



CPI(Maoist) Information Bulletin

July 20, 2008

Homage to Martyrs

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Let us hold high the bright red banner of our immortal heroes!

Establish base areas; transform PLGA into PLA

by advancing along the path made crimson

with the blood of innumerable martyrs!!

—Call of the CC, CPI (Maoist) on the Occasion of the Martyrs' Week from 28th July to 3rd August 2008

“Thousands upon thousands of martyrs have heroically laid down their lives for the people; let us hold their banner high and march ahead along the path made crimson with their blood!” –

Mao

Dear comrades,

In this cruel class war, our Party leadership and cadres at various levels, PLGA commanders and fighters, various mass organization leaders and activists, and revolutionary masses had gained great experiences in confronting the enemy offensive and carrying out several tactical counteroffensives. The coordinated countrywide multi-pronged offensive by the reactionary ruling classes of India with the aid of the imperialists, their plans and tactics of LIC, and in particular, the savage enemy offensive in Dandakaranya by the salwa judum-central forces-special police forces combine and the heroic, exemplary counteroffensive operations carried out by our PLGA and the revolutionary masses, have enhanced our understanding and grasp of people's war and taught us great lessons in waging war against the mighty Indian state and state-sponsored terrorism. Likewise, the brutal offensive by the police and para-military, combined with various state-sponsored armed gangs like the TPC, JPC, Shanti Sena etc in Bihar-Jharkhand, and the counteroffensive by our PLGA brought rich experience to the Party and have further enriched our military tactics.

During the period after the last Martyrs' Week of our Party in 2007, more than 230 beloved leaders, members and sympathizers of the Party, brave commanders and fighters of our PLGA, leaders and members of different Mass Organizations and Organs of People's Power and revolutionary masses had sacrificed their invaluable lives while advancing the New Democratic Revolution by valiantly fighting the enemy forces in the various guerrilla zones and other struggle areas of our country. Out of these comrades, 130 became martyrs in DK, 45 in BJ, 12 in NT, 12 in AOB, 9 in West Bengal, 5 in Orissa, 2 in Maharashtra, one in Chattisgarh. In the course of the revolutionary war more than 20 women comrades had sacrificed their invaluable lives. And in this period of struggle a large number of people had been killed, especially in DK and Nandigram of West Bengal—in the former, by the state sponsored counterrevolutionary fascist armed organization “Salwa Judum” and the mercenary state forces combine, and in the latter, by the

social-fascist CPM armed goons and their mercenary state forces. The most gruesome massacre is the one at Kanchala near Pamed in Bijapur district of Chattisgarh (Dandakaranya) in which 18 comrades, including one DCM comrade Sagar, were murdered by the AP Greyhounds basing on information furnished by covert police agents.

Two Central Committee members, Comrade Ajayda and comrade Anuradha Ghandy, passed away due to cerebral malaria in August 2007 and April 2008 respectively. Comrade Ajayda was one of the senior-most comrades in our Party and comrade Anuradha Ghandy was one of the very few women to have been elected to the Party's Central Committee. The martyrdom of these two central leaders of our Party is a great loss to the entire Party and the Indian revolution. Two State Committee Members became martyrs during this period: Comrade Komma, SZCM of AOB, was abducted by the APSIB from Orissa and shot dead in Vijayanagaram forest area in AP; and comrade Sukantho, SCM of West Bengal, was murdered along with seven other comrades by the Nagarik Suraksha Samiti goons and special police near Bitaramda in East Singhbhum. Comrade Gajarla Sarayya alias Azad who was earlier a state committee member of NT and later Maharashtra and was a Party member at the time of his martyrdom, was caught along with his life-partner and AC member comrade Rama and both were murdered in the forest of Warangal.

In different ambushes, raids and different counteroffensives of the PLGA, in counterrevolutionary attacks by the enemy forces, and in accidents and illnesses, comrades Madhu [Company Commander], Ratan, Jagdish, Badru, Sytu [PL Commanders], Sagar [DCM from North Telangana], comrade Arun (ZCM from North Chattisgarh), comrade Basant Yadav (sub-zonal commander from Bihar-Jharkhand), comrade Kundan (from B-J), comrade Sudheer (DCM of Malkangiri in Orissa), Dhanuram Sulek (a DvCM from Orissa); and several section Commanders, fighters of the PLGA, several ACMs to Party sympathizers, and various level mass leaders had sacrificed their lives in the course of advancing the people's war in India.

Several women comrades had laid down their precious lives in heroic battles with the enemy forces. Their strong resolve to advance the revolutionary war which had driven them to fight the enemy bravely until their last breath is a matter of great pride and honour for our Party and will remain an eternal inspiration for every revolutionary. Comrades Shyamala, Deve, Basanti, Radha, Gunni, Rajitha, Kumme, Shanti, Rajitha, Sukki, Bayyakka, Budri, Sanni, Jogi and Vimala (PLGA fighters or Section Commanders of different Platoons or Companies and Mass leaders), and 4 CNM Activists-in DK; comrades Jamuna and Sangita in NT; Bhavani, Vijaya, Ratna, Shakila and Sweta in AOB; Kamala [Section Commander in a Company] in Orissa, Vanita (PL member) and Janiya (PLGA fighter and Sub-DVCM) in Maharashtra had become immortal martyrs. These immortal, ever-shining red stars in the sky shall continue to inspire and guide us to march forward

towards ultimate victory.

Many comrades had laid down their invaluable lives in the course of the New Democratic Revolutions in the Philippines, Bangladesh, Turkey, Nepal and other parts of the world. We pay our revolutionary homage to all these martyrs belonging to various advanced detachments of the world proletariat whose selfless sacrifices are hastening the advance of the world socialist revolution.

We humbly pay our red tributes to all the great martyrs of our country and world who had sacrificed their invaluable lives displaying the highest consciousness in the course of the great world proletarian revolution. These martyrs fought till their last breath for the abolition of the exploitative system and for the emancipation of mankind the world over. The great sacrifices of martyrs will never go in vain. We bow our heads and salute in respect and memory of these martyrs. We whole-heartedly offer our condolences to the families of all the bereaved comrades, share their grief and memories and pledge to always stand by them in all their troubles and tribulations, sorrows and struggles. We vow to follow their inspiring ideals which brightened the red path of revolution. We pledge to rededicate ourselves and follow the ever-shining crimson path blazed by all the fallen people's great heroes and heroines till the attainment of the great cause of the world proletariat.

Comrades!

Our Central Committee calls upon all the Party committees, all the PLGA forces, comrades belonging to RPCs, KKC's, and members of revolutionary mass organizations, to make all the necessary preparations for commemorating the Martyrs' Week from 28 July to August 3, 2008 with a concrete plan.

Today the world economic crisis as well as the crisis in the Indian economy has reached alarming proportion. Inflation has reached an all-time high and the burden on the common people is just unbearable. Shortage of food grains has become a universal feature with a drastic decline in the cultivable area under food crops due to the growth of bio-fuels and neglect of agriculture by the reactionary ruling classes in various countries. Soaring food prices and prices of essential commodities have led to acute unrest and food riots across the globe. The intensifying economic crisis has led to an intensification of crisis in all spheres. In India, the crisis has resulted in mass protests and street demonstrations demanding fair prices for food and other essential commodities. The crisis is so deep that the UPA government led by the imperialist stooge Manmohan Singh had to hike the prices of petrol, diesel and LPG even in an election year. It had also decided to sell off the country's interests in toto to the US imperialists by agreeing to the

anti-people nuclear deal. People have lost confidence on every comprador-feudal party and the parliamentary system as a whole. Hence the revolutionaries today are in a more favourable situation than ever before. If we utilize the present favourable situation and make all-out effort to implement the chief tasks drawn up by the Unity Congress we can advance the revolutionary war at a rapid pace and win earth-shaking victories.

Our Party rank and file, PLGA fighters and the revolutionary masses had carried out daring tactical counteroffensives such as the multiple raid in Nayagarh, massive assault on the AP Greyhounds near Chitrakonda in Orissa wiping out three dozen of these notorious and cruel mercenaries, and several other small and big awe-inspiring actions. The counteroffensive by our PLGA too is intensifying in the midst of heavy and grave losses of our forces. Even as some comrades are falling to enemy bullets and achieving martyrdom many others are coming forward to shoulder the responsibilities of carrying forward the revolutionary war. This strong resolve and conviction in the cause, fearlessness and hatred for the class enemies, meticulous planning and execution of the tactical counteroffensives, and the preparedness to face any sacrifice for the revolutionary cause will, without an iota of doubt, take our revolutionary war to new heights and advance towards final victory.

*** Let us observe the Martyrs' Week with great enthusiasm and revolutionary spirit!**

*** Let us march forward firmly along the path shown by our Party's founder-leaders and teachers, comrades CM and KC!**

*** Let us hail the cherished ideals of our great teachers, beloved leaders and immortal heroes—comrades CM and KC—and thousands of comrades who had laid down their lives for advancing the Indian revolution in West Bengal, AP, DK, Bihar, Jharkhand, Chattisgarh, Tamil Nadu, Orissa, Maharashtra, Karnataka, UP, MP, Punjab, Assam, Tripura, Haryana and various parts of the country!**

*** Let us make conscious and serious effort to preserve our subjective forces, particularly the leadership, and to defeat the enemy's heinous plan and tactics of LIC to liquidate our Party leadership and ranks!**

*** Let us build a countrywide all-round mighty movement by mobilizing our entire Party, PLGA and masses to fight back the new counter-revolutionary offensive of the ruling classes!**

*** Let us vow to take political revenge for the martyrdom of our comrades by transforming the guerrilla war into mobile war, PLGA into PLA, guerrilla zones into base areas by rooting out**

the enemy forces completely and advancing the people's war!

*** Let us rouse, lead and organize the vast masses; build and expand our revolutionary mass base, and orient all activity and remold the Party to serve the needs of ongoing PPW!!**

*** Let us rectify our mistakes and shortcomings, purge ourselves of our weaknesses and non-proletarian trends, and transform ourselves into tested proletarian revolutionaries with the aim of achieving victory in the war!**

*** Transforming the guerrilla war into mobile war, PLGA into PLA and guerrilla zones into base areas and expanding the people's war throughout the country is the real homage that we pay to our beloved martyrs!**

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

10th July, 2008

(The above is an abridged version of the circular issued by the CC, CPI(Maoist) on the occasion of the Martyrs' Week -Editor

**Maoist guerrillas deliver deadliest blow
to the notorious anti-Naxal elite Greyhounds:
38 greyhounds annihilated in a daring daylight counteroffensive**



On June 29, the Maoist guerrillas in Andhra-Orissa Border Special Zone created history by carrying out a daring daylight attack on a contingent of the elite counter-revolutionary anti-Naxal Greyhounds force of Andhra Pradesh when it was returning by motor boat after from neighbouring Orissa. The Greyhound commandos had conducted combing operations against the Maoists from June 24 in Bodikuttu forests in Orissa's Malkangiri district and started from Janbai village at about 9 am. When the motor boat reached Alampaka an hour later the Maoist guerrillas perched on two hillocks on both sides of the Sileru river began to fire at the boat instantly killing a few Greyhounds personnel and creating panic among the entire contingent. In the resulting melee the boat capsized. While some of them were shot dead as they tried to swim to safety several were drowned. There were said to be 66 persons in the launch including 54 Greyhounds troops, two policemen of Orissa, five home guards, two police SIs, and three staff of the launch. Only 16 of the greyhounds could swim past the raining bullets to safety. A total of 38 greyhounds were wiped out in the biggest ever tactical counteroffensive against the Greyhounds of Andhra Pradesh.

It took almost two weeks for the combined forces of AP, Orissa and the Central government to retrieve the last of the bodies of the drowned Greyhounds from the bed of the reservoir and from the locked cabin of the motor launch which got stuck in the river bed. More than a dozen helicopters of the Indian Navy and the various governments were engaged during the fortnight, scuba divers were sent in, and finally balloons were used to pull the launch to the surface. The entire fortnight from June 29 to July 13 was packed with high drama tense scenes with the relatives of the missing Greyhounds exerting intense pressure on the government to divulge the details of the missing personnel and to hand over the bodies of the dead. There were also fierce exchange of allegations and counter-allegations between the government officials and top police brass of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa each blaming the other for the debacle. And there was expectation of retaliatory killings by the AP police, as has been its usual practice whenever there is such an attack by Maoists, of innocent people and legal activists. And, interestingly, there was even a proposal for talks by the Home Minister of AP, which is again the routine attitude of the government whenever it is pushed into the defensive.

The daring Maoist attack has sent shockwaves among the reactionary rulers all over the country, particularly to the goonda-police raj of YS Reddy in Andhra Pradesh. The aura of near-invincibility that the force had enjoyed for so long was shattered. For both the Central government and the state of Andhra Pradesh it was an unbearable shock as both had been projecting the Greyhounds as a role model to be emulated by the special police forces in other states where the Maoist movement is strong. In fact, the hype around this notorious force was built up so much that every state has been asked by the Centre to set up a similar fascist, repressive force and take special training from the AP Greyhounds to fight the Maoists. The Greyhounds is shown as the best type of elite formation required to effectively combat the naxalite threat.

The setbacks to the revolutionary movement in Andhra Pradesh were wrongly attributed to the role played by these Greyhounds and the APSIB. Several writers and so-called researchers on the Maoist movement have written articles highlighting the role of this elite force in suppressing the Maoist movement in Andhra Pradesh. Joint operations between the AP Greyhounds and the special anti-Naxal police forces of Orissa and Chattisgarh have become the order of the day. In fact, the Andhra Pradesh government obtained permission from the other two states to carry out combing operations and military offensives by the Greyhounds up to 30 Kms into their territories.

The June 29 attack by the Maoist guerrillas was meticulously planned and daringly executed in accordance with the Maoist principles of guerrilla war. Following the Maoist dictum to lure the enemy deep

into the guerrilla territory and hit him where it is advantageous to the guerrillas, a bait was first placed by spreading the rumour that a conclave of top Maoist leaders was being held in Orissa's Malkangiri district. Like dogs lured by the scent of meat the Greyhounds walked into this trap and thought they would get a big prize. After around four days of hectic combing when they found no trace of the supposed meeting they retraced their way back to Andhra Pradesh.

They had two options: either take the much longer forest route or the faster river route to reach the local operational HQs in Chitrakonda and from there to Andhra Pradesh. Being unaccustomed to the local terrain and fearing probable ambush by the Maoists, they thought it safer to take the river route. Moreover, however much these state-hired mercenaries were trained in jungle warfare they were reluctant to take the longer land route for it is quite tiresome. And the Maoist guerrillas, who had been keenly following the movements of the Greyhounds based on timely intelligence inputs by the local people and their scouts, lay in waiting to take on the enemy forces whether they go back through the forest route or river route. Luckily for the Maoists, the enemy forces decided to travel back in a single launch which made it easier for the guerrillas to inflict the maximum damage and greater casualties to the enemy. Thus they met their watery grave.

After the incident the gravely-shaken Chief Minister and Home Minister of Andhra Pradesh, in order to boost up the sagging morale of their pet force, announced an *ex gratia* of Rs. 10 lakh, a 200-square yards of house sites to each of the families of the dead, government job to one member in the family and free education to the children in the family. The Home Minister's emotional outbursts and fits of rage were uncontrollable. He cried out for revenge like a "street rowdy" as aptly described in a statement issued by a Maoist spokesperson. Swooning like a deranged person afflicted with hysteria,



Dead bodies being brought to the shore

he called for retribution against the Maoists saying that his forces would inflict at least ten times more casualties than what the greyhounds had suffered. When the Home Minister's statement created a furore and brought sharp reaction from the democratic organizations and individuals and highlighted by the media, the cunning jackal immediately made a turnabout, changed his tone and tenor, and lied that he had never talked of retaliation and revenge and that his statement was misquoted by the media. But by that time Jana Reddy had given birth to another fake armed gang calling itself *Vishakha Tigers* which sent threatening letters to kill some of the open critics of the government's repressive policies and family members of the underground revolutionary leaders.

