

Honor to comrade Kishenji!



**Collection of calls, declarations and articles issued by
Indian Maoists and communist, revolutionary and
progressive parties, groups and individuals in the world**

Published by:
International Committee to Support People's War in India
csgpindia@gmail.com

Condemn the brutal murder of Comrade Mallojula Koteswara Rao, the beloved leader of the oppressed masses, the leader of Indian revolution and CPI (Maoist) Politburo member!

Observe protest week from November 29 to December 5 and 48-hour "Bharat Bandh" on December 4-5!!

November 24, 2011 would remain a black day in the annals of Indian revolutionary movement history. The fascist Sonia-Manmohan-Pranab-Chidambaram-Jairam Ramesh ruling clique who have been raising a din that CPI (Maoist) is "the biggest internal security threat", in collusion with West Bengal chief minister Mamata Banerjee, killed Comrade Mallojula Koteswara Rao after capturing him alive in a well planned conspiracy. This clique which had killed Comrade Azad, our party's spokesperson on July 1, 2010 once again spread its dragnet and quenched its thirst for blood. Mamata Banerjee, who had shed crocodile tears over the murder of Comrade Azad before coming to power, while enacting the drama of talks on the one hand after assuming office, killed another topmost leader Comrade Koteswara Rao and thus displayed nakedly its anti-people and fascist facet. The central intelligence agencies and the killer intelligence agencies of West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh chased him in a well planned conspiracy and killed him in a cowardly manner in a joint operation and now spreading a concocted story of encounter. The central home secretary R.K. Singh even while lying that they do not know for certain who died in the encounter, has in the same breath announced that this is a big blow to the Maoist movement. Thus he nakedly gave away their conspiracy behind this killing. The oppressed people would definitely send to grave the exploiting ruling classes and their imperialist masters who are day dreaming that they could wipe out the Maoist party by killing the top leadership of the revolutionary movement.

Comrade Koteswara Rao, who is hugely popular as Prahlad, Ramji, Kishenji and Bimal inside the party and among the people, is one of the important leaders of the Indian revolutionary movement. The tireless warrior who never rested his gun while fighting for the liberation of the oppressed masses since the past 37 years and who has laid down his life for the sake of the ideology he believed in, was born in 1954 in Peddapally town of Karimnagar district of North Telangana, Andhra Pradesh. Raised by his father Late Venkataiah who was a freedom fighter and his mother Madhuramma, who has been of progressive views, Koteswara Rao imbibed love for his country and its oppressed masses since childhood. In 1969, he had participated in the historic separate Telangana movement while he was in his high school studies in Peddapally town. He joined the revolutionary movement with the inspiration of the glorious Naxalbari and Srikakulam movements while studying graduation in SRR college of Karimnagar. He started working as an active member of the Party from 1974. He spent some time in jail during the black period of the Emergency. After lifting up of the Emergency, he started working as a party organizer in his home district of Karimnagar. He responded to the "Go to Villages" campaign call of the party and developed relations with the peasantry by going to the villages. He was one of those who played a prominent role in the upsurge of peasant movement popular as "Jagityal Jaitrayatra" (Victory March of Jagityal) in 1978. In this course, he was elected as the district committee member of the Adilabad-Karimnagar joint committee of the CPI (ML). In 1979 when this committee was divided into two district committees he became the secretary of the Karimnagar district committee. He participated in the Andhra Pradesh state 12th party conference, was elected to the AP state committee and took responsibilities as its secretary.

Up to 1985, as part of the AP state committee leadership he played a crucial role in spreading the movement all over the state and in developing the North Telangana movement which was advancing with guerilla zone perspective. He played a prominent role in expanding the movement to Dandakaranya (DK) and developing it. He was transferred to Dandakaranya in 1986 and took up responsibilities as a member of the Forest Committee. He led the guerilla squads and the people in Gadchiroli and Bastar areas of DK. In 1993 he was co-opted as a member into the Central Organizing Committee (COC).

From 1994 onwards he mainly worked to spread and develop the revolutionary movement in Eastern and Northern parts of India including West Bengal. Particularly his role in uniting the revolutionary forces which were scattered after the setback of the Naxalbari movement in West Bengal and in reviving the revolutionary movement there is extraordinary. He mingled deeply with the oppressed masses of Bengal and the various sections of the revolutionary camp, learnt Bangla language with determination and left an indelible mark in the hearts of the people there. He worked tirelessly in achieving unity with several revolutionary groups and in strengthening the party. Comrade Koteswara Rao was elected as a Central Committee (CC) member in the All India Special Conference of erstwhile CPI

(ML) (People's War) held in 1995. He strived for achieving unity between People's War and Party Unity in 1998. In the Party Congress of erstwhile CPI (ML)(PW) held in 2001 he was once again elected into CC and Politburo. He took up responsibilities as the secretary of the North Regional Bureau (NRB) and led the revolutionary movements in Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Delhi, Haryana and Punjab states. Simultaneously he played a key role in the unity talks held between erstwhile PW and MCCI. He served as a member of the unified CC and Politburo formed after the merger of the two parties in 2004 and worked as a member of the Eastern Regional Bureau (ERB). He mainly concentrated on the state movement of West Bengal and continued as the spokesperson of the ERB.

Comrade Koteswara Rao played a prominent role in running party magazines and in the field of political education inside the party. He took part in running Kranti, Errajenda, Jung, Prabhat, Vanguard and other party magazines. He had a special role to play in bringing out various revolutionary magazines in West Bengal. He wrote many theoretical and political articles in these magazines. He was a member of the Sub-Committee on Political Education (SCOPE) and played a prominent role in teaching Marxism-Leninism-Maoism to the party ranks. In the entire history of the party he played a memorable role in expanding the revolutionary movement, in enriching the party documents and in developing the movement. He participated in the Unity Congress-9th Congress of the party held in 2007 January, was elected as CC member once again and took responsibilities of Politburo member and member of the ERB.

The political guidance given by Comrade Koteswara Rao to the Singur and Nandigram people's movements which erupted since 2007 against the anti-people and pro-corporate policies of the social fascist CPM government in West Bengal and particularly to the glorious upsurge of people's rebellion in Lalgarh against police atrocities is prominent. He guided the West Bengal state committee and the party ranks to lead these movements and on the other hand conducted party propaganda through the media too with initiative. In 2009 when the Chidambaram clique tried to mislead the middle classes in the name of talks and ceasefire, he worked significantly in exposing it. He did enormous work in keeping aloft the importance of People's War and in taking the revolutionary politics into the vast masses. This great revolutionary journey which went on for almost four decades came to an abrupt end on November 24, 2011.

Beloved People! Democrats!!

Do condemn this brutal murder. It is the conspiracy of the ruling classes to wipe out the revolutionary leadership and deprive the people of correct guidance and proletarian leadership. It is a known fact that the Maoist movement is the biggest hurdle to the big robbers and compradors who are stashing millions in Swiss banks by selling for peanuts the Jal, Jungle and Zameen of the country to the imperialist sharks. The multi-pronged, country-wide brutal offensive named Operation Green Hunt of the past two years is exactly serving this purpose. This cold-blooded murder is part of that. It is the duty of the patriots and freedom-loving people of the country to protect the revolutionary movement and its leadership like the pupil of their eye. It's nothing but protecting the future of the country and that of the next generations.

Even at the age of 57, Com. Koteswara Rao led the hard life of a guerilla like a young man and had filled the cadres and people with great enthusiasm wherever he went. His life would particularly serve as a great inspiration to the younger generation. He studied and worked for hours together without rest and traveled great distances. He slept very little, led a simple life and was a hard worker. He used to mingle easily with people of all ages and with people who come from various social sections and fill them with revolutionary enthusiasm. No doubt, the martyrdom of Comrade Koteswara Rao is a great loss to the Indian revolutionary movement. But the people of our country are very great. It is the people and the people's movements which gave birth to courageous and dedicated revolutionaries like Koteswara Rao. The workers and peasants and the revolutionaries who have imbibed the revolutionary spirit of Koteswara Rao right from Jagityal to Jungle Mahal and who have armed themselves with the revolutionary fragrance he spread all over the country would definitely lead the Indian New Democratic Revolution in a victory path. They would wipe out the imperialists and their lackey landlord and comprador bureaucratic bourgeoisie and their representatives like Sonia, Manmohan, Chidambaram and Mamata Banerjee.

Our CC is appealing to the people of the country to observe protest week from November 29 to December 5 and observe 48-hour "Bharat Bandh" on December 4-5 in protest of the brutal murder of Comrade Koteswara Rao. We are appealing that they take up various programmes like holding meetings, rallies, dharnas, wearing black badges, road blocks etc protesting this murder. We are requesting that trains, roadways, commercial and educational institutions be closed and that all kinds of trade transactions be stopped as part of the "Bharat Bandh" on December 4-5. However, we are exempting medical services from the Bandh.

(Abhay)

Spokesperson, Central Committee

Let us intensify People's War with the aim of defeating "Operation GreenHunt" – War on People !

Call of Central Military Commission, CPI (Maoist) on the occasion of PLGA 11th anniversary

Beloved people!

By December 2, People's Liberation Guerilla Army (PLGA) would complete eleven years. On this occasion Central Military Commission (CMC) is giving a call to celebrate the 11th anniversary in all our guerilla zones and red resistance areas with the determination to defeat Operation Green Hunt (OGH) of the exploiting ruling classes. In the People's War ongoing for the liberation of toiling masses in India nearly 150 best daughters and sons of the soil and ordinary people have laid down their precious lives since December 2010 to September 2011. Let us pay revolutionary homage to all the brave fighters. Let us vow to fulfill their aims.

