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PRAJA SOCIALISTS AND PAKISTAN

JAN 31 1964 BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

Diehard Reaction Steps Out On To Political Stage

★ BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

JAMA'AT-E-ISLAMI is the amazingly tenacious propaganda organisation of Muslim communalism whose activities have remained shrouded in mystery. It has, however, now come out into the open, and in a real big way, too. From November 11 to 14, it met in conference, in the vast Parade Ground in Delhi between the Red Fort and the Jama Masjid, a grand place and with a grand pandal atop. It was the first time that the Jama'at was holding a session on such a big scale.

Simultaneously, a Students' Conference was held with about 150 student delegates from Aligarh, Agra, Meerut and Lucknow but mainly from Aligarh. It was decided to give the call to organise the students on an all-India scale.

A session of "Islamic Youth" organisation was also held where reports from Bhopal, Aligarh, Lucknow, Hyderabad, Rampur and Agra were given.

Muslim Communalists In Conclave

The main thing in the Conference was the address of the President, and the chief of the organisation, the Amir-e-Jama'at, named M. Abul Lais Nadwi. It was a clever but unequivocal attack on the neutral foreign policy of the Indian Government, and the Indian stand at the current U.N. Session also came under fire.

Said the Amir, "World peace can no more be secured by such neutrality than by the policies of either of the present world blocs.... There is every danger that with the passage of time, this policy may be interpreted as a kind of alignment. This was demonstrated to some extent at the recent session of the U.N. General Assembly."

The Amir's address was also an attack on planning with the argument that it leads to "totalitarianism" and to Socialism.

Attack On Secularism

The secular character of the Indian State was also attacked with the argument that in the name of secularism, the Government was making the people irreligious.

The specific problems of the Muslims were highlighted, for example, education, the question of Personal Law, etc. The appeal was primarily religious and in the name of Islam. The Amir proclaimed, "We want through education and reform to make the Muslims of India live a truly Islamic life, bearing testimony both by word and by deed to Islam."

The slogan of Rukunati Nabhiya was advanced, the Kingdom of God, which was

not only for the Muslims but for everybody in India, Muslims and non-Muslims alike.

All the political parties of the country were criticised because they are of the Western type. There was, however, one exception. In a hardly veiled reference to the Swatantra Party, it was stated that recently a certain party had come to existence which also did not approve of all that is going on in the country, above all separating religion from politics. Rajaji's call for the "restoration of dharma" and his Swatantra Party were welcomed in clear enough words.

No resolutions were passed. This is not their method. The Amir and his chosen lieutenants alone speak and not any delegates. The delegates can only send questions which the Amir answers if he cares to or asks one of his lieutenants to do so. During the session, one of the Amir's spokesmen answering a question, melodramatically, stated, "Mussalman aur Socialism! Mussalman aur Communism! Mussalman aur Congress!", as if the two were contradictory terms.

Jama'at's History

This JAMA'AT-E-ISLAMI was started in 1941 by Abul Ala Maududi, now in Pakistan and Head of the Jama'at there.

There is a report by Justice Munir of Pakistan in which Maududi's views and activities have been exposed. Justice Munir asked him about his attitude to non-Muslims in Pakistan. The Amir promptly replied: no citizenship rights!

Justice Munir then asked him what would he expect the Government of India to do with Indian Muslims. Unabashed, he replied that they should not be given any citizenship rights either. It may sound a medieval concept in the year 1960 but fanatics, drugged with such a slogan can only usher in a regime of communal pogroms and lead to a head-on clash between Pakistan and India.

The Jama'at was reorganised after partition. In April 1948, in a conference at Allahabad, a separate organisation for India was set up. It first set up headquarters at Malihabad, Lucknow. In 1949, they were shifted to Rampur.

Revival In A Big Way

The first conference of the Jama'at was held at Rampur in 1951, the second at Hyderabad in 1952 and then it drew in its horns and silently but persistently went in for organisational consolidation. It now feels itself strong enough to boldly hold its third conference in Delhi, in the holy shadow of the Jama Masjid and very near the ramparts of the Red Fort.

It now claims a membership of 840. It is not a mass but a cadre organisation, that is exclusively of propagandists and organisers, with an organised mass support below. It claims 150 local units and 18 regional committees.

The Jama'at Headquarters have now been shifted to Delhi where it has acquired a building of its own in the heart of the Muslim area

discuss whether to shift CENTO Headquarters to Karachi or Iran.

U.S. Rear-Admiral F. L. Ashworth declared at Karachi after these naval exercises were over that the U.S. would supply aircraft carriers to CENTO member countries and that the proposed CENTO Joint Command structure should be given "an appropriate amount of strength". Thus it is that the more countries of the area desert CENTO, the more military teeth the U.S. seeks to add to it and all this just next door.

