National Congress (Goa)

Under the auspices of the National Congress (Goa) a public meeting was held on January 1, 1955, at the Kamathi Chawl, Parbhadevi, Bombay, when about 200 persons attended and Shri Madhukar R. Saple presided. Shri Mahadeo Shastri Joshi, Peter Alvares and the president addressed the gathering.

Shri Joshi described the history of Goa and expressed that the people of Goa should be freed from the yoke of the Portuguese slavery. Shri Peter Alvares expressed that every Indian should be at liberty to participate in the liberation movement of Goa and expressed dislike for the policy of the Prime Minister of India, banning non-Goans from taking part in the movement. In conclusion, he stated that the people did not want to use force for liberating the Portuguese Pockets but that all Indians should be allowed to participate in the liberation movement.

Below an open letter to the members and workers issued by the Convener Dr. J. C. Carvalho, on behalf of the Provisional Committee, National Congress (Goa).

An open letter to members and workers of National Congress (Goa)

Dear Friends,

Goa’s liberation movement led by the National Congress (Goa) in 1946 has now, after Dadra and Nagarhavelli, entered a new phase. These events have made it clear that though the problem of Goa appeared at first to be a minor matter, complications beyond our anticipation have arisen in the international as well as in the national sphere.

The importance which it has now assumed, demands of us a greater endeavour, a higher ideological and organisational equipment if we are to face up to our responsibility of speeding up the solution of the problem which has been made a pawn on the chess board of intriguing international policies. In the light of these developments, our struggle will have to be reorganised and carried on for the present only by the Goans both inside and outside Goa. Any external help from Indian political parties will be effective only if we Goans, organise our own internal strength both organizationally and on a mass basis, particularly on this side of the frontier.
Our Primary concern, therefore, should be to build up this strength in such a manner that organizational dynamism is linked with broadbased democratic functions. Individual dynamism without democracy leads to dictatorship and democracy without dynamism leads to lethargy and frustration. We must avoid both these conditions. It is, therefore, our responsibility to see that personal ambitions in our organization do not develop into dictatorship and to promote a feeling among the rank and file, that our organization stands for democracy, where the common man will have the fullest opportunity to rise to his full height and dignity.

It is only this reorientation which will give us the necessary moral and mental equipment to face our task. Though our struggle for the present is directed towards liberation from foreign domination, it must be regarded potentially as a renaissance movement and therefore, our organization should be designed to function and develop both ideologically and organizationally, as an instrument of the moral and spiritual as well as the political emancipation of Goans.

The National Congress, Goa is an organization open to all Goans and was founded not to give a prop to personalities but to vindicate an Ideal, namely, the liberation and the emancipation of the Goan people. But, today we have fallen far short of our noble purpose. Dictatorship and personal vanity has taken control.

If any progress has been achieved, it has been, in spite of the personal, paralysing influences, which like a cancer in the bud have, been eating into the vitality of the Congress. We, therefore, salute all our brethren whose noble sacrifice and courage have kindled after Dadra and Nagarhavelli, high expectations in the hearts of Goans here and in Goa.

After the stirring events of this last few months our struggle should have mounted to an irresistible finale. But, instead, there is a deadly pause.

If we are to reactivate and intensify the movement it is necessary in the interval, to take stock of the situation, to gather our forces together, to reorganise our resources and above all to recognize and remove the cause which has brought us to the present sorry pass.

The first is this, Shri Peter Alvares and his advisers assuming the sole monopoly of leading the movement in Goa ignored Goans entirely and relied on non-Goan followers of a particular Indian Political Party to march into Goa on the 15th of August. They could not count on more than ten Goans in Bombay and when the Prime Minister issued a ban, both wise and politic, on the entry of non-Goans into Goa, they were non-plussed. They boasted and much advertised march of thousands and hundreds of volunteers to Goa faired to materialise and hereby exposed our sacred cause to the ridicule of the world.

They did not take members of the Congress into their confidence as to their plans or campaign. The All Goa Congress Committee, the main policy making body of the Congress, was not even constituted as it should have been at or soon after the Annual Session of 1953; much less was it even consulted. Dictatorship and personal vanity took control of the leadership with disastrous result.

This was the proximate cause of the deadly pause which has followed the 15th of August. But events within the Congress had long before this been leading upto it. Shri Peter Alvares and his coterie who are all members of an Indian political party were, under Art. 3 of the Constitution, not even entitled to be members of the National Congress (Goa). Having crept in unconstitutionally they sought to consolidate their position by trying at the Annual
Session of 1953 to amend Art. 5 of the constitution so as to abolish all the branches of the Congress, including Bombay, Poona, Belgaum and Castle Rock and Sawantwadi. Once elected they would thus have no more elections to face in the only branches of the Congress outside Goa. In Goa no branches can function in the circumstances prevailing, Thus their dictatorship would be firmly in the saddle.

Today sensing the growing disaffection and opposition in Bombay and the branches, they are even more reluctant to face an election. They, therefore, claim to be functioning under the authority of the All Goa Congress Committee. Having no constitutional authority to function after the expiry of their term in June 1954, they have made to themselves a straw figure of authority. Between the 26th and the 29th September 1954, four months after the election for the Annual Session of 1954 were overdue, they pretended to elect a Committee from among last year's delegates and now call it the All Goa Congress Committee, the main policy-making body of the Congress. This is a palpable fraud upon the members of the National Congress Goa. They have published a statement that they are going to hold a meeting of this fake body in the second week of December 1954 to consider the calling of a Session earlier than April 1955 as previously decided by the same body. That this body had decided to hold the elections in April is itself a travesty of the truth. What they had proposed to decide at a so-called meeting in Belgaum on 3rd of October 1954 was an election in which the voters in Goa would be free to take part. Knowing as we do that the members in Goa, if any can never participate in any election until after liberation, the enormity of this attempt at deception is clear.

This is dictatorship firmly in the seat of power. Can this be tolerated? They say that it is not to be expected that fresh elections should take place in the State of emergency which is prevailing. That is always the favourite argument of dictatorship seeking excuses to justify the excesses and throw dust in the eyes of public. There is no emergency. The movement is at a stand still. Shri Peter Alvares and his coterie are still waiting in the hope that the ban against the entry of non-Goans will be lifted. Until then we must wait with folded hands.

Even if the ban is lifted it will be a shame to us Goans if non-Goans rush in, under the banner of any Indian political Party to carry out a task which is essentially ours. As the Prime Minister stated in Parliament justifying his ban on non-Goans, the liberation of Goa is primarily a Goan concern and Goan effort in this should not be allowed to be eclipsed by its supporters.

We have to restore organizational dynamism to the National Congress (Goa). The personal vanity of Shri Peter Alvares and his coterie of advisers alone stand in the way. That is why Bombay, Belgaum and the other branches have passed resolutions expressing no confidence in him and repudiating his so called All Goa Congress Committee. Nevertheless, we had called Shri Peter Alvares to meet us to seek a way out. Private efforts have been made. Appeal even by important persons have also been made. All this has failed to persuade Shri Peter Alvares and cote ie to see the light.

When all attempts at conciliation are in vain ; when the President and office bearers of a democratic organization stubbornly cling to office and refuse to face fresh elections the members have only two courses open to them : one is to move the High Court for an injunction restraining these office bearers from continuing to function unconstitutionally ; such a course would cripple the organization ; the second course is for the members to take control of the Congress and carry out the requirements of the constitution ; this is their constitutional right and the members of the National Congress (Goa) have adopted the latter course.
At a convention of members held on the 6th of November 1954 with the specific support of the branches outside Goa, a Provisional Committee has been appointed to conduct the business of the Congress until an election which will be shortly announced. It is the purpose of this committee to re-organise the Congress so as to enlist the active co-operation of all elements including the many veteran workers and leaders of the Congress who laboured during the last eight years to build it up to the position of prestige it now occupies, veterans, who have been kept out by the dictatorial policies of Shri Peter Alvares and his Socialist supporters. It is proposed that when the election is held no one will be eligible for the Presidentship of the Congress who does not sign a pledge that he will personally go to Goa to offer satyagraha. This will repair the damage to our good name and intensify the struggle and bring about the organizational dynamism which will inspire every member high or low to suffer and sacrifice.

We shall ignore Shri Peter Alvares as one who has finished his term of office and by his vanity and stubbornness jeopardised both the Congress and the cause of Goa.

Yours fraternally,

7th January 1955.

on behalf of the Provisional Com.,

The National Congress, Goa.

Dr. J. C. CARVALHO,
Convener.

Bombay City, Special Branch (I), C.I.D.

**National Congress (Goa) Dissident Group**

Shri S. B. D'Silva of the National Congress (Goa) addressed a press conference attended by about 15 reporters at Mongini Hotel, Fort, Bombay, on February 4, 1955. He during his short speech made a review of the liberation movement launched by the National Congress (Goa) to liberate the Portuguese enclaves and observed that the policy followed by Shri Peter Alvares, the President of the National Congress (Goa), was detrimental to the interests of the Goans and has proved to be a failure in solving the Goan issue. He spoke in support of the restrictions imposed by the Government of India on the non-Goans from the participation in the Goa Liberation Movement and remarked that it was the correct policy followed by the Government of India to avert the International situation. He criticised the policy of Shri Peter Alvares and declared that the Provisional Committee, elected by 300 members of the National Congress (Goa) would lead the ‘satyagraha’ movement in Goa. He also declared that a plenary session of the National Congress (Goa) would be held shortly to chalk out the programme of the ‘satyagraha’ campaign. He finally observed that the Provisional Committee was trying its best to bring about unity amongst the Goans.
National Congress (Goa).

Under the auspices of the National Congress (Goa), a public meeting attended by about 1,000 persons was held on February 5, 1955 at Chowpatty Bombay to congratulate the Goan freedom fighters on their heroic performance on January 26, 1955. Shri M. V. Donde presided.

The President, Shri Peter Alvares, the president of the National Congress (Goa), V. L. Singbal and L. J. D’Souza made speeches criticising the policy of the Government of India as regards Goa issue and appealed to the Government to pay more attention to the Goa issue. He declared that on February 17, 1955 the National Congress (Goa) would observe ‘Dr. Gayatonde Day’ and the freedom struggle of Goa would be intensified on that day.

Shri V. L. Singbal in his speech referred to the false statements made by certain Goans to the effect that the struggle of Goa had died down and remarked that on the contrary the struggle in Goa is in full swing.

Bombay State Police Abstract of Intelligence dated the 12th February 1955.

Shri S. B. D’Silva of the National Congress Goa (dissident Group) addressed a press conference in Bombay on 4th February whereat he supported the Government policy of banning the participation of non-Goans in the Goa Liberation Movement.

The dissident group of the National Congress (Goa) will hold elections for their delegates at the I.L.I. Hall, Burrows Lane, Girgaum, Bombay, on 26th February 1955 at 5-0 p.m.

The National Congress (Goa) will hold election of their delegates at Forbes Gujerathi Hall, V. P. Road, at 10-30 a. m. on 27th February 1965.

Under the auspices of the Liberation Council, the representatives of the Goans clubs will hold a meeting at the I. L. I. Hall at 10-00 a.m. on 27th February 1955.

(Signed)…………………………..

Inspector of Police,


Supdt. S.B. (I).

Sir,

The dissident group of the National Congress (Goa) will hold elections for their delegates at the I.L.I. Hall, Burrows Lane, Girgaum, Bombay, on 26th February 1955 at 5-0 p.m.

The National Congress (Goa) will hold election of their delegates at Forbes Gujerathi Hall, V. P. Road, at 10-30 a. m. on 27th February 1965.

Under the auspices of the Liberation Council, the representatives of the Goans clubs will hold a meeting at the I. L. I. Hall at 10-00 a. m. on 27th February 1955.

(Signed)…………………………..

Inspector of Police,

‘H’ Branch S.B. (I), C.I.D.

Bombay City, Special Branch (I), C.I.D.

The Dissident Group of the National Congress (Goa)

The Dissident Group of the National Congress (Goa), organised a public meeting at I.L.I. Hall, Thakurdevar, Bombay, on February 26, 1955 when Shri Laxmanrao Sardesai presided and about 50 persons attended.
The President informed the audience that 34 members have been elected as delegates to the National Congress (Goa) (Dissident Group) and declared that the office of the National Congress (Goa) had been shifted to Jambulwadi, Girgaum, Bombay from New Bhatwadi, Girgaum Bombay.

Bombay City, Special Branch (I), C.I.D.

(National Congress Goa)

The dissident group of the National Congress (Goa) held a private meeting at the Congress House on February 23, 1955, when about 30 workers were present.

Shri Laxmanrao Sardesai, Hari Pariolkar, Luis Mendes and few others took part in the discussions. They explained the object of their re-organisation and the difficulties before them. The speakers stressed the need of enrolling more members for their organisation and the need of giving active support to the liberation struggle of Goa. The speakers also informed the workers about the proposal of holding a meeting at the I.L.I. Hall, on February 26, 1955.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS

(For the use of workers)

1. National Congress (Goa) was founded in Goa in 1946, for the emancipation of Goa; the liberation of Goa and the welfare of its people being its paramount objectives.

2. Peter Alvares has, from the time (1952-53) joined National Congress (Goa) as its Vice-president, intentionally put aside both its veteran and new faithful workers, its founders, its old office-bearers, and even the brave Goan patriots who have done great sacrifices and suffered imprisonment.

3. He made Goan Movement a pawn on the chess-board of his Socialist party politics and by laying stress on non-Goan workers and satyagrahis unnerved the Goan strength.

