

**upport the People of Andhra Pradesh fighting for
New Democratic Revolution !**

**Condemn the White terror
of the Union and state Governments
on the People of AP !**

Dear People & Democrats !

Since June 1991 the Government and its police are perpetrating fascist repression on the people of Telangana. Mercenary forces of CRPF, BSF, ITBPF, APSP and civil police are combinedly waging a war on the people and creating a hell of terror. Telangana countryside is dripping blood. There, history is being written in blood. Thousands of armed policemen are raiding village after village demolishing hundreds of houses, destroying all house-hold goods, destroying standing crops, molesting women and killing youths in the name of encounters. They are seriously wrecking peace in the countryside and making hell of people's lives.

Thus they spoil peace and tranquillity in villages and at the same time unleash malicious propaganda that Naxalites are disturbing peace and posing a threat to law and order. Day in and day out they cry hoarse that Naxals are misusing the freedoms given by Chennareddy and killing innocent people. They declare that 'Naxals are ruling the villages with gun and that they won't allow this to go on'. But they actually carry on their rule only by the gun. They are murdering people, demolishing houses, molesting women and collecting lakhs of rupees as bribes from villagers. Collecting bribes the police interfere in disputes among individuals and lastly kill them in the name of encounters. If any one dare to question or protest, the next day he loses his life in 'police-encounter'. False cases are foisted and thousands of peasantry are sent to jails. Civil liberties and democratic rights are totally suppressed and fascist repression is being enforced. They murdered an APCLC leader Prabhakar Reddy in 1992 as he was exposing the fascist repressive acts of the police among the people. They are openly declaring that they will kill APCLC leaders. Raids on the houses of APCLC leaders became a routine affair. Intellectuals and students are being attacked regularly and sent to prison on false charges. In Andhra Pradesh the state is being run by the Police. All authority now belongs to the police and the talk of democracy and the power of "Peoples representatives" became a mockery. Only the writ of the police runs here. Even the leaders of bourgeois and revisionist political parties who oppose police officers will land in jails. Press reporters, teachers, intellectuals who ever raise any question will receive lathis and go to jails. Anyone 'crossing bounds' is sure to be bumped off in encounter.

However, people continue to fight against the age-old feudal exploitation. People are continuously waging struggles following the principle of defeat-victory-defeat and ultimate victory. After the revisionist CPI leadership betrayed the peasant armed struggle of Telangana joining hands with the ruling classes and sabotaging the people's struggles, the Spring Thunder of Naxalbari again unleashed the current wave of peasant struggles. The girijans in the Srikakulam agency took up their bows and arrows. Naxalbari and Srikakulam illuminated the path of armed struggle before the oppressed masses. People of Telangana tread that path and surged forward to fight against feudalism. They challenged the landlords and refused to do customary free labour (vetti) and pay mamuls to landlords. Agricultural labour waged relentless struggles and got the daily wage enhanced from Rs 3/- to Rs. 30/-. They fought and got the rates of Beedi-leaves increased. The peasant movement surged to abolish feudal relations in villages. The peasantry began to seriously oppose every aspect of savage feudal authority going on in the countryside for ages. They began to

take back the lands usurped by landlords in the past. Social evils such as child marriages are refuted. The peasantry realised the cunning feudal practices of landlords which divide masses through caste and religion to permanently oppress them and raised the banner of revolt. They organised the oppressed masses, held public meetings, dharnas and rallies unifying the people. Peasantry began to demand refund and collect the huge amounts of money extracted by landlords in the past from them through 'Panchayats' and several other methods. Social boycott was imposed on those who did not concede people's demands. Household chores in the landlords' houses came to a grinding halt. There was none to sweep the floor or milk the cattle or wash their clothes. No one to graze the cattle or plough the land. While landlords used to impose banishment and social boycott on the peasants for ages, now the peasantry began to strike back the landlords with the same weapon. Landlords began fleeing the villages to nearby towns.

After the transfer of power in 1947, now the oppressed people of Telangana again rose in a big way to secure their democratic rights. To suppress the democratic aspirations of the people and their struggles and to perpetuate feudal exploitation, both the taluks of Jagityala and Siricilla were declared as 'disturbed areas' in 1978. Thousands of peasants were tortured and imprisoned. Rallies and public meetings were prohibited. The Government and police publicly stood in support of the landlords. People stood up more resolutely and ever more unitedly to safeguard their liberties and rights.

Struggles in the countryside expanded and intensified demonstrating that repression can never stop the surge of peoples struggles. Several demands such as reduction of retail prices of arrack, distribution of lands to people such as poramboke, banjar, tankbed, temple lands under landlords occupation, etc. were raised in a big way in people's struggles throughout Telangana. The arrack kings intensified their attacks on the people on the pretext of "illicit liquor". With the aim of wiping out the party that leads the peoples struggles, a campaign of "encounter killings" was unleashed in 1982. Police murdered coms. Ankam Narayana, Vasam Gajender, Devendar Reddy, Bakkayya and so many others in the name of encounters. They ransacked and raged peasants houses and tried to ensure that the peoples struggles do not get any leadership.

