Communist Party Galls:

The Secretariat of the Communist Party 1 of India in its meeting in Delhi from May 30 to June 1 briefly reviewed the situation in the country, specially with reference to the severe economic burdens heaped on the people and growing discontent that the masse had begun to show against them. The Secretariat came to the conclusion that it was necessary now to shift the emphasis of our work to the defence of the day-to-day interests of the people, especially the work-ing masses, from the stage of criticism to that of concrete prospects of mass actions.

Z me National Council in its meeting in the month of April had already protested and drawn the attention of government to the rising prices, the high taxes, the new imposts on peo-ple's earnings, such as compulsory deposits, sur-charge on low income-tax payers which were making life for the ordinary people extremely difficult. The National Council in its meeting in the

3 In the new situation ushered in by the bud-get and the new manoeuvres of the capita-

foreign trde to begin with. The advantages of nationalising these three sectors of our econo-mic activity are obvious. Parts of these sectors are already nationalised to some extent. But unless the process is completed to embrace all the banks, all the foreign private refineries and oil distribution and all bulk trade in important lines, such as machinery, jute, tea, minerals, etc., the full benefits of the people's economic activity will not accrue to the nation and the perpetual crises of internal and external resour-ces, difficulties of planning production and dis-tribution according to national needs, cannot be overcome. The inevitable result is growth of monopoly wealth, corruption and theft of na-tional resources, burdens on the toiling people and increasing misery and discontent. The two million members of the families of the unem-ployed goldsmiths are a sample of the methods of so-called "social revolution" attempted by the economic policies of the government. economic policies of the government.

8 The discontent of the people is already show-ing itself in various ways. Workers and middle-class employees have recently demonstrated in lakhs, demanding the nationalisation of banks. Thousands of workers have had to resort Vol XI, No. 23 New Delhi, June 9, 1963



N/E24

mobilise and sign in millions the X great petition to parliament !

lists and landlords to utilise the situation for their own selfish enrichment, prices were rising even more swiftly than was warranted by the even more swirty than was warranted by the increased taxes and even then there was scar-city of supplies of commodities like rice, sugar, etc. The government had failed to hold the price line and organise distribution of essential commodifies by firm action against the hoarders and monopolists.

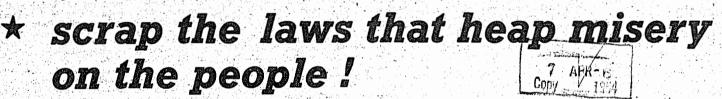
4 Additional heavy taxes on essential commo-dities, the compulsory deposits from those whose earnings are above Rs. 125 per month and

to strikes to demand higher wages or dearness allowance and change in working conditions. Their mood of irritation is shown in many places by actions on even smaller issues flaring up into blg struggles. The fixed salaried office and gov-ernment employees not only of the lower rung but of the higher grades also are feeling the direct attacks on the standard of living more acutely than before.

9 The ruling Congress Party, which has sanc-tioned these burdens and has so far refused doggedly to change its line on political and eco-

beneficial results for our country's economy or our people.

But those who realise this are not able or will-But those who realise this are not able or will-ing to act effectively either within or without the Congress, because of the strong grip that the Rightwing among them, backed by the big monopolists and landlords, has on the apparatus of their party organisation, the governmental machienry, the press and financial organs. Under such conditions, the ruling party has to be shaken by mass opinion from outside, while not neglecting to note the sympathies of those inwhile not



the heavy surcharge affecting low income-tax the heavy surcharge anecting low income ax groups and certain land-revenue payers impos-ed in the name of finding money for building the defences of the country and to further its economic development have rendered the situation still more serious.