The PSP leaders have become so far committed with those of Jan Sangh and other pro-American reactionaries that they too are out to attack the Government on the issue with the specious argument that the Government has not respected the rights of Parliament when concluding this treaty.

Asoka Mehta and his comrades on the floor of Parliament object to India giving more water to Pakistan. They, however, do not object to the U.S.-dominated World Bank getting the better of both India and Pakistan as the main financier of the Indus Valley Project and acquire the role of the mediator in case of any future dispute.

They gang up with communal and other reactionary M.P.s to attack Indian generosity. They do not expose Indian weakness in letting in the main financial agency of world monopoly capital into the water affairs of the two neighbour countries. The political lesson is obvious.

WHY THIS SILENCE?

The PSP and its anti-Communist allies in Parliament have filed scores of questions and motions based on distortions, exaggerations and even plain fables about the situation and events on India's borders with China. They all, however, are completely silent about a very important event of the week.

On November 9, ended the two-week-long maritime "exercise" by the aggressive CENTO military bloc, on the Arabian Sea, off Karachi. Thirtysix warships took part in the "exercise" including the 45-thousand ton U.S. aircraft-carrier, Essex and the British carrier, Albion, and scores of cruisers, destroyers and submarines of the U.S. and U.K. Naval Command, including some from Pakistan and Iran. It was the biggest ever naval exercises held in the area.

Following the revolution in Iraq, CENTO Headquarters had been shifted from Baghdad to Ankara. It is noteworthy that the Turkish Navy did not join these manoeuvres. On November 12, President Ayub and the Shah of Iran met in "a closed door meeting" to

discuss whether to shift CENTO Headquarters to Karachi or Iran.

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SINISTER SIGNIFICANCE

The PSP, the Jan Sangh and the Swatantra Party loudly proclaim themselves as the champions of Indian security and defence. All their spokesmen have kept their mouth shut about the CENTO manoeuvres headed by the U.S. in the Arabian Sea where neither the British nor the Americans have any right nor claim to be. They have also remained completely silent about the real danger to Indian security and sovereignty which CENTO Headquarters in Karachi would imply.

The sinister significance of their earlier fervent pleas of defence pact with Pakistan gets duly underlined by their present silence over aggressive CENTO moves.

Soon after the U.S. Presidential elections, there was a clever campaign in the monopoly-controlled Indian Press that the Kennedy administration would not be pro-Pakistan as before but more pro-India. For example, "New regime may be pro-India; Pak Fear" was the headline in the Times of India, over a PTI message from Karachi dated November 10.

WHERE THEY STAND

On November 12, Pakistan Finance Minister Shoab returned to Karachi after meeting "influential leaders" of the victorious Democratic Party who assured him that there would not be any stepping down of U.S. aid to Pakistan, on the contrary it would be stepped up. He stated that he had been assured that the defence support programme to Pakistan this year would be increased to 90 million dollars.

More and more U.S. arms to Pakistan, Pakistan as a bigger than ever strategic base of CENTO—all this causes no worry to the Asoka Mehtas, Kripalanis and Masanis. We now know with whom and for what they usually stand.

GOA'S BATTLE FOR LIBERATION

**OBSERVE
NOVEMBER 25**

The Portuguese settlements in India comprise three enclaves: Goa, Daman, and Diu within the former State of Bombay. The total area is 1,344 square miles with a population of 637,591 (Portuguese Census, 1950).

Administratively they form a single unit, pompously designated "Estado da India" and now hypocritically called "The Overseas Province of Portugal."

Only 2.2 per cent of the population know Portuguese, 78.3 per cent are illiterate and the rest know only the regional languages—Konkani and Gujarati. Of the population 60.9 per cent are Hindus and 36.8 per cent Christian.

EVEN after 460 years of Portuguese rule, Goa has remained poor and underdeveloped in spite of its fertile soil and rich mineral deposits. Only one-third of the land is cultivated which produces not even one half of the country's

requirement in food. It has no industry barring a little bit of recently started mining enterprise, no handicraft worth the name, and no other avenues open for the people to earn their livelihood.

Over one-fourth of the population—the young men and women of all classes—forming its best elements—are compelled every year to migrate and seek their livelihood in all parts of the world. In Bombay City alone, there are nearly 20 per cent of the whole Goan population. The economic life of Goa, by and large, depends on the savings of its emigrants. In one year alone (1951, for which the figures are available), Goa received Rs. 68,035,241 from India. Goan students have to seek higher education in India or elsewhere, as the only educa-

tional institutions there are a medical school and a Portuguese secondary school.

