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# 春雷

Spring Thunder

阿南德同志永垂不朽！  
कॉमरेड आनंद अमर रहे!

抗议菲律宾法西斯政府的行动号召  
Call for Campaign in Protest to Fascist  
Government of Philippines

中译英：五个基本判断  
Chinese-English Translation:  
The Five Basic Judgments

《春雷》发刊词  
Introducing Spring Thunder

红礼 编译组

Lal Salaam Trans



# 春雷

## Spring Thunder

Red Salute to:  
致以红色的敬礼：



Com. Benito Tiamzon (Com. Laan), Chairman  
of the Executive Committee of CC of CPP

贝尼托·蒂亚姆松同志（拉恩同志），菲律宾  
共产党中央委员会执行委员会主席

Com. Wilma Austria-Tiamzon (Com. Bagong-  
Tao), General Secretary of CC of CPP

威尔玛·奥斯特里亚 - 蒂亚姆松同志（巴龚·滔  
同志），菲律宾共产党中央委员会总书记



Com. Anand (Katakam  
Sudarshan), Political  
Bureau member of CC  
of CPI(maoist)

阿南德（卡塔卡姆·苏  
达山）同志，印度共产  
党（毛主义）中央委员  
会政治局委员



Com. Basant (Hemla  
Somlu, Ravi), BnPC  
member, Technical  
Department and  
Artillery commander of  
PLGA Battalion-1

巴桑特（海姆拉·索姆  
卢、拉维）同志，人民  
解放游击军一营的党委  
委员、技术部门和炮兵  
部队的指挥员

And all of the martyrs of People's War in various countries during this time  
以及在此期间各国人民战争中的所有烈士

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海姆拉·索姆卢（拉维、巴桑特）同志永垂不朽！我们誓要实现海姆拉同志未竟的事业！ | कॉमरेड हेमला सोमलु (रवि, वसंत) अमर रहे! कॉमरेड हेमला के अधूरे मकसदों को पूरा करने शपथ लेंगे!

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修正主义或者机会主义，坏蛋或者傻瓜：“社会主义阵线”宣布成立后，普拉昌达会见尼泊尔共产党（2014 年）总书记昌德 | Revisionism or Opportunism, Scoundrels or Simpletons: Prachanda Holds Meeting With CPN(2014) General Secretary Chand Following Announcement Of "Socialist Front"

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## 《春雷》发刊词

### Introducing Spring Thunder

致国内外的同志和读者们：

我们是红礼编译组，由一些中国的马列毛主义者于2023年初所组成。这是我们编译组的刊物。“春雷”一词源自无产阶级文化大革命期间一篇知名的人民日报社论，用以赞扬伟大的纳萨尔巴里武装农民斗争。

我们决定以中外双语的形式，制作专精于国际共运的期刊，供国内外关心共运形势的读者们参考。

我们将保持一如既往的翻译风格——在文中添加大量的附注，以尽可能地消除因生活环境、地域和语言等原因造成的隔阂，并起到增进认识和普及的作用。因此，我们将在刊物中保留大块的附注区域。

我们希望，越来越多的中国无产者和劳动群众能通过本刊了解到世界上仍有千千万万的革命者在毛主席的革命旗帜下继续前进，我们不是在孤军奋战。正如毛主席对我们的教导：“世界

To domestic and foreign comrades and readers:

We are the 'Lal Salaam translation group' that was composed by some of Chinese Marxist-Leninist-Maoists in early 2023. Here is the journal of our translation group. The phrase "Spring Thunder" was from a well-known People's Daily article during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution to compliment the Great Naxalbari Armed Peasant Struggle.

We decided to produce a journal that specialized in the International Communist Movement in the form of Chinese and another language, for references of domestic and foreign readers who are concerned to ICM situation.

We will maintain our style of translation as before - make a big number of notes in the texts, to eliminate the barriers caused by living condition, region and language as much as possible, and to serve to enhance understanding and popularize knowledge. Therefore, we will reserve a large section for notes of the journal.

We hope that more and more Chinese proletarians and working masses could learn through this journal that there are still lakhs of revolutionaries around the world who continue to march under the revolutionary banner of comrade Mao, and that we are not alone. As comrade Mao

是在进步的，前途是光明的，这个历史的总趋势任何人也改变不了。我们应当把世界进步的情况和光明的前途，常常向人民宣传，使人民建立起胜利的信心。”在此意义上，我们还要感谢正战斗于印度、菲律宾和土耳其 - 库尔德斯坦 - 罗贾瓦的马列毛主义共产党，以及正在尼泊尔和秘鲁进行艰苦卓绝的重组工作的共产党人，无论成与败，让革命成为“进行时”，而非史书上的寥寥几笔。

我们希望，通过对印度、菲律宾、土耳其、秘鲁和尼泊尔等国的法西斯买办政权及他们的走狗进行政治揭露，为无产阶级国际主义精神重回这方曾经的革命热土而尽一份绵薄之力。

我们希望，越来越多的群众

taught us, "The world is progressing, the future is bright and no one can change this general trend of history. We should carry on constant propaganda among the people on the facts of world progress and the bright future ahead so that they will build their confidence in victory." In this sense, we also want to thank to the MLM communist parties who are fighting in India, Philippine and Turkey-Kurdistan-Rojava, and to the communists who are doing arduous work of reorganization in Nepal and Peru, whether they win or lose, make the revolution "work in progress" rather than just a few words in history books.

We hope that to do our bit in bringing back the spirit of proletarian internationalism to this once revolutionary land though politically expose of the fascist comprador states and their lackeys in India, Philippine, Turkey, Peru, Nepal and other countries.

We hope that more and more Chinese masses will be able to wake up and recognize the real character of revisionist China (a latecomer second-rate imperialist country





得以觉悟，认清中修（后发的二流帝国主义国家，全球资本主义-帝国主义体系的薄弱环节之一）的真面目：“印度的春雷”五十年后为何成了“纳萨尔派反政府武装”？在尼泊尔如过街老鼠般的贾南德拉国王从哪个国家得到了军事援助？是谁用输出“欠薪文化”取代输出革命，以“发展”为名加入帝国主义列强掠夺亚非拉国家的行列？

我们希望，搭建起中外马列毛主义者的沟通桥梁，扫除误解、偏见、污蔑和谣言：中国左翼内甚至仍有许多人抱持“印度是资本主义国家”、“印共马是左派”等完全错误的观念；中国的“主要是毛主义派”中存在一小撮宗派主义倾向极强者，恶毒地攻击菲共是右倾机会主义政党；一些粉红更是炮制了“印共毛最高领导人希德马战死”、“中共为印共毛和菲共提供武器”等荒诞之极的谣言。

and one of the weak links in global capitalist-imperialist system): Why the "spring thunder over India" has become "Naxalite anti-government armed force" 50 years later? Which country provided military aid to King Gyanendra who is like a street rat in Nepal? Who replaced the export of revolution with the export of "unpaid culture" and joined imperialist powers in plundering Asian, African and Latin American countries in the name of "development"?

We hope that to establish communications between domestic and foreign Marxist-Leninist-Maoists, and to eliminate misunderstandings, prejudices, slanders and rumors: there are even many persons among the Chinese leftists who believe complete misunderstandings such as "India has a capitalist society" and "CPI(Marxist) is a leftist party"; there is a small group with extreme sectarian tendencies among Chinese "MLMpM" that viciously attacked CPP as a right-opportunist party; there are some of the revisionists which support CPC (we call them "pink") even concocted "the highest leader of the CPI(Maoist) Hidma died", "CPC provides weapons to CPI(Maoist) and CPP" and other extremely absurd rumors.

## 附注

Here are some examples on "unpaid culture":

Uganda: <https://www.monitor.co.ug/uganda/news/national/ugandans-protest-at-chinese-embassy-over-unpaid-salaries-4089166>

Solomon Islands: <https://www.business-humanrights.org/en/latest-news/solomon-islands-construction-workers-complaint-low-wages-and-lack-of-safety-in-china-supported-stadium-complex-says-media/>

我们希望，外国读者也能从本刊中有所收获，特别是“赤眉”、“张角”等同志所著的理论文章。以“五项基本共识”为始，我们将尝试作些中译英的工作。

欢迎联系我们并投稿或提供各类文献和新闻材料，中、英、印地和尼泊尔等语言皆可。

五一六的冲锋号奏响了纳萨尔巴里春雷的序章，这春雷引领我们走向今天。今天的我们要追寻前辈的足迹重走上坡路，一路上春雷隆隆，直至井冈山之巅，终将响彻寰宇。

致以革命的问候！

We hope that foreign readers can also benefit from this journal, especially the theoretical articles written by "Chi Mei", "Zhang Jiao" and other comrades. Starting with the "Five Basic Consensus", we will try to do some Chinese to English translation.

Welcome to contact us and contribute or provide literatures or news in Chinese, English, Hindi, Nepali and other languages.

The charge on May 16th 1966 played the prelude to the spring thunder in Naxalbari, which leads us to nowadays. Nowadays we have to follow the footsteps of our predecessors to retrace uphill path, and the spring thunder rumbles all the path to the top of Ching Kang Mountain, to resound across the world.

Revolutionary Greetings!

Here are some news reports on revisionist China Central Television:



They introduced PLGA as "Naxalite anti-govnmnt armed force" and reported "India police shoot dead 26 anti-govnmnt armed elements(2021, Gadchiroli)".

The words of "revolution", "liberation", "proletariat"and "people's war" are no longer see. They are standing with exploitive ruling classes in all countries.



## 五个基本判断

### The Five Basic Judgements

我们经过长时期的讨论，已经初步形成了一些基本判断，当然也还有许多重大问题有待进一步讨论和解决，这里就把已经形成的基本判断和有待进一步讨论的问题整理如下，供同志们讨论时参考。

基本判断：

1、马列毛主义是指导无产阶级革命、在全世界实现共产主义的科学。马列毛主义是统一不可分割的整体，是100多年来国际共运实践经验的理论结晶。马克思主义、列宁主义、毛泽东主义，是无产阶级革命科学发展的三个里程碑，他们是统一的科学体系，对全世界无产阶级革命运动都具有普遍指导意义。必须坚决反对任何企图割裂马列毛主义的理论主张。对“泛左翼”中“抬毛贬马”、“抬马贬毛”、“自创体系”等错误思潮必须进行坚决的思想斗争。

2、马列毛主义的基本内容：唯物辩证法；唯物史观（核心：

We have preliminarily formed some basic judgements after a long period of discussion. Of course, there are still many major questions to be further discussed and resolved. This article summarizes and organizes the basic judgements that have been formed and the questions that need to be further discussed as follows for reference of comrades in discussions.

Basic judgements:

One. Marxism-Leninism-Maoism is the science that guides the proletarian revolution and aims at the realization of communism throughout the world. MLM is a unified and coherent whole, and the theoretical achievement of practical experience of International Communist Movement for more than 100 years. Marxism, Leninism and Maoism are the three milestones in the scientific development of proletarian revolution, they constitute a unified scientific system, and have universal guiding significance for the proletarian revolutionary movement around the world. We must oppose any theory that attempts to split MLM resolutely. We must fight resolutely against erroneous trends among the "Pan-Leftist" such as "exalting Maoism over Marxism", "exalting Marxism over Maoism", and "creating one's own theoretical system".

Two. The basic contents of MLM: materialist dialectics, materialist conception

阶级和阶级斗争观点)；剩余价值论；无产阶级专政理论；帝国主义论；新民主主义革命理论；人民战争理论；在无产阶级专政下继续革命理论。

3、中国的社会性质是二流帝国主义（垄断资本已占主导，虽然实力上逊于老牌帝国主义国家，对美欧日有一定依附性，但同时也在压迫掠夺第三世界 [2]，与帝国主义列强争夺着国际市场和势力范围，与外国帝国主义是又争夺又勾结的关系，并且争夺的一面正日益发展）。因此，主要社会矛盾是阶级矛盾而不是民族矛盾，面临的革命性质是无产阶级社会主义革命。必须坚决批判资产阶级民族主义和“泛左翼”抱民族主义大腿的错误思潮，坚持阶级的立场和观点。

of history (the core of it is the point of view of classes and class struggle), theories of surplus value, the theory of dictatorship of the proletariat, the theory of imperialism[1], the theory of the New Democratic Revolution; the theory of People's War; and the theory on Continuing the Revolution under the Proletarian Dictatorship.

Three. The nature of Chinese society is second-rate imperialism (monopoly capital has been dominant. It's weaker than the old imperialist countries in terms of power, and has a certain dependence on the USA, Europe and Japan. However, at the same time, it's also oppressing and plundering the Third World[2], competing with the imperialist powers for international market and spheres of influence, and is in a relationship of competition and collusion with other imperialism while the aspect of competition is growing day by day). Therefore, the main social contradiction is class contradiction but not national contradiction, and the nature of the revolution which we are facing is the proletarian socialist revolution. We must resolutely criticize the bourgeois nationalism and the erroneous trends of embracement of nationalism among the "Pan-Leftist", and

[1]In Chinese, "the theory of imperialism" is usually used to refer to the book titled "Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism", which is written by Lenin.

[2]We think that the "Three Worlds" is a strategy in Chairman Mao's diplomatic policies and is the development of the "Intermediate Zone". It was vulgarized by Hua Guofeng later, and it has seldom been used since the revisionist Deng clique. We only support the "Three Worlds" strategy in the Mao era, and will continue to use relevant expressions.

[2] 我们认为，“三个世界”是毛主席外交政策中的一项策略，是对“中间地带”的发展。它是在后来被华国锋作了庸俗化，且自邓修集团以后就几乎不使用了。我们仅支持毛泽东时代的“三个世界”策略，将继续使用相关表述。



4、完全肯定无产阶级文化大革命的伟大意义及毛主席为首、张春桥、江青同志为代表的无产阶级革命派的伟大功绩。新的社会主义革命和建设必须在文革实践的基础上，沿着文革开辟的道路继续前进。反对脱离文革经验，闭门造车地空想“完美的新社会方案”。

5、社会主义是资本主义到共产主义的过渡阶段。社会主义是一个相当长的历史阶段，在这个历史阶段中，始终存在着阶级，阶级矛盾和阶级斗争，始终存在着社会主义同资本主义两条道路的斗争，始终存在着资本主义复辟的危险性，始终存在着帝国主义进行颠覆和侵略的威胁。社会主义制度内（从经济基础到上层建筑）必然在相当长时期还保留资本主义残余，而这就必然会产生新资产阶级，必然会产生想要复辟资本主义的政治势力，其中最核心的是党内资产阶级（包括官僚主义者集团 [3] 和走资派集

uphold the class stand and the class point of view.

Four. The great significance of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the great achievement of the proletarian revolutionaries led by Chairman Mao and represented by Com. Zhang Chunqiao and Com. Jiang Qing must be fully endorsed. The future socialist revolution and construction must be based on the practice of the cultural revolution and continue to advance along the road opened up by it. We oppose any utopian dream of the "perfect new social solutions" behind closed doors that are deviated from the experience of the Cultural Revolution.

Five. Socialism constitutes the transition stage from capitalism to communism. Socialist society covers a fairly long historical stage. In this stage, classes, class contradictions and class struggle consistently continue, the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road consistently continues, the danger of capitalist restoration consistently remains and the threat of subversion and aggression by imperialism consistently remains. The socialist system (from the economic base to the superstructure) must still retain capitalist remnants for a long period of time, and this must lead to the emergence of the new

## 附注

[3] 托派所谓的“官僚集团”常表述为 *bureaucratic clique*, *bureaucratic* 是形容词。这是超阶级的表述，和毛主义的“官僚主义者集团（简称为官僚集团）”不是一回事。为表区分，我们用 *bureaucrat clique*，相同用法可见于西松选集 (p.342): <https://foreignlanguages.press/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/B07-Selected-Readings-of-Jose-Maria-Sison-4th-Printing.pdf>，大买办 - 地主 - 官僚集团 (*the big comprador-landlord-bureaucrat clique*)。

团)。因此无产阶级必须继续革命，必须与新资产阶级进行阶级斗争，必须通过无产阶级革命党正确路线领导下的自下而上的群众性的革命斗争才能逐步消灭资本主义残余，最终过渡到共产主义。

有待讨论的问题：

1、当今世界资本主义的特征，世界革命的形势与战略

2、当代资本主义社会，特别是二战帝国主义国家社会各阶级的划分，各阶级的特征和在革命中的地位

3、未来政治变局中的立场与策略

4、民族问题（包括台湾问题）的立场与策略

5、对各种进步运动（女权、环保等）的立场与策略

6、革命的长期战略问题

bourgeoisie and the emergence of political forces which want to restore capitalism. The core of them is the bourgeoisie within the party (including the bureaucrat clique[3] and the capitalist roader clique). Therefore, only by continuing the revolution, by conducting the class struggle against the new bourgeoisie and by conducting the bottom-up revolutionary mass struggle under the leadership of the correct line of the proletarian revolutionary party can the proletariat gradually eliminate the remnants of capitalism and eventually complete transition to communism.

Questions to be discussed:

One. The characteristics of present-day worldwide capitalist system and the situation and strategy of the world revolution

Two. The division of various classes in contemporary capitalist society (particularly in the second-rate imperialist country), the characteristics of each class, and the position of each class in the revolution

Three. Stands and strategies in future political upheavals

Four. Stands and strategies on national questions (including Taiwan)

Five. Stands and strategies on various progressive movements (women's rights, environmental protection, etc.)

[3]Trotskyists often use so-called "bureaucratic clique" (bureaucratic is an adjective), it's an expression which above classes. To show the distinction, we use "bureaucrat clique", the same usage can be found in Ka Joma's Selected Readings (p.342): <https://foreignlanguages.press/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/B07-Selected-Readings-of-Jose-Maria-Sison-4th-Printing.pdf> , "the big comprador-landlord-bureaucrat clique".



## 7、革命运动内部的建设与反修防修问题

8、对过去无产阶级专政经验教训的总结，对未来无产阶级专政、社会主义制度、继续革命的基本构想

这些理论讨论若没有革命实践来检验是不会有结果的。正如伟大领袖毛主席所教导的那样：

“你要有知识，你就得参加变革现实的实践。你要知道梨子的滋味，你就得变革梨子，亲口吃一吃。你要知道原子的组织同性质，你就得实行物理学和化学的实验，变革原子的情况。你要知道革命的理论和方法，你就得参加革命。一切真知都是从直接经验发源的。”

Six. Long-term strategies of the revolution

Seven. The questions of construction and combating and preventing revisionism in revolutionary movements

Eight. The summary of the experience and lessons of proletarian dictatorship in the past, and the basic conception of proletarian dictatorship, socialist system and continuing revolution in the future

However, these theoretical discussions will not be useful if they are not tested by revolutionary practice. As the great leader Chairman Mao taught us: "If you want knowledge, you must take part in the practice of changing reality. If you want to know the taste of a pear, you must change the pear by eating it yourself. If you want to know the structure and properties of the atom, you must make physical and chemical experiments to change the state of the atom. If you want to know the theory and methods of revolution, you must take part in revolution. All genuine knowledge originates in direct experience."

## 印度的春雷

### Spring Thunder Over India

文章来源 / Source

<https://zh.wikisource.org/wiki/%E5%8D%B0%E5%BA%A6%E7%9A%84%E6%98%A5%E9%9B%B7>

<https://www.marxists.org/subject/china/documents/peoples-daily/1967/07/05.htm>

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霹雳一声春雷，震撼着印度的大地。印度大吉岭地区的革命

A peal of spring thunder has crashed over the land of India. Revolutionary peasants in

农民，起来造反了。在印度共产党革命派的领导下，一块农村革命武装斗争的红色地区在印度诞生了！这是印度人民革命斗争的一个重大的发展。

几个月来，大吉岭地区的农民群众，在印度共产党革命派的领导下，打碎现代修正主义的枷锁，冲决了一切束缚他们的罗网，向地主和种植园主夺粮、夺地、夺枪，惩治土豪劣绅，伏击“进剿”的反动军警，显示了农民革命武装斗争的巨大威力。什么帝国主义，什么修正主义，什么贪官污吏、土豪劣绅，什么反动军队和警察，统统都不在革命农民的眼里，统统要把它们踢翻，打倒在地。印共革命派做得对，做得好！中国人民为印度大吉岭地区的农民的革命风暴而热烈欢呼！全世界的马克思列宁主义者和革命的人民，都为印度大吉岭地区农民的革命风暴而热烈欢呼！

印度农民起来造反，印度人民起来革命，是势所必然的，是印度国大党的反动统治逼出来的。国大党统治下的印度，形式上虽然获得了独立，但是，它仍

the Darjeeling area have risen in rebellion. Under the leadership of a revolutionary group of the Indian Communist Party, a red area of rural revolutionary armed struggle has been established in India. This is a development of tremendous significance for the Indian people's revolutionary struggle.

In the past few months, the peasant masses in this area, led by the revolutionary group of the Indian Communist Party, have thrown off the shackles of modern revisionism and smashed the trammels that bound them. They have seized grain, land and weapons from the landlords and plantation owners, punished the local tyrants and wicked gentry, and ambushed the reactionary troops and police that went to suppress them thus demonstrating the enormous might of the peasants' revolutionary armed struggle. All imperialists, revisionists, corrupt officials, local tyrants and wicked gentry, and reactionary army and police are nothing in the eyes of the revolutionary peasants who are determined to strike them down to the dust. The absolutely correct thing has been done by the revolutionary group of the Indian Communist Party and they have done it well. The Chinese people joyfully applaud this revolutionary storm of the Indian peasants in the Darjeeling area as do all Marxist-Leninists and revolutionary people of the whole world.

It is an inevitability that the Indian peasants will rebel and the Indian people will make revolution because the reactionary Congress rule has left them with no alternative. India under Congress rule is

然是一个半殖民地、半封建的社会。国大党政府所代表的是印度封建王公、大地主和官僚买办资产阶级的利益，它对内残酷地压迫和敲骨吸髓地剥削印度人民，对外除了继续依附于原来的宗主国英帝国主义之外，又投靠新的主子美帝国主义及其头号帮凶苏修集团，竭尽卖国之能事。这样，帝国主义、苏联修正主义、封建主义、官僚买办资本主义这几座大山沉重地压在印度广大人民，尤其是工农劳苦大众的头上。

近几年来，国大党政府变本加厉地镇压和剥削印度人民，推行卖国政策，使得印度连年饥荒，饿殍遍野，印度的广大人民再也活不下去了，特别是印度广大的农民再也活不下去了。现在，大吉岭地区革命农民终于起来造反，起来进行暴力革命。这是印度全国亿万人民起来进行暴力革命的先声。印度人民一定会推倒这几座大山，彻底翻身。这是印度历史的总趋向，是不可抑止，不可阻挡的。

印度革命应该走什么道路，这是关系到印度革命成败的根本问题，是关系到五亿印度人民命

only nominally independent; in fact, it is nothing more than a semi-colonial, semi-feudal country. The Congress administration represents the interests of the Indian feudal princes, big landlords and bureaucrat-comprador capitalists. Internally, it oppresses the Indian people without any mercy and suck their blood, while internationally it serves the new boss, U.S. imperialism, and its number one accomplice, the Soviet revisionist ruling clique, in addition to its old suzerain British Imperialism, thus selling out the national interests of India in a big way. So imperialism, Soviet revisionism, feudalism and bureaucrat-comprador capitalism weigh like big mountains on the backs of the Indian people, especially on the toiling masses of workers and peasants.

The Congress administration has intensified its suppression and exploitation of the Indian people and pursued a policy of national betrayal during the past few years. Famine has stalked the land year after year. The fields are strewn with the bodies of those who have died of hunger and starvation. The Indian people, above all, the Indian peasants, have found life impossible for them. The revolutionary peasants in the Darjeeling area have now risen in rebellion, in violent revolution. This is the prelude to a violent revolution by the hundreds of millions of people throughout India. The Indian people will certainly cast away these big mountains off their backs and win complete emancipation. This is the general trend of Indian history which no force on earth can check or hinder.



运的根本问题。印度革命必须走依靠农民，建立农村根据地，坚持长期的武装斗争，以农村包围城市，最后夺取城市的道路。这是毛泽东的道路，是中国革命所走过的胜利的道路，是一切被压迫人民和被压迫民族的革命胜利的必由之路。

我们伟大的领袖毛主席远在四十年前就指出：“几万万农民从中国中部、南部和北部各省起来，其势如暴风骤雨，迅猛异常，无论什么大的力量都将压抑不住。他们将冲决一切束缚他们的罗网，朝着解放的路上迅跑。一切帝国主义、军阀、贪官污吏、土豪劣绅，都将被他们葬入坟墓。”

毛主席早就明确地指出了农民问题在人民革命中占有极端重要的地位。农民是反对帝国主义及其走狗的民族民主革命的主力军，是无产阶级最可靠最广大的同盟者。印度是一个五亿人口的半殖民地、半封建的大国，农民又占全国人口的绝大多数。一旦几亿印度农民被发动起来，就会形成印度革命的不可战胜的强大力量。印度的无产阶级同几亿农

What road is to be followed by the Indian revolution? This is a fundamental question affecting the success of the Indian revolution and the destiny of the 500 million Indian people. The Indian revolution must take the road of relying on the peasants, establishing base areas in the countryside, persisting in protracted armed struggle and using the countryside to encircle and finally capture the cities. This is Mao Tse-tung's road, the road that has led the Chinese revolution to victory, and the only road to victory for the revolutions of all oppressed nations and peoples.

Our great leader, Chairman Mao Tse-tung, pointed out as long as 40 years ago: "In China's central, southern and northern provinces, several hundred million peasants will rise like a mighty storm, like a hurricane, a force so swift and violent that no power, however great, will be able to hold it back. They will smash all the trammels that bind them and rush forward along the road to liberation. They will sweep all the imperialists, warlords, corrupt officials, local tyrants and evil gentry into their graves."

Chairman Mao explicitly pointed out long ago that the peasant question occupies an extremely important place in the people's revolution. The peasants constitute the main force in the national-democratic revolution against imperialism and its lackeys; they are most reliable and numerous allies of the proletariat. India is a vast semi-colonial and semi-feudal country with a population of 500 million, the absolute majority of which, the peasantry, once aroused, will become the

民结合起来，就能够在印度广大的农村出现一个翻天覆地的大变动，就能够通过一场惊心动魄的人民战争，去战胜任何强大的敌人。

我们伟大领袖毛主席教导说：“革命的中心任务和最高形式是武装夺取政权，是战争解决问题。这个马克思列宁主义的革命原则是普遍地对的，不论在中国在外国，一概都是对的。”

印度革命的特点，同中国革命的特点一样，是武装的革命反对武装的反革命。武装斗争的道路，是印度革命唯一正确的道路，舍此没有任何其它的道路。什么“甘地主义”，什么“议会道路”，统统都是印度统治阶级麻醉印度人民的鸦片烟。只有依靠暴力革命，走武装斗争的道路，才能拯救印度，才能取得印度人民的彻底解放。具体地说，就是要放手发动农民群众，建立和壮大革命的武装力量，用毛主席所亲手制订的一整套人民战争机动灵活的战略战术，去对付暂时比革命力量强大的帝国主义和反动派的武装镇压，坚持长期的武装斗争，一步一步地去夺取革命的胜利。

invincible force of the Indian revolution. By integrating itself with peasants, the Indian proletariat will be able to bring about earth-shaking changes in the vast countryside of India and defeat any powerful enemy in a soul-stirring people's war.

Our great leader, Chairman Mao, teaches us: "The seizure of power by armed force, the settlement of the issue by war, is the central task and the highest form of revolution. This Marxist-Leninist principle of revolution holds good universally, for China and for all other countries."

The specific nature of the Indian revolution, like that of the Chinese revolution, is armed revolution fighting against armed counter-revolution; Armed struggle is the only correct road for the Indian revolution; there is no other road whatsoever. Such trash as "Gandhi-ism", "parliamentary road" and the like are opium used by the Indian ruling classes to paralyse the Indian people. Only by relying on violent revolution and taking the road of armed struggle can India be saved and the Indian people achieve complete liberation. Specifically, this is to arouse the peasant masses boldly, build up and expand the revolutionary armed forces, deal blows at the armed suppression of the imperialists and reactionaries, who are temporarily stronger than the revolutionary forces, by using the whole set of the flexible strategy and tactics of people's war personally worked out by Chairman Mao, and to persist in protracted armed struggle and seize victory of the revolution step by step.

In the light of the characteristics of

我们伟大领袖毛主席根据中国革命的特点，指出了建立农村革命根据地的重要性。毛主席教导说：为了坚持长期的武装斗争，战胜帝国主义及其走狗，“必须把落后的农村造成先进的巩固的根据地，造成军事上、政治上、经济上、文化上的伟大的革命阵地，借以反对利用城市进攻农村区域的凶恶敌人，借以在长期战斗中逐步地争取革命的全部胜利。”

印度幅员辽阔，广大农村是反动统治的薄弱环节，那里有着革命者纵横驰骋的广阔天地。只要印度的无产阶级革命派，坚持马克思列宁主义、毛泽东思想的革命路线，依靠农民这支伟大的同盟军，完全有条件在印度广大的落后的农村创建一个又一个先进的农村革命根据地，建设起一支新型的人民军队。这样的革命根据地，不管遇到多大的困难和曲折，终将由点到面、由小片到大片地波浪式地发展起来。这样，印度的革命就能够逐步地形成农村包围城市的局面，为最后夺取城市，取得全国的胜利开辟道路。

大吉岭农村武装斗争的发

the Chinese revolution, our great leader, Chairman Mao, has pointed out the importance of establishing revolutionary rural base areas. Chairman Mao teaches us: In order to persist in protracted armed struggle and defeat imperialism and its lackeys, "it is imperative for the revolutionary ranks to turn the backward villages into advanced, consolidated base areas, into great military, political, economic and cultural bastions of the revolution from which to fight their vicious enemies who are using the cities for attacks on the rural districts, and in this way gradually to achieve the complete victory of the revolution through protracted fighting."

