership comrades who are facing severe repression and oppression inside the jails are a living testimony to this. Among comrades like Barun da, Vijay da, Chintan da, Amber da, Bhupesh da, Paresh da and Kobad Gandhi, some are above seventy years of age while some are nearing seventy. There are also senior comrades like Sheela didi, Sumit da and BR in jails who are facing problems of ill-health. However, neither their limitations due to age nor illnesses could dampen their revolutionary consciousness. They turned jails into centres of struggles and are imparting great fighting spirit to the party and the revolutionary masses outside the jails. This kind of consciousness is not possible for the average person. It is only possible for revolutionaries who place the interests of the people above everything.

And none of the senior comrades working in the field are bed-ridden as propagated by the government media. There is not a single leader who is not able to walk, who is confined to the shelter or staying away from revolutionary practice. In fact, our leadership is capable of walking for hours together along dark and difficult paths without any torchlight. They are walking for 5 to 6 hours on an average during dark nights. After walking, they concentrate on fulfilling political, organizational, military and cultural tasks along with studying for hours together without any fatigue. Along with fulfilling all these works, they are directly leading the PLGA forces to formidably fight back the brutal onslaughts launched by the fascist government to wipe out our party and the PLGA. While we fulfill these tasks the people provide us food with love and responsibility. We don't have scarcity of food as propagated by the government media. However, the oppressed peasantry provides us the ordinary meals that they eat. It is this lively relation with the people that is enhancing the political determination of our party and the PLGA. It is giving us the strength to fight back and wipe out the government armed forces. To be more straightforward, even the usual diseases, chronic illnesses or age-wise limitations are not able to put any restrictions on our practice. Once we have dedicated our lives to the interests of the people it is our social responsibility to preserve our health too. That is why there is no place for bad habits or anarchic way of life in our movement. Moreover, the PLGA ranks and the people take responsibility for preserving the health of each other. On the other hand, several of our people's doctors are giving health care to the party, PLGA and the people overcoming several odds. The central and state governments are deliberately hiding all these facts. The murderous police gangs and the media that have developed foul propaganda as an art have taken up such misinformation campaigns.

Lastly, we want to say that several of the present problems including illnesses are a creation of this exploiting system. We live as a part of this society and so are not beyond contracting illnesses. Moreover sometimes we are dying due to ill-health too. Though we are making some efforts to reduce or prevent such deaths, we are losing some comrades due to the fascist repression unleashed by this callous exploiting system. These unnatural deaths due to ill health are occurring not only in the party and the PLGA but on a larger scale among the oppressed masses. In our country the oppressed masses are not only facing ill-health

but also hunger, price rises, atrocities, corruption, unemployment, exploitation, oppression etc. This semi-colonial, semi-feudal system is the root cause for all these problems. That is why our party is integrating with the people and leading them for overthrowing this system and building a new democratic society. It would be ridiculous to state that our party which is pursuing such a glorious political goal is burdened by problems of ill-health or that it is on its way to surrender.

Some persons who had worked in the party and the PLGA had surrendered showing ill-health or other problems as the reason. The reason for their surrender is political weaknesses and not at all ill-health or other problems. Genuine revolutionaries do not surrender till their last breath. Even if they die due to ill-health, it would be in the presence of the people and for the people. Several brave PLGA fighters have been seriously injured in the onslaught launched by the government on the revolutionary movement. Some have lost some of their limbs or other body parts. None of them have surrendered to the enemy. They are carrying on revolutionary practice living with the limitations that they are faced with and are winning the affection and love of the masses. They are the ideal for any person working in the revolution and not those who have lost their revolutionary spirit and fortitude and surrendered to the enemy with selfishness. We inform and assure the public that our party is resolutely sticking to the principle that proletarian determination means - adhering firmly to the historical fighting principle that death is preferable to surrender and only this could lead to decisive victory - as edified by comrade Lenin.

Beloved people!

The imperialists who are exploiting the world are bogged down in deep financial crisis. They are intensifying globalization to come out of this crisis. Globalization means indiscriminate and endless exploitation of the world people. This exploitation is being carried under the guise of reforms and development. The comprador rulers in various countries are not only supporting this exploitation but also participating in it. This is the situation in our country too. However apart from the revolutionary movement various sections of the people are opposing this exploitation. They are resisting it militantly. The Indian ruling classes have launched the multi-pronged offensive Green Hunt to suppress this resistance as part of LIC strategy. This is aimed to exploit the people more apart from suppressing them. As part of this multi-pronged offensive they are carrying on psychological warfare with foul propaganda that our party leadership is ridden with illnesses and is not able to lead. People and democrats should reject such wrong propaganda. Simultaneously they should understand that all problems including ill-health are a creation of this society. Surrenders are never a solution to such problems. People's War should be intensified for the solution of all problems including ill-health. We appeal to the people to intensify their efforts for the armed overthrow of the CBB, the land lord classes and their imperialist masters and the establishment of new democratic society.

Pratap

Spokesperson, Central Regional Bureau

CPI (Maoist)

COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA (MAOIST)

CENTRAL COMMITTEE

June 11, 2013

**See through the conspiracy of the ruling classes to launch bigger offensives on the people using the 25 May attack as a pretext!
Unite, Fight back and Defeat the 'War on People'!**

The gangster community that made Indian Parliament its lair is in panic. Terrified. Aflutter. Seething. Fuming. Up in arms. Baying for blood. Baring its fangs. Spitting poison. After all the May 25 Jeeramghati attack struck down one of their best trusted lieutenants in field. Quite Understandable.