What is even more amusing, the home minister claimed that his government was prepared to hold talks with the Maoists. In fact, it is the YS-Jana clique which deliberately broke off the talks by the end of 2004 upon orders from the US imperialists and the Indian comprador big business houses, unleashed the worst-ever state terror in Andhra Pradesh, and murdered hundreds of revolutionaries and democratic individuals. Then why was he showing interest in talks again? None would believe what the cunning jackal had stated. The YS-Jana government in the state had proved itself to be a murderous, cruel, criminal, anti-people fascist regime that had survived until now only based on brute terror and outright lies. The brutal regime had overseen the cold-blooded murder of hundreds of Maoists, imposed ban on the CPI(Maoist) once again, and did away with even the pretence of democracy.

The only plausible reason for the proposal of Congress government for talks with the Maoists is the expectation of the government that at least over one score greyhounds might be in the custody of the Maoists after the Balimela attack. Initially, very few dead bodies were found. 36 greyhounds were missing and there was an expectation that at least a few of these might be alive and held captive in the hands of the Maoists. There was intense pressure on the government from the families of the missing greyhounds to find out the whereabouts of their sons and to hand over the corpses if they were dead. Thus the government was prepared to go to any extent to get the dead bodies of its men or to secure their release if they were held by the Maoists. Only thus the morale of the forces could be boosted. Hence the Minister had to come out with the proposal for talks in order to secure the release of the supposedly-captive greyhounds in the hands of the Maoists. In their statement issued on July 1, 2008, the chief of the CMC, comrade Basava Raj, and the spokesperson of the Central Committee, comrade Azad, phoo phooed the proposal of Jana Reddy for talks and said that the CPI(Maoist) will not make the mistake of going to talks *with the Congress government as it has broken off talks at the behest of the imperialists, big business, feudal forces and real estate mafia-bureaucracy-contractor nexus and unleashed a brutal bloodbath on revolutionaries.*

There was hardly anyone who had sympathy for the greyhounds or the predicament of the Congress

government even after such a huge force was decimated by the Maoists. Very few parties and individuals had condemned the incident while the majority chose to maintain silence keeping an eye on the elections to be held in the early part of next year. The general opinion was that the Maoist attack was the Congress party's own making as it had gone back from its earlier stand that Naxalism was a socio-economic issue, began to treat it as an exclusively law & order problem, curtailed the fundamental rights of the people associated with the Maoist movement, and committed unspeakable atrocities on the people.

Some people questioned the decision to deploy the Greyhounds in neighbouring Orissa and Chattisgarh in offensive against the Maoist which had resulted in the losses to the greyhounds. Almost all opposition parties, democratic organizations and individuals had been in the forefront of the struggle against the greyhounds atrocity in Vakapalli village last year where 11 tribal women were raped. They demanded a judicial enquiry into the incident and punishment to those greyhounds personnel who were involved in the atrocity. Hence the Balimela attack on the greyhounds and the decimation of over three dozen greyhounds brought no tears among the people at large and was seen as a legitimate, inevitable and justified response from the Maoists to the continuous reign of terror by YSReddy's police state.



The government of Orissa too sanctioned another Rs. 2 lakh to each family of the dead. The Chief Minister, Naveen Patnaik, who had been serving as one of the most trusted agents of the imperialists and the comprador big business houses ever since he was brought to power, and is ever-obliging to mortgage the interests of Orissa to these sharks, tried to downplay the Maoist attack by describing it as just an **"accident"** in an otherwise peaceful state (Interview in *Tehelka*, July 12, 2008). He tried to convince the media that Maoists were fully under control in his state.

As reported by a paper, ***"the State Government moved one step forward to hide its failures. As in the past, it released a comparative violence profile of the naxalite-infested states such as Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Orissa. It claimed that the Maoist menace was more acute in the other states compared to Orissa."***

But in the same breath he requested the centre to immediately deploy six more companies of CRPF to intensify the combing operations against the Maoists in Malkangiri district.

* * *

History of the notorious Greyhounds:

The elite Greyhounds was established in 1989 by the then NTR's Telugu Desam government as part of the ruling class policy and goaded on by the imperialists in order to suppress the rapidly advancing people's war in Andhra Pradesh at that time and thereby protect the rotten decadent semi-feudal semi-colonial social order and perpetuate the cruel exploitation and oppression of the vast masses. Headed by an IG KS Vyas {this notorious Greyhounds chief was annihilated by an action squad of the then CPI(ML)[People's War] in January 1991}, this specially constituted counter-insurgency force was to serve as a special striking force and was imparted training to fight the guerrilla like a guerrilla. It is supposed to have been equipped to penetrate inaccessible and inhospitable areas and stay in such places for long periods. Over the years, the force has grown substantially with two sub-headquarters, a regional training centre, and as many as 40 assault units. Specialised training, modern weaponry, advanced communication systems, and a flexible operational strategy have given the group the qualities of speed, strength, and surprise.

This force gets all its inputs, counter-insurgency strategy and tactics, plans, intelligence etc., by the Special Intelligence Bureau. Both these counter-revolutionary organizations, APSIB and Greyhounds, are extra-constitutional bodies that are beyond the reach of the law and are not answerable to anyone except the Chief Minister directly. These are state-hired organizations that are set up to create "white terror" or state terror among the people at large, carry out cold-blooded murders of revolutionaries, revolutionary sympathizers and even constitutional democrats and ordinary citizens. In many ways these are similar to the state-sponsored US imperialist-sponsored death squads of Latin America under the various military juntas of 1970 and 80s. The entire state machinery and the administration protect and defend the extra-constitutional activities of these murderous gangs called greyhounds.

It is impossible to list here the long catalogue of inhuman crimes, murders, rapes, tortures and atrocities committed by these lawless goons under the direct guidance of various Chief Ministers like NTR, Vijayabhaskar Reddy, Janardhan Reddy, Chadrababu Naidu and YSReddy. Of the thousands of murders committed by these anti-people terrorist forces protected by the successive governments not a single case of murder has been filed and not a single official punished even though several arrests and murders had taken place right in front of the eyes of the people and a hue and cry was raised by various organizations and individuals. The so-called Human Rights Commission has proved to be an impotent body. And the various human rights and civil liberties organisations which dared to raise a voice against these state-sponsored murderers had themselves become the targets of attack with some of their activists and leaders being killed in attacks orchestrated by the APSIB.

The sole aim of the Greyhounds-SIB gang is to "*Launch pre-emptive attacks to suppress the Naxalites in order to facilitate the exploitation and oppression of the reactionary ruling classes*". And to achieve this aim these forces go to any extent in the suppression of the Maoist Party, PLGA, revolutionary mass organizations and revolutionary masses in general. They know that Maoists are able to survive and expand over the decades as they are like fish in the ocean of masses. And to drain the water to catch the fish they resort to the most brutal and inhuman methods against the people. In some villages as in Nallamala forest region, Adilabad and Khammam forests in North Telangana, and forest areas of Vishakhapatnam, East Godavari, Srikakulam and Vizianagaram districts of North Andhra, adivasi inhabitants are forcibly evacuated and herded into specially constructed camps or relocated to new villages. In neighbouring Chattisgarh this has become the main form of containing the Maoist movement. And in the forest areas of Chattisgarh bordering AP it is the AP Greyhounds that carry out this operation to flush out the Maoists by evacuating the tribal hamlets. Arrests, harassment and murders of revolutionary activists, sympathizers and innocent people in the Maoist strong-holds are the general guidelines for these mercenary forces. Recently, in the month of February these goons had carried out a massacre of 18 Maoists and village militants in Kenchala village near Pamed in Bijapur district.



Greyhounds waiting for the dead bodies

And for all these mercenary services to the reactionary ruling classes they get 50% more pay than their counterparts in other police departments with several additional incentives and facilities. Unofficially they are given the incentive to pocket the money found from Maoist hideouts and dumps when they carry out attacks. Several crores of rupees had been pocketed by the SIB and Greyhounds in the course of their operations against the Maoists over the years. In fact, this is also a driving force that motivates them in their anti-Maoist operations. Thus repression has a personal vested interest for these forces too besides the vested interest of the political leaders, big contractors and industrial houses. No wonder then, none of these murderers had ever been brought to book in spite of their hands being stained with the blood of over 3,700 revolutionaries and their sympathizers.

The lawless SIB has no state boundaries or subject to the provisions of law in any state. Its murderers roam all around the country, arrest revolutionary leaders, whisk them away to the forests of AP and murder them after brutal torture. And the public is made to believe that these revolutionary leaders were killed in encounters with the "brave" Greyhounds. Thus the so-called fierce encounters between the Maoists and the Greyhounds have been, by most counts, fake. And the so-called courage and battle-efficiency of the Greyhounds force too are a bloated myth. There have been actually very few incidents where real battle took place and in most such cases both sides had suffered casualties or injuries. In some incidents the greyhounds had fled when confronted with a determined contingent of the PLGA and they were chased for several kilometers as in AOB. Overall, the greyhounds had been enjoying a larger than life image until Balimela attack shattered it to smithereens.

To cite a few examples of the heinous methods used by these forces in suppressing the revolutionaries—

** Abducting youth from their houses and shooting them dead in front of the people so as to create an atmosphere of terror;

** Torturing people in police stations and camps in the most brutal manner, cutting off the limbs, placing the bodies of the dead on railway tracks, or hanging them from electric poles, or allowing the bodies to rot so as to become unidentifiable, and so on; there is no limit to the savagery of these forces as evident in hundreds of such incidents all over Andhra Pradesh;

** Abducting and not producing the revolutionaries permanently; such cases of missing revolutionaries were most common in North Telangana and even to this day the parents and friends of the "missing" revolutionaries such as comrade Benzamin, Ilayya, Rajamallu, Prasad and others recount the day when they had seen them last;

** Arresting and murdering the revolutionary mass organization leaders and cadre, sympathizers, civil rights activists and others either by the Greyhounds themselves in *mufti* or through other private mercenary armed gangs like Tirumala Tigers, Nallamala Tigers, Green Tigers, Vishakha Tigers, and various Cobras, all set up and trained by the Greyhounds and SIB;

** Converting the weak elements in the Party and those who had become inactive in the movement into covert agents and using them to murder Maoist leaders and cadre; comrades Shyam, Mahesh, Murali, Malkapuram Bhaskar, Chandramouli, Rajamouli, Somanna and other leaders became victims to these covert operations;

** Raping women to terrorise the men folk and wean them away from the revolutionary movement; Vakapalli atrocity where 11 tribal women were raped by these elite Greyhounds is the most recent example of their barbarity and heinous, abominable tactics of using rape as a weapon in their cruel war against the Maoists;

** These "brave" Greyhounds had poured kerosene over houses sheltering the guerrilla squads and set them on fire, surrounded the squads when the members were sleeping and murdered them by firing upon them indiscriminately ; poisoned the food of the squads and murdered them when they lay unconscious;

** The Greyhounds destroy the houses of revolutionaries and sympathizers, razing adivasi hamlets in Adilabad, Mahbubnagar, East Godavari and Vishakhapatnam districts and making thousands of adivasis homeless;

** The Greyhounds and the SIB also resort to psychological warfare by issuing threats to the families of revolutionaries and open activists of mass organizations; taking up counseling for parents and other family members of underground cadre, displaying the mutilated bodies of revolutionary leaders to instill fear and horror among the people, spreading baseless lies and slander against revolutionary leaders, and so on.

The reactionary ruling classes of India have only one solution for addressing the issues raised by the Maoists i.e., engage more and more specially-trained police forces, para-military forces and the Indian Army if needed. The struggles of the vast masses of the oppressed for their basic demands are a Law & Order problem for these exploiters and oppressors. They will raise more Greyhounds and similar forces in every state, train more and more battalions of commandos at the Central level to be deployed anytime and anywhere, wage a blood-bath, burn entire villages, rape women, loot and destroy people's property, carry out mass arrests and brutal torture in order to perpetuate their exploitation. For this they get direct assistance from the imperialists.

However, as long as there is injustice, exploitation, oppression, and suppression; as long as there is hunger, poverty, unemployment and misery, vast masses of the people will continue to wage bitter struggle for the achievement of their demands and will take up arms to change the entire existing exploitative socio-economic system. No force on earth can stop the onward march of the people. Greyhounds or even the US Marines are only paper tigers before the might of the masses. Every act of oppression and suppression will beget retaliation and resistance from the people. People's war is invincible. Ultimate victory belongs to the people.

What the newspapers said about Balimela ambush:

Initial reports in the print and electronic media on the Balimela ambush were quite confusing. The police officials themselves issued conflicting reports regarding the number of greyhounds troops who were wiped out in the attack, the weapons used by the Maoists, and the way the entire operation was carried out by the Maoists. Speculation on the fate of the missing greyhounds personnel continued for almost a fortnight until the last decomposed body of the Greyhounds was recovered from the reservoir on July 13. From June 29 to July 13 the drama of the recovery of the corpses of the missing greyhounds continued to unfold with one story replacing another every day. Some reports spoke of the Maoists using rocket launchers to smash the motor launch and later resorting to continuous fire upon those who were trying to swim ashore. Others reported how Maoists chased the escaping greyhounds on country boats and shot several of them dead. A few reported that many greyhounds could have been captured by the Maoists and taken away to their hideouts and that some were shot dead after having been captured.

Some reports spoke of how the chief of the Central Military Commission (CMC), comrade Basavaraj, had warned of attacks on greyhounds in an Interview with the Maoist Information Bulletin. **(See the Interview in the 2nd Issue dated May 20, 2008)**. We reproduce below only some of the excerpts from the newspapers to present a picture of how the event was reported and viewed/analysed by the various media personnel.

"The operation also marked the beginning of mobile warfare by the Maoists who are well-known for their guerrilla tactics. Though the cops were aware the ultras have rocket launchers, they hadn't realised it would be put to use. This is the first time that such a large number of cops have been killed in a single operation. In the past, the biggest killings were by landmine blasts in Chhattisgarh.

"Sunday's strike, taking advantage of the reservoir surrounded by three hills, marks a new beginning in the Maoist warfare," an Andhra police officer said. Rocket launchers can be fired from even a distance of 1 km." (The Hindu, June 30, 2008)

"With more than 500 people falling to their guns every year, the Maoists, who have been active in the tribal belts of the country, are spreading their tentacles across the country in a calculated manner.

"The prime minister's appeal to the states to pool in their resources and crush the leftist rebellion have not really yielded any results so far. The state police forces are ill-equipped, poorly-trained and lack motivation to take on the highly organised insurgents. And the Union home ministry's plan to tackle this problem by helping the states raise 35 India Reserve Battalions (IRB) to crush the rebels is still at a nascent stage.

But what is really worrying the government is the speed at which the Maoists have been growing. No longer limited to the dense jungles in the heart of India, the rebels have moved their operations to even states like UP and Goa. And they are following a well-planned strategy."

"Grey Hounds team, an elite commando force took the initiative to carry out counter-revolutionary operations in Andhra Pradesh. It had gone to Orissa along with five other persons on a combing assignment against the naxalites who are observing a protest week since June 26 against price rise and alleged police excesses.

"After the Grey Hounds men fell into the reservoir, Maoists used country boats to reach them and opened fire on those trying to swim ashore. The violent incident happened around 9am today. The Machkand reservoir is in Orissa on the border with Andhra Pradesh where maoists are hyperactive in this region."