But these encounter killings couldn't stop the advance of the movement. As long as people have problems they will certainly fight for them, and leadership will emerge from struggles. That is a fact established by history. The peoples struggles are always advancing

wave after wave.

Before coming to power in 1983, NTR posed as a democrat and pretended to take the side of the people, mouthing such slogans as : "Naxalites are real patriots"; "If Naxals join hands with me we shall capture Delhi"; "Indravelli is a Tragedy" etc. But within less than three months of assuming power NTR's Government forgot all its tall talk and pronouncements and began to kill the activists in the name of encounters. Coms. Palle Kanakayya, Atram Ashok, Haribhushan, Sarangapani and many more comrades were killed in encounters unleashing a big campaign of encounter killings. Police raids on villages are further intensified.

The struggles that were raging sporadically before 1983, now became more extensive and concerted. Peasant struggles in villages and small areas spread to whole districts and regions. Since 1983 the struggles for reduction of arrack prices, to enhance wages of farm-hands, beedi-leaf and to an extent the struggle for land have begun to spread and grow and people began to achieve some gains thus denting the campaign of government's repression and regaining initiative. The peasantry proved that repression however severe it is and even the encounter killings cannot prevent the people's struggles from growing. Students, youth and intellectuals stood out in solid support of the peasant struggles. The peoples movement charged ahead.

The Telugudesam Government of the day unleashed and undeclared war on the people of Telangana in 1985 to crush the organised struggles of the masses. Thousands of police force from the entire state were mobilised and deployed against Telangana villages. Entire villages were burnt down and several houses are raged to ground thus turning the countryside into a vast burial ground. Arrests, torture, foisting of dozens of cases and unending detentions became the order of the day. Barbaric tortures such as roller treatment, beating on the soles for hours together, hanging by feet and smothering the body, driving pins into nails, pushing rods into anus, nakedly dumping in lockups, compelling the detainees to beat one another, bashing those who refuse to do so, giving urine in place of water to drink, forcing to eat excreta etc. - all such monstrous third degree methods became a routine affair with the police.

Police openly encouraged murders, publicly propagating that "there won't be any criminal case if anyone could kill Naxals and radicals and more over such persons will be given jobs". Police protection and police jobs were given to such murderers.

Since the peoples movement has been ever advancing despite

thousands of arrests, tortures, court cases and imprisonments, the NTR Government became ever more jittery and began haunting the activists of the people's movement further intensifying encounter killings. Thousands of armed policemen were let loose against Telangana villages particularly trying to eliminate activists of the movement. It went all out to drown the people's struggles in rivers of blood. To safeguard the interests of landlords it choose to kill dozens of Telugu youths. Thus while the Government and their police openly took the side of the landlords to perpetrate feudal exploitation at any cost, the people began to resist and fight back the police officers who were carrying on cruel suppression and stood firmly in defence of the peoples struggles. Thus the reactionary violence of the state was opposed and fought back with peoples violent resistance. In that growing wave of resistance some police officers died the death of mad dogs. When police officers lost their lives, people jumped in joy and swelled the fighting ranks.

Peoples struggles appeared to be on a low-key during the days of repression again picked up momentum since 1987. The Rythu Cooly Sanghams and Radical Youth Leagues, wrested a higher rate of 35 paise per bundle of Tendu leaves, bringing the intransigent Telugu Desam Government to its knees. So also, people dealt heavy blows at the errant arrack contractors who were hiking the price of arrack with active police help for the past two years and got the retail prices reduced again. People realised through their own experience that the Government do not care to solve their problems or better their lives; and that the repression, police raids and encounter killings are all aimed at totally suppressing them and that they can withstand it only by fighting it back. With that realisation out of their own experience, today, people are marching ahead with struggles even amidst the ever increasing barbaric repression.

Amidst the most severe repression, the movement sustained itself through strict secret methods. Though it appeared to suffer a set back for a while, the movement strength gained as a staunch underground movement. Ever since 1985 many peasant activists and party cadre built massive peoples struggles encountering untold hardships and facing the monstrous murder spree of the government. They mobilised and organised the peasantry in a big way. The government again further intensified the killing spree to suppress those concerted struggles. This time, the government fixed quotas of "encounter killings" to every police station and carried on the murder campaign on a large scale. To fulfill quotas, every police station began killing innocent people. Also youths and students were stealthy killed and hung in public places as a warning spectacle just as in the days of

slave-revolts. In Warangal, one student named Meghyam was killed and his body hung to an electric transformer in a four-road crossing. Through such demonstrations the police wanted to terrorise the public. Unable to face the growing resentment and swelling resistance from the people against "encounter killings", the police began to kill activists secretly and hushup the whole thing. They began kidnaping youths which came to be popularly known as "missing cases or disappearances". In Telangana, expressing one's own opinions freely is nothing but inviting "encounter death". Even to place a wall-poster or to give vent to an opinion one should be prepared to pay with his life. People faced such monstrous repression with fortitude and persisted in advancing struggles. To expose and fight the secret killings of the Government, people came up with demands of death punishment to political leaders. Among the political leaders kidnaped demanding information about coms. Ilayya and Rajamallu secretly whisked away by police, the mandal prajaparishad president Malhara Rao was killed by the peasant activists, since the reactionary Telugu Desam Government remained obstinate and refused to reveal the information. A large scale resistance followed, ultimately bending the Telugu Desam Government to appoint a judicial commission headed by justice TLN Reddy to investigate the cases of "disappearances".