4. He did not take the members of the Congress into his confidence as to his plans or campaign. He, without the advice of the All-Goa Congress Committee (the main policy making body of the Congress) autocratically took the hasty decision of the satyagraha.

5. Without facing the electorate during the specified time, he stubbornly clung to the Presidentship and even dared to say in a public meeting “those who try to replace me from the Presidentship will strike their heads against a stone-wall and in doing so they will only break their heads, but the wall will remain unaffected.”

6. He purposely did not constitute the All Goa Congress Committee soon after the session in 1953; much less was it even consulted on important issue. Dictatorship and personal vanity were the rule of the year.

7. Even those workers who had him elected as the President got disgusted with his autocratic behaviour and they were forced by sheer necessity of circumstances to leave him. But Shri Peter Alvares, politician as he is, never felt a necessity to ponder over their rightful appeal.
8. Instead of putting stress on real strength, Shri Alvares laid emphasis on false and fabricated propaganda. This deprived him of the Goan support and leadership of the movement became a subject of mockery.

9. Not a single leader from those whom he brought forward as the Torchbearers of the movement felt the necessity of coming forward to offer Satyagraha. It is surprising under such conditions that they should give a call to other Goans to sacrifice their humble lot.

10. Those who oppose Shri Peter Alvares for his autocratic policy tried, in the interest of the cause, their level best to bring about a settlement. Forty one worker-members of the National Congress appealed him in writing to hold the Annual Election. But Shri Peter Alvares, in an offending language, set this appeal aside. The correspondence that ensued between Shri Peter Alvares and the rightful dissident group is in the file of the provisional Committee.

11. At a convention of members and veteran supporters held on the 6th November 1954, with the specific support of the branches outside Goa, a provisional Committee has been appointed to conduct the business of the Congress until an election, which will be shortly announced.

12. It is not possible to instill the support of the masses, unless important persons of high status take the lead of the movement. With this object in view some 10 names are being finalized. It is hoped that hundreds of satyagrahis will follow them.

13. The re-organised Congress is the real body. This alone is capable of liberating Goa. It is an open fact, as clear as day-light, that autocratic and unwanted men like Shri Peter Alvares cannot do the same.

14. Side by side with the organisation in Bombay we will have to organise ourselves on the border and strengthen our contacts inside Goa. We have to include in our organisation all the Nationalists groups at present in Goa.

15. Strengthen National Congress (Goa) by taking active part in the undermentioned activities:

   (a) To enroll yourself as a Member;
   (b) To enroll others as Members;
   (c) To be a worker and get others;
   (d) To collect funds;
   (e) To be a Volunteer;
   (f) To make National Congress (Goa) popular among your friends;
   (g) To contact the Chief Organiser and place before him one’s difficulties;
   (h) To enroll yourself and others as satyagrahis.

In view of present grave Goan Political situation, all the workers are earnestly requested to carry out the work undertaken by them sincerely, promptly and with utmost care.

Laxmanrao Sardesai,

11th February 1955.

CHIEF ORGANISER,
National Congress (Goa).

The National Congress (Goa),
Jagmohan Mansion, New Bhatwadi,
Awantikabai Gohhale Street,
Girgaum, Bombay 4.
INSTITUTO LUSO—INDIANO

Incorporated under section 26 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, the liability of the members being limited by guarantee.

Burrows Lane, Dabul,
Girgaun Road,
Bombay.

21st February 1955.

The Inspector of Police,
Princess Street Police Station,
“B” Division, Carnac Road,
Bombay.

Dear Sir,

Be pleased to draft two Constables to regulate traffic in and around Burrows Lane, Girgaum Road, Bombay, on the 26th instant between the hours of 5 p.m. and 8 p.m. and on the 27th instant from 10 a.m. to 12 mid-day when an Election Meeting of National Congress of Goa and a Public Meeting of Goa Liberation Council, respectively will be held.

Your usual charges will be paid by the bearer.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) ……………
Hon. General Secretary.

Below T. R. No. 152 of 45

Sir,

The National Congress Goa, dissident group held a meeting at I.L.I. Hall, Burrows Lane, Bombay on February 26, 1955 to fill in and collect the nomination forms of the candidates for electing delegated for the coming annual session.

Similarly a meeting of Goan clubs under the auspices of the Goa Liberation Council was held at the same place on February 27, 1955 to discuss the effects of Economic Blockade and introduction of Permit system by the Government of India.

It is learnt from Sjt. D’Souza, who attended the meetings that there was usual police bundobust and the meetings terminated peacefully.

This may also please be filed.

Signed ………………
H. Br.

Bombay Chronicle, dated 25th March 1955

Mrs. Sudha Joshi, president designate of the Goa National Congress, who will hold the next session in Goa itself on April 6.
National Congress (Goa)

By our correspondent

Velinga Temple violated by Agent

The famous Temple of Harsinha Damodhar of Velinga was violated by notorious police agent Casemiro Monteiro in the evening of the 4th January 1955. He came to Velinga in a police jeep with some mestico soldiers. He went to the house of temple pujari Mr. Pandurang Kamat who was away at that moment. Monteiro in a threatening tone asked from his brother keys of the temple safe which is inside the Garbhakooda (Inner Precincts) of the temple. He however, politely refused and told Monteiro that his brother who is the official pujari is away and that only the treasurer of Mahajan’s Committee could give the key and that he being Christian should not enter the temple as there will be pollution. Agent Monteiro abused the God, cursed Hindus and entered with his band of soldiers into the temple, all with shoes on, broke open the Garbhakooda, then opened by force the safe where valuable gold ornaments belonging to the deity were kept. He also broke open the wooden box where temple’s books of account were kept. Agent Monteiro took away the wooden box. It is also reported that some ornaments are missing.

The news was spread with great speed all over Goa and has caused great resentment in the public, particularly among the Mahajans. Goans with their characteristic patience say: “They are nearing their doom”

(Signed) ……………………………

Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

Bombay City, Special Branch (I), C.I.D.

National Congress (Goa)

Under the auspices of the National Congress (Goa), (Dissident Group), a public meeting attended by about 150 persons was held at the Congress House, V. P. Road, Bombay, on March 15, 1955 to accord reception to Dr. (Mrs.) Lavra D’Souza, the president-elect of the 7th Plenary Annual Session of the N. C. G. which would be held at Banda on the Goa border on March 20 and 21, 1955. Shri S. K. Patil, the President of the B.P.C.C. presided. Shri Laxmanrao Sardesai, Dr. T. R. Naravane, Dy. Minister for Prohibition, Government of Bombay, and the president spoke on the life of Dr. (Mrs.) Lavra D’Souza and declared that the first batch of satyagrahis would be led by Dr. D’Souza on March 21, 1955. They called upon the audience to carry on the Goa liberation movement on the principles of non-violence as preached by Mahatma Gandhi.

Bombay City, Special Branch (I), C.I.D.

The National Congress (Goa)

Under the auspices of the National Congress (Goa), a public meeting attended by about 500 persons was held on March 26, 1955 at the People’s Jinnah Hall, V. P. Road, Bombay, to accord reception to Smt. Sudhabai Joshi, president elect of the National Congress (Goa) when Shri P. K. Atre presided.
The president, Shri Hemant Soman, L. J. D’Souza, Anant Kanekar, Mahadeo Shastri Joshi, Smt. Nirmala B. Akerkar, and Sudhabai Joshi made speeches calling upon the audience to work hard for the liberation of Portuguese pockets in India.

Shri Hemant Soman opined that India should take a lead in liberation of Portuguese pockets in India and should not be afraid of NATO.

He further warned Portuguese Government that if it treated inhumanly or gave indecent treatment to Smt. Joshi, the president elect of the National Congress (Goa) after her arrest, Maharashtra would stand behind her to liberate Gomantak. He also reminded the president of the Akhil Bharatiya Jan Sangh about his assurance in this connection.

Shri L. J. D’Souza, Smt. Nirmala B. Akerkar, Shri Anant Kanekar, Mahadeo Shastri Joshi and Smt. Sudhabai Joshi called upon the audience to support the Goa liberation movement.

The president criticised the policy of the Central Government in this connection and opined that the restriction imposed on the Indians from participating in the struggle was unwanted. He observed that Shri Peter Alvares was not conducting the Goa liberation movement for the benefit of the P.S.P. as alleged by certain corners. The attached resolution was passed in the meeting.

Resolution—“Requesting the Prime Minister of India to prevent deportation of satyagrahis recently sentenced to heavy terms of imprisonments by the Goa Government for participation in the Goa Liberation Movement and conveying the sense of the people that deportation would have tremendous repercussions inside and outside Goa.”

National Congress (Goa)

The elections of the Bombay Branch of National Congress (Goa) were held on the 6th March 1955 at 5 p.m. at Congress House and the following were elected:—

Office bearers:

President: Prof. Laxmanrao Sardesai.
Jt. Secretaries: Shri J. L. Aranjo, Shri P. J. Satoskar.
Treasurer: Shri H. M. Priolkar.
Members: Dr. J. C. Carvalho, Dr. R. B. Panthaky, Dr. Bhaskar Velingkar, Dr. M. K. Naik, Dr. K. S. Laud, Dr. A. Lavonis, Dr. Lino D’Mello, Dr. Henry D’Souza, Dr. G. P. Khandolkar, Dr. S. Ghokekar, Dr. Vaikunth N. Kamath.

Joint Secretaries.
National Congress (Goa)

With a view to carry on a vigorous propaganda on a systematic basis and supply the Goan population with correct news of the movement it is proposed to publish a fortnightly in Konkani and English.

The work has been entrusted to the following:

Editorial Board

Konkani

Henry D’Souza,
J. L. Aranjo.

English

Lambert Mascarenhas,
N. B. Kamath.

Marathi

Shri Laxmanrao Sardesai,
Shri Sadashive Desai,
Shri A. B. Deshpande,
Shri Danait.

Manager

Shri Mukund Wagle.

Distributors

Shri Khandolkar,
Shri Vishnu Borkar,
Shri Bhaskar Velingkar,
Shri E. Lopes,
Shri Lino D’Mello,
Shri G. M. Frab.

The workers meeting held on 6th March 1955 decided to appoint a programme committee to raise finance. The following members were entrusted with the task of arranging programme and proceed with the work.

Members

Shri Divekar,
Shri Lambert Mascarenhas,
Shri Laxmanrao Sardesai
Shri S. B. D’Silva,
Shri K. S. Lad,
Shri Danait,
Shri V. P. Borkar,
Shri Achuyt Keni,
Shri H. M. Priolkar,
Shri Venkatesh Pai,
Shri Henry D’Souza,
Shri N. B. Kamat.

List of delegates from Bombay Branch of National Congress (Goa) elected unopposed on 26th February, 1955.

1. Prof. Laxmanrao Sardesai, 18. Shri Vishnu Borcar,
2. Sarristar Samuel Moraes, 19. Shri Atchut Keni,
3. Shri H. M. Priolkar, 20. Shri V. N. Kamath,
4. Shri N. B. Kamath, 21. Shri S. P. Khandokar,
5. Dr. J. P. Silva Ribeiro, 22. Shri Vasant Borcar,
6. Shri Louis Mendes, 23. Shri P. J. Santoskar,
7. Shri K. S. Lad, 24. S. B D’Silva,
8. Shri B. B. Borcar, 25. Shri S. Ghoddkar,
9. Shri Sona Priolkar, 26. Shri Lambert Mascarenhas,
10. Shri Rique D’Costa, 27. Dr. J. C. Carvalho,
11. Shri E. Lopes, 28. Shri Anand V. Lavnois,
12. Mrs. L. D’Souza, 29. Shri S. Ghoddkar,
13. Shri R. B. Panthky, 30. Shri L. M. Henry D’Souza
14. Shri J. L. Aranjo, 31. Shri Lino D’Mello,
15. Shri E. M. Parab, 32. M. K. Naik,
16. Shri V. N. Pai, 33. Shri S. S. Mashalkar
The National Congress (Goa)

Jagmohan Mansion, Awantikabai
Gokhali Road, New Bhatwadi Lane,
Girgaum, Bombay No. 4.


Reference No. 46/55

Dear Sir,

I enclose list of Delegates elected in Bombay on the 26th February 1955. You are one of them.

The first meeting of the Delegates will be held on Sunday, the 6th March 1955 at 5 p.m. on the terrace of the Congress House, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Girgaum, Bombay, to transact the following business:

1. To elect Office-Bearers for the Bombay Branch.
2. To fix up the Office premises of the Bombay Branch.
3. To take charge of the Membership Roll.
4. To consider devising ways and means of collecting funds.
5. Any other business allowed by the Chair.

Kindly make it a point to attend the meeting.

List of delegates

1. Bhaskar Velenkar,
2. Sena Priolkar,
3. Dr. Siher,
4. Dr. D. P. Silva, Relierao,
5. W. M. Prolkar,
6. N. B. Kamat,
7. M. K. Naik,
8. M. V. Marcarenhas,
9. Deni Menda,
10. Mukund Wagle,
11. Keshav Borker,
12. Achyut Keni,
13. Vaikunth N. Kamat,
14. B. B. Borkar,
15. Prof. Laxmanrao Sardesai,
16. Roquo S. D’costa,
17. G. V. Kandolkar,
18. Shripad Korgaonkar,
19. Ramchandra B. Naik,
20. Daya Kauhar,
21. Vasant Borkar,
22. S. B. D’Silva,
23. Shivdas Masudkar,
24. Yeshwant Khendeparkar,
25. R. B. Pathake,
26. J. L.
27. B. C. Naik,
28. P. P. Saleska,
29. Shrinivas Sodekar,
30. K. S. Laud,

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) …………..
Chief Organiser.
Dear Friend,

I have to inform you that an urgent meeting of the Bombay Committee has been convened on Tuesday the 12th April 1955 at 6-30 p.m. at Congress House to consider the resignation of Prof. Laxmanrao Sardesai, president, Bombay Branch.