India is country with vast territory; its countryside, where the reactionary rule is weak, provides the broad areas in which the revolutionaries can manoeuvre freely. So long as the Indian proletarian revolutionaries adhere to the revolutionary line of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's Thought and rely on their great ally, the peasants, it is entirely possible for them to establish one advanced revolutionary rural base area after another in the broad backward rural areas and build a people's army of a new type. Whatever difficulties and twists and turns the Indian revolutionaries may experience in the course of building such revolutionary base areas, they will eventually develop such areas from isolated points into a vast expanse, from small areas into extensive ones, an expansion in a series of waves. Thus, a situation in which the cities are encircled from the countryside will gradually be brought about



展，已经使得印度反动派惊慌失措，感到大难临头了。他们惊呼，大吉岭的农民暴动“将会变成全国性的灾难”。帝国主义和印度反动派正在千方百计地把大吉岭农民的武装斗争镇压下去，力图把它扼杀在摇篮里。丹吉叛徒集团和一小撮印共修正主义头目们，都在起劲地诽谤和攻击印共革命派和大吉岭革命农民的伟大的壮举。西孟加拉邦的所谓“非国大党政府”，也公然同印度反动派一起，对大吉岭的革命农民实行血腥镇压。这只能进一步证明，这伙叛徒和修正主义者，都是美帝国主义和苏联修正主义的走狗，是印度大地主、大资产阶级的奴仆，所谓“非国大党政府”，不过是印度大地主、大资产阶级的工具。

但是，不管帝国主义、印度反动派和现代修正主义如何配合起来，进行破坏和镇压，印共革命派和大吉岭革命农民所点燃起来的武装斗争的火炬是熄灭不了的。“星星之火，可以燎原。”大吉岭的星星之火，终将燎原，一定要燎原。一场席卷全印度的革命武装斗争的伟大风暴，终将

in the Indian revolution to pave the way for the final seizure of towns and cities and winning nation-wide victory.

The Indian reactionaries are panic-stricken by the development of the rural armed struggle in Darjeeling. They have sensed imminent disaster and they wail in alarm that the peasants' revolt in Darjeeling will "become a national disaster." Imperialism and the Indian reactionaries are trying in a thousand and one ways to suppress this armed struggle of the Darjeeling peasants and nip it in the bud. The Dange renegade clique and revisionist chieftains of the Indian Communist Party are vigorously slandering and attacking the revolutionaries in the Indian Communist Party and the revolutionary peasants in Darjeeling for their great exploits. The so-called "non-Congress" government in West Bengal openly sides with the reactionary Indian Government in its bloody suppression of the revolutionary peasants in Darjeeling. This gives added proof that these renegades and revisionists are running dogs of U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism and lackeys of the big Indian landlords and bourgeoisie. What they call the "Non-Congress government" is only a tool of the landlords and bourgeoisie.

But no matter how well the imperialists, Indian reactionaries and the modern revisionists may cooperate in their sabotage and suppression, the torch of armed struggle lighted by the revolutionaries in the Indian Communist Party and the revolutionary peasants in Darjeeling will not be put out. "A single spark can start a prairie fire". The

到来，一定要到来！尽管印度革命斗争的道路是长期的、曲折的，但是印度的革命，在伟大的马克思列宁主义、毛泽东思想的指引下，必将取得最后的胜利。

spark in Darjeeling will start a prairie fire and will certainly set the vast expanses of India ablaze. That a great storm of revolutionary armed struggle will eventually sweep across the length and breadth of India is certain. Although the course of the Indian revolutionary struggle will be long and tortuous, the Indian revolution, guided by great Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's Thought, will surely triumph.

## 印度共产党（毛主义）：让我们在6月15日至16日开展为期两天的全球特别行动，强烈抗议菲律宾法西斯政府！

### CPI (Maoist): Let us take up Two Days a Special Worldwide Campaign in strong protest to the Fascist government of Philippines on June 15-16!

文章来源 / Source

<https://icspwindia.wordpress.com/2023/06/05/cpi-maoist-let-us-take-up-two-days-a-special-worldwide-campaign-in-strong-protest-to-the-fascist-government-of-philippines-on-june-15-16/>

由红礼编译组翻译（部分参考了菲律宾革命网络中心的中文文章） / Translated by LalSalaamTrans (Some quotes from Philippine Revolution Web Central Articles in Chinese)

#### 印度共产党（毛主义） 中央委员会 新闻声明

2023年五一劳动节

向菲律宾共产党执行委员会主席拉恩同志和中央委员会总书记巴龚·滔同志，以及党和新人民军的另外八位英勇战士致以革命的敬意！

#### COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA (MAOIST) Central Committee Press Release May Day, 2023

Revolutionary Homage to Comrade Laan, Chairman of the Executive Committee and Comrade Bagong-Tao, General Secretary of the Central Committee of Communist Party of Philippines and Another Eight heroic fighters of the Party and NPA!

让我们开展为期两天的全球特别行动，强烈抗议以极其残忍的方式逮捕和谋杀手无寸铁的同盟的菲律宾法西斯政府，以及支持它的美帝国主义！在6月15日至16日，让我们歌颂他们的伟大牺牲！

印度共产党（毛主义）中央委员会向在2022年8月21日被菲律宾法西斯费迪南德·小马科斯政府的军队逮捕、严刑拷打并在22日凌晨被其冷血杀害的71岁的菲律宾共产党执行委

Let us take up Two Days a Special Worldwide Campaign in strong protest to the Fascist government of Philippines that arrested and murdered the unarmed comrades in the utmost cruel manner and the US imperialism that supported it! Let us hold aloft their great sacrifices on June 15-16!

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of India (Maoist) pays humble revolutionary homage to 71 years aged Comrade Benito Tiamzon (Comrade Laan), Chairman of the Executive Committee (EC) and 70 years aged Comrade Wilma Austria Tiamzon (Comrade Bagong-Tao), General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Philippines (CPP) and

# Red Salutes to Great Leaders of the CPP



**Com. Bagong-Tao**

Gen. Sec. of the CC

**Com. Laan**

Chairman of the EC

**COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA (MAOIST)**



员会主席贝尼托·蒂亚姆松同志（拉恩同志），和70岁的菲律宾共产党中央委员会总书记威尔玛·奥斯特里亚-蒂亚姆松同志（巴龚·滔同志），以及党和新人民军的八位英勇战士致以崇高的革命敬意。印度共产党（毛主义）中央委员会呼吁支持印度人民战争国际委员会、新成立的国际共产主义联盟以及全体马列毛主义政党、组织和力量，在全球各国开展为期两天的特别行动，强烈抗议菲律宾法西斯政府的军队在美帝国主义支持下的这一野蛮行径，并歌颂他们的光荣牺牲。

印度共产党（毛主义）中央委员会向曾与拉恩同志和巴龚·滔同志共事的菲律宾共产党中央委员，向两名同志的儿女及孙辈，向党的各级组织、新人民军的指挥员和战士，向菲律宾民族民主阵线的各级组织、以及全体菲律宾革命人民和他们在国内外的朋友和支持者，表示深切的慰问。中央委员会对其他八名同志的牺牲表示沉痛哀悼，包括东米沙鄢分区委员会的书记乔尔·阿尔塞奥同志（迪维诺同志）、中央总部保卫分队的尧同志、嘉哈同志、

the Eight heroic fighters of the Party and NPA who were arrested on 2022 August 21st, severely tortured and killed in cold blood in the early hours of 22nd by the Army of the Philippines fascist Ferdinand Marcos Junior government. The CC of the CPI (Maoist) appeals to the International Committee to Support People's War in India (ICSPWI), the newly formed International Communist League (ICL) and the entire Marxist-Leninist-Maoist parties, organisations and forces to take up a Two Days special worldwide campaign in all the countries in strong protest of this savage deed by the Army of the Philippine fascist government with the support of US imperialism and holding aloft their glorious sacrifices.

The CC of the CPI (Maoist) conveys deep felt condolences to the members of the CC of CPP who worked together with Comrade Laan and Comrade Bagong-Tao, to their children and grand-children, to the ranks of the Party, the Commanders and fighters of New People's Army (NPA), to the ranks of Filipino National Democratic Front (NDF) and the entire Filipino revolutionary people, their friends and well-wishers in the country and abroad. The CC conveys severe condolences to the martyrdom of other Eight comrades, the Secretary of Eastern Visayas Sub-Regional Committee Comrade Joel Arceo (Comrade Divino), Defense unit of the Central Headquarters Comrade Yen, Comrade Jaja, Comrade Math, Comrade Ash, Comrade Delphin, Comrade Lupe and Comrade Butig.

马特同志、阿什同志、德尔芬同志、卢佩同志和布蒂格同志。

菲律宾军队（菲律宾武装部队）于2022年8月21日中午十二点至一点之间，在萨马省卡巴洛甘市逮捕了十名分乘两辆车的手无寸铁的同志。军队对他们进行了严刑拷打，并在第二天早上残忍地杀害了他们。拉恩同志和巴龚·滔同志的遗体被装进一艘满载炸药的摩托艇上。这艘船被拖曳到海上，并在卡巴洛甘和塔朗南岛之间引爆。菲律宾武装部队与美军一起逮捕并纵容了这场残忍的屠杀，并声称在海中发生了一场遭遇战，所有人都在遭遇战中死亡。菲律宾武装部队声称，他们只能找回八具遗体。数日后得知屠杀消息的菲律宾共产党中央委员会的政治局和执行委员会，花了近八个月的时间进行了彻底调查，并确认了真相。

拉恩同志和巴龚·滔同志夫妇二人在菲律宾民族民主斗争中开启了他们的政治生涯。拉恩同志出生于1951年3月21日，成长于马尼拉大都会的马利金纳市。巴龚·滔同志出生于1952年12月21日，来自帕西格市。

The Philippines Army (Armed Forces of the Philippines, AFP) arrested the ten unarmed comrades going in two vehicles between 12 and 1'o clock in the afternoon of 2022 August 21st in Catbalogan city of Samar province. It severely tortured them and brutally murdered them early next morning. The bodies of Comrade Laan and Comrade Bagong-Tao were put in a motor boat filled with explosive material. The boat was taken into the sea and detonated between Catbalogan and Taranganan islands. AFP arrested and indulged in this cruel massacre together with the US Army and stated that there was an encounter mid-sea and that all of them died in the encounter. It stated that they could recover only 8 bodies. It took almost eight months for the Political Bureau and the EC of the CC of the CPP that came to know of the massacre a few days later to make a thorough investigation and affirm the facts.

Comrade Laan and Comrade Bagong-Tao, husband and wife started their political lives in the National Democratic struggle of Philippines. Comrade Laan was born on 21st March 1951 and grew in Marikina of Metro Manila. Comrade Bagong-Tao was born on 21st December 1952 and belongs to Pasig city. Both of them studied in Joes Rizal High School. They stepped into the Philippine University in the end of 1960s. They became the writers of Philippine Collegian. It was the time when the people of Philippines were suffering from extreme oppression due to the exploitation and suppression of US imperialism that made Philippines

他们都在何塞·黎刹高中就读。他们于 20 世纪 60 年代末进入菲律宾大学。他们成为《菲律宾大学生》的撰稿人。当时，菲律宾人民因美帝国主义的剥削和打压而遭受极端压迫，美帝把菲律宾变成了它的新殖民主义后花园和军事基地。人民渴望从帝国主义的统治下解放出来。他们投身于从官僚代理人统治秩序中争取民族独立、民主和解放的斗争。这些斗争逐渐演变成民族民主革命。拉恩同志和巴龚·滔同志成为了民族民主青年组织的成员。人民的困苦和国家的政治环境使他们走向了革命。

拉恩同志和巴龚·滔同志与菲律宾人民的伟大领袖、1968 年 12 月 26 日成立的菲律宾共产党创党主席何塞·马利亚·西松同志紧密合作。在何马同志的领导下，由拉恩同志、巴龚·滔同志和其他同志组成的领导团队在菲律宾开启了理论和政治工作。新人民军 (NPA) 于 1969 年 3 月 29 日成立，民族民主阵线 (NDF) 于 1973 年成立。

1974 年，拉恩同志和巴龚滔同志从马尼拉被调派到宿务，在

its neo-colony and military base. People were aspiring liberation from imperialism. They entered into struggles for National independence, democracy and liberation from the puppet bureaucratic rule. These struggles were gradually taking shape into National Democratic Revolution. Comrade Laan and Comrade Bagong-Tao became members of the National Democratic Youth Organisation. The poverty of the people and the political conditions of the country drove them towards revolution.

Comrade Laan and Comrade Bagong-Tao worked closely with Comrade Jose Maria Sison, the founder Chairman of CPP that he founded on 26th December 1968 and a great leader of Filipino people. The leadership team comprising Comrade Laan, Comrade Bagong-Tao and other comrades in the leadership of Comrade Joma began theoretical and political efforts in Philippines. New People's Army (NPA) was formed in 1969 March 29th and National Democratic Front (NDF) in 1973.

Comrade Laan and Comrade Bagong-Tao were transferred from Manila to Cebu in 1974 where they worked among workers. Later party transferred them to Samar. Here Comrade Laan and Comrade Bagong-Tao could obtain a good understanding of anti-feudal struggles and the other tasks of New Democratic Revolution of Philippines. They gained experience in applying Marxism-Leninism-Maoism to Philippines. They took up social investigation to understand the character of Philippine society. They enriched the understanding of Comrade Jose Maria



那里，他们在工人中间进行工作。后来，党把他们调派到萨马。在这里，拉恩同志和巴龚·滔同志对反封建斗争和菲律宾新民主主义革命的其他任务有了很好的了解。他们在将马列毛主义应用于菲律宾方面积累了经验。他们进行了社会调查，以了解菲律宾社会的性质。他们充实了何塞·马利亚·西松同志关于菲律宾是一个半殖民地半封建国家的认识。

1976年，拉恩同志担任东米沙鄢地区党委书记，巴龚·滔同志担任副书记。巴龚·滔同志在中吕宋领导了武装斗争和广泛的工农斗争，反对美国 - 马科斯的军事独裁统治。拉恩同志领导了蓬勃的反封建斗争和武装抵抗。在十年间，菲律宾的革命运动在各领域都取得了进展。新人民军取得了几项胜利。民族民主阵线组织起各个地区的人民。党组织扩张了，在人民中获得了广泛的认可。在这个过程中，党在理论、军事和组织上得到了加强。与此同时，党内出现了一些理论上的错误倾向。左倾和右倾思潮在党内引起了混乱。菲律宾共产党中央委员会采取了第二次大整

Sison that Philippines is a semi-colonial, semi-feudal country.

In 1976 Comrade Laan worked as the secretary of Eastern Visayas Regional Party Committee and Comrade Bagong-Tao as the Deputy Secretary. Comrade Bagong-Tao led armed struggle and broad worker-peasant struggles against US-Marcos military dictatorship in Central Luzon. Comrade Laan led strong anti-feudal struggles and armed resistance. Revolutionary movement of Philippines advanced in all spheres all through this decade. NPA achieved several victories. NDF organised the people of various areas. Party expanded. It gained great recognition among the people. In the process, the party strengthened theoretically, militarily and organisationally. Alongside, certain theoretical deviations came forth inside the party. The 'left' and right trends created confusion all over the party. The Central Committee of CPP took up second rectification program to rectify this condition.

风运动来整治这种状况。

在第二次大整风运动中, 拉恩同志和巴龚·滔同志起到了关键作用。1992年至1998年举行的整风运动重申了党的马列毛主义立场和基本原则、推进人民民主革命的持久人民战争的战略和战术。拉恩同志和巴龚·滔同志出色地领导了中央委员会并挫败了修正主义叛徒使党误入歧途或陷于分裂的尝试。当少数人因党内和运动中的异己思潮而背离党的路线时, 拉恩同志和巴龚·滔同志坚决地反对他们。在何马同志的指导下, 他们与其他中央委员一道捍卫了党, 使其免于解体。他们使菲律宾革命在前进和成长的道路上持续下去。

拉恩同志和巴龚·滔同志以工人和农民组织者的身份开启了政治工作。他们从每一项工作中进一步理解马列毛主义, 并逐步成长为人民的领袖。他们摆脱了他们原生家庭的阶级性, 使自己无产阶级化。他们在中央委员会和党的中央机关中履行了职责。他们出色地领导了党、新人民军和民族民主阵线, 以反击政府军、准军事部队和警察部队发起的各

Comrade Laan and Comrade Bagong-Tao played a vital role in this Second Great Rectification Movement (SGRM). The rectification movement held between 1992-1998 reaffirmed the understanding of MLM of the Party, the fundamental principles, Protracted People's War and the Strategy-Tactics to advance the people's democratic revolution. Comrade Laan and Comrade Bagong-Tao outstandingly led the Central Committee and frustrated the attempts of the revisionist traitors to lead astray or divide the party. When few left the Party line out of alien trends in the party and the movement, they firmly opposed them. Together with the members of the CC in the guidance of Comrade Joma they defended the party from dissolution. They sustained Philippine revolution in the path of advancement and growth.

Comrade Laan and Comrade Bagong-Tao started political work as organisers among workers and farmers. They further understood Marxism-Leninism-Maoism from each and every work they did and developed into people's leaders in stages. They shed the class character of their birth and proletarianized themselves. They held responsibilities in the Central Committee and the Central organs of the Party. They efficiently led the Party, NPA and NDF in fighting back the various repressive campaigns unleashed by the government military, Para-military and police forces. They stood exemplary to the cadres of all spheres.

种镇压运动。他们为各个领域的干部树立了榜样。

在何马同志的指导下，拉恩同志和巴龚·滔同志在长达三十年的持久人民战争中出色地领导了中央委员会和新人民军。拉恩同志在菲律宾革命的日常领导中担任中央委员会的执行委员会主席。拉恩同志担任中央委员会的执行委员会主席，负责菲律宾革命的日常工作。巴龚·滔同志担任中央委员会总书记。在2016年党的第二次代表大会上，拉恩同志和巴龚·滔同志再次被选入中央委员会和党的中央机关。

他们不仅是生活上的伴侣，还作为搭档履行了领导全党的艰巨任务。他们在中央委员会、政治局和执行委员会与其他领导干部携手工作，成为了菲律宾人民民主革命的指路明灯。他们为起草中央委员会和执行委员会的文件作出了卓越的贡献。这些文件充实了在菲律宾开展人民民主革命的理论。执行委员会和中央委员会的备忘录和指示进一步阐述和深化了持久人民战争和游击战争的概念。他们尽力帮助党干部

In the guidance of Comrade Joma, Comrade Laan and Comrade Bagong-Tao superbly led the Central Committee and the New People's Army in Protracted People's War for three decades. Comrade Laan served as the Chairman of the EC of the CC of CPP in the day to day leadership of the Philippine Revolution. Comrade Bagong-Tao served as the General Secretary of the CC. Comrade Laan and Comrade Bagong-Tao were reelected into the CC and the Central organs in the Second Congress of the party in 2016.

They were not only life-partners but served as partners in performing the difficult tasks of the Party. They worked side by side with the other leading cadres of the Party in the Central Committee, Political Bureau and Executive Committee and became the beacons of people's democratic revolution in Philippines. They made remarkable contribution in preparing the documents of the Central Committee and the Executive Committee. These documents enriched the theories of waging the people's democratic revolution in Philippines. The memoranda and directives of the EC-CC further elaborated and deepened the concept of the protracted people's war and guerrilla warfare. They dedicated themselves to helping Party cadres tighten their grasp of the principles of waging people's war in an all-rounded manner, and of the crucial importance of combining its three components – Armed struggle, Agrarian revolution and building of mass base. The writings of Comrade Laan and Comrade Bagong-Tao now form part of the rich



更全面地掌握开展持久人民战争的各方面原则以及加强——武装斗争、土地革命和群众基础建设——这三者相结合的至关重要性。拉恩同志和巴龚·滔同志的著作现在已成为菲律宾革命的革命理论的丰富宝库的一部分，为充实马列毛主义作出了贡献。

拉恩同志和巴龚·滔同志曾于2014年被捕，他们坚定不移地经受住牢狱之灾。他们在2016年得到释放，以服务于菲律宾民族民主阵线与杜特尔特政权的和平谈判的谈判小组。当杜特尔特终止和平谈判并下令逮捕并杀死菲律宾民族民主阵线、菲律宾共产党和新人民军的重要人员时，拉恩同志和巴龚·滔同志立刻奔赴游击战线。他们无私地献身于革命事业，直至最后一息。他们的精神将在革命中长存。

他们为被压迫和被剥削的人民服务，为实现民族自由民主、社会主义和共产主义的理想而牺牲了自己的全部身心，这使他们作为菲律宾人民的真正英雄永载史册。

西松同志的逝世、以及在很长一段时期后才被公布的拉恩

treasure chest of revolutionary theory of the Philippine revolution and serve to enrich Marxism-Leninism-Maoism.

Comrade Laan and Comrade Bagong-Tao were arrested in 2014 and stood steadfast in prison. They were released in 2016 to serve in the negotiating panel of the National Democratic Front of the Philippines (NDFP) in peace negotiations with the Duterte regime. When Duterte terminated peace negotiations and ordered the capture and killing of the personages of the NDFP, the Party and NPA, Comrade Laan and Comrade Bagong-Tao immediately took to the guerrilla fronts. They dedicated themselves and made selfless service to revolution until they breathed their last. They shall last long in the revolution.

Their services to advance the people's aspirations for National freedom, democracy, Socialism and Communism and the sacrifice of total dedication of their bodies and minds to the service of the oppressed and exploited people gives them a place as true heroes of Filipino people in history.

The demise of Comrade Sison and the demise of Comrade Laan and Comrade Bagong-Tao that came to light after a long time caused a very big loss to CPP, mainly to the CC of the party. The demise of members of the CC Comrade Oris, Comrade Elay and other comrades also caused severe loss to the party. The CC of the CPI (Maoist) hopes that the CPP shall overcome these losses in the process of advancement of PPW, with its strong grasp of MLM and its leadership of the party in the correct path

同志和巴龚·滔同志的逝世，给菲律宾共产党，尤其是党的中央委员会造成了重大损失。中央委员奥利斯同志、埃莱同志和其他同志的逝世也给党造成了重大损失。印度共产党（毛主义）中央委员会希望菲律宾共产党以其对马列毛主义的深刻把握及其在辛勤工作中的正确领导路线，在持久人民战争的推进过程中克服这些损失。菲律宾共产党必将克服同志们牺牲的损失，并带着他们的精神迈向革命运动的新高潮。像何马、拉恩和巴龚·滔这样的高级领导同志发展并培养了成千上万的干部。这些训练有素的干部们，将带着烈士们的精神，胸怀来自四面八方的阶级仇恨，挺身而出，高举红旗。他们将推动菲律宾共产党和菲律宾革命向前迈进。党的中央委员会将共同克服这一损失。中央委员会将在思想、政治和组织上加强党，使党向前迈进。

在这样的情况下，世界上的毛主义政党、组织和力量的无产阶级国际责任是，站在支持菲律宾共产党的一边，支持始终坚定不移地进行并经受了持久人民战

with its hard work. It will overcome the loss of the martyrdom of the comrades and in their spirit, shall certainly advance the revolutionary movement in leaps. Top rank leadership comrades such as Joma, Laan and Bagong-Tao developed and trained thousands of cadres. These trained cadres shall step forth in the spirit of the martyrs with multi-folded class hatred to hold high the red flag. They shall advance the party and Philippine revolution. The CC of the party shall collectively overcome the party out of the loss. It shall theoretically, politically and organisationally strengthen and advance the party.

In such a situation, it is the proletarian international responsibility of the Maoist parties, organisations and forces of the world to stand in support of CPP that had been firmly, steadfastly making and is steeled in the course of Protracted People's War and to extend solidarity to Philippine Revolution. The People's War in Philippines is a prominent and inseparable part of the World Socialist Revolution. It is the responsibility of the world proletariat and Maoist forces to stand in support of this movement that contributes to World Socialist Revolution.

争考验的菲律宾共产党, 并声援菲律宾革命。菲律宾人民战争是世界社会主义革命的重要而不可分割的一部分。全世界无产阶级和毛主义力量有责任支持这一有益于世界社会主义革命的运动。

美帝国主义通过由其训练、武装和直接指挥的三叉戟联合特别行动特种部队, 对这起令人发指的屠杀提供了支持。应菲律宾共产党要求, 我们也必须要求惩罚该国的总统, 他充当美国的走狗, 将该国的财富和劳动力拱手交给美帝国主义恶魔, 并以腥风血雨淹没革命运动。对于全世界的民族解放、民主、社会主义 - 共产主义和马列毛主义革命政党而言, 我们必须与全世界帝国主义及各自国家的买办反动统治阶级作斗争, 它们对与剥削和压迫作斗争的人民进行了法西斯镇压。

在世界资本主义 - 帝国主义体系的现有危机中, 在所有国家, 帝国主义和被压迫民族和人民之间的主要矛盾以及其他基本矛盾都在激化。帝国主义对全世界无产阶级、被压迫民族、被压迫人民、民族民主运动、革命运动以

US imperialists provided support to this heinous massacre through the joint Special Operations Task Force, Trident that they train, arm and directly command. As demanded by CPP, we must demand punishment to the President of the country working as a lackey to the US, handing over the wealth and labour force of the country to the US imperialist monsters and drowning the revolutionary movement in bloodshed. We must fight against the fascist suppression of imperialism and the comprador reactionary ruling classes in the respective countries on the people struggling against the exploitation and oppression, for national liberation, democracy, Socialism-Communism and the Marxist-Leninist-Maoist revolutionary parties all over the world.

In the current crisis in the world capitalist-imperialist system, the principal contradiction between imperialism and the oppressed nationalities and people and other fundamental contradictions are intensifying in all the countries. Imperialist suppression is intensifying day by day on the world proletariat, oppressed nationalities, people, national democratic and revolutionary movements and militant working-class movements. This is the time the revolutionary forces, oppressed nationalities and people all over the world unitedly fight shoulder to shoulder with unflinching determination to root out imperialism from the earth.



及激进的工人阶级运动的镇压也在日益加剧。是时候从地球上根除帝国主义了——为此，革命力量、被压迫民族和全世界人民应当以坚定的决心团结起来并肩作战。

在帝国主义为了重新瓜分世界而引发第三次世界大战的现有危机中，当前国际共运的一个关键组成部分是，为抗议这些谋杀而斗争。作为实现全世界无产阶级、劳动群众、民主和革命力量大团结的使命的一部分，让我们开展为期两天的全球特别行动，以抗议全球帝国主义及其买办的这些谋杀和法西斯行径。让我们向为共产主义事业献出生命的人民战士和领袖拉恩和巴龚·滔致以崇高的革命敬意，并歌颂他们的光荣牺牲。让我们在6月15日至16日声援菲律宾共产党和菲律宾革命。

**向拉恩同志和巴龚·滔同志致以革命的敬意！**

**菲律宾革命运动万岁！**

**全世界无产阶级、被压迫民族和被压迫人民的大团结万岁！**

**打倒所有国家的帝国主义和反动派！**

In the existing danger of World War III among imperialists for re-division of the world, it is a vital part of the current International Communist Movement to fight in protest to these murders. As a part of fulfilling the task of uniting the world proletariat, toiling masses, democratic and revolutionary forces, let us take up a Two Days Special Worldwide Campaign in protest to these murders and the fascist deeds of worldwide imperialists and their compradors. Let us pay humble revolutionary homage to, and uphold the glorious sacrifice of the people's warriors and leaders Comrades Laan and Bagong-Tao who laid down their lives for the cause of Communism. Let us extend solidarity to CPP and Philippine Revolution on June 15-16.

**Revolutionary Homage to Comrade Laan and Comrade Bagong-Tao!**

**Long live Revolutionary Movement of Philippines!**

**Long live the Unity of World Proletarians, Oppressed Nationalities and People!**

**Down with Imperialism and Reactionaries of all Countries!**

打倒形形色色的修正主义！  
马列毛主义万岁！  
世界社会主义革命万岁！

阿巴伊  
发言人  
中央委员会

Down with Revisionism of all shades!  
Long live Marxism-Leninism-Maoism!  
Long live World Socialist Revolution!

Abhay  
Spokesperson  
Central Committee

**印度革命运动的领袖、印度共产党（毛主义）  
中央委员会政治局委员阿南德（卡塔卡姆·苏  
达山）同志永垂不朽！**

**भारत की क्रांतिकारी आंदोलन के नेता, भारत की कम्युनिस्ट  
पार्टी (माओवादी) की केंद्रीय कमेटी, पोलति ब्यूरो सदस्य  
कॉमरेड आनंद (कटकम सुदर्शन) अमर रहे!**

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由红礼编译组翻译 / Translated by LalSalaamTrans

**印度共产党（毛主义）  
中央委员会  
新闻声明**

**日期：2023年6月2日**

**印度革命运动的领袖、印度  
共产党（毛主义）中央委员会政  
治局委员阿南德（卡塔卡姆·苏  
达山）同志永垂不朽！**

**भारत की कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी  
(माओवादी)  
केंद्रीय कमेटी  
प्रेस वक्तव्य  
दनांक- 2/6/2023**

**भारत की क्रांतिकारी आंदोलन  
के नेता, भारत की कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी  
(माओवादी) की केंद्रीय कमेटी, पोलति  
ब्यूरो सदस्य कॉमरेड आनंद (कटकम  
सुदर्शन) अमर रहे!**

**6月5日至8月3日，在全国各地举行阿南德同志的追悼会！！**

印度共产党（毛主义）中央委员会政治局高层委员阿南德（卡塔卡姆·苏达山（Katakam Sudarshan））同志于2023年5月31日中午12时20分在丹达卡兰亚游击区因重病停止了呼吸。他患有慢性支气管炎、糖尿病、高血压等病症，最后因心脏骤停而牺牲（martyrdom）。数以百计的党员、人民解放游击军（PLGA）的干部、领导人和

**जून 5 से अगस्त 3 तक पूरे देश में कामरेड आनंद संस्मरण सभाओं को आयोजन करे!!**

भारती की कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी (माओवादी) केंद्रीय कमेटी, पोलति ब्यूरो सीनियर सदस्य कामरेड आनंद (कटकम सुदर्शन) गंभीर अस्वस्थता के कारण 2023, मई 31 तारीख के दनि दोपहर 12:20 बजे दण्डकारण्य के गेरलिला जोन में आखरी सांस ली. क्रानकि ब्रांकाईटसि, मधुमेह, अधकि रक्तचाप (बलड प्रेशर) समस्यओं से पीड़ति होने की कारण आखरी में हृदय गतरिक जाने से शहादत प्राप्त की. सैकड़ों की संख्या में पार्टी, जनमुक्तछिापामार सेना (पीएलजीए) कार्यकर्ताओं, नेताओं,





指挥员参加了他的追悼会，并以革命的仪式将他火化。印度共产党（毛主义）中央委员会对他的牺牲表示深切哀悼，向他致以革命的敬意 (johar) [1]，向他的配偶、家属和朋友表示感同身受与慰问。

中央委员会向全国人民呼吁，于6月5日至8月3日在全国各地的农村、城镇、大都市、中小学 - 专科学校、大学、工业和服务业领域举行追悼会，缅怀阿南德同志（杜拉爷爷 (Grandpa Dula)）为印度革命作出的贡献，使他的烈士精神得以升华。

69年前，阿南德同志出生在贝兰帕里 (Bellampalli) 镇 [2] 的一个工人阶级家庭。在伟大的纳萨尔巴里 (Naxalbari) 和斯里卡库拉姆 (Srikakulam) 斗争的影响下，他于1974年作为一名矿业文凭 (Diploma) [3] 的学生参加了革命斗争。1974年，在建立激进学生会 (RSU)

कमाण्डरों ने उनका संस्मरण सभा में शामिल होकर क्रांतिकारी रविजों के साथ अंत्येष्टी की. उनके शहादत पर सीपीआई (माओवादी) केंद्रीय कमेटी तीव्र दुःख व्यक्त करती हैं. उन्हें क्रांतिकारी जोहार अर्पित करती है. उन्तकी जीवनसाथी, उनके परिवार सदस्यों व बंधू मतिरों को सहानुभूति, संवेदन प्रकट करती है.