Nearly more than 250 militants, sympathisers, activists and common people died between June '90 and October '92 in the monstrous repression enforced by the AP Government.

In the general elections held in the end of 1989 Congress(I) was defeated at the centre and replaced the Janatadal, while in AP the TDP was replaced by the congress(I). These have brought slight changes in the political situation in the country. In view of the growing momentum of people's resistance that successfully withstood the ever increasing repression since 1985, and considering the unfavorable circumstances facing the congress(I) state Government Chennareddy began inviting Naxalites for talks. With the offer of a dialogue, his government sought to divert the struggling people from the revolutionary path and hood-wink the masses with the malicious propaganda that Naxals are terrorists and they don't believe in democracy. Thus he tried to isolate the party from the masses. The movement busted these attempts and the Government's propaganda by vividly explaining among the people that Naxals are waging struggles only for peoples' interests and it is the Government which is perpetrating violence against the struggling people to suppress them. People at large were convinced that Naxals only help the people to resist and fight back repression but they are not at all votaries of the cult of violence. Faced with growing resistance and prompted by his own political interests Chennareddy promised to

relax the ongoing repression against people and revoked the declaration of 'disturbed areas' which he imposed in 1978. He was reeling promises to wind-up the "gray hounds" set up to hound Naxals and to release Naxal activists languishing in jails. He had begun, though haltingly, some measures in that direction.

The people who were slowly gaining an upper hand and advancing struggles ever since the end of 1988, came out openly in a big way during this temporary relaxation period of January 1990 demonstrating their strength. The public meetings and rallies that were carried on until then through secret methods, warding off notice by the Government and police, have now begun to be conducted openly. With the steep cut in power supply since March 1990, peasantry incurred crores of rupees of losses through crop-failures due to non availability of irrigation. On this single issue thousands of peasants mobilised and held several mammoth demonstrations. Thousands participated in rasta-roko agitations. They organised piketings and dharnas before electricity offices. On one such huge demonstration against power cuts at Padkal in Nizambad district the police opened fire killing two peasants on the spot and injuring several others. Due to the insurmountable pressure built-up by huge demonstrations of lakhs of peasantry throughout Telangana on this issue, ultimately the government agreed to supply power to agriculture for 16 hours- a-day in place of the earlier supply of a mere six-hours. In Nizambad nearly 2 lakh people held demonstrations on peasant's issues. Thus throughout Telangana people began to mobilise in a big way and came forward to fight resolutely and consolidate the gains of the movement. The people and the party clearly know that the so-called relaxation of repression in the Chennareddy period was purely temporary. That is why all the organisers and squads remained strictly under-ground co-ordinating open and secret activities.

A BIG UPSURGE

People began to openly mobilise in a very big way again since the beginning of 1990. They held huge demonstrations mammoth rallies and public meetings for their just demands. The third state level conference of the AP Rythu Cooly Sangham (RCS) held in May 1990 at Warangal was a record event in the history of the state itself. Nearly 15 lakhs people from all over the state, especially poor peasants and agricultural labour participated in that conference. They highlighted the demands: "land to the tiller"; "abolish feudalism completely"; "stop repression over struggling peasantry"; "issue pattas for lands occupied by poor peasants" etc.

After the above said conference of the APRCS, struggles of land occupation surged on a large scale in the countryside. By undertaking to implement the real land reforms the peasantry exposed the fake nature of Govt.'s land reforms. The land occupations going-on ever since 1983 became ever more intense and wide spread. Lakhs of peasantry forged ahead and occupied more than one lakh acres of patta lands from landlords and began cultivating them. In the face of the growing peoples upsurge, some of the landlords readily agreed to part with some of their patta lands and reconciled to live with the oppressed people in peace. The lands of those landlords who stubbornly opposed the peasantry were confiscated forcefully. The peasantry cultivated crops and enjoyed the fruits.

