

# National Convention of Trade Unions Against Black Ordinance

## UTUC (Lenin Sarani)'s Call to Build up Sustained Movement

A National Convention against the Black Ordinance of wage-cut was held in New Delhi on 28th of August '74. A large number of delegates of which 35 from unions affiliated to UTUC (Lenin Sarani) spread over in West Bengal, Assam, Orissa, Delhi and Haryana attended the convention. Prominent among them were Comrades, Pritish Chanda, Fatick Ghosh (Secretaries) Gyan Singh Chowdhury (Vice-President) of all India Committee and Provat Khatoniar (Secretary, Assam State Committee) of UTUC (Lenin Sarani), Saradindu Biswas, Indu Bhowmick (Secretary, Assam Tribune Employees Union) from Assam State, R.L. Gabhani (Rourkela Steel), Prokash Singh (Rourkela Engineering) from Orissa State, Gopal Kundu and Madhu Sinha, Secretary and President of Durgapur Steel Workers Co-ordination Committee (West Bengal), from West Bengal Fate Singh, P. K. Misra (Delhi) Ram Prosad (Haryana) and A Roy (JCA of Central & State Government Employees Unions & Associations) attended the convention.

AITUC and HMS did not attend the convention. An eleven member Presidium including Comrade Pritish Chanda (UTUC Lenin Sarani) and Jyoti Basu, Priya Gupta, Durga Bagchi, D.P. Thengri, J.P. Dhote and others was formed to conduct the convention.

George Farnandes inaugurated the convention. Comrade Pritish Chanda while delivering his speech as member of the Presidium gave a picture before the house of the present state in the Trade Union movement of the country which had undergone a total change within just a year in as much as instead of advancement it is now faced with a total confrontation from the fas-

cist government. He analysed in details the basic causes of the crisis in the capitalist economy which have further been accentuated by the governments economic and fiscal policies.

So, the fight which was to be developed must have before it as the central focal point, the capitalist system and the particular bourgeois class policies reflected in the governments economic and fiscal measures. He also reminded the delegates that having tested the fascist brutality displayed by the bourgeois government in the historic strike of the railwaymen the working people must understand the nature of organisational preparedness, they are to build up for united and sustained movement which alone can open the way for their advancement. He made an appeal to the leaderships of AITUC and HMS for joining this united movement of the working people.

Both Comrades, Gyan Singh Chowdhury (UTUC Lenin Sarani) and A. Roy (JCA) gave their opinions in favour of building up a sustained movement and for that purpose formation of a small, workable all-national committee to conduct and guide this country-wide movement by taking one representative each from the Central Trade Unions. They also expressed total opposition to a loose type of big unworkable body by taking in that body representatives from all the participating organisations. They expressed their views for adopting a programme of sustained movement. Without taking any heed to these suggestions, the resolution was pushed through. It may be noted in passing that such a loose type of body was formed as a preparatory committee of the National Convention, earlier but that body had

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# Proletarian Era

ORGAN OF SOCIALIST UNITY CENTRE OF INDIA (FORTNIGHTLY)

Editor-in-Chief—Shibdas Ghosh

VOL 8  
No. 2

1st SEPTEMBER '74  
SUNDAY

PRICE 30 P.  
Air Surcharge 4 P.

Comrade Nihar Mukherjee

## CONDEMNS COOCHBEHAR FIRING

Com. Nihar Mukherjee, Secretary, West Bengal State Committee of the SUCI has, in a statement, strongly condemned "the wanton and unprovoked firing" by CRP men in Coochbehar on August 27, which resulted in the death of a teacher and injury of many including a student who is still said to be in a precarious condition.

Com. Mukherjee demanded that (1) all CRP units be removed from the state immediately; (2) a high-power public enquiry commission be set up to probe into the incidents of police atrocities and (3) guilty persons be given exemplary punishment to prevent the recurrence of such dastardly attacks.

## Comrade Subodh Banerjee's Condition

On the last 23rd August Com. Banerjee developed a temperature. Though there has been remission of the temperature, the weakness is still persisting and the other conditions of his health remain unchanged.

## UTUC RALLY AGAINST BLACK ORDINANCES

Calcutta, August 19th:

In protest against Black Ordinance for wage-cut and Power rationing resulting in retrenchment and lay-off, thousands of workers and employees of different factories and offices participated in the mass deputation to the Governor to-day under the auspices of U.T.U.C. (Lenin Sarani). Earlier they assembled in a mass meeting in Subodh Mallick Square with Com. Moni Chatterjee in the Chair. The main resolution was read out by Com.

Fatick Ghosh and supported by Com. Sitesh Das Gupta. Therefrom they proceeded along Lenin Sarani and was stopped by the police at Esplanade East.

A contingent of representatives led by Com. Fatick Ghosh called on the Governor and submitted a memorandum. The representatives included Coms. Sitesh Das Gupta, Sanat Dutta, Moni Chatterjee, A. Roy and Sankar Saha. The leaders addressed the rally after returning back from the deputation.

## RALLY AT ROURKELA

Rourkela: A public Meeting jointly organised by UTUC (Lenin Sarani), CITU, AITUC, HMP was held at Bondamunda, Sector 'C' Puja Pandal on 9.8.74 to observe Anti-Victimisation and Anti-Black Ordinance Day. One big cycle procession of Steel Workers, Engineering Workers organised by UTUC (Lenin Sarani) started from Traffic Gate of H.S.L. Rourkela and paraded all the Railway Colonies of Bondamunda and went to the meeting place.

The meeting was presided over by Sri B.P. Singh, Converer, NCCRS, Bondamunda Branch. Com. Tapas Dutta, President of Orissa State Committee, U.T.U.C. (Lenin Sarani), one of the main speakers of the meeting in his speech pointed out that

the present capitalism has developed to monopolism and state is serving as subservient to monopoly capitalism and has taken the character of Fascism and in recent Railwaymen's struggle the present Indian State machinery broken all records of fascist opportunism of the past. In speaking against the ordinance to freeze the wages of the workers he pointed out that the law of general rise of price is inherent in capitalist system but the abnormal rise of price is due to unproductive expenses, black money, deficit financing and over a Government policy. This Black ordinance will not only fail to check the price rise but also will push the toiling masses to further destitution.

He lastly appealed to

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# Recent developments in Sikkim—A Study in retrospect

Different opinions have already been expressed from different quarters, in regard to the recent serious events that took place in Sikkim. But the most interesting point that one would not surely fail to note in this regard is, that the big left parties, including the CPI(M) in spite of showing certain differences in their manner of expression, that too being done cleverly, did not reflect any attitude and outlook, fundamentally different from that of the narrow, sectarian, reactionary ultra nationalist parties of our country.