Historical Background

By the skilful use of force, poison, intrigues and treachery Albuquerque conquered a part of Goa in 1510. About this conquest he wrote to his sovereign in December, 1510. "... I then burnt the city and put everything to the sword. For days together blood continued flowing in the streets.... Wherever infidels were caught and found, no life was spared to them.... We calculated 6,000 soul the minimum, to have been killed, men and women.... The women who escaped death were converted to Christianity and distributed among the soldiers.... It was, my lord, a great deed, well fought and well finished...."

Goa never submitted meekly to this conquest. The Goans fought back and continue fighting today.

According to an official Portuguese publication *Anuario do Estado*, "What is today called the Province of Goa... has cost us continuous battles, most difficult moments and vicissitudes. The Thanadars of Salcete and Bardez, which were not recovered in the reconquest, became fields of continuous struggles in which they were repeatedly won and lost and Goa (city) was often blockaded.... In 1775, revolt broke out in the district of Satari. It was won back in 1782.

"But it continued to be rebellious and there were 14 outbreaks of rebellion.... In the upheaval of 1823 they were harshly punished.... but soon in 1824 they reacted against the punishment. In 1852 there was a new outbreak under Dipaji Rane who sent out his guerrillas from the port of Nanuz which he captured.... In 1869, there was again a revolt under Custoba against whom Portugal had to send an expeditionary force. In 1912 once more the Ranes revolted...."

There have been over 30 recorded armed revolts, besides numerous constitutional struggles for rights and reforms in Portuguese India.

In 1836, there was even a provisional Government for Goa established in Daman by Goan patriots who escaped to India. This Government was headed by Mr. Silva and effectively administered Daman, Diu, Dadra and Nagar-Haveli for two years. The British Government in India gave official recognition to this Government (Range 388, Vol. 42, India Office Library). The Government of Mr. Silva organised a small naval force of five warships and it was sent to Goa to oust the Portuguese from there. But, unfortunately, the expedition was destroyed by a violent cyclone on its way to Goa.

The "valiant" traditions of the master-butcher Albuquerque are kept alive by his successor Salazar with modern methods of butchery, tortures and treachery. Under his regime, Goa is virtually an armed camp today. The British, during their rule in India, never allowed more than 5,000 Portuguese troops in Goa. But now, after India's Independence the number is increased,

from 900 in 1945, to 14,000 European and African troops in 1954.

A large number of PIDE agents (Portuguese Gestapo) and a strong contingent of Logiao Portuguesa (a counterpart of Hitler's S.S.) are also imported from Portugal, to keep a watchful eye on the not-too-trustworthy soldiers. Besides this, there is a wide-spread network of spies, agents police functionaries including 3,420 village police-patils called Regedores and their assistants.

Vast Prison House

This monstrous spy-system works out at one Government agent for every seven citizens of Goa. The whole colony has become a vast prison house cum torture-chamber.

There is neither freedom of speech nor freedom of association in Goa. Neither meetings nor even social functions can take place without the advance sanction of the authorities.

The Press is completely gagged. Most Indian papers and periodicals are banned. Everything printed, even cal-

tured for days together and a considerable number were imprisoned. Nonetheless, the satyagrahis were determined to carry on, had the Government of India not imposed a ban on this side of the border.

Despite the heavy odds against the freedom-fighters of Goa, the struggle continued. Between 1955 and 1957 the Portuguese Radio officially reported 98 cases of major sabotage and skirmishes besides numerous minor attacks on police and military posts. Over 10,000 Goans were incarcerated in prisons on mere suspicion and 350 patriots were court-martialed and sentenced to savage terms of three to 28 years of hard labour in the notorious penitentiaries of Goa, Portugal and Africa.

The activities of underground fighters virtually paralysed the administration. Names like V. N. Lawande, P. Sinary, Prabhakar Vaidya, W. Almeida, G. Fernandes and Dattaram Desai, became terror for the Portuguese Government. No European dared to stir out without a strong escort. All cities and towns wore a deserted look after sunset. Orders were issued by the administration to prohibit every taxi, bus and ferry from

operating after sunset anywhere in Goa.

plying after sunset anywhere in Goa.

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United Front Of Patriots Prepares For Final Assault

Huge Area Is Free

Portuguese rule was confined to well-garrisoned towns and cities, or at the most to rail and road heads. The rest of Goa was breathing easily under the protection of its armed underground revolutionary sons and daughters. The Goan patriots established two underground radio stations viz., voz de liberdade and Azad Goa Radio to expose Portuguese lies and to keep Goans informed of world events. These stations are functioning even today in spite of Portuguese vigilance and the untiring hunt to unearth and silence them.

This growing strength and prestige of Goan patriots became a source of anxiety to the Gujarati capital invested in the smuggling, trade and mining industry in Goa. It cried out against this revolutionary upsurge in Goa. A section of Indian politicians, closely linked with Indian and foreign finance, took up the cause of black money and in the name of Panchsheel and non-violence the movement was maligned in the mercenary Press and among the political and official circles in India.