5 The Communist Party and certain other parties and individuals while not denying

nomic matters, has had some jolts in the results, side who are critical of their entrenched Rightof the recent by lections to Parliament and some of the recent byelections to Parliament and some groups among them are raising doubts about the correctness of the line pursued by their top lead-ership. The debates in Parliament on the budget, particularly on the compulsory deposit scheme and surcharges and exposure of the shady deals and behaviour of the monopoly groups as re-vealed in official inquiry commissions, show that

wing. 10 We have, at the same time, to remember that all those who speak in the name of the masses and criticise the government on the uestion of high prices, taxes and other burdens, are not necessarily on the side of the tolling masses. Parties like the Swatantra and Jana Sangh are critical of the Congress but will not



the needs of defence and development hold that the nation can meet these needs without heap-ing these burdens on the poeple. They have shown alternative sources of raising money for the above purposes, such as nationalisation of banks, the oil industry, the foreign trade, etc. Some would want the sugar, jute, tea and tex-tiles also to be added to the list in view of the failure of the owners of these essential commo-dities to satisfy the needs of the people and the country, their enormous loot of the people and running away with the earnings of foreign ex-change by various subterfuges. the needs of defence and development hold that

6 But these suggestions are not to the liking of the government, who refuse to curb the power of the big monopolists, even for the sake of defence and development. Trying to develop the country by fleecing the toiling masses and enriching the monopolists cannot lead to a strong nation nor a happy people.

The Communist Party and friendly **7** The Communist Party and friendly groups and trade unions gave recently a call parti-cularly for nationalisation of banks, oil and

even sections of Congressmen have begun to feel that all is not well wit ling the country's affairs. with their ways of hand-

ling the country's affairs. They have begun to realise that Congress policies now are giving more and more strength to the Right reactionary forces outside the Con-gress, which in turn feed their class brothers of the Rightwing inside. It has led to the unseemly spectacle of high Indian dignitaries and govern-

unite and win X

mental leaders trekking one after another to ask for aid from the Anglo-American imperialists, even when they make humiliating demands on even when they make humilating demands on us to hand over Kashmir as a price of their "free aid" and want to make India as their base against the peoples of Asia and Africa. In the name of solving the crises of the Plan, the Con-gress government is giving more and more con-cessions to foreign private capital, without any

agree to the slogans of nationalisation that the agree to the slogans of nationalisation that the masses and their organisations propose. They want the problems of resources to be solved by mortgaging the country's foreign and internal policies to the imperialist bloc led by the USA, and making India the leader of the counter-revolution in Asia and Africa. The masses cer-tainly cannot go with such parties, however, critical they may be of the Congress leadership

or successful in some elections. These parties in fact strengthen those very forces in the Con-gress which push forward policies of the exploiting interests.

11 There are parties, groups and individuals who are highly critical of the Congress, at-tack the monopoly vested interests, support * ON BACK PAGE

CUIARAT * From Our Correspondent Lessons Of Two Recent Byeletions took place in Gujarat— on May 26, two byelections took place in Gujarat— on May 26, two byelections took place in Gujarat— the princes of Raikot and Wan in Raikot district for a Lok Sabha agent incomendation. Masant Massimal Action of the sector of th GUJARAT

On May 26, two byelections took place in Gujarat-one in Rajkot district for a Lok Sabha seat vacated due to U.N. Dhebar's resignation and the other in Shihor consti-tuency of Bhavnagar district, specially staged for bringing in Balwantrai Mehta as the Chief Minister of Gujarat State. ALWANTRAI had been de first suggested by Dhebar was un-feated in 1962 at Bhavnagar acceptable to other Congress lea-altot. On May 26, two byelections took place in Gujarat- the princes of Rajkot and Wan

Index solution of the result of the solution of the result of the result of the result of the result of the emergency. Subsequently the Congress High Command blessed Balwantrai and the emergency ceased to exist for purposes of the elections. It was runnoured that some important Ministers were reconciled to the coming is way. The alkawantrai though some others is Balwantrai to the some important Ministers were reconciled to the coming is way. The alkawantrai to the solution is the addition to the solution of the result of the result is that some important Ministers were reconciled to the coming is way. The alkawantrai to the solution is the addition to the result of the result is budget and the result is budget is budget is the result is budget is budget is budget is budget is budget is

PSP leaders thought that, they would also get the secret sup-port of some Ministers and might again win against Bal-wantrai. So they set up one of their Secretaries, Sanat Mehta, who had recently returned from a long visit to the United-States of America f America. The results which were de-

clared on the 27th evening showed that Balwanirai secured 27,753 votes and Sanat only 9,645. The PSP got a severe

