



CPI(Maoist)Information Bulletin-4

September 10 , 2008

Homage to Martyrs

Anniversary of Party's formation

Interview with Comrade Azad , CPI(Maoist) Spokeperson,
on Kashmir and Kandhmal

News from Battle Field

News from Counter-Revolutionary Camp

From the News Papers

News regarding Nepal

Recent Press Statements



Martyrs' Week observed from July 28-August 3 throughout the country

Meetings commemorating the martyrs who fell in the course of advancing the new democratic revolution in India were held in various parts of the country during the Martyrs' Week from July 28-August 3, 2008. The photos of founder leaders of our party, comrade CM and comrade KC, were prominently displayed through banners, posters, leaflets and on the stage during the meetings. The comrades who had become martyrs during the past one year were specially remembered.

The police and the central forces carried out a massive combing operation in various parts of the country to disrupt the Martyrs' Week but failed to achieve their objective as Maoists succeeded in conducting memorial meetings and putting up propaganda material in most places.

Three memorial meetings were held under Manika PS area in Latehar district during the week. On July 28, a memorial meeting was held in Manika-Panki border in which thousands of people from various surrounding villages attended. On July 29, a meeting was held in the border of Manika-Bhalumath-Panki under the leadership of the Party committee in North Koel-Shankh. Another meeting was held on August 2 in the dense forests in the borders of Manika and Bhalumath.

In Kaimur forests in Sasaram district, memorial meeting was held on July 28. Prior to the meeting a procession was taken out with the PLGA fighters carrying prominently the photos of comrade CM and comrade KC and other martyrs

Hold High the Great Red Banner Of International Revolutionary Proletariat!

Let us Make the Rectification Campaign a Great Movement For the Transformation of the Party by Purging

The Alien Class Trends in Order to Bolshevize it, Preserve our Forces, Defeat the Enemy's New Counter-Revolutionary Offensive and Advance the People's War!

----The Call of the Central Committee to the Party Members, PLGA Forces and People of the Country on the Occasion of the 5th Formation Day of the CPI(Maoist) on September 21

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! Strengthen underground mechanism at all levels!

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

Let us intensify our effort to establish revolutionary people's committees at various levels and to transform guerrilla zones into base areas!

Let us march ahead to transform the guerrilla war into mobile war, PLGA into PLA and guerrilla zones into base areas and expand the people's war throughout the country!

Let us strengthen the Party by massive recruitment of the best elements from the oppressed classes into the Party! Steel the Party politically, ideologically, militarily and organizationally!

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!

**With Communist Greetings,
Central Committee,
CPI(Maoist)
September 5, 2008**

Interview on Kashmir and Khandamal with CPI(Maoist) spokesperson, Comrade Azad,

MIB: I would like to ask your opinions on two of the most important developments which took place in our country in the past one month—the massive movement for azadi in Kashmir and the attacks by VHP-Bajrang Dal on the Christian community in Orissa. How do you look at these developments?

Azad: The first, the mass uprising of the Kashmiris, is a significant turning point in the struggle for self-determination of the Kashmiri nation. It is a development that all democratic forces and people of India at large should support unequivocally. And the second development, the savage attacks on the Christian community by the saffron terrorists, should be squarely condemned by one and all. There is urgent need to unite all secular and democratic forces to isolate and fight back this fascist offensive on the religious minorities by the state-backed Hindu fanatic terrorists.

In this context, I would like to first stress the point that the greatest threats to our society and the security of the people of various religious communities are state terror and Hindu fascist terror. These stand as the most important weapons in the hands of the reactionary Indian ruling classes in their war on the people. These two types of terror are so intertwined that most often they become indistinguishable. In Gujarat, for instance, it will be difficult to say how many had died in direct attacks by Hindu fascist gangs and how many in the violence unleashed by the state against the minority Muslim community.



Overall, even where the state had no direct role in the murders and brutal attacks on the people belonging to religious minorities, it played a dubious role by not intervening and acting as a passive bystander when the attacks on helpless people is taking place. Not controlling Hindu fascist mobs and allowing them to kill at will is one form of pro-Hindu partisanship of the Indian state. While both are seen in Kashmir and Orissa, it is state terror which has been claiming the lives of thousands of people in Kashmir while in Orissa, it is Hindu fascist terror backed by the state that had played havoc with the lives of the minority Christian community.

MIB: What is your stand on Kashmir?

Azad: Our Party's stand on Kashmir has always been unambiguous. We stand for self-determination of the Kashmiri nation. Kashmir has been made part of the Indian Union not in accordance with people's wishes but by manipulating and entering into a secret pact with the then Hindu ruler Hari Singh. The accession of Kashmir to India was clearly against the aspirations of the majority of the people. This fact is completely brushed aside, deliberately hushed up, and is being distorted by every parliamentary party as well as the media. It is the duty of the media to place these facts before the people of our country most of whom are not aware of the facts of history. The more the real history is known to the people the greater will be the support for the just struggle of the Kashmiris. Hence political parties, bureaucrats, and so-called intellectuals and a good section of the media have been desperately trying to hush up the tragic story of Kashmir's accession to India which took place against the wishes of the majority.

Our Party will always stand by the Kashmiri people's aspirations for independence, freedom and their right to exist as a sovereign nation.

MIB: How do you look at the latest developments in Kashmir in the wake of the Jammu agitation for handing over 100-acre disputed land to the Amarnath Shrine board?

Azad: The Issue of the transfer of the 100 acres of land to the Amarnath Shrine Board is the creation of the ruling classes. It is as much the result of a conspiracy of the Hindu chauvinist forces led by the

BJP as the Congress-led UPA government. It has a stunning similarity with the opening up of the Babari Masjid gates by Rajiv Gandhi in 1986 to appease the Hindus and obtain votes. At that time, the sangh parivar led by the BJP utilised the issue to inflame communal passions, whip up Hindu communal frenzy, and finally carry out the destruction of the Babari Masjid itself with the acquiescence of the then Congress government at the Centre headed by an inefficient PVN Rao. What the Congress had aimed to achieve by throwing open the doors of Babari Masjid for the Hindus had come in handy for the Hindu fascist forces. Today the game played by the ruling PDP-Congress coalition government in Kashmir with regard to the transfer of land to the Board and then revoking it had created a situation which the Hindu fascist forces have been trying to utilise to their advantage with an inept Manmohan Singh looking on like a Nero.

The long history of communal harmony between the Hindus and Muslims in Kashmir was shattered by the conspiracy of all these forces, particularly by the Hindu chauvinist organisations. The fact is, from time immemorial, it was the Muslim community of Kashmir that had supervised the Amarnath yatra, made safe arrangements for the pilgrims and there were never any attacks or tensions precisely because the administration in Kashmir had taken the responsibility. Many Hindu pilgrims to Amarnath are virtually carried over the shoulders of Muslim workers. There had never been any ill-feeling or tension between the two communities. It is only after the entry of the Hindu chauvinist parties that the atmosphere is being vitiated and anti-Muslim feelings are roused with the narrow sectarian aim of garnering Hindu votes and suppressing the demand of Kashmiris. Naturally, this had brought such a massive reaction among the Muslims in the Valley that a second intifada (after the first one in 1989) has now erupted.

MIB: You support the present uprising of the Kashmiris? And what is your stand towards the Hindu agitators in Jammu?

Azad: We unequivocally support the uprising of the Kashmiris. As far as the opinion of our Party is concerned we believe that a Kashmir independent of both India and Pakistan will be better for the Kashmiris. Pakistan is as authoritarian and brutal in suppressing the people's just struggles as India. However, it is for the Kashmiris to decide ultimately whether they would stay with Pakistan or remain an independent sovereign nation. The pro-Pakistan sentiment in the Valley is due to the indescribable brutalities perpetrated by the Indian state, the murders, rapes, tortures and other atrocities committed by the Indian Army, half of whose strength is deployed in Kashmir alone, and by the other central forces and the police. The anti-Muslim pogroms organised by the Hindu fascist forces, the passive, and at times, active, participation of the organs of the Indian state in the massacres and persecution of the Muslims, had quite legitimately given rise to the perception among the majority of Muslims that India is a Hindu fascist state. Hence even among those saner elements that condemn the dictatorial rule in Pakistan, there is a feeling that Pakistan is a lesser evil when compared to India ruled by Hindu fascist forces or pro-Hindu forces and a state machinery that is highly communalised and overtly anti-Muslim. The immediate factor that drives the Kashmiris into the lap of Pakistan is the reign of terror let loose by the Indian state on the ordinary Kashmiri who now thinks that getting out of the clutches of the Indian state is of utmost urgency as their very survival is at stake. What happens afterwards has become so immaterial to the Kashmiri precisely because survival in the midst of the brutal attacks by the Indian state has now become the most important thing today. Under India it means certain death. In Pakistan at least there will be no religious persecution—such seems to be the thinking of the majority of the Kashmiris. For the Indian citizens whether Kashmir will be an independent nation or a part of Pakistan should not come in the way of recognising their right to self-determination. The support should be unconditional.

Of course, it is yet another matter to have an opinion on the issue but it cannot be made a condition or imposed on the will of the majority. For instance, our Party itself believes that it would be in the interest of the majority Kashmiris if they chose to become a sovereign nation instead of becoming part of Pakistan. We should certainly strive to convince the masses in Kashmir to the extent possible that they should have an independent Kashmir and not fall prey to the machinations of Pakistan. But we can never make this a condition for accepting the Kashmiri demand for azadi from India.

MIB: Does it mean CPI(Maoist) will unconditionally accept the demand for azad Kashmir if it came to power?

Azad: Absolutely. Right from the time of formation of CPI(ML) and MCC in 1969 led by comrades CM and KC respectively, both the Parties had stood by the right to self-determination of the Kashmiri nation. The Party's programmes had categorically stated this. As I had stated earlier, we shall certainly try to explain to the forces of freedom that becoming part of Pakistan will not be to the advantage of the ordinary Kashmiri, that Kashmir's wealth will be plundered by the exploitative ruling classes of Pakistan, and that the long-term interests of Kashmir lie in being an independent sovereign nation maintaining good relations with both Pakistan and India. The more democratic the approach of India towards Kashmir the closer will be the Kashmiris to the Indians.

MIB: Some argue that granting independence to Kashmir will give rise to centrifugal tendencies in the country and more states would demand secession.

Azad: This is an argument brought forth by all despotic, authoritarian rulers who are hell-bent on looting and plundering the wealth of Kashmir rather than respect the national aspirations of the Kashmiris. Those who argue this way have either no sense of history or are trying to mislead the people with apparent logic that has no material basis whatsoever. It is a clever ploy to suppress the people's struggle in Kashmir. Even a schoolboy can throw this argument into the dustbin without giving it much thought, so fallacious and irrelevant is the logic behind this argument.

Kashmiris have been demanding secession ever since they were made part of the Indian Union. The Indian rulers had tried to appease them by giving it special status (Kashmir even had a prime minister) under Article 370. Everyone in the world knows that case of Kashmir is different from other states in India barring the nationalities of the North East. The advantage of being in a bigger country is known to all. It is only when it becomes intolerable to exist in a multi-national state, when the persecution of the nation has gone beyond the limits of human tolerance, only then will any nation think of seceding. In my opinion, there has been a good degree of integration among the various nations in India and pan-India Parties, trade unions, mass organisations etc cutting across national boundaries have become a general feature. Hence the demand for secession from India does not arise so easily from other states barring Kashmir and North East. Yet one cannot rule out the possibility of centrifugal forces arising if the ruling classes of India, in collusion with the imperialists, continue to keep various nations in a state of backwardness and loot their wealth at will. It is only when existence within the framework of the Indian Union becomes unbearable that any other nation will think of following in the foot-steps of Kashmir. Even without the issue of Kashmir such a probability always exists. As long as India remains a prison-house of nations the longing to be free and independent will be alive.



Now the important question is: who is afraid of national self-determination? Who fears if Kashmir gets separated? Why should anyone fear if at all any nation wants to secede from India when it feels it can no more tolerate the oppression and suppression? The common people in our country will never think of keeping any nation forcefully within the Indian Union. They respect the national aspirations of

Kashmiris or, for that matter, of any nation, whatever form these aspirations may assume. It is only the exploiters, oppressors, thugs and plunderers ruling the country, and the multinational vultures who seek to keep the entire country under their control, that are scared of the cries of freedom. They are the biggest usurpers of fundamental rights of the people. They know nothing beyond making super-profits even if it means decimating the entire population. This has been the history of every colonial power right from the discovery of America and India. To their minds, people have no role other than serving as slaves and are as easily disposable as animals. Kashmir, in the eyes of these rapacious plunderers, is like a bone of meat. Kashmiri people have no relevance for these marauders. It is the territory and its riches that are to be retained even if it meant turning Kashmir into a graveyard.

MIB: Then can the Kashmiris ever attain their goal of sovereignty?

Azad: There isn't an iota of doubt about that. No nation, however, small and weak it may be, can be suppressed forever by another nation, however strong and powerful. This is a universal truth vindicated by history. British colonialists grabbed our entire country and boasted that the sun will never set in the British empire. But they had to flee seeing the mighty waves of people's struggles. It was only a matter of time. Hitler overran entire Europe and imposed fascist rule. But it did not take long for the subjugated nations to free themselves from the fascist yoke. Kashmir may be run at gun-point and through genocides for some more time. But ultimately the Indian mercenary troops have to turn tail just as they did in Sri Lanka in 1987. The fact is, the more the ruling classes try to keep Kashmir under the Indian Union through brute force, the more will this create centrifugal tendencies elsewhere in the country. With more than half the Indian Army engaged in this war against Kashmiris, the crisis will further deepen in all spheres. Even a mighty superpower such as USSR had to pay a heavy price for its aggression on Afghanistan. The crisis assumed such serious dimension that it could not control the ultimate disintegration of the Union which broke up into several independent republics.