Actually speaking, the scamster-gangster bunch does not care much for Mahendra Karma's death because they knew that this was something waiting to happen even when they were carrying on mayhem and murder under Salwa Judum (SJ) which they all had contributed to create or let pester like senators watching gladiatorial contests in amphi-theaters, with Karma as SJ's public face and with the support of

fascist central and state mercenary armed forces. They are frightened more because in this country where every kind of exploitation, oppression, suppression, corruption and scam is carried on almost unchallenged, as the order of the day and shamelessly under public gaze, the fact that somebody 'out there' can bring these fascist scamster-gangsters to book and deliver justice is not so easy to stomach. It is like finding oneself completely naked and vulnerable with all robes of Z plus securities and paraphernalia of security suddenly vanishing into thin air with the fury of the suppressed masses breathing down their necks. Highly explicable. A strong reason to be upset.

Who knows who will be next? More chillingly, what would be in store if people completely vexed with the increasingly unbearable treacherous, undemocratic, slavish and wicked anti-people deeds of the pet-dog politicians choose to consider this as an option to vent their ire to put an end to their habitual comprador performance? Even worse, what if they consider doing away with the whole bunch by overthrowing the parliamentary system as the Maoists vouch to and call upon the people to follow? Very worrying indeed.

And for once it is better that they be. They better understand that not every politician can get away with the kind of neo-fascist suppression of the poorest of the poor of this country that was perpetrated in the name of a Salwa Judum, a Sendra, a Shanti Yatra, a Shanti Sena, a Harmad Bahini, a Bhairav Bahini, a TPC or an Operation Green Hunt, can get away with selling the riches of our country one by one as a daily routine at breakfast, lunch and dinner to fill the insatiable black-hole belly of the imperialist beast, can get away with turning every word that gives meaning to our existence as human beings like freedom, independence, sovereignty, self-reliance and democracy meaningless. They better realize for the umpteenth time (counting all such instances since the days of a Spartacus) that a people crushed so cruelly can never take everything lying down forever. For once it is better that they be alarmed.

Karma, a medieval type landlord, architect of SJ, looter, sadist, rapist and enemy of his own tribe; most of his security men, cannon fodder but undoubtedly deployed to aid in his mayhem and massacre; some SJ leaders; and some top Congress leaders were wiped out in the 25 May incident. Unfortunately a few others who got caught in the initial firing also died in spite of our sincere efforts to minimize the casualties once the main targets were caught and Comrade Gudsa Usendi, the Spokesperson of our Party's DK unit had already tendered apology for it. The list of brutalities perpetrated by Karma and his ilk could fill many a volume. Though not all, many of them have been documented in detail by the CPI (Maoist), revolutionary and democratic mass organizations, civil and human rights organizations, democrats, journalists and concerned citizens for all those who want to see. There is no purpose to the various conspiracy theories doing their rounds in the media about the reasons for this attack other than diverting the people's attention from the truth. An unabashed conspiracy by the corporate media to hide the truth about the brutality of the SJ and the role of the Indian Army, big corporate houses, central and state governments, the Congress and BJP parties and slaughterers like Karma in its creation and developing it into a man-eating monster. Such is its impatience to get rid of the Maoists that it did not even take into account that SJ was termed illegal by their own highest institution the Supreme Court. And all of them including Jairam Ramesh have once again repeated the most nonsensical and exhausted argument of 'sandwich theory' that Adivasis are being crushed between the armed forces on one side and the Maoists on the other. If they really believe in this then why don't they demand first that the armed forces deployed in lakhs by the central and state governments be immediately withdrawn when they are agreeing that they suppress Adivasis? Their lies fly in their face with the fact that the overwhelming majority of Maoists are Adivasis in the strong areas of the movement. Our Party reiterates that we never work against the interests of the people. It is solely the ruling classes and their forces that suppress the people and our Party fights it back.

Let all the people's enemies face the truth – the plain simple naked truth. Our Party and the PLGA defend the right of the people to defend themselves from oppressors and looters and on May 25 our brave PLGA guerillas led the people from the front to eliminate one of the arch enemies of the revolutionary people of India, particularly Dandakaranya people and more particularly Bastar people and some other people's enemies as part of their broader resistance to big landlords and corporate exploitation and loot. And we take this occasion to deafeningly declare one more time that our PLGA would continue defending the people and their right to defend themselves and would lead them from the front as long as government forces, state-sponsored vigilante gangs and class enemies continue their 'War on People'. For, the oppressed have nothing without the People's Army.

This is as much as the 25 May incident is concerned. But what we really want to draw the attention of the people to is the perplexing way in which democracy comes up for discussion only when such attacks happen. Isn't it too much of an oddity that it becomes the rarest of the rarest available commodity in the market square of the Parliament and is up for sale only when the toiling masses do a Bhagat Singh in some remote corners of

our country? In fact, we are also weary of the manner in which we Maoists also make headlines only during such incidents. So for a change, why don't we look at what is happening as a routine in our daily lives to make democracy or Maoism a topic of everyday relevance?

True to its social fascist character the CPI (M) politburo demanded "firm action" to put an end to "these Maoists depredations" and urged "all democratic forces to fight the politics of violence by the Maoists" and all the major political parties from Congress and BJP to SP and JD (U) went over the top in condemning this attack without speaking a single word about the actual reasons behind it. Corporate media was at its lying best and bayed for the blood of the Maoists more than any other so-called democratic institutions, bootlicking scoundrel that it is. The meeting on internal security with the Chief Ministers and the later all-party meeting both held in the aftermath of the 25 May incident described it as a "direct attack on democracy and freedom". The CMs unanimously declared – "We strongly disagree with the ideology of the Maoists. They want to overthrow parliamentary democracy and Constitution of India through violent means... this must be resisted with all our might." They resolved "to use all legitimate means at their disposal" to counter the activities of the CPI (Maoist) and barked that they would not tolerate it or compromise about it.