In the past one year, hundreds of local mass organizations, revolutionary people's government activists and people were arrested, booked under black laws and put in jails. To suppress the revolutionary cultural movement, death sentences were pronounced on four cultural activists of Jharkhand Abhen including Jeeten Marandi. It is necessary to build a strong people's movement to annul these death sentences. Particularly, as part of inflicting losses on our party leadership in the dog hunt of the enemy intelligence agencies on April 29, 2011 three Central Committee members and in July comrade Bhupeshda and many other leadership comrades and activists were arrested by the enemy. The enemy is making conspiracies to incarcerate them in jails permanently. CMC is giving a call to the people to build agitations everywhere for the release of these political prisoners.

In the operations conducted by our PLGA forces against fascist OGH all over the country, 150 mercenary policemen were wiped out, 180 were injured and seized 60 weapons all over the country successfully since December 2010 to October 2011. Moreover, in the continuous single actions conducted by the PLGA forces, 170 anti-people elements, were wiped out. Particularly, the role of people's militia forces is worth mentioning in this.

The central and state governments have announced that the second phase of the fascist OGH is ongoing. From mid-2009, as we all know, this unjust war (Green Hunt military offensive) unleashed by the Sonia-Manmohan Singh-Chidambaram clique against the people of this country is nothing but a war to let the comprador companies and MNCs to loot the mineral wealth in the adivasi areas. In order to brutally continue the 'War on people' the government deployed a brigade level army force in the name of training in

May end of this year. In fact, army officials have been guiding the counter-insurgency operations of the paramilitary forces since six years with the aim of wiping out the revolutionary movement which is proving to be a hurdle to corporate loot. The army on its own established counter-terrorism Jungle Warfare schools including the ones at Kanker of Chattisgarh and Ambicapur in North Chhattisgarh and is giving special training to police-paramilitary forces. Army higher officials have conducted Bastar tours several times. During the days when Salwa Judum was at the height of its cruelty, American consulate officials have visited the Jungle Warfare School in Kanker and had consultations with Raman Singh and police higher officials in Raipur. All these undoubtedly prove that all this is happening under the guidance of the US imperialists.

Attacks on people, murders, sexual atrocities on women, razing down houses, loot, destruction of harvest and looting of hens, pigs and goats have become commonplace in the fascist Green Hunt military offensive. The Chintalnar murders-atrocities-razing of houses-loot, the massacre conducted in Netai village (Lalgarh, PB) by the CPM with the help of central and state Joint Forces and the massacre by PLFI goons in Jamgai village (Gumla district, JH) are living examples for this. Ninety nine percent of the persons killed by the reactionary Salwa Judum, Sendra, Nagrik Suraksha Samity, Santi Sangams, government armed forces including several kinds of killer gangs in Bihar and Jharkhand are unarmed people. The armed guerillas dying in encounters and fake encounters will not be more than one percent. This hugely indicates that this is 'War on the people'.

By portraying DK as a stronghold of Maoist guerillas, the Indian Army stepped in DK in the name of 'training' by violating the laws banning land transfer, PESA act and the acts giving all powers to the Gram Sabhas. But the actual aim of the army is to chase the adivasis away from their ages old abode to wipe out the most ancient human community and their primitive culture and to nip in the bud the Janatana Sarkars being established by the adivasi people under the leadership of the Maoists. For this sake, the central government gave all powers to the army to implement the majority aspects in AFSPA and to do anything in the name of self-defence. Indian Army which is supposed to defend the borders of the country is now ready to wage war on its own people in the heart of the country. All adivasi communities all over the country must now agitate against the conspiracies of the

Indian ruling classes to safeguard the interests of the imperialists and MNCs and to extend the atrocities and massacres carried on by the Indian Army and paramilitary forces on Kashmir and North-East national liberation struggles. People belonging to all classes and sections, democrats, patriots and mass organizations must stand firmly in their support.

Beloved people!

As a consequence of the distorted development of the imperialist LPG policies, the impact of the world economic crisis is severe on our country too. Increase in corruption, unemployment, price rise, poverty and displacement and due to loss of lands, forests and water, the living conditions of the oppressed working class, peasant and middle class people became unbearable and they do not have anywhere to turn except towards revolution. Material conditions are ripening for revolution. Strikes and agitations of all sections of people are increasing. Economic struggles are turning into political struggles. The political agitations of the backward adivasi peasantry are intensifying. Struggles like Lalgah, Kalinganagar, Narayanapatna, anti-Posco, Niayamagiri, Mali, Deomali, Singareni, Open casts, Polavaram, Sompeta, Kakarapalli, Jaitapur and Greater Noida, struggle of people displaced due to urban development in Jharkhand, countrywide anti-SEZ struggles, price rises, anti-corruption struggles, struggles on peasant issues and the struggles of dalit and women indicate the political consciousness of the people. People are rallying militantly for the formation of separate Telangana state. The national liberation struggle of Kashmir is continuing to rage. In order to divert the militant struggles of the people, NGOs run with the guidance of imperialists and those under the leadership of persons like Anna Hazare are bringing forth struggle forms like hunger strikes in the name of non-violence. Fascist repression of the ruling classes is increasing on our Maoist party which is serving as the beacon light of the oppressed masses and also on working class, peasantry, middle class and oppressed masses. The economic and political crisis is intensifying every where and so vast masses must display revolutionary spirit and take up political agitations with the slogan that we will fight till our last breath. We must rally on a huge scale on daily issues and political issues. We must realize that it is not possible for the economic interests of the oppressed masses to be fulfilled without decisive political struggles and develop these agitations to a higher level by linking it with the slogan that "Political Power must be seized through People's War".

Call of the CMC:

Beloved workers, peasants, adivasis, toiling masses, women, students, youth and intellectuals! Thousands of people, particularly adivasi peasantry are

rallying into struggles with the aim of defeating the 'War on People' - OGH which was unleashed by the central and state governments. All classes and sections of the toiling people must integrate themselves with these struggles. Extend support to the! Rally actively to stop the brutal attacks of the mercenary police who are massacring hundreds of adivasis and looting their properties, dignity and everything dear to them like a pack of wolves attacking a flock of sheep, in the name of fighting terrorism. Maoists are not advocates of violence. In fact, they would be in the forefront among those who wish for peace. Do not believe a word of the vicious propaganda unleashed by the bourgeois media on Maoists! Stand firmly with the revolutionary movement! If we do not defeat this enemy offensive, if we do not defeat the conspiracy to wipe out the revolutionary movement, Maoist party, PLGA, alternate people's power organs and mass organizations, then all the valuable fruits won by the revolutionary movement would be destroyed. So, play your role in isolating and defeating the enemy! Join the PLGA in huge numbers, increase its force manifold and strengthen it! Integrate with the deluge of mass movements rising in several areas in our country with the slogans land-power-democracy-building of people's army and self-reliance! Join hands with them! Stand shoulder to shoulder with the armed resistance struggles of PLGA! There can be no fundamental change without completely destroying the exploiting classes. The reforms thrown by them as bread crumbs are useless and would only destroy the lives of the people further. Let us advance for an alternative new democratic society by declaring that reforms are part of the conspiracy to damage the unity of the people and fight them back! Come! Dare to fight and ultimate victory belongs to the people! Central Military Commission, CPI (Maoist) on the occasion of PLGA 11th anniversary!

Let us develop PLGA into PLA and guerilla warfare into mobile warfare with the aim of developing Dandakaranya and Bihar-Jharkhand into Liberated Areas!

Let us oppose the deployment of army by the Indian ruling classes for wiping out Maoist revolutionary movement!

Let us teach a lesson to the mercenary Indian Army which loots, repress and suppress the Indian toiling masses by intensifying our glorious People's War!

Long live CPI (Maoist)!

On the cold-blooded murder of Maoist Leader, Kishanji

We strongly condemn the cold-blooded murder and planned assassination of Kishanji alias Mallojula Koteswara Rao, Politburo Member of CPI (Maoist) in Burishol forest area, Paschim Midnapore District, Jangalmahal, West Bengal on 24 November 2011. At the time of this murder Kishanji was dealing with the process of peace talks through the interlocutors appointed by the Chief Minister of West Bengal Ms. Mamata Banerjee. Such a heinous crime should be condemned by all justice loving people.

According CPI (Maoist) statement issued to the media on today, Kishanji was arrested and tortured and then brutally killed. This murder looks much similar to that of Azad's in July 2010, when Azad was brutally tortured and killed while he was dealing with the Union Government's offer of peace talks through union Home Ministry appointed interlocutor.

In these circumstances, the Joint Forces' story of a fierce gun battle in Burishol forest of Paschim Midnapore district comes out to be a concocted one. It is significant that the mother of Kishanji, Ms. Madhuramma while maintaining it is a fake encounter has also demanded a judicial enquiry. Under the circumstances, we demand:

1. The fake encounter killing of Kishanji should be investigated by a Judicial Enquiry Committee of a sitting or retired judge of Supreme Court.
2. Immediately register a case of Murder against the police personnel who have claimed to have killed Koteswara Rao alias Kishanji, Politburo member, CPI (Maoist) in Burishol Forest area, Paschim Midnapore District, Jangalmahal, West Bengal taken place on 24-11-2011.
3. All those who are the suspects and involved in this coldblooded murder should be temporarily removed from the office till the judicial Inquiry is completed.
4. Kishanji's body should be airlifted to Hyderabad handed over to his mother after proper post-mortem being conducted by the designated team of doctors and forensic experts not below the rank of civil surgeons.
5. Meanwhile, Kishanji's body should be preserved with appropriate embalming.

B D Sharma
Former National Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Tribes
G N Saibaba
Deputy Secretary Revolutionary Democratic Front (RDF)

Hundreds pay last respects to Kishenji

Revolutionaries and oppressed peoples all over the world are mourning the assassination of CPI(Maoist) leader Kishenji. The loss is especially difficult for the people of India, even as they gather to celebrate his life and contributions to human liberation.