The exploitation of the mining industry and the contraband trade, which are simultaneously carried on by the

part of Portugal for all practical purposes; encouraging Goans by declaring their struggle as part of India's struggle for freedom, but immediately discouraging them by avoiding scrupulously even the remotest connections with Goan freedom fighters, are some of the many inconsistencies that mark the Indian policy."

Goans feel sore and rightly so, that their movement has not received even that much support which the Government of India generally extends to the freedom movements outside India. As a matter of fact, they feel that their lot is worse than that of any struggling country. Other countries are at least free to work independently and receive help from any friendly source. Free Asian and African nations friendly to India, however willing to help the Goan struggle, feel hesitant to come forward for fear of displeasing India.

These gentlemen, with the help of their agents employed every method to split and smash the militant forces. Bribes and threats, kicks and kisses were freely distributed. New parties were organised with official blessings and new leaders were created with official patronage. Bogus nationalists were planted in the ranks of workers and others were corrupted with their tainted money. Politically conscious militant groups were frowned upon and suppressed while stooges and even anti-social elements were encouraged with direct police help of money and material.

This was not all. The USA—the spearhead of world reactionary forces—also lent its help to smash the anti-colonial upsurge in Goa.

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aggrandisement for corrupt officials and a happy-hunting ground for unscrupulous politicians, smugglers, church and dollar-inspired "patriots". This chaos hung as a pall of grief on the minds of honest patriots and set them thinking to find a way out of it.

They realised that their very approach to the Goa problem had been wrong in so far as they tended to depend entirely on the Government of India and its help to achieve independence for their country.

They also realised the urgent necessity of gathering their forces in order to deal a final blow at a time when the enemy is forced to bare its flanks while engaged

mostly on part laurels, and a spent force in Goan politics. Joined the Convention with reservations and seceded when they were not permitted to place their party interest above the interest of the whole movement. Their present strength, according to their annual conference held on the September 4 1960, consists of 250 members only.

According to the resolution on the aims and objects of the Convention: "... This United Front... is to be the basis of a strong central organisation to lead and direct the movement as a coordinated and united movement for the achievement of freedom...."

The insurgents inside Goa, who during the period of frustration and stalemate, were either lying low or had fallen a prey to the machinations of traitors and disreputable, also paid heed to the compulsions of the situation and in their final meeting held on July 18, 1960, resolved: "... All the militant forces symbolised in this gathering are united... to wage an armed struggle in Goa, under a single command with strategy and tactics suitable for guerrilla warfare...."

Like all dictators, Salazar would rather break than bend. He is gearing up his engines of destruction to a dizzy speed to meet the gathering threats raging all around him. He has established the most elaborate and expensive repressive machinery that has grossly upset his income ledger. Imports and exports are precariously unbalanced; trade mainly survives on smuggling and speculation; huge foreign exchange, mainly dollars, earned at the cost of Goan and Indian labour and by exploitation of mineral resources, is wasted criminally on arms and armament.

A small country with an annual budgetary provision of five crores of rupees for a population of little more than six lakhs going in a big way for a huge army and the luxury of NATO and SEATO membership, is a clear indication of the unholy intentions of its rulers. Goa where gold is abnormally cheap, where prices of essential commodities fluctuate between two extremes and taxation increases day by day to disproportionate extortions and where the strong Indian rupee is artificially depressed to the extent of 50 per cent is heading, unmistakably, towards a sudden economic collapse.

By his political and economic intransigencies, the Portuguese dictator has opened his flanks far and wide, and the patriots, all over his "Overseas Provinces" and also in his home country, are closing upon this desperate enemy of the people from all sides for a final coup de grace.

you can help him

The breadwinner, your husband, returns home tired. You cheer him up with your love and care. But he is still worried—worried about the future of his family. There you can help him by inducing him to take a LIFE INSURANCE POLICY. You can help him save a small amount every month so that, when the time comes, there will be enough for a son's education, a daughter's marriage or for you both in old age. That will banish his worry and bring a smile to his face. Won't you help?



There is no substitute for LIFE INSURANCE

CONGRESS FACTION FIGHT PARALYSES ADMINISTRATION

★ From BAMESH SINHA

THE Legislature in Uttar Pradesh has been given a holiday. The sole occupation of members of the Cabinet is the finding out of ways and means to save their ministerial chairs.

The ICS and IAS Secretaries, the real rulers of the State, are in a state of terrified coma, as quite a few of them belonging to a particular community had been placed in their positions through nepotism favours by superceding the claims of many senior and able man in their own fraternity.