Excerpts from the statement issued by the Secretary of Andhra-Orissa Border Special Zonal Committee, com Bhaskar, on Balimela attack

In a statement issued on July 10, com Bhaskar, the secretary of AOBZC, declared that the plans of the Party to take retaliatory action against the Greyhounds since quite some time had at last come to fruition with the success of the Balimela attack. He stated that the attempt by Maoist guerrillas to hit at the Greyhounds in Gunukuraayi on May 28 did not fetch the desired result. In the recent past, the AP Greyhounds and SIB, and Orissa's SOG had murdered Maoist leaders like Central Committee leaders comrades Vadkapur Chandramouli (BK) and Sande Rajamouli, state committee leaders like Goutham, Somanna, Komma, District committee comrades Karuna, Sudheer and several other comrades and sympathizers of revolution in fake encounters.

Comrade Bhaskar reiterated that the Party would avenge the death of all these comrades and for the fake encounters in Gunukurayi, Timadala Kannavaram, Tunkelguda, Badugaon etc. He said that the police forces that are murdering and harassing the people who join the revolutionary movement would be wiped out in due course of time. The statement also showed how the police and administrative officials have been spreading slander and malicious propaganda against the revolutionaries only with the aim of facilitating the loot of bauxite and other mineral and forest wealth from the adivasi areas. He said that 24 comrades were murdered in just one year in AOB special zone and over 300 people (200 in Andhra and 100 in Orissa) were implicated in false cases. Incidents like Balimela, Nayagarh and Koraput will stand out as a warning to the government that police forces would be wiped out in guerrilla attacks if they continue their cruel, indiscriminate murders, arrests and harassment of the revolutionaries and people at large.

CPI(MAOIST) PUTS UP BANNERS ASKING THE PARENTS OF GREYHOUNDS PERSONNEL TO WITHDRAW THEIR SONS FROM THE FORCE AND STOP SUPPRESSING PEOPLE

CPI(Maoist) banners were put up in Boitili, Maddigaruvu, Surmati and other villages of G Madugula mandal asking the parents of the Greyhounds to instruct their sons to quit the anti-people force.

The banners bore slogans such as:

“Dear parents of policemen! Please recall your sons working in the Greyhounds. Condemn the police repression on the adivasis of the forest region. Let us resist the mining of bauxite. The right over the forest belongs to adivasis. Do not allow police to board the buses of civilians. Do not travel with policemen. Red Salutes to the martyrs of Gunukuraayi!Comrades Ranadhev, Santosh, Sujatha and Ashok!!

ORISSA AND ANDHRA PRADESH OFFICIALS BLAME EACH OTHER FOR THE MAOIST ATTACK ON THE GREYHOUNDS

The contradictions between the top brass of the police and administration of the two states came to the fore in a sharp manner in the immediate aftermath of the Maoist attack on the Greyhounds in Balimela reservoir.

While the Home Minister of Andhra Pradesh, Jana Reddy, held the Orissa intelligence and police responsible for the Maoist ambush, Orissa’s Home Secretary Tarunkanti Mishra countered him saying that a tactical blunder on the part of the Greyhounds had led to the incident. Reacting to this, the top police officials of AP said the Orissa officials should not make such “irresponsible” statements.

Speaking to reporters on 1st July in Bhubaneswar, Mr. T K Mishra said that had the Greyhounds commandos followed proper caution the ambush wouldn’t have taken place. ***“The Greyhound personnel should have avoided the water route to reach Chitrakonda. Even if they had to take it, they should have sailed in small groups than take a single boat “, he said. Mr. Mishra further said that “The timing of the journey was also faulty” and that Greyhounds had abandoned one of their standard guidelines, which is avoid water route while combing Maoist-infested areas.***

A police official of AP termed the statements by Orissa officials as reprehensible and said: “It’s a shame that government officials are passing judgement even before the bodies of the cops have been recovered.” He said that such statements would adversely affect the morale of the police force and charged: “People who know nothing about guerrilla warfare and strategy are out to gain cheap mileage out of a tragedy.”

Another police officer from AP said issues like how many days the combing operations last, how much ration the cops have, are factors to be taken into consideration. “It’s immature of the official to shoot his mouth off saying the Greyhounds erred by taking the water route. Let there be a full-scale probe,” he said.

Communist Party of India (Maoist)

Central Committee

Central Military Commission



Press Release: July 1, 2008

**Hail the historic attack by the PLGA warriors in Andhra-Orissa border
on the anti-people blood-thirsty Greyhound forces that had unleashed a reign of
terror in Andhra Pradesh !**

**Our PLGA and revolutionary masses will punish the Congress leaders
and the police officials if they indulge in attacks on innocent people and
revolutionary sympathizers in the name of retaliation!!**

June 29, 2008 shall remain a historic red-letter day in the annals of the revolutionary movement of Andhra Pradesh and India as a whole. It marks a leap in the growing armed resistance of the masses and tactical counter-offensives of the People's Liberation Guerrilla Army. The daring day-light attack on two platoons of anti-Naxal specially-trained Greyhounds by a Company of our PLGA near Alempaka on Sileru river in Andhra-Orissa border wiping out three dozen commandos fulfills the long-cherished desire of the revolutionary people all over the country, particularly the people of Andhra Pradesh, to deal severe blows on this fascist, terrorist, cunning force that had transformed the state into a veritable hell for the vast oppressed masses. The CC and CMC of CPI (Maoist) send their revolutionary greetings to the heroic fighters of PLGA who had carried out this daring day-light lightning counter-offensive and calls upon the PLGA forces all over the country to emulate the heroism, meticulous planning and daring execution displayed by our forces in this counter-offensive that will remain a glorious example to all fighters in our ever-advancing people's war.

YSReddy and Janareddy—the two big terrorist bandits who are running a virtual police raj in AP since end of 2004 after they had conspiratorially broke off the talks—have been crying hoarse that violence has no place in democracy. Like the devil himself citing scriptures! These hypocrites and imperialist stooges had overseen the cold-blooded murder of several hundred Maoist revolutionaries, sympathizers and people at large. And today they are citing scriptures like the devil. And the Greyhounds, along with its twin, the notorious, lawless and sadistic APSIB, had committed indescribable atrocities and cold-blooded massacres of the revolutionaries and their well-wishers ever since these were set up during the 1980s. The catalogue of crimes committed by these lawless goons on the people and revolutionaries in the past two decades sends shivers down one's spine and brings into one's memory the brutalities of the Nazis under Hitler. The PLGA, on behalf of the vast majority of the people whom it represents, carried out this retaliatory action on this bunch of thugs in accordance with its pledge to the people of Andhra Pradesh and the country as a whole.

After suffering the most serious loss to its mercenary elite force YS-Jana clique along with the top police brass have been crying for revenge and have openly declared that they will draw blood. Janareddy, who is supposed to oversee law & order had himself declared like a street ruffian that his government would kill ten times the number suffered by the Greyhounds. We warn the fascist YS-Jana regime and the police officials that if they indulge in killing the innocent people and revolutionary sympathizers they will have to pay a heavy price. All Congress leaders will be held responsible and punished in due course of time if the YSR police raj unleashes attacks on people.

Our Party and PLGA will never indulge in violence on the people and we resort to revolutionary counter-violence only to stop the brutal state terrorist violence on the struggling masses and the revolutionaries who lead them. Some are mistakenly interpreting our attacks against the greyhounds, police forces and informers as a deviation from the goal of fighting for people's demands. Our revolutionary violence is only meant to advance the struggle of the people for achieving their basic socio-economic demands, to liberate them from all types of exploitation and to lead a life of dignity and self-respect. And undemocratic fascist forces like the APSIB and Greyhounds have become the biggest hurdle to the people's struggles and have become cold-blooded murderers. They had murdered great leaders of the Indian revolution like comrades Shyam, Mahesh, Murali, Vadkapur Chandramouli, Sande Rajamouli, Madhav, Matta Ravi Kumar, Pamula Venkatesh, Raghavulu and uncountable comrades. Of late they have unleashed brutal terror on the adivasis of Andhra-Orissa border region, raped 11 adivasi women in Vakapalli and murdered comrades Komma, Sudheer, Ranadheer, Santosh, Jhansi and others. They have been conducting joint operations with their

counterparts in Orissa and Chattisgarh and terrorizing the adivasis in all the three states. Hence we appeal to all sections of the people to understand the justness of our revolutionary counter-violence and call upon them to extend support to the selfless efforts of the Maoist revolutionaries. We warn the Greyhounds that if they venture into neighbouring Orissa and Chattisgarh again to conduct joint terror campaigns the same fate awaits them. Our PLGA forces too will carry out joint counter-campaigns and deal effective blows to these khaki-clad terrorists.

Azad,
Central Committee,
CPI (Maoist).

Basavaraj,
Spokesperson, Central Military Commission
CPI (Maoist).

* * * * *

NEWS FROM BATTLE FIELD

DSP, two constables wiped out in a landmine blast by Maoist guerrillas

Maoists triggered a landmine 60 Km from Ranchi wiping out three policemen, including a Deputy Superintendent of Police on June 30. DSP of Bundu, Pramod Kumar, his bodyguard Bhagwat, driver of his vehicle Kanhaiya Singh, and two STF jawans were killed in a landmine blast at Pundidiri (Tamar) while returning from Long Range Patrolling (LRP) in the remote areas of Lungtu, Mankidih and Pundidiri areas.

"DSP Sinha and two constables were returning from raids from Lungtu area when their vehicle drove over the landmine on the Tamar-Pundi road bridge. They were killed on the spot," DGP R K Mullik said.

Police sources said that LRP is done on foot and not on vehicles. Here also, the police party was returning after LRP on foot. The areas where the police team was doing LRP is 15 kilometers away in the dense hilly and forest region, from Ranchi-Tata highway near Tamar. DSP Pramod Kumar was leading the force.

Police sources said after walking some distance, the DSP called his vehicle near Pundidiri, nearly five kilometers away from the main road. As he was returning from there in his vehicle, a landmine blasted near a culvert. STF jawans - Ignasius Toppo, Arun Singh and Ravi Yadav - were injured badly and were taken to the hospital in Ranchi where they succumbed to the injuries. Another police official said that total 13 policemen were injured. There is no casualty from the Maoist side.

CRPF trooper killed in Maoist attack

A trooper of the Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) was killed and another critically injured on May 30 when Maoist guerrillas attacked them at an interior village's weekly market in Chhattisgarh's restive Dantewada district.

Rahul Sharma, superintendent of police Dantewada, told newsmen that a group of 15-20 armed rebels attacked the CRPF troopers deployed at forested Katekalyan village's weekly market. The Maoist guerrillas opened fire in which one trooper died on the spot, while another sustained bullet wounds. They took away the dead trooper's self-loading rifle.

Maoists strike in Jhargram

Maoist guerrillas gunned down an Eastern Frontier Rifles jawan Diltosh Kharka, and injured two other security personnel in Jhargram town on May 26 evening. EFR jawan Gurucharan Basumatari and an assistant sub-inspector of the Jhargram police station, Chinmoy Maity, were hit in the shoulder and neck. The guerrillas took away the jawans' rifles and the police officer's revolver.

The ambush took place around 8.30pm, on the edge of Jhargram forest, about 170km from Calcutta, when the trio was on a routine patrol at the Paper Mill More. A police vehicle had dropped there three minutes before the attack.

This was the first Maoist strike in a town in West Midnapore. On April 30, Maoists had shot dead two police constables at the State Bank of India branch at Doijuri village, 8km from Jhargram town.

Maoists gun down BJD leader

BERHAMPUR: A lawyer, Prabir Kumar Mohanty, who was the secretary of the district unit of the BJD and also a prominent leader of RSS, was shot dead by Maoists in Malkangiri district of south Orissa in the wee hours of May 27.

The body was found near MPV-127 village in the morning. Four armed Maoists were involved in the killing of Mohanty who was a resident of MV-79 village, said Malkangiri Superintendent of Police, Satish Gajbiye.

The Maoists killed him after calling him out for a 'discussion' in the nearby forest. He was shot from close range. The body of the notorious lawyer was left near MPV-127 village, four km from MV-79.

In letter left near the body, the Maoists said they killed him because he was a supporter of the Sangh Parivar and 'exploiter' of women and tribals. He was said to have sexually exploited some tribal girls after luring them with false promises.

The incident assumed significance following the killing of as many as 16 villagers in the last two months in the district in the aftermath of Nayagarh multiple raid.

The BJD leader was killed when two party observers, Balakrushna Ratha and Ramesh Majhi, were at Malkangiri town on Monday to monitor the formation of the party's booth and panchayat committees.

Maoists attack 'landlord', burn his assets

On July 1, Maoist guerrillas attacked a landlord's house and set his vehicles and other property on fire at Rebenapalaspal under Daitari police station limit. At about 10.30 p.m. some 40 Maoists joined a marriage procession passing through the streets of Rebenapalaspal village. Upon spotting Tulasi Mahanta, the landlord, they attacked him and his son Mr Ganeswara Mahanta.

They confiscated the goods from Mr Mahanta's general store at Rebenapalaspal market and set the store on fire. They later moved to his house, few yards from the store and burnt four motorcycles and three cycles to ashes. They also set ablaze a tractor which is partially damaged. The entire operation lasted for two and half hours.

Mahanta had been the target of the Maoists since last couple of months. They, time and again, threatened him and his brother Mr Kumbha through letters to leave land belonging to villagers that he was encroaching upon. Though Kumbha had stopped sowing seed in that particular land, his brother Mr Tulasi continued the cultivation.

Maoists annihilate former Minister

Janata Dal (U) leader and former Welfare Minister Ramesh Singh Munda was on July 11 gunned down by Maoists at SS High School at Bundu, 50 km away from the State Capital. His two bodyguards — Shivnath Minz and Khursheed Alam — and a civilian were also killed.

Munda had gone to the school to attend a function as the chief guest to felicitate 47 schoolchildren for their outstanding performance in the matriculation examination.

The mega programme at the school was scheduled to begin from 11am but Munda reached the venue in the afternoon. As the programme kicked off, the schoolteachers and other organisers delivered their speech and former Welfare Minister was asked to address the audience.

As Munda started his much-awaited speech, armed guerrillas stormed into the hall and started opening fire. The bodyguard, who was deputed at the entrance of main hall, was first killed by the Maoists. Then they advanced towards the podium and opened fire on the former minister.

Deputy Inspector General of Police (Personnel) RK Mallick, who is the official spokesperson of police, said Munda did not inform the local police about his schedule to attend the felicitation ceremony of school. "Otherwise, the security could have been beefed up keeping in view sensitivity of the area," he said.

Notably, the Ranchi-Jamshedpur NH-33 has witnessed three major incidents including death of Munda, particularly near Bundu-Tamar, around 50 km away from the State Capital. One was the Rs 5 crores dacoity of cash-ferrying Van of ICICI Bank, while other was landmine blast leading to death of Bundu SDPO Pramod Kumar. Senior police officials also conducted aerial survey to figure out rebels in and around Tamar.

The annihilation of Ramesh Munda led to serious political repercussions in the state with virtually every party barring the Congress demanding dissolution of the Madhu Koda government and imposition of President's rule for the government's failure to contain "Maoist violence". Hindu communal BJP, JD(U), Jharkhand Vikash Morcha led by Babulal Marandi and All Jharkhand Students' Union led by Sudesh Kumar Mahto. Both Marandi and Mahto supported NDA's call for a State-wide bandh against the killing of Munda. Thus all the major political parties of the State are coming closer to each other to fight against Maoists.

Babulal Marandi, who had been in the forefront in organising vigilante squads to murder and suppress the Maoists, supported the NDA-called bandh by saying that the political parties must stop eulogising naxal and should speak with the same intensity against them irrespective of their ideological differences. He expressed his willingness to join hands with other political parties. During the regime of Marandi, the first Chief Minister, an in-camera meeting of the leaders was convened to create a consensus to speak and adopt a similar line against naxal. The NDA Government again undertook similar exercise twice during the tenure of Arjun Munda which again ended up in fiasco. The murder of Ramesh Singh Munda has revived the debate and Marandi has taken the initiative to create political consensus for taking strong actions against the Maoists.