You are requested to attend the same without fail.

Sd/
Jonit Secretary, Bombay Branch.

Reference T. R. 449/55.

A private meeting of N.C. (Goa) dissident group of Bombay committee members. The following persons attended the meeting:

Shri L. Sardesai.  "  Shri V. Kamat.
"  Satoskar.  "  Lawande.
"  K. S. Lad.  "  Kanekar.
"  H. M. Priolkar.

Resignation of Shri L. Sardesai was accepted. He resigned as he being a Secretary of General body and active worker.

The next president will be elected on 16th April 1955 at 5 p.m. by delegates.

Sd./
D’Souza

Reference T.R. No. 485/55

Sir,

Returned. Shri Venkatesh Pai was unanimously elected as a president in place of Shri Laxmanrao Sardesai on 16th April 1955. Information has been given in Goa Review No. 15.

D'Souza
29th April 1955.
Sir,

Returned. The information has been published in Goa review. Hence, this may please be filed.

Bombay City, Special Branch (I)—C.I.D.

NATIONAL CONGRESS (Goa)

Under the auspices of the National Congress (Goa) a public meeting attended by about 2,000 persons was held at Shivaji Park Maidan, Dadar, Bombay, on May 8, 1955 when Shri P. K. Atre presided.

The meeting was convened to give a send off to Shri N. G. Goray, the Chairman of the Maharashtra Praja Socialist Party who is going to lead a batch of satyagrahis to Goa on Thursday next. The president during the course of his speech requested the Union and State Government not to prevent Shri Goray and other non-Goans satyagrahis who would be entering Goa. Shri Peter Alvares told the audience that the National Congress (Goa) would launch the satyagraha movement with all force and hoped that all the Indians would participate in the movement.

Shri Goray stated that he was entering Goa to discharge his obligation to that single Goan who had joined the satyagrahis in conquering Delhi from the enemies. He opined that the Goan question would be solved by mass peaceful satyagraha.

Shri Goray was garlanded by about 13 organisations including the P. S.P. and the National Congress (Goa). Shri T. B. Cunha during the course of his speech, stated that the delay in settling the issue whether the non-Goans should join the movement or not had given time to the Portuguese to consolidate their position. He further added that it was necessary for all political parties to join together to take concerted action. Shri S. G. Sardesai on behalf of the Communist Party of India, promised all support to Shri Goray and stated that the people of Maharashtra would join the movement in large numbers. Shri M. V. Donde remarked that the people were anxious to liberate Goa but the Government of India is sitting silent on this issue.

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, SPECIAL BRANCH, C.I.D.
Bombay, 23rd May 1955.

Top Secret.
Immediate.
No. 4808/H.

On the 2nd May, 1955 Dr. (Mrs.) Laura D’Souza, Professor Lucio Rodrigues, Shri Vasant Pandurang Borkar, Kashinath S. Lad, Armando Pereira, Sona D. Priolkar of the National Congress, Goa, (dissident group) went in deputation to New Delhi to interview the Prime Minister to seek support of the Government for their organisation. It is further learnt that they could not get an interview with the Prime Minister, but only had a passing visit in the verandah for about two minutes. The Prime Minister it is learnt enquired from them the purpose of their visit and questioned them as to why they should have come to Delhi if they wanted to proceed with their campaign of satyagraha and walked away.
They, however, it is learnt, contacted Shri Kakasaheb Kalelkar, Shri Saxena P.S.P., (U.P.), Shri Chanda, Dy. Minister, External Affairs, Shri Ashoh Mehta, Shri N. V. Gadgil, and Shri Joaquira Alva, but everywhere they were blamed for having created disunity and were advised to have unity and to take concrete action. The mission on the whole was a failure and they had to return to Bombay on 9th May, 1955 disappointed.

It is further learnt that there is a split within the organisation and those members who had joined this organisation with the hope that they would start action immediately, have fallen out and are not taking any interest in the private meetings held from time to time in their office in the Congress House, Bombay.

Having realised their failure the All Goa Congress Committee has now decided, it is learnt to hold a public meeting at the Cross Maidan, Dhobi Talao on 26th May 1955 to announce their programme and it is reliably understood that Dr. (Mrs.) Laura D’Souza will offer satyagraha inside Goa on 18th June, 1955.

Yours sincerely,

Sd/- ……………
B. C. SHAH.

Shri A. L. Dias, I.C.S.,
Secretary to Government of Bombay,
Education Department, Bombay.

Copy with compliments for information to—

(1) Shri V. H. Coelho, I.F.S., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of External Affairs, Bombay.


———

NATIONAL CONGRESS (GOA),
Congress House,
Vithaibhai Patel Road, Bombay 4,
3rd June 1955.

To,

Dear Shri Saudagar,

Could you please let the bearer of this note who is one of the workers have the list of Goan National clubs in Bombay with their addresses? We would like to have the names and address for reference. I will, therefore, be highly obliged if you could oblige in this matter.

Yours faithfully,

for National Congress (Goa),
L. D’Souza,
Dr. (Mrs.) L. D’Souza,
President.
The Manager,

Dear Fellowcountryman,

On behalf of my Organisation I have to put before you the following proposal, and I hope the members of the Club which you represent will co-operate in bringing it about.

As you are fully aware, the situation in Goa calls for very urgent and decisive measure on the part of Goans in Goa and in Bombay. With the entry of Indians into Goa the situation has become more serious, and there is not time left for Goans to talk and argue about their differences. It is time to act and act firmly and once for all; so that the destiny of our land is decided by us. We propose, therefore, that a Convention of all Goans should be held in order to take concerted action, so that Goa’s liberation is achieved in a manner that will promote the utmost peace and well-being of Goans.

I have, therefore, to request you to put this proposal before your members and seek their co-operation. Please let me know their decision. We intend to call up a preliminary meeting for the purpose of organising the Convention, and I would request you to send me the name of one representative of your Club to function on the Organising Committee.

The meeting of the Club Representatives will be held on Saturday, the 11th June 1955, at 6.00 p.m. in Congress House. Vithalbhai Patel Road, Bombay No. 4.

Expecting your fullest co-operation.

Yours sincerely,

(Dr.) Laura D’Souza,
President.

NATIONAL CONGRESS (GOA)
Congress House, V. P. Road.
Bombay-4.

SATYAGRAHI ENROLMENT FORM

1. Name in full
   (in block letters)

2. Educational qualifications

3. Permanent address
   (i) In India
   (ii) In Goa

4. Date of Birth

5. Place of Birth—
   (i) Province (ii) District
   (iii) Town/Village
6. Religion
7. Married or single
8. Name and address of next of kin showing relationship.
9. No. of dependents and relationship
10. Any other particulars

Date: ...........................................

Signature of Satyagrahi.

NATIONAL CONGRESS (GOA)

Congress House,
Vithalbhai Patel Road, Bombay-4.

Date 195

No.
The Manager
Dear Friend,

As it is our intention to establish contact with the Goan people in Bombay, I would like to speak to the members of your Club on the problem of Goa, which is to-day engaging the attention of all thinking Goans and Indians. I would like to know the fears and anxieties of our people. Could you please let me know if you could arrange a meeting of the members of your Club at any convenient time and day, so that I can speak to them for a short time.

Thanking you, for your co-operation,

Yours fraternally,

PRESIDENT,

Bombay City, Special Branch (I), C. I. D.

NATIONAL CONGRESS (GOA)

A private meeting of the National Congress (Goa), Dissidnt Group was held at Congress House, V. P. Road, Bombay, on June 11, 1955 when about 30 members attended and Dr. (Smt.) Laura D'Souza presided.

The President, Shri Bhanushankar Yagnik, Mascarenhas, Ram Sahay Pande, Louis Mendes and Prof. Rodrigues explained to the audience that the meeting was called to bring about unity among Goans at a critical time when their motherland was to be liberated. They appealed to the audience to collect funds for the help of satyagrahis and their families.
National Congress (Goa)

A public reception was accorded to Shri A. P. Desai and S. D. Shirahat, volunteers of the National Congress (Goa) on June 6, 1955 in a public meeting organised by some of the friends at the Goa Hindu Association Hall, Tribhuvan Road, Bombay, when about 5 persons attended and Shri Pandurang Kamat Presided. The President, Shri Shaskant Narvekar, V. G. Ghanskar, Bhaskar Naik and Vithal Karmal spoke on the life of the volunteers and congratulated them for having participated in the Goa Liberation Movement. It was announced in the meeting that both these volunteers would again participate in the struggle on June 18, 1955.

The Superintendent of Licences, 17th June 1955
Bombay Municipal Corporation,
Improvement Trust Building,
7, Napier Road, Bombay-1.

Subject:—Permission to affix wall posters re: “Goa Freedom Movement”.

Sir,

Reference your letter No. L/595/Advertisement dated 1st June 1955 on the above subject.

There is no objection to put up wall posters regarding “Goa Freedom Movement” by the National Congress (Goa) Bombay, provided they are affixed in a manner so as not to cause obstruction to traffic, in any manner.

Yours faithfully,

For Commissioner of Police

Copies forwarded to the Superintendent of Police, S. B. I. & Inspector i/c Traffic Department for information.

Bombay City, Special Branch (I), C. I. D.

National Congress (Goa)

Under the auspices of the National Congress (Goa), a public meeting attended by about 500 Goans was held on June 18, 1955 at People’s Jinnah Hall, V. P. Road, Bombay to celebrate the ‘Goa Revolution Day’ when Dr. T. B. Cunha presided.

The President, Shri Keshavrao Jedhe, Jaivantrao Tilak, V. D. Chitale, R. K. Khadilkar, Mahadeo Shastri Joshi, Ram Sahay Pande, G. B. Mahashabde and M. R. Dandavate made speeches explaining to the audience the importance of the ‘Goa Revolution Day’ and asked them to support the Goa liberation struggle. They appealed to the audience to keep aside the Party politics and to unite together for the liberation of the Portuguese pockets in India. They observed that as the Government of India was unable to solve the Goan problem on account of its peaceful policy, it was the duty of people to do their best for the liberation of Goa and other Portuguese pockets in India.

The President in his speech pointed out the alleged Portuguese charges, to the effect that Goan’s Freedom Movement was inspired by the Indians, but that was not true. He further assured the Goans that their interest would be safe under the constitution of India.
National Congress (Goa)

Under the auspices of the National Congress (Goa), a public meeting attended by about 400 persons was held at Kamgar Maidan, Parel, Bombay, on June 30, 1955 to pay homage to the martyr Amirchand Gupta when Senapati P. M. Bapat presided.

Shri Peter Alvares, Parab, Shelke, M. R. Dandavate, Pratap Mayekar, P. R. Vaidya, Bapurao Jagtap, Nana Patil and the President made speeches.

Shri Nana Patil informed the audience that the Central Goa Vimochan Samiti has been informed to carry out the *satyagraha* movement peacefully and further appealed to the audience to join *satyagraha* movement in large numbers for the liberation of Goa. He also requested the audience to contribute their mite towards the movement.

The President at the outset expressed that the agitation carried out by the Samiti is the only way for the liberation of Goa. He finally opined that the Samiti should start *satyagraha* campaign all over India to bring pressure upon the Indian Government to change its present policy. The other speakers also spoke in the similar strain.

2. On the same evening about 200 men took out a procession from Arthur Road, which moved along Chinchpokli Bridge, Arthur Road, Parel Chawl Road, Suparibaug Road and terminated at Kamgar Maidan where a public meeting was held. This procession was taken out by the Goa Vimochad Samiti, Byculla, Bombay, Shri Bapurao Jagtap, B. R. Satam, Maruti Bhujabal Varadhe, and Surve were the prominent figures in the procession.

3. A similar meeting was held at C. J. Hall, Fort, Bombay, on June 30, when Dr. Lanka Sundaram, M. P., presided and about 1500 persons attended.


Shri A. K. Gopalan appealed to the Government to take immediate steps for the liberation of Goa and further said that Communist Party of India would support the National Congress (Goa) in every respect to make this movement a success. He announced that a batch of 1100 volunteers would soon march into Goa. The President at the outset appealed to the people to come forward in large numbers and lend force to the entire movement which would bring to the notice of Dr. Salazar that Indians also would never tolerate his Government. He also announced that a batch of the members of the Parliament would soon march into Goa. Lastly he read out a letter of Shri Thakurprasad Bhargav, M. P. that the A. I. C. C. had permitted individual Congressman to offer *satyagraha* and accordingly, he would participate in the movement on August 15, 1955.

The other speakers also spoke in a similar strain.
Bombay City, Special Branch (I), C. I. D.

National Congress (Goa)

Under the auspice of the National Congress (Goa), a public meeting attended by about 200 persons was held on July 8, 1955 at People’s Jinnah Hall, V. P. Road, Bombay, to protest against the repressive policy of Portuguese Officer’s against peaceful satygrahis when Shri H. N. Trivedi presided.

Dr. Laura, D’Souza, U. M. Mascerenhas, Shri Achyut Keni, Ram Sahay Pande, I. N. Pereira, Louis Mendes, Professor Rodrigues and the President addressed the audience.

The President at the outset declared that the agitation carried out by the Samiti was the only suitable method for the achievement of freedom. He further appealed to the audience to contribute their mite liberally towards the movement. All the speakers also spoke in the similar tone.