Anti-arrack struggle is being carried on in rural Telangana since 1979. Achieving some gains and gradually enhancing their consciousness the oppressed masses steadily developed the struggle by 1989 into a movement for total prohibition. By 1990 people began holding demonstrations and rallies in several villages demanding abolition of arrack retail shops in villages and cancelling of arrack auctions. All the people, the village as a whole, and especially all the women folk participated in these rallies. In 1991 huge demonstrations were organised at the auction centres to stop them. Police cruelly crushed them. Since the contractors did not turn up for auctions, the government made the police sell arrack on Gandhi Jayanthi day in 1991. Severe repression was let loose on people who refused to consume liquor. All those who refused to take drinks were dubbed as extrimists and harassed with arrests, beatings and tortures. the anti-arrack movement led by RCS and RYL came under severe police repression. All those who never raised even a little finger to protest it nor expressed solidarity with the anti-arrack movement, are today, vociferously demanding prohibition. While he was in power, NTR strived every nerve to boost the loot of the arrack contractors and to fill the state coffers through arrack sales. To carryon his excise policy he even resorted to kill dozens of peasant youths in police encounters. But today he raises a hue and cry for prohibition. The self-same congress(l) party which nurtured the government's arrack trade for decades has now joined the chorus for prohibition. The credit for bringing the demand for total prohibition of arrack and brandy too on to immediate agenda and mobilising the entire rural masses should go to RCS, RYL and the People's War party. All and sundry who clamor today to project themselves as heroes of the popular anti-arrack movement in the coastal districts have shamelessly opposed this demand in the past. As Com Lenin taught, the exploiters wrest even the demands and slogans from the hands of the people and raise them as

their own banners at times and pose themselves as staunch fighters for them. That is what is happening today in the anti-arrack movement.

Panchayats (solving disputes) in villages was one of the many cruel methods of feudal oppression enforced by landlords over the oppressed people. In India which boasts as the biggest democracy in the world, even today, all the civil and criminal rights and authority in the countryside is still vested in landlords and local bad-gentry. It is the landlords who examine disputes and pass judgments in villages. Again it is they who enforce punishments and collect huge fines. These landlords use this as an instrument to keep the people perpetually divided on caste lines. They intently foster unending disputes among families and groups of families and carefully nurture the feuds for several generations expressly to keep the oppressed people permanently divided and always fighting among themselves.

People wrested this instrument of panchayats from the hands of landlords and used it against them. They held public trials of the landlords' crimes where everyone in the village and the neighborhood participated actively. They forced the landlords to shell down the huge amounts of money they appropriated from the peasantry in the past in the form of fines, mamuls etc. So also people examined in detail the genesis of several running disputes among the people and solved them finally thus fostering greater and more lasting unity among the oppressed people. Thus the organisers effectively used panchayats as an instrument to build broad and strong unity among rural oppressed masses that provides the strong foundation for the broad anti-feudal struggle-front at the grass roots. Thus, under the leadership of RCS and RYL, people began solving their disputes effectively utilising this as a method to secure and safeguard peoples interests and to develop democratic consciousness among them. Officers in police stations had to idle away their time due to lack of complaints. Litigations in courts have come down in number. While the rural masses began solving their disputes themselves through democratic methods, Chennareddy hurriedly proposed to set up mobile judicial councils, avowedly to keep the dwindling foundations of judiciary intact, and proclaimed it as taking the judiciary near the people. Despite some mistake and faults, on the whole, these people's panchayats gratly inspired the confidence of the rural masses, united them closely and, what is more, they have thrown up real leadership at the village level.

Thus peoples consciousness began to rapidly develop, on one hand, through the land struggles and anti-arrack struggles and through the peoples panchayats on the other hand. Getting rid of feudal

ideology and casting the cleavages of caste and religion rural masses began uniting ever more strongly. All this became an eye-sore to the landlords and the government.

The grandeur of the success of the RCS state conference at Warangal in May 1990, its stupendous scale with 15 lakhs rural masses showing up their organised strength and talent, sent tremors in all ruling classes and at once they launched propaganda war. "Naxals are wielding guns and terrorising rural people and mobilising them in lakhs"; "they are forcing truck owners at gunpoint to transport people to public rallies"; "they are threatening traders and other people and extorting huge funds"; "there is no security for life and property in rural Telangana"; "the Peoples War party is spreading anarchy and terror in rural Telangana" – such are the themes of their pitched up propaganda blare. They raised a hue and cry against Chennareddy's administration castigating him for providing legal opportunities, as if he doled out freedoms out of personal mercy. They became desperately resolved to perpetuate their exploitation and oppression and reinforce it at any cost.

By the middle of June 1990 APSP and CRPF forces are deployed in the countryside and several police camps were set up with 50 to 100 men in each camp. They undertook to survey all the villages in the vicinity and prepare lists of peasants and agricultural labourers who actively took part in land struggles, anti-arrack struggles, peoples panchayats etc. In June 1990 they murdered com Kesava Nayak in Ananthapur in a false encounter. In Nizambad district SP Meena personally led a raid on Madanapalli village surrounded it, arrested three peasant youths - Rajanna, Swamy and Narsakka - engaged in preparations for RYL meetings and killed them in public view and called it an encounter. The short-lived 'democracy farce' of Chennareddy thus gave way to a further spree of encounter killings. Four other peasant youths were killed in Tippapur village of Nizambad in quick succession. Thus 'encounter killings' came to be enacted in villages and towns also. Police began killing people in front of everybody and then unabashedly call them encounter killings. Press also began echoing police stories.