देशभर में जून 5 से अगस्त 3 तक गांवों, शहरों, महानगरों, स्कूल-कालेजों, विश्वविद्यालयों, औद्योगिक एवं सेवा क्षेत्रों की सभी कार्यस्थलों में कामरेड आनंद (दुला दादा.) संस्मरण सभायें आयोजन कर भारतीय क्रांतिके लिए उनके द्वारा दी ई योगदान को याद करने, उनके शहादत को ऊंचा उठाने के लिए देश की जनता को केंद्रीय कमेटी आह्वान करती है.

कामरेड आनंद ने 69 साल पहले बेल्लमपल्ली शहर के एक मजदूर परिवार में जन्म लिया था. महान नक्सलबाड़ी, श्रीकाकुलम संघर्षों के प्रेरणा से 1974 में मइनगि डपिलोमा छात्र के रूप में रहते हुए उन्होंने क्रांतिकारी संघर्ष में कदम रखा. 1974 में रेडकिल छात्र संगठन निर्माण करने में सक्रिय भूमिका नभिया था. बाद में बेल्लमपल्ली पार्टी सेल सदस्य बनकर सगिरेणी मजदूर संघर्ष,

[1] 在部落人民的语言中，johar 是敬礼、致敬的意思。

[2] 该镇位于特伦甘纳邦阿迪拉巴德县。

[3] 文凭是一种比学士学位稍低一级的高校学历凭证，其对应的课程和学制稍短。

[4] 时起到了积极作用。随后作为贝兰帕里党支部的成员，在辛格雷尼 (Singareni) [5] 工人的斗争、以及激进学生和青年的斗争中起到了重要作用。1978年，在拉塞蒂佩塔 - 贾纳拉姆 (Luxettipet-Jannaram) 地区担任党的组织者，动员农民参加革命斗争。1980年，作为阿迪拉巴德县委员会的成员，他参与了党在丹达卡兰亚地区扩大革命斗争的尝试。按照这种尝试，阿迪拉巴德县的部落农民被动员起来参加革命斗争。此后，他担任了县委书记。他直接领导了因德拉维利 (Indravelli) 阿迪瓦西 [6] 农民的斗争 [7]。1987年，他还对缔造丹达卡兰亚革命斗争起到了重要作用，被选入丹达卡兰亚森林委员会。1995年，他担任了北特伦甘纳特别分区委

रेडकिल छात्र, युवा संघर्षों में मुख्य भूमिका नभिया. 1978 में लक्सेट्टीपेटा-जन्नारम इलाका में पार्टी ऑर्गनाइजर की जम्मेदारी लेकर किसानों को क्रांतिकारी संघर्ष में गोलबंद किया. 1980 में आदलिबाद जिला कमेटी सदस्य होकर दण्डकारण्य इलाकों में क्रांतिकारी संघर्ष को वसितार करने के लिए पार्टी द्वारा की गई प्रयास में भाग लिया. इसके तहत आदलिबाद जिले के आदवासी किसानों को क्रांतिकारी संघर्ष में गोलबंद किया. उसके बाद वे जिला कमेटी सचिव की जम्मेदारी लिया था. इंदरवेल्ली आदवासी किसान संघर्ष के लिए वे प्रत्यक्ष रूप में नेतृत्व प्रदान किया. 1987 में दण्डकारण्य फॉरेस्ट कमेटी के लिए चुनकर दण्डकारण्य क्रांतिकारी संघर्ष के नरिमाताओं में से वे भी एक मुख्य भूमिका नभिया. 1995 में उत्तर तेलंगाना स्पेशल जोनल कमेटी सचिव की जम्मेदारी लिया. उसी साल अखिल भारतीय विशेष अधिवेशन (ए.आई. एस.सी) में केंद्रीय कमेटी सदस्य के रूप में चुना गया. 2001 में हुई भारत की

## 附注

[4] 激进学生会 (Radical Students Union) 是印度共产党 (毛主义) 的掩护组织, 两大主要学生组织之一。

[5] 印共毛的工会组织辛格雷尼工人联合会 (Sikasa) 领导了辛格雷尼煤矿工人的多次罢工斗争。辛格雷尼煤矿有限公司 (Singareni Collieries Company Limited, SCCL) 是一家政府所有制企业, 从事煤炭开采行业, 属于特伦甘纳邦政府能源部门所有, 而中央政府通过煤炭部持有其 49% 控股权。SCCL 目前经营着 45 个矿场, 其中有 20 个露天矿和 25 个地下矿, 分布在特伦甘纳邦的 6 个县。总书记巴萨瓦拉吉同志曾在采访中表示, 辛格雷尼露天煤矿项目使部落人民流离失所。

[6] 阿迪瓦西人 (Adivasi) 是印度的原住民、少数民族。根据 2011 年的人口普查, 他们中生活在印度的有 1.042 亿人, 主要生活在印度中东部森林地区。长期以来, 印度政府通过“公司化 - 军事化”, 试图将阿迪瓦西人赶出森林以掠夺当地资源。

员会 [8] (NTSZC) 书记。同年，在全印特别会议 (AISC) [9] 上当选中央委员。在 2001 年举行的印度共产党 (马列) 人民战争第九次代表大会上，再次当选为中央委员，并成为政治局委员。在此期间，为了协调全国革命运动的开展，党的区域局 (Regional Bureau) 成立了。随之，他担任了中央局 (Central Regional Bureau, CRB) 书记。2004 年，印度共产党 (马列) 人民战争和印度毛主义共产主义中心 (MCCI) 合并为印度共产党 (毛主义)。在 2007 年召开的统一大会 - 第九次代表大

कम्युनसिट पार्टी (पीपुल्सवार) की ०९वीं कांग्रेस में और एक बार केंद्रीय कमेटी सदस्य के रूप में चुनकर पोलति ब्यूरो सदस्य बन गया. देशव्यापी क्रांतिकारी आंदोलन को समन्वय के साथ चलाने के लिए उस दौरान पार्टी रीजनल ब्यूरोओं का निर्माण किया. तब वे सेंटरल रीजनल ब्यूरो (सीआरबी-मध्य रीजनल ब्यूरो) सचवि की जम्मेदारी लिया. 2004 में भारत की कम्युनसिट पार्टी (पीपुल्सवार), माओइस्ट कम्युनसिट सेंटर ऑफ इंडिया (एम.सी.सी.आइ) वलिय होकर भारत की कम्युनसिट पार्टी (माओवादी) आवरिभाव हुआ. 2007 में हुई एकता कांग्रेस—9वीं कांग्रेस में फरि से वे केंद्रीय कमेटी व पोलति ब्यूरो सदस्य होकर मध्य रीजनल ब्यूरो सचवि की जम्मेदारी नभाते आया. 2001

[7] 1981 年 4 月 20 日，阿迪瓦西中的贡德人族群，在党的统战组织——部落农民工人联盟 (GRCS) 的组织下于因德拉维利村举行了集会，要求让阿迪瓦西人获得地契并抗议非阿迪瓦西人的侵占行为。集会起初获得了许可，后来以“可能受纳萨尔派煽动”被撤销。当日，大量警察进驻因德拉维利村，部署狙击手，商店关门，村庄被封锁，车辆不得停靠该村。随后进行了大规模屠杀，开枪威胁靠近村庄的贡德人，用吉普车碾压、用枪支射击逃离的贡德人。国大党的领导人也煽动非阿迪瓦西商人和低种姓印度教徒进村“作战”。官方报告只承认 13 死 9 伤，实际死亡人数未确定，各方估计从 100 至 250 人不等。这次屠杀促使许多阿迪瓦西人参加革命，本地游击小队的人数在一年间从数十人增至 250 余人。

[8] 根据印共毛《党章》第 30 条 a 部分，这三类委员会是党中央委员会下辖的次级党委机关：特别区域委员会 (Special Area Committee, SAC)；特别分区委员会 (Special Zonal Committee, SZC)；邦委员会 (State Committee, SC)。在这之下，还有五个层级的党委机关。

[9] 全印特别会议 (All India Special Conference) 是印共 (马列) 人民战争于 1995 年 11 月 15 日至 30 日在森林深处举行的一场会议，具有代表大会的地位。会议取得了巨大成功，来自各邦的 41 名党代表以及印共 (马列) 党统一组委的兄弟代表出席了这次特别大会，深入讨论、完善并通过了各类文件 (包括印共 (马列) 八大的各类纲领和章程)，批准了财务报告，审查了各邦的工作，通过了七项特别决议，并选举出新一届中央委员会。会议具体细节可参考尼共毛党刊《The Worker》于 1996 年的报道：<https://www.bannedthought.net/Nepal/Worker/Worker-02/ConfOfCPI-ML-PW-W02.htm>



会 (Unity Congress-Ninth Congress) [10] 上，他再次成为中央委员和政治局委员，并担任中央局书记。自 2001 年开始他担任中央局书记，直至 2017 年由于健康状况欠佳主动辞去了中央局书记的职务，并继续担任政治局委员。过去两年间，他担任了中央委员会媒体发言人，如同在担任中央局书记时作为中央局媒体发言人的时候一样，出色地完成了工作。

作为后纳萨尔巴里和斯里卡库拉姆斗争时期 [11] 的第一代革命领袖中的杰出领导人之一，他为印度革命奉献了近 50 载年华。在长期的革命运动中，他承担了许多重要职责，并出色地履行了这些职责。他也是辛格雷尼、北特伦甘纳、安得拉邦、丹

से 2017 तक वे मध्य रीजनल ब्यूरो (सीआरबी) सचवि की जम्मेदारी संभाला. अस्वस्थता के चलते स्वेच्छापूर्वक सी.आर.बी सचवि के जम्मेदारिसे हटके सी.आर.बी एम के रूप में, पोलति ब्यूरो सदस्य के रूप में अपनी भूमिका नभाता रहा. सी.आर.बी सचवि के रूप में रहते समय सी.आर.बी मीडिया प्रवक्ता के रूप में, वगित दो सालों से केंद्रीय कमेटी मीडिया प्रवक्ता के रूप में सक्रम काम कया.

नक्सलबाड़ी, श्रीकाकुलम संघर्ष के बाद के समय की पहली पीढ़ी के क्रांतिकारी नेताओं में से एक सक्रम नेता के रूप में वे लगभग 5 दशकों तक भारत की क्रांतिके लिए योगदान दी. इस क्रांतिकारी आंदोलन के लम्बे प्रस्थान में अनेक मुख्य जम्मेदारियां लेकर सक्रमता के साथ नभाया. सगिरेणी, उत्तर तेलंगाना, आंध्रप्रदेश, दण्डकारण्य, भारतीय क्रांतिकारी आंदोलन के नरिमाताओं में वे भी एक रहा. पार्टी कार्यकर्ताओं, नेताओं,

## 附注

[10] 印度共产党 (毛主义) 第九次代表大会，又称为“统一大会”，于 2007 年初，在反动派的严密监视和围剿下，于游击区的重重密林里成功召开。这次大会在印度革命历史上意义重大，来自 16 个邦的 100 多名代表，经过民主的、彻底的讨论，解决了党内政治分歧，标志着印度共产党 (马列) 人民战争和印度毛主义共产主义中心完成了统一。大会通过了五项基本文件：《高举马列毛主义的鲜红旗帜》、《党纲》、《党章》、《印度革命的战略与策略》和《关于当前国内外形势的决议》，还对多项党内文件作了补充和发展。点此查看相关文件：[http://www.bannedthought.net/India/CPI-Maoist-Docs/index.htm#Founding\\_Documents](http://www.bannedthought.net/India/CPI-Maoist-Docs/index.htm#Founding_Documents)

[11] 纳萨尔巴里和斯里卡库拉姆斗争发生在 1967 至 1970 年。后纳萨尔巴里和斯里卡库拉姆斗争时期泛指 1970 年以后。该时期的第一代革命领袖指的是没参加过这两场斗争，但又受到这两场斗争影响而参加了革命的一代领袖。这一代领袖目前是党领导层的骨干力量，以总书记巴萨瓦拉吉同志为例，他来自斯里卡库拉姆，在斯里卡库拉姆起义时还不到 16 岁，同样属于此群体。

达卡兰亚乃至印度革命运动的缔造者之一。他的奉献将永远激励着党的干部、领导人、人民解放游击军战士、指挥员乃至整个革命阵营。为了开展阿迪拉巴德县的革命运动, 他调研了拉塞蒂佩塔地区的土地关系。1990年, 中央政府 - 邦政府解除了对我们党的未宣禁令。在这一时期, 党号召夺取整个北特伦甘纳的地主土地。在这些斗争期间, 他调研了阿迪拉巴德县的土地关系。他根据北特伦甘纳、安得拉邦的阶级斗争和帝国主义全球化政策 [12] 的实施情况, 对 2008 年至 2012 年期间农业生产关系的变化进行了周密且深入的调研, 分析了该县农业领域畸形的资本主义生产关系 [13]。基于这一分析, 制定了农业的革命化阶级斗争纲领, 以适应变化了的社会条件。自 2007 年以来, 北特伦甘纳、安得拉邦、安得拉 - 奥迪沙边区 (AOB) 面临暂时撤退, 他作为中央局书记和中央委

पीएलजीए योद्धाओं, कमाण्डारों तथा पूरे क्रांतिकारी शक्ति के लिए उनका योगदान हमेशा प्रेरणादायक स्रोत बनकर रहेगा. आदिलिबाद जिला क्रांतिकारी आंदोलन को नरिमाण के लिए वे लक्सेट्टीपेटा इलाके में भू-संबंधों को अध्ययन किया. 1990 में केंद्र-राज्य सरकारें हमारी पार्टी पर रहा अघोषित प्रतिबंध को हटाया. उस समय पूरे उत्तर तेलंगाना में जमींदारों के जमीन कब्जा करने के लिए पार्टी आह्वान किया. इन संघर्षों के दौरान आदिलिबाद जिले में भू-संबंधों को अध्ययन किया. उत्तर तेलंगाना, आंध्रप्रदेश में वर्ग संघर्ष के कारण और साम्राज्यवाद भूमंडलीकरण नीतियों की अमल के कारण कृषि उत्पादन संबंधों में हुई बदलावों को 2008 से 2012 के बीच विस्तार व गहराई से अध्ययन कर उस इलाके के कृषि क्षेत्र में आये विकृत पूंजीवादी उत्पादन संबंधों को विश्लेषण किया. उस विश्लेषण के आधार पर बदली हुई सामाजिक परिस्थितियों में अपनाए की कृषि क्रांतिके वर्ग संघर्ष कार्यक्रम को बनाया. 2007 से अस्थाई पीछे हट का शिकार बनी उत्तर तेलंगाना, आंध्रप्रदेश, आंध्र-ओडिशा सरहद इलाका (एओबी) आंदोलन को फरि से आगे ले जाने के लिए उचित कार्यनीति

[12] 全球化政策是 1991 年后印度政府实施的 LPG (自由化、私有化、全球化) 政策的其中一个部分。

[13] 这种畸形的资本主义生产关系以全球化政策中的承包式农业为始, 使帝国主义跨国公司在承包的土地上获得了对农业的完全控制权。

员，在思想和政治上领导中央局团队成员，并协作制定了可行的战略，以使革命运动再次向前发展。他在思想上领导了第二次分离特伦甘纳邦的人民斗争[14]。在特伦甘纳、安得拉邦和安得拉-奥迪沙边区因变化了的社会条件而暂时撤退时，他与中央委员会-中央局团队协作，在思想、政治、组织和统一战线等方面给予指导，使这些地区的斗争向前发展。在创建有力的统一战线论坛以及执行中央委员会反对婆罗门印度教性法西斯主义的任务中，他起到了重要作用。在1985年[15]和1991年[16]印共（马列）人民战争出现的危机期间，他为击败“左”倾和右倾机会主义路线起到了关键作

用。在特伦甘纳邦分离斗争中，他领导了中央局成员，并协作制定了可行的战略，以使革命运动再次向前发展。他在思想上领导了第二次分离特伦甘纳邦的人民斗争[14]。在特伦甘纳、安得拉邦和安得拉-奥迪沙边区因变化了的社会条件而暂时撤退时，他与中央委员会-中央局团队协作，在思想、政治、组织和统一战线等方面给予指导，使这些地区的斗争向前发展。在创建有力的统一战线论坛以及执行中央委员会反对婆罗门印度教性法西斯主义的任务中，他起到了重要作用。在1985年[15]和1991年[16]印共（马列）人民战争出现的危机期间，他为击败“左”倾和右倾机会主义路线起到了关键作用。在特伦甘纳邦分离斗争中，他领导了中央局成员，并协作制定了可行的战略，以使革命运动再次向前发展。他在思想上领导了第二次分离特伦甘纳邦的人民斗争[14]。在特伦甘纳、安得拉邦和安得拉-奥迪沙边区因变化了的社会条件而暂时撤退时，他与中央委员会-中央局团队协作，在思想、政治、组织和统一战线等方面给予指导，使这些地区的斗争向前发展。在创建有力的统一战线论坛以及执行中央委员会反对婆罗门印度教性法西斯主义的任务中，他起到了重要作用。在1985年[15]和1991年[16]印共（马列）人民战争出现的危机期间，他为击败“左”倾和右倾机会主义路线起到了关键作用。

## 附注

[14] 在1956年至2014年期间，特伦甘纳邦曾是安得拉邦的一部分。起因是印度中央政府要按语言划分邦级行政区，把原海得拉巴邦讲泰卢固语的地区并入了安得拉邦。由于发展程度上存在较大差异，特伦甘纳人民在就业、行政权力、财政预算、教育资源、水资源等方面饱受歧视和不公。因此，该邦人民进行了长达数十年的抗议，要求从安得拉邦分离并独自建邦。2009年，独立建邦的进程启动了。第二次特伦甘纳分离斗争指的应是2010年至2011年期间的斗争，导火索是安得拉邦特别情况对策委员会（Srikrishna Committee）在向印度政府提交的报告中建议保持现状。为了抗议分邦进程的延缓，特伦甘纳人民进行了大规模抗议和42天全民罢工。在不懈的斗争下，分邦进程最终完成了。

[15] 1985年初，以时任印度共产党（马列）人民战争的中央委员萨蒂亚穆尔蒂（Satya Murthy, SM）和维拉·斯瓦米（Veera Swamy, VS）为首的党内机会主义集团，在关于进一步推动武装斗争的策略问题上，提出了一条形“左”实右的机会主义路线，以密谋的手段阻止了针对他们的两条路线斗争，制造了党内危机，使中央委员会的运作瘫痪并于1987年4月解体。多个邦的党委在没有中央委员会的情况下独立运作了3年多的时间，直至1990年8月选举产生了新的中央委员会。



用。2013年, 他在思想和政治上领导了在中央区域 (Central Regional) 开展的布尔什维克化运动。与此同时, 在党编写《生产关系的变迁——我们的政治纲领》[17]、《印度的民族问题——我们党的立场》[18]、《印度的种姓问题——我们的观点》[19]和《对党中央政治和组织的审查》[20]等文件时, 他起到了重要作用。自2004年以来, 他在不同时期担任过《革命 (Kranti)》[21]、《红旗 (Lal Pathaka)》[22]、《人民战争 (People's War)》[23]、《人

लएि सैद्धांतकि, राजनीतकि मार्गदर्शन प्रदान कयि। इस बीच में पार्टी द्वारा बनाया गया 'भारत देश की उत्पादन संबंधों में बदलाव-हमारे कार्यक्रम, राष्ट्रीयता सवाल-हमारा दृष्टिकोण, जातिसवाल-हमारा दृष्टिकोण, केंद्रीय राजनीतकि-सांगठनीक समीक्षा दस्तावेजों को बनाने में मुख्य भूमिका नभिया। 2004 से अलग-अलग समयों में क्रांति, लाल पताका, पीपुल्सवार, पीपुल्समार्च पत्रिकाओं के लिए संपादक के रूप में जम्मेदारी लेकर सक्रम तरीका से चलाया। आदिलिबाद जलिा कमेटी, उत्तर तेलंगाना स्पेशल जोनल कमेटी, सी.आर.बी सचवि के रूप में सक्रम तरीके से जम्मेदारियां नभिकर पार्टी कमेटियों में जनवादी केंद्रीयता

[16]1991年, 以时任印度共产党 (马列) 人民战争的总书记康达帕利·西萨拉马亚 (Kondapalli Seetharamaiah, KS) 和西安得拉 (Rayalaseema) 党组织领导人班达亚 (Bandaiah) 为首的党内机会主义派系, 提出了一条关于推进革命运动的右倾机会主义战术路线, 并试图利用极端民主和无政府手段对党进行分裂和清洗。全党大部分人团结一致地对这一派系作了斗争, 直至1992年6月因其死不悔改的破坏行为而开除出党。具体斗争过程可查看安贾纳 (Anjanna) 同志的纪念文章: <https://www.bannedthought.net/India/Vanguard/1993/VG-1993-1012-Oct-Dec.doc>

[17] 文件链接: [www.bannedthought.net/India/CPI-Maoist-Docs/Books/ChangesInRelationsOfProduction-2021-Eng-View-OCR.pdf](http://www.bannedthought.net/India/CPI-Maoist-Docs/Books/ChangesInRelationsOfProduction-2021-Eng-View-OCR.pdf)

[18] 文件链接: [www.bannedthought.net/India/CPI-Maoist-Docs/Books/NationalityQuestion-CPI-Maoist-2021-Eng-view.pdf](http://www.bannedthought.net/India/CPI-Maoist-Docs/Books/NationalityQuestion-CPI-Maoist-2021-Eng-view.pdf)

[19] 文件链接: [www.bannedthought.net/India/CPI-Maoist-Docs/Books/CasteQuestionInIndia-CPI-Maoist-2021-Eng-book.pdf](http://www.bannedthought.net/India/CPI-Maoist-Docs/Books/CasteQuestionInIndia-CPI-Maoist-2021-Eng-book.pdf)

[20] 文件链接: [www.bannedthought.net/India/CPI-Maoist-Docs/NinthCongress/PoliticalAndOrganizationalReview-2007-Feb-Eng-View-OCR.pdf](http://www.bannedthought.net/India/CPI-Maoist-Docs/NinthCongress/PoliticalAndOrganizationalReview-2007-Feb-Eng-View-OCR.pdf)

[21] 刊物链接: <https://www.bannedthought.net/India/Kranti/index.htm>

[22] 《红旗》实际上是《人民战争》发行的印地语版本, 但在内容上偶有出入。

[23] 刊物链接: [https://www.bannedthought.net/India/People'sWar-CPI\(Maoist\)/](https://www.bannedthought.net/India/People'sWar-CPI(Maoist)/)

民前进 (People's March) 》 [24] 等刊物的编辑，使其有效运转。他出色地履行了阿迪拉巴德县委员会、北特伦甘纳特别分区委员会和中央局的书记职责，为各级党委落实民主集中制树立了一个杰出的榜样。

作为工人阶级最优秀的孩子，阿南德同志在其长达 50 年的革命生涯中，为了消灭国内的帝国主义、买办官僚资本主义和封建主义，并建立真正的民族解放和真正的民主而不懈地奋斗。作为一名理论家、政治家、优秀的党委书记 / 组织者和优秀的刊物编辑，阿南德同志立足于党的基本路线，创造性地将马列毛主义与印度新民主主义革命结合起来，在思想、政治、组织和统一战线等方面的问题给予了有力的指导。在婆罗门印度教法西斯主义对我国构成威胁的局面下，全党正在努力推进印度的革命运动，阿南德同志的牺牲是革命运动的重大损失。我们将无法迅速

实施 करने में एक शानदार नमूना स्थापित किया।

कामरेड आनंद अपनी 5 दशकों के क्रांतिकारी आंदोलन के कार्य के जरिए भारत देश में साम्राज्यवाद को, दलाल नौकारशाही पूंजीवादी, सामंतवाद को उन्मूलन कर देश में सही राष्ट्रीय मुक्ति व सही जनवाद को स्थापित करने के लिए मजदूर वर्ग के उत्तम सपूत के रूप में आविर्भाव कोशिश किया। पार्टी बुनियादी लाइन पर आधार होकर भारत नवजनवादी क्रांतिके लिए वे मार्क्सवाद-लेनिनिवाद-माओवाद को सृजनात्मक तरीके से जोड़ कर सैद्धांतिक, राजनीतिक, सांगठनिक संयुक्त मोर्चा क्षेत्रों के सवालों को सक्षम मार्गदर्शन देने वाले सिद्धांतकार, राजनीतज्ञ, सक्षम कमेटी सचिव, / आर्गनाइजर, सक्षम पत्रिका संपादक थे कामरेड आनंद. ब्राह्मणीय हितुत्व फासीवाद देश के लिए खतरे के रूप में बन गई स्थिति में भारत की क्रांतिकारी आंदोलन को आगे ले जाने के लिए पूरे पार्टी प्रयास करते समय कामरेड आनंद की शहादत क्रांतिकारी आंदोलन के लिए गंभीर क्षति उनके शहादत द्वारा हुई नुकसान को जल्दी नहीं भर पायेंगे।

क्रांतिकारी आंदोलन के नेताओं,

## 附注

[24] 刊物链接: <https://www.bannedthought.net/India/PeoplesMarch/index.htm>

弥补因他的牺牲所致的损失。

阿南德同志是因为中央政府和各邦政府正在进行的法西斯袭击而牺牲——政府阻止向革命运动的领导人和干部提供药品和医疗设备。这是一个残忍的笑话：一方面，我们党和人民解放游击军中患有重病的干部和领导人已经因此而停止进城看病；另一方面，那些杀人如麻的警察声称投降者会得到更好的医疗设备。只有粉碎中央政府和邦政府的苏拉杰昆 (Surajkund) 反革命战略计划 [25]，才能使革命领袖和干部免于英年早逝。

阿南德同志的逝世是一项让我们感到悲痛和担忧的严重损失。尽管如此，他通过长达 50 年的革命工作，在思想、政治、组织和统一战线等方面为印度的革命运动作出了贡献，并将继续为全党、人民解放游击军、群众组织、人民政府和整个革命阵营给予指导，永远光芒万丈，永远激励着我们。中央委员会向全国

कार्यकर्ताओं को इलाज की सुविधा, दवाई आपूर्ति में बाधा डालने के लिए केंद्र-राज्य सरकारों द्वारा चलाये जा रही फासीवादी हमलों के कारण से ही कामरेड आनंद शहीद हुए हैं. गंभीर अस्वस्थता के चलते हमारे पार्टी, पीएलजीए कार्यकर्ताओं, नेताओं ने इलाज के लिए शहरों में जाने से पकड़के हत्याएं करने वाले पुलिस अधिकारियों ने दूसरी तरफ आत्मसमर्पण करने से बेहतर इलाज की सुविधा मल्लिगी ऐसी घोषणाएं करना एक क्रूर मजाक है. केंद्र-राज्य सरकारें प्रतिक्रांतिकारी सूरजकुंड रणनीतिक योजना द्वारा चलाये जा रहे हमले को हराने से ही क्रान्तिकारी नेताओं को, कार्यकर्ताओं को असमय मृत्यु से बचा पायेंगे.

कामरेड आनंद भौतिक रूप से दूर होने की घटना एक दुःखद, चर्त्ताजनक और गंभीर नुकसानदायक होने के बावजूद पांच दशकों का लंबा क्रान्तिकारी कामों के जारी सैद्धांतिक, राजनीतिक, सांगठनिक, संयुक्त मोर्चों के क्षेत्रों में वे भारत की क्रान्तिकारी आंदोलन के लिए दिया गया योगदान पूरे पार्टी, पीएलजीए, जनसंगठनों, जनताना सरकारों एवं पूरे क्रान्तिकारी शक्ति के लिए सदा मार्गदर्शन के रूप में उजाला देता रहेगा, प्रेरणादायक रहता है. उनके शिक्षण

[25] 这个计划是在反动的苏拉杰昆头脑风暴会议 (Surajkund Chintan Shibir) 上制定的。2022 年 10 月，在哈里亚纳邦的苏拉杰昆，印度内政部长阿米特·沙阿主持召开了一场特别会议。在那次会议上，印度总理莫迪向警官和情报官员们发表讲话，并命令他们清剿毛主义者，不论是“枪杆子”还是“笔杆子”。



各地的工人、农民、中产阶级、小资产阶级、达利特人 (Dalits) [26]、部落人民、宗教少数群体、妇女和被压迫民族发出呼吁，从他的教导和革命工作中得到启发，以推进革命运动。[27]

阿巴伊 (Abhay)  
发言人  
中央委员会  
印度共产党 (毛主义)

व क्रांतिकारी कार्यों से प्रेरणा लेकर क्रांतिकारी आंदोलन को आगे ले जाने के लिए चल रही कार्यों में भागीदारी लेने के लिए पूरे देश के मजदूरों, किसानों, मध्यम वर्ग, छोटे पूंजीपतियों, दलितों, आदवासियों, धार्मिक अल्पसंख्यक समुदायों, महिलाओं एवं उत्पीड़ित राष्ट्रियताओं को आह्वान दे रहे हैं।

अभय  
प्रवक्ता  
केंद्रीय कमेटी  
भारत की कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी (माओवादी)



## 附注

[26] 达利特人 (Dalit) 是印度种姓制度下处于最底层的人群 (不可接触者)。社会地位类似于旧中国沿海的蛋民和藏区的农奴。高等种姓被容许合法地、强制地对其进行歧视和剥削行为。

[27] 文末注：此处另附中央委员会 6 月 3 日发布的新闻声明 (仅有泰卢固语版本)，更加详细地回顾了阿南德同志的生平事迹：<http://www.bannedthought.net/India/CPI-Maoist-Docs/Statements-2023/2023-06-03-StmtOnCom.KatakamSudarshansLifeHistory-Tel.pdf>

## 海姆拉·索姆卢 (拉维、巴桑特) 同志永垂不朽！ 我们誓要实现海姆拉同志未竟的事业！

काॅमरेड हेमला सोमलु (रवि, वसंत) अमर रहे! काॅमरेड हेमला के  
अधुरे मकसदों को पूरा करने शपथ लेंगे!