PSP's Debacle

Commenting on the results the Secretary of the Gujarat State Council of the Communist Party, Dinkar Mehta said in a' statement these queries. We are of course watching with interest and—if I may add—with Dinkar Menta said in a statement that it marked the culmination of the PSP's opportunistic and increasingly reactionary policies. Dinkar Mehta said that during, the last 15 months the PSP inthe last 15 months the PSP in-stead of participating in the strug-gles of the people, sought alli-ance with reactionary parties like Swatantra and Jan Sangh. For purposes of the byelec-tions too the PSP had formed a united front with Swatantra and Jan Sangh parties. They were to support Swatantra Party in Raj-lot and the latter was to support Jan Sangn parues. support Swatantra Party in Raj-kot and the latter was to suppor the PSP in Shihor. The PSP has hardly any influence in Rajkot. The same is true of the Swatantra Party in Shihor. Both had announ-ced that their united front would exclude the Communist Party. The Communist Party had Newcorner

The same is true of the Swatantra Party in Shihor. Both had announ-ced that their united front would exclude the Communist Party. The Communist Party had made it clear that it would sup-port neither the PSP nor the Swatantra Party, whose policies were getting more and more re-retionary and who had been playing a treacherous and blind-ly anti-Communist had support-ed the PSP candidates in a num-ber of constituencies in the 1962 general elections. A few hours after the result of

general elections. A few hours a Shihor, Masani, Shihor, Masani, the Swatantra Party leader was declared elected by over 14,000 votes from Rajkot. It was a big blow to the progres-

tittle in it to justify all these tub-thumoings that are now going on. If anyone thinks that the Acharya is going to be a man of destiny and his presence will work wonders in Parliament, he is welcome to such make-be-lieve. But from experience we dare say that the Acharya and bis friend Masani are going to play as in the past the most reactionary, disruptive role. Their re-entry into Parliament only emphasises the urgency and It was a up on the set of the swatantra Party had mov-ed cleverly in this election. The Congress had vacated this seat lightheartedly and with much over-confidence. Subsequently however they could not find a Th strong candidate. The name at only

BALWANTRAI had been de-frated in 1962 at Bhavnagar thanks to the machinations of the leading ministers of the present state cabinet; an ordinary worker of the PSP got elected there due

S OME friends have enquired

bow the Communist group views the entry of Acharya Kripa-lani, M. R. Masani and Dr. Ram

Our understanding of the matter should be known to all. Probably the recent hullaballoo over their electoral successes has provoked

Lohia

ar Lohia into Parliament.

	Masani (Swatantra)	Joshi (Congress)
Rajkot	20,000	9,248
addhari	11,501	11,289
asdan	15,185	8,191
Gondal	7,503	7,788
etpur	8,801	9,078
Vhoraji	9,213	10,020
Inleta	11,061	13,595

settling down. On the one hand big changes are expected in the Ministerial set-up and on the other great ferment is going on among the people. The Janah Parishad and the Community Party are preparing for a big among the people. Ine janah 8 Parishad and the Communist 9 Party are preparing for a big 1 movement all over the State ag-ainst the cruishing tax burdens 8 and rising prices. 8 It has been announced that 9 August 8, the day on which a 9 large number of students were 9 shot down seven years ago will 1 be calculated all over the State

Upleta 11,061 13,595 ally Upleta and Dhoraji are well with meetings, demonstration wisely and worked in coopera-to with the Communist Party e of Masani being returned to the Lok Sabha from Rajkot would not have descended upon us. But they were too dense, dioid-ed and arrogant for this, though towards the last few days they hould win this byelection. The byelection revealed an-

that Acharya Kripalani's more to yoke together the SP and PSP with Jan Sangh and the Swatanira Pariy in the name of Swatantra rarty in the name of building a strong united oppo-sition has been rebuffed even by the so-called Socialist Unity Conference at Lucknow. Achar-ya's latest plan is another clear indication of the role he is a-signed to play in Parliament. Let it be hoped his plan will

Let it be hoped his plan will not succeed. Since much is being said about the opposition, may I frankly state that nothing would be more ruin-ous to the cause of the people and the country in the present situation than to have the reac-tionaries led by people like Achar-ya Kripalani dominate the oppo-sition. Because such a develop-ment would not only go to weaken and disput the democratic move-ment but will embolden the re-actionaries within the government -BHUPESH GUPTA actionaries within the government and the ruling Party to become more active and aggressive.