Maoists burn down 22 trucks of Essar Steel; destroy rail tracks in Dantewada

Naxalites observing the "anti-oppression week" (Jan pituri Saptah) on June 9 carried out several armed actions in the industrial belt of Dantewada district in Chhattisgarh. Some 22 tipper trucks of Essar Steel were burnt and a stretch of the Kirandole rail line was removed, resulting in the derailment of two engines.

About 200 naxalites belonging to the CPI(Maoist), armed with sophisticated weapons, stormed the industrial pocket at Bachel village near Kirandole, asked the crew members to stay away and burnt the trucks meant for transporting iron-ore. The arson continued till late in the night and the loss was said to

be quite extensive.

They were observing the anti-oppression week in response to the call given by the Dandakaranya special zonal committee and the Orissa-Chhattisgarh border zonal committee to protest against the Salwa Judum campaign sponsored by the Chhattisgarh government.

The Maoists had been holding meetings since a week and distributing pamphlets and publicity material in the forest villages on the Konta-Dantewada highway urging the local people to support their cause.

The Maoists had been warning some private companies against continuing their operations which were against the interests of the local adivasis.

Naxals uproot tracks, goods train derails

Two diesel engines and some bogies of a goods train were derailed on the night of June 8 after Maoist guerrillas uprooted railway tracks on the Jagdalpur-Vishakhapattanam route.



The derailment took place between Kirandul and Bachel railway stations. The goods train was carrying iron ore from Bailadila mines to Vishakhapattanam port.

The railways had made alternate arrangement by pressing diesel engines into service following disruption in power supply in Bastar region after the rebels blew up transmission lines in Dantewada district four days earlier. A railway spokesman said the Naxals had uprooted 65 metres of tracks and removed fish plates at many other places.

3 CISF men killed in Naxal attack in Durg

A Central Industrial Security Force officer and two other personnel were killed and two others injured in a Naxalite attack in Durg district of Chhattisgarh on June 8. The police said the extremists blew up a jeep carrying CISF personnel using an IED near Mahamaya mines area under Dallirajehra police station of the district. Of the five CISF personnel in the vehicle, a Sub-Inspector, a havaldar and a jawan were killed on the spot. The other two sustained serious injuries, they said. The injured were admitted to a hospital in Bhilai. The Naxalites, numbering about 40, also made off with the weapons of the injured men. A hunt is on to nab the extremists.

Blackout in Chattisgarh

On June 3, Maoist guerrillas destroyed 14 electricity poles in Narayanpur district and on June 5 blew up a high-tension 220 KV power transmission tower in the interior area of Barsoor in Dantewada district, plunging four districts, including Dantewada, Bijapur, Narayanpur and Bastar into darkness. The tower collapsed completely in the impact of the blast.

Besides the 1,500 villages in Dantewada, Bijapur, Narayanpur and Bastar, four district headquarters plunged into darkness. The power and water supply was affected in urban areas as well, as senior officials grappled with the situation. Technical staff rushed to Bastar district headquarters, but refused to travel to the blast site without adequate security. Two senior board officials took off in a chopper conducted an aerial survey in a chopper. They said the tower had been "badly damaged" and would take 12 days to be repaired.

In another incident prior to this, around 25-30 armed guerrillas raided the Mahimangwadi and Chotedonagar area on the Orcha Road in Narayanpur district on the intervening night of June 2 and 3. The guerrillas used iron rods to dig up the base and uproot the poles.

This is the third time that the Maoists cut off power supply in several parts of Dandakaranya in Chattisgarh. A month earlier, power supply was disrupted in more than 250 villages of Kanker district after the guerrillas blew up electricity poles.

Similarly last year in June, Maoist guerrillas blew up supply towers between Kondagaon and Narayanpur snapping power supply to hundreds of villages of Narayanpur, Bijapur, Dantewada, Bastar and Kanker districts. Besides the rural belt, power supply was also disrupted in the urban areas. The entire area remained in darkness for almost over 12 days.

The state government prepared an action plan to light up the interior forest areas of five districts — Dantewada, Bijapur, Narayanpur, Kanker and Jagdalpur — with solar power. On June 10, a week after blowing up the transmission towers, officials in Dantewara said it would take another week to restore power in 5,200 villages.

"Nearly 200 Chhattisgarh state electricity board employees with the help of CRPF battalions and special police are struggling hard to re-erect the towers," Kunta DSP Praful Thakur said. The exercise is proving to be tough in the hilly Bastar terrain where laying power transmission lines and installing towers are time-consuming. Sources said Maoist threat, mining of the area and heavy rains have also hampered the restoration work badly.

The latest strike by the Maoists has effectively hit mining operations in Bailadilla, resulting in huge losses to the National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC).

The NMDC moves the mined ore on the Kothavalasa-Kirandul railway line to Visakhapatnam. Sources said Vizag Steel Plant (VSP) and steel units in Orissa would be facing severe iron ore crunch if the situation continues for a few more days.

"Some 12 to 14 rakes of iron ore goes to VSP every day from Bailadilla," a source said.

Not only the mining industry, businesses, railways and farmers have also suffered heavy losses, sources said. "Civic amenities in some towns were impaired and cellular communication was badly hit," Thakur said.

They killed three cops by triggering a landmine at Durg on June 8 and attacked Bishrampur police station a day earlier.

"The rebels are blowing up power lines, disrupting road and rail communication links and snapping phone lines to deal a blow to the morale of police forces," a senior IPS officer of Dantewada said.

He recalled that the Maoists had targeted telecom towers, power transmission/generation centres, HT towers and railway lines nearly 37 times last year.

"These repeated attacks reveal their intentions clearly. They want to paralyse normal life, sabotage economic activity and dictate terms to the administration," he said.

The Maoists also burnt two private buses and a few tippers in the region on June 4.

Repair and restoration of power supply was delayed due to fear that forested regions might be heavily mined by the guerrillas.

Anti-repression Week observed by CPI (Maoist) from June 26-July 2

The Central Committee of the CPI (Maoist) issued a call to observe anti-repression week from June 26 (the day when the draconian Emergency was imposed by Indira Gandhi in 1975) till July 2. Accordingly posters, leaflets, and other literature was released by Party committees at various levels throughout the country. The programme culminated with Bharat bandh on July 2. The Dandakaranya Special Zonal Committee, Bihar-Jharkhand Special Area Committee, the Andhra-Orissa Border Special Zonal Committee of CPI (Maoist) effectively observed State wide anti-oppression week from June 26. Leaflets were widely distributed and banners were put up in several forest locations in these states calling upon the people to actively participate in the week-long programmes. The bandh on July 2 evoked good response in many parts of Bihar, Jharkhand, Chattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and parts of West Bengal, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh.

Jan Pitori week observed from June 5-11

Maoists observed Jan Pitoori (people's rebellion) Week from June 5 to 11 in Dandakaranya. As a result Visakhapatnam-Kirandul - Visakhapatnam passenger was terminated at Jagdalpur from June 4 to 11 by East Coast Railway. The service of the train between Jagdalpur and Kirandul will remain cancelled from June 4 to 11.

Protesting the Salwa Judum movement being carried out by the Chhattisgarh Government, the Orissa-Chhattisgarh Border Zonal Committee of the CPI (Maoist) on Wednesday started its Pituri (anti-oppression) Week in Malkangiri district in Orissa.

The outlawed outfits are distributing leaflets and hoisting banners at several major locations of the district urging locals to support their protest against the ruling class. Malkangiri SP Satish K Gajbhiye said that due to the stir, the public transport system has been badly affected in the district.

CRPF-MAOIST gun battle, five jawans injured

The CRPF and the Maoist guerrillas were engaged in a pitched gun battle on the evening of June 7 at the state border in which five jawans were injured, one of them critically.

50 personnel each from the CRPF and the Orissa state police were conducting a regular combing operation based on prior information regarding the presence of Maoist cadres in the area. The Orissa police team had come back after completing their part a bit earlier than the CRPF personnel.

It was around 5.30 p.m. in the evening, the CRPF personnel were ambushed near the Samtha-Digha range and a gun battle continued for sometime in which five CRPF jawans were injured and one of them seriously. The guerrillas chased them and staged a pincer attack. Over 2,000 rounds were exchanged between the CRPF and the Maoist cadres. The gun battle lasted till 11 p.m. at the night. The Rourkela SP Mr Rabikant was conducting the combing operation. IG Mr P Acharya, was present with the forces all through the gun battle.

Punishments to police informers and class enemies

Tamar: On June 2, Maoist guerrillas punished three anti-social elements after capturing them from Parasi village in Tamar block around 70 km from Ranchi. These goons were collecting money from the people in the name of the Maoist party. Taking responsibility for the killing, the banned Communist Party of India-Maoist (CPI-Maoist) said in pamphlets left near the bodies: "Anyone who will extort money in the name of our organisation will meet the same fate." Maoist rebels are active in 18 of the 24 districts of the state.

Bermo: The chowkidar (rural policeman) of Nawadih police station, Bhuneshwar Turi, from Guniato village was acting as a police informer despite several warnings issued by the Maoists. He was suspected to be behind the recent encounter in Kanjkiro village in which Maoist activist comrade Sewalal Marandi was killed. On June 2, at around 2 am, CPI (Maoist) cadres took him from his house, interrogated him but let him off after thrashing him severely.

In the coal belt and Chhotanagpur region itself, more than 15 chowkidars have been killed till date and many have deserted their homes to take refuge in police stations simply out of fear. "Even the suspected informers will have a fair chance to defend themselves as a Jan Adalat would be called for it and only then the death sentence would be announced and executed," added sources. Likewise, sources justified that the killing of Ramashankar Mahto at Gorga village under Barwadda police station was an execution of the decision taken by the leadership in the KKC.

Gumla: Three police agents were annihilated at Kottam village in Gumla on Wednesday afternoon. They were Ajmul Ansari, Nijamul Ansari and Mahesh Gope. One agent Karampaal Munda was injured in the attack. The Ansari brothers along with their father Khalil Ansari were responsible for the murder of a CPI (Maoist) activist, Premchandra Oraon one-and-a-half-years ago. Guerrillas shot them dead in the weekly haat.

Munger: About 100 Maoist guerrillas stormed the residence of watchman Subuk Paswan in Batwari village under Dharhara police station of Munger district on Monday night, tied his limbs, and annihilated him. They put up posters in the township that he was being punished because he was acting as a police informer. He was said to have leaked information on the presence of Maoist supporters undergoing training in the neighbouring forest, from where the police had arrested about a hundred of them.

Chatra: Two informers—Pankaj Singh and Bhuneshwar Ganju from Dantar and Ledo villages—were annihilated by CPI (Maoist) cadres on June 23 night after taking them into custody from their villages in Chatra districts. A pamphlet of CPI (Maoist) was recovered by the police, near the bodies owing the responsibility of the killing, saying that they have been killed for being a Police informers.

Khammam: Maoist guerrillas annihilated an autorickshaw driver Thati Bhaskar who was acting as a police informer at Pusuguppa, a village close to the Chhattisgarh border, in the early hours of Thursday. He was accosted on the village outskirts and taken to the jungle where he was shot dead at a close range. The Khammam district committee of the CPI (Maoist) left a letter at the spot owning up the killing of Bhaskar.

Vizianagaram: Maoists annihilated one jaggery trader Balaram for acting as a police informer at Neelavadi village on the Andhra-Orissa border on the night of June 22.

Gadchiroli: Maoists shot dead Maharu Fagu Dhurve (37) in village Murumgaon in Dhanora tehsil of Gadchiroli district on July 5th morning. Seriously injured Maharu succumbed to the injuries at Gadchiroli hospital. Maharu was warned earlier to stop acting as police informer. The guerrillas belonging to Tippaghar dalam reached the house of Maharu at around 8 am on bicycles and shot him with pistols from close range.

CPI (Maoist) calls for Bharat Bandh on July 2

The CPI (Maoist) called for a protest week from June 26 to July 2 and a Bharat Bandh on July 2 in protest against the "suppression and elimination" programme against the CPI (Maoist) and the people in the areas of armed struggle.

The protest was also against the steep increase in the prices of commodities, which was the result of the government following the World Bank-directed economic policies.

The Andhra Orissa Border Special Zonal Committee (AOBSZC), which represents one of the CPI (Maoist) strongholds in the country, in a press release explained in detail, the steps being taken by the Central and State governments against the party by employing new methods and sophisticated weapons but insisted that it would not buckle under pressure.

The CPI (Maoist) also alleged that organisations like the Salwajudum, Sendra, Cobras, TPC, Haramudvahini, Nagarik Suraksha Samiti, Ranaveer Sena, etc. were being promoted to bring division among the people and private goondagiri was introduced without giving a chance to be pulled up by the courts.

Maoists target infrastructure during Chhotanagpur bandh on June 16

Having changed their strategy, the CPI (Maoist) cadres chose to strike during the last few hours before the end of the 24-hour-bandh on June 16 called in entire north Chhotanagpur division and Bokaro district.

Although, the Maoists did not impose bandh on Dhanbad district, cadres went ahead with blasting away a culvert in Tundi block, the area of their dominance on June 16.

It also engaged the Hazaribagh district police in a fierce gun-battle near Bagodar, wherein a truck driver and a nine-year-old boy sustained injuries. As the encounter started a little before midnight, road traffic passing through Atka village near Bagodar at the National Highway No 2, the Grand Trunk Road remained paralysed. The encounter continued for over three hours as Hazaribagh Superintendent of Police Praveen Kumar Singh also rushed in with reinforcement.

Nonetheless, to ensure their reign of terror prevails in the area, armed cadres also indulged in poster pasting and random firing near Satkira under Hariharpur police station jurisdiction in Dhanbad district.

It may be noted that the CPI(Maoist) called for a 24-hour bandh in entire Chhotanagpur region comprising Koderma, Chatra, Hazaribagh, Ramgarh and Giridih districts along with Bokaro to protest the gunning down of four hardcore cadres by police in an encounter at Chundermandu forest areas under Bisungrah police station in Hazaribagh on May 31.

The Maoists' ire reached its crescendo over the killing of CPI(Maoist) zonal commander Arjun Yadav alias Vijay Yadav alias Doctor, who had played a key role in the killing of then Bagodar legislator, Mahendra Prasad Singh.

According to police sources, more than 60 armed cadres of CPI(Maoists) reached Kolhar turning and having planted a can bomb containing gelatin sticks and a detonator, blasted the culvert on the main Dhanbad-Giridih road near Koldih village.

Reports coming in reveal that when alarmed villagers tried stepping out of their houses, the cadres politely but very firmly directed all the local populace to remain indoors. "Since last week, we have been carrying on our operation against Maoists in the area," stated Dhanbad SP Sheetal Oraon. He admitted that the Maoists used element of surprise to blast the culvert "but vehicular traffic is moving through as only half of the culvert has been damaged," added the SP. He stressed that forces including paramilitary contingents posted in the area have been already placed on high alert to counter any eventuality.

Meanwhile, cadres also spread terror near Topchanchi and Gomoh by opening fire in the air during the course of poster pasting. Sources reveal that over 25 young women were also present in the group that stayed in the area for over three hours. Sources affirm over 100 rounds were fired by the Maoists.

According to North Chhotanagpur-Range Deputy Inspector General of Police Ajay Kumar Singh, "Close to five hours before the culmination of the bandh period, from the nearby forests Maoists appeared near Atka village on National Highway No 2 and opened fire at a private truck in which the driver sustain injuries." The injured have been brought to Patliputra Medical College Hospital (PMCH), Dhanbad.

The DIG said immediately Bagodar police rushed in and engaged the Maoists in a gun-battle. Soon thereafter, the Hazaribagh SP also rushed in with reinforcement following which, the Maoists retreated in the forests. "The Maoists had been registering their presence during the beginning hours of almost all the bandhs called in recent times but again they have reverted back to the old game plan," added DIG Ajay Kumar Singh.