Files are piling up on the tables of the clerical staff as all await the turn that events may take. The entire administration stands paralysed.

This is the picture U. P. has presented in the nearly six weeks since the election of C. B. Gupta as President of the UPPCC defeating a ministerial candidate. Pandit Nehru has described it as a "family affair". But it is a family affair that has brought to a standstill the business of government in the most populous State of the country.

Sampurnanand staked the existence of his Ministry as the last weapon to win the party election and he lost. And now his faction is in a quandary.

They are finding it difficult to decide on their future course of action because power has shifted into the camp of the dissidents after C. B. Gupta's victory. With the organisation in his hand, it is he who will decide the future of Congressmen, he would be the one to dole out Congress tickets for the next General Elections.

Defections Begin

The impact of this change in the situation is being already felt in the camp of the ministerialists.

On November 11, the day previous to the meeting of the Congress Legislature Party, when the two factions held their separate confabulations, nearly thirty legislators belonging to the ministerialist group joined the meeting of the Guptaites after attending the meeting of their own group.

Earlier, on October 26, when the ministerialists were staging a show of their strength for the Raipur AICC by passing a vote of confidence in Sampurnanand and Ministers were swearing they would "swim or sink together" two of the most important of them were sending their secret emissaries to see Gupta and assure him of their ultimate support.

Gupta knows his Congress-

men well and that is why he could confidently tell Nehru, as he is reported to have done, that once Sampurnanand resigns, "they will all come running to me."

After his ignominious defeat and the consequent shift of power, Sampurnanand was offered another small lease of life by the High Command if he would take into the Ministry the nine Guptaites who had resigned from it over a year ago.

This was too difficult a proposal for Sampurnanand to accept. Apart from the loss of face involved, this would have meant only another short spell of Chief Ministership and that by the grace of C. B. Gupta.

It was in this setting that the November 12 meeting of the Legislature Congress Party met.

Sampurnanand read a brief statement reviewing recent developments in the Congress

Party and tendering his resignation from leadership as well as Chief Ministership.

As pre-arranged, an obscure Congressman from Bareilly jumped up to propose a resolution that the party refused to accept his resignation and requesting him to continue as leader. Another Congressman, equally obscure, seconded the resolution. The real wire-pullers carefully remained in the background.

Alguraj Shastri, a leader of

the Gupta group, then got up and twitted, "Why this farce? We did not ask you to resign. It is of your own doing. If you don't want to resign and want to continue, why don't you say so straight?" Of course, the ministerialists heckled him.

Charan Singh also said more or less the same, but in a more sober and persuasive manner. He said that it was not proper that such a resolution had been sponsored and if it was pressed to vote, his group "would neither support nor oppose it."

After getting the better of their adversaries and playing to the widespread desire in the State for a change of Government, the Guptaites were now assuming the "reasonable" role as "unifiers of the Congress." They were even seeking to create the impression that they were the best alternative to the present anti-people Ministry!

The resolution rejecting Sampurnanand's resignation was, however, put to vote and carried and Sampurnanand promptly declared he would give it his utmost consideration.

Preparing For Show-Down

What was the upshot of the whole thing then? Pressmen crowded round the man who seems to have mastered a new style of equivocation. They asked him bluntly whether he had resigned. The answer was that he had resigned, but he would do so again formally in the meeting of November 29 called to elect a new leader.

Would the expression of confidence make him reconsider the question of continuing as leader? Sampurnanand answered that it was a hypothetical question.

In the party meeting itself, Acharya Jugal Kishore had put the straight question: "So, shall we conclude that you are no more our leader?" Sampurnanand said, to call another meeting, if necessary, he would remain their leader!

And, so a new spate of rumours are now current based on what happened at this meeting and the dubious answers of Sampurnanand. Both the groups are preparing for the 28th. Both are confident or at least putting up a show of confidence. Once again, the horse-trading has begun.

High Command For Gupta

But the dice is loaded against those who would prop up Sampurnanand. There are already reliable reports of dissensions among the ministerialists. Knowing that Sampurnanand must go, three Ministers have come forward as claimants of Chief Ministership and one of them at least has threatened to walk out with sixty of his followers if he is not chosen as the nominee for leadership.

To add to the difficulties of the ministerialists, the High Command, too, led by Nehru himself, seems to be in great need of C. B. Gupta for winning the 1962 election in this key State for the Congress.

—H.K. VYAS

KENNEDY'S VICTORY What Does It Portend?

The general attitude to the outcome of the U.S. Presidential elections seems to be a reversal of the popular adage—better the devil we don't know than the devil we do know. There is a measure of relief at the defeat of Nixon and the implied rejection of the more blatantly aggressive policies of the last year of the Eisenhower administration. But there is hardly any cause for or sign of positive happiness.