Be that as it may, we consider the issue to be of utmost importance, which deserves a thorough scientific analysis based not on one's emotion and sentiment but on the correct world proletarian outlook. We are of the considered view that the role played by the Indian capitalist government in Sikkim would result in far reaching consequences. If the question of 'Indian national interest' is brought to the fore while trying to analyse the recent activities of Indian capitalist government in Sikkim then one should not forget for a moment that the Indian nation is not an indivisible whole; on the contrary, it is a nation, divided into two classes, the exploiter and the exploited. On the one side, there exists the microscopic minority, the exploiter i.e. the capitalist class, who own all the wealth of the country and whose interest is always well protected by the socio-economic system of the country and the existing state machinery with its judicial, administrative and military apparatus. And on the other side, there are crores and crores of the oppressed and exploited people, who though by their hard and arduous labour, the sweat of their brow have created all the wealth of the country yet under the existing exploitative and oppressive capitalist rule have had to face growing miseries, sufferings, poverty and unemployment, which with days passing on are making their life more and more gloomy, being overtaken with uncertainty and insecurity.

For obvious reasons,

under no circumstances the interests of these two alien classes, can be identical. It necessarily follows that in the existing society which is divided into two classes, the oppressor and the oppressed, the exploiter and the exploited, the capitalist and the working class, no plan, no programme or no project can be conceived which is 'supra class' in its character or which can serve the interest of both these two alien classes at a time. As a result, the country's interest that preserves the interests of its exploited and oppressed working people is fundamentally different from and contradictory to the so called 'interests of the country' which aims at protecting the interest of the ruling capitalist class, its state and the government.

Now if anybody from this angularity judges the incidents that took place in Sikkim then he would have to conclude that it is the very object of protecting the interest of the Indian capitalist class and its trade and commerce that has controlled and determined the role and activities of the Indian capitalist government and state machinery in Sikkim. For none should forget even for a moment that as the Indian state is a capitalist state, the sole objective of this state is to protect the interest of the Indian capitalist class. So any programme of work or activity of the helmsmen of this state, be it undertaken in the name of protecting 'national interest' or national sovereignty of the country, is solely aimed at mainta-

ining capitalist exploitation and preserving the interest of capitalist trade and commerce and wherever possible extending it. So, naturally the interest, the patriotic spirit of the exploited working people of our country can never be identified with the interest, the urge for extending the exploitative market of the capitalist class, for the protection and satisfaction of which, the Indian capitalist government is trying to maintain its indomitable influence over Sikkim, even by taking recourse to heinous conspiratorial designs.

## Short historical background

During the days of the British Imperialist rule in the Indian subcontinent, Sikkim was a protectorate state under the British rule. Her foreign policy, defence, communication—in one word, the full responsibility of her protection lay with the then British government. The British merely and formally recognised her as a separate independent country, but that too they did solely with a view to fulfilling their object of creating buffer states in the border regions of their empire in this subcontinent. But in reality Sikkim was out and out British colony. Now after the emergence of India as an independent, free, national bourgeois i.e. capitalist state, her relation with Sikkim, for sometime was maintained on the basis of the former Treaty Protectorate. In 1950, a new Treaty Protectorate was signed between Chogyal, the feudal ruler of Sikkim and the Indian capitalist government. In accordance with this treaty the Indian capitalist government was vested with the responsibility of defence, communication and foreign policy of Sikkim. Though the Sikkim government was fully authorised to control the internal administration of the country yet in actual practice, this too came under the virtual control of the Indian capitalist government. Even the

'Dewan', the topmost officer that was to be appointed by Chogyal for internal administration of the country happened to be Indian IAS or ICS officer to be selected by the Indian capitalist government. Apart from this, the Indian capitalist government kept one high-powered political officer its Chief Political Adviser in Sikkim for maintaining an over all supervision of the country. In spite of all these things, in accordance with the treaty the Indian capitalist government recognised the separate and free existence of Sikkim.

In 1973, on 8th May following the movement on the demand for 'one man one vote', a new treaty was signed between the Indian capitalist government and Chogyal, and the Sikkim Congress.

As a consequence of this new treaty even the very little autonomy which Sikkim government used to enjoy according to the treaty of 1950, has been curtailed further. On the other hand, the extent of control over the internal administration that the Indian capitalist government enjoyed in practice but not according to the treaty of 1950, was not only preserved but also has been extended through this new treaty of 1973. Even the Indian capitalist government has been empowered to give a final verdict if and when any difference would crop up between the Sikkim Assembly and Chogyal on any issue regarding the internal administration of the country and in the circumstances, it would be constitutionally binding on both. In accordance with the treaty an Indian officer is to be appointed the Chief Executive of Sikkim who is to be entrusted with the duty of supervising the internal administration. The person for this all powerful post is to be selected by the Indian capitalist government although the authority of his formal appointment rests with Chogyal. This

Chief Executive is not only to supervise the internal administration, but he is also the President, the speaker of the 'democratic' Assembly of Sikkim! Though Chogyal enjoys the formal right of appointing this officer but that is a rubber-stamping authority and he has no controlling power over his authority. In this regard also, it has been stated that in case any difference in opinion arises between Chogyal and this all powerful officer, the former is bound to accept the arbitrement that the Indian capitalist government will pronounce in the circumstances. In this manner, the Indian capitalist state and government have slowly but steadily extended their sphere of influence in Sikkim.

At present, the students community, the government employees, in particular and the educated people of Sikkim in general have raised objections in regard to some of the articles and particularly two of the articles of the Sikkim constitution that was drafted by the Indian experts and passed in the Sikkim Assembly without being thoroughly discussed clause by clause. In this regard it is to be noted that Chogyal, the feudalist tutelar head of Sikkim is also playing a leading role in this affair, though the objective and interest of the former, is not and cannot be exactly the same in every aspect with that of the students community, the intelligentsia and the government employees of Sikkim who have raised their objections against the aforesaid clauses of the constitution.

Firstly, it has been stated in the constitution that Sikkim will enjoy the right of participating in the Indian Parliament and other administrative, political, economic institutions pertaining to the Indian state. And secondly, the Chief Executive is to be selected by the Indian capitalist government.

Now objections have  
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# India Govt. Suppress National Aspiration Of The Sikkimese

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been raised mainly against these two articles on the ground that on being implemented these would strike at the very root of separate and free existence of Sikkim. For obvious reasons they have demanded for deletion of these two articles from the constitution.