Jadavpur students and professors foil attempts by police-CPI (M) goons to arrest women social activists

On June 7, the police laid siege to a rented house on Garfa Main Road in Palbazar, a locality where five woman students live. boldly questioned the ruling in West Bengal which had been imperialist, pro-big business their fertile agricultural land in moneybags who fund and guide have been too vocal about the



perpetrated on the people of Nandigram under the banner of a social organisation ~ Matangini Mohila Samiti. The cops were, however, forced to beat a retreat four hours after they arrived when students and teachers from the university and rights activists prevented them from taking away the girls who had locked themselves in.

There was high drama, with police trying to force their way in and the girls resisting. All of them — Debolina Chakrabarty, Jayati Das, Roopa Basu, Somdatta Mukherjee and Annesha Sarkar — are members of Matangini Mahila Samity, that has been working against land acquisition in Nandigram, Singur and other places in Bengal. The room was also being used as the office of an organisation called Matangini Mahila Samity. Although not affiliated to the CPI (Maoists), banned in some states but not in Bengal, the Samity is known for airing revolutionary views and for efforts to "protect women from CPM atrocities".

Debolina, an ex-student of JU's political science department, had worked among Nandigram villagers before the carnage on March 14, 2007 that led to an uprising against chief minister Buddhadeb Bhattacharjee's land acquisition campaign.

However, unlike in other states, the CPI(Maoist) or organizations having links with the Maoists are not banned in Bengal. At least on paper! In practice, however, let alone the Maoist Party even those who raise voices of protest against the ruling fascist front and its disastrous policies are not spared the police baton. The attempt to arrest the girls without any search warrants is just an example of the fascist rule of the CPI(M). Some CPI-M supporters, who had gathered in front of the rented house, allegedly roughed up a JU teacher and human rights activists who protested against the policemen's

siege to a rented house on Garfa close to Jadavpur University, The reason—all these girls had CPI(M)-led Left Front government pursuing anti-people pro-policies and displacing people from order to hand it over to the the so-called Left Front. They "state-sponsored terrorism"

attempts to enter the house without any search orders or arrest warrants. As a paper commented: "What made the Saturday morning ruckus an urban version of Nandigram was hundreds of local CPI(M) cadres including their Mahila Samiti members flooded the area and kept the house under seize apparently to keep students from JU at bay."

The ire of the CPI(M) was roused by the fact that students of Jadavpur University had for the past few years thrown out CPI(M) students wing SFI from the Union.

"The police not only entered our house without permission or any valid document but they also looked the other way when the CPI(M) cadres were assaulting some of our senior professors who had come to rescue us," Debolina one of the victims said.

Initially, two police officers arrived, acting on a tip-off apparently from local CPM supporters who had seen the girls putting up Maoist posters and carrying the Bengali version of People's March, a Left magazine that gives a Marxist Leninist viewpoint on contemporary events.

They asked the girls to open the door for "security reasons", but didn't mention any specific complaints. The girls had no specific complaints of cognizable offence against them in the locality.

When the students refused to open the door, the policemen started questioning them about their whereabouts. Within minutes, a huge police force cordoned off the locality. The trapped students frantically rang up their friends in the university. As the news spread, students, rights activists and two university teachers — Bhaskar Gupta and Anup Bandyopadhyay — reached the spot.



"We could not reach the place easily. We had to make our way through a huge crowd comprising policemen and local CPM leaders, who wouldn't allow us in. I told them we wanted to talk to our students. The police didn't respond. Others waiting in the crowd flexed their muscles and jostled with us. My colleague Anup fell to the ground," said Gupta, a professor in the electronics and telecommunications department. "Students shouldn't have been harassed. Technical formalities should have been maintained before enforcing the law," said varsity registrar Rajat Bandyopadhyay.

Several members of Association for Protection of Democratic Rights (APDR) also reached the locality. Sensing the mood, the men in uniform left the spot in a huff amid protests and slogans against them.

Jayati Das recounted how the women were held captive inside their room for hours. "It was a well-planned conspiracy by a section of CPM leaders in connivance with a few police officers. They thought we were soft targets. They would have put us behind the bars had our teachers and fellow students not put up resistance," she said. Jayati admitted that she had taken part in many anti-CPM movements in Nandigram and Singur.



In March, the police had arrested five girls for putting up Maoist posters in the Baghajatin Station area, and the informers in that case, too, were local CPM members. The girls are still in judicial custody.

Earlier Mithu Ghosh, a tutor from Jhargram, was arrested by state CID sleuths for his alleged Maoist connections. Police said Ghosh had led an arms training camp in Nandigram. This is despite, Sramik Sangram Committee, a trade union, claiming Ghosh as their member and denying any connection with Maoists. Ghosh was released on bail after months behind bars when police failed to prove their claims against him.

And last December, two trainee journalists were detained by members of Nandigram's CPM unit for being 'Maoists' and handed over to the police. Investigations revealed no Maoist links; they had just gone to Nandigram with Medha Patkar's team.

PLGA guerrillas wipe out 24 policemen

in Orissa's

Malkangiri



Barely a fortnight after the deadliest attack on the anti-Naxal commandos of Andhra Pradesh in the Andhra-Orissa border in Malkangiri on June 29 when they were travelling by a motor boat wiping out 38 of them, Maoist guerrillas dealt another major blow to the special forces of Orissa when they blew up the mine-proof vehicle in which the Orissa cops were travelling in the evening of June 16. The impact of the land-mine blast was so powerful that the vehicle was pushed 30-40 feet into the air and was ripped into two. The incident also blew to pieces the myth built around the invincibility of the anti-mine proof vehicles manufactured in Medak district of Andhra Pradesh and, along with it, the morale and confidence of the special forces who carry out a reign of terror over the people by travelling to remote areas in the forests in the safety of their new-found vehicles. This is the third time that the mine-proof vehicle, considered a key weapon in the fight against the Maoists, had taken the beating. The earlier incidents occurred in Chattisgarh and Jharkhand when they were ripped apart in PLGA's attacks wiping out several policemen.

At least 24 policemen of Orissa, including over a dozen of the elite Special Operations Group personnel, the counterpart of the Greyhounds of Andhra Pradesh to suppress the Maoist movement in the state, were wiped out in the daring ambush by the PLGA guerrillas on June 16 at about 4 pm near MV-126. The police combing team were returning from MV-41 after visiting there to probe into the attack on a contractor's house by Maoists on the night of July 15. Soon after the blast Maoist guerrillas fired on the policemen killing those who had survived the mine blast. Official reports initially sought to underplay the losses by saying that only 17 had died but later hiking it to 20. Malkangiri SP, Satish Gajbhiye, told reporters that the mine-proof vehicle was passing over a culvert near MV-126 when a powerful landmine blast caused it to overturn and resulted in the instant death of 17 jawans, including six of the SOG.

The daring day-light attack on the special forces which are specifically set up, trained and deployed for murdering Maoists, revolutionary sympathisers and revolutionary masses, for destroying the houses and property of the people and for burning or evacuating entire hamlets of adivasis, has come as a terrible shock to the reactionary ruling classes of the country, particularly to the loyal servant of the big landlord-big comprador bourgeois-imperialist-mafia nexus in Orissa—Naveen Patnaik's BJ(D) government.



Interestingly, the Maoist attack occurred when a high-level meeting of the chief secretaries and DGPs of the major states under the grip of the Maoists-Chattisgarh, Jharkhand, Andhra Pradesh and Orissa—was taking place in New Delhi convened to discuss action plan to step up coordinated military offensive against the Maoists. The top police administrative chiefs of these states headed by the Union Home Secretary, Madhukar Gupta, who have a single agenda of unleashing a reign of terror over the masses, were drawing up heinous plans and counter-insurgency tactics when their ear drums shattered with the Malkangiri blast—a timely message from the Maoists to these biggest terrorists in the country.

After the conclave of these state-hired murderers, the head of this gang of brigands, Madhukar Gupta, announced that the Centre had decided to establish six training schools for security personnel, which will provide special training in jungle warfare and counter-insurgency operations. A proposal to set

up an anti-Naxal special force at the Centre was also discussed at this meeting and Gupta said it will be implemented soon after obtaining the approval of the Union Cabinet. He also announced that a core group for coordination between the Centre and states was mooted at this conclave in Delhi. He also let the cat out of the bag when he revealed the real intent behind the construction of roads and infrastructure in the areas of intense armed struggle. "This will facilitate the easy movement of the police and central para- military forces against the Maoists", he said. He also spoke of the need for construction of concrete structures for the accommodation of the police forces and improvement of communication system.



Naveen Patnaik, who described the Balimela attack on the Greyhounds by the Maoists on June 29 as a mere accident and tried to assure the ruling classes that everything was under control in his state, had to mumble for words upon hearing the news of Maoists wiping out 24 of his men. Recovering from the shock he began to yell as usual that his government would not rest until finishing off the Maoists from Orissa. He begged the Centre to send another six companies of CRPF immediately to tackle the Maoists.

Interview with comrade Bhaskar, Secretary, AOB SZC

This team of correspondents of the Maoist Information Bulletin was lucky enough to be in Andhra-Orissa Border region when the sensational and deadliest ambush on the elite anti-Maoist Greyhounds of Andhra Pradesh took place in the Balimela reservoir on Sileru river close to Chittrakonda in Malkangiri district on June 29. And luckier still were we to get an Interview with the chief Maoist leader of the region within a week after this historic tactical counter-offensive by the PLGA. We are reproducing below the Interview with the Secretary of the AOB SZC, comrade Bhaskar. Little did we realize that his words would be vindicated barely a week after the Interview in the form of another daring ambush on the mine-proof vehicle carrying the Orissa police and personnel of the Special Operations Group, Orissa's counterpart of Greyhounds from neighbouring Andhra Pradesh.

It took us over a week of trekking through the beautiful hill ranges and valleys, rivers and streams, and tiny hamlets of adivasis to reach the pitched tents of the camp of the Maoist leader. With a Company of the PLGA providing us round-the-clock protection there was relatively less tension in the air unlike the situation an year or two earlier. The change in the overall atmosphere, the spirit of the comrades and the people in the villages, was quite perceptible to those of us who had visited the area a couple of months ago.

The two incidents within a month—the daring Gunukuraayi ambush on May 28 and the Balimela attack of June 29—had definite impact on the movements of the Greyhounds and the central forces notwithstanding the non-stop propaganda by the ministers and top-level bureaucrats and police chiefs that massive combing of the forests is going on. In fact, the people who had been rendered passive until a couple of months back due to the continuous attacks by the combined forces of the Centre and the two states of AP and Orissa were overjoyed by the news of the annihilation of 38 Greyhounds by the Maoists. In almost every village we were greeted with overt satisfaction and they served us whatever special delicacies they could afford to celebrate the glorious event. We could perceive the pent-up anger and hatred towards the Greyhounds in the faces of the adivasis everywhere. In a way, we felt, Manmohan Singhs, YS Reddys, Naveen Patnaiks, et al are rendering a service, as Geaorge Bush has been doing, in recruiting cadre for the Maoists through their policy of treating the maoist movement as a Law & Order issue and sending in more forces for suppressing the people. The more atrocities these mercenary forces are committing the more the people are moving towards the Maoists.



Interview with comrade Bhaskar, Secretary, AOB SZC

(The Interview was taken in Telugu and we are producing a translation of it below.)

Q: First, we are eagerly looking forward to have a firsthand account of the daring attack by the PLGA on the Greyhounds. How did you manage to deliver such a big blow that had stunned the Government of Andhra Pradesh which had declared just a few days earlier that it is a state free of the "Maoist menace" to use their phrase?

Bhaskar: Firstly, the success of our operation is due to the support from the people and our creative application of guerrilla tactics which envisage that we hit the enemy at his weakest point when it is advantageous to the guerrilla. Here we knew that water route offered us a good opportunity to cause the maximum damage to the enemy. When they are in the river there is no scope for the Greyhounds to resist or get out safely from our ambush. That is our first point in choosing the river for our ambush.

Secondly, we carried out a thoroughgoing study of the methods used by the AP Greyhounds, Orissa's SOG and the Central para-military forces in their military operations against our forces, the routes they use to enter and retreat from our areas, their camping places, their mode of transport, their communication system, their intelligence network, and so on. Although there is a lot more to study we have enough information and knowledge to undertake actions such as the one you are now referring to. We could also get hold of some police informers and through our interrogation we could secure quite a lot of information concerning the movements of the police, their secret, tight-knit network of agents in the villages.

Then there is a continuous flow of information from our own sources which exist in almost every village. If a stranger entered the area we promptly get information regarding his/her movements with queries as to what should be done with them. Realising the fact that no amount of terror on the people can cut us off from our sources of information, the police too have been trying to maintain their movements in the area under strict secrecy. They have become so paranoid that they detain anyone who comes across them fearing that information would reach the Maoists.

It is based on our intelligence inputs and mass support that we could take up the tactical counteroffensive. The decisive role was played by our heroic PLGA fighters who are seething with hatred and anger against the Greyhounds, the APSIB and other police forces who had let lose a campaign of terror committing murders, rapes and indescribable atrocities on anyone suspected to be sympathetic to the Maoists. Thus when we received information that the Greyhounds batch was returning by motor boat our forces decided to teach them a lesson which they will never forget in their lives. It is the meticulous planning based on information from the people and the brilliant execution by our PLGA's brave warriors that resulted in the grand success of the operation.

As for the claims of the Government of AP that the state has been cleared of Maoists I would only ask: if that is true then why is the government trying to further strengthen the Greyhounds, the SIB and other police forces? YS Reddy, Jana Reddy & Co know very well that Maoists have a strong social base in AP. They had seen the sea of mass support for the Maoists during the period of talks when lakhs of people had gathered for meetings and demonstrations. Can they really think that all this support and sympathy would have vanished so soon just because they had murdered some Maoists and placed a ban on all open activity of the revolutionaries? They know that their claims are hollow and are only meant for public consumption. They themselves live in constant fear and amidst maximum security. Fear of Maoists turns their dreams into nightmares. This is not an exaggeration and you can see it yourselves from the elaborate security provided for each VIP, the trouble they take for checking every culvert and road for landmines, the incessant checks carried out everywhere.

Q: Were rocket launchers used in the attack in Balimela? And was it a factor for the grave losses suffered by the Greyhounds?

Bhaskar: No. We used rifles and LMGs for attacking the boat. We had the advantage of terrain and we knew the enemy will not be in a position to fire back at us. So we took full advantage of the situation and tried to wipe out as many Greyhounds as possible.

Q: Did you try to take any hostages?

Bhaskar: No. We did not think it was of much use to take hostages at this point of time. And we did not make any plan for it. The sole objective of the attack was to wipe out the enemy forces.

Q: Will there be more such big attacks in the immediate future?

Bhaskar: Why not? If we get a chance we will undertake even bigger attacks with the support and involvement of the masses. In a war, each side will try to wipe out the opponent. And a revolutionary war is a war between the reactionary ruling classes and their hired armed forces on one hand and the vast majority of the oppressed masses led by the Maoists on the other. Hence the enemy will attack not just the revolutionaries but also the masses who support them. This will bring more and more people to the side of revolution opening up immense possibilities for carrying out bigger offensives on the enemy forces. The greater our success in mobilising the masses into the war the greater will be the possibility for undertaking such big counter-offensives.

Q: We haven't heard a word of sympathy for the Greyhounds anywhere in the villages we had visited. On the contrary people seemed overjoyed when 38 Greyhounds were wiped out. And there seemed to be hardly any Party or organisation in Andhra Pradesh which had condemned the Maoist attack. Why is there so much hatred against the Greyhounds in AP?