There is evidence Kishenji killed in what is called a "fake encounter." This is an incident when police or paramilitaries capture a person, kill her/him in detention, and then manufacture evidence to make the killing look like it occurred in combat. It is nothing but cowardly, ruthless, cold-blooded murder. Indian state forces have often engaged in this practice to cover up their ruthless persecution of Maoist and Adivasi (tribal)



Maoist sympathisers, revolutionary writers, singers, representatives of various people's organisations, civil liberties activists and hundreds other Sunday paid their last respects to slain Maoist leader Kishenji in his hometown Peddapalli in Andhra Pradesh.

People in large numbers turned up at Kishenji's house to pay their tribute and console his family members. With folded hands, the mourners were seen passing by the flower bedecked coffin amid huge police presence.

Maoist sympathisers say it was their last 'red salute' to their comrade who left his house 35 years ago to join the movement and fight for the cause of oppressed people.

The last rites of politburo member of Communist Party of India (Maoist) will be performed after 1 p.m. Led by revolutionary balladeer Gaddar, dozens of artists paid their respects by singing revolutionary songs, eulogizing the slain leader.

Kishenji's body was shifted to the town in Karimnagar district, 200 km from here, by the police late Saturday amid tight security.

Kishenji's mother Madhuramma was inconsolable on seeing the body of her son, who never met her after

he went into hiding over three decades ago.

Mallojula Koteswara Rao alias Kishenji, who was number three in Communist Party of India (Maoist), was gunned down by security forces Thursday in West Bengal's Burishole, 10 km from the border with Jharkhand.

Kishenji's former comrades in the movement, his friends in school and college were among those who paid their last respects.

Police took control of the body as soon as it arrived at Rajiv Gandhi International Airport at Shamshabad, about 25 km from Hyderabad, Saturday night.

Police foiled the attempts of Maoist sympathisers to take the body into the city and keep it at Tank Bund to enable people to pay their last respects.

Kishenji's niece Deepa Rao and Maoist sympathiser Varvara Rao, who accompanied the body from Kolkata, lodged their strong protest against the police attitude.

"They not only killed him in cold blood but are also denying us the right to pay our last respects and perform his last rites the way we want to do it," said Rao.

In memory of comrades Kishenji and Azad, Forward for the largest campaign in support of People's War in India

International Committee to Support the People's War in India

From 14 to 21 January 2012 in different countries in the world, proletarians, youth, women, progressive intellectuals will organise and realize actions in support of the people's war in India, to support CPI(m), to support Indian revolution as part of the revolutionary struggle against imperialism, all reactionary regimes.

They will be actions that take in their hands the call of the International Committee, formed by Maoist parties, revolutionary organisations, other solidarity committees, united by the conviction and positions that war in India is today the largest struggle that people and proletarians carry forward led by a Maoist party. This struggle helps the anti-imperialist, revolutionary and communist movement to ad-

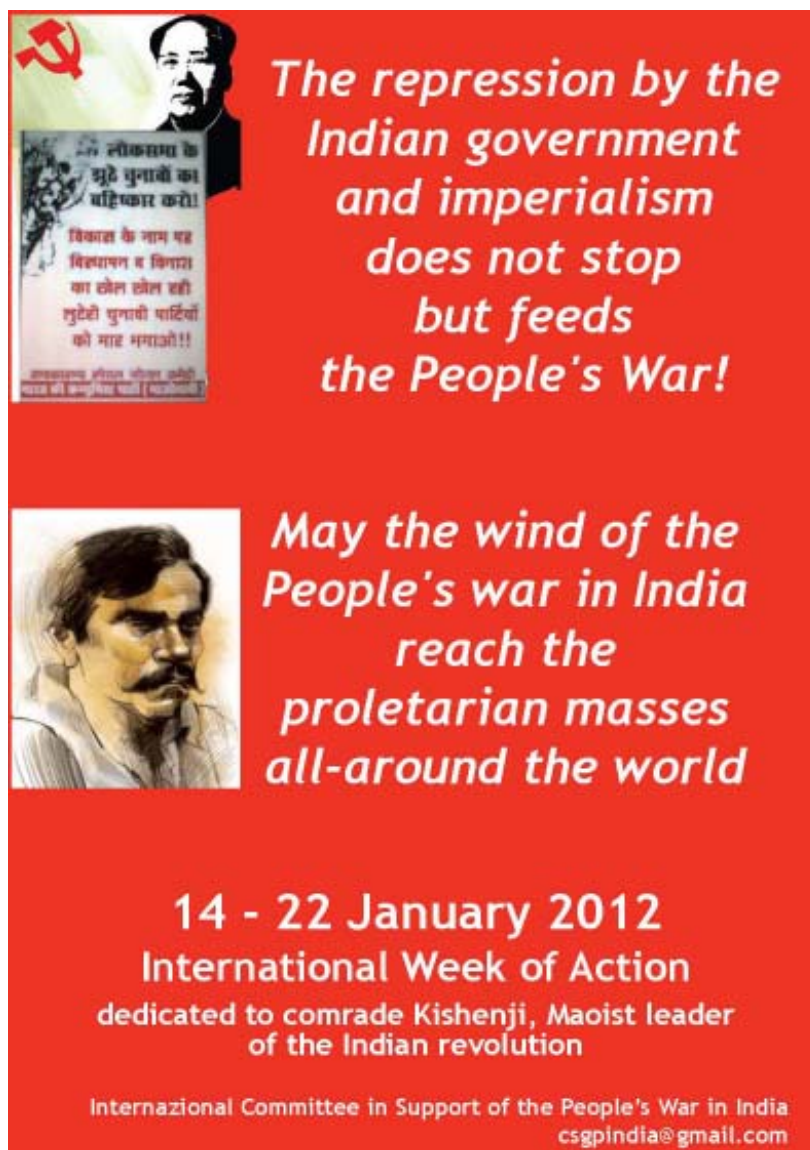
vance.

The support of people's war in India it is not a pretext to speak about all problems in the world, nor for the self propaganda of little groups, and this support must be joint by large masses.

That is why many parties, organisations, solidarity committees, are engaged to realize mass demonstrations in the campaign 14-21 January and this is important today for a red salute to comrade Kishenji

All these actions of the campaign march toward an international Conference of support that will be the most important data in 2012 for all supporters and all the parties and organisations which want that Indian revolution advance to the victory

3 December 2011



**The repression by the
Indian government
and imperialism
does not stop
but feeds
the People's War!**

**May the wind of the
People's war in India
reach the
proletarian masses
all-around the world**

**14 - 22 January 2012
International Week of Action
dedicated to comrade Kishenji, Maoist leader
of the Indian revolution**

Internazional Committee in Support of the People's War in India
csgpindia@gmail.com

The fascists will pay for the murder of Indian Communist leader

*Communist Party of the Philippines
01 December 2011*

The Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) condemns in the strongest terms possible the brutal torture and cowardly murder of Comrade Malloujula Koteswara Rao, popularly known in India as Comrade Kishenji, spokesperson and Politburo Member of the Communist Party of India (Maoist).

The reactionary Indian government claims that Comrade Kishenji was killed in an encounter in the Burishol Forest Area in West Midnapore District, Jangalmahal, West Bengal. According to information provided by the CPI-Maoist, Comrade Kishenji was, in fact, negotiating with officials of the West Bengal government when he was treacherously seized and arrested by the fascists.

Comrade Kishenji is a beloved comrade and servant of the Indian people. His brutal murder has unleashed

a wave of sorrow and indignation among the oppressed and exploited people of India as well as among the proletariat and peoples of the world.

The imperialists and reactionaries and their fascist lapdogs in India have succeeded in satiating their bloodlust in torturing and murdering Comrade Kishenji. But they will pay for this brutal crime. The Indian people will continue to advance along the revolutionary path of armed resistance and mass struggle.

In the end, the reactionaries will be overthrown and put to justice as the oppressed and exploited stand triumphant in their struggle for national and social liberation.

People's heroes are deathless ! Comrade Kishenji lives in all proletarian struggles in the world !

Declaration by PCm Italy

Our party salutes with rage and sadness the death of a great leader of Indian revolution, Kishenji alias Mallojula Koteswara Rao, Politburo Member of CPI(Maoist), killed by Indian regime, supported by world imperialism.

Our party unites its hands with CPI(M) in this bad hour. Your struggle, comrades, is our struggle, your loss is our loss.

The ideological, theoretical and practical contribution of comrade Kishenji to the CPI(M), to the People's War, to the proletarian and oppressed people's struggle in India cannot be cancelled.

Instead, it is now more shining and its light reaches all corners in the world.

Now comrades let's transform the pain into

strength!

Now we redouble the support to war people in India; now we intensify struggle against imperialism in the world; now we work for proletarian internationalism, for a new proletarian international Marxist-Leninist-Maoist organization, now we call all the proletarians, revolutionaries, communists in our country to advance in the revolution in our country.

It is the way to honour comrade Kishenji and all martyrs of the revolution in India and in the world.

*PCm Italy, Central Committee
28 November 2011*

Communiqué du PCm de France

Nous avons appris avec tristesse l'assassinat du Camarade Kishenji, le porte-parole du Parti Communiste d'Inde - maoïste. Kishenji était connu pour apparaître dans les médias de dos, le fusil en bandoulière.

C'est assurément une grande perte pour la révolution en Inde et pour l'ensemble du prolétariat international.

Nous envoyons nos salutations fraternelles au PCI-maoïste, à l'Armée de Guérilla Populaire de Libération et à l'ensemble des organisations de masses révolutionnaires. Nous nous associons à leur peine et à leur tristesse, que nous transformerons en énergie révolutionnaire.

Gloire à Kishenji, tombé en héros de la révolution !

Vive la Guerre Populaire en Inde !

A bas l'Etat meurtrier d'Inde et son opération Green Hunt, véritable terrorisme d'Etat !

Parti Communiste maoïste de France

The movement will continue, the revolution will continue !