Now it is within this historical perspective, that one has to analyse and judge the nature and character of the opposition that has been raised by the educated mass, the government employees, the students community and Chogyal against the aforesaid articles of Sikkim constitution.

## Basic question

In this regard, the question that is to be discussed at the outset, which is the main and basic question of the issue is, whether the urge of the Sikkimese people for freedom, their aspiration for emerging as a separate national entity have in reality been manifested in the strong opposition that the most conscious section of the Sikkimese people, consisting of the students community, the government employees and the educated people in general have raised against these two particular articles of the constitution.

Now if the existing conflict between the Sikkim Congress and Indian capitalist government on the one hand and the students community, the government employees, the most conscious section of the people of Sikkim and Chogyal on the other does really reflect the national aspiration of the Sikkimese people and their urge for independent growth and development, then this struggle in spite of being led by a feudalist ruler like Chogyal has attained national character and under the circumstances he has reflected a tune more or less identical with that of the people of Sikkim urging for their free-development into a separate nation and national state. For obvious

reasons, the suppression of this struggle by the Indian capitalist government even under the pretext that the struggle since it is led by the feudalist ruler of the country, tantamounts to a forcible suppression of the urge and aspiration for independent development of a growing nation and thereby falls in the category of national suppression.

In the present state of affairs, the aspiration, feeling and urge of the Sikkimese people for their independent development have just attained national character. And they are just becoming conscious of their right to self-determination and their freedom though for various reasons, both the extension and depth of their national movement are limited at present. From various aspects it may still lack a matured leadership both organisationally and ideologically. As a result, as there is no effective way of preparing and defending the struggle against the pressure and conspiracy of the powerful Indian capitalist state and its military strength, this immature movement of the Sikkimese people may not reach its desired logical culmination. For the present, even this struggle may not create any deep political impact in the mind of the greater and wider section of the people, or in other words it may not get any firm footing in the socio-economic, political and cultural life of the people. Not only that. Even those who are attempting to organise the struggle, that very leadership may surrender their cause owing to their vacillating character.

But to think that this movement is not a national movement and does not express the national aspiration of the people, since the movement itself is weak and unorganised and since the leadership of the movement being vacillating can any moment surrender the cause—is extremely erroneous; far less does it justify the act of the Indian capitalist

government suppressing this movement which tantamounts to suppression of right of nation to self-determination and hence national suppression. One should never conclude like that.

On the contrary, even if the struggle meets with a futile end through the surrendering of the cause by its leadership, still then it should be remembered that it has attained a national character beyond any shadow of doubt. And under these circumstances any attempt on the part of the Indian capitalist government to accede Sikkim to India and thereby transform her into a part of Indian territory or to establish its domination and control in the internal administration of the country is a clear case of suppression of the right of Sikkimese people to self-determination.

This is a very pertinent and important question and in fact, this is the main point of issue. So one should never keep his eyes closed to these aspects of the current incidents. Moreover, the fighting working people of our country should register their strong protest, their strong voice of condemnation against the role played by the Indian capitalist state and government in Sikkim.

## Attempt to by-pass the main issues

Not only the rightist parties, but even the left parties including the CPI(M), are trying to cleverly by-pass a question whether the role and activities of the Indian capitalist government in Sikkim, in the background of growing national aspiration and urge for freedom of the Sikkimese people tantamount to national suppression perpetrated against the Sikkimese people. In this manner, the left parties of our country including the CPI(M), who pose themselves as Marxists-Leninists are trying to avoid the question, what should be the stand and attitude of the Marxists-Leninists

in regard to all the basic issues that are inseparably linked up with Sikkimese affair.

Moreover, they, by their manner of argument are trying to support the accession of Sikkim to the Indian territory on the plea that it would accelerate the growth of the process of democratisation in Sikkim and thereby in reality supporting the role and activities of the Indian capitalist government in Sikkim. Even if for the sake of argument one accepts their contention, still then a pertinent question cannot but arise. If any country helps any other country engaged in the struggle of lifting herself up from monarchy to democracy, then would the former country automatically acquire the right of acceding the latter to her own territory on the plea that she has provided the latter with necessary aid in her struggle? Does she then acquire an automatic right of interfering into the internal affairs of the latter? Or whether the whole issue is to be viewed in the manner that however weak and immature may be the democratic spirit, national aspiration and the urge for freedom of the people of the country in question still one should help them, of course if they seek for any such help, without thinking even to establish any control or domination over them so that they on their own can strengthen their democratic struggle and ultimately succeed to establish a democratic state by overthrowing monarchy.

If all those parties had really supported democratisation of Sikkim, then they would have been guided by such an outlook in regard to the growing national aspiration and urge for freedom of the Sikkimese people.

## The issue of merger with India

If in the process of uninterrupted growth of the democratic struggle, the conscious democratic forces of Sikkim realise that the growth of this very process necessitates

the unification of the Sikkimese people with the Indian people, the merger of Sikkim with Indian territory, and if the majority of the Sikkimese people under the leadership of the conscious democratic forces, decide freely on the basis of cultural affinity of the people of both the countries and not being dominated or constrained by any external force and without any interference from the Indian capitalist government in favour of such unification, then and then only Sikkim may be merged with India and it may become an integral part of the Indian territory.

## Decision has been taken through India Government's interference

But, have the Sikkimese people taken the decision in the aforesaid manner? Or, on the contrary, is it not a fact that, the Indian capitalist state and government have interfered into each and every internal affair of the country and they are still doing so?

It has already been stated before that according to the Treaty Protectorate the foreign policy, defence and communication were in the jurisdiction of the Indian government and the Sikkim government enjoyed full autonomy in the matter of internal administration. But during the entire period from 1950 to 1974, the Indian capitalist government, in different ways and means has pressurised the Sikkim government and forced them to enter into various iniquitous treaties and understandings and thereby through them usurped the effective right to control even the internal administration of the country. The constitution of Sikkim has been drafted by an expert sent by the Indian capitalist government and on its behalf. The election in Sikkim has been conducted under the direct supervision of the Indian election commission, on whose neutrality, not to speak of the progressive

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# National Character of Struggle of a resurgent Nation is not depraved if it is led by a

## King or Prince

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political circles of the country, even the common people of India have no confidence at all. Over and above we have already stated before that according to the new constitution, the Chief Executive of the Sikkim government, who himself is an Indian and to be selected by the Indian capitalist government will be the president and the speaker of the Sikkim Assembly. The Chief Minister will be appointed on the advice of this Chief Executive. The important portfolios like home, finance etc. will not remain in the hands of the elected Ministry; on the contrary they will be controlled by the Chief Executive. Not only that, even the matters involving the palaces, have been kept outside the purview of the Assembly. And in accordance with the Treaty Protectorate the important issues like foreign policy, defence and communication will be directly controlled and supervised by the Indian capitalist government.