Bhaskar: This is not at all surprising for those who are aware of the atrocities committed by the Greyhounds against the revolutionaries and people at large in the past two decades. The list of crimes committed by these thugs is too long to mention here. From the day this elite counter-insurgency commando force was set up with the sole goal of suppressing the revolutionary movement, it had began to unleash a reign of terror on the people committing indescribable atrocities. Against all provisions of law they had arrested, tortured and murdered thousands of revolutionaries, democratic-minded citizens and people throughout the state, particularly in North Telangana. Some of these like comrade Ilayya and Rajamallu had just "disappeared" in their hands. They raped women as witnessed in Vakapalli where 11 adivasi women became their victims. they loot at will, kill at will, and burn at will.

The Greyhounds are the epitome of state terrorism. They are state-hired terrorists. They have become an anti-social force answerable to none and are guided by the highest political authority. Whether it is an NT Rama Rao, a Janardhan Reddy, a Chandrababu Naidu or a YS Reddy their reactionary counter-revolutionary role is no different. They are akin to the death squads under fascist military juntas of Latin American countries. The young boys who join the Greyhounds become transformed into killing machines devoid of all human feelings, become degraded individuals, become lawless, lumpenised criminals. Moreover, the Greyhounds and SIB officials have a vested interest in carrying out their counter-revolutionary terrorist operations. They get lots of incentives like access to funds found in possession of Maoists or other Party funds that are kept in dumps. The Greyhounds personnel get rewards and promotions whenever they succeed in their murderous operations against top Maoist leaders. That is why people at large nurse intense hatred and anger against these mercenary forces. And that is why you find so many poor adivasis and other oppressed sections of people celebrating the tactical victory of the Maoists. There are no tears shed for the dead Greyhounds. And none of the democratic organizations and individuals thought it wise to condole the death of the Greyhounds or to condemn the Maoist attack.

Q: But are there not poor dalits and oppressed elements serving in the Greyhounds? Do you consider all of them as your enemies?

Bhaskar: It is true there are young boys hailing from dalit and adivasi background. And there are people belonging to lower classes. But which army of the exploiters in the world consists of the rich and prosperous classes? Everywhere it is the poorer sections of the society who are used as cannon fodder by the exploiters in their war against the people. The moment they are recruited into the Special Forces the greyhounds are trained and motivated in such a way that they forget their class background and only think of how to protect the interests of the propertied classes. They are transformed into killing machines. We have to see the state's armed forces not from the class backgrounds of its members but from the specific role they play as instruments in the hands of the reactionary rulers to suppress and oppress the vast majority of the people and whoever raise voices against their exploitative rule. Only by adopting such a class point of view one can understand why their class backgrounds do not carry any special significance.

However, at one point of time when the revolution goes into a high tide there is bound to be a change in the attitude and role of at least a section of the Greyhounds who hail from the poorest classes. The more the bodybags reach their homes the greater will be the pressure from the parents to leave the dirty mercenary jobs. Moreover, the crisis of the system is so deep that none will be spared from rising prices or displacement from their homes due to the onslaught of the MNCs and comprador business houses. Will not a Greyhound family residing in the bauxite mining area affected by displacement due to Jindal's war on the people? Will they not realize that the struggle waged by the oppressed people is just and legitimate? Some of them will reevaluate their relations with the people and the revolutionaries. They too will rebel and join the side of the revolution. Hence we have been appealing to the young boys and their parents to stop suppressing the people at the behest of the imperialists and big business houses and to come over to the side of the people. Our propaganda will definitely have an impact on the saner elements even in this counter-revolutionary force.

Q: Outside there is a tendency to write off the Maoist presence in Andhra Pradesh especially after the setback in North Telangana and Nallamala regions. In Orissa too, Naveen Patnaik has been talking of having dealt severe blows to the Maoist movement and causing extensive damage to the Maoists there. Hence the June 29 strike at the Greyhounds, seen as a role model to all anti-Maoist police forces in the country, has come as a big shock to the police and must be a surprise even to the revolutionary well-wishers. How do you explain this sudden change in your striking capacity and the situation as a whole?

Bhaskar: Well, the tendency is generally to write off a movement if there is no big action against the state's forces or political leaders for a while. Just because there is no effective blow from the Maoists the rulers boast that they have finished off the Maoists and the media propagates these stories. And when there is one big action the very same people present a totally different picture. And the media talks of the phenomenal growth of the Maoist movement and the grave threat it posed to the security of the country. We should not merely come to an assessment based on one or two actions but take a more balanced view by considering various factors.



Greyhounds waiting for the dead bodies

Q: Like?

Bhaskar: Like what is the extent of loss of the revolutionary cadres, the preparedness and consciousness of the masses, the extent of mass base enjoyed by the revolutionaries, the involvement of the masses in the war in one way or the other, the ability of the revolutionaries to withstand the enemy offensive by first preserving the subjective forces, and then taking up counter-offensives, big and small, in a planned manner. We had definitely suffered losses in AP after YS Reddy's government deliberately broke the talks towards the end of 2004 and unleashed a brutal campaign of murder and fascist suppression. In AOB, the

losses have been relatively lower but for some period of time our activity was severely constricted due to the continuous military offensive by the Greyhounds and other police forces.

However, we have to realize one universal truth. Those who fight a revolutionary war learn over time how to confront the tactics of the enemy although one might be confused and confounded in the initial stage. As the enemy unleashes his offensive most aggressively one has to wait and carefully study his tactics and movements, and grasp his weaknesses so as to deal effective blows instead of rushing headlong against the enemy. When a new offensive is unleashed by the enemy he is likely to have an edge over the revolutionaries in the beginning due to the extensive preparations made and the changes in the methods adopted. But this is only temporary. Very soon revolutionaries will be able to grasp and counter the new tactics, plans and methods used through diligent study. An unfavourable situation can and must be transformed into a favourable one through such conscious study, preservation and accumulation of forces, and drawing up correct counter-tactics to defeat enemy's tactics.

In fact, such has been the case not only in every revolutionary war but also in wars of national liberation. For instance, in Iraq and Afghanistan the enemy tried to break the morale of the fighters and people by deploying an overwhelming force armed to the teeth with deadliest weapons, unleashing terror campaigns of mass murder and bombings, mass rapes of women, cutting off essential supplies, and so on. Moreover, a heinous psychological war was unleashed by spreading lies and slander against the national liberation fighters. But what has been the result after years of such brutal offensive is now before everyone's eyes.

In the beginning the people's forces are overwhelmed, they were dispersed, disorganized, had no supplies, and had to lie low. But over time they studied the enemy, his methods and modus operandi, they got reorganised, evolved new tactics to counter the enemy offensive and dealt crushing blows to the

biggest gendarme of the world. A ragtag group of fighters have now once again taken control of vast areas of Afghanistan and Iraq. Initial victories or gains for the enemy create much hype but the revolutionaries and national liberation fighters will ultimately win as they are fighting a just cause.

In AP, it is true that we had suffered severe losses. But we are learning from our mistakes and hence we are confident that we shall definitely bring about a change in the balance of forces in course of time.

In Orissa we never suffered any setback unlike in AP. Our strength has been growing due to our grass-roots work among the masses. I do not know what extensive damage Patnaik has been referring to. His statements should be seen as morale-boosting exercises which is necessary if he has to motivate his forces which had taken a severe beating in our hands since long. In fact, almost all the counter-offensives we had carried out in Orissa in recent times have been a complete success. Koraput, R Udayagiri and Nayagarh multiple raids are glaring instances reflecting the upper-hand of our forces and the weakness of the enemy forces in Orissa.

We are getting more and more support from the masses who invite us to their villages to help them fight the feudal forces, big industrial houses, cruel usurers, unscrupulous traders, big contractors, forest and government officials, and other exploiters. We will definitely go to these vast masses of people and rouse them against the various forms of injustice and oppression. They will join the PLGA in greater numbers precisely because they need revolution and an army capable of defending their rights and interests. We will continue to develop our forces further by using the favourable situation and the pent-up anger, frustration and class hatred of the masses against the marauders.

The people of Orissa are very militant as one can witness in Kalinga Nagar for instance. The reactionary rulers can only think of unleashing the most savage repression and terror upon the people suppressing every legitimate struggle and activity. They had set up special forces and deployed several battalions of CRPF to carry out this bloody suppression campaign against the revolutionaries and struggling people. Hence the war will only get more intense and more and more people will rise up in arms against this unjust system. Naveen Patnaik's brawl can be taken as the brawl of politicians who go on saying that they would win a certain election if when they know that they would forfeit their deposits.

Q: How did you get exact information regarding the movements of the Greyhounds even though you have poor communications and restrained by the enemy's continuous combing operations?

Bhaskar: We did have difficulties in the beginning when the enemy began his brutal offensive. During every offensive people get terrorized initially and our sources dwindle to an extent. But as our chief activity is to organize the masses gradually we bring them out of their temporary passivity and involve them in war directly or indirectly. The deeper and more extensive our mass base the more intelligence inputs we receive on a continuous basis from the people. People are our eyes and ears.

Today every movement of the enemy is monitored by people without rousing enemy's suspicion. We have a vast network of people who supply information about the movements of the enemy forces. Hence the enemy is taking precautions to move during night without being watched by the people. But this is not possible always. And when our militia members are active in the village they will find the means to keep a watch on all possible routes being used by the enemy. It is quite risky as slight suspicion can lead to loss of life. Now we are confident that even in the midst of more severe repression we can gather information about the movements of the enemy by basing on the masses.

Q: But everyone-whether it is YS Reddy, Naveen Patnaik, Raman Singh or Shivraj Patil, not to speak of the top police brass—has been saying that Maoists do not have any support among the masses and that they thrive on mere extortion and threats. What do you have to say about that?

Bhaskar: I would prefer to ignore the continuous slander carried out by these brigands. They very well know that they are uttering total lies and that Maoists have a deep base among the masses. And that precisely because of this all their attempts to subdue the Maoists are coming to nought. Some of them are compelled to admit this fact and demand more funds from the Centre for carrying out reforms so as to wean away the masses from Maoist fold. Even those who do not want to admit the fact of mass support for the Maoists say that some reforms are necessary along with brutal suppression.

The fact is, it is the police, para-military and other special forces engaged by the enemy that do not have any support among the people. Rather, they are hated by people. They are seen as enemies by people at large. Hence the police and central forces have to live a life of isolation and constant fear. What relation can these mercenary forces have with the people except one of oppression and exploitation? What interest they will have in serving the people? They are sent to villages to suppress the Maoists and anyone extending support to the Maoists. Then it is not surprising that they eye everyone with suspicion as the Maoists live among the masses. Hence they get totally isolated from the people. It is only a handful of degenerate, evil and corrupt elements in the villages who support them while over 90 % of the people sympathise and support revolution. All our forces rely on the masses for almost all our daily needs.

They affectionately offer us food even when they themselves do not have anything. They want us to always stay with them for they know that without the people's army they will have nothing, that landlords, moneylenders, big contractors and forest and government officials would return and exploit them as in earlier times. This is the ground reality whatever the rulers might say.

And what do they mean by extortion? It is the various parliamentary parties, particularly those who are in seats of power, who extort funds from the people in various ways. In the name of development, they float various social welfare schemes and pocket a large chunk of the funds allotted. They loot people's wealth, suck their blood like leeches, set up private gangs for squeezing the people. Name any Minister or legislator and you are sure to find him/her having close nexus with land mafia. These Ministers, legislators, bureaucrats and top police officials are the biggest extortionists and daylight robbers.

Q: What would you say to the proposal for talks by the governments of AP and Orissa?

Bhaskar: This issue has already been dealt with in the statements and Interviews by our Party's leaders. We reject outright the farce of talks by YS Reddy and Naveen Patnaik. We will not commit the mistake of falling into their trap. Their proposal for talks is a part of the LIC strategy guided by the imperialists to weaken the revolutionary movement. It is also a ploy to gain time for making greater preparations to suppress our party and the people's war. After receiving blows every regime, even the most fascist one, tries to divert the fighting people and gain time for preparations to come down with more savage repression.

Q: Finally what is your message to the people?

Bhaskar: Firstly, on behalf of the entire Party, I convey my revolutionary greetings to all the people who have contributed to the tactical victory against the Greyhounds. We look forward to more active participation of the people in our revolutionary people's war to change the existing exploitative order. Our message to the people of AOB and the entire country is: All reactionaries are paper tigers. No force on earth can defeat or subdue people's aspirations and struggle. As the tactical victory of the PLGA led by the CPI(Maoist) has demonstrated, armed masses can deliver severe blows to the superior enemy force with proper planning and bold execution. More and more people should come forward to join the PLGA to transform it into PLA and deal greater blows against Greyhounds and other reactionary forces who suppress the people to serve the interests of the exploiting classes. Always keep in mind Mao's great words "*Dare to struggle, Dare to Win! The whole world is ours!*"

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Newsfrom Counter-Revolutionary Camp

JHARKHAND POLICE, ARMY HOLD TALKS ON TACKLING RED TERROR

Senior officers of the Indian Army and Jharkhand government held a meeting on June 7 to step up interaction with each other in the fight against Naxalites. They will share intelligence inputs about the Naxalite activities with each other and also provide specialised training to the State Police.

Chief Secretary AK Basu, Director General of Police VD Ram held a meeting amid closed doors with Army officials and other top officials of the Home department. The Army officials from Central and Eastern Commands were present in the meeting. They discussed ways to extend training facilities for the police personnel.

As per the outcome of meeting, the Army agreed to train 48 companies of the Jharkhand Police. So far the Army has been training 24 companies of the Jharkhand Police. In addition of training to the Jharkhand Police's jawans, the Army will also provide specialised training to the selected police officer and jawans.

According to high level sources, today's meeting also discussed the changing nature of the Naxalite warfare using examples.

Though the senior army officials refused to get directly involved in anti-Naxalite operations, they promised all help to the police in terms of training and technical know-how.

"It is a civilian issue. It wouldn't be wise enough for us to involve ourselves directly. But, we firmly support the Jharkhand police to fight out Naxalism. We will train the police personnel in such a way that they achieve the army's efficiency in counter-insurgency operations," said Major-General Gautam Banerjee.

DGP VD Ram, too, was happy with the deliberations. "We discussed wide ranging issues. Army officials gave us positive assurances. Let us hope for the best," he commented.

Apart from Madhya Bharat GoC Banerjee, among the other army man present at today's meeting was 23rd Infantry Division GoC A.K. Singh. From the government, apart from the director-general of police, chief secretary A.K. Basu and home secretary Sudhir Tripathi were also present.

During a review meeting with chief ministers of Naxalite-affected states, Union home minister Shivraj V. Patil had spoken of "proper co-ordination" with the Army and agreed to take up the issue with the Army. The ministry had also constituted a task force under the leadership of special secretary (internal security), assisted by senior officials from intelligence agencies, central paramilitary forces and state police forces, to deliberate on the operational set-ups required to deal with Naxalite activities and bring about better co-ordination between various states.

CENTRE TO RAISE 10,000-STRONG ANTI-NAXALITE FORCE

The Centre will raise a specialised 10,000-strong force, trained in jungle and guerrilla warfare to tackle naxalite violence. The Home Ministry has prepared a detailed proposal and is awaiting Cabinet approval.

Picking up from the proposal made by Prime Minister Manmohan Singh, at the Chief Ministers meeting here in December last, the Home Ministry held wide consultations on preparing a comprehensive plan for raising the force. The move assumes significance in the wake of the naxalite strikes in Malkangiri in Orissa recently and in Jharkhand on June 30.

Sources in the Ministry said that after Cabinet approval, it would take at least two years to raise and train all 10 battalions. "To meet this gap and kick-start the scheme, we have already asked the Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) to devote two of its battalions purely for anti-naxalite operations. We will then need to freshly recruit and train men for raising eight battalions," said a senior official.