文章来源 / Source

[https://dailychhattisgarh.com/article-details.php?article=198029&path\\_article=24](https://dailychhattisgarh.com/article-details.php?article=198029&path_article=24)

由红礼编译组翻译 / Translated by LalSalaamTrans

印度共产党 (毛主义)

南方次分区局

新闻声明

日期：2023 年 5 月 7 日

海姆拉·索姆卢 (拉维、巴桑特) 同志永垂不朽！

我们誓要实现海姆拉 (巴桑特) 同志未竟的事业！

2023 年 5 月 3 日，  
贫苦大众挚爱的孩子海姆拉·索姆卢 (Hemla Somlu) (拉维 (Ravi, 意为“太阳”)、巴桑特 (Basant, 意为“春天”)) 同志在与重病作斗争时失去了生命。为了抢救病人，革命者曾在营地中自行尝试治疗，但回天乏术。这对于我们的革命、对于被



भारत की कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी  
(माओवादी)

दक्षिण सब जोनल ब्यूरो  
प्रेस वक्तव्य

दिनांक: 07/05/2023

काॅमरेड हेमला सोमलु (रवि, वसंत)  
अमर रहे!

काॅमरेड हेमला (वसंत) के अधुरे  
मकसदों को पूरा करने शपथ लेंगे!

गरीब वर्ग का लाड़ला बेटा काॅमरेड हेमला सोमलु (रवि, वसंत) गंभीर बीमारी से जूझते हुए 3 मई, 2023 को अपना जान को गंवाया है. बीमार से बचाने के लिए क्रांतिकारी शविरि में ही इलाज के लिए कोशिश किये गए परन्तु बचा नहीं पाये हैं. ये हमारे क्रांति के लिए और शोषित किसान, मजदूर वर्ग के लिए दुखद का घटना है. हम इस दुःख की घड़ी में उन्हें शत-शत नमन व क्रांतिकारी श्रद्धांजली





和弹药。

2005年，党从技术部门将他调至二连 (Company-2) 担任组长 (section commander) [3]。在二连的两年里，他履行了政治、组织和军事方面的职责，为粉碎“和平行动 (Salwa Judum)” [4] 等军事镇压行动作了坚决地斗争。在这一时期，根据党组织的决议，于2006年成立了三连 (Company-3)。他从二连调至三连，并从副排长 (PL Deputy) 升任为排长 (PL Commander)。2006年10月，兼任该连党委委员。三连在乌帕尔梅塔 (Urpalmetta)、塔得梅特拉 (Tadmetla)、通古达 (Tonguda) 和巴蒂古达 (Battiguda) 等过往军事行动中英勇作战，为歼灭敌人起到了重要作用。他能够在管理三连的同时，在政治、组织和军事方面对三连进行指导。

2005 में टेकनकिल वभाग से बदली कर पार्टी ने कम्पनी-2 में सेक्शन कमाण्डर की जम्मेदारी दी गई थी. वहां दो साल तक राजनीतिक, सांगठनिक, सैनिकी जम्मेदारियों को नभिया. 'सलवा जुडूम' जैसे सैनिकी दमन अभियानों को हराने के लिए दृढ़तापूर्वक मुकाबला किया. इसी क्रम में पार्टी प्रस्ताव के मुताबकि 2006 को कम्पनी-3 का निर्माण हुआ. कम्पनी-2 से कम्पनी-3 में बदली होकर पीएल डिप्टी से लेकर पीएल कमाण्डर तक जम्मेदार लेकर चलाया. 2006 अक्टूबर महीने में कंपनी पार्टी कमेटी सदस्य (सीवाईपीसी) सदस्य के तौर पर भी जम्मेदार लिया. कम्पनी-3 द्वारा दुश्मन पर किया गये ऐतिहासिकी उरपलमेट्टा, ताड़मेट्ला, तोंगगुड़ा, बट्टीगुड़ा जैसे सैनिकी कार्रवाइयों में साहस के साथ लड़ते हुए दुश्मन को खत्म करने में मुख्य भागीदारी व भूमिका नभिया. कम्पनी-3 को राजनीतिक, सांगठनिक, सैनिकी रूप में शक्ति करते हुए चलाने में सक्षम रहा.

[3] 在人民解放游击军中，组 (section) 是介于班 (squad) 和排 (platoon) 之间的一种军事编制单位，大致相当于半个排。组长的军事职级大致相当于副排长。

[4] Salwa Judum 是于 2005-2011 年间设立的恰蒂斯加尔邦民兵组织，由部落青年组成，受邦政府训练，被动员和部署在该邦的镇压行动中。现在，该组织已转变为县级后备警卫队 (DRG)。2007 年对贾纳帕蒂总书记的采访中，详细地讲述了党和该白匪组织间的斗争：<https://maozhuyi.home.blog/2020/11/03/> 在印共毛代表大会圆满成功背景下对印共毛总 /



2008年，根据党的决议，他升任二连连长兼党委书记。从那时起直至2014年底，巴桑特同志在管理二连时起到了重要作用，同时，在政治、组织和军事方面对二连进行指导。作为连长、连党委（CyPC）书记和次分区指挥部 [5] 成员，他履行了自己的职责。

2015年1月，根据党的决议，巴桑特同志被调到一营（Battalion-1），从那时起直至现在，他只为一营工作。作为连党委委员和营党委（BnPC）[6] 委员，他在政治、组织和军事方面对营里进行指导和管理，作出了很大的贡献。他负责管理营里的炮兵排和技术部门，并出色地完成了管理工作。从2015年至今，他在炮兵的发展中担任

पार्टी प्रस्ताव के मुताबकि 2008 में कम्पनी-2 कमाण्डर एवं सचवि के तौर पर प्रमोशन होकर बदली हुआ. तब से लेकर 2014 आखिरी तक कम्पनी-2 को राजनीतिक, सांगठनिक, सैनिकी तौर से शक्ति करते हुए चलाने में कॉमरेड वसंत का मुख्य योगदान रहा. कम्पनी कमाण्डर व सीवाईपीसी सचवि एवं सब जोनल कमाण्ड सदस्य रह कर अपने जम्मेदारी सम्भाला.

2015 जनवरी में पार्टी प्रस्ताव के मुताबकि कॉमरेड वसंत बटालियन-1 में बदली हुआ, तब से आज तक बटालियन-1 में ही उनका योगदान रहा. उन्होंने बटालियन में सीवाईपीसी, बीएनपीसी सदस्य के रूप में रहते हुए बीएन को राजनीतिक, सांगठनिक, सैनिकी तौर पर शक्ति करते हुए चलाने में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दिया. उन्होंने बटालियन में आर्टिलरी पीएल, टेक्निकल वभाग को चलाने का जम्मेदार लिया और चलाया. 2015 से

## 附注

[5] 次分区指挥部 (Sub Zonal Command) 是人民解放游击军的第五级指挥机关。依次为：中央军事委员会 (Central Military Commission, CMC)；方面军事委员会 (Regional Military Commission, RMC)；邦 / 特别分区 / 特别区域委员会 (State/Special Zonal/Special Area Commission, SC/SZC/SAC)；县 / 专区 / 分区指挥部 (District/Division/Zonal Command)；次县 / 次专区 / 次分区指挥部 (Sub District/Sub Division/Sub Zonal Command)；区域指挥部 (Area Command)。

[6] 根据印共毛中央军委在2016年发布的一份声明：<https://www.bannedthought.net/India/CPIMIB/MIB-33.pdf> (第54页)，“为了保证人民解放游击军的灵活性与纪律性，必须在每个单位建立党支部，且必须召开定期会议，包括每个排的排党委 (PPC) 或排党支部、每个连的连党委 (CyPC) 和每个营的营党委 (BnPC) 等”。这源自毛主席在“三湾改编”时提出的组织原则：“党的组织，现分连支部、营委、团委、军委四级。连有支部，班有小组。红军所以艰难奋战而不溃散，‘支部建在连上’是一个重要原因。”（《井冈山的斗争》）

了许多重要职责。自 2015 年以来, 巴桑特同志在人民解放游击军的武器装备方面起到了重要作用, 制造了数以千计的电池和数以百计的发射装置。从 2017 年起, 根据党的决议, 通过开展专项技术工作, 加强和扩大了炮兵部队。从 2021 年起直至 2023 年, 他担任了负责人, 以开展和管理这项工作。巴桑特同志已经掌握了制造武器和炸弹的专业知识。因此, 他在人民解放游击军的武器装备方面起到了重要作用, 制造了许多武器和弹药。

巴桑特同志的牺牲, 是革命和人民战争的严重损失。活着的同志们、贫苦大众和劳动人民誓要实现他未竟的事业。在这悲痛的时刻, 我们仍将怀着巴桑特同志和所有烈士的理想, 继续进行人民战争, 直至取得新民主主义革命的胜利。我们誓要像巴桑特同志一样成为优秀的技术指导者, 掌握良好的技能。

萨姆塔 (Samta)  
发言人  
南方次分区局  
印度共产党 (毛主义)

लेकर अब तक आर्टिलरी को विकसित करने में भी कई महत्वपूर्ण जिम्मेदार चलाया. 2015 से लेकर अब तक हजारों सेल्स, सैकड़ों लांचर्स बनाकर पीएलजीए को हथियार बद्ध करने में कॉमरेड वसंत का कई महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका रहा. पार्टी निर्णय के मुताबिक 2017 से विशेष टेकनिकल काम को चलाते हुए आर्टिलरी को मजबूत व विस्तार किया गया. इस काम को 2021 से उन्होंने ही प्रभारी के तौर पर जिम्मेदार को सम्भालते हुए 2023 तक चलाया. कॉमरेड वसंत को हथियार बनाने व बम बनाने में नपुणता हासिल किया था. इसलिए कई हथियार, गोला-बारूद बनाकर पीएलजीए को हथियारबद्ध करने में मुख्य भूमिका रहा.

कॉमरेड वसंत शहीद होना क्रांतिकारी जनयुद्ध के लिए गंभीर क्षति है. उनके अधुरे मकसद को पूरा करने के लिए रहने वाले साथी व गरीब व मजदूर जनता शपथ लेंगे. और इस दुःख की घड़ी में भी कॉमरेड वसंत व सभी शहीदों के आदर्श को लेकर नवजनवादी क्रांतिसफल होते तक जनयुद्ध को चलाने के लिए आगे बढ़ेंगे. हम शपथ लेते हैं कि कॉमरेड वसंत जैसे अच्छे तकनिकी शक्तिशाली और कौशल को भी हासिल करेंगे.

समता  
प्रवक्ता  
दक्षिण सब जोनल ब्यूरो  
भारत की कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी (माओवादी)

Extended reading: Details about Urpalmetta Ambush, Tonguda Ambush, Tadimetla-1 Ambush and Battiguda Ambush - you could find related articles in English on 'A Decade March of People's Liberation Guerilla Army (PLGA) in the Path of People's War (2000-2010)', (p.31-32): [https://www.bannedthought.net/India/CPI-Maoist-Docs/PLGA/PLGA\\_Souvenir\\_p10-49.pdf](https://www.bannedthought.net/India/CPI-Maoist-Docs/PLGA/PLGA_Souvenir_p10-49.pdf)

Also, remarkably, when those India's 'mainstream' medias reported this press statement, all of them mistook Tadimetla-1 Ambush as Tadimetla-2 Ambush: <https://www.abplive.com/states/chhattisgarh/sukma-naxal-commander-vinod-hemla-dies-due-to-serious-disease-was-involved-in-high-profile-attacks-ann-2402217> , <https://www.aajtak.in/india/chhattisgarh/story/big-naxal-commander-basant-involved-in-high-profile-attacks-dies-sukma-in-chhattisgarh-ntc-1689887-2023-05-07>

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拓展阅读：乌帕尔梅塔、第一次塔得梅特拉、通古达和巴蒂古达伏击战

这四场战斗都是以歼敌为目标的伏击作战，实施的战术使人民解放游击军获得了新的经验，在包围和进攻敌人、进攻机动（包括射击机动）、歼灭敌人等方面树立了榜样。这些战斗在复杂地形中进行指挥和伏击，以近距离战斗（Close Quarter Battle, CQB）为战术思想，以子弹而非地雷进行杀伤。四场战斗共计歼敌 59 人，重伤 4 人，缴获了数十件武器和数千发子弹。

乌帕尔梅塔伏击战发生于 2007 年 7 月 9 日，由三连独自执行，共歼敌 24 人，并缴获了 20 支步枪、1 门 2 英寸迫击炮、6 枚手榴弹、3 枚迫击炮弹、1206 发弹药和其他物资。事情发生前，人民解放游击军没有制定任何计划，只是确定了要在当地主动攻击敌人。当天早上，Errabore 营地的警察袭击了 Maraiguda 村，摧毁了房屋。在一个半小时路程外驻扎的战士们得到了消息，并赶在警察烧掠完刚要返回的时候，从两侧包围并攻击他们。英勇的战士们通过射击和机动，顶着炮火前进至非常靠近警察的地方，以精准的射击给敌人以严重伤亡。为了节省子弹，一些同志扑向警察，用传统武器将警察击毙。在战斗的尾声阶段，三连的杜拉尔（Dulal）同志在距离敌人只有 5 米远的地方被子弹打中头部，壮烈牺牲。随后，杜拉尔同志的葬礼在三个具有革命传统的村庄群众中隆重举行。这次行动给反革命的“和平行动”以迎头痛击，教训了警察、准军事部队和特种警察部队，并使 PLGA 认识到，只要具备了恰当的指挥、射击和机动、对兵法的运用、精准的射击、不怕死的顽强拼搏精神和决心，就能取得巨大的胜利。一种全新的作战理念诞生了（即上一段所述内容）。

第一次塔得梅特拉伏击战发生于 2007 年 8 月 29 日，共歼灭 12 名、重伤 4 名 CRPF 士兵，其余士兵则被打得狼狈逃窜，并缴获包括迫击炮、机枪在内的 9 件武器。但有一些 PLGA 同志在这场战斗中受伤了。事前，超过一千名人民民兵和群众集结起来，在数十处地方挖开道路，目的是破坏敌人的补给线。警方获知消息后前往当地，把人们强行赶走。PLGA 也抵达该地，目的是在道路的落成典礼上造成杀伤，并尽量夺取武器。警察看到一些人民民兵前来打探敌情，开始“追捕”他们。民兵冒着警察的射击，勇敢地将追来的警察引向了 PLGA 的驻扎地，警察对此毫不知情。就在一名女民兵同志的腿陷入泥潭，即将被警察抓住时，PLGA 按照指挥官的命令，对警察发动了突然袭击。在第一波袭击中打死了一些警察，并包围了其余的。双方进行了激烈的交火。由于 PLGA 掌握主动权，警察只能在游击队手上咽下失利的苦果。需要注意的是，这次伏击战不是第二次塔得梅特拉伏击战（歼敌 76 人，目前为止单次最大战果），报道本新闻的印度“主流”媒体无一例外地把这次战斗当作第二次塔得梅特拉（Tadmetla-2）伏击战加以夸大宣传：<https://www.abplive.com/states/chhattisgarh/sukma-naxal-commander-vinod-hemla-dies-due-to-serious-disease-was-involved-in-high-profile-attacks-ann-2402217> , <https://www.aajtak.in/india/chhattisgarh/story/big-naxal-commander-basant-involved-in-high-profile-attacks-dies-sukma-in-chhattisgarh-ntc-1689887-2023-05-07>

通古达伏击战发生于 2007 年 11 月 2 日。PLGA 对在该村附近步行的警察发起了英勇的袭击，歼灭了 11 名准军事部队士兵和警察，缴获了 11 件武器和 997 发子弹。警察经常前往安得拉邦的 Charla 镇，以满足日常生活和其他方面的需求。PLGA 主力部队有计划地对其中一拨人成功实施了这次伏击。

巴蒂古达伏击战发生于 2007 年 12 月 12 日，歼灭了 8 名恰蒂斯加尔邦武装部队（CAF）的士兵和 4 名县级后备警卫队（DRG）的警察，缴获了 12 件武器和 368 发子弹。三连的组长巴曼（Baman）、副组长苏库（Sukku）和战士昂加尔（Ungal）壮烈牺牲。

资料来源：[https://www.bannedthought.net/India/CPI-Maoist-Docs/PLGA/PLGA\\_Souvenir\\_p10-49.pdf](https://www.bannedthought.net/India/CPI-Maoist-Docs/PLGA/PLGA_Souvenir_p10-49.pdf)

# 易卜拉欣·凯帕卡亚牺牲 50 周年纪念活动

## Actions for the 50th anniversary of İbrahim Kaypakkaya giving his life

文章来源 / Source

<https://redherald.org/2023/05/17/actions-for-the-50th-anniversary-of-ibrahim-kaypakkaya-giving-his-life>

<https://redherald.org/2023/05/19/further-actions-and-statement-for-ibrahim-kaypakkaya>

<https://redherald.org/2023/05/21/more-actions-in-commemoration-of-ibrahim-kaypakkaya/>

由红礼编译组翻译 / Translated by LalSalaamTrans

在伊斯坦布尔省的奥克梅达纳县，活动人士分发标语为“我们的解放来自革命，我们的旗帜是易卜拉欣”的海报。活动人士与当地居民讨论，回答他们关于“凯帕卡亚是谁”的问题，并谈论最近政府对那些与凯帕卡亚形象和遗产相关人士的袭击，并强调尽管受到镇压，斗争仍在继续。群众还提出了关于选举的问题，革命者强调希望不在于投票箱中，而在于人民自己的力量。[1] 在伊斯坦布尔的埃森尤特县和阿弗瑟拉县也进行了类似的行动。

《游击队员》[2] 的政治监狱犯组织也发表了一份声明 [3]，

In Okmeydanı, İstanbul, activists distributed posters with the slogan "Our Liberation is Revolution, Our Flag is İbrahim (Kurtuluşumuz Devrim, Bayrağımız İbrahim)". The activists discussed with the residents of the area, answering their questions of who Kaypakkaya was, talking about the recent attacks on those who bear on his picture and legacy and emphasized that the struggle goes forward despite repression. Also the question of the elections was raised by the masses, and the revolutionaries highlighted that the hope is not in the ballot boxes but in the power of the people themselves.[1] Similar actions were made in the areas of Esenyurt and Avcılar of İstanbul.

The political prisoners' organization of Partizan has also released a statement[3] honoring Kaypakkaya and highlighting how the progress of history cannot be stopped

[1] 《游击队员》对相关活动的报道 / Reports on related activities by Partizan: <https://www.partizanmlm27.net/partizan-tarafindan-okmeydaninda-18-mayis-calismalari-gerceklestirildi.html>

[2] 《游击队员 (Partizan) 》是土耳其共产党 (马列主义) 中委会 (TKP/ML) 的党媒。

[3] <https://www.yenidemokrasi32.net/tutsak-partizanalardan-18-mayis-aciklamasi.html>





在埃森尤特县和阿弗瑟拉县的海报 / Posters in Esenyurt and Avclar



在奥克梅达纳县的海报 / Posters in Okmeydanı

向凯帕卡亚致敬并强调为何镇压无法阻止历史的进步，为何凯帕卡亚永存于他们的斗争中，其经验与国际无产阶级从巴黎公社、

with repression, and how Kaypakkaya is present in their struggle, which is illuminated with the experiences of the international proletariat from the Paris Commune to the Great October Socialist Revolution to the





伟大的十月社会主义革命到中国革命的斗争史相得益彰。

在希腊的雅典，举行了一场纪念活动。活动以一分钟的默哀开场，然后由 TKP/ML 进行讲话。在讲话中强调了 50 年过后，凯帕卡亚如何带领他们继续与修正主义和机会主义作斗争。凯帕卡亚受到了无产阶级文化大革命的影响，并且是这场革命的好学生。讲话中接着指出，凯帕卡亚

revolution in China.

In Athens, Greece, a commemorative event was held. The event started with a minute of silence and continued then with the speech of the TKP/ML. The speech highlighted how 50 years afterwards, Kaypakkaya, who struggled against revisionism and opportunism, continues to lead their struggle. Kaypakkaya was influenced by the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and was an eager student of it. The speech went on to point out that a proof of the vividness of the revolutionary line of Kaypakkaya is how the



革命路线生动性的一个证明是，旧政府仍然出于恐惧而袭击那些继承他遗产的人。讲话重申，TKP/ML 坚持人民战争，并继续在马列毛主义的指导下前进，坚持其创始人凯帕卡亚的遗产。除此之外，希腊共产党（马列主义）、“大众行动”（Λαϊκή Δράση）[4] 和“被侵占难民协会”（Συκαπρο）[5] 等希腊组织也发表了纪念讲话。活动继续进行文化节目和各类问候，以《国际歌》结束。

在迪尔西姆 [6]，《游击队员》和社会主义人民大会联盟 [7] 组织了一次活动并发表了讲话，强调了无产阶级文化大革命对凯帕卡亚思想形成的作用和意义。讲话中还强调，为什么凯帕卡亚为造反而不得不付出代价，这基于他的思想、他对革命和敌人的

old State still attacks out of fear those who carry on his legacy. The speech reaffirmed that TKP/ML persists on the People's War and continues to march under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Maoism, upholding the legacy of its founder Kaypakkaya. In addition to this, commemorative speeches were heard from Greek organizations such as the KKE(ml), Laiki Drasi and Skapro. The event continued with cultural program and greetings, ending with the Internationale.

In Dersim, an event was organized by Partizan and Socialist Assemblies Federation (SMF). Partizan made a speech in which the role and significance of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution in the formation of Kaypakkaya's ideas was emphasized. The speech also highlighted how Kaypakkaya had to pay a price for the resistance, but that he paid this on the basis of his ideology, his analysis of the revolution and the enemy, and it would be narrowing down his role as a communist to only see his resistance in death. The speech went on to demand that today, Kaypakkaya's legacy should be raised to a higher level. Also representatives from the Green Left party and Labor

## 附注

[4] 大众行动（Λαϊκή Δράση）是希腊的一个以马列主义为指导思想的组织，持有反法西斯和反帝国主义立场。

[5] 被侵占难民协会（Συνέλευση κατελημμένων Προσφυγικών）是希腊的一个无政府主义组织，由亚历山德拉大道一群因被逼迁而面临流离失所的难民所组成。

[6] 迪尔西姆是土耳其人民战争的发源地。由于复杂的历史、文化和民族原因，各民族 / 国家对此地的称呼各异：Dersim, 迪尔西姆（库尔德）/ Tunceli, 通杰利（土耳其）。1973 年初，凯帕卡亚于通杰利省的山区受伤被俘。

[7] 社会主义集会联盟（Sosyalist Meclisler Federasyonu）成立于 2017 年，是一个集合了许多被压迫群体的群众组织，致力于反帝、反封建和反法西斯等目标。组织章程：<https://www.sosyalistmeclisler.net/smf-programi/>





分析，仅将他的反抗视作死亡是狭隘的，那将淡化他作为一个共产党人的作用。讲话继续要求，在当下，凯帕卡亚的遗产应该被提升到一个更高的水平。绿色左翼党 [8] 和劳工党 [9] 的代表也参加了会议并纪念了凯帕卡亚。

反映当局仍然害怕凯帕卡亚遗产的一个例子是，恰帕县 [10] 的警察在凯帕卡亚被谋杀的周年纪念日（5月18日）在凯帕卡

Party participated and commemorated Kaypakkaya.

One example of how the reaction still fears



[8] 绿色左翼党 (Yeşiller ve Sol Gelecek Partisi) 是土耳其的一个左翼政党，成立于2018年，由几个左翼政治组织和社会运动的成员联合创立。该党旨在将生态社会主义和绿色政治理念引入土耳其政治中，并通过反对新自由主义政策和支持多元文化主义等立场来争取选民。

[9] 劳工党 (Emek Partisi) 是土耳其的一个左翼政党，成立于2014年，由土耳其的一些社会主义组织、工会和社会运动的成员联合创立。它的主张包括反对新自由主义和资本主义、支持民族权利和土地改革等。

[10] 恰帕 (Çapa) 是土耳其伊斯坦布尔省的一个县。



亚就读过的学校（恰帕师范学院）开展了一次离奇的行动。据《新民主报》的报道 [11]，警方当天在学校建立了一道封锁线，并将学生驱散。

在土耳其的乔鲁姆，《游击队员》在凯帕卡亚的墓前举行了纪念活动。《游击队员》宣读了一份声明，强调尽管旧政府企图通过谋杀凯帕卡亚和其他领导人来摧毁革命，但他们的斗争精神永存，凯帕卡亚仍屹立在革命的最前沿，他的贡献是将国际无产阶级的经验应用于土耳其的国情。活动人士高呼着反对法西斯主义和支持凯帕卡亚的口号，进行了游行和歌唱。

Kaypakkaya's legacy is a bizarre operation carried out by the police in Çapa at the school (Çapa Öğretmen Yüsekokulu) where Kaypakkaya studied on the anniversary of the murder, 18th of May. Police formed a blockade at the school for the day and removed the students, Yeni Demokrasi reports.[11]

In Çorum, Turkey, Partizan held a commemoration event at the grave of Kaypakkaya. A statement by Partizan was read, highlighting that despite the attempt of the old State to destroy the revolution by murdering Kaypakkaya and other leaders, they live on in the struggle and Kaypakkaya still is at the forefront of the revolution, with his contributions achieved by applying the experiences of the international proletariat to the conditions in Turkey. Slogans against fascism and for Kaypakkaya were shouted and marches and songs were sung.



在土耳其乔鲁姆的易卜拉欣·凯帕卡亚墓前的活动。  
Event at the grave of İbrahim Kaypakkaya in Çorum, Turkey.

## 附 注

[11] <https://www.yenidemokrasi32.net/capada-ibrahim-kaypakkaya-korkusu.html>

## 菲律宾共产党：关于易卜拉欣·凯帕卡亚牺牲 50 周年的声援文告

### CPP: Message of solidarity on the 50th anniversary of Ibrahim Kaypakkaya's martyrdom

文章来源 / Source

<https://philippinerevolution.nu/statements/message-of-solidarity-on-the-50th-anniversary-of-ibrahim-kaypakkayas-martyrdom/>

由红礼编译组翻译 / Translated by LalSalaamTrans

在土耳其共产党创始人易卜拉欣·凯帕卡亚牺牲 50 周年之际，菲律宾共产党、新人民军和菲律宾所有革命力量声援土耳其所有共产主义和革命力量，并致以热烈的问候。

凯帕卡亚同志的革命人生激励着菲律宾人民，他在很年轻的时候就认真学习马列毛主义，并将其普遍原则应用于土耳其的具体情况。他孜孜不倦地在土耳其人民中进行社会主义和反帝国主义的宣传教育。

如同菲律宾的许多年轻革命者一样，凯帕卡亚受到了毛主席领导的中国社会主义革命高潮的激励。在 20 岁出头的年纪，他与其他无产阶级革命者一起组建了共产党。随后，他领导组建了土耳其工农解放军（TIKKO），

The Communist Party of the Philippines, New People's Army and all revolutionary forces in the Philippines extend militant greetings of solidarity to all communist and revolutionary forces of Turkey, on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the martyrdom of Ibrahim Kaypakkaya, founder of the Communist Party of Turkey.

The Filipino people are inspired by the revolutionary lifestory of Comrade Kaypakkaya, who at a very young age, ardently studied Marxism-Leninism-Maoism and applied the universal principles to the particular conditions of Turkey. He indefatigably carried anti-imperialist and socialist propaganda and education among the people of Turkey.

Like many young revolutionaries in the Philippines, Kaypakkaya was inspired by the upsurge of the socialist revolution in China led by Chairman Mao. In his early 20s, he established the Communist Party together with other proletarian revolutionaries. He subsequently led the formation of the Workers' and Peasants' Liberation Army or the TIKKO to carry out the revolutionary

以开展革命武装斗争。

50年前的今天，凯帕卡亚被法西斯反动派抓捕、实施酷刑并虐杀，妄图以此镇压土耳其工人和其他被剥削和被压迫阶级蒸蒸日上的事业。然而，革命火种将继续深入且广泛地扎根于土耳其。

凯帕卡亚的革命事迹继续在土耳其国内外流传。他的遗志继续激励着土耳其人民对帝国主义、法西斯主义和一切形式的压迫发动抵抗。

由于在资本主义国家和半殖民地半封建国家的数十亿工人、农民和被压迫人民遭受着苦难，并面临着帝国主义战争和毁灭的威胁，发动革命抵抗的必要性变得越来越强烈。

**让凯帕卡亚的遗志永存！  
高举马列毛主义红色旗帜！  
国际反帝国主义大团结万岁！  
国际无产阶级万岁！  
全体被压迫和被剥削人民的团结万岁！  
土耳其和菲律宾的民族民主革命万岁！**

armed struggle.