Joint Statement signed by the Association for Proletarian Solidarity, Italy (ASP)-Maoist Communist Party of France (MCF), Maoist Communist Party of Manipur (MCP), Partito Comunista maoista (PCm) Italia , Party of the Committees to Support Resistance – for Communism (CARC) An International group, Revolutionary Communist Party, Canada (PCR-RCP Canada) - Struggling Workers Union, Italy (SLL) Socialist Party, Malaysia .

We the Communist party of this planet strongly condemned the brutal killing of Comrade Koteshwar Rao alias Kishenji in the Jangalmahal region of West Bengal, in India. This murder hurts us in our minds, in our flesh. Communist party of India (Maoist) have play an important role in world proletarian revolution and so all the genuine communists never forget India, and that is why the murder of Comrade Koteshwar Rao Kishenji appears as a terrible pain, not only for the Indian revolution, but also for the World Proletarian Revolution.

We the Communist believed that the demise of Comrade Kishenji will make a new approach to unite all the oppress people of this universe. In a famous article "serve the people", Comrade Mao has mentioned: "Though death befalls all men alike, it may be weightier than Mount Tai or lighter than a feather. To die for the people is weightier than Mount Tai, but to work for the fascists and die for the exploiter is lighter than a feather".

Yes, it is true Comrade Kishenji died for the people, in his death is indeed weightier than Mount Everest. From the bottom of our hearts we expressed our red salute to the hero of Indian proletariat Comrade Kishenji. The Indian reactionary has murdered Com-

rade Kishenji but not his Ideology. They can't kill Marxism-Leninism-Maoism. The movement will continue, the revolution will continue.

The Indian People's War is facing a huge counter-insurgency pushed by the Indian counter-revolution and supported by the Imperialist countries. Manipur and its neighboring sisters states has been brutalized by imposing the Armed Forces Special Powers Act, 1958 which a non commission officer empower to kill anyone in suspicion and no state body have the right to institute a commission without the permission of Indian Home Minister. The act only imposed in North Eastern states where Indian forcibly annexed into their union and well known Jammu and Kashmir discriminately.

Now India have started war against its own people in the name of Operation green hunt at Maoist affected area. The degree of the brutality in North east states is too much if anyone compares with any mainland Indian state. The Indian Army racially oppresses the Mongolians race of North East states and Kashmir for being as Islamist people.

La Sangre del Camarada Kishenji, abona las Praderas de la Revolución en la India

Unión Obrera Comunista (mlm), Colombia

El pasado 24 de noviembre, Molajula Koteswar Rao, conocido como el Camarada Kishenji fue asesinado en la región de Bengala Occidental, a manos de las fuerzas armadas del Gobierno indio en un falso enfrentamiento. Los medios de comunicación al servicio de los reaccionarios, se apresuraron a informar que había muerto en combate; pero los hechos, testimonios y condiciones en que quedó su cuerpo fueron contundentes al mostrar que la orden había sido asesinarlo.

Comunista abnegado, a sus 58 años de edad, era uno de los hombres más destacados del Partido, pues en él se resumía gran parte de la lucha que por décadas libró el pueblo indio para tener el gran partido con que hoy cuenta para la dirección de la Guerra Popular. Kishenji nació en una familia muy humilde en el distrito de Karimnagar en Andhra Pradesh. Para comienzos de la década de los 70, su vinculación al movimiento revolucionario ya era muy destacada, haciendo parte del Grupo Guerra Popular para luego ser un gran dirigente del Partido Comunista de la India (marxista-leninista). En 1977, fue parte de la dirección de históricos movimientos campesinos contra el feudalismo, donde movilizaron a más de 60 mil personas y de donde surgió la fuerte base del Grupo Guerra Popular en Andhra Pradesh.

La persecución de los reaccionarios, lo obligaron a pasar rápidamente a la clandestinidad, cumpliendo un papel muy importante en todo el desarrollo de la revolución y en el proceso de unidad del Grupo Guerra

Popular con el Centro Comunista Maoísta de la India (MCCI), que llevó a la formación del Partido Comunista de la India (Maoísta) en el año 2004.

Sin duda, su muerte era uno de los objetivos específicos de la sangrienta Operación Cacería Verde que desde noviembre de 2009, descargó el gobierno central de la India en alianza con los imperialistas, principalmente los Estados Unidos e Inglaterra. Un operación que ha dejado una estela de muerte y destrucción y, muy al contrario de la pretensión de los reaccionarios, lo que ha ocasionado es extender las llamas de la revolución por todas las praderas de la india.

El camarada Kishenji fue asesinado salvajemente, por el crimen de luchar abnegadamente por un mundo mejor para los explotados y oprimidos; y su muerte pesa para los pueblos del mundo como una gran montaña; pues no tenemos por qué esconder que se ha perdido a un hombre muy valioso, a un hijo del pueblo que logró escalar las grandes cumbres de la revolución, y con su agudeza comunista hacer parte de la luz que alumbró a las masas en su camino hacia la emancipación. Un gran hombre ha caído en las tierras de Bengala Occidental, pero estamos seguros que ha caído en buena tierra, pues desde mucho antes de su pérdida, ya hace parte, no solo del pueblo indio, sino de todo el proletariado mundial. Su legado ha quedado a buen recaudo en el movimiento comunista internacional, y su sangre es un portentoso abono para que sigan floreciendo las verdes praderas de la revolución en la India.

Comunicado conjunto

Comité de Loita Popular "Manolo Bello", Comité Galego de Apoio a Guerra Popular na India., Correo Vermello

Con profundo pesar hemos conocido el vil asesinato del dirigente miembro del Bureau Político del PC de la India (maoísta) camarada Mallojula Koteswara Rao, conocido como camarada Kishenji, de 58 años por las fuerzas represivas del viejo Estado hindú.

Desde Galiza condenamos este atroz crimen contra los mejores hijos del pueblo de la India, que luchan sin tregua por una nueva sociedad, que destruya la vieja sociedad semi-feudal, de explotación y opresión.

Compartimos el dolor de nuestros camaradas del PCI (maoísta) y las masas populares en esta difícil situación. Estamos seguros que los comunistas y revolucionarios en la India tomarán la bandera del Camarada Kishenji para fortalecer la guerra popular y dar justo castigo a sus asesinos.

La represión de los reaccionarios está centrada en la dirección de la revolución, y en sus negros sueños olvidan que "la dirección nunca muere", la sangre de los camaradas Azad y Kishenji abona la decisión de lucha de las masas y de su Partido.

En nombre de los comunistas revolucionarios de Galiza, transmitimos nuestro total respaldo al PCI (maoísta) al EGPL y las organizaciones de masas revolucionarias de la India, manifestando nuestro total convencimiento que el dolor actual se convertirá en una poderosa fuerza de lucha que aplastará el viejo y corrupto Estado hindú.

**Honor y gloria a los hijos del pueblo !
Honor y gloria al camarada kishenji !
Viva la guerra popular en la india !**

Red Salute ! to the Comrade Kishenji

It is a matter of deep sorrow that the reactionary Indian government has murdered Comrade Kisanji alias Malloujula Koteswara Rao, Politburo Member of CPI (Maoist), in a fake encounter in Burishol forest area, west Midnapore District, Jangalmahal, West Bengal on 24 November 2011. He was a leading figure and spokesperson for CPI (Maoist). According CPI (Maoist) statement issued to the media, Kishanji was arrested and tortured and then brutally killed.

Comrade Kisanji is not unknown to us. We have already published his interviews in Nepalese magazines. In this moment, our Revolutionary Cultural-Intellectual Front strongly condemns the cold-blooded murder of Comrade Kisanji -a true revolutionary hero of the oppressed people of India. And we urge to all intellectuals and cultural activists of this region to denounce this cowardly killing of Comrade Kisanji by the Indian reactionary forces.

In a famous article 'Serve the People', Comrade Mao has mentioned:

"Though death befalls all men alike, it may be weightier than Mount Tai or lighter than a feather." To die for the people is weightier than Mount Tai, but to work for the fascists and die for the exploiters and oppressors is lighter than a feather. "

Yes, it is true Comrade Kishanji died for the people, and his death is indeed weightier than Mount Everest. From the bottom of our hearts we express our Red Salute to the people's hero Comrade Kisanji .

The Indian reactionary government has murdered Comrade Kisanji, but not his ideology. They can't kill Marxism-Leninism and Maoism. The movement will continue, the revolution will continue.

We know the reactionary government of Nepal, an Indian Puppet government led by Baburam Bhattarai and coward Prachand, a new avatar of Samanta (Fedral) will not denounce it. Now they are turned into the real traitor of Indian expansionism. But we, the revolutionary intellectuals and the political activists who fought ten years People's War and who are still fighting for the people's liberation, are always with the brave communist fighters of India, oppressed people of India. In fact, the hundreds of millions of oppressed people of the world, who dream of liberation, are always with the oppressed people of India. The red flag of revolution will not be bent down. The long march of revolution will not be stopped. Let us march ahead.

Rishi Raj Baral, Convener: Revolutionary Cultural-Intellectual Forum. Kathmandu, Nepal

El Camarada Kishenji, vive en la lucha del proletariado internacional

Liga de la Juventud Clasista, Mexico

Con gran tristeza nos hemos enterado del infame asesinato del camarada Kishenji, integrante del Politburo del Partido Comunista de India(Maoísta). Como es costumbre, el Estado indio o "la mayor democracia del mundo", al detener opositores importantes, los tortura, los ejecuta y luego argumenta que esta persona murió en un enfrentamiento con la policía. Un "falso enfrentamiento" más.

El criminal acto sucedió en el bosque de Burishol, distrito de Midnapore, Jangalmahal, en el estado Indio de Bengala del Oeste el 24 de noviembre de 2011. Después de la detención se le mantuvo incomunicado 24 horas, en las cuales fue brutalmente torturado, hasta asesinarlo de manera brutal. Este suceso nos recuerda a lo acontecido en el 2010, con el asesinato del camarada Azad en otro "falso enfrentamiento".