Envisaged on the lines of the "Greyhounds," a specialised strike force raised by the Andhra Pradesh government, the Central force would be trained by the Greyhounds, the National Security Guards and other Central forces for 9-12 months before deployment in affected areas in Chhattisgarh, Orissa and Bihar. The headquarters of the 10 battalions have been identified and would be strategically located keeping in mind operational and logistic support.

7,468 custodial deaths in last five years

Close to four custodial deaths a day has been reported in the country in the past five years, says a study by the Asian Centre for Human Rights (ACHR). A large number of these deaths are a result of torture, it points out.

In a report "Torture in India 2008: A State of Denial" — the first ever nationwide assessment of the use of torture in the nation, the ACHR alleges that 7,468 persons — on an average of 1,494 a year — died or killed in prison and police custody during 2002-2007. A pervasive regime of impunity is the single-most important factor for institutionalising widespread use of torture even in areas where there are no armed conflicts. Only four personnel were convicted in 2004 and three in 2005 for custodial deaths, it says.

Rights violations

The ACHR warns that unless the government addresses human rights violations and brings those responsible to justice, the prospects for counter insurgency success will diminish significantly and the space for more violent and extreme armed opposition groups (AOG) will grow, and these will continue to commit appalling acts of torture with impunity.

Among India's burgeoning armed opposition groups, the naxalites or Maoists have an appalling human rights record, including killing, torture and mutilation. Their targets include anti-Maoists, Salwa Judum activists, alleged police informers, adivasis and Dalits. The naxalites have increasingly organised para-state institutions, notably "jan adalats" to impose torture and mutilation.

Moots legislation

The ACHR recommends that the government enact legislation to criminalise torture and provide compensation to the victims, further amend the Human Rights Protection Act of 1993 to bring the armed forces under the purview of the National Human Rights Commission and ratify the United Nations Convention Against Torture.

It also urges the National Human Rights Commission to recognise torture as a crime distinct from custodial death and provide a separate heading for torture under its annual report, create a separate department to study all post-mortem reports submitted to the Commission in all cases of custodial deaths and set up a separate prosecution department that will take necessary measures for prosecution of the guilty, should facts and evidence establish torture.

AMENSTY INTERNATIONAL REPORT HIGHLIGHTS VAKAPALLY ATROCITY BY GREYHOUNDS

The Amnesty International Annual Report – 2008 faulted the state administration of Andhra Pradesh for various human rights violations in the state. Illegal detention of youth after the series of blasts in Hyderabad, mass rape of tribal women in Vakapally of Visakhapatnam, violation of human rights against minorities in Gujarat, the Nandigram incident, illegal detention of civil liberties leader, Dr Binaik Sen, in Chhattisgarh and misuse of Armed Forces Special Act, 1958, are some of the issues highlighted in the 30-page report released in Hyderabad on May 28 as part of 'Reach Out for Human Rights' campaign organised by the Civil Liberties Monitoring Committee (CLMC) and People's Union for Civil Liberties (PUCL).

POLICE SCOUR NALLAMALA FOR MAOISTS

The state police have intensified combing operations in the Nallamala forest region spread across five districts following reports that some Maoists might have sneaked into the area. With Greyhounds stepping up search in the Andhra-Orissa Border (AOB) area after the Chitrakonda ambush, some Maoists are reported to have sneaked into the forest area in the state.

Sources said the special police parties, including Greyhounds personnel, have begun combing extensively, particularly in Palutla and Nekkanti areas in the dense Nallamala forests, which are known Maoist dens. Reports said that a few Maoist dalams entered the Nallamala forests after the Balimela ambush in which 38 Greyhounds cops were killed on June 29.

Although top police officials have not confirmed it, sources said that the presence of Maoists was visible in Nallamala area after a long gap. "The fact that a Maoist action party attacked an RMP doctor in Mahbubnagar district two days ago and killed his close relative cannot be ignored. It only shows that the Maoist movement is palpable in the region again," an analyst said.

Though the police broke the back of the Maoists in the once impregnable Nallamala region with sustained combing and well-knit informer network, the recent killing of a person by Maoist rebels in Mahbubnagar district has made the police cagey, sources said. All the police stations in the Nallamala region have been alerted and political leaders asked to curtail their movements with intelligence reports warning that Maoists may resort to flash attacks.

Sources said bullet-proof jackets have been supplied to the gunmen of senior police officers. When contacted, Rayalaseema inspector general of police R P Thakur denied that the naxalite movement was completely curbed in the Nallamala region. "There may be some dalam members resorting to violence to showcase their existence in the region, but our forces are alert enough to thwart their designs," he said. Stating that combing operations are being intensified, he said it is part of the police efforts to check the naxalite activities in the region.

Of late the combing operations are on the decline in the region, particularly in Kurnool, Mahbubnagar, Nalgonda, Guntur and Prakasam districts. "But after the Balimela attack, the police have become doubly watchful. The combing parties have been told to be very careful while travelling in boats on the Krishna river," a police official said. Maoists had opened fire on a boat carrying Greyhounds men on the river two years ago.

The Krishna river divides Kurnool and Mahbubnagar districts in the upstream of Srisaillam dam in Nallamala forests while it divides Mahbubnagar and Prakasam for some distance and Nalgonda and Guntur for some distance in the forests. There is no bridge across the river except at Srisaillam. Thus, police and Maoists regularly use motor boats and 'putti' (a round-shaped motorless country-made boat) to cross the river.

Four senior Maoists died when a putti drowned in the river a few years ago. Sources said hundreds of fishermen families, living along the two banks of Krishna in the forests, use putti and motorboats to catch fish. A police official said the fishermen are under their scanner for helping the Maoists by providing food, shelter and logistics.

SPECIAL FORCE IN TWO MONTHS

GUWAHATI, July 6 – The proposed Special Task Force for launching specific counter-insurgency operations is likely to be operational within two months and it will be raised in lines of the Greyhound Battalion raised by Andhra Pradesh for launching operations against the Naxal militant groups. Highly-placed official sources told The Assam Tribune that the Task Force, which would be headed by an Inspector General of Police (IGP), would have around 130 personnel down to the level of sub-inspectors and best of police officials drawn from the existing manpower and from the newly appointed sub inspectors would be inducted into the force. The personnel of the force will receive training on lunching counter-insurgency operations in different places including in the Jungle Warfare school in Mizoram and Army

training bases in other parts, while, the back up to the force for launching operations will be provided by the commando battalion and also by the personnel of the newly created 23rd India Reserve Battalion.

Sources revealed that the personnel of the force would be based mainly in Guwahati and they would not be engaged in any other duty like maintenance of law and order. The Task Force will only be used for launching specific operations against militants whenever necessary and its main job will be to work as a "strike force". The Government has already appointed IGP Bhaskar Jyoti Mahanta to head the force and the Finance Department has already cleared the proposal for the creation of the Force.

Sources said that a specialised force for launching specific operations against militants became the need of the hour as majority of the police personnel are engaged in other duties, leaving very little manpower for such operations, forcing the state to depend largely on the forces brought from outside including the Army and the paramilitary forces. But the forces brought from outside Assam face problems in launching operations in certain areas because of their lack of awareness of the terrain and the language barrier also came in the way very often.

Interestingly, a major portion of the existing police force is engaged on static duties including guarding of vital installations, while, the normal policing including maintenance of law and order also require a good number of personnel. Due to the prevailing situation in the state, around 7,000 police personnel are engaged in protecting persons considered vulnerable and around 3,500 are engaged as PSOs and almost same number are engaged to accompany escort vehicles and as house guards. The raising of the new specialised force will effectively deal with the problem of shortage of manpower to launch specific counter-insurgency operations.

Official sources said that efforts are also on to fill up the vacancies in the police force and 136 newly appointed sub inspectors are now undergoing training, while, 116 more would be appointed soon and process is on to appoint 98 sub inspectors under a special recruitment drive for scheduled caste and scheduled tribe. Most of the vacancies are likely to be filled up within this year, but it will take some time before the newly appointed persons are pressed into service as the sub inspectors are to undergo training for one year and the constables for 10 months.

The process of raising the 23rd India Reserve Battalion to be based in Karbi Anglong is almost complete, while, the Assam Government is expecting approval of the Government of India for raising the 24th IR Battalion soon. Moreover, the process of raising the Assam Industrial Security Force by winding up the Tea Plantation Security force is also likely to be completed within six months, sources.

CENTRE SEEKS TO REMOVE NAXAL FEAR

The Centre sought to allay apprehensions in the minds of industrialists in investing in Naxal-affected areas, saying steps were being taken to deal with the problem.

Speaking at the 87th annual session of the ASSOCHAM on June 2, Union Home Minister Shivraj Patil addressed the concerns of the captains of industry and assured them of all help from the Centre reiterating that "steps are being taken to cope with new challenges. We are trying to handle this problem,"

With Maoist activities proving to be a major roadblock to attracting foreign direct investments into proposed development projects, Patil said 37,000 para-military personnel and officers have been deployed in Naxal-hit states. He promised the captains of industry all help in matters of security. On the issue of providing incentives to entrepreneurs to go to affected areas, Patil said that the matter had to be discussed with concerned Ministers and the Prime Minister as well.

With intelligence inputs suggesting that the Naxal problem was assuming serious proportions, Patil said that the time has come to give more attention to security and spend more on it. States are realising that more funds are needed to be allocated for providing better security, he said adding that armed forces and police personnel were being "better equipped, better trained and modernised."

With the police forces finding it difficult to make foolproof arrangements, the Home Minister said private agencies too were helping as per the law.

"A new system which would be the amalgam of the old and new ones would be adopted to provide better results, better security, better effectiveness and better intelligence," he said.

Patil said that while the situation in Jammu and Kashmir had improved, it was difficult in the North-Eastern region.

Lauding trade and industry for their contribution to the development of the country's economy, he said that the Government had full faith in them that they would work with full zeal.

While the Government has traditionally been the main target, Naxalites are also attacking industries and inciting tribals displaced by projects.

Naxalites are currently active in nearly a dozen states including Bihar, Jharkhand, Orissa and Chhattisgarh. The threat seems to be more pronounced in Chhattisgarh and Orissa, where rapid industrialisation has been set in motion, a senior Home Ministry official said. The two mineral-rich states appear to be vulnerable to Maoists as dense forests around coal and iron ore mines serve as ideal hideouts. Areas where industrialisation is in the initial stages of development are more prone to stiff opposition from Naxalites, he said. The recent spate of Maoist attacks reflect the enhanced military and organisational capabilities of the Naxalite movement, he added.

ROAD WORK STARTS ON "RED CORRIDOR"

In order to suppress the Maoist movement in the Red Corridor, the Orissa State Government has decided to expedite the road works in these areas. The road would connect Vijaywada to Ranchi and pass through 12 Maoist-infested districts of the State. It would pass through nearly 1,200 km in the State.

On June 2, 2008 Chief Minister Naveen Patnaik laid the foundation stone for the work. He laid the foundation at Nakatideula near Raikhol. In the first phase, the road would cover 29 km.

Speaking on the occasion Patnaik said the road would bring prosperity to the local people and would enable them to mingle with the developmental process.

The Chief Minister took up this issue in 2006 with the Centre on constructing of a road that would pass through the Red Corridor. The road would be helpful for the easy movement of the police forces in the areas. However, the Maoists are dead against the construction of the roads.

MOBILE TOWERS TO BE SETUP IN POLICE STATIONS

The Centre has asked the State Government to provide land to set up mobile towers in the Maoist affected areas. "The State Government is considering the request of the Centre," said State Home Secretary TK Mishra.

It has been found that the Maoists have started targeting the mobile towers to disrupt the entire communication system. They have already destroyed a number of towers in the Maoist affected areas as police failed to provide necessary security cover to the towers. The police have also admitted that it is practically impossible to provide security cover to the mobile towers.

In order to tackle the rising Maoist threat, the Centre has decided to set up towers in the premises of police stations. "If there is land available in the premises of police stations, we will certainly allow the companies to set up their mobile tower centres," said Mishra.

MAOIST CORRIDOR COMMANDOS TO GUARD TRAINS IN MAOIST CORRIDOR

A company of 120 elite commandos of the Railway Special Protection Force (RSPF) reached Asansol on June 5. With prior experience in fighting insurgency in Assam and J&K, the commandos will be stationed in Eastern Railway's Asansol division to tackle the Maoist threat.

R K Singh, assistant security commissioner of RPF in Asansol, said the commandos were highly trained and equipped with sophisticated arms.

They will be lodged in a special administrative building, which is coming up at Norgonjo station in Bihar's Jamui district at a cost of Rs 30 lakh. "They will be deployed on trains and operate in the Jasidih-Jhajha area," said Nurul Huda, senior divisional security commissioner of RPF in Asansol.

JHARKHAND CABINET APPROVES RETIRED ARMY OFFICIALS TO COMBAT NAXALS

Toeing the National Security Council directive on combating the Maoists, the Jharkhand cabinet on May 27 approved the formation of two battalions of special auxiliary police by drawing in retired army officials.

In all, 1482 retired army officials are to be appointed on a two-year contract in different categories and will be posted in remote areas where the Maoists have their strong base. The special auxiliary police (SAP) will also assist the government in maintaining the law and order there. The cabinet also approved the fixed pay scale of the SAP.

University? or an arm of the Anti-Naxal Organisation? Nagpur University initiates draconian measures to check alleged 'naxal' students

According to news reports on May 30, 2008 the RTM Nagpur University has initiated the process of introducing admission process reforms in its 484-affiliated educational institutions with a view to sort students from Naxals who are alleged to eye college students for recruitment.

The TOI , in its issue dated May 22, had carried a news report regarding Anti-Naxal Operations (ANO) unit alerting the city police about Maoists sleeper cells trying to strengthen themselves by making inroads into at least six to seven city colleges. A bogey was sought to be raised that several suspicious persons were enrolling in educational institutions under pseudonyms by furnishing bogus documents or getting admitted to the same institutions repeatedly.

The university is also likely to enter in an agreement with the police department to check any possible entry of anti-national elements in the educational institutions. "The city police commissioner has already initiated a student-based anti-terror campaign 'Mission Mrityunjay' in various colleges. We would extend the initiative through a better co-ordination in future so that principals can be in touch with the police department," said pro-VC Gauri Shankar Parasher.

City police chief Satyapal Singh said that the department has already sent letters to about 165 colleges cautioning them about the threat perception and suggesting necessary checks.

The paper claimed that following the recent arrests and seizures made by Chandrapur police, the threat of educational bodies infested by agents of Maoist organisations and their youth cadres working behind the garbs of cultural and social organisations came to the fore. It further wrote that apart from several colleges in Nagpur, names of various other institutions in Vidarbha surfaced in connection with the presence of naxal activities.

To begin the drive, university is likely to hold a meeting of college principals to alert them about the threat. "Principals would be urged to take help from the teachers to form admission committees at the college level to screen students aspiring to enrol," said Parasher.

Principal Ramesh Gan of PWS College maintained that the process has been already initiated to ensure screening during admissions for academic season 2008-09. "A committee has been formed to check each aspiring student before enrollment. Admission forms would contain personal details of the candidates including their permanent and temporary addresses," said Gan.

One wonders whether Parashers and Gans are academics or agents recruited by the ANO!

SPECIAL NATIONAL TASK FORCE AGAINST NAXALS TO BE HEADED BY VIJAYAKUMAR ?

As per some newspaper reports, a special national task force to tackle the naxalite problem across India is likely to be headed by Tamil Nadu's additional director general of police (law and order) K Vijayakumar. Vijayakumar, a former Army officer who currently holds additional charge of heading the special task force in Tamil Nadu, is lauded as having experience in jungle warfare. The special task force, originally formed to nab Veerappan, was later employed to fight Naxals in the state.