Then what is the real position? Neither the Assembly does possess any constitutional right over any important item, nor the elected Ministry remains in charge of any important portfolio. In fact neither the Assembly nor the Ministry will enjoy any effective power for ruling the country, though it is being publicly proclaimed that these institutions are representatives of the people i.e., power has been transferred to the people of Sikkim! Again, Chogyal also will not have any effective power in his hand. He is simply the titular head of the administration. In such a state, even in case of internal administration who will enjoy the real and effective power? In reality, it is the Chief Executive, to be selected by the Indian capitalist government, who will enjoy the real power to rule the country. Then what will be the fate of democracy and autono-

my in Sikkim? Will democracy and autonomy of Sikkim be able to survive?

In such a state of affairs, can any one observe that a free and fair election has been held in Sikkim under the leadership of its real democratic forces and that the Sikkimese people have willfully decided to give up their autonomy and freedom? Can any one even imagine that the Sikkim Congress will endeavour to develop the process of democratisation and it concretely represents the democratic thoughts and ideals prevailing in the country, when it is this particular party which has adopted such a constitution and lent its assent to the articles guiding the formation of powerless Ministry and Assembly which will not even enjoy the powers that are enjoyed by the different state assemblies of India? Again it is a fact that the organisational strength and the movement that has been launched by the students, government employees, and the educated people of Sikkim in general in support of separate and free existence of Sikkim and her autonomy is still weak, and has not yet become to that extent matured. But still then from what semblance of logic can any one conclude that they are not the true representatives of the democratic thoughts and ideals that are developing on the soil of Sikkim? Is it for the fact that more or less the very same tune is being reflected by Chogyal? Was not the tune reflected by King Tribhuvan of Nepal, identical with that of the Nepali Congress which provided the leadership in the struggle against Rana-regime and in favour of democratisation of the country? Did not the tune of Prince Sinhanuk identify itself with the tune reflected by the freedom fighters of that country? Could anyone ever observe anything against these struggles on the plea that

these movements were backed by King Tribhuvan and Prince Sinhanuk? Could any one daresay that these struggles did not reflect the national aspiration of the people for liberation, their democratic thoughts and ideals?

Now if anyone analyses the character of the conflict that is going on between Chogyal on the one hand and the Indian capitalist government and the Sikkim Congress on the other, then he can never disagree with the fact that this conflict is not only restricted within these three parties, but the Sikkimese people are also drawn into this conflict. The issue of free and independent existence of Sikkim and her autonomy that have been raised by Chogyal, has received unequivocal and active support from the students, intelligentsia, the government employees and also from the Lepchas and Bhutias, the original inhabitants of Sikkim. Not only that they have not uttered anything against democratisation, but on the contrary while raising their demand for democratisation they have also raised the demand for the right of autonomy and separate free existence of Sikkim. Now how can we interpret these facts? After analysing the nature of the demands and the character and composition of those who are organising the struggle, can anyone conclude that the students community, the educated people and the government employees of Sikkim all being agents of Chogyal, the supporters of monarchy, have raised hue and cry for defending Chogyal and monarchy? None can ever conceive like that. In fact one is sure to agree to the fact that the struggle of Sikkimese people has taken the shape and character of a national uprising, however weak and immature it may be.

Now Chogyal, who himself is a monarch, how did he emerge in the leadership of a national uprising or how could he reflect a

tune more or less identical with that of the people which participated in the up-rising—all these are issues to be judged by the Sikkimese people themselves.

In so far as our opinion is concerned no question can be raised against the fact that we are out and out against monarchy and monarchs. But if in any country, any monarch, Prince or a Feudal lord plays an important positive role in the national uprising then what should be the attitude of the people of that country towards him? We think that this is an issue to be decided only by the participants of the struggle of that country. In case of the affairs of Sikkim too, this issue is to be considered in a similar manner. At best we may observe that if the leadership of the struggle for national liberation, democracy and autonomy remains in the hand of a monarch like Chogyal as in case of Sikkim, then there will always remain the danger that the cause may be surrendered to or compromised and in this way struggle may meet with its end in the half-finished stage without reaching its logical culmination. Because, being a monarch, he has monarchical interests too. So if conditions prevail he will try to utilise that to realise his interest. Once in the past Sikkim Congress, being backed by the Indian capitalist government nearly toppled him from power. In that situation it was by coming into an understanding with the Indian capitalist government he tried to protect the interest of his monarchy—even if that could have been protected by his becoming the titular head of the administration. So, he cannot be allowed to remain in the leadership of the struggle. The existing social order too can not be allowed to continue—it must be overthrown. All these vital issues are to be carefully noted by the people of Sikkim while conducting their struggle

against the Indian capitalist government for giving resistance to and thereby frustrate its naked attempt to suppress their struggle for achieving the right of nation to self-determination, to forcibly impose an anti people constitution over them and thereby control the internal administration of their country through its agents and appointed administrative officer and even deprive them of their right of autonomy. While conducting their struggle against the Indian capitalist government to overthrow its hegemony and rule in Sikkim they should also conduct relentless struggle against monarchy and monarchical order. So that with the elimination of Indian capitalist government's influence and rule, democracy and autonomy may be established in the country through the overthrow of monarchy.

For this reason the leadership of the struggle should remain in the hand of the force comprising the real uncompromising, patriotic and democratic freedom fighters. As the line that is being pursued by Chogyal at present is more or less in harmony with the present movement, so in what manner he may be allowed to play his role is an issue that is to be determined by the said leadership. But when national uprising has already revealed itself, how ever weak it may be, can we, in a voice identical with that of the CPI(M), observe that as the monarchical order is still prevailing in Sikkim, the intrusion of Indian capitalist government there will bring about well-being of the people and establish democracy? Once the British Imperialists also reflected a similar tone in justification of their domination and control over us and our country. But in reality, suppression of national uprising in the name of democratisation can in no way be tolerated far less be justified.

When the Sikkimese

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## Chhatra Parishad Gangsters' Dastardly Attack on Girl Students

On August 28 last, an armed gang of Chhatra Parishad hoodlums raided the Jogamaya Devi College, a Premier Girl's College of Calcutta, and attacked the girl students who observed strike in response to the state-wide strike call given by the W. B. Committee of the AIDSO. Com. Bharati Moitra, Secretary of the college unit of the DSO, Com. Nivedita Saha, General Secretary of the students union and several other girl students were seriously injured. The general students, however, valiantly resisted the attack and complete strike was observed in the college.