"We appeal to the youth of the affected states to give up violence and pursue their goals through legitimate and democratic means. We assure them that we are sensitive to their concerns and will make every effort to bring them into the mainstream of social and political life," the resolution added. The same feeling was expressed at the all-party meeting.

Democracy? Freedom? Whose and what for? Better ask the women who were raped/gang raped and/or killed and the children who have been witnessing and are even victims of atrocities/massacres that are being committed by vigilante gangs like SJ and armed forces on their families and villages what these hollow words mean. The only democracy we see is democracy for the looters to hand over the riches of our country for peanuts to the imperialists and crave for their share in the remains. The only freedom we see is that of the armed forces to loot, destruct, rape, massacre and forcefully displace the oppressed masses for the interests of the imperialists, comprador bureaucratic bourgeoisie (CBB) and the big land lords. The Indian Parliament is one of the most rotten institutions in the world that allows and facilitates all this in the name of 'democracy and freedom'. So what's wrong in wanting to or calling upon to overthrow an institution that led the people of our country since six decades into a dark tunnel with no egress leaving no option but to destroy it? Have you not taught in schools that democracy is by the people, for the people and of the people? Then do the people not have a right to reject it or even overthrow it when it exists and works exactly to harm their interests? Leave aside attacks like a Tadimetla or a Jeeramghati. They are tactics and an inevitable part of people's resistance when lakhs of forces get deployed with huge gear of modern weapons to repress them as mentioned above. Don't reduce our political line and praxis to such attacks. CPI (Maoist) is a political party with a clear cut scientific ideology - Marxism-Leninism-Maoism, political line and political programme that would lead to the establishment of genuine democracy for the people of our country. Whoever wants to talk or write anything about Maoists better go through it first before labelling us with various names like terrorists, left wing extremists etc.

Briefly, it states - India is a semi-colonial semi-feudal country; the targets of our revolution are imperialism, the comprador bureaucratic capitalism and feudalism exploiting and oppressing the people of our country and are to be overthrown through New Democratic Revolution (NDR) to establish a People's Democratic Federal Republic. Contradiction between feudalism and broad masses is the principal contradiction at present. During the process of resolving this contradiction through the armed agrarian revolution, which is the axis of the new democratic revolution, that is, protracted people's war, the resolution of other contradictions will be facilitated. The semi-colonial semi-feudal character of Indian society determines that the Indian revolution would have to pass through two stages. The task of first stage is to change the semi-colonial, semi-feudal society into an independent new democratic society through the resolution of the two fundamental contradictions of the present Indian society, i.e. the contradiction of the Indian people with imperialism and the contradiction of the broad masses with feudalism. Again, in its continuity, the task of second stage is to establish the socialist system and continuing the revolution advancing towards communism on the world scale. This new democratic state will be the people's democratic dictatorship exercised by the united front comprising the proletariat, peasantry, petty-bourgeoisie and the national bourgeoisie class under the leadership of the proletariat based upon the worker-peasant alliance. The state will guarantee real democracy for the vast majority of the people while exercising dictatorship over the tiny minority of the exploiters. This new democratic revolution will bring national independence uprooting the imperialist slavery, exploitation and

control, and will establish the people's democracy uprooting the feudal autocracy.

Workers, peasants and urban poor who form the overwhelming majority of the population in our country are living in utter poverty as victims of hunger, disease, inhuman feudal-imperialist exploitation and oppression and they would be liberated from all these through NDR. It uproots the Brahminical feudal hierarchical inhuman caste system that kept crores of Dalits and other oppressed castes in suppression since centuries and the feudal and imperialist patriarchal social system that had been exploiting and oppressing half of the population i.e., women. It destroys the Hindu chauvinist domination that had been oppressing the religious minorities in our country particularly Muslims and Christians. Vast majority of the Adivasis have long been deprived of their land and other traditional means of livelihood without providing any alternative and have been the major victims of 'development' and 'displacement'. They would live a life of dignity, freedom and self-reliance in a new democratic society. Present day India is a prison-house of nationalities. The New Democratic state would unequivocally recognize the right to self-determination of the nationalities including the right to secession and the New Democratic India would be formed only with those states that voluntarily stay within it. The rotten, decaying, antidemocratic, anti-people, obnoxious semi-colonial and semi-feudal culture that is dominating all the spheres of our life would be destroyed. Hatred for labour, patriarchy, superstition, autocracy, imperialist slavery, national chauvinism, communalism, casteism, blind greed, self-centredness, consumerist culture, and perverted sex-centered ideology and culture would be ended. Feudal culture which is primarily the Brahminical caste-based culture of engrained superiority would be extinguished.

This state will try its best to peacefully and fairly settle border, water and other disputes with neighbouring countries and will develop friendly relations with them. This state will never exert any expansionist behaviour with the neighbouring countries. This People's Democratic State will establish unity with the international proletariat and the oppressed nations of the world; opposes imperialist war and aggression, bullying, subversion and interference etc. It will support and help by all means the revolutionary struggles and revolutionary war, especially the ongoing struggles under the leadership of various Maoist revolutionary forces against capitalism, imperialism and reaction the world over.

A succinct 25-point programme of the People's Democratic Federal Republic or New Democratic State is clearly laid down in the Party Programme of CPI (Maoist) for anybody who cares to go through it. Let any debates on Maoists center on it.