Much hype has been built around this fraud for his role in murdering sandalwood smuggler Veerappan. The fact is: it was not by Vijayakumar's bravery or fighting skills but by his cunningness and deception that Veerappan could be vanquished. The entire world now knows that Veerappan was made unconscious by mixing poison in the food and later shot dead by this brigand called Vijayakumar.

The aim of the task force is to streamline anti-naxal operations across India. The force, according to home ministry sources, will have senior officers from intelligence agencies, central paramilitary forces and state police forces. The ministry has appointed Durgaprasad, a retired police official and expert on naxal issues from Andhra Pradesh, to train the task force personnel.

The idea of forming a central task force took shape in December, when Prime Minister Manmohan Singh held a meeting with the Chief Ministers.





On NHRC's so-called investigation of salwa judum excesses in Chattisgarh

The national Human rights Commission team, which visited Chattisgarh to investigate the conditions of the people in the region as per the April order of the Supreme Court, proved itself to be another incompetent and biased body. By the way it conducted the so-called investigations its report would have any value in the real sense. Unlike any fact finding body which goes about based on some guiding norms and procedures the NHRC team, despite being comprised by eminent legal luminaries, had chosen to flout all the normal procedures and norms. It had relied on the very forces which had been accused of these excesses i.e. the salwa judum activists and special police officers (SPOs). When the very perpetrators of the heinous crimes and savage excesses are relied upon for meeting the victims and conducting investigations who on the earth can really get the truth out? Are the team members so naïve as not to know this basic rule of meeting the victims independently without relying on their persecutors themselves?

It is clear that the entire exercise of investigation is meant to be a mere eye-wash to appease the growing protest from various quarters against the excesses. From the manner in which the investigations were conducted one cannot but come to the conclusion that either the NHRC team members themselves are highly biased in favour of the salwa judum or, have been directed by the powers that be to ensure that nothing serious comes out of these investigations by throttling the voices of the victims.

When the NHRC team went for the investigation for another round on June 10 there was sharp criticism of their dubious methods and brushing aside normal procedures of impartial investigation. The criticism came from a former MLA, Manish Kunjam, who was also a petitioner in the Supreme Court against salwa judum. He alleged that instead of involving anyone from the NGOs associated with the NHRC in the investigation team serving police officers were selected. Henri Tiphagne, along with seven members of the NGO core group of NHRC had written to chairperson Justice Rajendra Babu requesting that NGOs also get representation in the team. But this was ignored by the Commission. Thus the composition of the investigation team itself was a result of conspiracy hatched at a high level aimed at undermining and sabotaging any impartial investigation.

When the investigations started, the petitioners were told on May 19 that those who wanted to depose could come to Sukma and Cherla on May 20 and 21 respectively. Thus the team deliberately did not provide enough time to the victims to depose knowing fully well that they have to come from remote villages in the forest. The team took salwa judum leaders like Ram Bhuwan Kuswaha to Dornapal camp along with SPOs and the SP of Dantewada in an armed convoy. Kuswaha threatened the villagers for deposing before the NHRC. The salwa judum goons had also cut off all ration supplies and road access to Chinthalanar villages for testifying against them. What is even worse, the NHRC team had not even employed impartial translators while talking to Gondi-speaking tribals.

Activists demanded that NHRC should send an impartial team consisting of eminent people, including women or NGOs from its own committee. They also demanded minimum police presence and protection to those who depose against Kuswaha.



Even by imprisoning the revolutionaries the reactionaries cannot rest in peace:

Historic struggle of prisoners of Charapalli jail

The reactionary ruling classes of India, as in every country ruled by the exploiting classes, lock up people when they find them too assertive, when they organize struggles on their demands, raise their voices of dissent or rise up in protest or armed struggle against oppression, repression and all kinds of injustice. The reactionary rulers have only one answer: repress them, put them behind bars or murder them. The real robber gangs and looters, hoarders and blackmarketeers, oppressors of women, dalits and adivasis, the mass murderers of religious minorities, mafia gangsters and anti-social elements enjoy privileges, highest security and protection from the state. And even in the prisons the revolutionaries, national liberation fighters, the poor who had fought for their daily bread, the enlightened individuals who dared raise their voices of protest against the glaring injustice get inhuman treatment. Hence it is not surprising that even in the prison they rise up against the humiliating conditions and oppression by the prison authorities. It was only through these struggles that the horrible abominable conditions in the prisons could be improved at least a bit.

Andhra Pradesh has been long known for glorious struggles of prisoners, particularly political prisoners. The fear of revolutionary ideology and politics is deep among the rulers that they make every attempt to isolate the revolutionaries from other prisoners, and even from one another. They are often kept in tiny, dingy cells without any contact with the outside world. The Prison Manual, like the Indian Constitution, is a show-piece that is waved before the public to show how good the conditions are in the prisons are. But most of the provisions in the Manual are hardly implemented in real life. In 1994-95 the prisoners of Hyderabad rose up in revolt and soon it spread to all the prisons in Andhra Pradesh. It became a historic struggle that shook the rulers. The wave of support for the prisoners from various democratic organizations and individuals enthused the striking prisoners further and forced the rulers to resolve many of their demands.

Of late, with the arrests of several Maoist leaders and cadres as well as those from other revolutionary parties, the struggles in various prisons of the country as been on the upswing. Just two months ago, there was an indefinite hunger strike by 13 political prisoners in Nagpur central jail that lasted from April 7th to May 3rd. There were struggles by prisoners in several prisons in Bihar and Jharkhand. And from June 25 another major strike in Charlapalli prison in AP broke out. It was jointly organized by CPI(Maoist) and CPI(ML)-Janashakti. Maoist leaders like Central Committee member comrade Raji Reddy (Sathana), SZC member comrade Sriramulu Srinivas and Janashakti's top leaders like Amar led the prison struggle. The main demand of the strikers was the release of all political prisoners and lifers. This was also one of the main demands in the 1994-95 struggle. At that time out of the 43 demands of the political prisoners 38 were agreed upon by the NTR government. But only 17 of them were actually implemented. As per the agreement about 400 total lifers who had served 7 years of imprisonment were released in 1995. The present YS Reddy's Congress government had gone back even on the agreements entered upon by the earlier government.

The indefinite hunger strike by the revolutionaries soon spread to the entire prison and to other prisons in the state. Over 2000 prisoners went on a day's hunger strike in support of the demands. There was solidarity from various organizations from outside. The Committee for the Release of Political Prisoners (CRPP) and several prominent personalities supported the hunger strike and held a press conference. Prominent lawyer and All India President of PUCL KG Kannabhiran, Andhra Pradesh Civil Liberties Committee President Prof Seshaiyah, Civil Liberties Monitoring Committee President Prof Rehana Sultana, Human Rights Forum leader Jeevan Kumar, revolutionary writer Varavara Rao, revolutionary balladeer Gaddar, IFTU leader Chandranna were among those who addressed the press conference in support of the political prisoners on hunger strike. Speakers highlighted the humiliating conditions in the prisons in Andhra Pradesh, pointed out the failure of the government to implement the agreements of 1994-95, demanded the immediate and unconditional release of all political prisoners, condemned the callous and authoritarian attitude of the government of Andhra Pradesh towards prisoners, the malicious intent of the prison authorities behind branding Muslim prisoners as ISI and other political prisoners as Naxalite in order to deny bail.

The conditions in the prisons have only hardened the resolve of the revolutionaries and others to wage determined struggles to bring justice. The reactionary rulers who think that people can be subdued by locking them behind bars have been proved wrong by the valiant and tenacious struggles by the prisoners in various jails. The struggles by political and other prisoners in various prisons of India show that wherever they are the oppressed people led by Maoist revolutionaries will rebel against injustice and oppression even if the authorities come down with the worst kind of repression.



the Party

1	Com. Ajay Da		CCM	West Bengal		15-8-07	Malaria
2	Com. Arun	ZCM	B-J(N.Chattisgad)				
3-10	Com. Sukanta and NaSuS+SP		SCM	B-J(West Benga) I		Feb-08	Killings by
	7 others						
	Singbhum)						Bitharamda (East
Nov-14	4 Comrades		B-J	Feb-08			Gaya
Encounter							
15-18	4 Comrades		B-J	Feb-08			Koelsankh Encounter
19	Com. Basanth Yadav	Sub-zonal Commander	B-J			4/1/2008	Badhugaon Encounter
20-26	7 Comrades(1 Mahila)		B-J	4/1/2008			Badhugaon Encounter
27-32	6 Comrades	B-J	Apr-08				Martyred in Shantisena Attack
33	Com. Vittal	Central AT	AOB				
34	Com. Ratna	Central AT	AOB				
35	Com. Vijaya	JNM Activist,		AOB		9/23/2007	Amidelu Encounter
(VSK)							
36-38	3 Comrades	PLGA	AOB	9/23/2007			Amidelu Encounter (VSK)
39-41	3 comrades	village people		AOB		12/5/2007	Fake encounter in
East Division							
42	Com. Komma	SZCM	AOB	Feb.-08			Fake Encounter
43	Com	AOB	Feb.-08	Fake Encounter			
44	Com. Sudheer	DCM	AOB	Feb.08			Fake Encounter
45	Com. Danuram Sulek	DVCM	OS				
46	Com. Kamala	Section Cdr		OS			Encounter
47	Com.	OS		Encounter			
48-49	2 comrades		OS	Feb.08			Navagadh Raid
50	Com. Punem Swamy(RMP Doctor)			Sympathiser		NT	Nov-Dec-07 Markodi
Fake Encounter							
51	Co, Jamuna		NT	Nov-Dec-07			Potlapalli (Kmm)Fake Encounter
52	Com. Sangeeta		NT	Nov-Dec-07			Potlapalli (Kmm)Fake Encounter
53	Com. Bhagath		NT	Nov-Dec-07			Potlapalli (Kmm)Fake Encounter
54	Com. Raju	NT	Nov-Dec-07	Potlapalli (Kmm)Fake Encounter			
55	Com. Soyam Rangaiah			NT		Nov-Dec-07	Potlapalli (Kmm)Fake
Encounter							
56	Com. ... Local Activist		NT	Jan-Feb,07			killed by ND party goons
57	Com. Sagar (48)	DCS	NT	3/18/2008			Kanchal Encounter
58	Com. Raghu (26)	Commander		NT		3/18/2008	Kanchal Encounter
59	Com. Bhaskar(28)	Commander		NT		3/18/2008	Kanchal Encounter
60	Com. Sudarshan (21)	DVCS Guard		NT		3/18/2008	Kanchal Encounter
61	Com. Jayaram (22)	LOS Member		NT		3/18/2008	Kanchal Encounter

62	Com. Jagadish	PL Cdr (CY-1)	DK		Ambush
63	Com. Ratan	PL-2 Cdr	DK		Encounter
64	Com. Muro PM	DK	Health problem		
65	Com...(women comrades)	PM	DK		
66	Com. Sobee		DK		
67-74	8 Comrades	Village Activists	DK	Aug-07	Killd by SJgoons
75	Com Militia Commandar	DK		Aug-07	Fake Encounter
76-88	13 Comrades	Village activists&people	DK	Aug-07	Killed by SJ goons
89-100	12 comrades	Village activists&people	DK	Nov-07	Killed SJ goons
101	Com. Bhaman	Section Cdr(Cy-3)	DK	#####	Battugudem ambush
102	Com. Sukku	Section DyCdr	DK	#####	BattugudemAmbush
103	Com. Ungal	PM(Cy-3)	DK	#####	Battugudem ambush
104	Com. Ratan	OL Cdr	DK	#####	Darmare fake encounter
105	Com. Koso Villager (former SPO)	DK		1/8/2008	Darmare fake encounter
106	Com. Aapko Sukhram	Vangale villager	DK	1/12/2008	Killed by Police+SJ
107	Com. Vetti Buguru	Kodem villager	DK	1/12/2008	Killed by Police+SJ
108	Com	DK	Jan-08		Bamragad Encounter
109	Com	DK	Jan-08		Bamragad Encounter
110-112	3 Comrades	Villagers	DK	2/10/2008	Veerapuram fake encounter
113	Com. Madhu	Company-2 Cdr	DK	2/18/2008	Thadikel Ambush
114	Com. Badru	Cy-2 CyPC Member	DK	2/18/2008	Thadikel Ambush
115	Com. Ayitu	Section Cdr (Cy-2)	DK	2/18/2008	Thadikel Ambush
116	Com. Shanti	Cy-2 Member(PM)	DK	2/18/2008	Thadikel Ambush
117	Com. Nandal	Section	DK	2/18/2008	Thadikel Ambush
118	Com. Pavan	Cy Cdr Guard	DK	2/18/2008	Firing by STF in
119-121	3 comrades	villagers	DK	2/18/2008	Firing by STF in Pullum
122-123	2 comrades	villagers	DK	2/18/2008	Dobur Encounter (GDCL)
124	Com. Radha	PL Member	DK	Mar-08	Dobur Encounter
125	Com. Kumme	PL Member	DK	Mar-08	Dobur Encounter
126	Com. Jaggu	ACM	DK	Mar-08	Dobur Encounter (GDCL)
127	Com. Rajita	PL Member	DK	Mar-08	Dobur Encounter
128	Com. Lalu	PL Member	DK	Mar-08	Dobur Encounter (GDCL)
129	Com. Chaitu	PL Cdr	DK	Mar-08	Sirikonda Encounter
130	Com. Sameer		DK		Thodegatta Encounter

131-133 goons	3 Comrades	Activists + People	DK		Killed by Police+SJ
134-135	2 Comrades	Village Activists	DK		Snake bite
136-138 Rahat Sibir	3 Comrades	Village Activists	DK	3/16/2008	killed in Matwada SJ
139 Rahat Sibir	Com. Idma Madavi	Village youth	DK	3/16/2008	killed in Matwada SJ
140 Rahat Sibir	Com. Deva Madkami	Village youth	DK	3/16/2008	killed in Matwada SJ
141 Rahat Sibir	Com. Mada Madkami	Village youth	DK	3/16/2008	killed in Matwada SJ
142	Com. Chute (24)	PL-9 Cdr	DK	3/18/2008	Kanchal Encounter
143	Com. Madkam Bayakka(21)	PL-9(PM)	DK	3/18/2008	Kanchal Encounter
144	Com. Karam Hungal(23)	PL-9(PM)	DK	3/18/2008	Kanchal Encounter
145	Com. Madkam Budhri (24)	PL-9(PM)	DK	3/18/2008	Kanchal Encounter
146	Com. Ramsu (25)	PL-9(PM)	DK	3/18/2008	Kanchal Encounter
147	Com. Muchaki Mukal (20)	PL-9(PM)	DK	3/18/2008	Kanchal Encounter
147	Com. Ravva Sanni(24)	PL-9(CM)	DK	3/18/2008	Kanchal Encounter
149	Com. Madavi Lingal(24)	PL-9(PM)	DK	3/18/2008	Kanchal Encounter
150	Com. Punem Jogi(21)	PL-9(CM)	DK	3/18/2008	Kanchal Encounter
151	Com. Veko Vimala(21)	LOS (PM)	DK	3/18/2008	Kanchal Encounter
152	Com. Madavi Madal (35)	Villager	DK	3/18/2008	Kanchal Encounter
153	Com. Madavi Hidmal(34)	Villager	DK	3/18/2008	Kanchal Encounter
154	Com. Muyto Yayo(60)	PalagudemVillage Mahila	DK	3/18/2008	Kanchal Encounter
155	Coms Jania	LOCCdr	MR	8-Nov-07	Encounter
156	Sunanda	Sub-DVCM	MR	20-Jan-08	Encounter
157	Com.Azad	PM	MR	Apr-08	Fake Encounter
158	Com Rama	ACM		Apr-08	Fake Encounter
159	Com Anuradha	Ghandy	CCM		4/12/2008 Cerebral Malaria

Total Martyrs (Statewise) (upto 20-4-08)

CCM : 1
B-J : 31
OS : 5
AOB : 12