Our experience is that re-actionaries on both sides of the House work not only to the common end but often in licison

Kerala Plantation Workers' Victory

pute in the plantations tations were represented Kerala regarding bonus M. M. Varghese, R. H. Dixo for workers for 1960, 1961 and 1962 has been settled them and George Ninan. and 1962 has been settled at a meeting of the Planta-tion Labour Committee held on May 30 at Trivan-drum in the presence of and 7-2/3 per cent of the Chief Minister and Minis Chief Minister and Minister for Labour.

RIGHT REACTION'S NAZIM HIKMET **UNITED PLATFORM**

With feverish excitement, the high priests of Right reaction are busy conspiring to build a united platform of all the parties and groups which, by and large, oppose the policy of non-alignment and seek to take India into the arms of Western imperialism.

sector:

already undertaken in the public sector were consoli-dated and run at least as

efficiently, if not as profitably, as those in the private

6 Effective control of en-

• terprises in the private sector.

Here is the united plat-form for Right reaction in

the country. That it could be presented in the inau-gural speech at a conferen-ce having the oustensible aim of Socialist Unity, is an

indication of the distance away from their socialist aspirations, which the lea-

ders of parties like the PSP and SP have travelled.

F OR all their attempts at issues, the sole factor "unitissues, the sole factor "unit-ing" the Swatantra Party, the Jana Sangh, the PSP, the Lohia Socialists and such individual institutions as Java Prakash Narayan and J. B. Kripalani is their common adherence to the policy of military alliance with the USA and Britain. Some this motley gang preach the openly: others attempt to. esmouflage it in a heap of ver-biage, but the truth keeps poking its ugly face out of

The heady wine of Amroha, Farrukhabad and Rajkot has intoxicated the Right into seeing visions of power. ready to drop into their laps at the next elections_or even ear-lier_if the Right fifth column SOCIAL inside the Congress can press forward successfully its con-**IUSTICE ?** spiracies for a straight pro-West orientation of our pollspiracies for a straig cles, to be supplemented by a Congess-Right "national" Government.

ENTENTE CORDIALE

the mask.

Jaya Prakash's visit to the South has enabled Rajaji to have personal discussions to Rajkot after his victory at Amroha to "talk it over" with the Swatantra chieftains; in Delhi Lohia-Kripalani-Jan with him; Kripalani rushed Sangh negotiations are re-ported to have yielded fruit.

From Delhi, Kripalani went on to Lucknow to inaugurate the Socialist Unity Conference, where he presented his programme for the "democratic opposition".

Kripalani's minimum programme is composed of the following six-points (as re-ported by the Times of India News Service):

A clean and efficient

2 Resistance to the Chi-nese aggression till every inch of Indian territory is vacated by the enemy:

3 Continued efforts to-3 wards bringing about some kind of understanding between India and Pakistan. This was all the more necessary, said Kripalani at cessary, said Kripalani at Lucknow, "because, as mili-tary experts had pointed out, the sub-continent could defend itself effec-tively against foreign at-tack, only if there was at least some scheme of joint. least some defence"); scheme of joint

4 The establishment in India of social justice (socialism, said Kripalani, was "a vague term to which all democratic parties might not be able to subscribe");

5 No further nationalisa-tion of industry and commerce, till the schemes

JUNE 9. 1963

nore the policy of most certainly not a reactionary peace, nonalignment and anti-colonialism, planning, the state sector, etc. If Dr. Lohia thinks that he can defend the interests of masses and fight capitalism without de-fending such fundamental policies as nonalignment, all I can say is that he is profoundly mistaken, location is a sector defended to the masses are trying to build up is a principled democratic opposition based on sound democratic poli-cies, on the defence of the gains of the people and above. all on the united struggles of the masses for their well-being and for the larger cause of the country.

HE long drawn-out dis- INTUC. Rubber and Tea Plan-

D. H. H S. London, P. A. Ma

annual total earnings workers were represented Temporary and casual labour by P. Balachandra Menon, P. Sankar, P. Ramalingam of the AITUC, Prakulam Bhasi of the UTUC and B. K. Nayar and K. Karunakaran of the the wages for July.

TUNE 9, 1963

Kripalani makes no bones about it: "Socialism" must be struck off the election platform of the Right, for the Swatantra Party's central political peg is opposition to socialism. Instead of socialism, let us have the term "social justice", as in the true American imperialist dictionary (the social justice of Alabama!).