Fifty years ago today, the fascist reactionaries captured, tortured and snuffed the life out of Kaypakkaya in the vain attempt to put down the rising cause of the workers and other exploited and oppressed classes in Turkey. The seeds of the revolution in Turkey, however, will continue to take deep and wide roots.

The revolutionary deeds of Kaypakkaya continue to live on in and beyond Turkey. His memory continues to inspire the people of Turkey to wage resistance against imperialism, fascism and all forms of oppression.

As billions of workers, peasants and oppressed people suffer in both capitalist and semicolonial and semifeudal countries, and face the threat of imperialist war and ruin, the need to wage revolutionary resistance grows ever stronger.

**Let the memory of Kaypakkaya live forever!**

**Raise high the red banner of Marxism-Leninism-Maoism!**

**Long live international anti-imperialist solidarity!**

**Long live the international proletariat!**

**Long live the solidarity of all oppressed and exploited peoples!**

**Long live the national democratic revolution in Turkey and the Philippines!**

# 印度共产党（毛主义）：中央政府 对奥迪沙邦巴拉索尔县巴哈纳加集市的 可怕铁路事故负有全部责任

## CPI (Maoist): Absolutely responsibility lies with the Central government for the Terrible Railway accident in Bahanaga bazaar of Balasore district in Odisha

文章来源 / Source

<https://icspwindia.wordpress.com/2023/06/19/cpi-maoist-absolutely-responsibility-lies-with-the-central-government-for-the-terrible-railway-accident-in-bahanaga-bazaar-of-balasore-district-in-odisha/>

由红礼编译组翻译 / Translated by LalSalaamTrans

印度共产党（毛主义）中央委员会向 2023 年 6 月 2 日在奥迪沙邦巴拉索尔县巴哈纳加集市发生的印度铁路史上最大、最严重事故中丧生的科罗曼德快车上的 280 多名乘客的亲友表示深切哀悼。中央委员会对 1100 多名伤者表示深切慰问，并希望他们可以早日摆脱病痛。据了解，可能有更多人在这次事故中伤亡。中央委员会声明，事故的原因是婆罗门印度教性法西斯人民党中央政府的反人民、亲帝国主义和亲企业的政策，并呼吁全国人民为迫使总理莫迪和铁道部部长阿什维尼·维什瑙辞职而斗争。中央委员会还声明，如果不联合起来反击这些政策，我们就无法

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of India (Maoist) conveys deep condolences to the friends and relatives of the above 280 passengers in Coromandel Express that had a terrible, the biggest accident in the history of Indian Railways in Bahanaga bazaar in Balasore district of Odisha on 2nd June 2023. It expresses deep sympathy towards the more than 1100 injured persons and hopes that they would overcome their pain soon. It is understood that a greater number of people might have died and been injured in the accident. The CC states that the reason for the accident is the anti-people, pro-imperialist, pro-corporate policies of the Brahmanic Hindutva Fascist BJP Central government and calls upon the people of the country to fight for the resignation of Prime Minister Modi and Railway Minister Ashwini Vaishnav. It also states that we cannot prevent such accidents in future without unitedly fight back these policies.



防止未来再次发生此类事故。

莫迪政府不假思索地为在袭击或事故中受伤的政治领导人和高级官员提供各种便利，并立即用特种直升机将他们转移到大城市的高等专科医院，他们的家属在后来的临终仪式和治疗中也得到了各种帮助。但对于这次铁路事故中的普通民众，政府正在采取虚有其表的措施。虽然政府拥有数字信息系统，但它并没有积极地向亲友和相关人员传达消息。政府仅流于形式地提供了联系电话。人们陷于绝望的境地，被迫自费前往事故现场，并且只能听任官员们的摆布来了解自己亲人的情况。

总理访问了奥迪沙邦。他与官员们进行了会议，仅说了一些安抚的话，表示他们会对那些事故责任人采取严厉措施。但实际上，是莫迪政府的畸形发展模式

The Modi government readily provides all kinds of facilities to the political leaders and higher officials injured in attacks or accidents and immediately shifts them to super specialty hospitals in big cities in special helicopters. Their families are extended all kinds of help for their last rites and treatment. But in case of the ordinary people in this Railway accident it is taking up apparent measures. It possesses digital information system but does not pass information to the friends and relatives of the affected eagerly. It formally arranged phone numbers and nothing else. The people are thrown in a desperate situation to go to the place of the accident on their own expenditure and are at the mercy of the officers to know information about their kin.

Prime Minister visited Odisha. He held a meeting with the officers and stated mere words of consolation that they would take stringent action on those responsible for the accident. In fact, the distorted model of development of the Modi government that sheerly neglects people's interests, causing them much harm and serves those of the corporate companies such as Adani, Ambani and TATA caused the accident. The

## 附注

[1] 高塔姆·阿达尼 (Gautam Adani)，前印度首富和亚洲首富，财富总值曾排名全球第二，印度裙带资本主义的代表人物，与莫迪是同乡且过从甚密，外号“真正的印度总理”。阿达尼集团的业务包括港口、电力、可再生能源、矿业、机场、天然气、食品加工、体育和公共建设等。30年前印度政府推行 LPG 政策时，大幅举债买下古吉拉特邦蒙德拉港的经营权，并以此发家，多年来劣迹斑斑：利用关系借去印度国家银行 10 亿美元，到澳洲举债采矿，并破坏当地生态；利用空壳公司多次逃漏税、转移财产至海外（莫迪上任总理后，相关调查均不了了之）；与古吉拉特邦政府勾结（莫迪长期担任该邦首席部长），以不到正常市价 5% 的价格租赁了大量土地，行兼并之实，引发农民广泛抗议；利用关系在 6 家印度机场的私有化“公开竞标”中胜出。该集团经常投资高风险回报慢的产业，可谓是印度资本主义经济的一颗定时炸弹，已于 2023 年 1 月被美国机构做空，股价全面崩盘。

全盘忽视了人民的利益、让人民遭受了重大损失、并服务于像阿达尼 [1]、安巴尼 [2] 和塔塔 [3] 这样的企业集团，从而导致了这次事故的发生。政府花费了数万亿卢比 [4] 为这些企业集团的利益服务，建造了快速列车、特快列车和子弹头列车，并进行了盛大的揭幕典礼。然而，政府并没有以同等标准来建立必需的现代轨道、信号设备和安全措施。这看似是一场意外，实则是政府对人民的屠杀。在未来，类似的危险无法通过对铁路系统缺陷的表面修补来预防。

去年在印度总理的家乡古吉拉特邦发生的莫尔比大桥事故 [5] 就是一例，足以说明莫迪政府依赖外国技术的“自力更生”



government is spending lakhs and crores of rupees in their interests and constructing high speed, super express and bullet trains and making grand inaugurations. But it does not establish the necessary modern railing, signaling and safety measures at the same level. This appears to be an accident but is nothing but a massacre on the people by the government. Such dangers cannot be prevented in future by superficial correction of the shortcomings in Railway system.

The Morbi bridge accident in Gujarat, the native state of the Prime Minister of the country last year is an example to say that the 'Atmanirbhar' scheme of the Modi

[2] 穆克什·安巴尼 (Mukesh Ambani)，现印度首富和亚洲首富，掌管跨国公司信实工业。该公司市值 23 万亿印度卢比，是印度最大上市公司，触爪遍及能源、石化、天然气、零售、电信、媒体和纺织等领域。此人在孟买市中心有一幢高 173 米、27 层、占地超 37000 平方米、雇佣 600 名职员豪宅，仅供其五口之家居住，过着如土邦王公一般的生活。他的弟弟安尼尔·安巴尼也是印度富人，掌管跨国公司信实 ADA 集团（由信实工业分离而来），前印度国会上院议员。

[3] 塔塔 (TATA) 集团是印度最大的集团公司，一群孟买帕西人的家族企业，旗下有数十家公司，遍及上百个国家。主要有以下恶行：2006 年，在奥迪沙邦，警察杀害了 13 名抗议被塔塔钢铁厂强占土地的农民；2008 年，在西孟加拉邦的 Singur，强征肥沃农地建设塔塔汽车厂，试图以少量补贴驱离上万农民。

[4] 在印度政府制定的 2023-2024 年度预算中，铁路预算高达 2.4 万亿卢比（约合 293 亿美元）。2021 年，莫迪曾叫嚣推行规模达 100 万亿卢比的基础设施建设项目：<https://www.ndtv.com/india-news/pm-gati-shakti-pm-narendra-modi-launches-rs-100-lakh-crore-national-master-plan-what-it-will-do-2573929>

计划 [6] 只不过是一个让印度变得依赖外国的计划。尽管人民对这一事件表示强烈抗议，莫迪仍继续执行他事先决定的计划。这赤裸裸地体现了婆罗门印度教法西斯分子的反人民本质。

印度铁路私有化的阴谋也是政府这种玩忽职守、不负责任态度的幕后推手。我们党的中央委员会呼吁进步、民主、爱国的科学家、经济学家和知识分子分析这种反人民的发展模式，向人民揭露它的真实面目。中央委员会呼吁全体被压迫人民、被压迫社会阶层和被压迫民族的人民挺身而出并联合起来反对这些为本国私企势力和剥削统治阶级服务的反人民政策，把印度从他们手中拯救出来。

阿巴伊  
发言人  
中央委员会  
印度共产党（毛主义）

government that relies on foreign technology is nothing but a scheme that makes the country dependent. Modi continued with his priorly decided program in spite of severe protest from the people towards this incident. This nakedly shows the anti-people nature of the Brahmanic Hindutva Fascists.

The conspiracy to privatise Indian Railways is also behind in this negligent, irresponsible attitude of the government. The CC of our Party appeals to progressive, democratic, patriotic scientists, economists and intellectuals to analyse this anti-people development model and place its real character before the people. It calls upon the entire oppressed people, people of the oppressed social sections and nationalities to come forth and fight unitedly against these anti-people policies to save the country from the corporate forces and the exploitive, ruling classes of the country that are serving them.

Abhay  
spokeperson  
Central Committee  
CPI (Maoist)

## 附注

[5] 莫尔比大桥建于 1879 年，长 230 米，是一座悬索桥。事故发生前刚关闭了两年，本为莫尔比市政府所有，在事发前数月交由私人机构运营。该桥在重新开放后的第四日（2022 年 10 月 30 日）下午倒塌，事发时桥上有 500 多人，远超 125 人的设计承载量。事故导致 135 人死亡和至少 180 人受伤。

[6] 自力更生 (Atmanirbhar) 是莫迪政府各部门在制定和推广经济计划时经常使用的短语。事实上，它的经济影响力有限，印度对各帝国主义集团的经济依赖在短期内难以减少。而且，相关计划是为大型企业而非中小型企业服务的。



## 焦希默特——“国家”制造的灾难，是时候与反科学的项目作斗争了！

### Joshimath – 'State'-Made disaster, Time to fight Unscientific Projects

文章来源 / Source

People's March, 2023 June, p.33

<http://www.bannedthought.net/India/PeoplesMarch/ePM/PM-V18N02-June2023-final-sm.pdf>

作者 / Author — 巴拉迪 / Bharathi

由红礼编译组翻译 / Translated by LalSalaamTrans

印度政府福利观念的“稀碎 (cracks)”致使北阿坎德邦焦希默特和查谟 - 克什米尔多达县的老百姓所居住房屋的墙壁“开裂 (cracking)”。虽然过去几十年来人们一直在讨论喜马拉雅山缓慢沉降的问题，但政府只关心所谓的“中国”边界问题和在查谟 - 克什米尔的喜马拉雅山区的“武装分子”问题。

焦希默特是北阿坎德邦的一个小城镇。尽管环保人士和科学家一再报告，但政府仍然没有注意并采取必要措施防止目前情况的出现。根据科学家们的报告，“由于印度地壳板块正在挤压欧亚地壳板块，喜马拉雅山脉仍在上升 [1]。整个喜马拉雅 - 兴都库什地区易受地震活动的影响——这是一个地震多发区”。

The 'cracks' in welfare perspective of the Indian state led to the 'cracking' of walls of houses in Joshimath of Uttarakhand and Doda of Jammu and Kashmir. While the very slow sinking of the Himalayas had been in discussion for the past decades, the government is only concerned about the so-called 'China' problem on the border and the 'militancy' in J&K in the Himalayan region.

Joshimath is a small town in the state of Uttarakhand. In spite of repeated reports from the environmentalists and scientists the government paid least attention to prevent the present situation. According to the scientists – 'The Himalayas are still rising as the Indian tectonic plate is pressing against the Eurasian plate. The entire Himalayan – Hindukush area is prone to shifts from seismic activity – it is an earthquake prone area'. A research found out that the motion of the Indian plate is more than 5.5 cm per year. Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) reported that the region experienced a decline of around 5 cm between 27th of December 2022 to 5th of January 2023.



一项研究发现，印度板块每年的运动速度超过 5.5 厘米。印度空间研究组织 [2] 报告称，在 2022 年 12 月 27 日至 2023 年 1 月 5 日期间，该地区的地面下降了大约 5 厘米。

近期，Rishikesh-Badrinath 公路和国家火力发电公司 [3] 的 Tapovan Vishnugarh 水电站项目 [4] 引发了大规模的山洪和山体滑坡。尽管专家们发出了警告，但政府还是造成了这些事故和人民生命的损失。科学家们说，这些项目将面临风险，也会造成严重的危险。该地区的人民正在反对国家火力发电公司，以拯救他们的生命和房屋。

在任何地方建造建筑都需要进行科学的评估。仅热衷于为跨国公司 and 国内买办官僚资本家创



The Rishikesh-Badrinath Highway and the Tapovan Vishnugarh Hydropower project of the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) led to massive flash floods and landslides in the recent times. In spite of warnings from experts the governments led to these and loss of people's lives. Scientists said that the projects will be at risk and also cause heavy risk. The people of the area are up against NTPC to save their lives and residences.

Any place needs to be scientifically evaluated for construction of buildings. The governments keen on only providing profits to the MNCs and domestic comprador

## 附注

[1] 此处的板块上升与文中着力批判的地面沉降问题并不矛盾。板块运动导致喜马拉雅山快速抬升，导致当地地质结构的高度不稳定性。在印度政府进行以“发展”为名的掠夺而大兴土木之时，这些大型工程导致原本就脆弱的地质结构迅速崩坏。

[2] 印度空间研究组织：即 Indian Space Research Organization，简称 ISRO，是印度国家航天机构。

[3] 印度国家火力发电公司，全称为 National Thermal Power Corporation Limited，是一家印度国有上市公司，由印度能源部持有，主要业务是发电、输电和配电，拥有众多的火力发电站、水电站和核电站，是印度最大的电力公司，发电量约为 71600 兆瓦，占印度电力市场的份额约为 25%。

[4] 该水电站项目建设时凿穿了地下的含水层，导致大量地下水流失，引发了后续的地面沉降。

造利润的政府从不这样做。在包括大都会在内的城市地区，盲目建设导致已建成楼房沉降的事例屡见不鲜。这是因为当有建筑在其所经之处施工时，地下水流会以另一种方式流动。正如科学家们所说，大多数地震都是“人为”的。在川流不息的河流上建造大型水坝，不仅造成了村庄被淹没和农田的干旱，还引发了地震。

现在，焦希默特成了政府态度的替罪羊。政府清楚地知道，焦希默特正在沉沦。它在几十年前就指派了加瓦尔专区的征税官来调查原因。MC Mishra[5]委员会发布了一份报告，称焦希默特位于一个“旧塌方区”[6]之上。它还说，由于地面是沙子和石头的混合物，所以很容易逐渐塌陷。

已经有报道说，喜马拉雅山区的一些地方出现了类似的情况。在查谟的多达县，房屋开始出现裂缝。在该县塔斯里镇的乃·巴斯蒂村，有约 60~70 座房

bureaucratic capitalists never do this. There have been many instances in the urban areas including the metropolitans where indiscriminate construction caused lowering of the constructed buildings. This was because the underground streams saw another way to flow when there was a construction on its way. Most of the Earthquakes are 'man-made' as the scientists put it. The construction of mega dams on ever flowing rivers not only caused drowning and drying of villages and agricultural lands, but also earthquakes.

Now Joshimath became the scape-goat of the government's attitude. The government clearly knows that Joshimath is sinking. It appointed the collector of Garhwal to make an investigation into the reasons many decades ago. The MC Mishra committee released a report saying that Joshimath was located over an 'ancient landslide'. It also said that since the ground is a mixture of sand and stone it is prone to gradual collapse.

There are already reports about similar such conditions in places in the Himalayan region. In Doda district of Jammu houses starting giving cracks. Nearly 60 to 70 houses in Nai Basti of Thathri town of the district started to crack. All the residents of the village vacated their houses. The government responded in the minimum manner. It shifted 19 families to safe locations after 3 houses

[5]MC Mishra 是前一句中所述“加瓦尔的征税官”的姓名。该委员会由 18 名成员组成，专门用于调查焦希默特的沉降问题。

[6] 一个世纪前，当地的一场地震曾引发山体滑坡，焦希默特镇就建立在这上面。

屋已开始出现裂缝。[7] 该村的所有居民都搬出了他们的房屋。政府只作出了最低限度的回应。在 3 栋房屋变成一堆废墟后，政府将 19 个家庭转移到安全的地方。令人震惊的是，在短短 24 小时内，就有超过 40 座房屋出现裂缝。

在多达，沉降原因也是类似的。乃·巴斯蒂是距离多达县城 30 公里的一个偏远村庄。据环保人士称，电力项目的建设和道路的铺设是在将多达与其他地区分开的比尔本贾尔山脉进行的。山体被挖掉了很大一部分。除此之外，查谟 - 克什米尔政府对发展的兴趣大过了对人民安全的顾虑，这导致政府进行了连接多达和吉什德瓦尔地区的 244 国道的扩建工程。这一切都加剧了土地的沉降。

无论是在北阿坎德邦的焦希默特，还是在查谟 - 克什米尔的多达，所引发的问题都不仅是环境问题。事实上，这更显示出政



turned into a heap of debris. The alarming fact is that above two scores of houses developed cracks in just 24 hours.

In Doda too, the reasons are similar. Nai Basti is a remote village 30 kms away from Doda town. According to environmentalists, construction of power projects and laying of roads took place in the Pir Panjal mountains that separate Doda with the other districts. The hills were considerably cut. This apart, the J&K government's interest in development of its kind against the safety of the people led to expansion work on National Highway 244 that connects Doda and Kishtwar districts. All this increased land subsidence.

Whether in Joshimath of Uttarakhand or in Doda of Jammu and Kashmir, the issue to be raised is not purely environmental. In fact, it is more of the anti-people unscientific attitude of the governments. This needs to be questioned and fought out. Given the

## 附 注

[7] 相关新闻报道: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=90KKCQDWCNA> ,  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=V90ro-WYLG8>



府反人民且反科学的态度。这应当被质疑和斗争。鉴于外国资本不断流入我国，民主、爱国、革命和环保的组织应当对这些问题给予更多关注。[8]

intensifying flow of foreign capital into the country, democratic, patriotic, revolutionary, environmental organisations need to pay more attention on these issues.

## 第三方媒体机构 Scroll 关于 4 月 7 日巴斯塔 第四轮无人机轰炸的调查报告

### Third-party media Scroll's investigative report on the fourth drone bombing in Bastar on April 7th

文章来源 / Source

<https://scroll.in/article/1048413/bastar-villagers-allege-aerial-bombing-by-security-forces-what-is-the-truth>

作者 / Author — 阿鲁纳布·瑟基亚 / Arunabh Saikia

由红礼编译组翻译 / Translated by LalSalaamTrans

编者按：本文是一篇对 2023 年 4 月巴斯塔专区受轰炸情况的第三方调查报告，采访了多名巴斯塔本地村民，对于帮助外界了解事件全貌有一定参考价值。

特别提示，文中“安全专家的说法”、“无人机的吸引力”两节充斥谎言和法西斯言论，请读者谨慎辨别。在“安全专家的说法”一节中，臭名昭著的冲突管理研究所的砖家试图否认记者拍摄的无人机精确制导炸弹的照片，宣称“那是迫击炮弹”和“无人机仅用于侦察”，上演了一出指鹿为马的闹剧。在“无人机的吸引力”一节中，另外一些砖家没有否认无人机轰炸，但却极力将这些战争罪行合理化，暴露了他们反人民的法西斯本质。

Editor's note: This article is a third-party investigation report on the air bombing of Bastar division in April 2023, has interviewed many local villagers in Bastar, and has some reference value on helping the outside to understand what happend in Bastar.

Note that the two sections "What security experts say" and "The lure of drones" in

[8] 拓展阅读：一家中文网媒对焦希默特镇的报道《喜马拉雅山上，正在沉沦之小镇》：  
<https://www.cup.com.hk/2023/01/12/india-himalayan-town-sinking/>



this article are full of lies and fascist remarks, please read these cautiously. In "What Security Experts Say", a "Stinking Old Ninth" from the notorious Institute for Conflict Management attempted to deny the reporter's photos of drone's precision-guided bombs, claimed that "those are mortar munitions" and "drones are only for surveillance purposes", performed a farce of "calling a deer a horse". In "The lure of drones", some other "Stinking Old Ninths" didn't deny the facts of drone bombing, but vehemently attempted to justify these war crimes, and had shown their anti-people fascist nature.

## 巴斯塔的居民称安全部队进行了空中轰炸。真相是什么？

我们深入恰蒂斯加尔邦南部森林调查了这些指控。

阿鲁纳布·瑟基亚

2023年5月4日上午6:30

在恰蒂斯加尔邦南端离特伦甘纳邦边界不远处，金属和塑料

## Bastar villagers allege aerial bombing by security forces. What is the truth?

We travelled deep inside a forest in southern Chhattisgarh to investigate the allegations.

Arunabh Saikia

May 04, 2023 · 06:30 am

On the southern tip of Chhattisgarh, not far from the Telangana border, metal and plastic debris blazed in the April sun atop a craggy,



据巴斯塔专区的阿迪瓦西村民称，这个半球形物体是4月7日如雨点般落在森林山丘上的投射物的一部分。| 阿鲁纳布·瑟基亚

This hemispherical object was purportedly part of a projectile that Adivasi villagers in Bastar rained down on a forested hill on April 7. | Arunabh Saikia

碎片散布在崎岖荒凉的山丘上，它们在四月的阳光下熊熊燃烧。

山下的村庄里，居民收集到了类似火箭弹的物体的更大破片。他们称这些是安全部队进行空中袭击后留下的残骸。

来自巴蒂古达村的水稻农民比马·昆贾姆说，4月7日早上他正在采集长叶马府油树 [1] 花时，突然听到天空中传来奇怪的声音。他说：“像蜜蜂的嗡嗡声”。

昆贾姆说，当他仰头看时，他看到了一架黑色的飞行物，类似于“蝙蝠”。几秒钟后，一声巨响在森林中回荡。他说，这听起来像“轰隆隆、轰隆隆”，而且“好像大地要坍塌了”。

“三枚炸弹掉下来了，”他指称，然后“安全部队人员从直升机上开火。”

据昆贾姆说，天空中有三架直升机。然而，射击只来自其中两架。他说：“其中一架更高，

desolate hill.

In the villages at the bottom, residents had collected even larger fragments of a rocket-like object. They alleged these were remnants of an aerial strike by security forces.

Bhima Kunjam, a paddy farmer from Bhattiguda village, said he was out collecting mahua flowers on the morning of April 7 when he heard a peculiar sound in the skies. “Like a bee humming,” he said.

When he looked up, Kunjam said he saw a black airborne object resembling a “chamgadar” or a bat. In a matter of seconds, a loud noise reverberated through the forest. It sounded like “bhroom bhroom”, he said, and “it seemed like the earth was going to give in”.

“Three bombs fell,” he alleged, before “they started firing from the helicopters.”

According to Kunjam, there were three choppers in the skies. The firing, though, emanated from only two of them. “One was higher, just circling around,” he said.

[1] 长叶马府油树 (Mahua) 是南亚地区常见的一种热带树木，花朵、果实和叶子均可供食用，因其甜美的花朵和令人陶醉的香味而受到部落人民的广泛欢迎，并被制作成发酵和非发酵食品。食用方法多种多样，鲜吃、晒干、打成粉和面粉一起煮、制糖或制酒。除此以外，这种花还有很大的药用价值，根据《原住民草药 (Indigenous Herbal Medicines)》一书中所述，通过不同的制作方式，可以用于治疗眼睛、皮肤、心脏和消化道疾病。在印度市场经济体制下，这样的本地植物品种正日益受到西方和非本地经济作物的挤压。





村民们收集的残骸。（阿鲁纳布·瑟基亚 摄）  
The debris collected by the villagers. Photo: Arunabh Saikia

只是在附近盘旋着”。

“每个人都四散奔逃，”他继续说，“我们躲在树下、大石头后面或沟渠里。”

昆贾姆说，在最初的混乱过后，接下来的几分钟里经历了令人不安的平静，然后爆炸和射击再次开始。

“爆炸和射击间歇性地持续了约两个小时。他们继续向山上

“Everyone ran helter-skelter,” he continued. “We hid under the trees, behind boulders, in trenches.”

A few minutes of nervous calm followed the initial melee, said Kunjam, before the explosions and firing started again.

“It continued like that intermittently for around two hours. They kept raining bullets and bombs on the mountain,” he said, pointing towards a hill that stood around a kilometre from the village. “They want to kill us all off.”





比马·昆贾姆说，4月7日早上，他在外面采摘长叶马府油树花时，听到了巨大的噪声。（阿鲁纳布·瑟基亚 摄）

Bhima Kunjam said he was out collecting mahua flowers on the morning of April 7 when he heard loud noises. Photo: Arunabh Saikia

倾泻子弹和炸弹，”他指着距离村庄约一公里的一座山丘说，“安全部队人员想把我们全部杀掉。”

巴蒂古达是恰蒂斯加尔邦巴斯塔专区比贾布尔县深处的一个森林村庄，属于印度共产党（毛主义）的反抗者在那里与政府军作战了近四十年。

巴蒂古达村是大约 200 个

Bhattiguda is a forest village deep inside Bijapur district, part of Chhattisgarh's Bastar region, where insurgents belonging to the Communist Party of India (Maoist) have been fighting government forces for nearly four decades.

Home to around 200 families, Bhattiguda lies in an area controlled by the Maoists. It is accessible only via ancient paths carved in the jungle, where mahua trees tower above tendu bushes in the summer.

家庭的家园，位于毛派控制的地区。只有通过从丛林中开辟的古道才能到达这里，在夏天，这里的长叶马府油树高耸在乌木柿灌木丛 [2] 上。

尽管进行了多年的围剿行动，但准军事部队未能在该地区取得进展，更不用说驱逐毛派了。

但现在，村民们称，安全部队的武器库里有了一种新武器：航空炸弹。

该地区四个村庄（巴蒂古达、卡瓦尔加塔、贾巴加塔和米纳加塔）的居民告诉 Scroll [3]，他们在 4 月 7 日目睹了附近森林的空中轰炸和射击。

然而，安全部队断然否认了这一说法。当被问及是否部署了无人机和直升机来投掷爆炸物时，巴斯塔警察总监 [4] 桑达拉吉·帕特林甘说：“我们既没有能力也没有意图。”

Despite years of counterinsurgency operations, the paramilitary forces have failed to make inroads in the area, let alone dislodge the Maoists.

But now, villagers allege, the security forces have a new weapon in their arsenal: aerial bombs.

Residents of four villages in the area – Bhattiguda, Kawargatta, Jabbagatta and Meenagatta – told Scroll they had witnessed aerial bombing and firing in the nearby forest on April 7.

The security forces, however, flatly denied the claims. “We have neither the capability nor the intention,” said Bastar police chief Sundarraj Pattilingam, when asked if drones and helicopters had been deployed to drop explosives.

The Indian state has resorted to aerial strikes within the country only once before – way back in 1966 in what is now Mizoram.

This is the second time this year that Adivasi residents in the forest villages of southern Bastar have made such claims. Earlier, residents of several villages, most notably Metagudda, located southwards from Bhattiguda, had raised an alarm about

## 附注

[2] 乌木柿是南亚的一种柿树植物。它的果实可供食用，叶子可用于制作比迪 (beedi) 烟，木材不易燃且可用于制作多种器具，树皮有抗疟疾、抗高血糖的功效。虽说是“树”，但长得较矮，与灌木差不多。

[3] Scroll 即发布本稿件的新闻媒体。这是一家于 2012 年创办的媒体公司，注册地址位于美国特拉华州。该公司的印度新闻网站于 2014 年推出，主做深度报道和评论文章，主要受众是所谓的精英。

[4] 警察总监 (Inspector General of Police, IGP) 是印度警察系统中专区一级的最高警官，职级低于附加警察总长 (Additional Director General of Police, ADGP)，高于警察副总监 (Deputy Inspector General of Police, DIGP)。



印度政府以前只在国内进行过一次空中袭击——早在 1966 年，在现在的米佐拉姆邦 [5]。

这是今年南巴斯塔森林村庄的阿迪瓦西居民第二次提出这样的指控。早些时候，几个村庄的居民，尤其是位于巴蒂古达以南的米塔古达村曾于 1 月 11 日因空袭行动引发恐慌。

此前曾发生过两起事件，分别是在 2021 年 4 月和 2022 年 4 月，该地区的村民提出了类似的指控。这两次，安全部队都坚决不承认这些指控。

在以前的事件中，这些指控需要很长时间才能从森林中传播出来，这让独立观察员很难及时到达现场调查这些指控。然而，在 4 月份，消息传得很快。同日，毛主义者发表了一份新闻声明，称在人们采集长叶马府油树花的季节“被来自天空的轰炸和射击吓得惊慌失措，他们不得不逃跑



aerial action on January 11.

There have been two previous instances, in April 2021 and April 2022, when villagers in the area leveled similar allegations. Both times, the security forces had strongly denied these claims.

In the previous instances, the allegations took long to filter out of the forest, making it hard for independent observers to reach the spot in time to probe the claims. In April, however, word travelled fast. The same day, the Maoists released a press statement alleging that in the season when people collect mahua, “surprise bombing and firing from the air is causing fear and forcing them to run to save their lives”.