A mammoth rally was held in Hyderabad in September 1990 to condemn the brutal repression and encounter killings in the villages. To sabotage this rally, police sealed off all entry points into Hyderabad, erected barricades and pushed back the masses pointing guns at them. They stopped, quite away from the city, the lakhs of people coming from villages, and charged them with lathis several times. They even resorted to firing. Overcoming all the hurdles and the brutal police

oppression lakhs of peasantry reached Hyderabad and participated in the rally. Everyone in the state unequivocally condemned the savage behavior of the AP police towards the rally. Thus the peasants practically dealt a heavy blow to the malicious propaganda indulged in by the government and all the parliamentary opposition parties.

In November 1990 a huge public meeting was held at Hyderabad condemning BJP's communal chauvinism and expressing solidarity with the policy of reservations for backward castes. The city reverberated with the slogan: "What we want is not 'Ramajanma Bhoomi' but Bhoomi (land) to the tiller". BJP's communal stance was exposed to the core. Rallies and demonstrations were held in a number of villages condemning the reactionary communal politics of the BJP.

The ruling classes were seriously upset with the peoples struggles and their fighting attitude and unleashed large-scale malicious propaganda against RCS and RYL. They denied the right of public meetings and free expression of opinions to these mass organisations and stepped up anti-people anti-party propaganda.

Since the middle of 1991 the government again launched a cultural propaganda offensive, just as it did during the 1983 period, performing playlets such as "Praja Devata", "Bharati" etc. depicting Naxals as thieves, drinkers and womanisers. Herding people forcefully by using the baton, such playlets were performed in village after village under heavy police protection. During such public gatherings, the police campell local leadership of the mass organisations to speak ill of the Party and the movement trying their best in vain to somehow dampen spirits and dishearten people. The police are making hectic efforts to over do their scandal campaign and at the same time ban and sabotage public meetings got up in support of the peoples movement.

In December '91 a mammoth public meeting was arranged in Atchampeta of Mahaboob Nagar district demanding abolition of the tiger project and permanent relief measures against famine. Police refused permission for that meeting and opened fire against people arriving for the meeting killing five and injuring many. Hundreds were arrested and sent to jails under TADA. So also, permission was refused to public meetings in Bhuvanagiri of Nalgonda district and Gajwel of Medak district. Thousands of armed police were deployed to sabotage those meetings. They erected barricades and stopped people tens of kilometers away and arrested many. Thus the government shamelessly made attacks against people's fundamental rights of free expression and public meetings.

Anti-Chennareddy faction in the congress(I) and the opposition

in the Assembly began to raise a hue and cry that the liberal policies of Chennareddy helped the Naxals grow strong and focused on this issue mainly. Janardana Reddy who came to power, by manipulating communal riots in Hyderabad and killing dozens of innocents, declared that he will ruthlessly crush the Naxals and the peasant movement. The PV Government at the centre formed a joint command of operations with all the five state governments and built close co-ordination of intelligence net work in all these states under the leadership of the Union Home Ministry to deal with Naxal activities. The centre evinced special interest in helping the states with sophisticated weapons and grenades, huge funds and modern training to state police. Having thus beefed up its preparations and almost doubling its police budget the government further intensified its undeclared war against the peasant movement. The police engaged in anti-Naxal operations were given special powers without any restrictions of district borders and rules and regulations of normal procedures. Eversince Janardana Reddy assumed power, the police officers wielded unlimited powers and unquestioned authority to harass and kill people in the name of curbing Naxal activity. They became a law unto themselves.

Despite such barbaric repression of the CRPF, APSP, SSF, ITBPF, the local police etc. and the denying of all civil liberties, mass struggles continued to grow strong and wide proving the adage that repression provokes further struggles. Notwithstanding the all-out malicious propaganda, armed attacks, tortures, arrests, encounter killings, demolition of houses, destruction of crops, people continued to fight for their needs of life. Even when a single village is subjected to repeated raids and dastardly attacks, the people remained steadfast and carried on struggles with fortitude. Hundreds of men, women, children and old people surrounded police camps set up in villages and even cut off supplies of essentials such as water and fuel. Social boycott was imposed on the camps. Fighting thus more than 15 police camps in North Telangana were forced to pack off. In Unikicherla village of Warangal district people refused to let-out any house to set up a police camp. When it was finally setup in the local panchayat office, the police were denied firewood and a bucket to fetch water and they were not allowed to draw water from any well. Men and women enmass surrounded the camp for a whole 24 hours. The district SP further increased the strength and insisted on continuing the camp, but more people from the neighboring villages reinforced the gherao for two more days and finally drove away the camp.

In December 1990, thousands of peasants held a dharna before Narmetta police station to condemn the arrest of Com. Chandramouli, RYL president of Warangal district and demanded his immediate

release. Police indiscriminately fired upon the masses and killed 6 persons.