The case of India will be no different. If the rulers, in their insatiable greed, continue to retain Kashmir at gun-point, then it becomes impossible for them to address the burning issues of the people everywhere leading to volcanic eruptions of people's struggles. The regional imbalances will reach such massive proportions that more and more nations would want to secede from India. Thus not accepting the demand of the Kashmiris will lead to more Kashmiris in other parts of India. And, of course, given such a favourable situation, the revolutionary war too will advance by leaps and bounds and achieve victory even faster by forging a revolutionary united front with the various struggling nations in the country.

To think that a nation could be subdued and suppressed forever means living in a fool's paradise. No nation will allow such a thing to happen. Today the peaceful struggle of the Kashmiris is sought to be suppressed by imposing curfews, and shoot-at-sight orders. The massive outpouring of the Kashmiri youth, women and old men onto the streets of various cities and villages has shattered the lies and myths propagated by the media that it is only a handful of terrorists who have been raising the issue of secession and that they have no support of Kashmiri people. The massive turn-out of people had unnerved the rulers. While they can kill a few innocent youth and say they had eliminated a terrorist plot they do not know how to control such a mass uprising. Hence the only thing they could think of is to impose curfew even if it meant hunger, starvation and deaths due to lack of medicine. But the people have begun to endure even these hardships. The people of Kashmir had seen their beautiful valley being raped and robbed by the Indian ruling class thugs. They had seen an entire generation of their youth being decimated by the Indian armed forces; their mothers and sisters raped; houses and property destroyed. All this, instead of cowering down a nation and subduing the people, had triggered even greater fury and determination to be free from the rule of murderers, rapists and thugs in Delhi whether led by a VP Singh, Vajpayee or Manmohan Singh.

Today the overwhelming majority of the protestors are below 25 years. It shows that the war is going

to be even more ferocious and the liberation fighters more determined. The decimation of the older generation has made an indelible mark on the minds of the present generation which is seething with revenge. The massive uprising, when it takes armed form, will succeed in throwing off the yoke of Delhi durbar. That is the significance of the present uprising which I call, the second intifada of Kashmiris. The day is not far off when Kashmir will be a free and sovereign nation. Instead of parting with Kashmir in a friendly way and maintain good relations, the Indian ruling classes, by being adamant and oppressive, will only end up making Kashmir its permanent enemy.

Kashmir will, in its own way, prove to be India's Vietnam. Indian mercenary troops will get such severe beating in Kashmir that they will have to retreat in the most ignominious way, like the US troops from Vietnam during the 1970s or Russian troops from Afghanistan during the 1980s. The much-trumpeted Indian Army will be weakened in the war on Kashmir. The war on Kashmir will lead to the aggravation of crises and contradictions in all spheres. This will lead to fissures within the hitherto strong Union and more nations would take to the war-path for their self-determination. All this is a likely scenario of the future and not any figment of imagination.

On the attacks on Christian community by Hindu Fascist forces

MIB: Now coming to the developments in Orissa, there has been lot of confusion as to who had carried out the attack on VHP leader Laxmanananda Saraswati at his Jalespeta ashram in Khandamal. Even to this day VHP and sangh parivar are claiming that Christian organisations had executed the attack. What are the facts?

Azad: Laxmanananda Saraswati was the driving force behind the attacks on Christians in December last. He leads the Hindu fascist VHP in Orissa. Last year itself, our Party had planned to eliminate this poisonous weed that is vitiating the peaceful atmosphere in the state. We succeeded in eliminating this venomous snake on August 23rd.

VHP, RSS, Bajrang Dal, BJP and others of the saffron brigade have to create an excuse to justify their brutal attacks on Christians and hence had fabricated lies that it was not the Maoists but Christian organisations that were responsible for the killing of Laxmanananda. This they did according to a well-hatched conspiracy. They had even put up posters in our Party's name to the effect that Maoists had not killed the Swamy.

MIB: But some reports in the press say that CPI(Maoist) had sent a letter to VHP and Bajrang Dal leaders stating that its cadres were not involved in the killing of Laxmanananda.....!

Azad: It is an outright lie. It shows to what lengths these Hindu fascists can go in order to unleash communal frenzy and brutal attacks on the religious minorities. Our Party had owned the act of elimination of the satan in the guise of swami on the very day of the incident. One or two papers had reported it but immediately the Hindu fascists tried to divert the issue by placing the blame on the Christian organisations. They put up posters in our Party's name disowning the incident. Then they fabricated the letters. Laxmanananda deserved the punishment and we only regret that we hadn't done it earlier.

The Hindu fascists who share power with Naveen Patnaik's BJD are itching to repeat the Gujarat experiment in Orissa. The difference is, in Orissa they target Christians unlike Muslims in Gujarat. And to do this they have consciously fabricated the letters and posters. These offspring of racist Hitler will stop at nothing to carry out pogroms against religious minorities in India.



MIB: Why did you decide to kill him? Wouldn't the government and the courts have taken care of the criminal acts of the Swamy?

Azad: If the governments and courts at least stuck to the law enacted by themselves then such incidents would not happen. But the reality is, there is only the law of the jungle in our so-called democracy. The state machinery

and the political parties are infested with the worst type of communalists. Under the present semi-colonial semi-feudal set up in India, never will the perpetrators of pogroms and atrocities on religious minorities be punished by the courts. On the contrary, they continue to enjoy power and even punish those who are the victims of communal violence. Witness the plight of Muslims in Gujarat, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, AP, UP, Karnataka virtually everywhere irrespective of whichever party is in power. While the actual perpetrators like Modi hold the reins of power the victims find themselves behind bars or harassed endlessly. In 1984, the worst perpetrators of massacres of innocent Sikhs—Congress leaders like HKL Bhagat—had nothing to fear as they themselves were in power and the courts anyway would never think of punishing Hindus for murdering the Sikhs or people of any other religious minority.

Hence it is the people, and people alone, who can, and should, punish these worst communalised criminals who control the police, courts and entire state machinery. Laxmanananda is a satan in the guise of a swami. Just see how gleefully his hordes of hooligans belonging to the fascist VHP, Bajrang Dal, RSS and such other Hindu fanatical forces had burnt alive Christian missionaries, burnt an orphanage that could have easily burnt alive several innocent children, burnt prayer halls, destroyed houses of Christian population, and even raped Christian women. Such is the real face of these so-called Hindu social and cultural organisations. No civilised society would tolerate the existence of such fanatical forces committing the most savage acts on the people of another religion. The VHP-Bajrang Dal-RSS-Shiv Sena and their chief political representative, BJP, deserve to be in jails and hard labour. No people's government can allow these fanatical, senseless, sadistic, savage forces to roam freely in society spreading insecurity and fear among the religious minorities. These are poisonous weeds and if these are not destroyed the entire society would become rotten. They are the cancer of our society. These should be isolated from the society at large, eliminated to the extent possible by the people themselves, and subdued by various means. No government can ever think of doing anything against these real criminals. Moreover, it is these very criminals who adorn the seats of power.



MIB: How do you explain the growing number of bomb blasts carried out by terrorist organisations in which hundreds of civilians are being killed? Are not these minority organisations creating a sense of insecurity in every one?

Azad: Firstly, let me make it clear that we do not defend any acts that are aimed at innocent civilians. We condemn such acts whoever might be involved. But here, we should be extra cautious in judging the culprits behind every blast. The situation has come to such a pass that it has become difficult to say whether a blast such as the one in Ahmedabad or Bangalore was the act of a Muslim organisation or a Hindu fascist organisation or RAW at the behest of the Congress government. Anyone of these could have done it with the probability narrowing down more to the Hindu fascist forces. In fact, even a leader of the Congress Party, Digvijay Singh, had expressed doubts about the involvement of BJP in most of the incidents in the past few years. Right from the time of the so-called attack on the Parliament in 2001, the conspiratorial role of the BJP and the various outfits of the fascist sangh parivar is very much evident. Just as the VHP and Bajrang Dal had created an excuse for unleashing attacks on the Christians by forging letters in the name of CPI(Maoist) and



putting up posters to deny that Maoists were involved in the elimination of Laxmanananda, several such bomb blasts too were carried out by gangs of RSS-VHP-Bajrang Dal so as to unleash attacks on the Muslims as well as to garner more seats in the elections. Like Hitler himself setting fire to the Reichstag and blaming the social democrats in order to clamp down on the latter, the BJP-led sangh parivar too had organised the attack on the Parliament to bring in POTA and carry on fascist rule in the name of containing Muslim terrorists.

Just as the American citizens were duped by the biggest fraudster their country had ever seen, by spreading the lie that Saddam Hussein had WMD in his possession which posed the gravest threat to the security of the US, the offspring of this fraudster in India—the Advanis, Manmohan Singhs—propagate that Muslim organisations are planning to carry out bomb blasts throughout the country. MK Narayan, the so-called National Security Advisor, claimed that 800 terror modules are presently operating inside the country. But to none of these gentlemen viewing the world through Hindu chauvinist glasses is the glaring evidence of bomb-making by VHP, Bajrang Dal, RSS and other Hindu fanatic organisations visible. MK Narayanan does not even care to consider the damning evidence at least after the death of the VHP, Bajrang Dal activists when making bombs in the house of an RSS worker in Nanded in Maharashtra in 2006, or the death of two Bajrang Dal activists in an explosion while assembling bombs in Kanpur last month. The material left behind by these two Bajrangis is enough to create terror across the country. But these Hindu fanatics and terrorists are never brought to book as the state itself is under their control.

MIB: What do you think is the role of the state and central governments in the attacks against Christian community in the aftermath of the Khandamal incident?

Azad: The Hindu partisanship of the government (both central and state) in the attacks against the religious minorities is once again proved by the brutal incidents in Khandamal and other parts of Orissa. In our country, as I had explained earlier, the state machinery itself has a pro-Hindu character. And, on top of it, where saffron terrorists are in power one can imagine the intensity of persecution of the religious minorities as in the saffron-ruled states like Gujarat, Rajasthan, Karnataka and Orissa. None of the so-called independent judicial enquiries have brought to light the actual condition of the religious minorities and the atrocities, brutal attacks, discrimination and persecution of the people belonging to the religious minorities that go on daily. And even the reports of some Judicial Commissions which had brought at least a few facts to light are gathering dust in the bureaucratic shelves. Why will culprits, who are in power, castigate themselves? The governments, instead of nabbing the actual perpetrators of communal terror like the Advanis, Modis, Singhals, Togadias, Katiyars, arrest, murder and harass the victims themselves. Innocent Muslims are victimised. Once a lie is fabricated by the police and put out in the media it gets multiplied, magnified and circulated as a proven fact. If there is a bomb blast in a Hindu mandir, blame it on Muslims, If it is in a Muslim masjid, then too blame it on Muslims. You attack a church, burn alive a nun, destroy the property of christians and no police will dare to lay his hands on you if you are a saffron fanatic. But you retaliate and you will be a terrorist in the lexicon of Manu's offspring ruling our country.



The strong pro-Hindu and anti-minority bias of the Indian state is evident in the open state terrorist attacks against Muslim organisations such as SIMI while not finding anything dangerous in the mayhem and arson created by Hindu fascist VHP, RSS, Bajrang Dal, Shiv Sena, BJP, etc. The great irony is that none of the charges framed against SIMI or members of SIMI has been proved but the ban continues, anyone associated with SIMI arrested and more cases are filed against innocent members of SIMI. But even with solid evidence captured so prominently by TV cameras, no action is taken against the Hindu fascist hordes.

In such a situation of open support and encouragement given by the Indian state to lumpenised hooligans of these Hindu fanatical organisations, how can the minorities ever feel secure in India? And how can the youth keep quiet

when they see their brothers and sisters, fathers and mothers being murdered by Hindu fanatical thugs on the one hand, and hounded, arrested and shot dead by the state on the other? It is the deadly combination of state terror and Hindu fascist terror that had laid the basis for retaliatory acts by Muslim youth. The entire responsibility for the genesis of Muslim terrorist organisations lies with the pro-Hindu partisan attitude and anti-Muslim measures of the Indian state. If the state had tried to control the Hindu fanatics some feeling of security could have developed among the minorities. But when the state itself has become hand in glove with the organised Hindu communal fascists then where will the minorities go but rely on themselves for their own defence? No religious minority would ever think of provoking the majority community unless they themselves are under attack. The rise of the muslim jihadi organisations in India is for the purpose of self-defence.

When people belonging to religious minorities are attacked the police look the other way if they do not become part of the attackers. And when the victims try to defend themselves or come into the streets to protest, they are fired upon, brutally lathi-charged and pushed into prisons. India today has become a big prison house for the people belonging to religious minorities. This is the stark reality in our so-called biggest democracy and the secular credentials of our so-called Republic.

MIB: How do you see the future of the Christian community in Orissa?

Azad: There will be radicalisation of Christian youth. They will realise that there is no security for their lives and religion under the present pro-Hindu fascist state and society. They have no other alternative than to organise themselves for their defence against the attacks by the saffron terrorists and state terrorism. The children of Manu i.e., the sangh parivar demons who want to enforce Manu's cruel caste system of the Hindu order will not allow religious minorities to rest in peace. They itch to repeat Gujarat in Orissa and elsewhere. Christian community and people of all religious minorities should organise themselves for the defence of their lives and property. All secular and democratic forces should extend all out support to the minorities. The task is even greater on the Hindu majority who should isolate and ostracise the saffron gangsters who are a blot on Hinduism itself.