[5] 米佐拉姆邦位于曼尼普尔邦的南边，民族解放运动同样风起云涌。1959 年，因为对阿萨姆邦政府处理饥荒问题的不满，米佐人民开始组建自己的饥荒救济队，并逐渐发展为米佐民族阵线（Mizo National Front）。在该组织的领导下，米佐人民于 1966 年 2 月 28 日开始发动起义，旨在驱逐印度扩张主义，建立主权独立的民族国家，于 3 月份一度接管了首都艾藻尔（现米佐拉姆邦首府）。印度政府军进行了残忍的报复，对艾藻尔进行空袭，并于月底再次占领起义区。此后，米佐民族阵线领导的起义一直持续至 1986 年《米佐拉姆和平协议》的签署方才宣告结束。起义并非毫无成果——1987 年，米佐拉姆正式建邦。



以保住自己的性命。”

四天后，Scroll 穿越丛林来调查这些指控。我们与几个村庄的人们交谈，他们的说法惊人地一致。

4月12日，我们沿北部路径走近巴蒂古达村，途中穿过了几个村庄，人们说他们在4月7日断断续续地听到了持续数小时的轰隆隆的声音。一些人还称看到了远处的直升机。

在乔纳古达，查纳·索里说，他早上出去采集长叶马府油树花时听到了巨大的噪音。他说：“我想当时是早上7点左右。”

沿着道路继续前行，在特卡尔古拉，17岁的米迪亚姆·胡拉自称在达恩泰瓦达县的班加帕尔村上学，他进行了更为清晰的描述。胡拉说，除了听到巨大的声响之外，他还看到了三架直升机。

在离据称爆炸地点较近的普瓦提，里特什·曼达维对当天上午的回忆更加确切。“从早上6点左右开始，”曼达维说，“炸弹断断续续地落下，持续了几个小时。我不知道炸弹是从哪里落下的，我没有看到爆炸，我只是

Four days later, Scroll travelled through the jungle to investigate the charges. We spoke to people from several villages. Their accounts were strikingly consistent.

Approaching Bhattiguda from a northern route on April 12, we crossed several villages where people said they had on April 7 intermittently heard booming noises that lasted several hours. Some also claimed to have seen helicopters at a distance.

In Jonaguda, Channer Sori said he heard a loud noise when he was out collecting mahua flowers in the morning. “I think it was around 7 in the morning,” he said.

Further down the path, in Tekalgura, Midiyam Hurra, a 17-year-old who said he went to school in Dantewada’s Bangapal, shared a more vivid account. Hurra said he also saw three helicopters in addition to hearing loud sounds.

Still closer to the site of the alleged bombing, in Puwarti, Ritesh Mandavi’s recollection of the morning was even more precise. Starting around 6 am, Mandavi said “gap gap me bomb gira” – bombs fell intermittently – for several hours. “I don’t know where the bombs fell from. I did not see that, I just heard really loud sound,” he said. “But I saw three helicopters and they were firing from them.”



米迪亚姆·胡拉说他看到了三架直升机并听到了巨大的声响。（阿鲁纳布·瑟基亚 摄）  
Midiyam Hurra said he saw three helicopters and heard loud sounds. Photo: Arunabh Saikia

听到非常巨大的声响。但我看到了三架直升机，他们正在从直升机上开火。”

综合各人的说法，袭击的实际发生地点是在靠近特伦甘纳邦边界的一座陡峭的山丘上。

这座山丘本身无人居住，但其附近四个村庄的居民称，这些袭击离他们的家园和农田很近，非常危险。此外，他们说自己经常上山采集森林产品。

其中一座村庄是巴蒂古达。

The actual spot where the alleged strikes took place, is by all accounts, atop a steep hill, close to the Telangana border.

The hill itself is uninhabited, but residents of four villages on its fringes claim the strikes were dangerously close to their homes and farmlands. Besides, they often went up the hill, they said, to collect forest produce.

One of these villages is Bhattiguda. Here, everyone we spoke to said the alleged strikes had left them shaken.

在这里，我们采访的每个人都谈，袭击让他们感到震惊。

他们说，麻烦事的第一个迹象是凌晨3点左右响起的嗡嗡声。他们称，这是一架巡逻无人机的噪音，他们对这种噪音耳熟能详，但由于发生的时间点又显得异乎寻常。

三十多岁的农民珀亚姆·乔加说：“摄像无人机已经在我们的天空中盘旋了很多年，但他们以前总是在白天来的。”乔加还说，无人机在凌晨的黑暗中出现，让他预感到“有坏事要发生”。

和村里的大多数人一样，乔加说，当他正在外出采集长叶马府油树花时，听到了另一种嗡嗡声——与他习以为常的无人侦察机截然不同。

乔加说，当他仰头看时，他看到一个黑色物体。和昆贾姆一样，他将其比作一只飞行的蝙蝠。

“随后，有东西落在山上，发出巨大的声响，”他回忆道，“一连三响，接着出现了三架直升机，开始射击。”

据17岁的加内什·维卡说，这只是一个开始。他说自己在比

The first sign of trouble, they said, was a buzzing sound that started around 3 am. It was the din of a surveillance drone, they claimed, a noise familiar to them yet exceptional because of the timing.

“The drone cameras have hovered in our sky for many years, but they always came during the daytime before,” said Poyam Joga, a farmer in his thirties. The appearance of the drone in the darkness of early morning, Joga said, gave him a premonition that “something bad is about to happen”.

Like most people in the village, Joga said he was out collecting mahua flowers when he heard another humming sound – distinct from the surveillance drones he was used to.

When he looked up, Joga said he saw a black object. Like Kunjam, he compared it to a flying bat.

“Then something fell on the hill and there was a huge sound,” he recalled. “Three times one after the other and then three helicopters emerged and the firing began.”

This was just the start, according to Ganesh Wika, a 17-year-old who said he attended school in Bijapur district’s Dharmaram village – Bhattiguda has no functional schools.





珀亚姆·乔加说，无人机在凌晨的黑暗中出现，让他预感到“有坏事要发生”。（阿鲁纳布·瑟基亚 摄）  
Poyam Joga said the appearance of the drone in the darkness of early morning gave him a premonition that “something bad is about to happen”. Photo: Arunabh Saikia

贾布尔县的达玛拉姆村上学——  
巴蒂古达没有功能性学校 [6]。

他称，在两个多小时内听到了大约 14 或 15 次巨大的轰隆隆的声音，其中还夹杂着三架直升机的其中两架的空中射击声。

他还称，亲眼目睹了飞行物的离去，他确认这是一架无人机。他说无人机向南撤退至邻近的帕

Over two hours, he claimed to have heard the loud booming sound around 14 or 15 times, interspersed with aerial firing from two of the three helicopters.

He also claimed to have witnessed the departure of the flying object, which he identified to be a drone. He said it retreated southwards towards the neighbouring block of Pamed. The two helicopters engaged in firing followed in the same direction, he alleged. The third helicopter, which Vika

[6] 根据该网站的定义：<https://www.lawinsider.com/dictionary/functional-school>，功能性学校 (functional school) 指的是学生和教师能获得以下基本社会服务的学校：健康、社会发展、一座图书馆和交通。

梅得乡。他称，参与射击的两架直升机朝着同一方向跟随而去。维卡说，没有开火但是在更高的高度盘旋的第三架直升机，向北朝着比贾布尔县城的方向飞去。

### 安全部队不承认

不仅是恰蒂斯加尔邦警方，甚至连该地区的主要镇压机构中央后备警察部队（CRPF）[7]也矢口否认动用了空中轰炸。

中央后备警察部队恰蒂斯加尔邦分部负责人，警察总监萨科特·库马尔·辛格（Saket Kumar Singh）表示：“我们绝对没有这种能力。”

然而，辛格承认，1月11日，他的部队在米塔古达附近在一架直升机上进行了“自卫性”射击。“我们试图着陆，但我们受到了攻击，所以我们进行了还击，”他说。“我们是被允许这么做的。”

Scroll 通过电子邮箱向监督反毛派行动的内政部发送了与村民所提出指控相关的问题。截

said did not fire but was circling around at a higher altitude, went northwards in the direction of Bijapur town, he claimed.

### Denial by security forces

Not just Chhattisgarh police, even the Central Reserve Police Force, the lead counter-insurgency agency in the area, has denied the use of aerial bombing.

Inspector General Saket Kumar Singh, the head of the Chhattisgarh sector of the CRPF, said: “We definitely don’t have the capability.”

Singh, however, conceded that his men did fire in “self defence” from a helicopter on January 11 close to Mettaguda. “We were trying to land and we were fired upon so we fired in retaliation,” he said. “We are allowed to do that.”

Scroll emailed questions about the allegations made by the villagers to the Ministry of Home Affairs, which oversees anti-Maoist operations. There was no response at the time of publication.

### The debris on the hill

Climbing the precipitous hill near Bhattiguda, we found metal and plastic debris, and remnants of electronic material.

There were also a couple of craters, relatively small in size, just a couple of feet wide and deep. Some rocks bore smatterings of a white powder-like substance. A few

[7] 中央后备警察部队（CRPF）是中央武装警察部队（CAPF）下辖的一支准军事部队，受印度内政部的领导，是印度规模最大的一支准军事部队，下辖 30 多万人。



至发稿时，尚未收到回复。

## 山丘上的碎片

攀登巴蒂古达附近陡峭的山丘时，我们发现了金属和塑料碎片，以及电子材料的残骸。

还有几个相对较小的弹坑，宽度和深度只有几英尺。一些岩石上沾染着白色粉末状物质的碎屑。少数树干看起来被削除过；至少有一棵树的叶子看起来有烧焦的痕迹。然而，那里没有任何大规模破坏的迹象。

村民们还拿出了更大、更重要的碎片——其中一个他们指称是一颗未引爆的炸弹。他们说是在事件发生后的第二天去检查现场时收集到这些碎片的。

tree trunks seemed to be chipped; leaves on at least one tree seemed to have a burnt appearance. There were, however, no signs of any extensive damage.

The villagers also produced bigger and more significant pieces of debris – and one what they claimed to be an unexploded “bomb”. They said they had collected them



一些岩石上沾染着白色粉末状物质的碎屑。  
(阿鲁纳布·瑟基亚 摄)

Some rocks bore smatterings of a white powder-like substance. Photo: Arunabh Saikia



山顶上的几棵树有被损坏的痕迹。  
(阿鲁纳布·瑟基亚 摄)

A couple of trees atop the hill bore signs of damage. Photo: Arunabh Saikia



山顶上的一个小弹坑——据村民们说，这是爆炸的产物。  
(阿鲁纳布·瑟基亚 摄)

A small crater atop a hill – the result of an explosion, according to the villagers. Photo: Arunabh Saikia



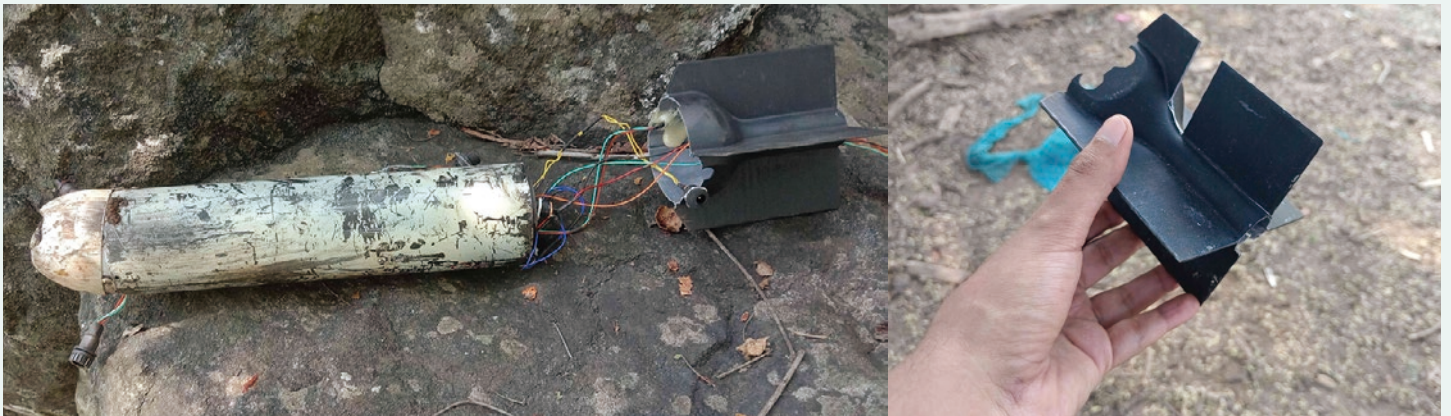
据称未爆炸的物体大致类似于一枚火箭弹。它有三个不同的部分，由电线连接：后面是一截尾翼，中间是一个长圆柱形的管状物，还有一个半球形的前部。它大约有两英尺长——大约是一条手臂的长度。管状物的直径约为三英寸。

这三个部分都是由不同材料制成的。尾翼看起来是轻质塑料/复合材料，而圆柱形管状物看起来是由更结实的强化塑料或玻璃纤维制成的。头部是实心的也是最重的，是金属质地的。

the day after the alleged incident when they went to examine the spot.

The purported unexploded object resembled a rocket. It had three distinct parts connected by wires: a fin at the back, a long cylindrical tube in the middle, and a hemispherical head. It was about two feet long – roughly the size of an arm. The diameter of the tube was around three inches.

All three parts were made of different materials. While the fin appeared to be lightweight plastic/composite, the cylindrical tube seemed to be made of sturdier reinforced plastic or fibreglass. The head, which was solid and the heaviest of them all, was metallic.



一个类似火箭弹的物体，村民们称它是一颗未引爆的炸弹。（劳纳克·希夫哈尔 摄）  
A rocket-like object that villagers claimed to be an unexploded “bomb”. Photo: Raunak Shivhare

尾翼看起来是由轻质塑料或复合材料制成的。（阿鲁纳布·瑟基亚 摄）  
The fin appeared to be made of lightweight plastic or composite materials. Photo: Arunabh Saikia

向我们展示的其他被认定的破片，看起来是类似火箭弹形状的物体残骸。半球形的头部看起来比其他部分更完整。它们的后端连接着一块电路板和电线。尾

The other supposed remnants that we were shown seemed to be fragments from similar rocket-like objects. The hemispherical heads looked more intact than the other parts. Attached to their underside was an electronic circuit board and wires. The fins



翼也有圆柱形的附着物，承载着电路板和电线，可以紧密地贴合在主管体的内部。

also had cylindrical attachments bearing circuit boards and wires which could snugly fit inside the main tube body.



附着在弹头后端的是一块电路板和电线。  
(阿鲁纳布·瑟基亚 摄)  
Attached to the underside of the heads was an electronic circuit board and wires.  
Photo: Arunabh Saikia



弹头之下有一块未烧毁的电路板。  
(阿鲁纳布·瑟基亚 摄)  
An unburnt electronic circuit board under the head. Photo: Arunabh Saikia



较小的圆柱形部件承载着将它连接至尾翼的电路和电线。(劳纳克·希夫哈尔 摄)  
The smaller cylindrical parts bearing circuits and wires connecting it to the fins. Photo: Raunak Shivhare



我们还遇到了一个基本完好的类似电容器的物体——一种用于在芯片中存储和释放电荷的装置。它带有京瓷 AVX[8] 的品牌，这是一家生产电子元件的日 - 美联合企业集团。这是我们在碎片中能发现的唯一一点制造信息。

我们没看到任何用过的子弹。

### 安全专家的说法

我们向一些独立 [9] 的国防和安全专家展示了这些物体和残骸的照片和视频。

虽然几乎每个人都认为这些照片中的东西看起来是精确制导的投射炸弹，被设计用于空中飞行并打击特定目标，但是他们对这些东西到底是什么持不同看法。

国防分析员 [10] 阿贾伊·舒克拉最近撰写了关于印度军队正在进行的武装无人机试验的文章，他说，这些东西看起来是破片弹头，“为自上而下打击坦克车顶而设计，那里的装甲防护是最薄的”。

We also came across a largely-intact capacitor-like object – a device used to store and release electrical charge in a chip. It carried the branding of Kyocera AVX, a Japanese-American conglomerate that manufactures electronic components. This was the only bit of any manufacturing information we could spot in the debris.

We did not see any spent bullets.

### What security experts say

We showed images and videos of the objects and fragments to several independent defence and security experts.

While almost everyone said the images seemed to be of precision-guided projectile explosives designed to travel in the air and hit a specific target, they differed on what exactly they could be.

Defence analyst Ajai Shukla, who has recently written about armed drone trials being conducted by India's army, said they seemed to be fragmentation warheads “designed for top-down strikes on tank roofs, where their armour protection is the thinnest”.

## 附注

[8] AVX 企业是一家美国的电子元器件制造商，业务遍及美国、欧洲和亚洲（占 45%），2021 年更为现名 Kyocera AVX。它的母公司是日本的京瓷（Kyocera）。

[9] 这些受访者并不“独立”。他们大多有军方、警方或政府背景。

[10] 国防分析员 (defense analyst) 是专门研究军事和国防，并向政府、军事组织、私营公司和其他客户提供见解和建议的一类专家。



舒克拉说，这种武器可作为远程炮弹发射——通过地面大口径火炮发射；或者通过“远距离机载武器” [11] 发射——指的是无人机等智能无人空中平台。

舒克拉说：“但是，在该县进行军事行动的准军事部队和中央警察部队很少有机会得到如此先进的武器装备。”他补充道：“这类武器和弹头通常仅供军方使用。”

然而，冲突管理研究所 [12] 执行主任阿贾伊·萨赫尼说，它们看起来类似于更普通的“带有某种制导或精密系统的迫击炮弹”。迫击炮弹是从地面上的炮筒里发射出来的。萨赫尼指出，这种弹药与在该地区进行军事行动的中央准军事部队的“现有武器系统一致”。“我从未听说过他们允许使用任何空中武器”，

Such weapons, Shukla said, could be launched from long range artillery shells – fired through ground-based, large-calibre guns – or through “stand-off airborne munitions”, a reference to smart unmanned aerial platforms such as drones.

But the paramilitary and central police forces operating in the region would seldom have access to such sophisticated weaponry, said Shukla. “Such weapons and warheads are usually available only to the military,” he added.

Ajai Sahni, executive director of the Institute for Conflict Management, however, said they appeared to resemble more run-of-the mill “mortar munitions with some guidance or precision system”. Mortar munitions are launched from barrels on the ground. Sahni pointed out such munitions were “consistent with the weapons systems available” with the central paramilitary forces that operate in the area. “[I have] never heard of any aerial weapons available to them,” said Sahni. “The drones that they have are only for surveillance purposes.”

[11] 远距离机载武器 (Stand-up Airborne Munitions) 是一类精确制导武器，可以从飞机或无人机上部署到离目标很远的地方，使发射平台保持在敌人防御系统的有效范围之外。这些武器通常使用 GPS 制导或激光瞄准来精确打击地面目标，如装甲车、建筑物和基础设施。

[12] 冲突管理研究所 (Institute for Conflict Management) 是臭名昭著的“反恐”网站 [<https://www.satp.org/>] 的运营方。它在简介 [<https://www.satp.org/satporgtp/icm/index.html>] 中宣称是“非营利性研究组织”，由“自愿捐款和项目援助支持”，致力于“评估和解决南亚内部安全问题”，向印度和其他国家的政府“提供有关恐怖主义和内部安全的咨询服务”。该组织的主席 K.P.S. Gill 是前警察总长 (DGP)。不难看出，该组织其实是印度政府和军警的顾问和情报机构。因此，该组织人员的表态完全不可信。



这块碎片被一位印度陆军的退休炸药专家鉴定为一块带有雷管的“投射炸药”。（阿鲁纳布·瑟基亚 摄）  
This piece of debris was identified as a piece of “cast explosive” with detonators by a retired explosives expert from the Indian army. Photo: Arunabh Saikia

根据一位印度陆军的退休专家的说法，这两个圆柱形的物体很可能是雷管，而那块纤维残片上带有用于炸药的滚珠轴承。（阿鲁纳布·瑟基亚 摄）  
The two cylindrical objects were likely detonators while the fibre fragment bore ball bearings used in explosives, according to a retired expert from the Indian Army. Photo: Arunabh Saikia

萨赫尼说。“他们所拥有的无人机仅用于侦察目的。”

第三名专家，一名印度陆军退休高级官员说，这些碎片表明这是一种“制导投射武器” [13]，用于瞄准人员而不是用于造成“大规模破坏”。该官员是一名炸药专家，他说：“它们是工厂制造的，肯定不是简易的 [14]”。

这位不愿透露姓名的专家

A third expert, a retired senior official from the Indian Army, said the debris suggested a “guided projectile weapon” meant to target personnel and not for causing “mass destruction”. “They are factory manufactured and not improvised for sure,” said the official, an explosives specialist.

The person, who requested not to be identified, said their assessment of it being a targeted weapon was based on, among other things, the images of a piece of “cast

## 附注

[13] 制导投射武器 (guided projectile weapons) 是指通过电子设备和控制系统精确控制弹体运动的武器，可以根据目标的位置、速度和运动轨迹进行实时调整，从而提高射击命中率并降低误伤风险。这些武器可以装备于无人机、舰艇、战斗机和车辆等平台上，用于打击军事和非军事目标。常见的制导投射武器包括导弹、火箭弹、火炮、迫击炮和狙击枪等。

[14] 此处话语有省略，整句话的意思为“肯定不是简易的爆炸装置”。IED (Improvised Explosive Device)，称为简易爆炸装置，或称土制炸药，常用于非对称游击战争中袭击敌军目标。这些装置制作简单且威力巨大，包括简易地雷和部分类型的诡雷，难以发现和清除。

说，专家们对于它做出是一种有针对性武器的评估，除去其他方面，是基于我们在山丘上的碎片中发现的一块“投射炸药”和两个雷管的图像。

“这种投射炸药一般只在炮弹里找到，”他说，“但是你给我展示的只有一磅左右的炸药。”

他还说，炸药的质量很小，这与我们的观察一致——山丘上破坏不大。

不过，这位退休官员说，他不能确定这些投射物是从什么地方发射的。“但是，可以看出它们强度较低，目的是消灭特定目标且不造成平民伤亡，”他说道。

他也提到，很可能是成像无人机抓取到了山丘上反抗者的位置，然后从直升机上发射了满载炸药的火箭弹来针对他们。

一位来自赖布尔的高级安全官员说，中央后备警察部队能够使用三种不同型号的无人侦察机。其中，大部分是国防研究及发展组织 [15] 的 Netra 无

explosive” and two detonators that we had found among the debris on the hill.

“This kind of cast explosive is generally found in artillery shells,” he said. “But what you have shown me is barely a pound of explosive.”

The meager quantity of explosive, he said, was consistent with our observations that the damage on the hill was scant.

However, the retired official said he could not say with certainty what the projectiles were fired from. “But it is clear that they were low intensity and meant to take out specific targets without civilian casualties,” he said.

He said it is likely that the imaging drones had captured the location of insurgents on the hill and explosives-laden rockets were launched possibly from helicopters to target them.

The CRPF, a senior Raipur-based security official said, had access to surveillance drones of three different makes. Of them, most were the Defence Research and Development Organisation’s Netra drones. The rest were Mavic and Phantom.

[15] 国防研究及发展组织 (DRDO) 是印度国防部的下辖机构，进行印度各方面国防科技的研究，下设数十处研究机构，雇有 30000 名科学技术人员。



人机 [16]。其余的是 Mavic 和 Phantom[17]。

然而，该官员也声称，这些无人机都不能在 4 月 7 日发生事件的地区用于成像目的。

“我们拥有的无人机只能飞行五公里，”这位官员说。

这位官员还说，从巴蒂古达到最近的中央后备警察部队营地的任意轴线的最短空中距离是 17 公里。警察们说：“我们的无人机从来没有到过该地区。”

这个说法可能不准确——在我们探访该地区的那天，我们听到了无人机的嗡嗡声。我们也看到了天空中的直升机。

当我们展示在山丘上发现的看似未引爆的类似火箭弹物体的照片时，该官员说，它类似于安全部队过去从毛主义者那里回收的简易枪管下榴弹发射器 [18]。然而，他承认，回收的武器没有

The official, however, said none of those drones could have been used for imaging purposes in the areas where the purported incident took place on April 7.

“The drones we have can barely fly five kilometers,” said the official.

The official said that the shortest aerial distance on any axis from Bhattiguda to the nearest CRPF camp was 17 kilometers. “Our drones have never reached that area,” they said.

That claim may not be accurate – the day we visited the area, we heard the din of a drone. We also saw helicopters in the sky.

When shown the images of the seemingly unexploded rocket-like object found on the hill, the official said it resembled improvised under-barrel grenade launchers[18] that the security forces had recovered from Maoists in the past. However, he admitted that the recovered weapons did not feature integrated circuits.

## 附注

[16]Netra 无人机是国防研究及发展组织和私人公司 IdeaForge 共同开发的一种小型无人机，用于监视和侦察行动。

[17]Mavic 无人机和 Phantom 无人机是大疆 (DJI) 公司生产的两款无人机，在市场上可以买到。它们都可以拍摄高清视频和照片。Mavic 无人机可以折叠，而 Phantom 无人机则有更大的体积和更强的性能。

[18]<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/maoists-using-local-grenade-launchers-to-target-crpf-camps/articleshow/91326769.cms>

集成电路。

尽管该官员坚称安全部队没有使用无人机发射这些弹药，但他表示这项技术并没有完全超出他们的作战能力。这位官员说：

“所需要做的就是无人机上加装一枚炸弹，并配备在撞击时引爆的装置。本质上，只需要一架航程足够长的无人机即可。”

### 无人机的吸引力

战略分析员们说，在巴斯塔这样的不友好地带，安全部队被这样的战略所吸引是可以理解的——结合部署无人侦察机技术和有针对性的空中火力。这有助于安全部队克服行动限制。

该地区的常规地面军事行动往往造成严重伤亡 [19] 和附带损失。就在近期的 2021 年，23 名安全人员 [20] 在特卡尔古拉执行任务时被伏击 [21]，该地距离 4 月 7 日事件的发生地点

Even as the official maintained that the security forces had not used drones to fire these munitions, he said the technology was not altogether outside their operational capabilities. “All that needs to be done is a bomb to be retrofitted to a drone with a mechanism that it explodes on impact,” the official said. “Essentially, a drone with a long-enough range is all you need.”

### The lure of drones

Strategic analysts said the lure of deploying a combination of surveillance drone technology and targeted aerial firepower in inhospitable terrains like Bastar was understandable: it helped the security forces to rise above operational constraints.

Conventional boots-on-the-ground operations in the area have often resulted in heavy casualties[19] and collateral damage. As recently as 2021, 23 security personnel were ambushed while carrying out an operation in Tekalgura[21], not too far from the site of the purported April 7 incident.

[19] <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-india-maoist-idUKTRE6350TV20100406>

[20] 此处有误。23 是死亡和失踪的人数，不是当时执行扫荡任务以及被伏击的敌人数量。实际上，共有 22 名敌人在 2021 年的伏击战中被击毙，另有 32 人受伤，1 名失踪，还被缴获了大量武器。英勇的人民解放游击军一营战士以少击多，利用有利地形伏击数百名安全人员，把敌人打得狼狈逃窜。

[21] <https://www.nytimes.com/2021/04/04/world/asia/india-maoist-insurgents-ambush.html>

不远。

“在这种地形下作战时，获取切实可行的情报是一个巨大的挑战，”军事史学家斯里纳特·拉格哈万说。“无人侦察机能够提供更多实时情报，但该如何采取行动？这就是直升机运输行动发挥作用之处。”

拉格哈万说，尽管如此，这种技术也有其自身的局限性，需要承认这一点。“它会给你一种言过其实的感觉，让你自以为能够以一种更精确、更有分寸的方式作出反应，”他说。“在涉及我们自己民众的反毛派行动中，我们必须更加谨慎地使用此类技术，因为这不仅仅会造成附带损失，这还可能意味着打击了错误的目标，正如我们从世界其他地区的例子中了解到的那样。”

劳纳克·希夫哈尔对这篇来自恰蒂斯加尔邦的报道作出了贡献。

“Actionable intelligence is a big challenge when you are operating in this type of terrain,” said military historian Srinath Raghavan. “Surveillance drones give you more real-time intel, but how do you act on it? That is where heliborne sort of operations come into play.”

Nonetheless, such technology came with its own constraints which needed to be acknowledged, said Raghavan. “It can give you an exaggerated sense of ability to respond in a more precise and measured fashion,” he said. “In counter-insurgency operations involving our own population, we have to be all the more mindful using such tech because it is not just collateral damage, it could also mean striking the wrong targets as we know from examples in other parts of the world.”

Raunak Shivhare contributed to this story from Chhattisgarh.

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## 印度共产党（毛主义）KKBN 专区委员会： 有 3 名战士在枪战中 被奥迪沙邦警方杀害—— 第二天的报复行动中清除了 1 名警方线人， 随后号召在卡拉汉迪县举行罢工

### CPI (Maoist) KKBN Division Committee: 3 Cadres was Killed by Odisha Police in Gun Battle - 1 Police Informer was Killed in Next Day of Retaliation, then Called For Bandh In Kalahandi District

文章来源 / Source

<https://www.redspark.nu/en/peoples-war/3-cpi-maoist-cadres-dead-following-gun-battle-with-security-forces-in-kalahandi-district/>

<https://odishatv.in/news/odisha/kalahandi-maoist-encounter-how-it-happened-and-intelligence-wing-s-action-203954>

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<https://odishabytes.com/maoist-posters-pay-tributes-to-killed-cadres-spark-panic-in-odishas-kalahandi/>

由红礼编译组翻译 / Translated by LalSalaamTrans

#### 一、在卡拉汉迪县与安全部队交火后，3 名印度共产党（毛主义）的干部英勇牺牲

卡拉汉迪县，5 月 9 日：今天在奥迪沙邦卡拉汉迪县，印度共产党（毛主义）的 3 名干部在与安全部队的交火中壮烈牺牲。

据情报机构提供的线报，安全部队于早晨对卡拉汉迪县马丹普尔 - 兰普尔派出所辖区内的塔普朗格森林保护区进行了扫荡行动。警方表示，毛主义者从 5 月

#### One. 3 CPI (Maoist) Cadres Sacrificed Following Gun Battle With Security Forces In Kalahandi District

Kalahandi District, May 9: Three CPI (Maoist) cadres sacrificed during an exchange of fire with security forces in Odisha's Kalahandi district on May 9.