People are continuing the struggle for prohibition of arrack and brandy. They are carrying-on processions, dharnas, group meetings and public meetings in all villages. Consumption of alcohol is almost stopped. Rates for Tendu leaf collection which was 3 paise per bundle 12 years ago was raised to 80 paise through years of struggle. Nearly about 1,20,000 acres of landlord's patta lands, govt.'s forest lands etc. have been occupied and being cultivated by the poor peasants. Govt. and arrack contractors lost crores of rupees of income due to boycott of arrack and brandy. The ruling classes are afraid that the oppressed people will completely get rid of the drinking habit and undermine the foundations of their authority and confiscate their lands. Therefore, in November 1991, they deployed the BSF in Telangana to suppress the peasant struggles. The existing troops of CRPF, APSP, SSF, ITBPF, Civil police etc. were thus reinforced with the BSF intended for securing the country's borders.

The armed force raised to guard the country's borders is now deployed to secure the borders of landlords' lands.

The para-military forces march-out in hundreds from their camps, as if an expedition army going against the enemy land, and encircle whole villages, herding all the inhabitants at a place and beating them enmass. They destroy household goods, demolish houses, damage agricultural implements and ransack all properties molest women and beat children and the old. They arrest and harass the wives and sisters of local activists of mass organisations. They cut the hair of ladies and torture youths most inhumanely. They parade people nakedly, forcing them to rise slogans denigrating the People's War party and the peasant movement. They threaten people at gun-point and compel them to demolish memorial columns built in honour of peoples' martyrs. Latter, they announce that the martyr's columns were destroyed by the people voluntarily. The para-military forces conduct flag marches even in remote villages and warn the people that they should return from fields by 6 P.M. or they would be killed suspecting as Naxalites. They are issuing ultimatums to villagers that the wanted activists should surrender to the police before a certain date or otherwise some of them will be killed in encounters.

In villages which are the strong-holds of the movement, some youths are captured by the police and killed in front of everybody as a warning. While one or two individuals used to be killed in the name of encounters in the past, after the deployment of the BSF the toll in each encounter raised from half-a-dozen to more than a dozen in several

cases. In Pasaragonda village two youths were killed in the name of encounter just because their brother-in-law works for the party.

Pressured by the terror campaign of the BSF and CRPF, their tortures, killings and demolishing of houses, hundreds of common people declared as surrendering before the police. Boasting these figures the Govt. issued press statements announcing that thousands of Naxalite activists and leaders have surrendered to the police. Thus they try to undermine the morale of the masses. They take surrenderees in buses parading through villages and make them raise slogans against the party and the movement. They threaten the people and compel them to destroy martyr's monuments and the houses of local leadership of mass organisations. Demanding an end to this monstrous terror campaign, the peasantry killed a Congress leader of Warangal district name Hayagreevachary. The government distorted facts and declared that because of the above incident the BSF had to be deployed and the repression intensified. Some opportunists also echoed govt.'s propaganda.

Present history of Telangana is soaked in blood. The peasant youth are creating history anew with their blood and supreme sacrifices.

While murdering dozens of innocent youths and peasants in the villages on one hand, the Govt. of Andhra Pradesh has banned the People's War Party and six other mass organisations in order to provide legal sanction to police murders.

By banning the party the govt. wants to drive a wedge between it and the middle classes by creating a fear psychosis among the people. The then Chief Minister Janardana Reddy while thus carrying on a killing spree with the gun went on repeating that his Govt. will not allow the gun to rule. That was his cruel and dirty joke on the people.

Under the leadership of Singareni Karmika Samakhya (SIKASA), thousands of colliery workers were organised against age-old exploitation perpetrated on them. Although the govt. killed several activists leading their struggles in encounters, they carried on relentless struggles for their just demands and for a wage board. They exposed the real face of the revisionist trade unions and brought the workers on to the revolutionary path. Amidst serious repression during 1991, they mobilised all the trade unions and built a United Action Committee to fight for their demands. They successfully solved several peoples' issues and the problem of sanitation in Godavarikhani town. Faced with stiff struggles and unable to carry on exploitation as in the past, the Singareni management deployed CISF and launched brutal repression

against the workers. Numerous suspensions, retrenchments, dismissals and arrests are being carried against them. Com. Katla Mallesam, party secretary of Singareni Coal-belt was killed by the police in March '92. Also Com. Ramaswamy and some more activists were killed in fake encounters by the police. Workers are being regularly threatened to resign their jobs and leave the area.

The students and youth movements in Hyderabad as well as the trade union movement in and around the city are gradually gaining strength and forging ahead. During 1990-91 numerous workers came out of the clutches of revisionist trade unions and organised revolutionary unions and resolved several of their demands pending for years. They conducted several struggles fighting against the obstinate attitude of many a factory managements. Police have since launched severe attacks against such factories wherever the unions are strong, arresting leaders of the workers. They are threatening militant and active workers to resign jobs and leave Hyderabad or face encounter deaths. They openly announce that they will kill such and such particular persons. Those who do not heed police advice are arrested and tortured for weeks and months in police custody. Com Viswanath, the most beloved leader of the struggling workers is eliminated in the name of encounter.