News from the Battle field

5 SAP jawans and ASI wiped out in Gaya

On August 21, five Special Auxiliary Police (SAP) force jawans and an Assistant Police Inspector along with two others were killed in a fierce gunbattle with Maoist guerrillas in Raniganj Bazaar under Imamgunj PS in Gaya district. The heavy exchange of fire between the police and Maoists was said to have continued for five hours. The incident took place at around 12.30 noon. While four SAP personnel died on the spot, another who sustained gun-shot injuries was declared brought dead at the AN Medical College and hospital in Gaya town, said the DIG.

The Maoist guerrillas also seized five self-loading rifles of the killed SAP jawans before retreating from the spot. A leaflet left at the spot warned the police not to indulge in atrocities against the people by joining hand with counter-revolutionary organizations such as Trutiya Prastuti Committee (TPC) and RCC. It also criticized the raids carried out by the police on Lutua village under Imamgunj PS.

Two CRPF jawans receive serious injuries in ambush

Following the annihilation of 5 SAP jawans and an ASI by Maoist guerrillas on August 21, a massive combing operation was undertaken jointly by the police, CRPF, SAP and BMP. On August 25, when the enemy forces approached Patthar Loutia in Lutiya jungle under Imamgunj PS, Maoist guerrillas carried out an ambush. The sudden attack took the advancing party by surprise and two CRPF jawans Mahipal and RK Shahi, were seriously injured. Guerrillas retreated after the incident.

Two Jawans eliminated in an ambush by Maoist guerrillas in Jharkhand

Two CRPF jawans were wiped out in an exchange of fire between Maoist guerrillas and the combing party near Laxmantola under Nimiaghat PS in Giridih district of Jharkhand. The incident occurred on the 7th of August when the CRPF and police were conducting combing operation in the area in view of the north Chotanagpur bandh called by CPI(Maoist). One of the dead jawans belonged to Uttarakhand and the other to Haryana. There was no casualty on the side of the Maoists.

11 Policemen wiped out in East Singhbhum



11 policemen, including a sub-inspector and three havildars, were wiped out in a land-mine blast triggered by Maoist guerrillas near Burudih Dam under Ghatshila PS in East Singhbhum district of Jharkhand on August 30. The site of the blast is about 48 km from Jamshedpur. After the mine explosion, guerrillas opened fire killing all the policemen in the jeep. The police team was returning from Tikri at about 1.30 pm after carrying out combing operations. Another van carrying 22 JAP jawans had just crossed the mine and the jeep following the van was hit by the mine.

Seven CRPF men, including two officials, wiped out in Narayanpur

Seven CRPF men, including a sub-Inspector and another top official, were wiped out when the jeep in which they were travelling was ripped apart in a land-mine explosion triggered by Maoist guerrillas on August 29 near Narayanpur in Chattisgarh.

Three SLRs seized near Orcha

In the last week of July an encounter took place between Maoist guerrillas and a huge contingent of CRPF-Police near Orcha in Narayanpur district of Chattisgarh. Maoist guerrillas fought heroically, injured some policemen and seized three Self Loading Rifles along with magazines from the policemen. Three guerrillas, including the commander of the Company, comrade Tirupathi, became martyrs in this incident.

Daring attack by militia in Kirandul

On August 31, five militia members carried out a daring attack on a policeman, injured him seriously and seized his AK-47 rifle. The policeman was part of the police team deployed at a weekly bazaar in the iron-ore town of Kirandul in Dantewara district. The Maoist militia carried out the daring attack with traditional weapons such as axes, sickles etc. The police jawan was earlier working in Intelligence and was transferred to reserve police.



In another incident, a Maoist militia member seized an Insas rifle, two magazines and some hand grenades from a police station in Durgkondhul in Kanker district. The militia member used a novel creative method of deception to carry out the operation. He went to the PS and informed the police that he was having threat to his life from Maoists and begged them to protect him. The police permitted him to sleep in the station. He escaped in the dead of the night on August 30 with the Insas and grenades making fools of the policemen. A constable was suspended in this connection.

BJP leader annihilated in Bastar

On July 19, Maoist guerrillas attacked the house of BJP leader and sarpanch of Kodenaar village in Bastar district, one Gaagruram Kashyap, took him to the forest and shot him dead. His tractor was burnt. On the next day, four salwa judum activists were taken away from a village Karkeli in Bijapur district but let off after thrashing them and issuing a warning to stop their anti-people activities forthwith or face more serious consequences.

Congress leader Avadhesh Gautham escapes narrowly in Maoist attack

On August 19, Maoist guerrillas attacked Congress Party leader Avadhesh Goutham in Nakulnaar village in Dantewara district. He was one of the leaders of Mahendra Karma-led Salwa Judum. The shots fired by the guerrillas missed the target who was protected by body guards.

Saffron MP Baliram Kashyap's convoy ambushed in Chattisgarh

A member of parliament from Bastar, Baliram Kashyap, narrowly survived a land-mine attack by Maoist guerrillas on his convoy on August 13, 2008. A police official and another were injured in the attack. The ambush took place near Chourenga village under Benur PS in Narayanpur district when the convoy

was passing over a culvert. The vehicle carrying the MP just passed the culvert when the blast occurred but another escort vehicle was blown up. One ASI and an official of the Intelligence wing were injured in the attack. The MP was proceeding to Narayanpur from Kondagaon to attend a government-sponsored programme when the incident happened.

Punishments to informers

JEHANABAD: CPI (Maoist) guerrillas shot dead two persons in Bihar's naxalite-hit Jehanabad district on Friday. Around a dozen Maoist guerrillas shot dead Lala Yadav and his uncle-in-law Lallu Yadav at Enma village around noon, police said. Though the exact reason behind the incident was not immediately known, the sources said probably the Maoists suspected that the victims were police informers.

MUNGER (BIHAR): Deputy Superintendent of Police Arvind Thakur told reporters that more than 40 heavily armed members of CPI (Maoist) wearing police uniform swooped on the village Itwachapachrukhi village in Bihar's Munger district late Friday night (28 August???) and shot Fantoosh Yadav dead and kidnapped another villager, Kamleshwari Yadav. Thakur said both Fantoosh and Kameshwari had close links with a criminal gang headed by Vinodi Yadav operating in the district.

Jan Adalat Punishes an Anti-social: On August 9, Maoists held a jan adalat in Sataki village under Angada PS limits and shot dead Gangaram Mahato. He was picked up from his village of Jargaon and brought to Sataki. A leaflet also was left by the Maoists which said he was punished as he continued to act as a police informer in spite of several warnings.

Chattisgarh: Four salwa judum activists annihilated

On the night of August 5, Maoist guerrillas annihilated four salwa judum hooligans in two separate incidents in Chattisgarh. Two of these were killed in Seethagaon village in Rajnandgaon district and the other two, Kattam Bala and Kattam Venkati, were annihilated in Kotapalli village under Usoor PS in Bijapur district.

Maoists warn youth against joining police force

BERHAMPUR: Maoists have asked tribal youths not to join the police force through audio cassettes sent to Oriya satellite channels and sections of the press. Through the audio tape the Maoists claimed that they had conducted the operations in Nayagarh district, Chitrakonda reservoir and MV-126 village. The State Government had announced its plan to recruit more local tribals in the police force to counter the Maoists which prompted the latter to issue the appeal to the youth. On July 20, during his visit to Malkangiri district after the landmine blast near MV-126 village in which 17 policemen were killed, Chief Minister Naveen Patnaik declared that around 2,000 local tribal youths would be recruited in naxal-infested districts.

Cellular tower blown up

In the early hours of August 12, a cellular company's BTC tower was blown up by Maoist guerrillas in Jargaon village located on Khunti-Tamar road in Ranchi district. The generator and AC room were burnt down to protest the continuing police operations in the area.

Bandh against Indo-US nuclear deal

The 24-hour bandh called by the CPI(Maoist) in Jharkhand, Bihar, West Bengal and Orissa in protest

against the India-US civil nuclear deal and alleged horse-trading in Parliament was observed successfully on July 22.

The bandh had effect in most parts of Bihar and Jharkhand and some parts of Orissa and West Bengal. Road and rail traffic came to a stand-still in most parts of Bihar-Jharkhand. Petrol bunks, shops and hotels too remained closed in Chatarpur, Hariharganj, Patan, Manatu, Bishrampur, Hussainabad, Mohammadnagar, Pandu, Hydernagar, and several parts of Ranchi, Hazaribagh, Palamu, Gumla, Lohardagga, Giridih, Gaya, Aurangabad and Jehanabad districts.

North Chotanagpur observes bandh against Vishnugarh encounter

A 24-hour bandh was called in north Chotanagpur division on August 7 to protest against the killing of comrade Niranjan Manjhi and two other Maoists in Tilaiyya and Sapmarava under Vishnugarh PS in Hazaribagh district. Bandh was successfully observed despite heavy police deployment and shoot-at-sight orders issued by the district SP Praveen kumar Singh.

Rising voices against the detention of Ajay T.G.

Ajay T.G., an independent documentary filmmaker-cum-freelance journalist, and a member of the People's Union for Civil Liberties, was arrested in May this year by the Raman Singh's BJP fascist government of Chatisgarh, with the full backing of the US stooge Manmohan Singh's government in Delhi. He was kept behind bars for almost three months without any evidence by the so-called democratic government of India. The grounds for his detention were so flimsy that the Chattisgarh government ultimately failed to find any evidence to support the offences alleged against him, namely, "having association with an unlawful organisation and sedition against the Indian government." The police were unable to file a charge sheet against Ajay in the court within 90 days' period. even the intellectual-sounding but criminal brain of DGP Vishwaranjan could not manufacture the required evidence. So flimsy were the charges that at the time of producing Ajay in court, the police prodduced a nail-cutter showing the knife as a weapon in his possession! Consequently Ajay was given statutory bail on August 5. However, the lawless and unaccountable policemen have not closed the case against him notwithstanding the fact that they found no evidence against him. The court, another defender of the rights of the filthy rich of or country, imposed conditions on the freedom of movement of Ajay and personal liberty, even as it was compelled to grant bail.

Several eminent intellectuals who had come together to form the "Committee for the release of Ajay T.G.", condemned the harassment of jay by the police and government of Chattisgarh and demanded removal of all restrictions on the freedom of movement and personal liberty of Ajay. M. Siddharth Varadarajan, the deputy editor of The Hindu, who is also a member of the Committee for the release of Ajay T.G., pointed out that in the past few years there has been a simultaneous expansion of and withering away of the state in Chattisgarh.

"There has been an expansion because the state has been grabbing more laws against the ordinary citizens and withering away as has been evidenced by the abdication of any responsibilities. There has been a mockery of justice in Ajay's case. He has been arrested on the flimsiest of charges," he said. He also said that "media and civil society members who have tried to visit Chattisgarh have been detained and intimidated as the State Government did not want the ugly reality to be brought out."

Delhi University professor Nandini Sundar said in Chattisgarh anyone could be labeled as a Maoist and that the State had unleashed a war against ordinary people and human rights activists.

Child prisoners thrash DAP jawans posted at the remand home

It is quite rare to hear children beat up policemen but this was what happened in the remand home in Hazaribagh on August 4th. Child delinquents who were imprisoned in the remand home were so infuriated by the high-handedness of the authorities in not providing food in time that they made a surprise attack on the DAP jawans posted there. Five jawans including a havildar were injured in the attack. The details of the children's heroism are as follows:

The children were not provided provisions for preparing food until 8pm on the August 4. Even for lunch the supply of provisions was delayed. The angry children numbering around 31 collected hockey sticks, broom sticks and stones and attacked the security room at 9pm. Seeing the angry children, all the five DAP jawans locked themselves inside the room. The children broke open the door and beat up the jawans severely. The belongings of the jawans too were destroyed. There was no means of escape for the jawans but one of them managed to get into the lavatory and call the DySP on his mobile phone. Police reinforcements were sent to the remand home and the jawans were saved. All of them were taken to hospital and treated. By morning a huge contingent of policemen went to the remand home and used force on the child prisoners. The police tried to divert the issue by saying that the children had carried out the attack in accordance with a pre-hatched conspiracy to escape from the remand home.

The incident throws light on the wretched conditions prevailing in remand homes in our country and the revolutionary potential latent among the children in our country.

News from Counter-Revolutionary Camp

100 STF jawans flee from the battle-field in Chattisgarh: Growing mental stress and demoralization among the special police forces and CRPF involved in anti-Maoist campaigns

Suicides, desertions, refusing to obey orders from above, dereliction of duty—in short—general demoralization among mercenary troops deployed against revolutionaries, national liberation fighters, and people's struggles is a common phenomenon as can be witnessed in the history of all countries. The case of Vietnam was a classic example where lakhs of US troops fled the battle-field, refused to obey orders or shot themselves dead. The world's biggest superpower could do nothing to stop this phenomenon among its soldiers in spite of the vast material resources at its disposal, offer of huge incentives, deployment of countless doctors, psychiatrists, and even executions of some soldiers and officers through court martial, and so on.

Such a situation is inevitable in a mercenary armed force which is deployed for long periods in so-called enemy territory and which does not know why and for whom it is waging war. As the war gets prolonged and the prospect of victory is nowhere in sight the phenomenon of desertions and suicides among the mercenary forces also grow proportionately. These soldiers join the army only as a means of livelihood for themselves and their poor families; hence naturally they have the least motivation to fight and run the risk of losing their lives. Most of them prefer to shift to some other job than serving as mercenaries in the interests of the reactionary rulers. But once inside the police and other armed forces, there is very less opportunity for them to leave their jobs. The state assures that they are bonded to their jobs like slaves. Hence they resort to the extreme step of committing suicides or fleeing from the battle-field. It is also not uncommon to find cases of shooting dead their superior officers out of sheer frustration, mental stress and anger.