La vida de Kishenji, ha estado llena de lucha y amor por su pueblo. Su trabajo siempre estuvo intrínsecamente unido con las masas, era un gran estratega e incluso tuvo grandes habilidades literarias. Logró crear una buena relación con los medios de comunicación. Inició su trabajo en Andhra Pradesh, pero en 1990 fue enviado a Bengala del Oeste. Décadas después de que en una pequeña aldea de bengala del Oeste, llamada

Naxalbari, comenzara el movimiento maoísta, Kishenji volvió a llevar la revolución.

Esta es una gran pérdida, no sólo para el proletariado indio, si no para el proletariado internacional. Expresamos nuestro más profundo dolor por lo acontecido, a los camaradas del PCIndia(Maoísta), a sus cuadros dirigentes, la militancia, a sus familiares, amigos y a todas las bases de la guerra popular. Pero a pesar de saber que esta pérdida es dolorosa sabemos que el PCIndia(Maoísta) podrá generar miles de cuadros dirigentes que puedan tomar el lugar de Kishenji y continuarán la revolución.

Desde México expresamos nuestro más fuerte solidaridad, e intensificaremos nuestros esfuerzos por avanzar el movimiento revolucionario en nuestro país, inspirados en el Camarada Kishenji. Kishenji vivirá en cada nuevo cuadro y revolucionario marxista-leninista-maoísta del mundo, en cada maoísta que empuñe la bandera proletaria.

¡Fuimos, somos y seremos!

¡Podrán arrancar las flores, pero jamás podrán detener la primavera!

Camarada Kishenji: luz roja de una nueva aurora

Comité de Reconstrucción Partido Comunista del Ecuador

Macabro regocijo sienten el imperialismo norteamericano y las clases dominantes de la India por el asesinato a base de torturas de un gran dirigente comunista del PCI (Maoísta), el camarada KISHENJI, integrante del Buró Político y Militar del Partido.

Crean vanamente que podrán detener la vigorosa lucha armada del pueblo hindú porque asesinen a uno u otro dirigente. Podrán en última instancia retrasar un poco la caída del sistema de opresión, pero no evitarla, eso es ley inexorable de la Historia.

La sangre derramada del camarada Kishenji, aunque causa profundo dolor a millones de trabajadores y revolucionarios en el mundo, está sirviendo para abonar el largo camino a la liberación de los pueblos de la India; ninguna sangre revolucionaria se derrama en vano, pues cuando los objetivos son claros y los métodos científicos, “toda semilla fervorosamente sembrada fructificará centuplicada”.

Desde Ecuador enviamos nuestra sentida nota de pesar revolucionario a los camaradas del PCI (Maoísta), a los combatientes y luchadores de la India.

Los grandes maestros del marxismo nos enseñaron que el proletariado, los pueblos y sus dirigentes tienen que entregar inevitablemente una cuota de sangre, sufrimientos y cárcel para poder derrumbar los muros de la reacción y avanzar hacia un nuevo mundo, nueva sociedad y nueva vida. El camarada KISHENJI ha pagado esa cuota con su propia vida, no solo ahora, sino desde que en los años 70 ingresó a las filas de la rebelión popular, dando su vida a los propósitos de liberación

del pueblo, viviendo en la clandestinidad, en medio de los combates y la construcción del Nuevo Poder en las Bases de Apoyo, forjando comunistas y combatientes.

El vacío dejado por KISHENJI poco a poco será llenado con los nuevos dirigentes que el proceso revolucionario en la India va forjando en medio del hierro y el fuego.

KISHENJI ha sido despedido en medio de los honores que miles de personas han expresado hacia él en su funeral pese a las prohibiciones y la cruenta represión de la policía en su ciudad natal.

La despedida y homenaje que rendimos y rendiremos a KISHENJI así como a todos los comunistas y revolucionarios caídos en la lucha del pueblo, será bregar todos los días para que avance la lucha revolucionaria en nuestro propio país, venciendo grandes dificultades y problemas, contra viento y marea, fusionándonos con el pueblo y sus luchas, combatiendo al revisionismo sin tregua, levantando el internacionalismo proletario, guiando la lucha de los oprimidos hacia el poder.

“Todos los hombres han de morir, pero la muerte puede tener distintos significados: morir por el pueblo tiene más peso que una montaña, morir por los fascistas tiene menos peso que una pluma” Mao Tse Tung

¡Gloria eterna a los héroes del pueblo!

¡Viva la guerra popular en la India, Perú, Filipinas y Turquía!

¡Que el siglo xxi sea el siglo de las guerras populares en todo el mundo!

Statement by Carc Party, ASP, SLL, Italy

The CARC Party, the Association for Proletarian Solidarity, the Struggling Workers Union, organizations united with the (new) Italian Communist Party in building the revolution in Italy, to make our country a new socialist country, join the communist, progressive and democratic forces of the world in condemning the murder of Kishenji, spokesman of the Communist Party of India (Maoist).

Comrade Kishenji was killed on behalf of the fascist India rulers, as happened a year and a half ago, when it was killed Azad, who preceded Kishenji as a spokesman of the party, in collusion with the government of West Bengal.

The Italian communist movement pays homage to the martyrs of the fascist, barbaric and terrorist regime ruling India. They rise alongside all those who struggling for communism against fascism gave their lives as Antonio Gramsci in our country and millions of others in Italy and worldwide did.

Barbarity and fascism cannot win. The new birth of the communist movement cannot be stopped. Marxism-Leninism-Maoism, the revolutionary theory of our time, heirs the best legacy of the first communist movement, overcomes its limits and opens the main road to victory.

We support the resistance of the masses against the Indian war of extermination that the State is waging against them, we support the revolution in India with all forms of solidarity and above all, building the revolution in our country, making the revolution in an imperialist country, and so raising the new wave of proletarian revolution which grows all over the world.

Glory to Comrade Kishenji!

Long live the International Communist Movement!

Long live Marxism-Leninism Maoism!

Statement by Revolutionary Communist Youth League, Austria

Comrades,
in morning we received the message, that Comrade Kishanji, member of the polit bureau of the Communist Party of India (Maoist), was murdered by bandogs of the Indian state on 24.11. Kishanji had a moving life as an activist of the communist movement in India by decades, which he completely devoted to the matter of revolution - the axiom "to serve the people!" in fact filled his life! His death is not only a heavy loss for the revolutionary and communist movement in India, especially for the Communist Party of India (Maoist), but actually an impact for the communist world-movement. But the imperialists and all other reactionaries are wrong if they imagine that they can strike back and break down the movement of millions of suppressed people by mur-

dering some of their leaders. Far from it! The masses of people will transform the mourning in power and further resistance and they will emerge new cadres of their great movement again and again.

As marxist-leninist-maoist communists in Austria, we want to express our unbowed and active solidarity with your struggle, with the revolutionary process in India. We think, that we express this solidarity best by tackling the most important next duties in Austria - the establishment of a real communist party - even more strong-willed and straight!

**Long live the revolutionary memory
to comrade Kishanji!**

Long live people's war in India and the CPI(M)!

Liderança do Partido Comunista da Índia (PCI maoísta) assassinado brutalmente

CEBRASPO – Centro Brasileiro de Solidariedade aos Povos

O CEBRASPO toma parte do profundo sentimento de pesar que atinge à todos os lutadores, ativistas e organizações democráticas, antiimperialistas em todo o mundo, pelo covarde assassinato da liderança do Partido Comunista da Índia, Mallojula Koteswara Rao, conhecido como camarada Kishenji, de 58 anos.

Kishenji foi morto pelas forças repressivas do Estado Indiano, que divulgaram o assassinato como um suposto “confronto” no leste da Índia, ocorrido no dia 26 de novembro.

Assim sendo, o Estado indiano deixa claro que é responsável pela morte do líder do Partido Comunista da Índia (maoísta), apesar de ainda existirem várias dúvidas sobre circunstâncias de sua morte.

O poeta Varavara Rao, que há muito tempo é simpatizante da luta do povo indiano, declarou ao canal de notícias NDTV, que Kishenji havia saído de casa há 35 anos para se juntar à luta de seu povo e que foi morto em uma floresta no estado de Bengala Ocidental.

Nascido no estado de Andhra Pradesh, sul da Índia, Kishenji juntou-se à luta do povo indiano na década de 1980. Seu assassinato gerou uma grande comoção entre o povo da região onde nasceu. Em Peddapalli, cidade em Karimnagar, distrito de Andhra Pradesh, estão sendo realizadas manifestações em protesto contra seu assassinato.

As massas da cidade, a 200 km de Hyderabad, participam voluntariamente da uma greve para protestar contra a morte desse filho da cidade. Toda população local e líderes de várias organizações tem visitado a casa do irmão Anjaneyulu Kishenji, para oferecer suas

condolências. Lojas e empresas estão fechadas, bem como as instituições administrativas e educacionais.

O governo diz que a maior ameaça à segurança interna, é a “guerrilha comunista”, cuja presença se espalhou para 20 dos 28 estados da Índia. Ele usa esse discurso para continuar massacrando e desenvolvendo uma guerra aberta contra o povo. A repressão toma proporções cada vez maiores através da Operação “Caçada verde”, com a qual tem apoiado a tomada das terras dos povos *advisis* para a exploração das riquezas naturais por grandes empresas multinacionais. Essa dita operação faz parte de toda uma estratégia formulada e desenvolvida em acordo com o departamento de Estado norte-americano para conter a revolta do povo da Índia.

O imperialismo em sua crise e em particular o Estado Indiano têm tido grande dificuldade em impedir a mobilização do povo. Dessa forma, faz parte de sua estratégia uma campanha de busca e repressão seletivas para aniquilar os quadros dirigentes do movimento revolucionário. A morte de Kishenji faz parte dessa estratégia.