Whenever wall-posters and pamphlets appear in the students movement the police hunt desperately for activists. They dub anyone as an RSU activist and torture him inhumanely. The police make hectic efforts to get at the militant activists and several reactionary students unions such as ABVP, NSUI, SFI, AISF and Telugu Vidyarthi are all helping the police as informers. Despite all these the RSU continues to bring out and regularly distribute radical voice and pamphlets. The students regularly express solidarity with several revolutionary struggles. They carry on political propaganda among students and masses. The police regularly raid the rooms of students coming from villages and those who are found to possess books of Marx and Lenin are harassed and killed in encounters. The government which celebrates May-day displaying portraits of Marx and Lenin, kill students and youths for keeping Lenin's books and observing May-days in villages.

To create a wholesale atmosphere of white terror the police killed 13 youths in one fake encounter at Pagideru of Khammam district. They captured the youths traveling in a truck, fired and killed them and then put on olive-green dresses and described it as an encounter. Even the truck driver was killed to erase all traces of evidence.

Even those who have surrendered are asked to regularly attend police stations. They are asked to give information about the movements of Dalams (Squads) and organisers on threat of being killed.

As part of their plan to eradicate the movement totally, the govt. has stepped up repressive methods even in coastal districts and north Andhra since 1991. The police regularly visit villages and encourage and incite landlords to kill or capture radicals and to build anti-radical associations in villages. They assure the landed gentry that there won't be any cases if they attack or kill radicals. Police are collecting regular lists of activists and sympathisers to deal with them in future. In Dachepalli of Guntur district youths are captured during a procession and murdered in cold-blood. In order to smash a peasant guerrilla squad awakening and organising oppressed people in Macherla Taluk of Guntur district, SP Meena personally lead hundred armed men in a stealthy raid at Chandravanka Dibba on the bank of river Krishna and killed three activists and four fishermen. In Prakasam district too, dozens of armed police regularly ransack villages and terrorise people for information about peasant guerrillas. Arrests, tortures, foisting of false cases and detention for months have all become routine affairs in coastal districts also as elsewhere in the state.

Encouraged with the atmosphere of police raids the arrack contractors attempted to enhance rates of arrack but later gave up fearing people's resistance. The forest officers are again trying to harass poor peasants with the help of the police to collect bribes and mamuls for grazing cattle etc. The peasantry of coastal districts are waging struggles against these growing atrocities.

In the north Andhra coastal region also peasant movement is slowly picking up. Struggles for enhancement of purchase price of cashew-nuts, for occupation of landlords' lands, for enhancement of agricultural wages, to obtain fair price for fisheries, to resist oppression of landlords and forest officers etc., are growing in strength. In 1990, a marathon peoples panchayat was conducted continuously for 36 hours, where the notorious landlords who killed com. Bhogarao in 1987 and those who damaged the properties of local leaders of mass organisations and party sympathisers were brought to trial and punished. In Narsannapet Taluk the peasants had cut casurina trees in several acres and distributed lands among themselves. The police killed com. Achyuta Rao and another comrade, who lead the above struggles, in the name of encounter. So also the police picked up three youths from Uddanam Area and killed them claiming that they were killed in an encounter along with an SI and a Head Constable who are

infact killed by the police themselves as part of their personal feuds. While the girijans in Srikakulam agency area are fighting for fair price for tamarind, the police have unleashed severe repression against the Adivasi peasants. They are publicly threatening the girijans that they will be killed in encounters if they give shelter and food to Dalams.

In Rayalaseema, while the tribal peasantry is fighting for enhancement of rates for Tendu leaves and Bamboo, under the leadership of people's struggle committees in the forests of Kurnool district, the police have already intensified severe repression on them. They killed com. Madanna in a false encounter. To smash the anti-arack struggle in villages, police have intensified their raids. The police stations in the struggle area were strengthened and large camps of more than 20 men were setup in some centres like Vadla Rayapuram village and regular attacks against people are increased.

Ever since the killing of com. Kesava Nayak in a false encounter during June 1990 in Ananthapur district, police raids on villages and arrests of peasant youths and foisting of TADA cases have been on the increase. Poor peasants and oppressed masses of these districts occupied thousands of acres of Sivalijama and Temple lands lying under landlords' occupation since long. Enraged with this the landlords colluded with the police, setup camps in the villages and are organising severe attacks against activists of peasant association destroying their houses, properties and even agricultural implements. After the cruel landlord and MLA Chennareddy was killed by the people, the police and congress goondas organised combined attacks and looted several villages. All the people in the villages are gathered at a place under severe repression and the police warn them to oppose People's War and surrender to the police or otherwise face death. Under duress several people surrender before the police. Even then the police regularly carryon raids for wanted activists. In October 1992, the police arrested one squad member and three sympathisers from a village in Ananthapur district and later killed them in an alleged encounter.