Acting on intelligence input, security forces launched a combing operation in Taprang Reserve Forest under Madanpur Rampur Police Station limits of Kalahandi district early in the morning. The Maoists have been observing a week-long mass outreach programme 'Jana Adhikar Abhijan' from May 8, and the operation was launched in view of

8日开始开展为期一周的群众宣传活动——“人民权利运动”，此次搜剿就是针对该运动。

奥迪沙邦警方表示，这些人据信为印度共产党（毛主义）的坎达马尔 - 卡拉汉迪 - 包德 - 那亚格尔（KKBN）专区委员会 [1] 的成员。

特别情报组 [2] 最初得到情报称有 20 至 30 名毛主义者在附近扎营，其中一些毛主义者进村购买口粮。由副警司 [3] 阿图尔·达斯率领的 4 人小队到达村庄并立即通知了卡拉汉迪警方。

当毛主义者开始离开村庄时，特别情报组的小队决定独自继续行动，而不是等待特别行动小组 [4]。

在交火中，阿图尔·达斯腿

the campaign, police said.

The Maoists, who are believed to be part of the Kandhamal-Kalahandi-Boudh-Nayagarh division committee of CPI (Maoist), said Odisha Police.

The SIW initially got an intelligence tip-off regarding the presence of 20 to 30 Maoists in a camp and that some of the Maoists had come to the village to buy ration. A four-member team led by DSP Atul Das reached the village and immediately alerted Kalahandi police.

As the Maoists started to leave the village, the SIW team decided to go ahead with the operation all by itself without waiting for Special Operations Group (SOG).

Atul Das sustained bullet injuries in his leg and he was rushed a hospital in Balangir district. After the exchange of fire ceased, security forces examined the spot in Taprang forest and came across the bodies of three Maoists lying on ground.

## 附注

[1] 专区委员会 (Division Committee) 是印共毛第四级 (县级) 的党委机关。上有地级党委、邦级党委和中央委员会，下有乡级党委、区域党委、村级党委。

[2] 这是奥迪沙邦警方专门用于反毛主义行动的部队，其主要任务是监视毛主义者的行动，并向其他准军事部队提供必要的情报支持。

[3] 副警司 (Deputy Superintendent of Police, DSP) 是印度警察系统中乡一级 (较小的乡) 的最高警官。职级高于助理警司 (Assistant Superintendent of Police, ASP)，低于附加警司 (Additional Superintendent of Police, Addl. SP)。

[4] 特别行动小组 (Special Operations Group) 是隶属于奥迪沙邦警方的一支精英准军事部队，由约 3000 人组成，人员筛选自警察部队、奥迪沙邦特种武装警察 (OSAP) 营和印度人后备 (IR) 营，还从印度武装部队、中央的准军事部队和其他印度国家警察部门招募特务。该部队在 SOG 自己的培训中心或印度陆军基地接受野战和丛林战的训练。

部中枪，他被紧急送往巴兰吉尔县的一家医院。交火停止后，安全部队检查了塔普朗格森林中的事发现场，发现有 3 名毛派成员躺在地上。

奥迪沙邦警察总监苏尼尔·班萨尔表示：“我们已经找到了 3 名印度共产党（毛主义）成员的遗体，但身份尚未确定。由于找到了一支 AK-47 武器，我们怀疑在交火现场附近有 1 名毛派的高级成员。”

这可能是特别情报组的小队首次直接参与同毛派的交火。特别情报组的主要任务是监视毛主义者的行动，并将必要的情报传递给被部署在奥迪沙邦反毛主义行动中的县级志愿部队 [5]、特别行动小组和其他安全部队。

尽管特别情报组的主要任务是向进行反毛主义行动的队伍传递重要情报，但他们仍然有能力独自应付小规模作战。

安全部队目前仍在卡拉汉迪

“We have recovered the bodies of three CPI (Maoist) cadres. Identification of the bodies has not been done. Since an AK-47 weapon has been recovered, we suspect a senior member of the Maoist party was present at the site of the encounter,” said Sunil Bansal, Odisha’s Director General of Police.

It was probably for the first that the SIW team was directly involved in a direct exchange of fire with Maoists. SIW’s primary role is to monitor the movement of the Maoists and pass on the necessary information to the DVF, SOG and other security forces deployed in anti-maoist operations in Odisha.

Even though the SIW is mainly concentrating on passing crucial information to the groups engaged in combing and anti-maoist operations, they still have the capability to deal with small operations on its own.

The combing operation is still underway in the forest areas along the border of the Kalahandi-Kandhamal districts.

[5] 县级志愿部队 (District Voluntary Force) 是奥迪沙邦警方的一支特种警察部队，成立于 2009 年，主要用于反毛主义行动。一共有 500 人的编制，有 40% 是从退役的特种行动小组人员中招募的，其余是熟悉地形和方言的当地警察。以 8 至 10 人为一队开展行动，兼领情报收集和作战的任务。相较于特别行动小组较缺乏训练，但工资比一般警察高 30%。



和坎达马尔两县边界的森林地区进行搜查行动。

上个月，恰蒂斯加尔邦达恩泰瓦达县的印度共产党（毛主义）成员引发简易爆炸装置的爆炸，导致 10 名县级后备警卫队 [6] 的警员死亡，奥迪沙邦的安全部队提高了警戒状态。卡拉汉迪县与恰蒂斯加尔邦接壤。 [7]

## 二、警方：在奥迪沙邦的坎达马尔县，一名萨拉班奇被毛主义者击毙

普尔巴尼镇，5 月 11 日：今天，警方表示，在奥迪沙邦的坎达马尔县，一名萨拉班奇 [8] Subal Kanhar 被毛主义者击毙。

他们说，这一事件于 5 月 10 日（周三）晚上发生在 Saulipada 村。由超过 10 人组成的一队武装毛主义者抵达村庄，冲进 Kanhar 的房子。

Subal Kanhar 的兄弟 Sudam Kanhar 说，KKBN 专区

Security forces in Odisha were on high alert following the death of 10 DRG jawans in an IED blast triggered by CPI (Maoist) cadres in Chhattisgarh's Dantewada district last month. Odisha's Kalahandi district borders Chhattisgarh.

### Two. Police: Sarpanch shot dead by Maoists in Odisha's Kandhamal

Phulbani, May 11: Subal Kanhar, a sarpanch, was shot dead by Maoists in Odisha's Kandhamal district, police said Thursday.

The incident happened in Saulipada village on Wednesday night, they said. A group of over 10 armed Maoists stormed the village, and barged into Kanhar's house.

Cadres of the Kandhamal-Kalahandi-Bodh-Nayagarh (KKBN) division picked up tribal leader Subal Kanhar from his house in Soulipada village, dragged him to a distance and fired five rounds, Subal Kanhar's brother Sudam Kanhar said. The Maoists suspected that he was working as a police informer, they said.

The deceased, identified as Subal Kanhar, was a former sarpanch, was known for carrying out several development works in his panchayat. As a contractor, he was on the hit list of CPI(Maoist) for a long time, said

## 附注

[6] 这是恰蒂斯加尔邦警方下辖的一支警察部队，主要由当地部落民组成。前身是曾参与围剿印共毛的和平行动（Salwa Judum）私人民兵部队。

[7] 文末注——印度媒体对这次交战的相关新闻报道：<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JJnYS5C6rEA>

[8] 意为潘查亚特（印度乡村自治机构）的负责人。

委员会的战士把 Subal Kanhar 从他在 Soulipada 村的家中拎出来，拉到远处并开了 5 枪。毛主义者说，他是一名警察线人。

Phiringia 派出所负责人 [9] Tapan Kumar Nahak 说：“死者被确认为 Subal Kanhar，是一名前萨拉班奇，在他所在的潘查亚特因承包多项开发工程而闻名。作为一名承包商，他长期以来一直在印共毛的黑名单上。”

在收到毛主义者的一系列警告后，Kanhar 离开了他的村庄前往巴里古达 [10]，他最近 4 年都在那里生活。当地人说，几个月前，当附近建立了一个新的中央后备警察部队营地后，他回到了家里。

南方专区 [11] 警察总监 Satyabrata Bhoi 证实了这一事件，他说警方已经到达该村并加强了该区域的搜查行动。该事件据信是毛主义者为了 5 月 9 日在

Tapan Kumar Nahak, the inspector-in-charge of Phiringia police station.

After receiving a series of notices from the Maoists, Kanhar left his village for Balliguda, where he was living for the last four years. He returned home a couple of months back after a new CRPF camp was set up nearby, locals said.

Confirming the incident, IG Southern Range Satyavrata Bhoi said police reached the village and intensified the search operation in the area. The incident is believed to be a retaliation by Maoists to avenge the death of three of their cadres by Special Intelligence Wing of Odisha Police on May 9 in Kalahandi district.

### Three. KKBN Division Committee Of CPI (Maoist) Calls For Bandh In Kalahandi District, and Pay Tributes To Killed Cadres in Posters

Kalahandi District, June 25: The CPI (Maoist) has called for a bandh in Kalahandi district following the killing of three of its cadres in an encounter in Odisha state last month. Several posters calling on the people to support and make the bandh a success have been found at Taprenga village and the main road in the district on Sunday.

[9] 督察级警官 (India Inspector rank officer, IIC) ，包括督察 (Inspector) 和助理督察 (Assistant Police Inspector) 两类警察职位，通常是当地大型派出所的负责人。

[10] 这是坎达马尔县的一个县辖区和一处城镇的名称。

[11] 奥迪沙邦全邦共 30 个县被平均地划入三个专区：北方专区、中央专区和南方专区。近期，在印共毛号召罢工的 7 个县中，有 6 个属于南方专区。

卡拉汉迪县被奥迪沙邦警方特别情报组杀害的 3 名战士而进行的报复行动。

### 三、6 月 25 日，印度共产党（毛主义）KKBN 专区委员会号召在卡拉汉迪县举行罢工，在传单中向遇难战士致敬

6 月 25 日，卡拉汉迪县：在上个月奥迪沙邦的一次遭遇战中，有三名印度共产党（毛主义）的干部被杀害，随后，党号召在卡拉汉迪县举行罢工。今天，在 Taprenga 村和该县的主干道上发现了一些传单，号召人们响应罢工并使其取得成功。

KKBN 专区委员会发布了这些传单，在传单中毛主义者号召群众以人民运动的方式纪念这一天。

在传单里，毛主义者向在 5 月 9 日的遭遇战中被杀害的三名干部拉利特、里图和曼迪亚致敬。传单上附有牺牲干部的照片。

毛主义者还谴责了警察的野蛮行为，并指出其中一名受害者拉利特一周前才刚结婚。传单中简要介绍了三位干部的革命生涯和成就。

The KKBN division committee has issued the posters, in which the Maoists have urged the masses to observe the day as a people's movement.

In the posters, Maoists paid tributes to their three cadres Lalit, Ritu, and Mandhya who were killed in the encounter on May 9. The posters carried the photographs of the three sacrificed cadres.

Maoists also condemned the barbaric act of the police and said one of the victims, Lalit, was married a week back. The posters briefly introduced the revolutionary life and achievements of three cadres.





## 关于卡加延的“投降”、酷刑和秘密关押 On Cagayan "surrenders," torture and secret detention

文章来源 / Source

<https://philippinerevolution.net/statements/on-cagayan-surrenders-torture-and-secret-detention/>

<https://philippinerevolution.net/statements/> 关于卡加延的投降、酷刑和秘密关押 /

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与菲律宾武装部队公开介绍的许多所谓的“投降者”一样，卡加延的青年活动家迈克尔·塞德里克·卡萨诺和帕特里夏·妮可·西尔瓦也受到了军方无情的心理折磨，以破坏他们为人民而战的精神和决心。

自去年5月18日卡萨诺和西尔瓦被菲律宾武装部队拘押后，他们被单独囚禁了15天以上，这严重侵犯了他们的公民权利和政治权利。他们最终“投降”，并在被折磨他们的人摧残了15天以上后放弃了他们的原则，这并不能改变这样一个事实，即第501步兵旅在这两位青年活动家被秘密关押期间对他们施以酷刑，违反了文明社会的所有法律。

他们没有在法庭上受到指

Like many of so-called “surrenderers” who are presented publicly by the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP), Michael Cedrick Casano and Patricia Nicole Cierva, youth activists in Cagayan, were subjected by the military to relentless psychological torture to break their spirit and will to fight for the people.

The civil and political rights of Casano and Cierva were grossly violated by the AFP when they were kept incommunicado for more than 15 days after being taken into custody last May 18. That they eventually “surrendered” and gave up their principles after 15 days does not change the fact that the 501st Infantry Brigade subjected them to torture while they were under secret detention in violation of all laws of civilized societies.

They were not charged before the courts where they could have a chance to defend themselves in open trial, and instead were tried and adjudged by their military captors in secret dungeons.

控，在法庭上他们可以有机会在公开审判中为自己辩护。他们在秘密地牢中由绑架他们的军事人员进行审判和判决。

对比之下，4月14日在保和的圣米格尔被第47步兵营特工绑架的农民活动家和农民组织者亚瑟·卢塞纳里奥在经过近一个月的秘密关押和酷刑后，于5月12日被草率杀害。很有可能，卢塞纳里奥的灵魂并没有屈服，在面对施暴者时，仍保持着对他们的蔑视。菲律宾武装部队虚伪地宣称卢塞纳里奥是在与新人民军的“武装冲突”中被杀的。根据当地报道，卢塞纳里奥的尸体上有十分严重的酷刑痕迹。

同样形成对比的是，60多岁的菲律宾民族民主阵线 - 内格罗斯领袖罗杰利奥·波萨达斯于4月19日晚与另一名同伴乘坐两辆摩托车在伊莎贝拉省和西内格罗斯的拉卡斯特利亚纳之间的公路上行驶时被绑架。菲律宾武装部队剥夺了他们聘请律师的权利，他们也没有在法庭上面临指控。波萨达斯被第23步兵营草率杀害，军方后来发布了虚假消息，称波萨达斯在比纳尔巴甘镇



In contrast, peasant activist and organizer Arthur Lucenario, who was abducted by agents of the 47th IB last April 14 in San Miguel, Bohol, was summarily killed on May 12, after close to one month of secret detention and torture. In all probability, Lucenario's spirit was not broken and remained defiant in the face of his torturers. The AFP falsely declared that Lucenario was killed in an "armed encounter" with the NPA. Based on local reports, his body bore signs of severe torture.

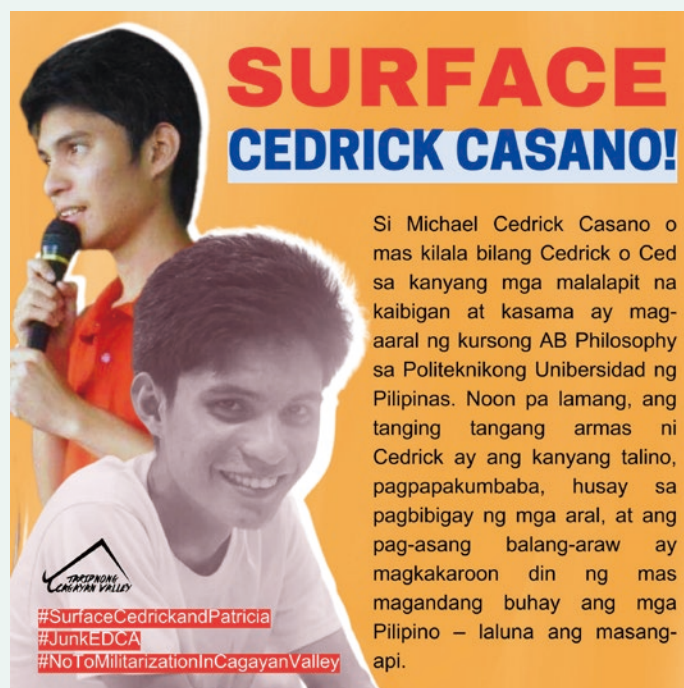
Also in contrast, Negros NDFP leader Rogelio Posadas, who was in his 60s, was abducted on the night of April 19 while travelling on two motorcycles with one other companion along the road between the towns of Isabela and La Castellana in Negros Occidental. The AFP did not accord them the rights to lawyers or face charges before courts. Posadas was summarily killed by the 23rd IB, who later issued false news that he was killed in an armed encounter in a

的一个偏远乡村的一次武装冲突中丧生。他的同伴林格雷斯·马图里利亚斯以及两名司机，雷内尔·德洛斯·桑托斯和勒纳尔·米亚伦，至今下落不明。

上述案件只是马科斯政权下菲律宾武装部队日益肮脏的战争中的一些最新案件，在这场战争中，平民、活动家和革命者都被非法逮捕，或被绑架和秘密关押，他们被迫选择：“投降或死亡”。

菲律宾武装部队使用一切手段向受害者施压，包括绑架婴儿（如婴儿瑞亚和婴儿马克思案）、骚扰受害者的家人，以及其他的手段，如剥夺他们请律师辩护的资格，阻止他们行使权利。在事实上的戒严令（名义上没有戒严——译者注）下，这些罪行是菲律宾武装部队犯下的，并且完全不受惩罚。

必须充分揭露和谴责这些案件，以结束所有这些残酷行径。



Si Michael Cedrick Casano o mas kilala bilang Cedrick o Ced sa kanyang mga malalapit na kaibigan at kasama ay mag-aaral ng kursong AB Philosophy sa Politeknikong Unibersidad ng Pilipinas. Noon pa lamang, ang tanging tanging armas ni Cedrick ay ang kanyang talino, pagpapakumbaba, husay sa pagbibigay ng mga aral, at ang pag-asang balang-araw ay magkakaroon din ng mas magandang buhay ang mga Pilipino – laluna ang masang-api.

hinterland barangay of Binalbagan town. His companion, Lyngrace Marturillas, and two drivers, Renel delos Santos and Renal Mialen, remain missing to this day.

The above cases are just some of the most recent cases in the increasingly dirty war of the AFP under the Marcos regime, where civilians, activists and revolutionaries alike are being arrested unlawfully, or abducted and detained secretly, where they are made to choose: “surrender or die.”

The AFP uses all means to put pressure on their victims, including kidnapping babies (as in the case Baby Rhea and Baby Marx), harassing their families, and all other tactics to deny them lawyers and prevent them from exercising their rights. Under de facto martial law, these crimes are being carried out by the AFP with utter impunity.

These cases must be fully exposed and condemned in order to end all these cruelties.



## 马科斯与拜登的会面 是美国统治地位提升的标志 Marcos-Biden meet marks advent of heightened US domination

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<https://philippinerevolution.nu/statements/> 马科斯与拜登的会面是美国统治地位提升的标志 /

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近日，马科斯访问并会见了美国总统拜登，此举巩固了美国利用菲律宾作为其部署在亚太地区桥头堡的战略，这符合美国通过扩大在该地区的军事存在来加强其霸权的野心。这也是巩固菲律宾作为美国的半殖民地地位的历史节点。

这次访问的数周前，马科斯完全同意了美国根据《增强防卫合作协议》再加建四个（除了现有的五个）军事基地的计划。并且，几天前，美军在菲律宾举行了“肩并肩联合军事演习”，这是近年来最大的武力展示之一。

拜登对马科斯迎合美国地缘政治战略的合作表示极度满意。他告诉马科斯，他“想不出比你（马科斯）更好的合作伙伴”。

The recent Marcos visit and meeting with US president Biden cemented the US strategy of using the Philippines as its military outpost in the Asia-Pacific in line with its intensified push to strengthen its hegemony through expanded military presence in the region. It also serves as a historical juncture in reinforcing the status of the Philippines as a US semicolon.

The visit comes a few weeks after Marcos completely acceded to the US plan to build four more (in addition to the existing five) military bases under the Enhanced Defense Cooperation Agreement (EDCA), and a few days after the US military held the Balikatan war exercises in the Philippines in one of the biggest show of force in recent years.

Biden expressed extreme satisfaction with Marcos cooperation with the US geopolitical strategy. He told Marcos, he “couldn’t think of a better partner to have than you.”

The Marcos visit served to secure the Philippines as one of the key links in its First Island Chain strategy of encircling China and

马科斯的访问有助于确保菲律宾成为包围中国并挑起军事冲突的第一岛链战略的关键环节之一。按照计划，美国将在这些离中国最近的岛屿群上建立一个 270 亿美元的远程导弹网络。

马科斯访美、会见拜登的结果正标志着美国对菲律宾的更大控制和独裁的到来。这样一来制定的协议和计划都旨在加强美国的军事干预和军事控制，同时也巩固美国的经济和文化主导地位。

拜登宣布与马科斯建立“合作伙伴关系”就是对马科斯的法西斯腐败政权的明确支持。马科斯上台执政不到一年就已经出现了广泛侵犯人权的现象。菲律宾武装部队和菲律宾国家警察在美国指导的反叛乱行动中犯下的法外处决、绑架失踪案、酷刑逼供、非法拘捕和其他罪行的数量不断增加。

在访问期间，马科斯和美国政府制定了《美菲双边防务准则》，这加强了《美菲共同防御条约》、《访问部队协议》、《增强防卫合作协议》和其他不平等军事条约，这进一步将菲律宾与

provoking a military conflict. The planned US military bases will complete the US plan to build a \$27 billion network of long-range missiles within these islands that are closest to China.

The results of Marcos' US visit and meeting with Biden mark the advent of even greater US control and domination of the Philippines. It produced agreements and programs that all aim to heighten US military intervention, strengthen military control, as well as reinforce US economic and cultural domination.

Biden's declaration of "partnership" with Marcos is an unequivocal endorsement of his fascist and corrupt regime. Marcos' less than one year in power is already marked by widespread violations of human rights. There is rising number of cases of extrajudicial killings, abductions and disappearances, torture, illegal arrests and other crimes perpetrated by the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) and Philippine National Police (PNP) under the US-directed counterinsurgency campaign.

During the visit, the Marcos and US governments forged the US-Philippine



美国好战的外交、国防政策捆绑在一起。

《美菲双边防务准则》迫使菲律宾对抗美国的敌人，剥夺了菲律宾独立外交政策以及与所有国家保持友好关系的权利。其中的第 14 条特别强调的是迫使菲律宾在美国和中国之间发生武装敌对冲突的情况下，站在美国一边对抗中国。

根据《准则》，美国重申“支持菲律宾武装部队现代化”，长期以来，该计划一直是菲律宾对美国军事依赖的延续。美国利用对外军事资金援助，通过在政府采购军事物资时收取丰厚回扣以确保军事将领的忠诚，以及抛弃过时的或上一代的美国军事装备来镇压叛乱。为了奖励马科斯和菲律宾武装部队，美国承诺向菲律宾武装部队转让至少四艘旧的巡逻艇和三架 C-130 飞机。这是此前向马科斯政权提供喷气式战斗机、火炮、炸弹和子弹的计划之外的补给。

《准则》旨在“将国防优先事项制度化”，旨在加强“互通性”，以加强美军对菲律宾武装部队的指挥和控制体系。“肩并

Bilateral Defense Guidelines (BDG) which reinforces the Mutual Defense Treaty, the Visiting Forces Agreement (VFA), the Enhanced Defense Cooperation Agreement (EDCA) and other unequal military agreements. It further ties the Philippines to the bellicose foreign and defense policies of the US.

The BDG obliges the Philippines to stand against the enemies of the US, and takes away the country's right to an independent foreign policy and amity with all nations. Point 14, under the first part, specifically, will compel the Philippines to side by the US against China, in the event of armed hostilities between the US and China.

Under the Guidelines, the US reiterates “support for AFP modernization” which has long served as a program to perpetuate Philippine military dependence on the US. The US has used foreign military financing to secure the loyalty of military generals through fat kickbacks in government military purchases, as well as to dump obsolete or previous generation US military hardware for counterinsurgency. To reward Marcos and the AFP, the US promised to transfer to the AFP at least four old patrol vessels as well as three C-130 aircrafts. This is in addition to previous plans to supply the Marcos regime with jetfighters, artillery, bombs, bullets.

It aims to “institutionalize defense priorities” which aims to strengthen “interoperability” to enhance the system of US command and control of the AFP. The Balikatan exercises and the hundreds of training exercises being conducted by the



肩联合军事演习”以及美国和菲律宾武装部队全年进行的数百次训练演习，都是为了有效地将菲律宾军事力量变成美军的附庸。

马科斯的访问还进一步推动了美国对菲律宾经济的主导，以及美国大资本家通过剥削廉价劳动力、利用马科斯提供的免税政策和其他福利，在菲律宾投资和榨取利润的激进计划。与马科斯同流合污的大资产阶级买办为美国资本家提供了合作伙伴的服务。美国政府一直在逼促菲律宾和其他国家允许涉嫌未经模块化核反应堆测试的美国公司投资并试验它们的技术。在前往美国之前，马科斯承诺允许美国银行和公司从事稀有矿物的水下开采，同时扩大对菲律宾本国农业综合企业的投资，以开展大规模业务。

美国政府还宣布计划投入大量资金，扩大旨在向菲律宾人，特别是菲律宾学生和青年灌输“美国治下的和平”世界观的项目。未来十年，美国政府将花费超过1亿美元来扩大奖学金项目，如富布莱特奖学金、交换生、“青年领导能力培训”和组织“友谊社会”，也包括美国国际开发

US and AFP year-round all seek to effectively turn the Philippine military into an adjunct of the US military.

The Marcos visit also served to further push US dominance over the Philippine economy and aggressive plans for American big capitalists to invest and earn profits in the country by exploiting cheap labor and taking advantage of tax-free operations and other perks being offered by Marcos. Big bourgeois compradors who accompanied Marcos offered their services as partners for US capitalists. The US government has been pushing the Philippines and other countries to allow US companies involved in untested modular nuclear reactors to invest and experiment with their technology. Before leaving for the US, Marcos pledged to allow American banks and corporations to engage in underwater extraction of rare minerals as well as expansion of investments in local agribusiness which aim to carry out large-scale operations.

The US government also announced plans to spend large amounts of money to expand programs that aim to inculcate the Pax Americana worldview among Filipinos, especially among the Filipino students and youth. Over \$100 million will be spent in the next ten years to expand scholarship programs such as the Fulbright, student exchanges, “youth leadership trainings,” and organizing “friendship societies,” as well as USAID programs for curriculum development, faculty training, educational infrastructure building, and so on. This amount represents globally one of the US’ biggest funding for to

署的课程开发、教师培训、教育性基础设施建设等。这笔钱是美国在全球范围内为扩大和加强其殖民菲律宾人民思想的运动提供的最大资金之一。

马科斯访美受到菲律宾人民的爱国民主力量的正义谴责。他们揭露了马科斯对美国的谄媚屈从，并谴责他纵容美国在亚洲部署和加强军事力量的霸权计划。他们大声疾呼，反对美国挑起与中国的帝国主义间的军事冲突，这将把菲律宾拖入一场不符合菲律宾利益的战争，并将菲律宾人民的生命和自由置于危险之中。

根据《增强防卫合作协议》，美国推动在菲律宾建立更多的军事基地以及其他秘密的、未公开的设施，这些都正在激起菲律宾人民的爱国愤怒，因为这些正是美国干预和统治的总体表现。这也让人们注意到美国和菲律宾之间长期存在的不平等关系——一个帝国主义国家和一个被征服的半殖民地之间的不平等关系。这种关系即使是在经历了近半个世纪的殖民统治后的1946年（美国“承认”菲律宾名义上的独立）之后依旧存在。

expand and intensify its campaign to colonize the minds of the Filipino people.

The Marcos visit to the US was justly condemned by patriotic and democratic forces of the Filipino people. They exposed Marcos' subservience to the US and denounced his connivance with the US hegemonic schemes to strengthen and project military power in Asia. They raised their voices to US provocations of inter-imperialist military conflict with China which risk pulling the Philippines into a war not to its interest and putting into danger the Filipino people's lives and freedom.

The US push to build more military bases in the Philippines under the EDCA, as well as other secret or undisclosed facilities, is rousing the Filipino people's patriotic outrage, as these are gross representations of US intervention and domination. It is also drawing their attention to the long-standing unequal relationship between the US and the Philippines—one between an imperialist country and a subjugated semicolony, which has existed even since the US “granted” the Philippines nominal independence in 1946, after close to half a century of colonial rule.

近 80 年来，美国垄断资本家勾结菲律宾当地的大资产阶级买办和大地主，掠夺菲律宾的财富和资源，使菲律宾陷入经济落后和经济依赖的境地。菲律宾的新殖民主义或半殖民地的地位是通过一系列不平等的经济、贸易和军事条约以及利用菲律宾这个附庸国的武装力量镇压才得以延续的。

人民的爱国主义呼声高涨，要求废除《共同防御条约》、《访问部队协议》、《增强防卫合作协议》、《美菲双边防务准则》以及所有不平等军事条约。人民呼吁真正独立的外交政策，要求菲律宾从美国的外交、国防政策以及战争中摆脱出来。

菲律宾人民，特别是菲律宾青年，必须继续争取真正的民族自由和民主，并为结束菲律宾在经济、政治和军事等方面作为美国半殖民地的地位而斗争。

无数人在为人民争取民族和社会解放的愿望的斗争中献出了全部生命。菲律宾人民，特别是菲律宾青年，必须在数代菲律宾人走过的民族民主抵抗的道路坚持下去。

During close to eight decades now, the US monopoly capitalists, in connivance with local big bourgeois compradors and big landlords, have plundered the country's wealth and resources and condemned the Philippines to a state of economic backwardness and dependence. The neocolonial or semicolonial status of the Philippines has been perpetuated through a slew of unequal economic, trade and military agreements and through the force of armed suppression using its client-state.

There is the rising patriotic demand for the abrogation of the MDT, VFA, EDCA, the BDG and all unequal military treaties. They call for a genuine independent foreign policy and demand that the Philippines be freed from US foreign and defense policy and wars.

The Filipino people, especially the Filipino youth, must continue to fight for genuine national freedom and democracy and struggle to put an end to the economic, political, and military status of the Philippines as a US semicolony.

They must persevere along the path of national democratic resistance along which several generations of Filipinos have marched, and where thousands upon thousands gave all their lives in the fight for the people's aspiration for national and social liberation.