The ruling classes are appealing to the youth to give up violence and pursue their goals through legitimate and democratic means. Fair enough? Isn't it common sense that even to use 'legitimate and democratic means' you need some semblance of democracy at least? The workers organizations/trade unions, the peasant and agricultural laborer organizations, the women's organizations, cultural organizations, student and youth organizations and even children's organizations are banned. Voices of writers, cultural artistes, democrats, intellectuals and their organizations are stifled. Fundamental rights get curbed on a daily basis. Draconian laws are promulgated or updated in the footsteps of the colonialists with unfailing regularity in step with the intensifying repressive measures. Courts side with the big scamster-gangsters, treacherous politicians, smugglers and criminals, while political and social activists and innocent people are thrown into jails, maimed with tortures and put to death. This is what the youth of our beloved country with huge potential to develop our country into a genuine independent sovereign prosperous democratic state is going through. The lakhs of youth that have been murdered in cold-blood by the Indian security forces in Kashmir, North-East and in the vast rural tracts of Andhra Pradesh, Dandakaranya, Bihar-Jharkhand, Odisha, West Bengal, Maharashtra, UP, Karnataka, Assam, MP and other areas of revolutionary movement is the cream of present day India with independent creative thinking and productivity that is forming/joining democratic, national liberation and revolutionary organizations and parties to give a better shape to the future of our beloved country. The glaring fact is that youth have taken up arms as a historic task of the oppressed masses to shape their future with their own hands relying on their own strength and their own people only after decades of recurring and frustrating failure of the Indian State to respond to their usage of 'legitimate and democratic means' to gain their genuine demands and rights. Appealing to them to give up arms for 'legitimate and democratic means' is not only putting things upside down but also a cruel joke. Youth have not taken up guns because they fancy them or in an atmosphere where there was no dearth of legitimate and democratic means or because they don't value democracy. It is quite the opposite. They are taking up guns because they want genuine democracy. Our NDR promises exactly that, which is the exact opposite of the present pseudo one.

The government that did not even mention basic concerns of the people like land, education, health etc

in the CMs meet and the all-party meet is now announcing training programmes to train thousands of youth and particularly the Adivasis and women and is promising employment to at least half the trainees. This comes under the 'development' package (the other being the 'repression' package, the package of death and destitution with which the youth are more familiar in reality). You pull away the land from under their feet, displace them from their centuries old abodes, isolate them from their traditional means of living in forests and lands and then give just a few thousands of them training that does not really make them self-reliant, with false promises of jobs for even lesser number of people. What a convoluted concept of development! Low paid jobs for a tiny section even if provided would not be enough to fulfill the basic minimum needs of a family. With access to all traditional means of subsistence that were available while living in a forest cut off and the devaluation of the rupee, the situation turns even worse. The audacity with which the ruling classes declare that 'they are sensitive to the concerns of the youth' baffles. As all these are sham concerns the galloping rate of unemployment and underemployment becomes the ground reality. If they are really sensitive then why are PESA, 5th and 6th Schedules and FRA that the Indian Parliament had itself passed and are 'serious concerns of the youth' not being implemented? One must realize that all this is done as part of the psychological warfare against the Maoist Party to wean the youth away from it.

While the PM said government was willing to talk to all 'extremist groups' within the ambit of Constitution at the CMs meet, Home secretary RK Singh said there was no space for talks with Maoists after May 25 incident! So much for who decides such policies. However, our party had already several times in the past categorically stated our stand on going to talks with the government. We just want to draw the attention of the people and democrats who are advocating talks with the government or seize fire to the backdrop of such offers to judge for themselves the sincerity behind such offers - not a single day passes without some operation by armed forces being carried on in the Maoist movement areas to kill, destruct, torture and rape and several of our top leaders are languishing in jails in inhumane conditions since many years denied even basic amenities and bails.

Coming to the present context, the Indian ruling classes have already been making unprecedented preparations for another big offensive to finish off the Maoists but are now trying to use the 25 May incident as the pretext for it. The upcoming elections are another strong reason behind this intensification and expansion of OGH. And it is by now a well documented and well established fact that all this is being done to forcefully implement the various MoUs for mining and other 'development' projects in Adivasi areas. We appeal to one and all to see through the ploy and don't fall into the trap of thinking that incidents like May 25 are leading to more repression. In fact, massacres like in Edesmeta on May 17 where eight Adivasis including three children were killed by armed forces, just preceding it are part of the already intensified 'War on People'. Along with massacres, the new offensive would mainly include air attacks, i.e. direct involvement of multiple units of helicopters of Indian Air Force and Unmanned Air Vehicles-Drones too. The Defence Minister said that Army would not be deployed but the fact is that the covert role of the Army has already increased manifold before and also after the May 25 attack. The preparations are on war footing like invading another country. The people of Edesmeta after the May 17 massacre put it poignantly - 'they want to finish us Adivasis off'.

On this occasion, we once again appeal to the people who are fleeing from their villages after fascist massacres like Sarkinguda, Edesmeta etc fearing complete extinction not to do so and to stand united under the leadership of Krantikari Janatana Sarkars to fight back the Indian state's offensive. The Party and PLGA vouch to defend you and your rights with our lives.

We appeal to the workers, peasants, students, youth, intelligentsia, democrats, women, Dalits, Adivasis and people of oppressed nationalities and religious minorities and all the organizations of these classes, communities and sections i.e., the vast masses of our country to see through the evil designs of the ruling classes, the arch lackeys of imperialists, particularly US imperialists that are once again uniting for another big offensive as part of the more cruel-inhumane-fascist War on People. Unite together as a mighty struggling force in an unprecedented and broadest possible manner to fight against it and to defeat the unjust war of suppression. Only by doing so we can march towards ending the ever threatening danger of the menace of state terrorism and achieving genuine democracy and real freedom and also save our youth - the most valuable treasure for the future of our country.