Secret
Inspector “H” Br.

“H” Br. S. B. (I)., C. I. D.,
Bombay, 14th July 1955.

Sir,

It is reliably learnt that the National Congress, Goa (Peter’s group) will hold a public meeting in the I. L. I. Hall, Burrows Lane, Bombay on Sunday the 17th instant at 10-30 a. m. to protest against the brutal firing by the Portuguese Police on Shri Roque Santan Fernandes and Prabhakar Matha who was driving the car in Goa, and heavy sentences passed on the ex-members of the Working Committee of the National Congress, Goa. The above two persons who received bullet wounds are reported to be in the Hospital in Goa and they are improving.

It is further learnt that the Goa Vimochan Samiti (Bombay Branch) will hold a public meeting at Chowpaty on 1st August 1955 to mobilise the masses in Bombay for the mass-satyagraha in Goa on 15th August 1955.

S. I. of Police. S. R. (I)., C. I. D.,
Bombay City Special Branch (I), C. I. D.

The National Congress (Goa)

Under the auspices of the National Congress (Goa), a mealing was held at C. J. Hall, Fort, Bombay, on July 21,1955 to celebrate the First Anniversary of the Liberation of Dadra when Shri G. G. Morarji presided and about 500 persons attended.

Shri S. K. Patil, Dr. U. M. Mascarenhas and Shri Francis Mascarenhas addressed the meeting.
Shri S. K. Patil appealed to the Goans to unite, laying aside all the differences, for the liberation of Goa and informed them to remain calm till the Congress working Committee finalises its policy towards this problem. He condemned the policy of Dr. Salazar in treating the peaceful satyagrahis brutally and in an uncivilised manner. Referring to the statements issued by the H. H. Pope and Cardinal Gracias he emphatically stated that Goa was not a religious issue but a political one. He finally declared the satyagraha by the Goans inside, was the only method to liberate Goa.

The other speakers also spoke in a similar strain.

Shri Waman Desai, General Secretary of the United Front of Goans, Bombay, who does not see eye to eye with Francis Mascarenhas attended the meeting with his about 10 followers with the sole purpose of disturbing the meeting. He requested the President to allow him to address a few words after the meeting was concluded but the same was not granted. While Francis Mascarenhas was addressing the gathering Shri Waman Desai and his group shouted slogans viz, “Tanaji Rane Ki Jai” “Waman Desai Ki Jai” etc. They also distributed leaflets re-entailing the action of Shri Francis Mascarenhas in not honouring the real leaders of Dadra liberation.

Bombay City, Special Branch (I), C. I. D.

Under the auspices of the National Congress (Goa), a meeting attended by about 300 persons was held on July 17, 1955 at T. L. O, Hall, Girgaum, Bombay, when Shri Naushir Bharucha presided.

Shri Gawankar, V. L. Singbal, V. R. Borkar, Dr. Pundalik Gaitonde, T. B. Cunha and the President made speeches stressing the need for the liberation of Goa, and said that the liberation of Goa was not the concern of the Goans only but the Indians also. As the Portuguese soldiers are entering the Indian territory by viciating laws, these instances are sufficient justification to take Police action against that power. They requested the Goans to help the movement by giving financial help and enrolling as volunteers. They further said that mass satyagraha only would solve the issue. It was also announced at the meeting that a demonstration would be held on 23th July 1955 at 3 p. m. in front of the office of the “Ave Maria Press” and that the Goans should join it in large numbers.

Bombay City. Special Branch (I), C. I. D.

The National Congress (Goa) (Dissident Group)

The National Congress (Goa) (Dissident Group) organised a private meeting of the delegates at Congress House V. P. Road, Bombay, on July 30, 1955 when Shri Henry D’ Souza, J. L. Aranjo, Luis Mendes, Dr. J. Carvalho, Panthaky Hari Priolkar, Kashinath Lad, Achyut Keni, Vasant Borkar, Laxmanrao Sardesai, Dr. Ubaldo Mascarenhas and about nine other delegates attended.

There was a hot discussion about the offering of ‘satyagraha’ on behalf of the organisation and many of them opined that the President Dr. (Smt.) Laura D’Souza should lead the first batch of satyagrahis on August 14, 1955, or in the alternative she should resign. It was ultimately decided to put up the proposal before the All Goa Congress Committee which was to meet on August 20, 1955. Shri Laxmanrao Sardesai declared that he would lead the first batch of satyagrahis in case the president was unable to do so.
Note on National Congress (Goa)

In the year 1946 Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia started an agitation for civil liberties in Goa and addressed a meeting on 15th June 1946 at Panjim, Goa. This movement spread throughout Goa, but the Portuguese Government perpetrated untold atrocities on the people of Goa and prosecuted the agitators before the Military Tribunal which sentenced them to various terms of imprisonment ranging from 8 years to 29 years. Some of the agitators fled to India and formed two political parties namely "Gomantak Congress Committee" led by Shri Purshottam Kakodkar, and "Goa Congress Committee" led by Dr. Rama Hegde. In the year 1947 attempts to bring about fusion of these two parties were made and after strenuous efforts the two parties merged into one party namely "National Congress (Goa)" at a conference held at Londa in June 1974. Shri Laxmikant Bhembre was elected as President. The Bombay branch of the N.C.G. was opened in November 1974. Shri Laxmikant Bhembre was arrested in Goa on 18th September 1946 for defying the ban on holding public meetings. Shri S. B. De’Silva was elected as President of the Bombay branch. In 1950 there were again quarrels among the political workers over the functioning of the N.C.G. in Bombay and a second session was held in July 1950 at Londa, and Dr. J. Carvalho was elected as president. In 1951 Dr. Sanzgiri was elected president, but subsequently he nominated Dr. Bhembre as the president. Dr. Bhembre appointed Shri Peter Alvares as Vice-President in his own powers and delegated to him the powers of the President in 1953. As Dr. Bhembre could not openly work he resigned from active politics, and since then Shri Peter Alvares has become the President of the N.C.G. without election. This is being resented by most of nationalist Goans in Bombay who went to the extent of passing a no-confidence motion against Shri Peter Alvares in 1954, when some of the members like Shri S. B. De’Silva, Dr. J. Carvalho, Dr. Sanzgiri, Shamrao Lad, J. V. Kamat, V. N. Lavande and others fell out of the N.C.G. and formed another organisation under the same name.

Shri Peter Alvares in consultation with some underground workers in Goa launched the liberation movement on 15th August 1954. Shri Peter Alvares did not consult the Working Committee or other active workers of the organisation prior to launching of this satyagraha, as he depended more on the support of Indians in this satyagraha movement. As a result of the ban imposed by the Indian Government on the participation of non-Goans in this movement, the satyagraha of 15th August 1954 did not materialise as per expectations. However Shri Peter Alvares continued sending small batches of satyagrahis inside Goa to keep the movement alive. Thereafter he approached other Indian political parties and succeeded in getting the support of all for the formation of a All Goa Liberation Aid Committee at Poona. Since them this organisation has not been sending independent batches of satyagrahis. It is now learnt that at a meeting held at Karwar on 23rd August 1955 the organisation has decided to continue the satyagraha in small batches to keep the movement alive, and Shri Peter Alvares, who is expected in Bombay on 28th August 1955, will address a meeting of the workers of the organisation on or about the 2nd September 1955 to explain the further plan of action.

This organisation (N.C.G.) believes in liberating Goa, Daman, and Diu by non-violent methods. The organisation has a membership of about 2,000 Goans and the Office of the Bombay branch is situated at Girgaum Terraces, 1st floor, Benham Hall Lane, Girgaum Bombay. They have collected funds by organising variety entertainment programmes, collection through boxes, and
by issuing one rupee coupons. The financial position is quite satisfactory. The Office bearers of the Bombay branch are as under:

1. Shri V. V. Gaunekar  
   President
2. S. S. Carvalho  
   Vice-president
3. J. C. De'Souza  
   Secretaries
4. Shri V. S. Karmali  
5. Shri B. P. Mhambre  
   Treasurers
6. Shri G. S. Revankar
7. Shri J. S. Sukhtankar
8. Shri S. D. Narvenkar
9. Shri M. N. Pai
10. Shri S. R. Nadkarni
11. Shri G. K. Moye
12. Shri Stanley De'Souza
13. Shri S. M. Parab

The Central Committee of the National Congress (Goa) with its office situated at Belgaum consists of the Following:

1. Smt. Sudha Joshi  
   President
2. Shri Kant Hegde Desai  
   Secretary
3. Shri G. G. Palekar  
4. Shri R. V. Naik  
   Treasurers

After the arrest of the President, Smt. Sudha Joshi who is now in Goa Jail, a Satyagraha Council has been appointed to carry on the liberation movement and the following are the Office bearers of the Council:

1. Shri Peter Alvares  
   Chairman
2. Shri J. S. Sukhtankar  
   Members
3. Shri Mahadeo Shastri Joshi  
4. Shri Ram Kakodkar  
5. Shri Mahadeo Bir  
   and the three *ex-officio* members of the Central Committee.

As a result of the dis-satisfaction amongst the members of the National Congress, Goa many of the members fell out and they started a 2nd organisation under the same name as they felt that the National Congress Goa of Shri Peter Alvares had no right to exist as there were no elections. Thus in February 1955 the dissident group of the N.C.G. formed a Bombay Branch consisting of the below mentioned office bearers and the Branch office is situated in the Congress House, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Bombay. The ideology of this organisation is the same as that of the N.C.G. stated above. The membership is about 200. They also collected funds by moving round with collection boxes at the times of meetings etc., and by collecting donations from some prominent Goans and businessmen in Bombay. Their activities are restricted to holding of meetings only. They have not so far sent any *satyagrahis* to Goa, Daman or Diu. The president of the Central Committee Dr. (Mrs.) Laura D’Souza who had made a public speech that she would offer *satyagraha* and who had been given a reception backed out and she has tendered her resignation on
20th August 1955 as she was pressed by the other members of the working committee either to offer *satyagraha* or to resign her presidency making room for persons who would offer *satyagraha*.

The office bearers of the Bombay Branch of the N.C.G. (Dissident group) are as under:

1. Shri Venktesh Pai President
2. Shri J. L. Aranjo Jt. Secretarie
3. Shri P. L. Santoskar    
4. Shri H. M. Prilokar    
   }    Treasurer

The office bearers of the Central Committee of the N.C.G. (Dissident Group) consist of the following office bearers and their office is situated on the 1st floor of Pepole’s Jinnah Hall, V. P. Road, Bombay.

1. Dr. (Mrs.) Laura D’Souza President
2. Shri Laxmanrao Sardesai
3. Shri Henry D’Souza Secretaries
4. Shri K. S. Lad
5. Shri Lambert Mascarenhas    
   }    Treasurer
6. Armando Pereira
7. Shri Gajanan Desai
8. Shri Narendra Kamat
9. Shri S. B. D’Silva
10. Shri Luis Mendes    
    }    Members
11. Shri Sonu Pirolkar
12. Shri B. B. Borkar
13. Shri V. B. Borkar
14. Shri Prata Santoskar

and one member from inside Goa.

The National Congress Goa (Dissident group) has no concrete programme so far and most of the members of the organisation are dissatisfied with the working of the organisation and many have either joined the Azad Gomantak Dal or they are supporting this Dal at present.

__________________________

Secret

H.Br.S.B.I.C.I.D.

Bombay, 26th August 1955.

Insp. H.Br.

Sir,

It is learnt that the National Congress Goa (dissident group) has decided to hold a meeting of the Goan Club Federation at St. Anne High School, Burrows Lane, Girgaon on Sunday the 28th August at 10.30 a.m.

It is also learnt that Shri Peter Alvares Ex-President of the National Gongress Goa is coming to Bombay on 28th August 1955 to hold discussion with the N.C.G. workers in Bombay.

(Signed)  

Sub-Inspector of Police,

National Congress (Goa)

Under the auspices of the National Congress (Goa), a public meeting was held on September 2, 1955, at the Peoples’ Jinnah Hall, V. P Road, Bombay, when about 500 persons attended and Shri Naushir Bharucha presided. Dr. T.B. Cunha, Peter Alvares, Dinkar Sakrikar and the president addressed the audience.

The president declared that the All-Party Goa Vimochar-Samiti would continue the struggle for the liberation of Goa till the achievement of the goal and remarked that the ‘satyagraha’ of August 15, 1955, was a massive demonstration against the Portuguese Imperialism. He also appreciated the change in the policy of the Government of India to cripple the economic position in Goa and the discontinuance of the diplomatic relations with the Portuguese Government. He added that one of the neighbouring countries was helping the Portuguese to maintain their colonialism on the Indian soil. Dr. Cunha pointed out that August 15, 1955 exposed the Fascist methods of the Portuguese and appealed to the audience to support the Goa Liberation movement wholeheartedly. Shri Alvares spoke in similar strain and opined that the suspension of satyagraha movement would betray those who had fought against the Portuguese. He observed that the mass satyagraha was not launched merely to awaken the people of Goa, but also to give an effective expression to urge the Indian people for the freedom of their kith and kin. He clearly expressed that he was not in favour of taking police action to solve the problem of Goa and after paying tributes to the martyrs who lost their lives in the satyagraha of August 15, 1955, appealed to the audience to cooperate with the National Congress (Goa) to root out the Portuguese from the soil of India.

Shri Dinkar Sakrikar condemned the policy of the Chief Minister of Bombay State when he said that the National Flag on the Sachivalaya was flown half mast in the event of death of any ordinary person anywhere in the world but the Chief Minister was not prepared to hall mast the Flag as a mark of respect to the satyagrahis who were killed in Goa.