This universal phenomenon is now evident particularly in Bastar, Dantewara, Kanker, Bijapur, Narayanpur districts that are part of Dandakaranya guerrilla zone in the state of Chattisgarh. The people's war has been raging in this region for over 25 years and it had further intensified and expanded to newer areas notwithstanding the brutal counter-revolutionary war and suppression campaigns unleashed by the enemy. The much-taunted state-sponsored terrorist campaign in the name of salwa judum had turned into a great fiasco in terms of suppression of the revolutionary movement. On the contrary, it had earned the wrath of the people and drew widespread condemnation of the indescribable atrocities committed by the lumpen gangs of SPOs and police, para-military forces on ordinary adivasis. The brutalities of the Naga, Mizo Battalions and the CRPF on women, children and old people, burning down of entire villages, mass murders and rapes, destruction of property etc had created an impact even on the psyche of some police jawans who refuse to obey orders from their superiors to shoot down innocent people. Even more important, the stiff resistance put up by the people and the series of tactical counter-offensives carried out by the PLGA led by CPI(Maoist) especially in the past two years had wiped out more than 250 jawans and officers of the special police forces and the central forces like the CRPF and the so-called invincible Naga and Mizo Battalions besides several SPOs, salwa judum goondas, political leaders, police informers and reactionary elements. It is this heroic and courageous resistance put up by the PLGA fighters, their selfless sacrifices and increasing resolve to completely wipe out the enemy from Dandakaranya and thereby transform the zone into a liberated area that had given rise to panic and extreme fear among a good chunk of the enemy forces deployed against the Maoists. The appeal from the Maoists to various armed forces in the form of leaflets, posters, banners etc to disobey the orders from their superiors to launch attacks on the people and Maoists, educating them about the aims and objectives of the Maoists, and even asking them to join the revolutionaries had also created a positive impact on these forces. Thus both fear, and to some extent, respect for the people's war led by the Maoists, had led to the phenomenon of desertions, suicides and fleeing from the battle-field posing a crisis situation for the reactionary ruling classes of Chattisgarh.

As per newspaper reports which appeared on August 25, 2008, at least 100 jawans of STF out of 1000 members recruited in Chattisgarh are not in their post for one reason or the other. Before posting they were given special training in the jungle warfare school. Most of these absentee STF personnel do not want to participate in anti-Maoist operations.

The DGP, Vishwa Ranjan, issued orders to take stringent action against these jawans for dereliction of duty. He also hinted at some changes in the recruitment policy and regulations in order to address the problems of STF jawans. He said he would not describe the act as desertion but maintained that it came under serious disciplinary violation. He also said that disciplinary action would also be initiated against those jawans who had taken leave as soon as they joined STF but had not returned from home to join duty. After preparing the list of all those who had not gone for the campaign against Maoists, the top police brass did not divulge the names of the jawans out of fear that it may demoralize the remaining STF men.

One main reason for the desertion was cited as the loss of self-confidence among the STF jawans despite special training imparted to them and highly sophisticated weaponry placed at their disposal. These jawans from the armed police were taken into STF two years back by paying them 1 ½ times the pay.

There is also increasing incidence of suicides by the police and central forces who are engaged in operations against the Maoists. A report in a Hindi daily, Dainik Bhaskar, wrote on August 21 that more than 25 jawans, including one SP, who were engaged in the operations against the Maoists, had committed suicide. And that in the preceding ten days alone, two CRPF jawans and one intelligence official had committed suicide. On August 19, a CRPF jawan, Srikumaran Nayar, had shot himself with an Insas rifle in Chotadongar village. He wanted to go to his native place for Onam festival but was denied permission. It is not just denial of permission that is driving the jawans to the extreme measure of committing suicide. Those who had returned from home after the expiry of leave too have been committing suicide. Last year, on January 31, one Lakvinder Singh of CRPF who had just returned from home, had killed himself with his SLR rifle in Kondagaon.

No top police official is ready to give the reasons or details of the growing suicides among the police and CRPF jawans. The SP of Narayanpur, Ajay Yadav, said that every measure is being thought of to reduce the frustration, tension and pessimism among the jawans. He claimed that leave is being granted in accordance with the roster and arrangements are being made to keep them happy and free their minds from tension by providing them with entertainment. There are very few opportunities for providing accommodation to the families of jawans in the Naxal areas.

The incidence of suicides and feeling of pessimism is more prevalent among jawans than officers since the latter have scope to find some relief by utilizing the various facilities available to them. However, even among the officers posted in Naxal areas the incidence of suicides is gradually growing. In fact, as far back as 1988 itself, the acting SP of Dantewara, Alok Tandon, had committed suicide by shooting himself with his service revolver. According to psychiatrists, the jawans deployed in Naxal areas are prone to extreme stress due to fear of land-mines, ambushes, booby traps and sudden attacks by the naxals. The shooting down of their colleagues in front of their eyes, the pathetic scenes of their amputated limbs, and fear of their own future, subject them to terrible mental stress and panic. And more important is the sense of isolation and alienation. Not a soul stays back in a adivasi hamlet when they see the khaki-clad or olive green poachers coming. Entire village flees to the adjacent forest where they find better security. The jawans too are confronted with a fundamental question: why am I here when not a single villager wants me here? When I am looked down upon as something like the Plague by the adivasis? When the mysterious Maoists, who seem to be everywhere but can be found nowhere, the enemy who is like a fish in the ocean of people, attack who will come to my help? Horror-filled stories of jawans who had missed their main contingent after a Maoist attack and had to spend sleepless nights in the jungle until relief came, if at all it came. Then the killer malaria mosquito which hunts you anywhere you go in these deep forests taking no less a toll of lives. The scene of a shivering, vomiting, delirious colleague who had succumbed to malaria in spite of the best medical treatment makes you a mental wreck. Due to the continuous tension their minds they simply cannot concentrate on anything.

They only think of how fast they would get back to their homes and families abandoning this job of a mercenary fighting an unjust war for others. Some get brutalized and can think of nothing else but killing others. They often resort to killing out of nervousness as every mercenary anywhere in the world does; like the mercenary US marine shooting down women, children, a hapless shepherd or whoever you are if you were the cause of the rustle of leaves. Just as they shoot down cows and monkeys imagining them to be enemy guerrillas out of sheer nervousness, the mercenaries in Chattisgarh too open fire at the slightest rustle of leaves in the forest. Nervousness makes them into demons or mental wrecks. They kill others or kill themselves. But some others at an individual level think and wonder as to why the Maoists, who are doing a commendable job among the adivasis with no remuneration of any sort, which none had done in the thousands of years of history, are being hunted and hounded; how the Maoists could continue to live in these interior jungles for years without access to adequate food and other necessities and with nothing over their heads but the sky; how they survive the malaria, typhoid and various killer diseases without proper medicine and treatment; how they fear no death. Some cannot escape the feeling of admiration for the dedication and commitment of the Maoist revolutionaries.

No suspensions, demotions, or other punishments can curb the growing incidence of desertions in the mercenary armed forces. It will reach new heights as the ongoing people's war reaches new heights. One cannot rule out the possibility of significant sections of these forces revolting against their superiors and joining the revolutionaries. Unlike the Maoists, these jawans have no motivation, no commitment, no support of the people, no cause to fight for, and hence find no reason to give up their lives just for a few rupees. One need not be surprised if the trickle of desertions that has started will soon become a mass exodus giving the reactionary rulers nightmares.

Twenty jungle warfare schools in next three years

The reactionary rulers have no dearth of funds when it comes to suppressing the revolutionaries and people's struggles. At a time when the vast majority of the people are reeling under severe poverty, hunger, malnutrition, and disease; when 60 % of the children under five years in India suffer from malnutrition; when a vast majority of women suffer from anaemia; when the majority of the people in India do not have access to clean drinking water; and when lakhs of people die every year due to diseases like malaria, tuberculosis, hepatitis, typhoid and other diseases; the exploiting classes holding the reins of power have nothing to offer them but promises every five years. But when it comes to suppress the struggles of the very same people and the Maoists who lead them, they have no dearth of funds for modernizing the state's repressive apparatus, setting up more and more battalions of mercenary armed forces and training special forces in jungle warfare to clear the jungles of Maoists and adivasis in order to hand over the forest and mineral wealth of these rich regions to the imperialists and the comprador big business sharks for a pie.

The latest plan worked out by traitorous Manmohan Singh government to recapture the adivasi-inhabited forest areas under the control of the Maoists in order to loot and plunder the abundant wealth is to set up twenty jungle warfare schools over the next three years. These schools will teach counter-guerrilla warfare tactics to deal with the Maoist guerrillas and some national liberation fighters in the north east. Four centres each will be set up in Bihar, Jharkhand, Chattisgarh, Orissa and Assam.

At present, three specialised jungle warfare centres are being run for the Central Forces — by the Army in Mizoram, the Central Reserve Police Force in Silchar in Assam, and by the Border Security Force in Hazaribagh in Jharkhand, besides the Jungle Warfare school in Kanker set up to train the state police forces of Chattisgarh.

So desperate are the rulers to snatch the mineral wealth from these regions that they are speeding up the plan to complete the setting up of at least eight centres by March 2009, another eight by 2009-10 and the remaining four by 2010-11. These schools will train 15,000 personnel every year. The home

ministry will bear the expenditure for trainers and the necessary equipment for five years. The government had also announced plans to upgrade four training schools of central para-military forces including the CRPF for training in counter-insurgency and jungle warfare.

Now Centre's COBRA will bare its fangs on people's struggles!

Until now the term COBRA has been used in the state of Andhra Pradesh to describe some of the private vigilante gangs set up, funded and trained by the state. These Cobras, along with Tigers of various hues, had murdered several democrats, civil liberties activists, family members of revolutionaries and sympathizers of revolution.

But now, the Indian state itself has decided to set up a special anti-Maoist elite force called COBRA in order to create a Greyhounds-like state terrorist force at the central level which can bare its fangs on innocent people in the name of fighting Maoists. The hefty increase in the number of central forces, IR Battalions etc do not quench the blood-thirst of our cunning hyena, Manmohan Singh. He wants to draw more blood and inject venom into the veins of the masses by giving a free hand to the newly-proposed COBRA.

The home ministry has decided to set up a commando unit within the CRPF, comprising personnel armed and trained to fight Naxalites in the jungles. Nearly 9,500 personnel will be trained for this unit christened as Combat Battalions for Resolute Action or CoBRA. The setting up of the new commando force obtained the stamp of approval in the meeting of the Cabinet Committee on internal security presided by the prime minister, Manmohan Singh, on August 28. This new anti-people commando force will operate with its HQs in Delhi. It will set up operational HQs in all states where the Maoist movement is strong. According to the plan, recruitment and training of this force will take about six months. Initially, CRPF will provide the required personnel until the new force makes its own recruitment.

The total amount being spent to raise this poisonous serpent is Rs. 1390 crores in the next three years, of which Rs. 898 crores will be spent for land acquisition, provision of basic amenities, while the remaining Rs. 491 crores will be spent on imparting specialized training for the personnel and their other needs. The force will comprise of ten battalions to begin with. K Durga Prasad, who had served as IG, Intelligence in AP, and also as IG of AP Greyhounds, has been appointed to head this force. Soon after his appointment, this first head of the venomous serpent, declared that the new force will be trained along the lines of Greyhounds of AP and that the training will be in accordance with the needs and conditions of the concerned states.

The reactionary rulers can only think of brute force and more brute force to suppress the people's struggles. They would never realize that the greater the force they use against the people and revolutionaries, the greater will be the reaction. Oppression and suppression only beget resistance and rebellion. Cobras, Greyhounds, Tigers and Hyenas cannot suppress the revolutionary struggles of the masses. The people's war will grow stronger drawing more and more support from the masses whose anger and class hatred only multiplies with every repressive measure of the oppressors. People led by the revolutionaries will certainly render ineffective the desperate ploys of the ruling classes to stop the onward march of people's war through their venomous snakes and blood-thirsty Greyhounds. The creation of such Special Forces indicates the strength of the revolutionary movement and the panic that had gripped the rulers.

Central and Chattisgarh governments fail to locate the missing helicopter even after a month

A helicopter--BELL 430--which took off from Hyderabad for Jagdalpur on 3rd August went missing after it entered Chattisgarh after crossing the Andhra Pradesh border in Khammam district. The helicopter was ordered by Ram Vihar Netham, Home Minister of Chattisgarh. A Chief Pilot, Co-Pilot, Flight Engineer and a technician were in the helicopter when it was believed to have crashed somewhere between Gangalur and Basaguda in Dantewara district. The search operations were headed by Dantewara SP Rahul Sharma. But even after a span of one month no clue was found regarding the missing helicopter. The Centre and Chattisgarh governments blamed each other for the failure to locate the helicopter. The dogfight between the various sections of the ruling classes came to the fore when a Congress leader Mahendra Karma, who heads the counter-revolutionary sinister gangster campaign known as salwa judum, charged the state government with gross negligence and inefficiency in locating the helicopter.