Abhay
Spokesperson,
Central Committee, CPI (Maoist)

COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA (MAOIST)

CENTRAL COMMITTEE

June 26, 2013

The Catastrophe in Uttarakhand is the Result of Pro-imperialist and Anti-people Economic, Ecological Policies of the Comprador Indian Ruling Classes!

The cloud burst and the consequent floods and incessant rains led to devastation in the state of Uttarakhand since June 16 2013. Thousands of people and countless number of livestock are feared dead. Apart from the one-lakh-plus people who had been rescued, thousands more are feared to be stranded or missing even after ten days. It has been reported that several people may die due to hunger. Moreover there is always the fear of epidemics spreading during such calamities when people and livestock die in huge numbers. The destruction of property would amount to thousands of crores of rupees. Entire villages, houses, vehicles, infrastructure, institutions and installations – almost every structure in the path of the torrents went down. The obliteration was complete and the scale of destruction is immeasurable. The loss of livelihood is of such colossal proportions that the long term effects of this would be terribly grievous for the local people. It is estimated that it would be years before the people could recover and normal life is restored.

The CC, CPI (Maoist) stands with the people of Uttarakhand in their hour of crisis and offers its deepest condolences to the people who have lost their near and dear ones. It shares the grief of those who are passing through immense personal tragedy and loss. It appeals to its entire rank and file, PLGA, revolutionary mass organizations and Revolutionary People's Committees/Janatana Sarkars to rally in support of the Uttarakhand people and participate in their relief and rescue or send any kind of help or support that they can muster to whatever extent possible. It is our duty to stand by them in spite of the immense state offensive we are facing. Our CC appeals to one and all in our country to offer every kind of support and help - both material and moral - to the people of Uttarakhand and to stand by them throughout their period of recovery.

Even while extending the immediately needed relief and rescue to the people there, it becomes necessary that we give a thought to the BIG question of the hour – was this immense tragedy avoidable? Could it not have been averted and at least could the destruction levels not been scaled down what with such scientific advances that were made in studying climates, geology and hydrology? More importantly – was it man-made? Very sadly and heartrendingly - the answer to all these questions is YES.

There have been natural calamities in the past and undoubtedly they will occur in future too. But we are in the 21st century and are witness to record advances in scientific inventions. The real tragedy behind these 'natural tragedies' is that science is put in the service of the greedy imperialist and Indian big comprador corporate sharks and not in the service of the masses or for a course of planned all-round development. This leads to the lopsided 'development' model whose only motive is profit-making for the greedy capitalist giants and not the welfare of the people as it is falsely claimed. The Uttarakhand catastrophe is the direct result of such anti-people economic and ecological policies and 'development' model.

Uttarakhand was one of the most scenic places on the earth rich with pristine forests and unpolluted rivers crisscrossing the entire terrain. All this has changed rapidly due to indiscriminate and unscrupulous exploitation of the forests, lands and the water by the comprador ruling classes. 'Development' of the state into a tourist destination and the mindless short-sighted pollution of the mountains and the rivers in places of religious importance (overwhelmingly Hindu) added the last straw. A mind-boggling 70 hydro-electric projects have either been constructed or under construction in this tiny state. Innumerable *dhabas*, hotels, motels for tourism purposes and countless ashrams etc for religious purposes were constructed along the river banks and along the roads on precarious grounds after blasting the hills. Thousands of tons of dynamites and lakhs of detonators were used to blast the hills or hollow them out for construction of roads and the above structures. The traditional wisdom of the people was thrown into the dust bin and constructions came up on dry river beds and old channels of the rivers. All these short sighted or to be more precise mindless development plans and greedy measures have compounded several times over the tragedy that a natural calamity could have caused. The catastrophe was waiting to happen.

But the story does not end there. The Uttarakhand catastrophe should be seen as an integral part of the entire destruction of ecology in the world under the treads of the imperialist juggernaut. Pollution and destruction of environment and ecology are a hallmark of capitalist development and the entire people of the world are victims of the catastrophic consequences of the environmental policies implemented by the imperialists, particularly the US imperialists. US imperialism is the No.1 enemy of the world people in this sense too. The imperialists left nothing – the space, the oceans, the forests, the rivers, the mountains, the glaciers, the flora and fauna, the land, the air i.e., every single factor that made our earth our living place has been affected, polluted, destroyed, damaged or turned extinct by them. The comprador rulers in the so-called developing countries have completely connived with their imperialist masters to exploit our earth and the universe for their self-interests. They are all criminals in arms. The continuing destruction of hitherto unspoiled Amazon forests in Brazil with the connivance of Lula government and its successor is a classic case. The global warming, the increasing levels of carbon emissions, the changing ocean currents and all such disastrous world climatic phenomena are affecting the ecology of all countries and the present Uttarakhand cataclysm is no exception.

As always it was the common people who became the victims. And as always the callous comprador capitalists would mint money in the name of reconstruction and by hoarding the relief funds. Corruption would be rampant at unimaginable levels as during the Bhuj earthquake and the Tsunami, the previous two big ‘natural calamities’ to hit the people. The much-hyped relief and rescue measures by the central and state governments have been insufficient to say the least. Would it not be the right thing to put to full use the huge resources of the Indian Army and the Air Force to quickly save the people during such calamities instead of deploying them for ‘War on People’? All the state-of-the-art military machinery of the Indian government is built with the sweat and blood of the people and their accurate usage would be for their welfare and not for their suppression.