National Congress (Goa)

Dr. (Mrs.) Laura D’Souza who has recently tendered her resignation from the Presidentship of the National Congress (Goa), convened a meeting of the Goan residents of Burrows Lane, on September 4, 1955 at St. Anne’s Girls High School, Burrows Lane, Bombay, when about 200 Goans attended and Shri Thomas Fernandes presided.

Prof. Lucio Rodrigues, Shri Coutinho, Dr. Laura D’Souza and the President addressed the gathering when they appealed to the Goans of Bombay to forget their mutual differences and unite together for the liberation of Goa and added that they should not depend on the Government of India for the liberation of Portuguese pockets. The speaker also appealed to the audience to attend the mass meeting of the Goans to be held on October, 2, 1955 at Vallabhbhai Stadium, Bombay to pass a ‘Quit Goa Resolution’.

Prof. Lucio Rodrigues expressed that the Goans should compel the Government of India to lift up the restrictions imposed regarding trade, postal correspondence, money orders permits, etc., between India and the Portuguese pockets in India.
Bombay City, Special Branch (I), C.I.D.

Congress (Goa), and Goa Sahayak Samiti

Under the auspices of the National Congress (Goa), and the Goa Vimochan Sahayak Samiti, a public meeting was held at Cross Maidan, Bombay on October 9, 1955, when about 1000 persons attended and Shri V. S. Singbal presided.

Shri V. G. Deshpande (M.P.), M. Harris, Chandrasekhar Yagnik, G. S. Sardesai, R. K. Khadilkar, Dr. R. Moraes, Peter Alvares, Smt. Ashatai Phadke, L. J. D’Souza, and the president addressed the audience when they informed that the meeting was held with a view to observe ‘Gore-Limaye Day’.

Shri Deshpande in his speech described the brutal and inhuman activities of the Portuguese and condemned the policy of the Government of India with regard to the problem of Goa.

Shri Harris said that the Goa Vimochan Sahayak Samiti would wait and see what steps are taken by the Government to solve the problem of Goa till the 26th January 1956 and would launch a mass satyagraha on that day if the Government failed in its duty. Other speakers also strongly condemned the Government policy for opposing the satyagraha movement.

Shri Khadilkar informed the audience that the Indian police had kicked some of the satyagrahis on October 2, 1955 while they were proceeding to Goa.

Shri Peter Alvares informed the audience that the Prime Minister of India is of the opinion that the Goans in Bombay did not take part in the Liberation Movement of Goa and appealed to the Goans to take this as a challenge and join the mass satyagraha of January 26, 1956, in large numbers.

Bombay City, Special Branch (I), C.I.D.

National Congress (Goa)

Under the auspices of the National Congress (Goa) a meeting attended by about 50 Goans was held at Cavel Street, Chira Bazar, Bombay, on September 18, 1955 when Shri D’Silva presided.

Shri Choudhari, Dias, Shambhoo Palekar, Pareira, Gawankar and the President addressed the gathering.

Shri Gawankar in his speech appealed to the audience to lend their full support to the Satyagraha movement launched by the National Congress, Goa and added that the responsibility of the Satyagraha movement now lies on Goans only in view of the present Government’s policy for not allowing Satyagrahis to enter into Goa territory.

All the speakers also spoke in a similar tone and appealed to the Goans to participate in the rally which would be held On October 2, 1955.

I. Activities of Political Parties.—The National Congress (Goa) (Peter’s group) has decided to arrange an Entertainment Programme to be held at the Brabourne Stadium, Churchgate, Bombay, to collect funds in aid of the Goa Liberation Movement. The time and the date on which the programme will be held have not yet been decided.
Secret Special Branch C.I.D.,
No. 9064/H Bombay 4th September 1955.
To
The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political and Services Department, Bombay,
Sub.—Goan Affairs.
I forward herewith a copy of an appeal to freedom fighters issued by the Congress Satyagraha Committee (Goa) on September 8, 1955.

The president of the Committee Shri Thakurprasad Saksena had offered Satyagraha in Daman on 5th February 1955 and was detained in Panjim jail in Goa. He was released after a month’s detention at Caranzal on 6th March 1955.

(Signed) ……………………
For Commissioner of Police,
Greater Bombay.

(1) Copy with Compliments for information to the Deputy Secretary to Government of India to E. A. Bombay.


Secret Special Branch, C.I.D.,
No. 996/H Bombay 2nd November 1955.
To
The Superintendent of Police,
C.I.D., New Delhi.
I forward herewith a copy of an appeal to freedom fighters issued by the Congress Satyagraha Committee (Goa) for your information.

The person referred to as Vice-president, Shri Manash Guha has been reported to have been killed in Goa on 15th August 1955. It is, therefore, not known how the president Shri Thakurprasad Saksena put him as the Vice-President of the Committee. It is learnt that Shri Thakurprasad Saksena is in New Delhi and resides at 17, Bakabganj, New Delhi.

Will you kindly therefore, make enquiries with him about the Committee as well as about Shri Manash Guha as to whether he is dead or alive as the information is urgently required by the Bombay Government.

(Signed) …………………
Deputy Commissioner of Police,
Special Branch, C.I.D., Bombay.
Secret  
1st November 1955.

Sir,

Lamington Road Section.

A private meeting of the workers of the Bombay Branch of the National Congress, Goa (Peter’s group) was held at Forbes Gujarati Hall, V. P. Read at 7 p.m. on 31st October 1955. Shri V. V. Ghavankar presided and about 50 workers attended the meeting. It is learnt that the president and Shri Peter Alvares addressed the workers. Shri Peter Alvares explained to the workers the debt …….. responsibility of Goans both in Goa and in Bombay. He said that the movement inside Goa was being still continued with vigour and how it is necessary for them to concentrate on Bombay as Dr. Salazar claims that most of the Goans in Bombay are not for the liberation but loyal to Portugal. It is therefore, necessary to prove that it was not so and as such the meetings and other programmes of the Nationalist Goans should be attended by very large numbers. He also told them that he was contacting the leaders of other Goan political parties for unity. He explained to the workers why and how the economic blockade on Goa was helpful for the liberation struggle and said that it would impress on the people of Goa that they could not exist without the support of India and the claim of Portuguese that they could provide everything to the people of Goa was a false notion. It was asked for by the Goan leaders and the Goan people and should not be therefore withdrawn.

He added that the other nations of the world are supporting the cause of the Goans in their fight for freedom and Japan would stop trade with Goa. He therefore, urged that iron and manganese ores should be supplied to Japan by India at a competitive rate. He had asked some of the Goan and Indian merchants in India to explore ways of getting these ones in India so that they could supply them to Japan. Lastly he asked the workers to enroll more and more members for the organisation and strengthen the N.C.G. Shri Ghavankar explained some of the difficulties raised by workers. The meeting was over at 7.50 p.m.

Shri Peter Alvares would leave for Belgaum on 1st November 1955.

They also decided to hold a public meeting on 25th November 1955 “the reconquest day” at Cross Maidan on account of reconquest day and asked the workers to make this a grand success by attending in large numbers.

Signed ………………
National Congress Goa

National Congress Goa

The Jt. Hon. Secretary,
National Congress, Goa (Bombay Branch),
8-B-Girgaum Terraces,
Benhamhall Lane, Bombay 4.

Dear Sir,

Reference your letter No. 58, dated the 19th December 1955.

I write to inform you that there is no objection to your holding a meeting at 5-30 p.m. on Saturday the 31st December 1955 at Shivaji Park, Dadar, in connection with the observance of the Martyr’s Day, provided the permission is obtained from the authorities concerned for the use of the site.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed)……………
For Commissioner of Police.

Copies forwarded to the Superintendents of Police F Division and S. B. I. for information.
The Bombay Secret Abstract 12th November 1955

A meeting (50) under the auspices of the National Congress (Goa) was held in Bombay on 31st October. Shri Peter Alvares (para. 528) explained to the workers that Dr. Salazar thought that the Goans in Bombay were not in favour of liberation of Goa and as such it was necessary for them to concentrate their activities in Bombay. He felt that the programme of meetings etc. of the Nationalist Goans should be attended by large numbers. He stated that he was also contacting the leaders of other Goan political parties for unity of all the parties in the liberation movement.

Secret Urgent

No. LO 47 (4634-41)/56
Ministry of External Affairs,
Sachivalaya, Bombay.

My dear Shah,

It is reported that a meeting of the dissident group of the National Congress (Goa) was held on 18th December, 1955, and inter alia drew up the future programme of activity, a copy of which is enclosed for your information. I shall be grateful if a report on the meeting is sent to Government, at an early date.

Yours sincerely,
(Signed) V. H. Coelho,
Deputy Secretary.

Shri B. C. Shah, I.P.S.,
Deputy Commissioner of Police, C.I.D.,
Bombay.

Secret

D.O. No. 605/POR.
Office of the Deputy Commis-
sioner of Police, Special
Branch, C.I.D. Bombay.
Dated 20th January 1956.

Dear Shri Coelho,

Please refer to your secret D.O. letter No. LO 47(4634-41)/56, dated the 3rd January 1956.

It is reliably learnt that there was no meeting as such held by the dissident group of the National Congress Goa, but Shri K. S. Lad, V. P. Borkar, Luis Mendes, S. B. D’Silva, A. V. Lavanis, Narendra Kamat and Henry D’Souza met in their office at Peoples Jinnah Hall, on December 18, 1955, when they decided to send to Government a copy of the programme of their future plan of action and also a copy of the resolution requesting the Government of India not to deport the poor seaman who come to India for service, which was accordingly done by the General Secretary Shri Henry D’Souza. A copy of the
resolution has also been forwarded to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, by the said General Secretary. It is further learnt that Shri Henry D’Souza, the General Secretary, had gone to Delhi to see Shri M. A. Hussain, Joint Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs, in the 1st week of January 1956 for the same purpose.

This organisation is inactive, although the organisation might have several plans in view. Shri Luis Mendes, however, has been seen moving in the clubs to organise the Goan Clubs Federation.

The accompaniments are returned herewith.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) B. C. Shah.

Shri V. H. Coelho, I.F.S.,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India,
Ministry of External Affairs,
Sachivalaya, Bombay.

NATIONAL CONGRESS (GOA)
Congress House,
Vithalbhai Patel Road,
Bombay 4.
Dated 21st January 1955.

To
The Commissioner of Police,
Bombay.

Sir,

I am directed by the All Goa Congress Committee to forward to you the accompanying copy of the resolution passed at its meeting held on the 18th December 1955.

Yours faithfully,

L. M. Henry D’Souza,
General Secretary.

True Copy of the Resolution of the All Goa Congress Committee of the National Congress (Goa) passed on the 19th of December 1955.

Resolved : That the National Congress (Goa) is concerned to note that several Goans have been deported without discrimination. This organisation has always urged Government that Portuguese agents in India should be deported and therefore appreciates the policy of weeding out pro-Portuguese elements but respectfully protests against the manner in which action is being taken. This organisation urges on Government the necessity of a small unofficial committee of knowledgeable Goans to screen denunciations received against Goans. We are moved to make this suggestion in view of the growing animus which we have observed among Goans in Bombay against the merger movement resulting from indiscriminate deportations.

L. M. Henry D’Souza,
General Secretary,
National Congress (Goa).
The Working Committee of the National Congress (Goa) at its meeting held at Congress House, Bombay, on Thursday, the 15th of December 1955, has laid down the following programme of its work.

In framing this programme the Working Committee has taken cognisance of the present posture of affairs of which the constituent factors are:

(a) The Goa question is now a pawn in International politics in view of the recent alignment of America with Portugal and in view of the admission of Portugal to the U.N.O.;

(b) The declared policy of the Government of India rules out military or police intervention;

(c) The frontier is sealed off and diplomatic and consular contacts are broken off between India and Goa;

(d) There is is ill no adequate emotional awakening among Goans both— within and outside Goa. The events of and following after the capture of Dadra and Nagarhavelli in July/August 1954, were sensational without awakening emotional response urging Goans generally to take active part in the liberation movement;

The Working Committee is of the view that the first approach should be to the task of promoting the required Emotional Awakening.

In Bombay there are some 300 Goan residential Clubs formed village-wise in which life and feelings are a reflection of life and feeling in the corresponding villages in Goa and in which about 65,000 Goans live. Besides these there are village unions and old established institutions like the Goans Union, the Goa Hindu Association, the Institute Luso-Indiano, which cater to cultural needs. Bombay, therefore, offers the greatest field of work from which the movement may be spearheaded into Goa. The work will, therefore, be:

(a) A federation of Goan Clubs. This has already been formed and 100 clubs representing a population of about 23,000 have joined the federation. Shri Luis Mendes, a member of the Working Committee of the National Congress (Goa), is incharge of this field. The activating devices are: Co-operative Stores, Community Welfare Centres; visits from ministers, officials and other Indian notables; central housing known as the “Goa Nagar” a scheme the details of which will be separately submitted by Shri Luis Mendes.

(b) Work among Goan Youth. This too has already made some progress with the formation of the Goan Students’ Association in Bombay. This task is incharge of Shri Narendra Kamat, a member of the Working Committee of the National Congress (Goa), the President of the association.

(c) Supporting cultural activities carried on by Gomant Bharati, which is patronised by the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi, for carrying on constructive work on Gandhian lines among Goans in Bombay and other parts of India. Shri Vasant P. Borkar, a member of the Working Committee of the National Congress (Goa) is carrying on this work in Bombay under the Presidentship of Acharya Kakasaheb Kalelkar.
Welfare activities are also carried on among Goans in Bombay by the Goans Social Welfare League, which is headed by Shri Henry D’Souza, who is a member of the Working Committee and General Secretary of the National Congress (Goa).