Meanwhile the relatives of the crew came out against the state and central governments for their gross negligence and callous attitude about the matter. "If the helicopter had a Minister or a VIP in it, would the government have acted in such a careless manner?" they asked. The Union Deputy Home Minister, Jaiswal; the Chief Minister of Chattisgarh, Raman Singh; and various top police brass such as DGP Vishwa Ranjan, Dantewara SP Rahul Sharma, and others had no satisfactory answers to offer to the queries of the relatives and the media. However, one reason almost all of them had cited for the inordinate delay in locating the helicopter was that the entire region was inaccessible and the presence of Maoist guerrillas made it difficult for the police and CRPF to conduct search operations smoothly. A police official said that sending small batches of policemen to the area was ruled out. Only batches of at least 250 well-trained policemen and CRPF equipped with sophisticated weapons, anti-mine armoured vehicles, mine detectors etc, have been sent keeping the danger of land-mines, ambushes by Maoists in view.

At the time of writing on the 5th of September the search for the debris of the helicopter is still going on. The government boasted to have deployed around 12,600 policemen in the search operation. Six aircraft have been used in the operation and were said to have completed 200 hours of flying.

The troops deployed in the interior areas of Dandakaranya, on the plea of searching for the helicopter, have actually been trying to attack adivasi hamlets known to be Maoist strong-holds and conducting hectic combing for PLGA units. There have been at least four incidents of exchange of fire between the Maoist guerrillas and the policemen and one helicopter was shot at by the guerrillas. Though the helicopter managed to escape, the fear of firing from Maoists had deterred the helicopters from flying at low levels. On the ground the special police forces and the CRPF haven't dared to enter many interior areas fearing land-mines, booby-traps and ambushes by Maoist guerrillas.

Finally, after 20 days of so-called search, Raman Singh who leads the state government of Chattisgarh, wrote to Defence Minister AK Antony to deploy the relief and rescue wing of the Indian Army to assist the state forces and the CRPF. He asked for special helicopters of the Indian Air Force besides a special force for the purpose since the helicopters engaged by the state government had failed to locate it. The Centre, however, declined to send the Army saying it was not possible because there was no base camp of the Indian Army in the region.

The entire episode has shown the chinks in the mighty state's armour. As heckled in a newspaper report, a helicopter is not a tiny thing like a needle and there can be no excuse in not able to locate it even after such a long period. The National Remote Sensing Agency was said to have identified 13 probable locations where the helicopter may have crashed. Of the two locations identified by remote sensing agency, in one location they found a Martyrs' Memorial constructed by Maoists and at another location, a tractor. However, the government had claimed that nothing was found in most of these locations. A Maoist leader and member of Dandakaranya Special Zonal Committee, comrade Aytu,

issued a press statement saying that the missing helicopter was not in the possession of the Maoists. The statement also charged that the police were not really conducting search operation for the helicopter but were busy in carrying on salwa judum campaign and conducting combing operations against the Maoists. How seriously the policemen had conducted the search operations has become a big question as the relatives of the missing crew challenged the government claims saying that the latter had only been boasting and nothing actually was done. Government has a huge air force and a huge number of helicopters, and yet it hasn't succeeded in finding the missing plane. That is the story of the "mighty" Indian state.

Need to rebuild intelligence destroyed by Maoists in a planned manner

(The following is a report published in a newspaper on July 20, 2008 which deals with the serious problem of intelligence inputs faced by the police in Orissa's Malkangiri district.)

BERHAMPUR: Rebuilding a grassroots level intelligence network is the need of the hour for the police force in naxal-infested Malkangiri district.

The Maoists had destroyed the grassroots level intelligence sources of the police force in a planned manner during past one year. There was lack of proper flow of information to the police force, which is quite evident from the recent landmine blast at MV-126 village on Wednesday. Although massive amount of explosives which could blow up an anti-landmine vehicle was stored under a culvert near the village, not a single person of the area hinted at anything suspicious to the police team that had visited MV 41 village of the area to investigate a naxal attack on the house of a BJP leader. Maoists were well informed of the movement of the police force who had no hint of any movement of naxals. Similar was the situation when naxals attacked the launch carrying Greyhound jawans from Andhra Pradesh in the Chitrakonda reservoir.

Usually police force uses the village heads to hold its public relation campaigns in remote areas. During past one year naxals had killed four village headmen in Malkangiri district. They include a former naib-sarpanch Sunam Jagabandhu of Tandbai panchayat, Mukunda Madhi of Bandiguda, former chairman of Kalimela block, Jaga Madi and Madkami Kana of Petta village. In April they killed Satyam Lachha of Jilengiguda, a man who was in ferry business and used to carry policemen in his boats.

The fear of naxals ruled. According to police the former Sarpanch of Kondapalli, Jagabandhu Sunami was gunned down by naxals in July 2007 but due to naxal panic his son and brother claimed that the deceased had died of prolonged illness. The wife of Satyam also changed her statement against the persons arrested on the charge of murder of her husband.

Maoists also dealt with possible double-crossers with iron hand to prevent any man close to them become an advantage for police. Malkangiri district secretary of the BJD, Prabir Kumar Mohanty was murdered by Maoists on May 27. He allegedly had close links with the Maoists who may have fallen out of their good books. Maoists passed on the message to their subtle supporters that they may also be murdered if they fell out.

One unknown person suspected to be from Warangal area of Andhra was killed by naxals in the district on April 3. In another incident they murdered a person suspected to be from Chhatisgarh near Telarai on April 24. Naxals claimed they were police informers. But police suspected they were part of the naxal outfit and were killed in some tussle.

It would be a hard task for the police force to rebuild an effective intelligence network which has been snapped by naxals with the fear of death. But without it all modern forms of anti-naxal warfare would be least effective in this bastion of Maoist guerillas.

Orissa cops say they are being sacrificed in war against Naxals

(We are producing a paper report published on July 20, 2008 which describes the anger and frustration of the police in Orissa in the aftermath of the series of Maoist attacks in recent months.)

Two days after 17 Orissa policemen were ambushed and killed in Malkangiri district of Orissa, ground-level policemen in Malkangiri have raised the banner of revolt against their seniors for making them “sacrificial lambs” in the hands of rebels.

On Thursday, the jawans did not allow Deputy Inspector General of Police (south-western range) Sanjib Panda and District Superintendent of Police Satish Gajbhiye to pay homage to the killed policemen.

As Chief Minister Naveen Patnaik on Friday spoke of strengthening intelligence and training for the policemen, large sections of the cops say the government is only mouthing platitudes. Secretary of Orissa Havildar and Constable Mahasangh Sawarmal Sharma said after the Malkangiri attack that a feeling is slowly growing among the jawans that they are the ones who will die in the war with Maoists. “Our morale is surely low. Why is the government not sending an IG-level police officer to Malkangiri permanently for overseeing the battle against the Maoists? Why should the SOG unit not be transferred to Malkangiri from Bhubaneswar,” he asked.

Sharma said the current procedure of transferring a police official to a non-Maoist posting after three years of service in a Maoist area was not being followed properly. “Reserve inspector Sarat Mishra, who was killed in the landmine blast, was due for transfer to Bhubaneswar as head of the Special Operation Group unit. But he could not be relieved for three months as nobody was ready to come here. Similarly, in 2006, Motu police station in-charge Durga Madhab Mishra was shot dead by the Maoists. He was also transferred, but could not be relieved as no one was ready to come in his place,” he said.

The junior policemen said that the special intelligence wing of the State police, formed to keep track of Maoist activities, has failed completely, which was leading to large-scale casualties in the lower-level police force. “Without any intelligence inputs, police are being deployed, making them sitting ducks,” he said.

Another problem faced by the lower-level policemen is the constant apprehension of danger to the lives of their near and dear ones. “The police stations may have been fortified, but what about the residential quarters,” he asked. “The Government guideline that a cop posted in a Maoist area can retain Government accommodation in Bhubaneswar or Cuttack to keep his family is not being followed. How can a cop fight with the Maoists in these circumstances?”

A sense of disgust and disillusionment was evident among the policemen ever since 16 July. The sepoy and constables had in fact voiced their disenchantment publicly. They refused to allow the DIG Mr S Panda to pay floral tributes to the martyrs and had questioned why top officers from the police administration like

the DGP or the home minister had not come.

District sepoy and constable association members submitted a memorandum to the CM listing 13 demands today. Their demands included a helicopter for Naxal affected districts of Malkangiri, Rayagada and Koraput districts, 30 per cent risk allowance for policemen working at Malkangiri and 40 per cent risk allowance for those posted in highly sensitive police stations. They also wanted immediate filling up of all vacancies, increase in number of sanctioned posts, construction of the Gurupriya and Motu bridges. Earlier during the day the chief minister offered floral tribute to the Martyr Pillar in Malkangiri DPO.

To assuage the mounting frustration and anti-government emotions in the policemen, the chief minister Naveen Patnaik visited Malkangiri and announced a series of sops for the bereaved families of the 17 SOG personnel killed near MV-126. When Patnaik was handing over cheques of Rs. 4 Lakhs to the families of the dead, the aged mothers who had lost their sons as well as the young widows had a single sentence on their mouth when they accepted the cheque from the Chief Minister, “Can this cheque compensate what we have lost”. The CM had no answer to this question. According to him the families of killed policemen would get the full salary till their date of retirement and one member of the family

would get a Government job. Patnaik accepted one of the major demands of the Constable and Havildar Association of Malkangiri district that the family members of all the 17 policemen killed in the landmine blast would be provided homestead land either in the district where they worked or in their home district.

And, like his counterpart Raman Singh in neighbouring Chattisgarh, Patnaik hinted at raising a huge police force comprising of local tribal youths in naxal-infested districts like Malkangiri. He also hinted that recruitment norms like educational qualification might be relaxed for these tribal youths during their intake into police force.

Jail warders on the warpath

BERHAMPUR: Jail warders of the State sat on hunger strike along with their families in front of the jails protesting against alleged government apathy towards meeting their long-standing demands.

Around 1,500 jail warders under the banner of the All Orissa Jail Employees Association (AOJEA) took part in this agitation. But they did not let their agitation hamper the security of the jails. They continued to do their duty as per their scheduled rotation. Only the warders not on duty took part in the agitation, while others continued with their scheduled duty. Their agitation was for seven demands.

Their main demand was parity in the pay scale of jail warders with that of police constables in the State. At present the basic pay of jail warders is Rs. 400 less than the pay scale of police constables although both of them are of same rank. The warders allege that the State Government is showing step-motherly attitude towards them.

They wanted the State Government to introduce the post of sub-assistant jailer to provide promotion opportunity to warders. At present the number of posts of jail warders in the State is around 1,400 who manage more than 14,000 prisoners housed in jails.

Panel report

This demand for parity of pay scale with the police constables has been made for last 25 years. In 1979 the Orissa Jails Reform Committee was constituted under the chairmanship of Justice Harihar Mohapatra. This committee had recommended parity in the pay scale of constables and jail warders in the State. The committee had also pointed out that the disparity of pay scale of constables and warders was bringing about discontentment among warders.

The members of the Berhampur circle unit of the All Orissa Jail Employees Association (AOJEA) along with their wives and children sat on hunger strike in front of the Berhampur circle jail. President of the Berhampur circle AOJEA Kalu Charan Swain said their association had deferred agitation for these demands due to promises from the authorities and the Government in the past.

From the news papers:

‘Salwa Judum victims’ narrate tales of zulm’

29 Aug 2008, 0847 hrs IST,TNN

HYDERABAD: For the last three years, Jagan (name changed) says he has tried hard to shrug off the memory of that one afternoon when many villagers were kicked from one end of a bridge to another “like a football.”

“Their clothes were torn, their bones broken. Men, women, children.. there were all thrashed in the same way,” he recollects the last few days he spent in his village Bhorguda in Chhattisgarh. Staring at the floor as if searching for a reason for the sudden atrocity in his otherwise peaceful village, he says it was perhaps because the villagers had refused to attend a Salwa Judam meeting.

In the city to narrate the plight of scores of people like him ever since the Salwa Judam ‘movement’ took off in Chhattisgarh in 2005, Jagan views the bridge incident in perspective. “My father refused to attend the meeting. The cops asked us to go to the Salwa Judam camp, we declined again. They then killed my father and sister,” he alleges.

Several such victims of police atrocities from Bijapur and Dantewada districts of Chhattisgarh , who crossed over to Andhra Pradesh and now live in villages on the AP-Chhattisgarh border, say that they lost their family, their land and livestock to Salwa Judam and have been living a life of uncertainty since then.

Over 40,000 families are estimated to have crossed the border over the last few years ever since the atrocities on villagers in the name of Salwa Judam intensified in the neighbouring state. Official estimates peg the number at 20,000 families.

Each victim has a story of torture to narrate. “I had 105 acres of land. But I was beaten up for days together by the Salwa Judam. I had no choice but to leave it all and run away,” says Nagababu (name changed), adding that the brutality continued for days until they chose to run away.

Mostly agricultural workers who lived off the produce of their fertile land, they now work as coolies and many find it difficult to get a square meal a day. A social organisation, Agricultural and Social Development Society working in Khammam district assessed the children in seven villages where these people had their settlements. It found over 60 per cent of them severely malnourished.

“We are asking the government to at least provide food and shelter to these people,” said S Jeevan Kumar of Human Rights Forum.

He further noted that the media focus on the Salwa Judum movement and the intervention of human rights organisation had brought about some peace in the disturbed parts of Chhattisgarh, but these displaced villagers are still not being viewed as victims. Human rights activists observed that the official line on them had remained that there were many naxalites in the garb of such villagers.

While most of these displaced people dream of a day to go back to their land and homes if peace is established and the armed movement withdrawn, Santosh (name changed) says he wants to go back for someone he loves dearly. “My cow. I am very attached to her and would go back once in a while to check her. I worry for her,” he says.