INDEED, it has to be remembered that Kennedy's win is by the shortest of possible heads. If about 0.5 per cent of the 67 million voters had voted other than they did we would have had Nixon at the White House. It would be dangerous complacency, then, to imagine that there has been some sort of democratic resurgence in America, akin to the landslide that swept Franklin Roosevelt to office in the 1930s.

A very large section of the people of the U.S. evidently are still under the impression that the policies of the Eisenhower administration are in the best interests of their country despite all the disastrous sequence of events—U-2, RB-47, South Korea, Turkey and Japan, and the developing economic recession.

It is true that this narrow victory is partly to be explained by the religious factor—Kennedy's Catholicism did lose him a lot of votes in the rural areas of the Midwest as well as the "Bible" belt of the South. But this is not the only reason. Years and years of the most foul and false propaganda have had their effect and the democratic forces in the USA face an uphill task of enlightening the public.

The second feature of the election is that in his electoral programme and speeches the "victorious" Democratic Party candidate laid down a clear-cut alternative to the Republican policies.

International Policies

Even with regard to peace talks with the Soviet Union, the New Statesman of November 12 (in an editorial appropriately entitled "Enigma in the White House") correctly states: "We do not know the answer to the central question: does Kennedy believe he can—or should—negotiate seriously with Khrushchov." One would very well say that one, therefore, knows absolutely nothing about Kennedy's possible international postures.

This is quite understandable. Kennedy's running theme in the T.V. debates and elsewhere had been that the Republicans have brought down U.S. prestige, that the U. S. today is in a much weaker position than it was in 1952 and that he would restore the glory that had all but gone—by increasing U.S. military power.

No wonder the New York Times (November 9) had written: "The Air Force (especially the missile branch—M.S.) has hitched its fortunes to the hope and expectation of a Democratic victory... Kennedy has put himself on the side of the 'military realists'. His election would mean major changes and a larger defence budget."

On concrete issues, too, such as Cuba or Quemoy and Matsuo he has taken up positions that

cannot but arouse indignant protests from those who desire the stabilisation of peaceful coexistence. On Algeria he has hedged and given equivocal support to de Gaulle's present scheme of "Algerian Algeria" which has been rejected by the Algerian Provisional Government.

Internal Scene

A great fuss is being made of the possible new approach to the underdeveloped countries, especially India. The Statesman of November 10 went so far as to wax eloquent on the theme by misquoting the Democratic Party's policy statement on the subject, which said: "We recognise India and Pakistan as major tests of the capacity of free men in a difficult environment to master the age-old problems of illiteracy, poverty and disease." The Statesman left out the crucial "and Pakistan!"

And this at a time when in place of talk about the "Soaring Sixties" we have the developing outlines of a coming major recession. For the first time since 1958, there has been a drop in the third quarter of this year of the Gross National Product by two billion dollars. Industrial production in September dropped four per cent from the peak level of January and is still falling.

Steel plants produce at only 64 per cent of total capacity. There are officially admitted 3.8 millions unemployed coming to about six per cent of the entire labour force (AFL-CIO estimates it at eight per cent). Housing construction has dropped by 29 per cent in September as compared to last year. Net profits have declined 12 per cent below the second quarter of 1959. There has been a noticeable levelling-off of investment expenditures on new plants, a 12 per cent drop in domestic orders for machine tools and a 15 per cent decline in Stock Exchange prices.

This bleak economic prospect can only be countered by drastic and radical remedies which would curb the monopolies, give the American

Abortive Coup : Fight Between Pro-U.S. Factions In S. Vietnam

THE 30-hour revolt starting in the early hours of November 11 by a section of the army of South Vietnam was a melodramatic affair. It came with a bang and ended with barely a whimper.

There were three stages of the quick developments. In the early hours of November 11 the coup forces led by Colonel Vuong Van Dong and Colonel Nguyen Chanh Thi, swept all before them, captured strategic points in Saigon including the radio station and occupied the ground floor of the Presidential palace.

From the afternoon of November 11 till the next morning the time was taken up by "negotiations" and "mediation" at the express injunction of the Americans, who were in a position to put pressure on both Diem and the leaders of the coup. There was a lull in the fighting but Diem was not inactive in getting out frantic messages to troops in the provinces who were loyal to him.

At about 8 a.m. of November 12, tank units, under the command of Colonel Kham, a relative of Diem, moved into the capital, shot down the rebel paratroopers and relieved the President who was still "negotiating". The rebel leaders are said to be under arrest while their "rebel" followers have all agreed to cooperate with the Diem Government.

Two points need singling out for emphasis. The FIRST is the nature of the coup. It was NOT, in the least, a popular uprising nor had it any democratic demands. The leaders were all pro-Americans who declared time and again that their main complaint against Diem was that he was set-

ting up a family autocracy and was proving an inefficient and ineffective opponent of "Communism" both at home and abroad.