Persuading old established Goan institutions abovementioned to come out into the open in support of the liberation movement.

The drawing up of a Five Year Plan for Goa and popularising it among Goans.

Supporting the work of the Konkani Bhasha Mandal under Revd. Dr. H. O. Mascarenhas in developing and spreading the use of Konkani, the Goans’ Mother Tongue and securing for Konkani recognition in the constitution of India as a regional language.

Promoting the establishment of a Goan University in Goa and beginning to canvass funds for this purpose.

II. The above are constructive activities. A suggestion has been made that while these or other constructive activities are in progress the National Congress (Goa) should publicly declare a calling off of the Goan movement. It is hoped thereby to disarm the Portuguese authorities and enable several tried Goan nationalists freely to visit Goa in order to survey and report upon possibilities in Goa. This suggestion requires anxious thought as to whether it would be wise or politic.

III. Side by side with constructive work preparation is needed towards carrying the movement forward from Bombay to Goa; in this direction the following work will be undertaken:

Sending prominent Goan nationalists abroad on lecture tours particularly to U.K., U.S.A. and South America and Africa to put the Goan case for freedom before the people of those lands. Hitherto all propaganda has been associated with India’s claim to Goa.

The establishment of a Goan Ashram on the frontier to be conducted on Gandhian lines for training workers, and satyagrahis.

Maintaining a Contact Post on the frontier through which various devices for promoting emotional awakening in Goa will be launched. Professor Laxmanrao Sardesai, a member of the National Congress (Goa) will be in charge of this work.

Setting up Radio Listening Posts inside Goa by means of small, cheap, battery sets specially built to tune in to Bombay and Delhi. A beginning may be made in a small way in certain villages.

IV. No direct action will be undertaken until the constructive and preparatory work show satisfactory results. If and when the situation appears favourable for a satyagraha movement, it will be on Gandhian lines.

V. Pilgrimages on mass scale by Goans to the Tomb of St. Francis Xavier in Goa preceded by prayer campaigns both in Bombay, India and abroad. Religious expert opinion has already been received that there is no obstacle in Canon Law or Catholic Ethics to this Shri S. B. De’Silva, a member of the Working Committee of the National Congress Goa, will be in charge of this task. He has already been assured of support by Mons. Orfino D’Sa, Domestic Prelate to the Pope, and Vicar of Gloria Church, Bombay, Revd. Fr. Ayses Fernandes, Editor of a Konkani Weekly in Bombay, Revd. Fr. Rodrigues Head of the Pillar Mission in Bombay, Revd. Fr. Cordeira, Revd. Fr. Salazar etc.
VI. At some stage when the situation calls for it, to establish a Provisional Government with headquarters in a suitable liberated area. The Provisional Government will then carry on by such means as may be legitimate in the circumstances then arising.

VII. Funds.—The National Congress (Goa) has no funds, apart from membership fees once a year. For what little we have done we have each of us dipped into our pockets. We are all men of very limited means on monthly incomes.

The implementing of the above programme will need large funds.

Yet it must preserve before the public the appearance of spontaneous Goan endeavour to that whatever we do will not be associated in international propaganda with India or its government. Hitherto the Goan movement has been reproached with being a Government subsidized effort.

Therefore the working committee is of the view that we should not receive any subsidy from Government; however cautiously it is done the fact leaks out.

The Working Committee, therefore, proposes to open a Liberation Fund. To this Government may make lump sum contribution ; so also the Indian National Congress ; in addition the Indian National Congress, its leaders and other public men in India can assist us in obtaining contribution from the business and monied classes in India or abroad when we tour the country for the purpose.

Confidential

Special Branch (I), C.I.D., Bombay, 5th March 1956

Summary Report of the meeting held at Peoples Jinnah Hall, Bombay, on 4th March 1956 at 10.45 a.m.

Under the auspices of The National Congress Goa, and the Goa Vimechas Sahayak Samiti.

Subject The Goan Prisoners' Day.

President Shri Nausher Bharucha.

Speakers Shri T. B. Cuncha, G. B. Mahashabde, Peter Alvares, Madhu R. Dandavate, the President and Shri Karamally.

Audience 300 persons.

Remarks, if any Shri G. B. Mahashabde was critical of the Government policy in regard to the Goan liberation.

Shri Nausher Bharucha, referring to the observance of “Goan Prisoners' Day” all over India, said that the Indian and Goan political prisoners were being tortured by the Portuguese mercilessly and inhumanly. He said that the people of India had been receiving disturbing reports about the savage treatment given to the political prisoners in Goa and added that political prisoners were treated on a different footing in almost all countries. He observed that according to international law even soldiers who were prisoners of war were given a totally different treatment from criminal prisoners although these soldiers wanted to overthrow a particular State. He drew the attention of the audience to the
recent visit of Mr. Khalil, to Goa and said that this report to the Government of India also bore testimony to the news already published in the newspapers regarding ill-treatment of political prisoners. This sort of treatment had to be stopped. He said that Government of India should strongly protest against this savage treatment. He said that the Indian nationals in Goa retained their rights of Indian citizenship and as such it was the duty of the Indian Government to see that they were properly treated in Goa.

Referring to the Portuguese action in taking “Dadra Nagar Haveli” case to the World Court, he said that the Portuguese Government was approaching the World Court to claim its Rights on Dadra and Nagar Haveli after perpetrating grievous injustices on the Indian nationals. He asked as to what the Government of India wanted to do on the report of Mr. Khalil, First Secretary of the Egyptians Embassy, at Delhi. He could not help feeling that the Government of India was also responsible for its inaction and for sabotaging the liberation movement. The Government of India’s vassilating policy in regard to the Goan liberation movement had strengthened the hands of the Portuguese Government. He, therefore, urged that the Indian people should strongly protest against the savage treatment meted to the political prisoners in Goa. He also said that the Government of Bombay was also responsible for sabotaging “our movement.”

Referring to the proposed visit of Mr. Dulles to India, he said he did not know what type of reception he was going to get in India, because of his support to the Portuguese claim of Goa as its “Province.” He felt that the Indians ought to raise their voice heard in this respect.

Shri T. B. Cunha described the jail life in Goa and West Africa where the Goan political prisoners were detained. He said that the political prisoners were kept in such places where persons of contagious diseases like leprosy were kept formerly, as a result of which the political prisoners were expected to be affected by these dangerous diseases. Referring to the women political prisoners, he said that they were deprived of even privacy and other consideration due to them.

Shri G. B. Mahashabde, speaking in Marathi, said that the Goan freedom movement was part of the freedom movement of India and as such it was necessary to liberate these foreign territories from foreign domination. He added that the Goa’s liberation was not an international issue but it was indeed a national issue. This was an internal problem, he said. It was the Indians right to drive the Portuguese from the Indian soil similar to the treatment given to the British. He said that the Government of India were committing small as well as big blunders on the issues of Goa’s liberation, States Reorganisations, etc. as a result of which the people had to suffer bullets and imprisonments. If the Government of India were not prepared to accept the responsibility of the Indian political prisoners, then he would not like to call it representative of the people. He further added that if this state of affairs was allowed to continue, then the Indian freedom would be in danger.

Referring to the political prisoners in Goa, he said that due to the Government of India’s weak policy these political prisoners were getting savage reatment at the hands of Portuguese rulers.

He further said that it was hearthing to note that the Congressmen were to point out boldly inconsistencies in the Congress administration which the only ray of hope.
Shri M. R. Dandavate said that the 1942 freedom movement was not yet complete and that it would be only completed when the foreign territories were merged with India. He said that the Indians were not demanding the release of Indian political prisoners, but they wanted human treatment to be meted to them.

Referring to the news of the proposed amnesty of the Portuguese Government he said that the Portuguese Government wanted to release only Indian political prisoners while detaining the Goan prisoners. He said that the Portuguese Government was following the policy of “Divide and Rule” and reminded them that they would get the same fate as the British got in India.

Shri Peter Alvares condemned the action of the Portuguese of keeping political prisoners in “Lunatic Asylum” and warned that the Indian people would not sit complacent over the treatment of their brothers in Portuguese jails. He appealed to the Government of India not to sit silent over this issue.

The meeting came to an end at about 12.00 noon peacefully.

(Signed) S. G. Shirodkar.

April 6

The joint Hon. Secretary,
National Congress (Goa) (Bombay Branch),
3-B Girgaum Terrace,
Benaham Hall Lane, Bombay 4.

Sub.—Request for permission to hold a public meeting on the 6th April 1956 at Shivaji Park.

Dear Sir,

Reference your letter dated the 31st March 1956 on the subject noted above. I regret that the request made in your letter under reference cannot be granted.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) .................

For Commissioner of Police.

Copies forwarded to the Superintendents of Police, F-Division and S.B.I. for information.
Station Diary  
Sunday the 4th March 1956

12-20 p.m. Meeting at Jinnah Hall.

P.C. No. 275/C called at the Police Station and reported that there was a meeting of National Congress, Goa, in Jinnah Hall from 10-30 a.m. on Rajbundi. It was presided over by Shri Nausher Bharucha and Madhu Dandwate, Mahashabde, Peter Alvares, were present. There was a crowd of 400 persons in the meeting. The meeting was over at 12-00 noon peacefully.

True copy


O.W. No. 2577/56
(Signed) M. D. Framroze, Inspector of Police,
Lamington Road Police Station.
Dated 5th March 1956.

Free Press Journal

Sudha Joshi Day on April 6
Bombay Monday

The Goan national leader, Shri Peter Alvares, today appealed to Indians everywhere to observe April 6 as “Sudha Joshi” Day.

Smt. Sudha Joshi was arrested in Mapuea in Goa on April 6 last year while delivering her presidential address at the Ninth Session of National Congress (Goa).

Shri Alvares said the imprisonment of Smt. Sudha Joshi and other Goan freedom fighters “is a constant reminder to all Indians of a liberation movement that awaits their intervention and participation”.

NATIONAL CONGRESS (GOA)
Congress House, Bombay-4.

Life Sketch in brief of Dr. Mrs. Laura de Souza

Dr. Mrs. Laura de Souza—

Born in Goa and educated in Bombay: now one of the promising young medical practitioners in Bombay.

Besides her professional duties, Dr. Mrs. D’Souza has been actively associated with a number of social and cultural activities in Bombay. She is the Editor of Konkan Life, a monthly magazine devoted to social, literary and cultural topics in which an attempt is made to present the Indian renaissance on the western coast of India, especially as evidenced in the Konkan.

She is President of the Goan Women’s Association, which she founded last year. It is the first organisation of its kind among the women of Goa and is devoted to the social, educational, political and general welfare of the women
and children of Goa. Already it has received an encouraging support from enthusiasts in the cause of the uplift of Goan women, and under the inspiring leadership of Dr. Laura D'Souza, the Association promises to become one of leading organisations for social work for the betterment of women.

Under the auspices of the Goan Women's Association, Dr. Laura D'Souza is now venturing on the production of a unique show inspired by the folk heritage of Goa. It is called “FARAR FAR” or “A DREAM OF GOA”, a Konkani Ballet, in which will feature a series of scintillating folk songs and dances, based on the culture of the Goan people. The story of this ballet has been specially written by Professor Lucio Rodrigues, an ardent folklorist and patriot, who has used the theme of the freedom of Goa in the ballet. It is a vision of Goa: Goa that was, that is, and the Goa that every patriot dreams of. The theme is close to the heart of Dr. Laura, who in all her multifarious activities has been constantly inspired by the ideal of freedom for her homeland.

It is this burning ideal that prompted her last year to organise one of the most epoch-making functions in the history of our freedom movement. All along our fight for freedom had been carried on with one section of the Goan people sitting on the fence and watching with tragic unconcern at the fate of Goa. In rallying this class Dr. Laura D'Souza did one of the most signal services to the cause of our freedom. The function was “FOCUS ON GOA”, a symposium on the various cultural aspects of Goa, (which was presided over by Shri Moiarji Desai, Chief Minister of Bombay, with His Eminence, Cardinal Valerian Archbishop of Bombay. The meeting was addressed by some of the most prominent Goan speakers and writers, and was attended by the cream of Bombay’s intelligentia. It was an awakening in the hearts of the intellectuals, an awakening that has had immediate and far-reaching effects).

Sudha Joshi on Hunger-strike in Goa Lock-up

Poona, May 15

Smt. Sudhatai Joshi, President of the National Congress (Goa), who is undergoing a long-term imprisonment in Goa for attempting to hold annual session of the Congress inside Goa last year, has undertaken an indefinite fast as a protest against confining her in a small cell for 24 hours for the last 14 months, according to information reaching here today.

The report states that Smt. Joshi and another Goa satyagrahi, Kumari Sindhu Deshpande, have been confined in a small police cell for the last 14 months, ever since they were arrested last year.

Their grievance is the report adds, that they have not been removed to any jail although they have been convicted and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment and continue to be confined for 24 hours in the police cell ever since they were arrested.

All their requests to the Portuguese authorities to remove them from the police cell to some regular jail have been in vain. It is as a last resort that the two have undertaken an indefinite fast to make their grievances heard by the authorities.

Smt. Joshi is on fast since May 12 and Kumari Sindhu Deshpande from May 9.
Meeting Report
Bombay, 18th May 1956

Date and Time
17th May 1956. 1-15 to 2-00 p.m.

Place
Santacruz Aerodrome.