Concern over govt's attitude towards Maoists

Statesman News Service

BHUBANESWAR, Aug 22: Lawyers, writers and social activists expressed shock and grave concern over the 'repressive' measures adopted by the state government to crush peoples resistance movements.

Villagers and innocent tribals are being branded as Naxals, they decried while questioning on how and what test was put to identify or label a person as a Maoist.

Senior lawyer Mr Guru Mohanty volunteered to hold talks with Maoists in the state. "If the government is scared then I am prepared to negotiate," he said.

Mr Mohanty held chief minister Mr Naveen Patnaik responsible for the growth of Naxal and Maoist activities in the state alleging that exploitation and corruption in backward districts had converted these areas into a breeding ground of Naxals. "The suffering and exploited tribal is easily wooed by Maoists," he said.

Narrating from his own experience, Mr Mohanty said that he had been closely monitoring the resistance movements in the state right from the days of Baliapal, Balco agitation to recent ones against displacement in Kalinga Nagar, Kashipur and Jagatsinghpur.

"People are not willing to give up their land to MNCs because they have seen their brothers and sisters turn to begging or pulling rickshaws in neighbouring states after giving their land to industries that had come up earlier in the region," he said.

"A few years ago I had written to the government seeking permission to visit three jails to talk to those who were labeled as Naxals. Till date the government has not replied and very soon I will file in writ in the court," he added.

Mr Chitta Mohanty, political activist and a socialist leader condemned the curtailment of democratic rights and the kind of indiscriminate arrests that were taking place across the state.

Poet Mr Ashutosh Parida, Mr PK Jena, Mr SK Patnaik and others denounced the aggressive manner in which state was curtailing democratic rights. They called upon conscientious citizens to stand up and defend the rights of millions who are fighting against displacement, exploitation and injustice.

'Fight against terrorism has turned into witch-hunting'

Pioneer News Service | Hyderabad

The national level People's Tribunal, which heard the complaints of the victims of police torture and harassment in the name of fight against terrorism, has warned that such treatment of Muslim minority in the country was leading to a very strong sense of insecurity and alienation "which may lead to frightful consequences for the nation".

The Tribunal, which included Justice GN Bhargava, former Chief Justice of Rajasthan High Court and Justice Sardar Ali Khan, former Chief Justice of Andhra Pradesh High Court and former chairman of National Minorities Commission issued its interim observations and made interim recommendations after hearing the depositions in 40 cases.

"The testimonies showed that a large number of innocent young Muslims have been and are being victimised by the police on the charges of being involved in various terrorist acts across the country. This is particularly so in Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan. The states ruled by both the BJP as well as the Congress were witnessing such incidents," said the report read out by senior lawyer Prashant Bhushan on behalf of the jury.

"The victimisation and demonisation of Muslims in the guise of investigation of terror offences is having a very serious psychological impact on the minds of not only the families of the victims but also other members of the community," the jury observed.

The other members of the Tribunal, set up by NGOs ANHAD (Act Now for Harmony and Development), Human Rights Law Network and Peace along with dozens of other human rights organisation and Urdu daily newspaper Siasat expressed shock and dismay that the fight against terrorism.

‘Suspected Maoists’ arrest sparks debate

Statesman News Service

JAGATSINGHPUR, Aug 17- The recent arrests of ‘suspected Maoists’ particularly Pratima Das and Debendra Dash who were moving in broad daylight drawing attention of one and all by accompanying a foreign national David Pugh has inevitably triggered a debate on whether anti-displacement activists were being dubbed and booked as ‘suspected Maoists’.

A section of human rights and social activists, poets and journalists raised questions on the recent police action here today. While a local Oriya daily newspaper had a front page editorial captioned ‘ I am a Maoist’ another magazine editor held a meeting at Bhubaneswar to decry state repression. The Oriya daily newspaper which carried a front page editorial claimed that Debendra Dash was a reporter working for the paper in Jagatsinghpur district. Human rights activist and lawyer Biswapriya Kanungo contested the police claim that Dash had been arrested as a suspected Maoist and he was linked to an arms loot case of Sambalpur district. Kanungo noted pointed out that the Sambalpur district police authorities had written to the Orissa Human Rights Commission in 2007 stating that they had no criminal case against Dash. This was after Dash had moved the Commission questioning his detention in 2006.

Several other social and people’s movement leaders like Prafulla Samantray, poet Asutosh Parida took part at a meeting convened by editor of quarterly magazine Nishan at Bhubaneswar today and raised doubts over the recent police action.

Mr Lenin Kumar, editor of the magazine took serious exception to police versions appearing in a section of the media here that the arrested suspects had named his magazine. Nishan is not a mouth-piece or publication of any political party, he said.

He alleged that of late voice of protest against government policy or system in Orissa has been branded as an act of treason or terrorism. He referred to the Dr Binayak Sen case and noted Orissa may soon witness many more Binayak Sen’s being put behind bars. Prafulla Samantray expressed concern over the increasing trend of foisting false cases against social activists who lead movements against displacement and mindless industrialization or SEZ.

Both Dash and Pratima have been arrested under section 121, 121 (A), 124 Indian Penal code, under section 17 of Criminal Law Amendment Act 1908 and under section 10 & 13 of the Unlawful Activities (prevention) Act 1967.

‘Maoist’ dies in a bid to escape

SAMBALPUR, Aug. 17: A Maoist in Deogarh district under police custody has died in a mysterious condition. As per information, police had arrested Mahali Bada alias Akash (35) for his active involvement with the Maoist cadres last Friday from Laimura. On interrogation, Akash informed police that he kept some arms and ammunitions in a cave of Gangajal hill. Taking him at his words, police brought him to the hill to recover arms. But Akash with an aim to escape, jumped off the hill and fell 20 feet below. However, police hospitalised him in the district headquarters hospital where he died just after few minutes. Two SOG jawans who accompanied the Maoists have been injured and are undergoing treatment, police said. It is further learnt that Akash had links with Rabin who was arrested from Jagatsinghpur district a few days back. “Akash was also reorganising the Maoists in Sambalpur and Deogarh and collecting new members,” SP, Deogarh Mr Sanjeev Arora informed. Police registered a case and the body was handed over to his brother for cremation, he added.

Govt’s ploy to combat Maoists

BHUBANESWAR, Aug. 25: Worried over a large number of tribals in Orissa embracing left-wing extremism which has helped Maoists to consolidate their ground, the Orissa government is contemplating a house-to-house survey to assess unemployment among tribal families.

The tribal-dominated districts of the state like Sundergarh, Malkangiri, Rayagada, Gajapati and Kandhamal have witnessed a spurt in Maoist activity which can be attributed to lack of employment among the youth leading to their feeling of isolation in society.

The state's chief secretary Mr Ajit Kumar Tripathy, said that end of isolation among the tribal youth would bring down Maoist problems. Noting that of the state's 80 lakh families, a little over 22 per cent were tribals who remained a strong support base for the Maoists, he said the government had realised, though late, that to tackle the spread of the Maoists, it had to take care of the 'misguided' youth.

That the tribals gave support to the extremists was evident from the police's failure in nabbing a single Maoist involved in attack on Nayagarh on 15 February.

Though more than 500 Maoists executed the killing, loot and terror in Nayagarh, police could not make a single arrest obviously because of the protection given by the tribals. However, it remained unclear why primary school teachers in the tribal-dominated districts had pro-Maoist leaning, even to the point of sympathising with them. PTI

Excerpts from KGK's letter to the PM

As a General Secretary Binayak Sen was opposing the destruction of households and displacement of tribal habitats in the name of *salva judum* or police combing operations in the guise of searching for Maoists. We are bound to oppose. A human rights person does not support the politics of the targeted but we do certainly oppose use of violent methods. Human Rights activists are fighters of the kind of impunity that has been sanctioned to the State Law enforcing agencies. In fact human rights movement emerges on account of arbitrary and undisciplined governance ignoring written norms set down for protecting life and liberty.

What does this impunity mean? The State sees any person condemning or preventing state violence unjustly unconstitutionally used against even a terrorist or a Maoist. For doing this very constitutional duty we are seen as supporters of outlawed terrorist or Maoist and we will be dealt with without reference to either law or the constitution. Sir, this prosecution is the height of impunity. There are two excellent definitions of the word impunity. The first is out of the experiences of Argentinian people and the second is from the recognized Black's Law Dictionary.

Impunity: Perhaps no word defines the experiences of Latin America as well as this one. Lack of punishment, of investigation, of justice. The possibility of committing crimes - from common robberies to rape, torture, murders - without having to face, much less suffer, any punishment. And therefore, the implicit approval of the morality of these crimes. Forgiving and forgetting without remembering - or remembering too well, but not caring - that what is forgotten will be repeated. As thus what is done without any punishment, can be repeated without fear.

How many died? How many were taken from their homes, from their children, to later find death in a cot under a cattle prod, before a gun, from a flying plane? Dozens, hundreds, of thousands perhaps, if we multiply them by all the countries of Latin America. And the guilty, invariably, are free, enjoying life, often at their old posts where they can do it again. How many die today by their hands?

This definition gives you an idea of what is happening in the villages of Chattisgarh. This is the experience of almost all the States in the country. Black's Law Dictionary defines Impunity, after referring to legal maxim translates the same as follows: "This disposition is not sanctioned by any Constitution, any law or any International Covenant before the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and certainly not subsequent to the Declaration Yet this "disposition to commit crimes" has become the unflinching habit of almost all the Governments in the World including Indian Government. Please direct your Governments at the state and the centre not to implicate human rights defenders in false cases or physically liquidate them because they obstruct Governments' unlawful conduct and brutalities.

K .G. KANNABIRAN

National President

PEOPLES UNION FOR CIVIL LIBERTIES

07 April 2008

Prachanda becomes Nepal's Prime Minister

Puspa Kamal Dahal, aka 'Prachanda', the Chairman of CPN-Maoist, has been elected as the first Prime Minister of Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal. He won 464 votes out of 577 defeating his rival Nepali Congress leader Sher Bahadur Deuba who obtained 113 votes. Prachanda was the common Prime Ministerial candidate of the CPN-Maoist, the CPN-UML and the Madhesi Janadhikar Forum (MJF); 21 out of the 25 parties in the Constituent Assembly supported him. The new government has been formed exactly four months after the completion of the Constituent Assembly election. During this period, the CPN-M's attempt to form a government of national consensus under its leadership failed, and the parties agreed to choose a PM through getting a majority in the CA. The NC tried to form a government under its leadership, by trying to convince the UML and MJF. However, the CPN(M) ultimately won when sixteen small parties who are represented in the CA due to the proportional system supported the Maoist unanimously.

There was a period of high drama after the defeat of the CPN(M) candidate in the Presidential election a few days earlier. After the defeat of its candidate for president, the Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist) declared that it has decided to stay in opposition and not form a government under its leadership.

After the election of the President, Prachanda, the chairman of CPN-Maoist, told journalists in a press conference that the Central Committee meeting had decided to stay in the opposition. He said: "Objectively, from a moral point of view, the result of the election for president has pushed our party into the opposition." He further emphasised that the party has the role of opposition because of the recent political equation that has developed, even though the party does not have an absolute ideological point of view on forming or not forming the government. He added that priority should be given to the coalition that attained the majority in the election for president. Even though, through the resistance of the masses, the election of a common person as head of state has created a favourable situation, there is a serious danger of counter revolution because of the recent political events and tendencies that have developed. The counter revolutionary forces began to plot conspiracies when the CPN Maoist became the largest party in the CA. The CPN(M) later changed its stance and decided to form the government.

Chairman Prachanda, after taking an oath of office from President Dr. Ram Baran Yadav, will form the cabinet immediately and declare the Common Minimum Programme immediately. The CPN-M is taking nine ministries, whereas the UML will get six and the MJF four. Four other smaller parties will get one each. Before being elected Prime Minister, Prachanda declared he is to step down as chief of People's Liberation Army. He was the supreme commander since the establishment of the PLA in 2001. Along with him, other CA members who also hold positions in the PLA will step down from their PLA posts. Furthermore, he has said that the party will implement the agreements made with other political parties in the past. The Central Committee meeting of the CPN-M, before the CA election, has proposed its CM as the first President of the Republic of Nepal. A slogan on the walls in Kathmandu and all over Nepal reads 'We salute Com. Prachanda, the first President of the Republic of Nepal'. Although Prachanda did not become the first President, he did become the first Prime Minister.

PLA: awaiting solutions

(Reproduced from The Red Star Vol. 1, No. 13 August 18-31, 2008)

The situation of the PLA has been dire during the last two and a half months. The regular rations and monthly stipends were not received by the lower and middle rank cadres for months. It was rumoured that the Nepal Congress leadership in the Peace and Reconstruction Ministry, with the collaboration of higher echelons of the army, have been conspiring to demoralize and weaken the People's Liberation Army. The purpose was to weaken the Maoist leadership during their ongoing struggle.

As it was agreed during the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, signed on November 22nd 2006, the Maoist combatants kept their arms in UN monitored cantonments and stayed in the cantonments in order to facilitate the peace process and bring about a permanent resolution to the ongoing conflict. However, the Maoist combatants faced severe difficulties and hardship. Repeatedly, the army leadership and the Nepal Congress expressed their doubts over integrating them into the Nepal Army, to take the peace process to its logical conclusion.

The CPN-Maoist fought the ten years People's War, with the sacrifice of tens of thousand of young men and women in order to destroy the feudal order and to build a new democratic republic. The people's mandate in the historic Constituent Assembly elections reaffirmed that the masses were firmly behind the party. However, the old political powers represented by the Nepali Congress, firmly backed by the reactionary army leadership, completely disregarded the people's aspirations; and if their plans were carried out to the end, the reactionary leadership would not stop short of destroying the Maoist leadership as well as the party.