Nhu (one of the closest associates of Diem) is accused of having stored away a vast fortune in Swiss banks and in property in South American countries.

More important than this is the nature of the forces that won Kennedy his victory. There was a considerably increased vote for the Democratic ticket by the workers, the Negro people and other minority groups which won for him all the big industrial States except Ohio. The votes of these groups were larger than those cast for Stevenson in the 1952 and 1956 elections.

The Next Phase

Another factor of the same nature helping the Democratic success was the sterling work put in by the Left-of-Centre Stevensonian Democrats. Despite Kennedy's obnoxious pronouncements the fact is that many in his camp, such as Adlai Stevenson, are associated in the minds of millions with a more realistic approach to peace. It is in this constellation of forces that there lies hope for the future.

American Game

The U.S. imperialists are aware of Diem's isolation. They would like his replacement by a more suitable creature of their will. But with the recent experience of the events in South Korea and Turkey and the decline in U.S. prestige thereupon, they are chary of such methods as coups and uprisings.

They are more than nervous that these methods might also unleash popular wrath which would turn to ashes both unsuitable puppets and their masters. But the times are against the imperialists and it is not unlikely that South Vietnam will witness soon enough a real popular upheaval for freedom.

—MOHIT SEN

November 15.

NEW AGE

PAGE FIFTEEN

ESPIONAGE?

LUCKNOW

THE strange questionnaire issued by a foreign firm of advertisers and sales-promoters to collect information about personal habits likes and dislikes, attitude towards prohibition, attitude towards social and political questions, etc., of tens of thousands of people occupying strategic positions in our countryside, such as Sarpanchs, school teachers and petty officers of the Community Projects has once again drawn attention of the people towards the strange doings of these so-called business concerns and aroused deep suspicions.

Supposed to be needed for what is called the "Customer's Report" of the firm, the obvious accent of this information is on the weaknesses of the persons concerned. If the purpose

is just to find probable customers, what kind of commodity is it for the palming off of which one needs to find out a man's family background, position of his relations and his attitude towards drinking and the fair sex?

A variety of well-paid agents are reported to be scouring and scouting the State's countryside gathering this personal information from all sorts of sources. The information thus collected is not open to anybody's inspection. It is classed "top secret". It is not even supposed to be kept in the country: it is sent out to certain "free" countries where, according to reports, it is sorted out and classified before being filed for some unspecified future use.

At least one case is known of these reports being microfilmed and sent out to

Behind Facade Of Advertising Agency

★ FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

a certain country. The local originals have probably been destroyed.

Those who have watched these goings-on have told me something about the relationship of this so-called "market-research" with the activities of a foreign governmental agency in the capital city. I have been informed of the incident in which an official of this foreign agency was hauled up for stealing the secret telephone directory of the State Government which is meant for exclusive use of top officials of the State.

This directory contains the telephone numbers of all important officers, offices and other such places of the whole of the State. When caught, the official is reported to have pleaded ignorance of the secret nature of the said Government book.

I have also been told about the widespread network of this well-financed agency due to which "a belief has come to be prevalent that there is hardly any secret in the State that does not get known or cannot get known to the

slutneys of this powerful agency...."

U.P., with its loose and corrupt administration, ease and pleasure-loving bureaucrats and factional and incompetent Ministers, has always been regarded as a happy hunting ground for foreign secret agents. It is said that here they could know in no time what they could not know in Delhi or elsewhere even after months and months of labour. Perhaps inspired by this prospect now we are told another "free" country is contemplating to set up its outfit here.

J. J. SINGH - A case of the lady protesting too much

WE have received a letter — with Mr. J. J. Singh's name typed underneath and his address on top. If Mr. Singh deliberately did not sign the letter, leaving a way out of some unpleasant situation in the future, that one fact alone would tell us more about him than plenty of other things we already know.

We would like to be more charitable and ascribe this little "forgetfulness" to his agitated state of mind after seeing the exposure we made of his anti-Indian activities in the USA through the extracts we published of his letter to Jaya Prakash Narain in our issue of October 23.

Mr. Singh says "a friend has sent me your paper of October 23" and wants to know how we came across his letter to J.P.—did the postman deliver it by mistake? If we were to descend to the same level as Mr. Singh, we would be asking him whether the friend who sent him the copy of our paper works in the U.S. Embassy in Delhi or the U.S. Information Service.

Whose Trust?

But since we, unlike Mr. Singh, are responsible to the Indian people for what we say and do, serious attention, though underserving, is being given here to what he writes.