Auspices
The National Congress (Goa), The Azad Gomantak Dal and the Goan People’s Party. The Goa Vimochan Samiti.

Subject
Reception to Goan leaders, Dr. Ram Hegade and Prof. Purshottam Kakodkar.

President
..............

Speakers
..............

Audience
200 persons including volunteers of the Azad Gomantak Dal.

Remarks if any
..............

A warm reception was accorded to Dr. Ram Hegde and Prof. Purshottam Kakodkar by Goans at Santacruz Aerodrome. Dr. Hedge was accompanied by his Portuguese wife.

Dr. Ram Hedge told Press reporters that political and economical conditions in Portugal were bad and the Portuguese people were appreciating India’s policy of solving the dispute peacefully. He also told that the Portuguese people, most of them, were beginning to sympathise with the Goan liberation movement. He added that the struggle for the liberation of Goa must be continued. He and Prof. Kakodkar stated that they would decide their future course of action after discussing the latest developments in Goa with other leaders of Goa.

Those present at the Airport were the following:—
Dr. and Mrs. Gaitonde, Shri Peter Alvares, Dr. Mascarenhas, Shri Madhu Dandavate, Smt. Peter Alvares, Shri George Vaz, Dr. (Miss) Braganza, Dr. Sanzgiri (Ex-President of the National Congress), Shri Sukhtankar, Shri Jana Kamat, Shri Vaman Desai, Advocate Singbal, Dr. Carvalho.

After the reception Dr. Ram Hegde and Shri Kakodkar went to stay with Dr. Gaitonde.

(Sd/-)..............
S. G. Shiroalkar

SECRET.
SECURITY CONTROL OFFICE,
3/1, Pretorin Street,
Calcutta.
9th August 1956.

No. 16375/FM. 2330/56.


(1) Mr. T. Nath, I.P.,
Assistant Director,
Intelligence Bureau (MHA),
Government of India, New Delhi (in triplicate).
1. The activities of the National Congress Goa, Calcutta Branch have been of the wane since its inception. There is no solidarity among the Goans here, nor are they sympathetic towards the Goan cause. Most of the Goans in Calcutta being illiterate and placed in the lower stratum of society, employed as they are mostly on board the ships as seamen and in hotels and restaurants as menials, lack in political consciousness and sense of unity. Louis Gracias, President of the Congress who is himself an anti-Portuguese and Nationalist in outlook for the last twenty years thought in the beginning that he would be able to consolidate these politically backward Goans and would bring them into the Congress fold by inspiring in them the sense of unity and self-determination. He also cherished the idea that by his personality and position, he would be able to convince the richer and more cultured sections of the community with the objective of the National Congress and enlist their moral and material support in building the organisation and pursuing their desired aims i.e., achieving the freedom of Goa. With this end in view he started to work on the project and initially succeeded in enlisting a few Goans as members of the organisation. As time passed on he found that the membership of the organisation included only a handful of Goans. The Goan Clubs and establishments of the city were left unrepresented in the National Congress. The rich, the cultured and the poor alike evinced their apathy towards the Goan cause and did neither participate in the organisation as members nor attended the private meetings of the organisation which were convened from time to time on due notice. The few Goans who enrolled themselves as members of the Congress even abstained from attending the meeting and taking any active part. All along Mr. Gracias with only about five or six members used to hold the meetings at the office of the organisation on at 18, British Indian Street. They used to formulate their policy and chalk out their resolutions due to lack of general support. Even the five or six supporters who used to rally round the Congress banner, held by Mr. Gracias failed in their efforts to co-ordinate their collective efforts due to difference of opinion among themselves. They were also wanting in organisational ability.

Although in the beginning of 1955 the Congress sent its General Secretary, Mr. U. M. Almeida, to Goa to work underground along with other nationalists there and sent some financial help to him to carry on the work, the help was not adequate to go on with the project. Mr. Almeida was in correspondence with Mr. Gracias and the latter used to send some money to the former from time to time after collecting the same from the members and other well-wishers...
here. On occasions Sir Arabindo Ghosh who was connected with this National Congress Goa, collected some money from his friends and acquaintances on behalf of the organisation and gave the same to Mr. Gracias for the help of Mr. Almedia and other underground workers.

This state of affairs did not last long; and moreover the handful of members who used to contribute in the beginning stopped contributing their monthly subscriptions to the organisation. The present financial position of this organisation has been very acute. Mr. Gracias was very much disturbed over the present position of the Congress and was lately showing signs of frustration. He was heard to say once or twice that he would close up the Calcutta Branch of the National Congress Goa.

Mr. Gracias works with the Ralli’s (Rallis India Ltd.,) and it is reported that his bosses, who are Greeks are well disposed towards him for his taking active part in the Goa issue. The Greeks are striving to win freedom for Cyprus and it is natural for them to sympathise with the Goan cause. Mr. Gracias has since taken a month’s leave from his office and has left Calcutta on 29th July 1956 for Karwar. It is reported that he collected a sum of Rs. 1,000 from his bosses and colleagues in the office and has gone to Karwar to organise and direct the nationalist activities in Goa from the border along with the other stalwarts of the local Congress. The nationalists are now reported to be very active in the border and they are conducting their campaign in full swing. They are bombing the Portuguese held establishments there killing pro-Portuguese Goans, and looting their shops. Mr. Gracias's purpose of visit to Karwar is to observe the local situation there and to gain first-hand information also so that on return to Calcutta he may revive his anti-Portuguese propaganda campaign more vigorously than before. It remains to be seen whether the Calcutta Goans, callous as they are to the freedom movement, will respond to Mr. Gracias' call for unity or not.

Mr. John Menezes, employed as a teacher of music in La Martinier School here, who also imparts private lessons in music to local Goan and AngloIndian boys, is suspecting Mr. Gracias and his associates working underground in Goa for looting the gun shop of one Mr. Salvis in Goa. It is reported that Mr. Salvis’ gun shop was looted by the terrorist nationalists in Goa and he, for fear of Portuguese harassments and persecutions put an end to his life with his own revolver. Mr. Salvis’ is the nephew (sister’s son) of Mr. Menezes and the latter is now accusing Mr. Gracias and his other nationalist associates of causing the death of his nephew. Mr. Menezes says that by causing mischief to Goa life and property, the nationalists won't succeed in winning independence for Goa, but on the contrary they would help the Portuguese to continue their grip on Goa firmly as before, because the peaceful Goan citizens will deny the nationalists all cooperation in the movement. According to him, the nationalists are, for the present, being aided by the local Goans, but when the latter would find that instead of causing mischief to the Portuguese life and property, the nationalists are after the Goan life and porperty, they would refuse them cooperation.

Reliable

A section of the Goan community particularly some members of the Goan Association of Bengal have hailed the recent decision of the Bombay High Court in the cause of one Rodrigues, a Goan national. The State Government of Bombay under Foreigners Act passed an order on Mr. Rodrigues directing him to leave India. Mr. Rodrigues appealed against the order to the High
Court Bench, when it gave a decision in favour of Rodrigues holding that the accused had reasonably proved his Indian domicile. This decision has come as a great relief to these Goans, who are now talking among themselves that they can stay on in India, as long as they want to complacently and with impunity. Sometime ago the Government of India issued a notification calling upon the Portuguese Indian subjects to register themselves in the Provincial Registration Offices. After these notifications some Goa-born Indian residents holding Portuguese Passport or Portuguese Certificate of Identity got themselves registered, but those who did not, passed off as Indians. Many Goa-born Indian residents have neither Portuguese papers nor Indian papers. After the above notification was issued, these Goans were vacillating whether they should register themselves as Portuguese citizens or should make efforts to obtain Indian domicile. Now they say that in view of the above decision, they can easily pass off as Indians without having to obtain Indian passport or Indian certificate of identity. In the event of their prosecution in the local courts for their not having Indians domicile papers, they would cite the Rodrigues’ case in their favour or they would produce some other local evidence in their defence stating that they were domiciled Indians by virtue of their protracted residence in this country.

In the course of a private discussion with Messrs. F.A.C. Lisboe and Caeser Menezes, Officer in Charge and Technical Assistant, respectively in the Overseas Communication Service, Calcutta, the following views have been gathered:—

According to Mr. Lisboe only a small number of Goan nationals in Calcutta, Bombay and Bangalore are Pro-Portuguese in attitude. This, he says, is due to various reasons, such as their ignorance and natural cowardice; personal interest in their house and landed property in Goa and fear of inhuman Portuguese repressions on Goans, arrested for political reasons. This unreasonable phobia against the Portuguese in most cases is acting as a deterrent to their participation in the Goan Freedom Movement.

Although the last persecutions of the Christian Missionaries in Nagpur areas caused an alarm in the Goan community, this fear did not last long. They hold that so long the Congress will remain in power, there is no cause for anxiety in regard to their own religion. The Congress Government are respecting secularism of the State and they will continue to do so as long as they hold their office. They are only afraid of the other groups, specially the Hindu Mahasabha for using discrimination so far the Christian religion is concerned.

According to Caeser Menezes, the Goans are mortally cowed down by the Portuguese repressions. In 1946, while he was in Goa, he participated in the Goan Political movement. At that time the Portuguese authorities arrested many Goans and tortured them mercilessly. They deported a number of leaders from Goa and detained them on long terms in the jungles of East African Portuguese colony. During transit, they killed many nationalist Goans. At this he was frightened and he eschewed politics. Like him many of the Goans have been, discouraged from taking to politics and joining the movement although they want Independence of Goa from Portuguese domination.

4. Mrs. Teresa D’Costa, wife of Mr. Rosario D’Costa, the Portuguese Army deserter in Calcutta, reportedly left her village home at Vasco-da-gama for India to join her husband on 8th July 1956. Since that time there was no trace of her and it is apprehended by her husband that either she was caught by the Portuguese or got lost in the jungles while crossing the border by trek.
It is learnt from a reliable source that Shri Dandavate of P.S.P. gave the following announcement to Shri Kelkar of Navashakti for publication:

“There will be a public meeting under the auspices of the Goa Vimochan Samiti and the National Congress, Goa at 6-00 p.m. on the 15th August 1956 at Chowpatty on account of Goa Mukti Din. Shri Nausher Bharucha will preside and Shri Peter Alvares and others will speak “.

Copy submitted to:
(1) D.C.P., C.I.D., Bombay.
(2) Superintendent of Police, S.B.I. (Additional), C.I.D.
(3) Superintendent of Police, S.B.I., C.I.D., Bombay.

Bombay, 16th August 1956.

Meeting Report

Date and Time 15th August 1956; 6-00 to 7-45 p.m.
Place Chowpatty.
Under the auspices The Goa Vimochan Samiti (Bombay Branch) and the National Congress (Goa).
Subject “Martyrs’ Day”
President Shri Nausher Bharucha, M.L.A.
Speakers Shri M. R. Dandavate, Shri T. B. Cunha, Dr. Rama Hegade, Vinayak Bhave, Madhukar Mahajan,
Shri Louis Gracious, Rasiklal Bhat and
Shri Peter Alvares.
Remarks, if any Shri Purshottam Kakodkar, Mrs. Rama Hegade, were present at the meeting.

Shri T. B. Cunha recalled the last years massacre of satyagrahis perpetrated by the Portuguese rulers in Goa, who claimed the integration of Goa to India. Twenty five people were shot dead, and hundreds of Indian satyagrahis were injured on the Goa border due to merciless firing by the Portuguese soldiers, which reminded the Indians that India was not yet completely free from foreign domination. The Indians would pay homage to the brav; satyagrahis who died on the border of Goa. He remarked that the 15th August satyagraha was one of the gigantic satyagrahas that ever occurred on the soil of India. In this connection, he referred to the vile and exaggerated propaganda carried on by foreign press who subsequently rectified their disruptive attitude towards the historic event. The unarmed satyagrahis, although superior in number refrained from using violence in spite of provocative circumstances. He further added that India was proud of the non-violent weapon given by the Father of the Nation and that India was missing the valuable guidance given by him. “We missed the revolutionary spirit of the Mahatma and that is why India’s independence was still incomplete,” he added.

Shri Nausher Bharucha told the audience that the Goa Vimochan Samiti continued the liberation struggle in spite of the ban imposed by the Government of India. The people of India would not forget the liberation struggle for Goa,
although some of the leaders were engaged in the S.R.C. agitation. Their hearts were full of grief and disappointment over the issue of Goa’s liberation and they hoped to free the Goan territories very soon. He assured the audience that as soon as the present agitation on the S.R.C. was over, they would immediately take up the Goa problem.

Shri M. R. Dandavate (P.S.P.) appealed to the P. M. of India to withdraw the ban of Indians satyagrahis so as to allow them to fight for the liberation of Goa in the Gandhian way. He said that Gandhiji used to extend his support to all movements which were aimed at liberation of countries and for removing injustices and that geographical boundaries would never come in his way. The Indians were not demanding police action against the Portuguese because they knew well the Indian Government’s policy of “Panchshila”. He said that political prisoners, both Indians and Goans, were rotting in the Portuguese jails undergoing long imprisonment and that it was the duty of all to liberate them as early as possible.

Shri Dr. Rama Hegde said that more and more blood would have to be shed in order to liberate the Indian territories from the fascist hands and that the Goans belief in the non-violent weapon had not decreased.

Shri Vinayak Bhave said that so long as complete freedom was not achieved, there was every danger to the freedom of India from foreign powers. He asked why India was not doing what Egypt had done in the case of the Suez canal? He said that if the Government of India was not able to do anything for the liberation of Goa, it should allow the Indians to do the same, by withdrawing the ban and other restrictions imposed.