Porém, é sabido que a morte daqueles que lutam incansavelmente em favor do seu povo não enfraquece a luta das massas, tampouco acovarda aqueles que defendem a sua terra, autodeterminação e libertação. O assassinato de Kishenji certamente trouxe dor aos povos da Índia, mas ao contrário do que pretendem os algozes do povo, só faz aumentar a luta e resolução das massas.

Statement by the Communist Party of Greece (m-l)

With sorrow and anger we learned officially from the Communist Party of India (Maoist) about the brutal murder of the leading cadre of the Indian revolutionary communist movement Mallojula Koteswara Rao, member of the Politburo of CPI (Maoist) on November 24, 2011. Comrade Rao, known by the millions of revolutionary Indian peasants and poor as Kisenji, was murdered in cold blood by the special forces of the Indian criminal state, after chasing him in a forest area of West Bengal. Despite the claims of the police that he was killed in an armed encounter, all evidence show that he was murdered after being caught and tortured.

The hate of the Indian state was so great that it put restrictions in his funeral so that it might not become mass mobilization. Comrade Rao was a leading personality and had guided great struggles of the peasants, the dalits and the indigenous people in eastern India, he was the inspirator of resistance and great popular movements of Singhur, Nandigram and Lalghar that have shook irreparably the government of W. Bengal and had a great influence on the movements in all of India. A militant fighter since fifteen, Rao, took part in the great uprising of Telangana, Andhra Pradesh in 1969. He was a child of a poor family in the Indian countryside and he devoted his whole life till his death to the cause of the revolution. He was the protagonist in the unification of the two great organizations of the naxalite movement and the formation of the CP India (Maoist) in 2004. He was the organizer of the political and military successes of the guerrilla movement in the whole of Eastern India, the famous "red corridor".

For all these reasons comrade Rao was one of the main targets of the criminal head hunters of the Indian regime during the so called operation "Green Hunt". The target of this genocidal operation is the uprooting of the revolutionary movement with mass killings, village burnings, population transfer and other brutalities. The murder of comrade Rao is one in many targeted killings of leading cadres in recent years aiming at the beheading of the revolutionary movement.

There human losses that are heavy as a mountain and the loss of comrade Rao is such one to the millions of poor workers and peasants of India. That is why the reactionary regime of India and its propaganda media are rejoicing all these days. Unfortunately for them there are thousands of fighters like comrade Rao in India who are ready to take his place in the struggle for a society of justice and freedom.

The Communist Party of Greece (marxist-leninist) sends its warm condolences and solidarity to the comrades of the CP India (Maoist), to all popular resistance movements and the family of comrade Rao. It condemns the criminal Indian regime that supports the interests of an oligarchic minority against the hundreds of millions of poor popular masses. We stress our solidarity to the revolutionary movement of the Indian people, a revolutionary movement that is in the forefront of the revolutionary struggles of the people of Asia for social and national liberation.

**Eternal honor to comrade Koteswara Rao
Solidarity to the struggle of CP of India (Maoist)**

ULFA acting Chariman Dr Abhizeet Bormon pays Condolence on Death of Kishenji

Acting Chairman of United Liberation Front of Asom(ULFA) Dr Abhijit Bormon paid his condolence on death of Maoist leader Kishenji. In a press release sent to Times of Assam this afternoon, Abhijit Bormon said that Kishenji has given his life in pursuit of betterment of the marginalised bottom stratum of Indian citizenry in this class and caste ridden country. 'His decades long struggle against the Indian establishment in serving his people to ensure their survival will be written in gold in the history of the sons and daughters of the soil of India who are treated as

sub-human species and facing brute force and State terrorism to crush them denying their basic rights and privileges.' - it is also added in the Press Release.

Mentionable that, Dr Abhijit Bormon has been newly appointed as the acting Chairman of ULFA by C-in-C Paresh Baruah few days ago. Although the newly formed Central Committee by Paresh Baruah is declined by the Arabinda Rajkhowa led faction terming it as unconstitutional, the acting Chairman Dr Abhijit Bormon released his first press statement yesterday to the media.

Indian 'Republic Killing Its Own Children' Kishenji Fought for a Better World

By Bernard D'Mello

India's Union Home Minister P Chidambaram, West Bengal Chief Minister (also in charge of the province's home affairs) Mamata Banerjee, Union Home Secretary R K Singh, and the top bosses of the security forces involved in the operation have all been bent on establishing one point: that the alleged encounter in the Burishol forest in West Midnapore district, 10 km from the West Bengal-Jharkhand border, in which Mallojula Koteswara Rao, popularly known by his nom de guerre Kishenji, a member of the politburo of the Communist Party of India (Maoist) [CPI (Maoist)], was supposedly killed was "real". Frankly, given the complicity of the media bosses and the journalistic profession (the latter, at the higher levels) with official mendacity, we must admit that the circumstances of his death are as yet unknown. A press statement from Abhay, spokesperson of the Central Committee of the Party, dated 25 November 2011, unambiguously states that Kishenji was killed "after capturing him alive in a well planned conspiracy".¹

The renowned radical Telugu poet Varavara Rao, who accompanied Kishenji's niece Deepika to bring the body back to Kishenji's hometown of Peddapalli in Karimnagar district of Andhra Pradesh, is reported to have said: "In the last 43 years, I have seen so many bodies killed in so-called encounters but have not seen a body like this one. . . There is no place on the body where there is no injury."² Indeed, according to CDRO (Coordination of Democratic Rights' Organisations) activists who saw the body before the commencement of the postmortem, "on the back side of the head, part of [the] skull [and] brain [was] missing"; the right eye had come out of the socket; the lower jaw was "missing"; there were four stab wounds on the face; knife injuries were observed on the throat; there were hand fractures and two bullet injuries under one of the arms; "one-third of the left hand index finger was removed"; there were signs of enrooted bullets through the lungs; the right knee was hacked; the foot of the left leg was "totally burnt"; in all, "there were more than 30 bayonet-like cut injuries on the front of the body". And, while there were "bullet, sharp cuts and burn injuries", "surprisingly" there were "no injury marks on his [Kishenji's] shirt and pant corresponding to [those on] his body parts". (The postmortem report is yet to be handed over to Kishenji's relatives.)

A press release ("Killing the Talks and Faking an Encounter", Kolkata, 2 December 2011) by the CDRO -- based on the observations of a CDRO fact-finding team who visited the spot in Burishol forest where the alleged encounter took place on 24 November -- states that "the extent of the damage caused to the body against the rather undisturbed surrounding of the spot where the body lay raises our suspicion about the official version". Indeed, "right next to where his [Kishenji's] body lay on the ground is a termite hill" that "remains undamaged by all the alleged exchange of fire". Indeed, even nearby, "not a single termite hill was damaged and [there was] no visible sign of burn or fire due to heavy rifle and mortar firing!" Clearly, the veracity of the official story must be seriously doubted (actually, there are now versions of it that are contradicting each other!) and it is high time that an independent judicial inquiry headed by a sitting or retired Supreme Court or High Court judge into the circumstances surrounding Kishenji's death is constituted at the earliest.

You Couldn't Have Remained Unmoved by His Spirit

The Indian public knew Kishenji from the media's cameras that showed his cotton-clothed back with a scarf around his head,

a gun draped over his shoulder. Those who loved him were the ones who were to lose the most from the private expropriation and exploitation of jal-jangal-zameen (water-forests-land), part of the natural resource base of India's eastern and central states, by multinationals, Indian and foreign. Those who detested him -- and considered him and his party, the CPI (Maoist), the biggest internal security threat for the power elite and the ruling classes -- had, in the name of peace, declared war -- "Operation Green Hunt" -- on the very people who backed him.

Born in 1954 in Peddapally town (in Karimnagar district, north Telangana), Kishenji was raised by his father Venkataiah (a "freedom fighter", he called him) and his progressive mother Madhuramma. Inspired by the Naxalbari and Srikakulam movements,³ he became an active member of the Andhra State unit of the Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) [CPI (ML)] in 1974 and played a prominent part in the peasant struggles in Sircilla and Jagtial taluks of his home district of Karimnagar that were declared 'disturbed areas' in October 1978. It was in the course of the struggle in Jagtial that both Mupalla Laxman Rao ("Ganapathy"), the present General Secretary of the CPI (Maoist), and Kishenji came to the fore in the Andhra Pradesh unit of the Party because of their excellent organising abilities. Indeed, it was in Karimnagar and Adilabad districts of north Telangana that the first seeds of the fresh tactical line called "Road to Revolution" -- formulated by Kondapalli Sitaramaiah and his close comrades after a thorough, critical review of the strategy and tactics of the CPI (ML) since 1967 -- began to sprout in the peasant movement there, soon after the Emergency was lifted. Thus, the CPI (ML) (People's War) [CPI (ML) (PW)], formed on 22 April 1980, was, so to say, the result of the actions of peasants, workers, and revolutionary intellectuals at the base.

The immediate aim was to build guerrilla zones in north Telangana and Dandakaranya (as per the Party's "Perspective for a Guerrilla Zone") by the early 1990s, and in this, Kishenji played no small part. Under the leadership of the CPI (ML) (PW), a section of the workers, the poor peasants and landless labourers, dalits, the backward castes, and adivasis (indigenous people), stood up, with a voice of their own, the courage to speak out against oppression and exploitation and resist political domination. Kishenji was a member of the Andhra Pradesh State Committee of the Party when he was transferred to Dandakaranya in 1986 to expand and strengthen the movement there, parts of which emerged as a guerrilla zone where the Party and its mass organisations exercised power as long as the guerrillas had the upper hand over the state's forces, the zone reverting to the state when the guerrillas were forced to retreat. In such a context, and now in the midst of Operation Green Hunt, the Party, the People's Liberation Guerrilla Army (PLGA), the mass organisations and the Area Revolutionary People's Committees are still not able to assure the tribal peasants a modicum of security by preventing the Indian big bourgeoisie and the transnational corporations from destroying the adivasis' human and natural environment. Indeed, such security seems a long way off, and the Party still has to work towards removing jal-jangal-zameen, labour and money from regulation by the market forces of neo-liberal globalisation. Besides physical security, there is also the question of assuring the habitability of the natural environment as well as the security of the tribal peasantry in their socio-cultural environment. Without the formation of base areas, all this will remain a far cry.