Mr. Singh is gratified "if the U.S. Government trusts him", just as he is very gratified that he has not only "the privilege of knowing many Presidents, Prime Ministers, Foreign Ministers, and other dignitaries of various countries but that they, too, trust me."

Mr. Singh fails to impress us by this self-claimed status of his as a man of the world. We have never been in the habit of gauging the patriotism, the trustworthiness or the calibre of a man by the Presidents, Prime Ministers, Foreign Ministers and other dignitaries he knows or claims to know.

We have only one question to ask Mr. Singh: does he have the trust of the people of India or the Government of the land?

If he had, he wouldn't have been confabulating—should we say conspiring?—with U.S. "dignitaries" and leaders of U.N. delegations of other countries to fight the accepted policy of the Government of India? He would not have had to threaten that he would expose the Indian delegation at the U.N. for implementing the policy of the Government of India on the resolution on Tibet.

Former Glories

Mr. Singh can't very well say he has the trust of the Government of India after this? And while he is answering the question, he could as well enlighten us why, after coming to India to settle down here, he so soon shut up shop and went back to the United States.

Mr. Singh has graciously told us that we may be interested to know he is a former member of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee and the All-India Congress Committee. We are equally or more interested in telling Mr. Singh that we know many such former members who have been thrown into the dustbin of history and whom

the Indian people won't touch with a broomstick now.

Mr. Singh claims, "even if I were to find myself in disagreement with our Government and its leadership, I shall never criticise our Government outside the geographical bounds of India.... I will go a step further and challenge you to quote one instance in the past 14 years that we have been free which may have indicated by opposition to Prime Minister Nehru or our Government."

We have never considered Mr. Singh important enough to keep track of what he has said or done in either these 14 years or the period before. Nor are we concerned with that here.

What Price Protests?

Nor did we expose Mr. Singh's letter to J.P. because he has suddenly acquired importance. But an Indian who lobbies foreign delegations at the U.N. to defeat the Government of India's policy and those political leaders here, J.P. et al, with whom he is in league need to have their real faces bared to the Indian people. That was our patriotic job and we are glad we had the opportunity to do it.

And Mr. Singh's protestation that there is no instance when he has indicated his opposition to our Government becomes meaningless jabber when he does not deny that, going far beyond mere utterances, he has been actively working to defeat the Government of India's policy.

Mr. Singh wants to know what is wrong in expressing through our own Press dis-

agreement with certain policies of the Government. He asks: "What is wrong with that? Are we or are we not living in a working democracy? Are not freedom of speech and expression a basic tenet of democracy?"

Why then is Mr. Singh so agitated when we expose him in New Age? Why doesn't he concede us the right to tell the Indian people that his activities in New York are anti-Indian? Or is it that he learnt his concept of democracy and freedom from the late-unlamented Senator McCarthy?

Mr. Singh perhaps thought that he was dealing us a shattering blow when he wrote, "And I was fighting for India's freedom in the United States when Communists in India were siding with the British against India's freedom."

We certainly knew Mr. Singh was in the United States when we were fighting for our freedom. But we have to admit we are ignorant of his contribution to that freedom struggle. Maybe, one day he will write a book on Mr. J. J. Singh's Battle for Indian Freedom as he himself views it.

People's Trust

About ourselves, it is not necessary to say very much about our role in the freedom struggle.

If he had not taken refuge in the United States, Mr. Singh would also have remembered the Communists who were sent to the gallows for fighting the British, the Communists and their friends who were shot down in every part of the country, those who were incarcerated for long years in British jails.

And if he had no State Department blinkers on, he would also have seen how the Indian people elected Communists to our Parliament and Legislatures and to govern one State of our Republic.

That is the measure of the Indian people's trust in us, their faith in our patriotism. The U.S. State Department, of course, will not give us a certificate for this patriotism as the one Mr. Singh is proud to parade.

Mr. Singh has also given us a personal explanation for his attitude on the Tibet question: "It is true that whenever dignity of man is thrown into the dust and basic human rights are trampled upon, I feel sad and hurt to note that man could inflict such cruelties and indignities upon another man."

Wasting Tears

Mr. Singh makes us laugh. If and when he begins to hold confabulations to hammer out a resolution to condemn the lynching of Negroes and the bombing of Negro homes right inside the United States of which he knows so much, then we will know Mr. Singh really believes in what he says. Till that time, we would like to tell him, you are wasting your tears. And that, too, not for the people of Tibet who are advancing to a life of happiness and plenty but for the Tibetan serf-owners in whom the State Department has the same trust as it has in Mr. Singh.

It is Mr. Singh's hope that "decent men" will "succeed in cleaning up the Communist Party of all non-patriotic and non-Indian elements."

Let these hopes and the benevolence of the Dollar Land keep Mr. Singh alive!

— RANDASS