This infuriated the Parishad gangsters who raided the college again on Aug 30, threatening to kidnap and murder the General Secretary, Com. Nivedita Saha.

The next day the Chhatra Parishad gangsters

again staged a come back while the students were observing Martyr's Day in memory of the 1959 food movement martyrs. They tried to bodily lift Com. Nivedita in a taxi they brought. But the general students rushed out in hundreds to resist the gangsters and foiled their ill design.

In the afternoon the students led a deputation to the Chief Minister Mr. S.S. Roy with a memorandum apprising him of the entire situation. The Chief Minister, assured the deputationists that he would take appropriate action against the miscreants. The deputation to the Chief Minister was led by Com. Ashutosh Banerjee, Secretary Calcutta Dist. Committee of the SUCI and Com. Provash Ghosh a member of the Party's State secretariate and President, AIDSO.

## DSO Statement on Utkal Varsity Issue

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Cuttack, 16th August : Comrade Dwarika Nath Rath, President AIDSO, Orissa State Council and Chitta Bera Secy, AIDSO. Orissa State Council in a statement, severely criticised the call off of the students' strike of the Utkal University by the students organisations, SFI, SL, SV, ABVP and Chhatra Maha Sabha on the plea of ill-preparedness.

The leaders of the above five organisations instead of organising a mighty student movement against the undemocratic take over of the administration of the Utkal University by the government, apologised to the administrative officer for the student movement and gave an undertaking to the Chief Minister of their loyalty to the autocratic government.

The statement strongly condemning the dissolution of the elected body of Bani

Bihar by the Orissa government stated that when no government institution is free from corruption, the taking over of the varsity administration on the plea to fight corruption is utterly ludicrous. If a body is found to be corrupt, it must be replaced by another democratically elected body competent enough to fight corruption. So, the plea of the government is a deceptive slogan to hoodwink the people with the sole purpose to curb the autonomous rights to establish its fascist control over education.

Comrade Rath and Behra appealed to the students community to be aware of the treachery made by the above five organisations and to organise themselves to build a mighty movement which alone can act as an antidote to the government's undemocratic and illegitimate activities.

Calcutta, 11th August : Under the joint auspices of Pathikrit, Democratic Youth Organisation, Democratic Students Organisation, Mahila Sanskritik Sangha and Komsomol "66th Saheed Khudiram Day" was observed by the students, youths, intellectuals and other sections of the people, in a solemn and befitting manner this morning at the foot of the statue of Saheed Khudiram Bose, the valiant martyr who sacrificed his life to uphold the cause of national freedom struggle of our country.

The observance of the day started with a street march with drums and bugles by the members of K O M S O M O L. The marchers concluded their parade after extending red salute to the statue of Saheed Khudiram Bose.

## Black Ordinance

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not a single sitting in its life and all the business of the National Convention including drafting of resolutions was done by a group of people. So, what purpose this loose body and loose programming can serve is for anybody to guess. But one pernicious thing has already surfaced. A peculiarly sectarian attitude was betrayed in the whole conduction of the convention. Important delegates representing vital sectors of industries from the States of West Bengal, Orissa, Assam and Delhi connected with UTUC (Lenin Sarani) were denied the right to opinions in spite of their repeated attempts. Instead, the domineering attitude of CITU leadership was quite clear when it allotted most of the time of the convention to dozens of CITU leaders and delegates even at the cost of leaving various states unrepresented in the speakers. This is definitely an unhealthy trend and is already visible in the initial stage of joint movement. It betrays anything but a serious mind and attitude to build up a genuinely united and sustained movement.

## Fulfil Martyrs' Dream Veteran Revolutionaries Call on KHUDIRAM DAY

The meeting was presided over by Sri Hem Chandra Ghosh a veteran revolutionary.

A resolution, unanimously adopted at the meeting, strongly condemned the attitude of the Congress Government which has motivatedly belittled the role of those uncompromising revolutionaries of our freedom struggle. Two demands were raised. (1) The history of the national freedom struggle of India should be written anew with due recognition and respect to the contributions of the uncompromising revolutionary trend and the revolutionaries of the freedom struggle. (2) 11th August, Saheed Khudiram Day, will have to be declared as the "National Day".

The resolution was placed by Comrade Krishna Sen of Mahila Sanskritik Sangha and Comrades, Sudhir Bhattacharyya of Pathikrit, Abdur Rouf of DYO, Bhaskar Gupta of DSO, Leena Mukherjee of Komsomol, Krushan Ball, member of the Orissa State Committee of DSO and Sri Purnananda Dasgupta a veteran revolutionary spoke in support.

In his presidential speech Sri Hem Chandra Ghosh with great emotion said that the martyrs of the freedom struggle did not fight for such a freedom where people are pushed to starvation. The martyrs sacrificed their lives with the dream of establishing a society where the interest of the majority would be looked into. But the present rulers, have let loose a reign of privation and oppression, unemployment and cultural degeneration. The twenty-seven years of Congress rule have only brought about aggravated miseries to the suffering people. Question arises in all minds whether there is any civilised government either at the Centre or in

the states, he said with wrath and hatred in his voice. But such a situation cannot run for ever. He appealed to those who want to vindicate the cause of the people to come forward and rise up to the occasion without any loss of time.

Comrade Nihar Mukherjee, Secretary, West Bengal State Committee of the SUCI, who was the main speaker of the meeting, in his speech said, "The dream of the martyrs' remains yet to be fulfilled. Congress, usurping the power through compromise with the British Rulers has established a rule of the bourgeoisie, strengthened the capitalist system of exploitation which is the root cause of all the miseries of the common people's lives."

Comrade Mukherjee commented, "the present rulers of India are not interested to correctly evaluate the role of the revolutionaries, this is but quite natural. Because that would expose them and their anti-people pro-vested interest role to the root. But their sinister bid to undermine the role of the revolutionaries must be fought with all might. A movement ought to be developed for organising all sections of the toiling people."

Comrade Mukherjee urged upon all to come forward with courage and determination to attain the cherished goal of the martyrs.