From the mid-1990s, Kishenji, now a member of the Central

Committee of the Party, worked to bring unity among the revolutionary forces (those who had safeguarded the essential legacy of Naxalbari in the post-Emergency period) and to revive the Naxalite movement in West Bengal. In the Jangalmahal area of West Bengal, it was Kishenji and his close comrades, the late Sasadhar Mahato (killed by the security forces in an encounter in March this year) among them, who undertook -- what Ho Chi Minh would have called -- the long, patient organisational work which precedes the firing of the first shots. The unity of the CPI (ML) (PW) with the CPI (ML) (Party Unity) in August 1998 and later, in September 2004, of the CPI (ML) (PW) with the Maoist Communist Centre of India to form the CPI (Maoist) alarmed the Indian ruling classes; the revival of the movement in West Bengal in November 2008 unnerved the reformist CPI (M)-led government there.

Now in his mid-50s, Kishenji showed that he can still rough it out like a young guerrilla, inspiring his junior colleagues, those in the springtime of their lives. The energy and conviction with which he was imbued in the struggle for a better world led him to live a simple life, almost like that of an ascetic. The source of this morality came from, we think, the spirit and passion with which he went about the vocation of organising the class struggle. He lived what he advocated -- that all comrades must care for each other, love and help each other, that the basic attitude of the "officers" in the PLGA should be one of sharing weal and woe with the "soldier"-guerrillas; the relationship with the latter had to be one of mutual respect; and respect for the human dignity of the "prisoners of war" once they had surrendered their arms had to be part of the guerrillas' ingrained attitude. (The fair treatment of the former Sankrail police station Officer-in-Charge Atindranath Dutta, who was taken hostage by the Maoists in October 2009, might bear the latter out.) Kishenji built good relations with the people -- he was always concerned about them and helped them overcome many of their difficulties -- all through his long march from Jagtial to Jangalmahal. The PLGA had to become one with the people so that the latter see the guerrillas as their own.

Revival of the Combative Spirit of Naxalbari in West Bengal

This brings us to the Lalgarh movement, which was led by Kishenji on behalf of the CPI (Maoist). The West Bengal government had handed over some 4500 acres of forest land to the Sajjan Jindal business group at Salboni in the district of West Midnapore even as the government's land reform programme of allotting pattas (formal rights) for cultivable forest land and forest land under cultivation to poor tribal peasants was kept in cold storage. The reign of terror let loose on the adivasis -- in the wake of the detonation of a landmine that narrowly missed the cavalcade of the then West Bengal Chief Minister Buddhadev Bhattacharjee on 2 November 2008 on the way from after a foundation stone-laying ceremony at the site of the Jindal project -- was actively resisted, for, with Maoist backing led by Kishenji, their dignity could no longer be crushed. By mid-November, the Pulishi Atyachar-er Birudhhe Janasadharan-er Committee (People's Committee against Police Atrocities, the PCAPA) was formed to lead the mass struggle in Lalgarh and the adjoining areas.

From December 2008 to June 2009, as long as Maoist politics was in command, what was really heartening were the direct forms of people's democracy in practice: each village now had a gram (village) committee with five women and five men on it; two persons, a man and a woman from each village, were a part of the central coordinating committee; the manner of taking and ratifying decisions was utterly democratic; officials were made to sit on the ground on handwoven mats on equal terms to negotiate with the committees. And, with the meagre resources

at its command, the PCAPA-led mass movement was able to run health posts with doctors from Kolkata coming in once a week, construct and repair embankments, dig ponds, set up tube wells, teach the local language in some schools, a lot of all this through shramdaan (voluntary labour).⁴

Spring, it seemed, was truly in the air. As long as it lasted, for seven months the PCAPA and the CPI (Maoist), led by Kishenji, together seemed to have struck an astute balance between political mobilisation, armed actions, and social welfare/"development" activity. But when they destroyed the "White House", a symbol of the "ancient regime", the palatial house of Anuj Pandey, the Communist Party of India (Marxist) [CPI(M)] zonal secretary, at Dharampur on 14 June 2009, that was the last straw. The Joint Forces (JF) of the central and state governments moved in like an occupation army, with the CPI (M) harmads acting as their local collaborators. The Maoist tactics of successfully combining mass political mobilisation and armed struggle suffered a setback. Moreover, Kishenji erred in handling the contradictions between the CPI (M), then the ruling party, and the Trinamool Congress (TMC), led by Mamata Banerjee, then the main opposition party. And, his aggressive sectarian and ultra-left adventurist tactics cost the Party and the mass movement dearly, for these acts brought on state repression a multiple of what it would have otherwise been. The contradictions between the Maoist revolutionaries and the social-democratic CPI (M) at the local level need not have been escalated to the point of becoming intensely antagonistic. And, some of the (excessive) killings -- were the Maoists really annihilating class enemies? Ultimately, it was the Trinamool Congress who took advantage of the situation to defeat the CPI (M) candidates in the area in the assembly elections in April-May this year.

As part of her promise of ushering in parivartan (change), Mamata Banerjee pledged the withdrawal of the JF that, for the adivasis, has been an occupying force since mid-June 2009, the unconditional release of all political prisoners, especially the hundreds of adivasis arrested and dumped into jail in the course of the JF operations, and a dialogue with the Maoists; but, on assuming power, she has now reneged on all of these pledges. Instead, the recruitment of some 10,000 special police havildars (constables), on the lines of the Salwa Judum in Chhattisgarh, is on the anvil. And, the TMC's own Bhairav Bahini has been assisting the JF just like the CPI (M)'s harmads did as collaborators of that occupational force. Indeed, many of the harmads have shifted allegiance to the TMC's Bhairav Bahini. A "development package" with "surrender" sops, the re-deployment of the JF with the Commando Battalions for Resolute Action, the so-called COBRA, at its core, the stepping up of training of the state's armed police in jungle warfare, a strengthening of the Naxalite section of the Intelligence Bureau on the lines of the Special Intelligence Bureau of Andhra Pradesh (APSIB), and the state's Counter Insurgency Force along the lines of the Greyhounds, all these are seen to have yielded results -- a mood of triumphalism now prevails after the "hunting" down of Kishenji.

Now, while much of the credit for the revival of the Maoist movement in the Jangalmahal area of West Bengal must go to Kishenji and his close comrades, like the late Sasadhar Mahato, they will have to bear much of the responsibility for the present setback there too.

'Encounters Are Murders'

"Encountering" (extra-judicial killing) of Maoist leaders is not new; neither is the main component of the Indian state's counterinsurgency strategy of killing the top leadership of the revolutionary movement in order to wipe out the Party. Vempatapu Satyanarayana (popularly known as 'Gappa Guru') and Adib-

hatla Kailasham -- school teachers who organised the Girijan peasants of Srikakulam since 1955, launched an armed struggle in 1967-68, and joined the CPI (ML) in 1969 -- were "encountered" by the police in July 1970. Subbrao Panigrahi -- known for Jamukulakatha (theatrical rendering of songs in a folk idiom) -- who played a major role in extending the Srikakulam movement into the province of Orissa, was captured and murdered by the police in December 1969. Indeed, one recalls with horror the encounter killings in Andhra Pradesh prior to and during the dark days of the Emergency period, a few of which were investigated in detail by the committee (set up by Jayaprakash Narayan, as president of the Citizens for Democracy) headed by V M Tarkunde, due mainly to the painstaking work done by K G Kannabiran as member-secretary and a group of committed civil liberties activists.

More recently, and again, much of it related to tragic happenings in Andhra Pradesh, at the core of the target of the counterinsurgency operation was the Party leadership -- to be physically eliminated. We list here the killing, in cold blood, of some members of the core of the leadership of the Andhra Pradesh unit or the Central Committee of the CPI (Maoist), among the most outstanding the Party had nurtured and developed over the years.

Settiraju Papaiah (alias Somanna), a member of the Special Zonal Committee of north Telangana, was abducted by the APS-IB in Bangalore (the capital of the province of Karnataka) on 29 June 2006, brutally tortured, and killed on 1 July; and his body was thrown in the forests of Warangal in Andhra Pradesh.

Burra Chinnayya, alias Madhav, state secretary of the Party, and seven of his comrades were killed on 23 July 2006 when the Greyhounds and a special police force of a battalion size attacked the headquarters of the AP State Committee in the Nallamala forests. The attackers had precise information; it is said that they even knew the exact tent of which Madhav was an occupant.

Raghaulu -- a member of the A P State Committee of the Party who came from a poor peasant family and grew up as a cattle-herd boy -- and eight of his comrades were killed on 8 November 2006 in a forest area in Cuddapah district.

Chandramouli, a Central Committee member of the Party and a member of its Central Military Commission, and his wife Karuna, a barefoot doctor, were cold-bloodedly murdered in the Eastern Ghats on the Andhra-Orissa border on 29 December 2006, when they were on their way to the Party Congress.

Patel Sudhakar Reddy (alias Suryam, Vikas), a Central Committee member, and his comrade Venkatayya were picked up in Nasik (in the province of Maharashtra) on 23 May 2007, airlifted to Warangal, brutally tortured, and murdered the next day; and their bodies were thrown in the Lavvala forests there.

So Kishenji's killing is very much part and parcel of the established criminal practice of state terrorism.