None of the achievements of the CPN Maoist would have been possible if not for the People's Liberation Army. The story of the Nepali revolution is the untold story of tens of thousands of comrades who valiantly came forward to fight against the injustice and exploitation. Now, finally, that the party is able to form a government under the leadership of Com. Prachanda, the necessary steps to solve the problems of the People's Liberation Army must be taken. Salaries that have not been paid for the last eighteen months should be paid immediately. Necessary facilities must be provided for their maintenance and advancement.

Furthermore, with the difficult but necessary task of restructure of the security sector as part of the restructure of Nepal is lies ahead, and their role as the 'forward detachment of the proletarian revolution' should be rethought and new models should be developed to progress.

Excerpts from articles and speeches of leaders of CPN (M)

The following are excerpts from an article entitled "Present deadlock and our task" by Comrade Basanta, a member of the central committee, CPN(Maoist)

"Nepal is a semi-feudal and semi-colonial country. Feudalism and imperialism, predominantly Indian expansionism in our case, have been barriers to radical transformation of social, economic and cultural relations and the consolidation of national integrity and people's sovereignty. After the establishment of Federal Democratic Republic, the feudal institution of the monarchy has been demolished. Without doubt, feudalism has weakened considerably in the political sense. But the struggle to get rid of feudalism is not over. Furthermore, the democratic republic that has been established in Nepal is a political system connected with the imperialist world order. So the bourgeois republic can in no way be a political system for the oppressed classes, nations, and regions of Nepal.

The slogan of a "New Nepal", so rampantly used during the Constituent Assembly election, can be achieved only by smashing feudalism and imperialism from the soil of Nepal. No other form of state power other than the joint dictatorship of the democratic and patriotic forces under the leadership of the

party of the proletariat can turn the present Nepal into a New Nepal. It cannot be anything other than New Democracy.

What has been achieved in Nepal is a Federal Democratic Republic. It is a kind of bourgeois democracy, in which the CPN (Maoist) is playing a central role. In spite of that, the vanguard of the Nepalese proletariat has not yet seized the whole state power. And so the Nepalese revolution has not reached the strategic goal of New Democracy, the joint dictatorship of the entire anti-feudal and anti-imperialist forces under the leadership of the party of the proletariat. Right at this point, what should be understood is that the Federal Democratic Republic is a tactical step to New Democracy, the first stage of the proletarian revolution, as Chairman Mao has defined it. Therefore, in no circumstances, can it be the strategy of the proletariat or a separate stage before New Democracy.

For such a confusion to arise there must be some objective basis. It is known to all that the Second National Conference of our party, held in 2001, had formulated the roundtable conference, interim government and election of the constituent assembly as a political tactic. The Central Committee Meeting held in Chunwang on August 2004 further concretised it in the form of a Democratic Republic. Now, with the election of the Constituent Assembly and declaration of the Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal, the tactic of the Chunwang Meeting is no longer valid. Yet, at the same time, the party is yet to chalk out an appropriate tactic to organise a final offensive for the seizure of power. Naturally, this situation has led to some confusion. It must not linger. If this situation carries on, wittingly or unwittingly, it may lead to make the present democratic republic a strategic stage before the New Democratic Revolution.

At such a crucial juncture, when an unholy coalition of reactionary forces is openly forming, the time has come to call upon the entire democratic and patriotic forces to struggle against national capitulation, and build up a strong united front for the seizure of power. Nothing other than the power of anti-feudal and anti-imperialist forces under the leadership of proletariat can build a New Democratic Nepal and thereby defend the national sovereignty and territorial integrity of the nation. There is no other way out to break the existing deadlock.”

The following is an excerpt from CPN(M)’s Chairman Prachanda’s interview with Sudheer Sharma and Prashant Aryal published in a Nepali Magazine (translated from Nepali).

There are several controversial issues in the answers of com Prachanda such as: Can it be said that the whole of the Nepali Army, from the top to the rank and file, has shifted its allegiance to a new government led by the CPN(M)? Is the Nepali Army now “for the people”? Does this not obfuscate the class nature of the Army, which is the most important component of the state?

* * * * *

Q. Regarding the kind of relationship that has been there for centuries between the king and the army, don’t you think the army is still loyal to the palace?

A. Royal Nepali Army’s name was changed to Nepali Army and its command system was also changed after the peoples’ movement (of 2006 April). After the top to rank and files of the army have said that they would execute the orders of the government elected by the people, our evaluation is that the total thinking of the Nepali Army has undergone change. The army is talking about being loyal to the democratic system and people. That shouldn’t be understood as the change in name only; that could be taken as a huge change. Along with the name change, the army, in essence, has become the one that is for the people, not to the king.

Q. But before the election you and your comrades used to say that there was no change in the Army except the change in name.

A. We should take the fluctuations that may occur before the elections normally. We accepted the Nepali Army as the State's when we signed the Comprehensive Peace Agreement. Other parties also accepted the PLA as the State's. What I want to make clear now is that Nepali Army is our army, the State's army. And PLA is also everyone's army, the State's army. The statement of Army that it would be loyal to the democratic government could be taken as a huge change in the army. The assumption that the army's loyalty is to the king is imaginary.

Q. How would you address the question of the integration of PLA and Nepali Army?

A. We will easily solve it by being pragmatic and doing serious discussion in the Special Committee that will decide how many will be integrated where and how many will be taken to the Industrial Security, how many will be to the Border Security.

Q. That means no question of integrating two armies?

A. We haven't understood that in the mechanical manner like that. What we have understood is that Nepali Army should be moved forward by making it more and more democratic. PLA should be moved forward in a professional manner. The Special Committee will decide after discussion about the number of personnel for the armies.

Q. Do you want to improve relationship with America?

A. We are willing to create diplomatic relationship with America even though we have different ideologies.

Q. That means words like 'imperialism' and 'expansionism' has disappeared, haven't they?

A. It's not that we will stop using those words. It's not that we, the party that is going to lead the government, will use the words as we used to when we were insurgents. That doesn't happen anywhere in the world. The wording while speaking is understandably slightly different when you are an insurgent and when you are leading a government. But as an ideology, we will continue the debate about what imperialism is and why we are against that.

From "The Political, Military and Negotiating Strategies of the Chinese Communist Party (1937-1946) and Recent Developments in Nepal" By the MLM Revolutionary Study Group in the U.S. (February 2007)

We are reproducing below part of an analytical article prepared by the MLM Revolutionary Study Group in the US comparing the experiences of the CCP during the revolution in China with the experiences of Nepalese revolution led by CPN(M). Only the introductory part and the conclusions are produced here. We are publishing it so as it will help in the ongoing debate regarding the tactics of the CPN(M) in Nepal.

Arguably the most important recent development in the international communist movement is the new political strategy of the Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist).

In 1996, it launched a people's war based among the peasants and oppressed nationalities in far western Nepal. For the next ten years, it built a mass base of support in the countryside and increasingly

in the cities, established base areas, and launched repeated military campaigns with great success. By 2005, the CPN(M) had freed 4/5ths of the country, and was poised to take the strategic offensive—to launch a series of military campaigns, coordinated with popular uprisings in Kathmandu and other major cities, in order to seize nationwide power.

At this key juncture, the leadership of the CPN(M) determined that there was another path to power that didn't require overthrowing the old reactionary state and defeating its army. In 2006, it negotiated a peace agreement with seven parliamentary parties that represent the interests of the landlord and bureaucratic capitalists in Nepal, setting up a Western-style parliamentary system based on elections to a Constituent Assembly in the summer of 2007. In order to reach this agreement, the CPN(M) dissolved its liberated areas, sequestered its troops and arms under UN supervision, and agreed to merge the People's Liberation Army with the Nepalese Army, the renamed Royal Nepalese Army.

In an interview in 2001, CPN(M) Chairman Prachanda stated that the party's leadership was studying "On the Chongqing Negotiations."¹ This refers to the CCP's negotiations with the Guomindang (GMD) that followed Mao's report to the 7th Congress of the Chinese Communist Party in 1945 ("On Coalition Government"). While there are some superficial similarities between Mao's negotiating position at that time and the CPN(M)'s new political strategy, they represent opposing political lines and strategies for revolution. A closer look at the CCP's integrated political-military strategy and negotiating tactics from 1937-1946—which together served to advance China's protracted people's war to final victory—can yield important lessons for today, for how revolutionaries should be "firm as a pine and flexible as a willow."²²

From a 1944 speech to cadres of the Eighth Route Army. Han Suyin, *The Morning Deluge: Mao Tsetung and the Chinese Revolution, 1893-1954, 1972*, p. 421.

C. Some Lessons for Today

Important lessons for evaluating the present situation in Nepal can be drawn from the political-military strategy and negotiating tactics of the CCP:

(1) While maintaining a tenuous united front with the GMD from 1937 until the end of the anti-Japanese war in mid-1945, the CCP employed a strategy of guerilla warfare and political work among the peasantry that allowed it to rapidly expand the size of its armed forces and base areas. Its negotiating tactics, which included the demand for a coalition government to replace the GMD's one-party dictatorship, were part of a strategy of calling for a united effort to defeat Japan.

. This political approach proved to be successful in winning public support in the GMD-controlled areas. The CCP continued this policy in the period after the end of World War 2 with the aim of exposing the GMD's repressive policies and holding the GMD responsible for the outbreak of civil war before Chinese and world public opinion. Mao expected Jiang to reject the CCP negotiating positions, especially the demand for the abolition of the GMD dictatorship. Above all, Mao had no intention of giving up control of the CCP's armed forces and the liberated areas.

*The CPN(M) undertook negotiations in order to form a coalition government, a Western-style parliamentary system with seven parties that represent the interests of the landlords and the capitalists supported by India and US imperialism. In making this deal, the CPN(M) has dissolved its liberated areas and placed its army under UN supervision, as the first step in establishing a new national army with the former Royal Nepalese Army.

(2) Throughout the anti-Japanese war, Mao had to wage an unremitting struggle against rightist forces in the CCP, some of whom were supported by Stalin and the Comintern, who argued that the CCP should subordinate its political program, armed forces and base area administrations to the GMD.

*A similar rightist political line has been consolidated in the leadership of the CPN(M). At present, there are no indications of a substantial struggle against this line in the leadership of the CPN(M).

(3) The CCP waged a revolutionary struggle for a new democratic society—in the liberated areas during the war of resistance against Japan, and nationwide in the civil war against the GMD—as the first stage in the struggle for socialism and communism.

*The CPN(M) has pushed the struggle for new democracy off into the distant future. In reality, its establishment of a new bourgeois democratic government with the seven parties, and a new national army with the Nepalese Army, will never reach the stage of new democracy, much less socialism.

*The CPN(M) undertook negotiations in order to form a coalition government, a Western-style parliamentary system with seven parties that represent the interests of the landlords and the capitalists supported by India

(4) From 1944 through the civil war period, the CCP confronted the possibility of direct US military intervention. It made military preparations for this eventuality. At the same time the CCP skillfully played on contradictions between the US and the Guomindang. Mao understood that the US wanted to reform the GMD so it would be better able to confront and defeat the CCP, so he engaged the US in negotiations in order to restrain the GMD from attacking the CCP base areas, and to lower the danger of full-scale US military intervention.

*One of the apparent reasons for the CPN(M)'s adoption of its new strategy is the threat of Indian military intervention, backed directly or indirectly by US imperialism. Both political and military preparations would be required for this eventuality, including the adoption of appropriate negotiation tactics and working to develop an anti-intervention movement in India, South Asia and elsewhere in the world. Instead, the CPN(M) has worked closely with the reactionary Indian government in brokering the 2006 peace deal.

(5) The Chinese strategy of negotiating while waging a war of national resistance, and then negotiating while preparing for civil war, is similar in many ways to the strategy of the CPN(M) up to 2005. The Nepalese Maoists used ceasefires to rest and train the People's Liberation Army and to consolidate its base areas. They used the negotiations to good effect in the cities by addressing the people's desire for peace, isolating the monarchy, and exposing the compromising role of the seven parliamentary parties. It also used the negotiations to make it more difficult for the Indian expansionists and behind them, US imperialism, to directly intervene in Nepal.

The CPN(M) could have continued to employ this strategy to deal with the effective downfall of the monarchy in 2006 and the new tactics of the seven parties. It could have maintained the PLA and the liberated areas, taken the strategic offensive in the countryside, and built its support in the cities in preparation for urban uprisings. If the CPN(M) wasn't able to prevent Indian troops from crossing the border, a new stage of revolutionary struggle would follow, akin to the war the CCP fought against Japan.

. The CPN(M) might have to give ground militarily in the short run, but could broaden its political support within Nepal, in India and internationally as the CCP did in the course of the anti-Japanese war of resistance. This would lengthen the revolutionary process, but there are no shortcuts,² as Mao and the CCP so clearly demonstrated in the course of three decades of protracted people's warfare.

(Footnotes)

1 A World to Win magazine, #27, p. 40 referring to the article by Mao in SW Vol. 4, p. 53.

Recent Press Statements

COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA (MAOIST)
CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Press Release

August 17, 2008

Re-imposition of ban on SIMI is reiteration of UPA government's intention to continue its brutal war on Muslims!

Secular and democratic forces of India! Let us unite to fight back the assaults by the reactionary ruling classes on the fundamental rights of the people!!