### READ :

#### SARBAHARA YUG

Organ of SUCI in Hindi  
Published from SUCI Office,  
Patna, Behar

#### GANA MUKTI

Organ of SUCI in Assamese  
Published from SUCI Office,  
Gauhati, Assam

#### UNITY

Organ of SUCI in Malayalam  
Published from SUCI Office,  
Quilon, Kerala

# In the name of upholding Democracy, CPI(M) supports Imperialist aims and designs of Indian Capitalist Government in Sikkim

(Contd. from Page 4)

people is striving for developing as a resurgent nation and for the fulfilment of which is trying to develop as a national sovereign state, none can give the Indian capitalist government the right to suppress the national uprising of the Sikkimese people. It is a fact that the separate and free existence of Sikkim was taken for granted even in accordance with the Treaty Protectorate. Even Pundit Nehru once proclaimed in the parliament that Sikkim, in spite of her being a protectorate, is a separate and even an independent state.

In the present international situation the correlation of forces are such and the principal contradictions are existing and working in such a manner that in today's world, even a small country or a nationality if it really does possess a separate and free existence may grow up into a sovereign national state. In the background of the existing favourable international situation and due to separate and free existence, the process of growth of nationality into a nation has started in case of the different nationalities of Sikkim. National thoughts, ideals, feelings and national awakening are gradually being unfolded among them. They are striving to develop into a sovereign national state. For obvious reasons, a large section of the people strongly protested against the attempts to curb the autonomy and curbed the separate and free existence of Sikkim by the Indian Capitalist government. How can one and being guided by what argument give the Indian capitalist government the right to forcibly suppress the process of growth of nationalities into a nation, a process that has been possible to develop in Sikkim for her separate and independent existence along with other

factors. If the national aspiration and awakening of Sikkimese people, which are gradually developing, urge them to free themselves from the binding of the Treaty Protectorate and develop into a national sovereign state, even then why should the Indian capitalist government obstruct them? For, it is not an issue of secession, it is not a question as if a nationality or a state within the Indian territory is conducting a secessionist movement with a view to seceding from the main territory, leading herself to the path of decentralisation following her secession from an existing centralised socio-political economic system and administration. Had it been the case with Sikkim then it would have been surely objectionable. But in this case, the issue is altogether different. Sikkim is a separate state. She is striving to preserve her autonomy. In course of time she may develop into a sovereign state. In such a case how can Indian capitalist government obstruct her, and how can anyone and being led by what argument support it engaged in fulfilling its nefarious design of establishing its hegemony on Sikkim and her people?

## Real motive of the Indian Government

In reality the Indian capitalist government wants to transform Sikkim into a component state within the Indian territory. With this end in view it has curbed autonomy of Sikkim. The Indian capitalist government is apprehensive of the possibility of Sikkim to follow the footsteps of Nepal and Bhutan and thereby go out of its control. These two countries were not protectorate states. But they too were tied up with India through iniquitous treaties. At present, Nepal is an independent sovereign state. Bhutan is also, to a great extent an indepen-

dent state, she has become a member of the UNO.

The Indian capitalist government utilised the opportunity that was created out of the conflict between Sikkim Congress and Chogyal and provided the Sikkim Congress with money and other necessary helps to build up movement against Chogyal. Apprehending lest he might be toppled from power, Chogyal wanted to remain in power through the backing of the Indian capitalist government. He attempted to come into an understanding with the Indian capitalist government. The latter fully utilised this opportunity for interfering into the internal affairs of Sikkim. It is supporting Sikkim Congress on the one hand and on the other trying to tackle Chogyal and keep him under its control. It is not completely taking side with any one of the contending parties. For it is not quite sure whether Sikkim Congress would act as its agent for a long time or what it would ultimately do. For, in the present international situation, the principal contradictions are working in such a manner that none can keep any one subjugated for a very long time. National awakening is bound to unfold itself one day. In this respect the Indian capitalist government has learnt some lesson in Nepal. There, while trying to preserve its influence and control by supporting one particular contending party, it was outwitted. Both Nepali Congress and Kairala came to power through India Government's help. But after coming to power, they became strongly vocal against the existing iniquitous treaties with India.

The Indian capitalist government could not please the king; the Nepal Congress also went against it. In Sikkim the Indian capitalist government is trying to keep both the contending parties in its

hands so that the events of Nepal might not be repeated there. And by trying to utilise the existing conflict between the two parties namely Chogyal and Sikkim Congress it has made both of them powerless.

It has already been shown that in Sikkim, neither the Assembly nor the elected Ministry possess any power. Even Chogyal also is deprived of any power. The real power is vested with the Chief Executive who is to be selected by the Indian capitalist government. The Sikkim Congress has been made to accept these provisions of the constitution by the Indian capitalist government. And in return the Indian capitalist government has provided Sikkim Congress with all sorts of assistance in its fight against Chogyal. It has helped Sikkim Congress to secure absolute majority in election and thereby form the Ministry which no doubt possess a very limited power. For that purpose, the Sikkim Congress was provided with money and other necessary helps and the election was conducted by the direct interference of Indian capitalist government, in presence of Indian army, by the election commission and under the control of the Chief Executive. Even the fundamental rights of Lepchas and Bhutias have been curbed for securing absolute victory for the Sikkim Congress by controlling the election in the above manner. Though these tribes are the original inhabitants of Sikkim, they constitute the minority section of the people—forming only the twenty per cent of the whole population whereas the Nepalese, the outsiders within the country constitute the rest eighty per cent of the population. And the Sikkim Congress is primarily an organisation of the Nepalese. The principle of 'one man one vote' was implemented at the cost of the funda-

mental rights of Lepchas and Bhutias. The demand for 'one man one vote' was not raised by the Lepchas and Bhutias. It was raised by the Sikkim Congress, the organisation of the Nepalese and backed by the Indian capitalist government. With the dissolution of the system that once maintained a parity among the Lepchas and Bhutias on the one hand and the Nepalese on the other, in regard to the purpose of ascertaining their representatives, and deprivation of the Lepchas and Bhutias from the right of reflecting their voices, the outsiders went to the power solely by dint of their majority in numbers. Moreover, no provision has been made even for protecting the minority rights of the Lepchas and Bhutias. This issue has been left over the goodwill of the Sikkim Congress.

It is no doubt astounding that even the so called revolutionaries of our country also have supported this seemingly democratic principle of 'one man one vote.' Before lending their support to this demand, none even thought for a moment that if this so-called formal democratic principle was applied to the existing particular situation of Sikkim then to what a great extent it would be an undemocratic move against Lepchas and Bhutias.