No nationalisation please. Private enterprise must pre-vail. Only it should be "controlled" effectively-controlalani-Jan led evidently in such a way are re- as to ensure its high profits!

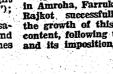
No negotiations for a set-No negotiations for a set-tlement with China (for, if they begin, how can the cam-paign against non-alignment be continued?). But joint de-fence with Pakistan, and fence with Pakistan, and through that joint defence, link-up with the Western military pacts of which Pakistan is a member.

Not an "inch of our soil" to China but complete silence about the proposals to sur-render the bulk of Kashmir to Pakistan, in the name of an Indo- Pak "understanding".

Kripalani's six points form the core of Right reaction's latform. Honest Socialists in the ranks of the PSP and SI the ranks of the PSP and SP cannot permit their leaders to commit them to such an openly anti-socialist pro-gramme. No genuine patriot can find himself in agreement with such an anti-national, pro-West platform.

The Right counts, above all. on the growing hatred fo the corruption and anti-peo the corruption and anti-peo-ple taxes and measures of the Congress Governments. Kripalani places at the head of his platform the demand for "a clean and efficient ad-ministration".

Right reaction's campaign in Amroha, Farrukhabad and Rajkot successfully utilised the growth of this mass dis-content, following the Budget and its imposition of fresh



if they do not bear this in mind. All these years the Communists have been in Parliament they are fighting for the people's interests and they shall continue to coope-rate with all in defending the cause of the masses and the coun-try. But more than ever before it is now going to be our duty to seek unity and cooperation with all progressives in Parliament who stand for the basic policies that go to the very foundation of our independence and independent development—the policy of peace, nonalignment and anti-colonialism, planning, the state if Dr Lohia thinks that he are pave its way.

the Communists as the main opposition. Attack Prime Minister Nehru

ment." Now I ask: Is this how they are going to unite the people, correct the Government and build up a strong democratic opposition? Or is it not what is clearly intended to divide the people, disrupt the country's democratic movement, pressur-ise government to adopt reac-tionary policies and sabotage the interests of the masses? This is hold is exectly what in

a importance of all progressives get-by ting together to expose and fight disruption and reaction to which fight both of them will no doubt bring new strength and hope. It would now be necessary for the progressives in the ruling Party in particular to be all the more vigilant about the policies if their leaders in government pur-sue. Bad and anti-people and h anti-democratic policies are always fi an encouragement to reaction, and and as in the elections so in Parliament such popular issues will no doubt be demagogically exploited, but for pushing forward the political designs of Right reaction. Such has always been a favourite tactic of reaction all over the world in comparable political situation. Our people will have to pay heavily if they do not bear this in mind. an encouragement to reaction, and

Other Statements

interest and—if I may add—with some amusement at times the babel of tongues that has been literally let loose. The extravagant boost for these victors in the by-elections in the reactionary mil-lionaire press would seem to be an announcement in advance the part these newly elected members of Parliament are expected to play. I wonder how Dr. Lohia feels about all this. It is not fortuitous that even before Acharya Kripalani has been sworn in the Swatantra high priest — Rajaji — and the PSP leader Dr. P. C. Ghosh have demanded the resignation of Prime demanded the resignation of Frine Minister Nebru. As far as we are, concerned they are of course up in arms against our Party, totally unmindful of the fact that all the unmindful of the fact that all the three General Elections returned

Attack Prime Minister Nehru and the progressives in the Con-press benches as well as the Communists in the opposition benches—this is going to be their guiding political line in Parlia-

in

This indeed is exactly what im-perialism and reaction definitely want. That would also define Acharya Kripalani's role in Oppo-

NEW AGE

nari Desai's budget and the d control order. PSP leaders thought that they readed age are the control order. **MASANI AND LOHIA VICTORIES**

Bhupesh Gupta, MP, leader of the Communist group in Rajya Sabha issued the following statement on June 3, commenting on the elections of Acharya Kripalani, M. R. Masani and Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Editorial Article

hundang on the masses. The united Right platform will undoubtedly seek to build on this increasing popular dis-

All Congress probes into the reasons for Congress defeats will remain partial and in-complete as long as they re-fuse to see this rise in mass discontent. The fight against the narties of the Right remains hamstrung, as long as the Congress policies help only to increase this discontent

policies, and strengthening the policies, which are opposed by the Right, the tendency is appearing inside the Congress appearing inside the Congress to appearse the Right, inside and outside the ruling party, by watering down the basic policies and allowing them to be pushed in the direction the Right wishes them to be pushed.