The people of Uttarakhand have a glorious history of struggles against the anti-people, pro-imperialist ecological policies of the central and state governments. The long drawn struggle against the Tehri dam construction and the Chipko movement against cutting down trees are well known. Though they were not fully successful due to reformist leadership people are still fighting against the greedy capitalists that are hell bent on destroying their ecology. People have been living in Uttarakhand for ages in the midst of natural calamities using traditional wisdom while making constructions and in all kinds of productive and spiritual activities. Forests were preserved and reproduced. Rivers remained unpolluted. There was a harmony between nature and the people who considered themselves its children.

The catastrophe that struck Uttarakhand has glaringly brought to the fore several relevant issues mentioned above. It is high time we give serious thought to them and exert ourselves to correct this disastrous situation. Otherwise we will not be able to prevent the several ‘Uttarakhands’ that are waiting to happen in various other parts of the country due to the obsolete policies and lopsided development model of the ruling classes. The necessary thing to do is not ‘disaster management’ after nature strikes but to use our knowledge about the laws of nature to prevent them or minimize the damages, particularly the loss of lives as much as possible. The first step would be to realize that such catastrophes are not completely ‘natural’ but mostly man-made. The most important thing to realize is that this ‘development model’ is not only disastrous in the present but would have long term ill-effects in the future. The future generations are in peril due to these anti-people economic and ecological policies.

The semi-colonial semi-feudal system in our country that is subservient to imperialism is not only destroying the productive forces, the most important component of which are the laboring people but also our ecology. As long as the comprador ruling classes kowtow to the imperialists and follow such disastrous economic and environmental policies with no other motive than profit-making such catastrophes are bound to recur. The CC, CPI (Maoist) appeals to the people to reject this ‘development model’ that destroys us, our ecology and also the future of our children and to fight it back tooth and nail. Our CC salutes the bravery and compassion the Uttarakhand people displayed towards their fellow victims even in the face of such tragedy of gigantic proportions. It also salutes all the people from various states and the various foreign nationals who are engaged in relief and rescue operations facing great risks and odds. We appeal to the people of Uttarakhand to demand that relief funds are to be in their hands and not in the hands of corrupted governments and NGOs and that funds should be used in a transparent manner answerable to the people. Simultaneously it appeals to the people of Uttarakhand to reinvigorate their glorious struggles that were waged in the past to save their ecology and to put them in full gear. Our party stands firmly with you as your comrade-in-arms both in your

tragedy and in your struggle.

Our CC reiterates that only a New Democratic Society would ensure the implementation of people's oriented, ecological friendly environment policies with a strategic view by putting to complete use an integration of the progressive aspects in the traditional wisdom of the people and modern science. It would release 'science' from the clutches of the greedy imperialists and comprador ruling classes and put it in the service of the people. It urges the people to realize that unless imperialism is wiped out from this world we cannot save our beautiful earth for the generations to come. Let us all join hands to fight the imperialists and the comprador rulers in our country to prevent more man-made calamities that are only 'natural' to this obsolete system. Let us create a world free of indiscriminate exploitation (of people and the ecology) where of course there would be natural calamities but definitely not such man-made disasters. The reason is simple – political power remains with the people and not with the avaricious imperialists, comprador big bourgeoisie and big land lords.

**Abhay
Spokesperson,
Central Committee, CPI (Maoist)**

(Continuation of page 61)

"We exist because of the international market," said Shmuel Falik, who markets drones for state-owned IAI. "We're too big for Israel, to our delight." IAI, considered the leading Israeli unmanned aerial system exporter by Frost & Sullivan, sells drones to 49 customers worldwide and says 80 percent of its UAV products are destined for foreign markets.

Experts said Israeli companies benefit from a strong link with Israel's army. Beyond that, drone manufacturers employ former soldiers, granting them a deeper understanding of a soldier's needs.

Some Counter-insurgency measures

The CRPF decided to buy 15 Nishant UAVs and more than three dozens of mine-proof vehicles (Kolkata Ordnance Factory) for usage in its War on People. Nishant is being used by the Indian Army. Nishant can do reconnaissance, surveillance and target tracking at night too. This can be put on flight very easily from anywhere and can fly up to four and half hours. Its maximum speed is 185 km. At present 85,000 CRP forces are engaged in anti-Naxal operations and they are using Netra UAV. Nishant is bigger than Netra.

The Air Force has already been using UAVs by establishing base stations five years earlier in Jagdalpur and Raipur. They used to get continuous real time video at the base stations when the UAVs were in flight. They used to process the photos received to get information about the Maoist camps and their movements. In turn this information was conveyed to the armed forces in the concerned area. The CRPF officials claimed that the mini UAV developed by the DRDO was very useful to the CRPF forces deployed in their strong camps like Aranpur and Sameli in South Bastar and that they had used effectively in Aranpur area recently.

The logical outcome of Prachanda's rank revisionism and servility to Indian expansionism

Kathmandu, Thursday, May 30, 2013

"Shocked" by the recent Naxal attack in Chhattisgarh, Maoist chief Prachanda and Nepali Congress president Sushil Koirala have sent condolence messages to Sonia Gandhi over the ambush in which 27 people, including senior Congress leaders, were killed. "Our party UCPN-Maoist is deeply shocked and saddened by the demise of leaders and workers of the Indian National Congress in the recent attack in Chhattisgarh of India unleashed by Indian Maoists," UCPN-Maoist chairman Prachanda said in a statement. "The incident of violent attack has drawn the attention of our party", he said, expressing "serious concern" over the incident. "We join with you in this incident in which 27 people including leaders and workers of the Indian National Congress were killed," Prachanda said in a condolence message sent to Congress president Sonia Gandhi. "I, personally, and on behalf my party, express deepest condolence to the families of those killed and wish for the speedy recovery of those injured in the incident," Prachanda said. *

COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA (MAOIST)

CENTRAL COMMITTEE

June 30, 2013

Red Homage to Senior Virasam member, Prominent writer & translator Comrade Aluri Bhujanga Rao

Senior Virasam (Viplava Rachayitala Sangham – Revolutionary Writers Association – RWA) member, prominent writer and prolific translator comrade Aluri Bhujanga Rao breathed his last on 20-06-2013. He was 84. Our CC, CPI (Maoist) pays red homage to him with bowed heads. It is sending its deep condolences to his life partner Lalitha, his daughters, friends and relatives and shares their grief.