Shri Louis Gracius, National Congress (Goa), Calcutta Br. said that the Goans and Indians had suffered brutality of the fascist Portuguese when they entered the Goa border last year. The Satyagrahis had gone there with the same spirit that brought freedom to this country. The Goans were grateful to the martyrs who sacrificed their lives on the Goan soil and paying their tributes to them. He wondered how Brazil and Portugal forgot their own freedom struggles, when they were under the domination of the Spanish Rule.

He appealed to the Goans in Bombay to unite at this crucial hour when their brethren were fighting and facing tortures in Goa.

Shri Madhukar Mahajan (Jan Sangh) reminded the P. M. of his speech at the Ravi River during the Congress session that the Congress would fight for complete freedom of India and remarked that the P. M. seemed to have forgotten his words. He asked the people to raise their voice on the Goa issue so that the P. M. would come to know his duty towards the liberation of Goa, Diu and Daman.

Shri Rasiklal Bhatt emphasised the need for taking military action against the Portuguese similar to the Egyptian action on the issue of the Suez canal.

Shri Peter Alvares pleaded to the Government of India to treat the Goa issue as an Asian problem and to take more and active interest in the Goan freedom movement as it was taking in respect of international issues. He said that people of India could not sit silent so long as the liberation struggle in Goa was not complete. The Goans had all along been fighting against the alien rule and there were 30 rebellions in Goa for liberation, he said. In spite of the repressive and brutal policy of the Portuguese, the freedom movement was still going on in Goa, he declared.

The meeting came to an end at about 7-45 p.m. peacefully.
Wednesday the 15th August 1956

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<tr>
<th>Time</th>
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<td>9-30 P.m.</td>
<td>3. P.C. No. 7409/C, reports that the meeting of “Goa Liberation Samiti” was held on Chaupatty sands to-day near Lokmanya Tilak Statue. About 1500 persons attending the said meeting. The meeting commenced at about 6 p.m. and was dispersed at 7-50 p.m. Shri Naushir Bharucha presided over the meeting and the following men delivered lectures:— 1. Dr. Cunha, 2. M. R. Dandawate, 3. Dr. Ram Hegde, 4. Vinayak Bhave, 5. Luizy Gracius, 6. Madhukar Mahajan, 7. Rasiklal Bhatt, 8. Peter Alvares. In the meeting tributes were paid to those who died for the cause of liberation of Goa. The above speakers also expressed that attempts to liberate the Satyagrahis who are at present in the prison at Goa are in progress. It was also assured in the said meeting that full and substantial support is there for the continuation of Satyagraha for the said liberation of Goa. It also criticised our Government for not sending military to Goa for liberation when they could use the military for similar cause like that of Kashmir and Hyderabad. At about 7-50 p.m. when the said meeting was coming to an end one person namely Georges Yusuf Ismail Jabalpurwala (M. age 18 years. Occ : Student. Res : Rasul Manzil, 3rd floor, Room No. 14, Teni Mohalla, Bombay) made an attempt to climb the stage to deliver lecture when the dispersing mob pulled him down but police intervened and protected him from further being molested. Enquiries made go to show that after listening to the lectures of the aforesaid persons, he also liked delivering his own speech wherein he wanted to express his own views. Parallel enquiries were also made by S. I. Jambuwalikar from Goa Branch, S.B.I., C.I.D. and his enquiries also revealed the same thing and hence he was brought to the Police Station and after placing him before Inspector</td>
<td>Meeting at Chaupatty.</td>
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was handed over in the safe custody of his
uncle, one Badruddin Gulam Hussein
Jabalpurwala, M. age 40 yrs. Occ : Watch
repairer.

Res : as above.

Nothing unusual to report no violence or any
thing of that sort come to the notice
during the meeting.

__________________________

True Copy

Copy Submitted to:
(1) The D. C. P. H. Q.
(2) The D. C. P. South
(3) The D. C. P. S. B.
(4) The Superintendent, “C” Division.

(Signed) ......................
Inspector of Police,
Gamdevi Police Station.
Bombay, 9th November 1956.

Meeting Report

Date and Time 8th November 1956, 6-30 to 7-30 p.m.
Place Vallabhbhai Patel Stadium, Worli.
Under the auspices of The National Congress (Goa) and the Goa Vimochan
Samiti.
Subject Reception to the Foreign Socialist Delegates.
President Shri Peter Alvares.
Speakers The President only addressed the audience.
Audience 500 invitees.
Remarks, if any

A reception, on behalf of the National Congress (Goa) and the Goa Vimochan Samiti, was
 accorded to the visiting Foreign Socialists delegates attending the First Asian Socialist
conference in Bombay.

The following Goan Nationalist and P. S. P. leaders were seen at the reception : Shri
Ganga Sharan, Chahman, P.S.P., Dr. Rama Hegde, Dr. Laura D’Douza, Shri Peter and Smt. Lila
Alvares, Shri Sunthankar, Shri Sushil Kavalekar, Shri and Shrimati Madhu Dandavate, Shri Ashok
Mehta, Shri and Shrimati Prabhakar Kunte, Barrister Nath Pai, Shrimati Laxmi Menon (Madras),
Shri Waman Desai, Prof. Lucio Rodrigues, Shri Timbaldo, Dr. R. G. Kamat, Fernando D’Costa
and his wife and others.

Mr. Uba-Swe, Prime Minister of Burma and other delegates were introduced to the
local leaders.
Shri Peter Alvares, making a brief speech on the occasion, welcomed the Foreign Socialist leaders. Referring to the freedom struggle of Goans, he said that the foreign delegates were all aware of the history of the Goan freedom struggle since they had given the rightful place to the Goan struggle in their discussion on “colonial problems”. He hoped that the Goans would derive special advantage of the holding of the Asian Socialist Conference in India, very near to the scene of freedom struggle.

The function ended at about 7-20 p.m. peacefully.

(Signed) ............

Reporter.

**Meeting Report**

Bombay, 12th February 1957

**Date and Time** 12th February 1957; 9-30 to 11-15 p.m.

**Place** Shivaji Park, Dadar.

**Under the auspices of** The National Congress Goa and Goa Vimochan Samiti, Bombay Branch.

**Subject** To give reception to the released Goa Satyagrahis.

**President** Shri P. M. Bapat alias Senapati Bapat.

**Speakers** Shri M. R. Dandavate, S. G. Sardesai, Rajaram Patil, Shri N. G. Gore alias Nanasaheb Gore, Peter Alvares.

**Audience** 4,000 persons.

**Remarks, if any** Shri N. G. Gore’s speech was impressive and was heard with rapt attention.

Shri M. R. Dandavate, at the outset, informed the audience that the Goa Vimochan Samiti had invited all satyagrahis who had been released from the Portuguese prisons, for extending a hearty reception. While Ishwarbhai Patel and Jagannathrao Joshi were unable to come, Shri Madhu Limaye expressed his inability to attend the reception as the platform was likely to be used for election propaganda. Shri Dandavate informed the audience that it was clearly stated in the letter of invitation to Limaye that the platform would not be used for election propaganda and assured the audience that no speaker would touch the forthcoming election propaganda. The following organisations garlanded Shri N. G. Gore and Rajaram Patil:—

1. The Goa Vimochan Samiti,
2. The National Congress (Goa),
3. The P.S.P. (Bombay Branch),
4. The Revolutionary Communist Party,
5. The S. M. Samiti, Bombay Branch,
6. The S. M. Congressjan Parishad,
7. The P.S.P. (Phanswadi),
8. The Mill Mazdoor Sabha,
9. The Press Mazdoor Sabha,
10. The Belgaum Nagarik Sangh,
11. Praja Samajwadi Yuvak Sabha,
12. Zabhawa Wadi Mitra Mandal,
13. C.P.I., Bombay Branch,

Sanapati Bapat, welcoming the Satyagrahis, said that the people welcomed the released satyagrahis as well as those who were still behind the bars. He said that the Goan problem had not yet been solved as the Government of India put restrictions on the Indian satyagrahis and expressed its desire to solve the issue by negotiations.
Shri Peter Alvares said that the Indians had to carry the freedom struggle until Goa was liberated from the foreign domination. The Goans were suffering intolerable hardship due to the economic blockade as well as the tortures inflicted by the Goan Military soldiers.

Shri S. G. Sardesai gave in brief the history of the Goan struggle and said that what was the future policy for the liberation of Goa. He said that the people of India should tell frankly to Pandit Nehru that they would not tolerate “dog in the manger policy” any longer. He should either give up the present policy and take steps to liberate Goa early or remove the Indian Police from the Indian frontiers in order to allow the Indian satyagrahis into Goa for its liberation violently or non-violently. Referring to Pandit Nehru’s appeal to North Bombay Citizens to vote for Shri V. K. Menon, he said that Goa problem was also one of the issues of Nehru’s foreign policy and that he should take advice of Shri Manon on the issue of Goa. The people then would vote for him knowing fully well his policy towards Goa.

Shri Rajaram Patil said that Goa would be liberated one day or other, and appealed to Pandit Nehru to give up his present policy. Referring to Pandit Nehru’s statement that the vote for Shri Menon would be a vote for his foreign policy, he said that the votes could be taken that day only in Poona where Shri N. V. Gadgil and Shri N. G. Gore were contesting for a seat of Loksabha. He also remarked that his colleges in Goa jails had told him to ask the people to vote for Shri Peter Alvares, as Shri Menon wanted to solve the Goan problem in a peaceful way.

Shri N. G. Gore said that he believed that the Indian Government and Pandit Nehru were behind the liberation struggle for Goa and that it would take proper action when the time came, but he was disappointed to see the present policy of the Government of India which was not at all helpful for the solution of the Goan problem. He remarked that so long as there was no strong Government to support the liberation struggle for Goa, the liberation struggle would never be successful. The Indian Government wanted peace outside, and it was biting the Indian people inside India. Referring to the Goa situation, he informed the audience that the Goan were undergoing hardships due to the atrocities of the Portuguese police, but still they were carrying on agitation, thinking that the Indian Government would come to their rescue. Once they were disappointed that they would not get any assistance from the Indians or the Indian Government the liberation struggle for Goa would die slowly and afterwards it would be very difficult to revive it. The Portuguese Government had systematically started dividing the Indians and Goan prisoners and they were kept separately in jails.

He further observed that although the movement was not successful, still the people all over the world knew about it. Even the Portuguese army were beginning to understand the implications of the Goan struggle. He laid that the Portuguese were completely defeated in their efforts to create a disunity among the Goans as Christians and Hindus.

Concluding his speech, he said that it was for the Indian people to decide whether the present Government would bring about the change in Goa or not and they should vote to those people who would solve the Goan problem early.

The meeting ended peacefully at about 11.15 p.m.

(Signed.) ………………..
Meeting Report

Bombay, 30th April 1957.

Date and Time 29 April 1957, 9-00 to 10-30 p.m.
Place Amar Hind Mandal’s open ground.
Auspices Amar Hind Mandal’s Vasant Vyakhyan Mala.
Subject “Goa Darshan.”
President Shri Sawant.
Speaker Shri Peter Alvares.
Audience 500 persons.
Remarks, if any Shri N. G. Gore, M. P., was to speak on the above subject, but he was unable to come to Bombay from Poona. His lecture, has been postponed to 4th or 5th May 1957.

Shri Peter Alvares, speaking on the subject, gave the history of Goans’ freedom struggle from foreign domination and said that it was wrong to say that the Indian War of Independence was first started in 1857. It was started even before 1857 in Goa, when the Goans started rebellions against the Portuguese rule. In 1913 there was another upheaval in Goa, but the Portuguese crushed it with the help of some native powers. In 1934 the National Congress (Goa) was formed as the Indian National Congress at its session in Bombay decided to concentrate on the freedom movement against the British power only, as a consequence of which the Goa Congress Committee was disbanded and the National Congress (Goa) was formed.

In 1946, under the leadership of Dr. R. M. Lohia, a non-violent struggle was launched, but it was unsuccessful. The participants in the movements were removed to Africa and Portugal and they were still there.

He observed that some people and a party were saying that the Goans only should fight for their freedom, and that the Indians should not go to their help. He remarked that this was a wrong notion. He said that the Goans alone cannot fight against a powerful fascist rule and hence the Indian help was necessary towards the liberation struggle. Even during the British regime, India enjoyed freedom of speech which the Goans could not enjoy. Even the invitation cards for marriages were being censored by the Portuguese Government.

He remarked that the Portuguese rule had almost come to an end in 1954, but when they came to know the Government of India’s policy of not allowing satyagrahis to Goa, they immediately started repressive policy and adopted all measures to put down the freedom movement. He recalled the 14th August 1955 when the people of Bombay observed ‘hartal’ on their own initiative and took processions to the Secretariat resulting in Police firing on the people. The Portuguese people actually prayed that the Nehru Government and Shri V. K. Menon should come to power after the general elections so that Pandit Nehru would be able to follow its peaceful policy towards Goa issue. He also remarked that the policy of the Portuguese and the Government of Bombay was not different, as both the Governments resorted to firing on unarmed people.
Concluding his speech, he said that the Portuguese Government has the support of the U.S.A. and U.K. and that the Nehru Government’s policy was not helpful to the liberation of Goa. The American and the British Governments were trying to bring India into their clutches on other issues as a result of which the Goa question has become a "Cold War" issue. He requested the India Government to bring pressure on Portugal to release the Goan political prisoners immediately, and to lift the economic blockade early.

He hoped that if the India Government took proper steps the Goa issue could be solved early. The President thanked the speaker and the meeting ended at about 10-30 p.m. peacefully.