## 森蒂诺对大赦的呼吁是一颗糖衣炮弹 Centino's call for amnesty is a sugar-coated bullet

文章来源 / Source

<https://philippinerevolution.nu/statements/centinos-call-for-amnesty-is-a-sugar-coated-bullet/>

<https://philippinerevolution.nu/statements/> 森蒂诺 (Centino) 对大赦的呼吁是一颗糖衣炮弹 /

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大赦新人民军成员的呼吁是一颗糖衣炮弹。这是一场徒劳的心理战，试图将公众的注意力从猖獗的酷刑和法外处决、侵犯妇女和儿童权利、社区“村落化”、空中轰炸和炮击等案件上转移开，这些案件是士兵为了在心理层面打击和恐吓群众而犯下的，并剥夺了他们的土地和生计，以讨好跨国公司。

森蒂诺将军在谈论大赦时非常虚伪。森蒂诺本人对许多革命者的懦弱谋杀负有直接责任，包括在 2021 年蓄意杀害新人民军发言人奥里斯同志，当时森蒂诺是菲律宾陆军司令。作为菲律宾武装部队的头子，森蒂诺要对最近杀害内格罗斯省的菲律宾民族民主阵线顾问罗格里奥·波萨达斯负责。去年 4 月 19 日，波萨达斯被军事特工绑架。

The call for amnesty for members of the New People's Army is a sugar-coated bullet. It is a vain psywar attempt to draw public attention away from rampant cases of torture and extrajudicial killings, violation of women and child rights, hamletting of communities, aerial bombing and artillery shelling, perpetrated by soldiers in the drive to traumatize and terrorize the masses, and dispossess them of their lands and livelihood in favor of multinational corporations.

General Centino is grossly hypocritical in talking about amnesty. He himself is directly responsible for the cowardly murder of many revolutionaries, including the wilfull killing of NPA spokesperson Ka Oris in 2021, during



森蒂诺将军还想掩盖这样一个事实，即手无寸铁的游行群众的被国际人道主义法所规定的权利是如何被大规模侵犯的。许多人们只是被承诺的“救济物资”所引诱，就成了所谓“投降者”，被剥夺司法程序，并受到公开羞辱，许多人被迫充当军事特工，承受监禁或死亡的风险，在军方认为他们不再有用后最终被杀害或监禁。事实上，整个“投降”运动就是军官们的大奶牛 [1]，他们伪造名单，在所谓的《全面增进局部融合计划》中，捞取数百万比索。

桑蒂诺的大赦提议将被全心全意为被压迫和被剥削群众服务的革命者所反对。面对马科斯政权日益加剧的法西斯主义和政治压迫，以及对外国经济体和地缘政治利益的屈从，他们更加坚定地唤醒、组织和动员广大人民为国家主权和人民福祉而战。

which he was the chief of the Philippine Army. As head of the AFP, he is responsible for the recent killing of Rogelio Posadas, NDFP Consultant in Negros, soon after he was abducted by military agents last April 19.

General Centino also wants to obscure the fact how rights under international humanitarian law are being violated wholesale by parading unarmed people (many lured by promises of “relief goods”) as “surrenderees,” denied of judicial processes, and subjected to public humiliation, with many forced to serve as military agents under pain of imprisonment or death, or eventually killed or jailed, after the military no longer finds them useful. The entire “surrender” drive, in fact, is a giant milking-cow[1] of military officers who falsify lists to put their hands on millions upon millions of pesos under the so-called Enhanced Community Livelihood and Integration Program.

Centino’s amnesty proposal will be rejected by revolutionaries who are whole-heartedly committed to serving the oppressed and exploited masses. In the face of the Marcos regime’s heightened fascism and political repression, and subservience to foreign economic and geopolitical interests, they are even more determined to arouse, organize and mobilize the people in their numbers to fight for the country’s sovereignty and people’s well-being.

[1] “大奶牛 (giant milking-cow) ” 是比喻，指代可以用来获取钱财的事物。类似中文里的“摇钱树”。

[1]"Giant milking-cow" is a metaphor, means the thing which can be used as a source of money. In Chinese, we often use "money tree".

## 两个政党，一个阶级：尼泊尔总理普拉昌达的 印度行和两国之间的新协议

### Two parties, one class: Visit to india of Prachanda, prime minister of Nepal and new agreements between both countries

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由红礼编译组翻译 / Translated by LalSalaamTrans

编者按：毛主席说过：“修正主义上台，也就是资产阶级上台。”在尼泊尔和印度喀拉拉邦发生的事情也是如此。那些在南亚臭名昭著的修正主义政党，都与目前南亚最大的买办官僚资产阶级势力——婆罗门印度教性法西斯国民志愿服务团 - 人民党 (RSS-BJP) 互相勾结。这些政党作为法西斯人民党的帮凶、走狗，对南亚人民实行残酷的剥削与压迫，并从内部瓦解、从外部镇压革命运动。作为毛主义者，我们应当认识到，以普拉昌达为首的尼泊尔共产党（毛主义中心）和以莫迪为首的印度人民党，在阶级性质上是一致的。

Editor's note: Chairman Mao said: "When revisionism comes to power it means that bourgeois class came to power." Also, that's what happened in Nepal and India's Kerala state. In South Asia, those notorious revisionist parties are colluding with the largest comprador bureaucratic capitalist force, the Brahmanical Hindutva Fascist RSS-BJP. As the accomplices and lackeys of the Fascist BJP, these parties brutally exploit and oppress the people of South Asia, internally disintegrate and externally suppress revolutionary movement. As Maoists, we should realize that the CPN(Maoist Center) headed by Prachanda and the BJP headed by Modi are of the same class nature.

昨天，尼泊尔总理普什帕·卡迈勒·达哈尔（又称普拉昌达）开始了他为期四天的印度之行。普拉昌达去年 12 月出任总理，自他背叛尼泊尔人民的斗争、结束人民战争、成为人民革命事业的臭名昭著的叛徒以来，这是他的第三个总理任期。今天，他与

Yesterday the Prime Minister of Nepal, Pushpakamal Dahal, known as Prachanda, began his visit of four days through India. Prachanda is Prime Minister since December of last year, and it's the third time since he betrayed the struggle of the Nepalese people, ended the People's War, and turned into an infamous traitor of the revolutionary cause of the people. Today he had a meeting with the Prime Minister of the Indian State,





印度和尼泊尔的总理，纳伦德拉·莫迪和普拉昌达，在6月1日的会议上友好地相互问候。  
The Prime Ministers of India and Nepal, Narendra Modi and Prachanda, friendly greet each other in the meeting they had today.

印度总理纳伦德拉·莫迪进行了会晤，普拉昌达邀请他之后访问尼泊尔。这并不是今年以来两国政府高层之间的第一次会晤或接触。最近，双方举行了一次经济合作峰会，以加强商业和经济投资。此外，自去年以来，尼泊尔政府在进出口方面加强了与印度政府的联系，而且印度在尼泊尔的投资也在增加，特别是在能源项目方面 [1]。

Narendra Modi, and Prachanda has invited him to visit Nepal in the upcoming time. It's not the first meeting or encounter of high level between both governments during this year. Recently there was held a summit for economical cooperation in order to strength commerce and economical investments. Besides that, since last year the State of Nepal has increased its link to the Indian State regarding importation and exportation and Indian investments in Nepal has been increased, specially in energy projects.

[1] 主要指印度对尼泊尔的水电项目以及向印度输送电力的线路的投资。

关于已签署的协议，目前已知一些经济方面的细节：已经同意用二维码使两国之间的商业贸易更加便捷；两国之间的一些铁路和管道已经正式开通。此外，印度将在未来 10 年内从尼泊尔购买 10,000 兆瓦的电力，而且还将有一项新的联合投资，用于建造一条电力运输线。这项投资将由尼泊尔的国有企业——电力生产有限公司和一家印度的大型企业——国家水电有限公司持有。该项目 51% 的所有权将由印度公司持有。这个能源基础设施的大型投资项目将花费三年时间建成。

多年前，尼泊尔共产党（毛主义）[2] 及其革命统一战线在 2001 年的《最低限度共同政策和纲领》[3] 中指出，“将民族工业从帝国主义特别是印度垄断资本的控制下解放出来”是必要的，“应结束印度垄断资本家在商业领域的垄断”[4]。关于外交政策，他们提到“印度扩张主

Regarding the signed agreements, until now there are known several relevant details on economical matters: it has been agreed to make the commercial transactions between both countries easier using QR codes; some parts of railways and pipelines between both countries has been officially inaugurated. Also India will buy 10.000 megawatts of electricity from Nepal in the next 10 years, and there will also be a new joint investment for constructing a line for transporting electricity. This investment will be held by Nepali State-owned company Vidyut Utpadan Company Limited (VUCL), and a big Indian company, NPHC Limited. 51% of the ownership of this project will be held by the Indian company. This big investment of energy infrastructure will take three years to be built.

Years ago, the CPN(M)[2] with its Revolutionary United Front, stated in their Common Minimum Policy and Programme[3] in 2001 that “liberating national industries from the grip of imperialism and particularly Indian monopoly capital” was necessary and the “Stranglehold of Indian monopoly capitalists in the commerce sector shall be ended” [4]. Regarding the foreign policy, they mentioned that “Indian expansionism is the principal external enemy and threat to Nepal and all countries of South Asia”

## 附注

[2] 作者注：人民战争期间由普拉昌达领导的母党，此后经历了多次分裂、统一和改名

[2] Author's note: original party lead by Prachanda during the People's War, and after that suffered many splits, unifications and changes in its name

[3] <https://bannedthought.net/Nepal/UCPNM-Docs/2001/CommonMinimumPolicy-0109.pdf>

义是尼泊尔和所有南亚国家的主要外敌和威胁” [5]。此后，在2004年的中央委员会全体会议上，普拉昌达亲自起草了一份文件 [6]，对“印度反动统治阶级对尼泊尔民族、领土完整、经济自主以及政治和文化自由的扩张主义干预过程做了长篇的历史解释”。在这一部分之后，关于印度资本家，他明确指出“印度的垄断资本主义统治者一直在支持尼泊尔的不稳定和无政府状态”。

与这一切问题相关的是，所谓的1950年“《和平与友谊协定》”也有待讨论，莫迪表示，普拉昌达和他正在进行对话，以继续深化他们的联系与合作。在我们前面提及的《纲领》中指出，1950年的这项《协定》是“半殖民地的和新殖民主义的条约和协定……是帝国主义和扩张主义强加给本国的，应作废，本国应成为有完全主权、独立和自力更生的国家” [7]。

[5]. After this, in a Plenum of the Central Committee of 2004, Prachanda personally prepared a document[6] which made “a lengthy historical explanation over the process of expansionist intervention of the reactionary Indian ruling class over Nepalese nationality, geological integrity, economic self-dependency as well as over political and cultural freedom”. After this part, regarding the Indian capitalists, he specified: “The Indian monopoly capitalist rulers, who have always backed destabilization and anarchy in Nepal”.

Linked to all of this matters, also the so-called “Peace and Friendship Agreement” of 1950 is pending to be discussed, on which Modi said that Prachanda and him are in conversations to continue stretching their ties and cooperation. In the Program we mentioned before, it was stated that this agreement of 1950 was part of the “semi-colonial and neo-colonial treaties and agreements (...) imposed by imperialism and expansionism upon the country shall be nullified and the country shall be made fully sovereign, independent and self-reliant [7].”

[4] 作者注：《纲领》的第40点和44点

[4] Author's note: points 40 and 44 of the Program

[5] 作者注：《纲领》第71点

[5] Author's note: in point 71 of the Program

[6] <https://bannedthought.net/Nepal/UCPNM-Docs/2004/StatementOnPlenum-040803.pdf>



在过去，革命者已经对普拉昌达与印度的政治联系提出了批评，因为这些联系并非始于现在，而是始于2008至2009年间普拉昌达会晤了莫迪的政党即印度人民党时。印共毛2009年写了一封公开信[8]，着重指出了普拉昌达与莫迪的政党之间特殊且良好的关系，而莫迪的政党过去和现在始终被印共毛定性为法西斯。此外，普拉昌达和尼泊尔共产党（毛主义）之所以受到批评，是因为这些印度资产阶级政党与从前的敌人一样，是“印度统治阶级”、“印度扩张主义”和“反动势力”的政党[9]。

诚然，这表明革命的叛徒是如何变成帝国主义的走狗和自己人民的敌人的。

In the past there were already critiques by revolutionaries to these political links of Prachanda with India, because these had not started now, but in 2008-2009 with meetings of Prachanda with the party of Modi, the BJP. Communist Party of India (Maoist), wrote an open letter[8] in 2009 highlighting the specially good links with the party of Modi, which was and is characterized until now by CPI(Maoist) as Fascist. Also, Prachanda and CPN(M) were criticized because these Indian bourgeois parties were the same who previously were enemies, parties of the “Indian ruling classes”, of “Indian expansionism”, and “reactionary forces” [9].

Truly this shows how the renegades of the revolution turn into lackeys of imperialism and enemies of their own people.

## 附注

[7] 作者注：《纲领》第7点

[7] Author's note: point 7 of the Program

[8] <https://bannedthought.net/India/CPI-Maoist-Docs/Nepal/OpenLetterToCPNM-090720.pdf>

[8] 公开信中译版：<https://maozhuyi.home.blog/2020/07/22/%E5%8D%B0%E5%BA%A6%E5%85%B1%E4%BA%A7%E5%85%9A%EF%BC%88%E6%AF%9B%E4%B8%BB%E4%B9%89%EF%BC%89%E8%87%B4%E5%B0%BC%E6%B3%8A%E5%B0%94%E8%81%94%E5%90%88%E5%85%B1%E4%BA%A7%E5%85%9A%EF%BC%88%E6%AF%9B%E4%B8%BB/>

[9] 作者注：在印度共产党（毛主义）的公开信中，可以从题为“关于尼联共（毛）理解的印度扩张主义”的章节找到相关论述

[9] Author's note: in the Open Letter of CPI(Maoist), this can be seen in the point named “On UCPN(M)'s understanding of Indian Expansionism”

# 修正主义或者机会主义，坏蛋或者傻瓜： “社会主义阵线”宣布成立后，普拉昌达 会见尼泊尔共产党（2014年）总书记昌德

## Revisionism or Opportunism, Scoundrels or Simpletons: Prachanda Holds Meeting With CPN(2014) General Secretary Chand Following Announcement Of "Socialist Front"

文章来源 / Source

<https://www.redspark.nu/en/peoples-war/pm-dahal-holds-meeting-with-cpn-general-secretary-chand-following-announcement-of-socialist-front/>

由红礼编译组翻译 / Translated by LalSalaamTrans

编者按：列宁曾这样斥责考茨基：“只有坏蛋或者傻瓜才会认为，无产阶级应当首先利用资产阶级压迫下和雇佣奴隶制压迫下进行的投票方式取得多数，然后才去夺取政权。这是绝顶的愚蠢或绝顶的虚伪，这是用旧制度旧政权下的投票来代替阶级斗争和革命。”（《向意大利、法国和德国的共产党人致敬》，《列宁全集》第三十卷）

普拉昌达修正主义集团和比普拉夫机会主义集团用实际行动向我们展示，他们就是列宁所说的“坏蛋或者傻瓜”。

值得称道的是，尼泊尔革命共产党及其前身政党（尼共 - 毛、尼共（革毛）、尼共（布））在反对这两股右倾逆流（2006-12、2020-22）时进行了艰苦卓绝的斗争。

而编者认为，实现革命派的大团结不能仅依靠谈判——这只是最后一步。实现最终谈判与合并的前提是，在与修正主义、机会主义和各路反动派的漫长斗争中，形成真共产党人之间的战斗联盟与政治共识——例如，在3月12日共同拒签了所谓的联合呼吁 [<https://khabarhub.com/2023/14/484667/>]。再没有比这些“坏蛋”、“傻瓜”们更好的反面教员了。

此外，推荐读者先阅读此文 [<https://longlivemarxleninmaoism2022.ml/t/topic/19508>] 的第七部分《普拉昌达的机会主义妄想：趁着自己被起诉一事，建立泛左翼“社会主义阵线”》后，再阅读本文，有助于理解事情的前因后果。

Editor's note: Lenin once denounced Kautsky: "Only scoundrels or simpletons can think that the proletariat must first win a majority in elections carried out under the yoke of the bourgeoisie, under the yoke of wage-slavery, and must then win power. This is the height of stupidity or hypocrisy; it is substituting elections, under the old system and

with the old power, for class struggle and revolution." (Greetings To Italian, French and German Communists, Lenin's Collected Works, Volume 30)

The Prachanda revisionist clique and the Biplav opportunist clique have shown us with practical actions that they are what Lenin said "scoundrels or simpletons".

To its credit, the Revolutionary Communist Party of Nepal and its predecessor parties (CPN-maoist, CPN(RM), CPN(Majority)) fought arduously against these two right-wing countercurrents (2006-12, 2020-22).

Also, editor believes that the realization of the unity of the revolutionaries cannot rely merely on negotiations — it's the final step. The prerequisite for the final negotiation and unity is to form a fighting alliance and develop political consensus among real communists in the long-term struggle against revisionists, opportunists and all of the reactionaries — for example, jointly rejected the so-called joint appeal [<https://khabarhub.com/2023/14/484667/>] on March 12. There are no better cautionary tales than these "scoundrels" and "simpletons".

In addition, readers are recommended to read [<https://english.khabarhub.com/2023/12/296302/>] first, then read this article, that could help you to understand the cause and effect of their meeting.

加德满都，2023年6月22日：尼泊尔总理兼尼泊尔共产党（毛主义中心）[1]主席普什帕·卡迈勒·达哈尔（普拉昌达）[2]与尼泊尔共产党（2014年）[3]总书记内特拉·比克拉姆·昌

Kathmandu, June 22, 2023: A meeting was held between Prime Minister and Chairman of CPN(Maoist Center) Pushpa Kamal Dahal (Prachanda) and CPN(2014) General Secretary Netra Bikram Chand (Biplav). The two leaders met this morning at Baluwatar, the official residence of Prime Minister Dahal.

## 附注

[1] 该党的由来：尼泊尔共产党（毛主义）→与尼泊尔共产党（团结中心 - 火炬）合并为尼泊尔联合共产党（毛主义）→与其他9个政党合并为尼泊尔共产党（毛主义中心）。该党曾领导尼泊尔人民进行了十年人民战争，后逐渐沦为修正主义政党，彻底背叛了革命。

[2] 普什帕·卡迈勒·达哈尔 (Pushpa Kamal Dahal)，常用名普拉昌达 (Prachanda)，曾经的尼泊尔革命领袖，尼共毛党内一号人物，现任尼泊尔总理，臭名昭著的新修正主义叛徒集团头目，提出了所谓的“普拉昌达道路”。

[3] 该党的由来：尼泊尔联合共产党（毛主义）→分裂出尼泊尔共产党（革命毛主义）→分裂出尼泊尔共产党（2014年）。该党成立后，进行过一段时期的武装斗争，已于2020年与政府签订停战协议。随后与老牌二道贩子尼共（联合马列）以及尼泊尔大会党组建选举联盟，沦落为一个右倾机会主义政党。

[4] 特拉·比克拉姆·昌德 (Netra Bikram Chand)，又称比普拉夫 (Biplav)。他是现任尼泊尔共产党（2014年）总书记，还是十年人民战争期间的重要军事领导人之一。在2020年该党签署和平协议后，他参与地方选举，还“开除”了党内反对此事的领导人达门德拉·巴斯托拉和赫曼塔·普拉卡什·奥利。



德（比普拉夫）[4] 进行会谈。两位领导人今天上午在位于巴卢瓦塔尔的达哈尔总理官邸会晤。



据总理秘书处称，在会议期间，两人

讨论了于 6 月 19 日由昌德领导的尼泊尔共产党（2014 年）、尼泊尔共产党（毛主义中心）、尼泊尔共产党（联合社会主义）[5] 和尼泊尔社会主义人民党 [6] 等四个“左翼”政党宣布成立“社会主义阵线” [7] 后的政治氛围，以及当下的国家政治事务。

总理私人秘书甘加·达哈尔说，两位领导人就如何使“社会主义阵线”行之有效、“捍卫毛主义运动的成果”以及两党之间的统一等问题进行了认真讨论。

During the meeting, the two discussed the atmosphere in the aftermath of the declaration of a "Socialist Front" of four "leftist" parties including the Chand-led CPN(2014), CPN(Maoist Center), CPN(Unified Socialist) and Janata Samajwadi Party on June 19 and the country's contemporary political affairs, according to the Prime Minister's Secretariat.

The Prime Minister's private secretary Ganga Dahal said that the two leaders held a serious discussion about making the "Samajwadi Morcha (Socialist Front)" effective, "protecting the achievements of the Maoist movement", and unification between the two parties.

[5] 尼泊尔共产党（联合社会主义）分裂自老牌修正主义党尼共（联合马列），也是修正主义党，支持所谓的“人民多党民主”和“社会主义市场经济”。该党由尼泊尔前总理马达夫库马尔领导，是普拉昌达的政治盟友，目前是议会第 7 大党。

[6] 社会主义人民党（Janata Samajbadi Party）是尼泊尔的一个泛左机会主义政党，支持所谓“民主社会主义”和议会制，目前是议会第 6 大党。

[7] 事实上有 5 个政党。叛徒巴特拉伊领导的尼泊尔社会党也加入了所谓“阵线”，并正准备与尼泊尔共产党（毛主义中心）合并。

## 其他文章的链接合集

### Collection of Links to Other Articles

编者按：由于我们时间精力的限制，对于篇幅过长（成千上万词）或其他语种（土耳其语、泰卢固语、西班牙语……）的近期文章，难免在翻译时有所取舍。为方便查阅，特此列出链接。

同时，对于一些成专题的文章，也将专门整理出来。

Editor's note: Due to the limits of our time and energy, it's inevitable that there will be selective in translating the recently published articles that are too long (thousands of words) or in other languages (Turkish, Telugu, Spanish...). Their links are hereby listed for easy reference.

Also, some articles that have become special topics will be sorted out.

#### 马列毛主义国际刊物《两条路线斗争》第二期 - 修订版

The International marxist-leninist-maoist Journal "Two-Lines Struggle" No.2 - Edited

下载链接 / Download Link: <https://maoistroad.blogspot.com/2023/07/two-lines-struggle-2-edited.html>

纪念易卜拉欣·凯帕卡亚——来自 TKP/ML

Memory of İbrahim Kaypakkaya - from TKP/ML

链接 / Link: <https://www.tkpml3.net/blog/tkp-ml-mk-sb-kizil-firtinanin-icinde-celiklesen-komunist-onder-ibrahim-kaypakkayanin-katledilisinin-50-yilinda-kizil-guzergahinda-ilerle.html>

纪念阿南德同志——来自菲律宾民族民主阵线

Memory of Anand- from National Democratic Front of the Philippines

链接 / Link: <https://philippinerevolution.nu/statements/immortalize-comrade-anand-revolutionary-leader-and-teacher-of-the-international-proletarian-struggle>

注：我们认为此文中“国际无产阶级斗争的伟大导师”的表述不合适，因为这一般仅用于称呼五大导师——马恩列斯毛。

Notes: We think "great teacher of the international proletarian struggle" in this article which is inappropriate because it's often only used to honor the five great teachers- Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin and Mao.

纪念易卜拉欣·凯帕卡亚——来自 TKP-ML

Memory of İbrahim Kaypakkaya - from TKP-ML

链接 / Link: <https://www.tkpml.com/ibrahim-kaypakkaya-is-our-unquenchable-torch/>  
<https://www.tkpml.com/ibrahim-kaypakkaya-on-the-50th-anniversary-of-his-murder-reckoning-rupture-and-a-new-path/>

纪念拉恩同志和巴龚·滔同志

Memory of Ka Laan and Ka Bagong-tao

菲律宾共产党中央委员会政治局：《向拉恩同志和巴龚·滔同志致以最高敬意》  
Political Bureau of Central Committee of CPP: Highest tribute to Ka Laan and Ka Bagong-tao

链接 / Link: <https://philippinerevolution.nu/statements/highest-tribute-to-ka-laan-and-ka-bagong-tao/>

中译版 / Edition in Chinese: <https://philippinerevolution.nu/statements/> 向拉恩同志和巴龚·滔同志致以最高敬意 /

菲律宾共产党首席信息员马可·瓦尔布埃纳：《蒂亚姆松一家、卡巴洛甘十烈士在美国指导的行动中被菲律宾武装部队抓捕、实施酷刑并懦弱地杀害》

Chief Information Officer of CPP, Marco Valbuena: Tiamzons, Catbalogan 10 were held captive, tortured and cowardly killed by the AFP in US-directed operations

链接 / Link: <https://philippinerevolution.nu/statements/tiamzons-catbalogan-10-were-held-captive-tortured-and-cowardly-killed-by-the-afp-in-us-directed-operations/>

中译版 / Edition in Chinese: <https://longlivemarxleninmaoism.online/t/topic/21015>

菲律宾新人民军全国作战指挥部：《向贝尼托·蒂亚姆松同志和威尔玛·奥斯特里亚 - 蒂亚姆松同志致以 21 响鸣枪礼》

New People's Army National Operational Command: 21-gun salute for Benito Tiamzon and Wilma Austria-Tiamzon

链接 / Link: <https://philippinerevolution.nu/statements/21-gun-salute-for-benito-tiamzon-and-wilma-austria-tiamzon/>

中译版 / Edition in Chinese: <https://longlivemarxleninmaoism.online/t/topic/21017>



朱莉·德·利马：《菲律宾民族民主阵线谈判小组对蒂亚姆松夫妇的逝世感到无比愤怒和深切哀悼》

Juliet de Lima: NDFP Negotiating Panel Immensely Outraged and Deeply Mourns Deaths of Tiamzon Couple

链接 / Link: <https://philippinerevolution.nu/statements/ndfp-negotiating-panel-immensely-outraged-and-deeply-mourns-deaths-of-tiamzon-couple/>

中译版 / Edition in Chinese: <https://longlivemarxleninmaoism.online/t/topic/21032>

革命共产主义运动：《在罗贾瓦为菲律宾的同志们默哀一分钟》

Revolutionary Communist Movement: Minute of silence for the Filipino comrades in Rojava

链接 / Link: <https://philippinerevolution.nu/statements/minute-of-silence-for-the-filipino-comrades-in-rojava/>

中译版 / Edition in Chinese: <https://longlivemarxleninmaoism.online/t/topic/21035>

革命共产主义运动：《菲律宾共产党执行委员会主席及其他 9 位同志永垂不朽！》

Revolutionary Communist Movement: The Chairman of the CPP and 9 comrades are immortal!

链接 / Link: <https://philippinerevolution.nu/statements/the-chairman-of-the-cpp-and-9-comrades-are-immortal/>

中译版 / Edition in Chinese: <https://longlivemarxleninmaoism.online/t/topic/21039>

来自 TKP/ML 的唁电

Message from TKP/ML

链接 / Link: <https://philippinerevolution.nu/statements/ka-laan-and-ka-bagong-tao-are-immortal/>

来自人民联合革命运动的唁电

Message from Peoples' United Revolutionary Movement (HBDH)

链接 / Link: <https://philippinerevolution.nu/statements/ten-filipino-revolutionaries-are-immortal/>

来自 TKP-ML 的唁电和纪念视频

Message and videos from TKP-ML

链接 / Link: <https://www.tkpml.com/tkp-ml-tikko-general-command-the-peoples-fighter-are-immortal/>

来自瑞士共产党的唁电

Message from Communist Party in Switzerland

链接 / Link: <https://philippinerevolution.nu/statements/condolences-on-the-assassination-of-comrades-laan-bagong-tao-and-eight-others-by-the-fascist-armed-forces-of-the-philippines/>

来自爱尔兰反帝行动的唁电

Message from Anti-Imperialist Action Ireland

链接 / Link: <https://philippinerevolution.nu/statements/anti-imperialist-action-ireland-statement-of-condolences-on-the-death-of-benito-and-wilma-tiamzon/>

来自德国马列主义党的唁电

Message from MLPD

链接 / Link: <https://philippinerevolution.nu/statements/sympathies-from-the-mlpd/>

来自土耳其马列主义共产党的唁电

Message from MLKP

链接 / Link: <https://philippinerevolution.nu/statements/all-revolutionaries-in-the-world-will-raise-the-struggle-for-the-immortal-memory-of-tiamzons-and-8-brave-comrades/>

在巴黎举行的纪念活动

A commemoration in Paris

链接 / Link: <https://philippinerevolution.nu/statements/commemoration-for-the-murdered-communist-party-of-the-philippines-cc-members/>

来自土耳其人民阵线的唁电

Message from People's Front (Turkey)

链接 / Link: <https://philippinerevolution.nu/statements/ka-laan-benito-tiamzon-and-ka-bagong-tao-wilma-austria-tiamzon-leading-cadres-of-the-communist-party-of-the-philippines-are-immortal/>

来自国际共产主义联盟的唁电

Message from International Communist League

链接 / Link: <https://ci-ic.org/blog/2023/06/10/long-live-the-memories-of-ka-benito-tiamzon-and-ka-wilma-austria-wave-high-the-red-banner-of-marxism-leninism-maoism/>

来自挪威革命共产党人的唁电

Message from Revolutionary Communists, Norway

链接 / Link: <https://philippinerevolution.nu/statements/red-salute-to-the-cpp-npa-and-ndfp/>

来自哥伦比亚共产主义工人联盟（马列毛）的唁电


Message from Communist Worker Union (mlm), Colombia

链接 / Link: <https://www.revolucionobrera.com/internacional/mci/filipino/>

**- 本刊第二期将于 9 月 21 日发布 -**

**- No.2 of this journal wil be pulished on Sep 21st -**





世界是在进步的，前途是光明的，这个历史的总趋势任何人都改变不了。我们应当把世界进步的情况和光明的前途，常常向人民宣传，使人民建立起胜利的信心。

——毛泽东同志，《关于重庆谈判》  
1945.10.17

The world is progressing, the future is bright and no one can change this general trend of history. We should carry on constant propaganda among the people on the facts of world progress and the bright future ahead so that they will build their confidence in victory.

——Comrade Mao Zedong, On the Chungking Negotiations  
October 17, 1945