Comrade Bhujanga Rao was born in Kondamudi village near Ponnur of Guntur district in Andhra Pradesh (AP). His mother was Seetharamamma and father Venkatappayya. He was the youngest among three



siblings. Venkatappayya died when Bhujanga Rao was still a boy. In dire poverty, his mother along with her children shifted residence to Tenali town. Bhujanga Rao started to work as a child laborer in a hotel. There he came in touch with Andhra Mahasabha and got acquainted with several writers. Even while working in the hotel at day, with the help of these acquaintances he passed examinations up to *Visarada* in Hindi by studying at the night school. He translated the Hindi speeches of communist leaders into Telugu and won acclaim as a good translator even at such a young age. With the influence of the glorious Telangana armed struggle he was attracted towards communist politics. He got into the habit of reading literature due to his mother. Due to the democratic atmosphere in his family he used to read democratic and revolutionary literature with attention. Gradually he started translating from Hindi to Telugu and also began writing. He vehemently opposed Brahminist ideology and moulded his family in accordance with communist politics. He raised the children with democratic and communist values and away from the

influence of casteist and religious ideology. He worked as a Hindi pundit in Kurnool and later in Uyyur and Gudivada of Krishna district. As a teacher he was very democratic in his relations with his colleagues and his students. He was a rebel and resigned his job unable to bear the bureaucratic behavior of the school management on an occasion. The children, grown up a bit, understood his communist ideals and the entire family did some odd jobs and somehow managed to fill their stomachs.

The flames of Naxalbari and Srikakulam awakened the writers in AP and Bhujanga Rao too sided with the revolutionary politics. He initially came into touch with Tarimela Nagireddy group but he never accepted their politics. He was active in the Teachers' Federation led by them and conducted political classes for them but had always supported the Naxalbari path enunciated by comrade Charu Mazumdar. In course of time he disassociated himself from their politics. He joined Virasam.

Comrade Bhujanga Rao displayed enthusiasm like a youngster once again when the flames of armed peasant revolutionary movement spread to all four corners of AP after Jagityal Jaitra Yatra (1978). He got into touch with Radical Students Union and the erstwhile CPI (ML) (People's War). He used to give speeches in meetings organized by Radicals. He won the love of the audience by effectively presenting Naxalbari politics using his wide knowledge in literature, politics and Marxist theory. As his partner too was influenced by communist ideology she became more active and used to participate in revolutionary activities taking their children along with her. She used to be his first reader and critic. When he was not able to write, he used to dictate and she used to write.

When revolutionary movement began spreading to Dandakaranya and north India, the party needed persons with good knowledge of Hindi language. In that course, the party decided to run 'Prabhat' as the political organ of Dandakaranya Forest Committee. The party put the proposal before comrade Bhujanga Rao to take up this responsibility. He and his partner immediately accepted the proposal without any reservations or hesitations. They knew that they would have to go fully underground if they take up this responsibility.

They accepted it wholeheartedly. They fully encouraged and supported their children to not only become sympathizers of the party but also to work as full-time activists in the movement if they chose to. As 'Prabhat' was initially run mainly from the cities, to some extent their den also naturally served as a centre to the secret activities of the Forest Committee. When he was fulfilling those responsibilities he worked very secretly without getting exposed to the enemy. He used to spend frugally every *paisa* given to him by the party for den expenses and served as an ideal to others in this matter. Thus he worked underground and played a prominent role in running 'Prabhat' for about six years from end 1988 to 1993. The support extended by his partner in this period was unforgettable. When the party proposed to him to carry on his revolutionary activities in open due to problems of ill-health and old age, he did not agree at first, volunteering to overcome any kind of difficulties with revolutionary spirit. Later he understood the party decision taken with long term view and accepted the decision and worked accordingly till the end.

He used to be very affectionate and close with the guerilla squads in Dandakaranya. He used to reflect their experiences and opinions in the magazine. To the extent that he spent in the field, he tried to understand the movement and integrated with it. He hailed the formation of PLGA (People's Liberation Guerilla Army) on December 2, 2000 and the formation of the CPI (Maoist) in 2004 with the merger of the two main revolutionary streams. These phenomena enthused him a lot.

Thus once he took up the revolutionary path led by the revolutionary party he never looked back. He dedicated his family and his life completely to the revolution. He loved the revolution till his last breath. He dreamed about the victory of the revolution and contributed widely as an industrious writer and translator. He continued in Virasam till the end. He maintained close relations with the local party activists and gave them the necessary help and support. He had unwavering confidence on the party and its line. He opposed the opportunist trends that arose in the party. He stood firm despite the movement facing adverse conditions. He always held the firm belief that revolution would be victorious under the leadership of the party. That is why he stood firmly with the party during its two internal crises. He very much wished to visit Dandakaranya once again to see with his own eyes the PLGA forces in the backdrop of the intensification of guerilla warfare after higher level formations were created in PLGA. His wish remained unfulfilled.