As oppressed people and poor peasants are mobilising in a big way for anti-arack struggles and land occupation struggles in Chittoor district, the police have stepped up attacks on villages ransacking houses, molesting women and beating people enmass.

Throughout the state and especially in Telangana region half-a-dozen IPS officers are stationed in each district exclusively for anti-Naxalite operations. They personally lead raids and attacks on villages as well as organise police durbars in villages to distract people from the path of the struggle and to encourage them to give information about the whereabouts of party workers. They lecture to

the people that power supply, ration, rozgar funds, buses and even irrigation will be stopped to the villages if they harbour Naxalites and even they have to pay with their lives. They terrorise the people asking them to choose between Naxals and the police. People are prodded to ask questions in police durbars but when someone asks a question he will be marked down as an activist. Today in AP the state administration is being run by police officers alone and the political leaders do not matter.

The police officers are serving general ultimatums that particular youths will be killed in encounters if and when any attack is made on the landlords or the police. With such threats they try to subjugate people. Even those who have surrendered earlier and staying at home are made to regularly report to police and even when they obey they are killed. Even innocent youth and cattle grazers are done to death as the police please.

Today, in Telangana the police are playing with the lives of the people. Anybody killed anywhere the police come up with an encounter story. The police poke their nose even in disputes among brothers and perpetrate 'encounter killings' on payment.

In the countryside the police are trying hectically in vain to drive a wedge between the people and the party activists and the squads, and, upset with their failure, they resort to indiscriminate killings. They are striving hard to lay ambush for the peasant squads. In Nizambad, they organised an ambush against the Sirnapalli squad and made similar raids twice against Peddapalli squad in Karimnagar district.

As the police repression intensifies day by day, the landlords are returning to villages in an attempt to sell their lands. Also they try to collect and pass-on information to police through their agents. The peasantry and the oppressed people have defeated the attempts of the landlords to sell their lands and punished some of the informers with death.

With the aim of completely wiping out the Peasant Movement the armed forces are making long-term arrangements such as shifting Regional Headquarters and offices of CRPF, BSF etc. to Telangana. Making permanent arrangements they are seriously preparing to crush the people's movement.

Since the beginning of 1990 upto now more than 260 students, youths and peasants, especially dalits and backward classes, have been killed by the police. Claiming strive for the upliftment of the oppressed and the backward castes, the Govt. is actually killing the youths of those sections belonging to Radicals and People's War party.

The number of encounter deaths is increasing by the day. However, the sacrifices of the people and activists of the movement never go futile. The oppressed people are sure to surge forward with vengeance and rage this Govt. of exploiting classes to the ground.

The Indian ruling classes, dictated by the loan-conditionalities of the IMF and World Bank are screwing up repressive measures against Indian masses and paving the way for unbridled plunder of the Imperialists. In every sector and every walk of life the Govt. is creating more favorable conditions to imperialism and subjecting the Indian people to ever more intense exploitation and oppression.

Eversince the transfer of power in 1947, the imperialist plunder of India has ever been increasing but not abated in the least. The Indian ruling classes who mortgage the country to various imperialists, has turned it into a prison of nations. Tredding under foot the just demands of the people of Punjab, they are murdering Punjab's youth calling them terrorists. They dub the Kashmir people's struggle as communal and seek to crush it. The people's struggles in the north-east, the Bodoland and Jharkhand movements are subjected to unending fascist repression.

Today, the armies intended for guarding the country's borders are deployed to crush the people's just struggles. In order to cater to the interest of the capitalists, every sector of the economy is being privatised and the exploitation of the people is further intensified. 45 years of 'Independence' has only yielded thousands of crores of rupees of foreign and domestic debt, growing unemployment, illiteracy, starvation deaths, dowry and such other social evils, communal riots etc. With the growing inflation and mounting up unemployment living standards of the people are hopelessly degenerating with every passing day.. So this hopeless state and its fake democracy and its government that serves the imperialist masters and preserve the interests of the comprador bourgeoisie and feudal landlords should be pulled down and abolished lock stock and barrel to stem this rot. More than any time before this is the urgent task of the people today. This is the historic mission of the hour.

Dear people & democrats !

Condemn the fascist repression being enforced by the union and state governments on the struggling people of Telangana.

Stand solidly with the fighting masses in this momentous hour.

Condemn unequivocally the brutal repressive measures perpetrated by the BSF, SSF, APSP, CRPF, ITBPF, Gray Hounds and other armed mercenary forces over the people of Telangana.

- * **Condemn the Nazi-type white terror of the Government against the people of Andhra Pradesh.**
- * **Express solidarity with the struggling masses and fight for their just demands.**

December, 1992

*AP Rythu Cooly Sangham,
AP Radical Youth League,
AP Radical Students Union.*