So in this way, the Indian capitalist government is trying to control and dominate over the Sikkim Congress by providing the latter with various unjust helps and opportunities. But the real administrative power of Sikkim is in the hands of the Indian capitalist government. This apart, the army which possesses the real power in a country, is also completely under the control of the Indian capitalist government. In the midst of this, there are the got up Ministry and the Assembly standing

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# No Democratic minded People Can Support Heinous Attempt of Indian Capitalist Government To Accede Sikkim, a Growing Nation to India

(Contd. from Page 6)

like dummies, and posing as if the process of democratisation has started and power is being transferred into the hands of the Sikkimese people. In reality, the sole motive is that, if Chogyal tries to raise his head against the Indian capitalist government, as he is attempting now, then he will be labelled as anti-people on the plea that he is trying to go against the authority of the Assembly, the representative body of the people, which possesses sovereign rights in Sikkim. In fact attempts are thus being made to malign the national aspiration and movement of the Sikkimese people. On the contrary, if the Sikkim Congress tries to avail of the opportunity that is being created out of the existing international situation (discussed earlier) and thereby raises its head against the Indian capitalist government, then Chogyal, who is driven by his monarchical interests will be declared to possess sovereign rights and attempted to be utilised against the former. And apprehending lest that both the parties in future unite together and jointly demand their sovereignty, attempts are being made meanwhile to accede Sikkim to India and thereby convert her into a component part of the latter. With this end in view, it is taking recourse to all means to suppress the growing national awakening, and aspiration of the Sikkimese people.

But no democratic minded people who have faith in the right of nation to self-determination can ever support this heinous attempt perpetrated by the Indian capitalist government to forcibly accede to India, a growing nation like Sikkim and thereby transform her into a component part of the Indian territory. None have this right of acceding any country to her and thereby convert the

said country into an integral part of her own territory, after the growth of national aspiration and urge for freedom among the people of that country.

Now the question of accession of Sikkim to India could have been raised only on two conditions.

If the people of Sikkim keeping themselves free from the interference of the Indian capitalist government would have decided to merge with India for their uninterrupted growth and prosperity then nothing could be said against that move. Or, India, when following her independence transformed the tributaries through accession into her own territories and started the process of growth into a unified nation including the people of these states, could have also included in this process the Sikkimese people and Sikkim which were then tied up with India through Treaty Protectorate they inherited from the British. For then, national awakening, national aspiration, right to self-determination, all these were yet to develop in Sikkim which was then merely a monarchical state of middle age, her inhabitants being divided into various tribes and nationalities, possessing at best nationality mental make up but nothing higher than that. Then the different nationalities of Sikkim, like the different nationalities of India could have been easily included within the process of growth of the Indian nation through the unification of all nationalities. Then the people of Sikkim, being an integral part of the Indian people could make themselves free from the nationality mental make up and the Indian national mental make up could have developed among them. Like the tributaries, the monarchical order of Sikkim also would have

been abolished. Democracy would have been established in Sikkim on the basis of the democratic system prevailing in India. But in this regard also, one thing deserves to be mentioned. If any mass resistance or protest had developed in Sikkim at that time against this attempt of acceding her to India then at once the attempt would have to be stopped. For the movement would then have taken a national character. Then Sikkim, if the people had demanded so, would have to be freed from the tie of Treaty Protectorate. This signifies that once the process of growth of nationality into a nation starts and the national aspiration, feeling and urge for developing into a national state, are created among the nationalities having separate and free existence, they should not be forcibly merged with any other separate nation in so far as they of their own accord do not decide in favour of unification. But no such problem was there during the period we mentioned above. So the people of Sikkim along with different nationalities of India could then have easily unified and developed into the Indian nation. But the India Government, as it was then behaving like a lackey of the British imperialism, did not act accordingly. And now when Sikkim has already given birth to a national spirit and entity and when the process of growth of national state has already begun there, attempts are now being made to forcibly accede her to India, instead of giving her freedom. A question may be raised, if such was the motive then, what was the obstacle against including Sikkim within Indian territory, when all these aspects and features of national character were yet to develop there? The British left this subcontinent, divided into different parts, keeping an eye to protect their imperialist aims and objectives.

They were not happy only in dividing this subcontinent into two national states; they left behind innumerable tributaries, protectorates and buffer states so that incessant conflicts might continue among these states, which would provide them with the opportunity of maintaining their domination over these countries. In fact this was their sole motive behind this plan. Though it could accede the tributaries to India, yet the Indian Government, being pressed upon by the British had had to accept the separate free existence of the protectorates like Bhutan and Sikkim who were tied up with India through iniquitous treaties. At that time, the Indian Government, to a great extent behaved like a lackey of the British Imperialists. In this sub-continent, then it could not boldly pursue its own policy against that of the British Imperialists. For that reason, though fully realising the fact that these small states were becoming centres of conspirational designs, espionage activity and intrigues of imperialists, it could not accede them

to India. But at the same time it did not give up its plan once for all. And that is why, it, following the footsteps of the British signed Treaty Protectorate with Sikkim and Bhutan.

Since then the Indian capitalist government by dint of the relation that developed on the basis of this iniquitous treaties, the legacy of the imperialists, has been regarding them as its spheres of influence.

At present the Indian Government, by utilising different contradictions and conflicts of the present international politics has strengthened itself on political, economic and military aspects.

Now a days, the angry eyes of the British Imperialists do no more work on it. On the contrary, they, with a view to preserving their own influence maintain understanding with the Indian Government and even at times try to keep the latter in good humour: At present the Indian capitalist government, mainly by developing good relation both with the imperialists and the revisionist leadership of the Soviet Union and utilising the contradictions existing between them when ever

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## Criminal Congress Govt. treats its opponents as criminals

Comrade Ziad Ali Boxi, a prominent member of the Birbhum District Committee of the SUCI and a leader of the West Bengal Krishak & Khet Majoor Federation, was arrested at Nalhati on August 19 last. He has been implicated in a false case fabricated by the police in last May. He was later released on bail.

Comrade Boxi is a well-known figure in Birbhum. He is taking an active part in organising workers, peasants and agricultural labourers of Murarai thana area as well as Birbhum district for a long period and was the candidate of the SUCI for Nalhati constituency during the general elections in 1971.

Yet in spite of his long

political reputation in the district this prominent Left leader was treated like an ordinary criminal by the Nalhati police. He was handcuffed and rope tied around his waist. He was kept without any food for full twenty-two hours.

The notoriety the Indira Congress Government has earned in the abuse of its executive power and in its fascist attitude and treatment towards its political opponents beggars any description today. Comrade Boxi's case is yet another glaring example of this absolutely anti-democratic behaviour of the Indira Congress Government towards the workers and leaders of the opposition parties.