He was greatly influenced by prominent writers such as Rahul Sankrutayan, Premchand, Tolstoy, Sri Sri and Vemana. He wrote under the pen names of *Paradarsi*, *Peddanna*, *Chakradhar* and *Janardhan*. He wrote more than twenty stories depicting the experiences and the happenings inside the movement. They were published in a collection titled '*Aranyaparvam*.' He wrote several novels too. He penned the biography of the progressive writer Sarada. He translated several works of Rahul Sankrutayan, Premchand, Kishen Chandar, Saroj Datta and Yashpal into Telugu. His Telugu translation of 'Simhavalokan' by Yashpal which recorded the history of Hindustan Socialist Republican Army (and the lives of legendary revolutionaries like Bhagat Singh and Chandrasekhar Azad) continues to inspire generations of revolutionaries in AP. He also translated from Telugu to Hindi revolutionary literature like the novels '*Raago*', '*Athadu*' ('*Woh*'), several stories depicting the revolutionary movement in AP and 'Life Histories of Dandakaranya Martyrs' etc.

Comrade Bhujanga Rao's simple life style led with communist ideals, keeping away from any show off, staunch belief in the party, party line and the victory of revolution, hard work, boundless love for the people, severe hatred towards the exploiting society would all serve as ideals to the revolutionaries, the younger generations, democrats and revolutionary intellectuals. In the entire period that he worked secretly as a full-time revolutionary in underground and while working openly due to physical limitations of old age and ill-health till his last breath he adhered firmly to Marxism-Leninism and Maoism and contributed in his field to the best of his ability for the ideology he believed in. The present generations should definitely learn this ideal from him. The significance that propagation of revolutionary ideas has in the advancement of People's War makes his contribution forever memorable.

Our party upholds the ideals of comrade Bhujanga Rao. It vows to fight relentlessly to fulfill his dreams. It would uphold his ideals and values and propagate them among the people.

Abhay
Spokesperson,
Central Committee, CPI (Maoist)

**Condemn the arrest of Comrades Pareshda and Mahesh, Central Committee members of CPI (Maoist) by Asom police!
Demand their unconditional and immediate release!
Demand the immediate release of all prisoners incarcerated in Asom's jails for their alleged connection with the Maoist Party!**

Asom police arrested Aklanta Rabha alias Mahesh and Siraj Rabha alias Bijoy on 26 April 2013 from the outskirts of Guwahati. Mahesh is a Central Committee (CC) member of our Party. Within a few days after this, Pareshda, a veteran Party leader and CC member of our Party working in Asom was arrested from Silchar. Three women activists of Nari Mukti Sangha – a women's organization, including Rekha Rani Rabha, its leader – were arrested from Goalpara district during the same period.

Repression intensified in Bengal, Odisha and North-East states all of which fall under Eastern Regional Bureau of our Party in the second phase of the multi-pronged country-wide offensive Operation Green Hunt (OGH) and these arrests in Asom where the revolutionary movement has spread and is strengthening, should be seen as a part of the same.

When the vanguard organization of the proletariat, the CPI (Maoist) once again hoisted high the red banner of national liberation struggle in Asom, the neo-fascist expansionist Indian ruling classes and their lackeys panicked and intensified barbaric suppression campaign on Maoists and democratic organizations and people in the state. When a section of the leadership of ULFA under its president Aravinda Rajkhowa betrayed the Asom national liberation struggle it paved the way for another round of suppression campaign on all democratic movements including the Maoists and fighting section of ULFA under the leadership of Paresh Barua by the Indian ruling classes and its lackeys in the state government. In the backdrop of a temporary setback of almost all national liberation struggles of north-east, there is a strategic importance to another surge of Maoist movement in Asom. Even though it is still budding it has already started to influence the people significantly.

That is why the Indian ruling classes who have been crying hoarse in the recent past about the expansion of the Maoist movement in Asom and its borders have launched a severe offensive on our Party and the people. These arrests are a part of this terror campaign launched by the central and state governments aimed at crushing the nascent Maoist movement in the state.

Nearly a hundred persons have so far been arrested by the police from various parts of the state after implicating them on fabricated charges. The arrested include people from all walks of life – school teachers, students, peasants, workers, small traders, and so on. Rekha Rani, for instance, is a small tea-shop owner who was also active in mobilizing the women of the area on various issues. There are many like her who are being imprisoned for allegedly associating with the Maoist movement in the state.

The government has also been targeting democratic organizations in Asom as part of its anti-Maoist campaign. Organizations of students, tea garden workers, peasants, women, intellectuals and other oppressed sections of the society have been persecuted for alleged links with the Maoists. Activists, members and supporters of such organizations that are raising and struggling for the genuine demands of the people, are being arrested, intimidated and humiliated by the government forces. While a number of leaders and activists of our Party have been arrested in order to stop the expansion of our Party and the revolutionary movement in the state, a large number of persons having no links with the movement are also being jailed for the same reason. The Asom police have declared that 181 Maoist cadres are active in Asom, including 23 women which is nothing but an attempt to facilitate further arrests in the state in the name of curbing Maoism.

Apart from arrest and imprisonment, the state's armed forces are also resorting to the cold-blooded murder of Maoists in the state in fake encounters. The police claim that there have been five encounters with the Maoists in Asom in recent times. These 'encounters' include the murder of Siddharth Burgohain, a member of the leading team of our Party along with three Comrades Rajiv Gogoi, Arup Chetia and Kamla Gogoi in May 2012 in a fake encounter conducted by the Army, paramilitary and the police near

(Continued in page 32)