Can this utter contempt for the law go unchallenged? These state-sponsored terrorists have to be stripped of their impunity and brought to justice. Early this year, a bench of justices Aftab Alam and R M Lodha of the Supreme Court said, responding to two public interest litigations related to the fake encounter in which Cherukuri Rajkumar ("Azad"), CPI (Maoist) politburo member and party spokesperson, and journalist Hemchandra Pandey were shot dead in Adilabad district on the night of 1-2 July 2010 by the Andhra Pradesh police after being picked up at or near Nagpur: "We cannot allow the republic killing its own children". Like the Azad fake encounter case, the Kishenji one too seems to be part of the genre where "impunity breeds contempt for the law". Such scorn for the legal code is by now ingrained in the wielders of repressive power -- recidivists in the coercive apparatus of the Indian state. Kishenji's elimination is really vendetta killing by such recidivists, for he, above all, combated state terror to the very end.

Raise the Red Flag, Sing the Internationale

No doubt, as the Central Committee of the CPI (Maoist) puts it, "the martyrdom of comrade Koteswara Rao is a great loss to the Indian revolutionary movement", but it is that very movement -- with all the ups and downs, blunders and triumphs -- that still holds out hope for a better world. The unprecedented deployment of police on 27 November in Kishenji's hometown of Peddapalli couldn't deter the thousands upon thousands of mourners, a multitude, who came to pay homage to the memory of the Maoist revolutionary on the day of his funeral. His mother Madhuramma, now in her mid-80s, was inconsolable; she hadn't seen her son for more than three decades, and now, it was his dead body. The anguish Madhuramma felt must have been unbearable. The day after her son was killed, she put it poignantly:⁵

My son believed in something and he was murdered for that. I want to know how and who are the people behind his killing. I will go to the Calcutta High Court and, if necessary, to the Supreme Court to find out why they killed him like that. . . . I have not seen my son for 37 years. Now I cannot bear to see his body. I waited all these years to see him once before I die. I hope I die before his body arrives, I cannot live anymore.

Meanwhile, the songs that the balladeer Gaddar rendered brought tears to the eyes of those who had gathered there. Madhuramma was not alone, for there were thousands of saddened admirers of the son she had raised, who had gathered to form the multitude. Kishenji's memory, his life, his work belongs to those who want to create a better world. Cries of "Amar rahe Kishenji", "Johar Amarajeevi Kishenji" and "Comrade Kishenji, Lal Salaam" filled the air -- his heritage truly belongs to the poor peasants, the workers, the revolutionary intellectuals. No doubt, Kishenji will hold an important place in Maoist revolutionary history for he truly brought to bear on his practice the Maoist adage that "revolutionary war . . . can be waged only by mobilizing the masses and relying on them".

Footnotes

1 <www.bannedthought.net/India/CPI-Maoist-Docs/Statements-2011/111125-CC-KishenjiMartyrdom-Eng.doc>

2 Shiv Sahay Singh, "Kishenji's Body Handed Over to Niece" (The Hindu, 27 November 2011).

3 Sumanta Banerjee's In the Wake of Naxalbari (Kolkata: Sahitya Samas, 2008) -- first published by the Calcutta publisher Subarnarekha in 1980, and then by Zed Press, London in 1984 under the title India's Simmering Revolution: The Naxalite Uprising -- is an authentic and moving account of the Naxalbari (chapter 4) and Srikakulam (chapter 5) movements.

4 For a "blow-by-blow" account of the Lalgah movement, see Sanhati's Lalgah Movement Archives at <sanhati.com/front-page/1083/>.

5 "Not Seen Son for 37 Yrs . . . Can't Bear to See His Body: Kishenji's Mother" (Indian Express, 27 November 2011).

Kishanji: Not Just Another Martyr

By Saroj Giri

Remembering Kishenji: *“The question of power must be foregrounded”*

Kishanji is not just a fighter against oppression, a brave and courageous soul. He presided over something unique in the history of resistance movement in the country – and maybe he was not even so aware of it. Several forms of resistance seem to have come together in his leadership – synchronizing armed fighting power of the people with open rallies, processions and demonstrations. If one is really serious about democratic mass upsurges then one cannot wish away ‘strategy’, the ‘use of force’ or ‘armed resistance’; that the life-veins of mass struggle extend into the zone of armed resistance – these otherwise old Leninist lessons were restated, reasserted, renewed afresh in the life and activity of Kishanji.

It is in this sense that Kishanji in a way rehabilitated the status of both mass movements and ‘military strategy’ within the left. The left today is prone to reject anything to do with discipline and military as just some kind of right-wing, fascist obsession. Philosopher Slavoj Zizek points out that, against the ruling ideology of hedonistic permissivity, the left should “(re)appropriate discipline and the spirit of sacrifice: there is nothing inherently ‘Fascist’ about these values” (<http://www.lacan.com/zizhollywood.htm>). Kishanji’s contribution stands out here – raising great fear and alarm among the ruling classes who hunted him down.

This is a crucial contribution at a time when the left is suffering from ‘loss of strategy’, when mass demonstrations at Tahrir Square or the Occupy Wall Street seem to hit a dead-end, simply tiring itself out, or unable to withstand state repression. Some might say that the militant mass demonstrations in Jangalmahal ended with the Maoists ‘taking over’ in June 2009. Instead this ‘taking over’ was nothing but the much needed backbone of the mass movement, able to now express itself as an organised force with a strategy.

This is the first step towards seeking clarity about the class struggle, defining what Marx in the Communist Manifesto calls a ‘line of the march’ for the movement as a whole – apart from being able to withstand the armed might of the state. Not that the Maoists have gained major success here but they have got some of the basics right. The usual story of mass activities and rallies frittering away after the initial upsurge did not therefore repeat itself here. The mass movement continues in many new forms. In fact, a new mass women’s formation, the Nari Izzat Bachao Committee has come up even as big rallies like the August 2010 mass rally attended by Mamata and Swami Agnivesh continue – unless banned or ‘denied permission’ by the government.

Such is Kishenji’s contribution, with something original – not just some bland ‘sacrifice’ or ‘martyrdom’ which Maoists themselves so often glorify. Maoists must guard themselves from this entrenched habit of not seeing anything specific or original about its leaders and painting them all in this barren seriality of ‘yet another martyr who heroically sacrificed his life for the revolution’. Otherwise the movement will be going round in circles, will stagnate in spite of the dynamism of its concrete practice.

Perhaps we can here identify something like a ‘Jangalmahal model or path’ of the Maoist movement, which can be compared to say the ‘Chattisgarh model or path’. There are many problems with talking in terms of ‘models’. And yet the specificities of the movement in particular areas must also be grasped

so that we do not club all experiences and forms as one and the same. Otherwise, we are not learning anything new, not synthesizing, not learning from practice but endlessly repeating a set formula. Kishanji stands out in this respect. We do not know whether he also made conscious formulations about the specificity of the movement in Jangalmahal model (like a Hunan report?) but his concrete practice brilliantly shines forth.

Just in the month of September, Varavara Rao, myself and comrades from Kolkata had made a ‘fact-finding’ (for want of a better term) trip to Jangalmahal. We could not meet Kishanji but witnessed the atrocities committed by security forces and the private armies (bhairav bahini). I talked to a very young adivasi comrade, deep inside a village off Jhargram town: a member of the armed squad. I asked him if he had met Kishanji. He said yes. Then he said, that he cannot follow all that Kishanji says in meetings. Then I asked him if he heard of Marxism from Kishanji (I was curious). ‘Yes Kishanji talks about Marxism, but I find it very difficult to follow’. Then I ask him what has he understood of Marxism, what is it? I think he felt cornered but after some reflection came with a reply: it is something very good but some people have spoiled and distorted it. ‘We guerillas are fighting such people’.

Those like Kishanji have taken Marxism to the masses when doing so immediately means ‘organising’, planning, strategizing, taking the struggle ahead and putting yourself in the line of fire. Kishanji’s daring is not ‘speaking truth to power’, in post-modern Zapatismo-style, but making power come out of its democratic garb exposing its lies and falsities, including its violence to which our man fell.

I find it a bit of an enigma that Kishanji never put away his gun when on camera – one can prominently see it and so he is clearly not bothered to play the democratic card of being democratic, peaceful and so on. He talks nothing about the gun, no glorifying violence and so on, as some would pathetically expect. Instead he talks about a meticulous patient fight for real democracy and power to the people (<http://www.ndtv.com/video/player/news/who-is-kishenji/216926>). So why is the gun so visibly present, slung on his shoulders, surrounded as he is by curious journalists in his own camp? It can only mean that he had no pretense here of liberal bourgeois leaders of being non-violent and democratic, even as they preside over huge standing armies, hidden away.

Here we are only traversing a key insight of Marxism – that the question of power must be foregrounded, hence no point playing games that there is no power in society, no class power, no armed power, it is all democracy and free competition and so on. That is why Lenin would say that socialism is not a better or true radical democracy (this would have sounded respectable and acceptable to all), but the dictatorship of the proletariat – this is far more honest than saying that there is democracy for everyone even though it is really class dictatorship. If you feel kind of uncomfortable in whole-heartedly supporting Kishanji because of his gun then you might be uncomfortable with a key insight of Marxism itself – this is the double bind he throws us in.

Kishanji was not the man of ‘its blowing in the wind’ but precisely of another Bob Dylan song. He is the man of ‘the hour when the ship comes in’, one who must have imagined that he is fighting to usher in this grand hour, perhaps even when ‘the answer might not be blowing in wind’:



*The repression by the
indian government
and imperialism
does not stop
but feeds
the People's War!*



14 - 22 January 2012
International week of support

International Committee to support the people's war in India
csgpindia@gmail.com



*May the wind of
the People's war
in India reach
the proletarian
masses all-around
the world*



14 - 22 January 2012
International week of support

International Committee to support the people's war in India
csgpindia@gmail.com