When the special tribunal headed by Justice Geeta Mittal announced that there were no sufficient grounds for re-imposing ban on the Student Islamic Movement of India (SIMI), the ruling classes of India, particularly the Hindu fascist forces, received a severe jolt. They immediately moved the Supreme Court, which, as a loyal servant of the exploiting classes and inherent bias towards the Muslims, like every government institution in our country, ordered a stay on the Tribunal's decision. The irresponsibility of the judiciary is seen from the fact that the petitioner on behalf of SIMI was not even intimated about the Tribunal's order. One would not, of course, have expected anything less from the pro-Hindu, anti-Muslim fascist rulers of India. Whether they are in the guise of the BJP or Congress or any other parliamentary party, (the ban on SIMI was first imposed by the BJP government in 2001 and later continued by the Congress government) or in the form of the legislative, judiciary, executive, the police and other security forces, the bias against the Muslim community is crystal-clear. That is why, in the past several decades, not a single Hindu chauvinist organization was banned (barring the Emergency period when all democratic and revolutionary organizations too were banned) and not a single Hindu terrorist has been awarded any punishment, no matter if he had burnt alive scores of Muslims, dalits, adivasis and women. Mass murderers of the Muslims like Narendra Modi of the BJP or butchers of Sikhs like HKL Bhagath of the Congress were even adorned with titles of honour. Vajapayees and Advanis, who should have been hanged for their crimes of inflaming communal passions leading to the demolition of Babari Masjid and causing death and destruction on an unprecedented scale in the country. The real terrorists, whether communal-fascist, or state-sponsored, roam scot-free while national liberation fighters, revolutionaries and Muslim youth are killed every day by the state and state-sponsored gangs. They are even denied the right to association, right to speech and movement. Such is the real face of democracy in our country.

It is, in fact, the Parliament that has the greatest number of the top terrorists, gangsters, criminals and scamsters of our country. These criminal gangsters are in leading positions in every parliamentary party and they enter the Parliament and Assemblies, and this has now become a granted thing. There are scamsters who occupy the highest seats of power despite swindling hundreds of crores of people's hard-earned money through kickbacks and commissions. These traitors have no compunction in selling the motherland to the videshi masters for a few crumbs. Yet all these anti-national, anti-people continue to hold the lifelines of the country, posing a grave threat to the security of the country. The BJP, whose hands are stained with the blood of thousands of Muslim people, and whose bestiality and sadism was displayed in full colours during the Gujarat genocide, has been shamelessly clamouring loudly for imposing ban on every Muslim organisation and re-introducing POTA for harassing the Muslim community without any hindrance. Rabidly anti-Muslim Narendra Modi's government in Gujarat had incarcerated thousands of Muslim youth in prisons and eliminated hundreds in the name of encounters. Today it is trying to enact a drama by arresting some SIMI activists and trying to implicate them in

Bangalore, Ahmedabad bomb blasts. It has been “unearthing” every day bombs planted by its own men in Surat and elsewhere in order to defame the Muslims and to justify its genocide of Muslims. Every charge made by the Hindu fascists and the Indian state against Muslims will turn to be false if proper investigation is conducted. The blasts in Bangalore, Ahmedabad themselves could be the handiwork of the Hindu communal forces in the two BJP-rule states in order to whip up communal tension, justify their brutal assaults on the fundamental rights of the people and genocide of muslims, and gain seats in the coming elections with inspiration derived from Modi’s Gujarat.

The CPI (Maoist) calls upon the people not to get diverted by the malicious propaganda made by the ruling classes and their media which portrays all the militant struggles waged by the oppressed masses and oppressed nationalities as terrorist violence. The struggling people resort to revolutionary violence as a response to the white terror/state terror unleashed by the big landlord big bourgeois ruling classes and their armed forces in order to put down their legitimate struggles. It is the ploy of the imperialists and their running dogs all over the world in their ‘war against terrorism’ to utilize the killing of innocent people to ruthlessly crush the people’s struggles under the ‘sacred’ banner of “war on terror”. It is these gangsters who are the real culprits causing death of millions of people not only through direct aggression over the sovereign states, killing millions of children, women and aged through economic sanctions but also through their policies of Liberalization, Privatization, and Globalization. The CC calls upon the workers, peasants, women, youths, and all other oppressed people to fight unitedly against the growing assaults by the rulers on the fundamental rights of the people, against the draconian policies imposed by the imperialists and the Indian ruling classes in the name of ‘war on terror’. Our slogan should be to wage a united “war on state terror”.

Lift the ban on SIMI, CPI(Maoist) and other organisations!

Punish the criminals who had unleashed attacks and committed atrocities on Muslims and other religious minorities!

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

COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA (MAOIST) CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Press Release:

August 27, 2008

Azad Kashmir is the birth-right of every Kashmiri! Arrests and massacres cannot crush the right to national self-determination!

People of India! Rise up in support of the just and democratic struggle of the people of Kashmir!! Fight back the brutal onslaught of the Indian fascist state!!

The political scene in Kashmir today brings into one's memory the people's uprising in East Europe and the various Russian republics against the Russian imperialist stranglehold during the late 1980s. Even the mighty Russian state—its armed forces, KGB, mental asylums and concentration camps—could not cow down the will of the people. It had to ultimately bow down before the national aspirations of the people oppressed under its jackboots. Today, more determined than ever before, the people of Kashmir have boldly risen up asserting their nation's right to self-determination in the most unambiguous manner. The strong-arm tactics of the Indian fascist state which had deployed over six lakh-strong army and several battalions of para-military and special police forces to brutally crush a genuine people's struggle for their liberation from the yoke of foreign rule has failed to subdue the people's aspirations for freedom and independence. The imposition of endless curfews in the entire Kashmir Valley to thwart peaceful protest marches by the people, detention of the leaders of Huriyat and others to render the people leaderless, the killings of peaceful protestors, and the brutal reign of state terror in the entire Kashmir Valley are a re-enactment of the British colonial savagery against the struggling people of India for azadi. The present rulers, true heirs to their then British imperialist masters, haven't learnt any lesson from history. It is the peace-loving people of Kashmir with the support of the vast masses of India who have to teach these plunderers a fitting lesson. The CC, CPI(Maoist), hails the glorious role of the people of Kashmir in their just struggle for national self-determination. It calls upon the people of India to rise up in support of this just and democratic struggle of our brothers and sisters of Kashmir and to fight against the high-handedness and brutal suppression of their struggle by the expansionist Indian state.

Today no citizen of India can call himself or herself a real democrat unless he/she extends unconditional support to the demand for azad Kashmir. Manmohan Singh and Advanis, like every colonialist in history, go to any extent in retaining territory even if it means exterminating an entire population. It is only such greedy sharks, who conspire to loot and plunder the wealth of other's land, that oppose the aspirations of the people. These die-hards refuse to learn from history and continue to suppress people's struggles in rivers of blood for the sake of their narrow class interests. However, history had demonstrated repeatedly that no nation, however small and weak, can be kept enslaved forever by another, however strong and mighty the latter may be. History has shown that it is the people, and people alone, who can decide their destiny. The mightiest superpower was kicked out of Vietnam and entire Indo-China. Their napalm bombs and My Lai massacres could not subdue the fiercely peace-loving Vietnamese nation. The other erstwhile superpower, Soviet social imperialism too, had to bite the dust before the might of the people in Afghanistan and its own republics. The fate of the reactionary Indian ruling classes can never be anything different. Even if they cling on to Kashmir through brute force for another few years they will ultimately be consigned to the dust-bin of history.

The CC, CPI(Maoist), unequivocally supports Kashmiri people's struggle for azadi and believes that one who does not support the people's aspirations for freedom and independence can never be a democrat. It calls upon its Party members and the People's Liberation Guerrilla Army fighters to mobilize the

people in support of the Kashmiri people's struggle for azadi. It appeals to every peace-loving, democratic-minded citizen of India to rise up boldly in support of the just and democratic struggle of the Kashmiri nation and to condemn the brutal suppression and reign of state terror unleashed by the Indian ruling classes on the people of Kashmir. It also warns the people to beware of the conspiracies of the reactionary rulers to bring in the ghost of Pakistan to justify their brutal suppression of Kashmiri people's struggle and their sinister designs to whip up anti-Pak hysteria and even a war with Pakistan in order to divert the people from the issue of azadi. The people of Kashmir should come out clearly with the slogan: "Neither India nor Pakistan, but a sovereign, independent Kashmir!"

Azad,
Spokesperson,
Central Committee,
CPI(Maoist).

**COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA (MAOIST)
Dandakaranya Special Zonal Committee**

Press Release

February 13, 2008

CPI(Maoist) condoles the demise of renowned social worker & friend of Adivasis Baba Amte

Our Party's Dandakaranya Special Zonal Committee expresses its heart-felt condolences on the demise of renowned social worker, friend of the adivasis and a partisan of the people, Baba Amte. With the death of Baba Amte the people of our country, particularly the adivasi masses of Gadchiroli district, have lost a well-wisher. He being a Gandhian, there are differences in ideology and outlooks between our Party and Baba Amte but insofar as the interests of the adivasis are concerned, Baba Amte had always been an ardent and firm supporter. He had unequivocally opposed the big projects like Ichchampalli, Polavaram Narmada etc which lead to massive displacement of adivasis and cause immense damage to the environment. By establishing the organisation known as 'Lok Biradari', Baba Amte had done commendable work in the field of health and other spheres for the welfare of adivasis. In spite of his ideological differences with Naxalism, he considered Naxalism as a political movement that drew its strength from its ideology. He was a critic of the policies of state repression on the adivasis in Gadchiroli. We pay our humble homage to this social worker who had devoted his entire life to the well being of the adivasis and those who had been marginalised. And we convey our heart-felt feelings to his grief-stricken family members, friends and colleagues.

Kosa,
Secretary,
Dandakaranya Special Zonal Committee,
CPI(Maoist) .

**COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA (MAOIST)
CENTRAL COMMITTEE**

Press Release

August 28, 2008

Condemn the Brutal Murder of Com. Tutul By Bangladesh RAB

It was with great shock and deep sorrow that we heard the news of the brutal and savage murder of our beloved comrade Mizanur Rahman Tutul, General Secretary of the Purba Bangla Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) Lal Pataka and a founding member of CCOMPOSA. He was killed in a fake encounter (termed 'killed in crossfire' in Bangladesh) in late July 2008 by the notorious Rapid Action Battalion (RAB) of Bangladesh.

The Central Committee of the CPI(Maoist), the PLGA and the entire rank-and file of the Party conveys its revolutionary condolence in this hour of serious loss to the CC and entire ranks of the Purba Bangla Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) Lal Pataka of Bangladesh. As a fraternal party and co-member of the CCOMPOSA the loss to the Purba Bangla Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) Lal Pataka is like a loss to our Party. We are fully with them in this hour of serious loss, particularly as it has come soon after the loss of their main ideological leader and guide, Com Kamrul Islam (Master).

Comrade Tutul was a leading figure in the Maoist movement of Bangladesh. In 1997, along with comrade Kamrul Islam (Master) he founded the Purba Bangla Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) Lal Pataka. Comrade Kamrul was martyred in 2006, murdered while in the custody of the RAB.

Comrade Tutul played a leading role in initiating a thorough summation of the rich history and experiences of the Party and of the Maoist movement in Bangladesh. He was keen on unifying the genuine Maoist forces of that country into a single party. He was an active participant in CCOMPOSA and had close relations with the CPI (Maoist). We shared experiences and sought to learn from each others practice. His death, coming in the wake of the loss of comrade Kamrul, is a heavy blow for the Party.

The martyrdom of comrade Tutul has deprived the Purba Bangla Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) Lal Pataka and the Maoist movement of Bangladesh of one of its most able leaders. Yet, we are confident that the movement will get over the loss and advance the New Democratic Revolution in Bangladesh which is reeling under acute poverty and fascist army rule.

We once again assure the Purba Bangla Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) Lal Pataka that we are with it in this hour of crisis and repeat our sincere condolence to the ranks of the Party and the family and relatives of Com Tutul.

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

Press Release:

CCOMPOSA Condemns the Brutal Assassination of Com. Tutul By Bangladesh RAB

It was with great shock and deep sorrow that we heard the news of the brutal and savage murder of our beloved comrade Mizanur Rahman Tutul, General Secretary of the Purba Bangla Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) Lal Pataka and a founding member of CCOMPOSA. He was assassinated in late July 2008 by the notorious Rapid Action Battalion (RAB) of Bangladesh of the so-called caretaker government now ruling Bangladesh. Details of the fake encounter, termed 'killed in crossfire' in Bangladesh are still awaited.

Comrade Mizanur was a leading figure in the Maoist movement of Bangladesh. In 1997, along with comrade Kamrul Islam (Master) he founded the Purba Bangla Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) Lal Pataka. Comrade Kamrul was martyred in 2006, murdered while in the custody of the RAB.

Comrade Mizanur played a leading role in initiating a thorough summation of the rich history and experiences of the Party and of the Maoist movement in Bangladesh. He was keen on unifying the genuine Maoist forces of that country into a single party. He was an active participant in CCOMPOSA and very eager in learning from the experiences of other countries. His death, coming in the wake of the loss of comrade Kamrul, is a heavy blow for the PBCP(M-L) Lal Pataka. But it will surely overcome this and move forward along the new initiative taken by comrade Mizanur.

The martyrdom of comrade Mizanur has deprived the CCOMPOSA and the international communist movement of an outstanding leader. We dip the red flag in his honour and grieve his loss along with his comrades and family.

Surya

Convenor

CCOMPOSA

(Coordination Committee of Maoist Parties and Organisations of South Asia)

August 28, 2008