## People should stand against India Govt.'s expansionist policy

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possible, and without caring to the least for the people's interest, is pursuing the policy of realising the economic and political interest of the capitalist class. And for that purpose when ever necessary, at times it is moving towards the revisionist leadership of the Soviet Union and at other times it is leaning towards the U.S. imperialists. As a result, at present the Indian capitalist government pays no particular heed to the oppositions of the British imperialists or other countries in regard to the issue and problems of this sub-continent. Again though it desires to move in compromise with the US imperialists, yet at times being backed by the Soviet revisionist leadership, it is not reluctant even to reject the opinions of the US imperialists. This attitude has been well revealed in connection with the Bangla Desh issue.

Under this circumstances the Indian capitalist government understood it very well that none would desire to enter into conflict with her centring round the issue of such a small and insignificant country like Sikkim; at best they might criticise its activities. The Indian capitalist government and the fourth estate of the bourgeoisie, namely the bourgeois press, to a certain extent are worried about only one thing—and that is, what might be the reactions in the neighbouring countries and particularly of the smaller states. They are not at all anxious regarding any other relevant issue. For obvious reasons, all have taken this incident of accession of Sikkim to India merely as a *fait accompli*.

But the interest of our exploited and oppressed working people can never be identified with the interest of the capitalist class and their trade and

commerce, for the fulfilment of which, the national awakening, aspiration and urge for independence of the Sikkimese people are being suppressed by transforming Sikkim into an integral part of India through her accession to the latter. And this tantamounts to suppression of right of nation to self-determination of the Sikkimese people.

If the Sikkimese people, for their own prosperity and growth urge to develop their own national state based on national mental make up and feeling, then the exploited working people of our country should so desire that they succeed to fulfil their objective. So they should have to be given full opportunity and right to decide what they would do with Chogyal and whether they desire to preserve their autonomy and free independent existence and want to get rid of the existing Treaty Protectorate or they like to merge in India and continue as her integral part. Suitable opportunity and environment are to be created so that they may take their decision without being interfered by the Indian capitalist government, directly or indirectly.

It also deserves to be ascertained, whether the Sikkimese students community, intelligentsia, government employees, and the Lepchas and Bhutias are really reflecting the national spirit and feeling in Sikkim and the tune reflected by Chogyal is more or less identical with that of them or the Assembly that has been constituted under the leadership of the Sikkim Congress is the real representative of the people of Sikkim and whether in reality Chogyal is reflecting the monarchical interest. Firstly, this requires restraining with immediate effect of any interference from the Indian government both directly and indirectly, recalling back of the Chief

Executive, stoppage of aiding the Sikkim Congress with money and other helps or in one word, non-interference into the internal affairs of Sikkim. At the same time this is to be guaranteed that the Indian army which is existing in Sikkim to defend the country from foreign aggression, is never used as a tool for interfering into the internal affairs of the country and creating influence over the latter. Proper provisions should have to be made for maintaining equity between Lepchas and Bhutias on the one hand and the Nepalese on the other, regarding election to people's representative bodies. Or some other suitable constitutional provision should have to be made for protecting the fundamental rights of the minority people. The new constitution should not be given effect to. All should agree with the decision that the Sikkimese people will take in this back-ground and without any external influence and interference. On the contrary, the effect would not be at all beneficial if by taking recourse to tricky devices through creating lackeys and aiding them with money and other helps, Sikkim is transformed into an integral part of India. Then this would become another malignant tumour in the Indian politics. The Marxists-Leninists should realise that more the expansionist activities of the Indian capitalist government will grow, the more it will acquire the strength to exploit the other countries, and more it will possess the might to exploit and oppress the working people of our country. So, it is for the cause of socialist revolution, for the cause of struggle for emancipation of the working people, that the expansionist activities of the Indian capitalist government should have to be successfully repulsed by our working people.

## People's Liberation Pledge Day Observed

ASSAM

Gauhati, 16th August: In observance of the People's Liberation Pledge Day a big public meeting was held on the 15th August, 1974 at the Churchfield under the auspices of the Assam state Committee of the S.U.C.I. Sri Prabhat Khatoniar presided over the meeting. The main speaker of the meeting Sri Asit Bhattacharjee, Secretary, Assam State Committee said, that the long cherished ultimate goal of the freedom movement i.e. emancipation of the people from all sorts of exploitation of man by man remained unfulfilled. Therefore this incomplete task can be completed only by overthrowing the Indian Capitalist Class from the State power through a socialist revolution. Earlier, the meeting adopted three important resolutions moved by Sri Siddeswar Sarmah. The first resolution expressing grave concern at the acute food crisis prevailing in the State held that Govt's anti people food policy was solely responsible for it. The meeting therefore urged upon the left democratic parties of the State to develop a powerful, sustained mass movement against it.

The second resolution, demanded flood relief at warfooting.

The third resolution demanded the withdrawal of the two anti-labour ordinances recently promulgated by the Union Govt. These resolutions were supported by Sri Kantimoy Deb and unanimously adopted by the meeting.

ORISSA

Cuttack, 15th August: People's Liberation Pledge Day was observed here today, organised by the Cuttack City Committee SUCI, by a big demonstration in the morning which paraded all the important roads of the city shouting slogan like "Observe 15th

August as People's Liberation Pledge Day", "Resist price rise", "Demanding of the government "Provide employment or give unemployment allowance to the unemployed" etc. etc. and by a meeting in the evening held at College Square at 5-30 P. M.

Comrade Dwarikanath Rath, President Orissa State Council, AIDS O presided and Comrades, Ramakanta Mohanty, Raghunath Das, Chitta Behera, Binapani Das and Bijay Saha spoke.

Rourkela: In spite of heavy rain two big processions were organised by SUCI Sundargarh District Committee to observe "PEOPLE'S LIBERATION PLEDGE DAY" on 15th August. The two processions reached at Ambagan where one public meeting was held under the presidentship of Sri B. Jena, Secretary, SUCI, Sundargarh District Committee.

Comrade Tapas Dutta, provincial leader of the Party the main speaker of the meeting, pointed out that on 15th August, 1947 Imperialist British Govt, has transferred power to Indian capitalist class and now the capitalist class is in state power and the toiling mass of India is exploited. They should pledge for liberation from exploitation and establishment of working class state in place of capitalist state.

Comrades, S. K. Kabi, Prakash Singh, Silwanti Kerketta, D.D. Pattanaik spoke in the Meeting.

### ROURKELA RALLY

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all categories of workers for united movement against victimisation of Railway Employees and the Black Ordinance.

Sri Sibaji Pattanaik councillor of CITU, Sri B. Jena, Secretary, Orissa State Committee, UTUC (Lenin Sarani) Sri S. K. Chatterjee, AITUC and others spoke in the meeting.