A special responsibility, therefore, rests on the anti-Right democrats in the Con-gress. Unfortunately these anti-Right elements in the Congress are often blind to the rise in the strength of the Right. They wishfully point out the difficulties in uniting on any long-term basis the on any long-term basis under amorphous crowd of partles, which came together in Am-roha. They content them-selves with seeking only local organisational and "excep-

Nazim Hikmet, the great poet, writer and dramatist, the fighter and crusader with the flaming heart, the fearless hero of the Turkish people, our dear friend and comrade is no more.

E died in Moscow on June 3. He developed heart-trouble due to the sufferings and long imprisonments he had come through in Turkey for the cause of his I their freedom and hap He was 61: only last yeat we celebrated his 60th anniversary. But he always look-ed so young, so full of life and high spirits, you could never think that this tall handsome and brilliant poet and intellectual was above 60 Nazim Hikmet, who became

Communist in 1923, was staunch fighter for peace and friendship and understanding among peoples. He was a great friend of India and wrote on India's struggle for independence. Altogether 17 years of his

Altogether 17 years of his Instead of fighting Right life were spent in Turkish reaction by exposing its poli-cies, and strengthening the policies which are opposed by the Right, the tendency is appearing inside the Congress of protest forced the Turkish Government to release him in 1950 and he came to live in the Soviet Union. A proli-

in the CONGRESS BLINDNESS

What the Congress demo-crats refuse most to see is the developing mass upsurge against the recently imposed tax burdens on the poor, against the price rises, against the cesspools of corruption



fic and versatile artist, Nazim Hikmet burnt himself out in the service of the people. "If we shall not burn, shall bring light then who into the world" he used to say. New Age pays its tributes to the valiant fighter. His memory shall always inspire us.

tional" explanations for the and all the glaring inequali-Congress defeats in the pres- ties, which stare us in the tige Parliamentary byelec- face.

To fight back the Right reactionary offensive, it is necessary to expose the antinational platform of Kripalani & Co., and to unite more closely all the progressive, anti-Right forces in the country in massive, non-stop actions in resolute defence of the people's interests and of the basic policies of the country.

(June 4).

SOCIALIST WORLD MOURNS DEMISE OF POPE

BERLIN, JUNE 4: Leaders and central organs of European Communist Parties and Socialist countries share the sorrow of the Catholic masses all over the world in the great loss suffered by humanity in passworm in the great loss subserve by humanity in pass-ing away of Pope John XXIII. Radio stations all over-East Enrope interrupted their scheduled programmes last night to announce the sad news.

cil of Poland Zawadski, Cuban President Dorticos, British Philosopher Russell and several other world statesmen.

Kadar said, Pope John congregati worked with high responsi- of all Cat bility for the consolidation of GDR, hall friendship among peoples historical and for safeguarding world in Terris.

French Communist paper PHumanite wrote: Mourning of Catholics is being shared by all those, believers or atheists, who have welcomed the efforts of the late Pope to NEW.AGE

CONDOLENCE messages achieve lasting peace in the were sent to the Vatican world. We Communists who by Premier Khrushchov, were always fighting for Hungarian leader Kadar, peace, join them. We hope Chairman of the State Coun-Catholics would retain the Catholics would retain the teachings of John XXIII for peace.

> Catholic Churches in the GDR on Monday prayed for Pope John and read out to congregations pastoral letters of all Catholic Bishops of the GDR, halling Pope John's historical encyclical, Pacem

John XXIII was the first Pope to receive an inter-national Peace prize.

He found a loving place in the hearts of every honest was seriously take man ever since he signed his peace encyclical.

🛧 From Kunhanandan

his Peace Manifesto April. In this encyclical he advocated peace, disarma-ment, peaceful co-existence and admitted that the working class is stronger and colonialism is doomed.

The most cardinal part of his encyclical was his ap-peal to all Catholics to work jointly with others and even non-believers for achieving world peace.

Recently, he was making serious efforts to further im-prove relations with the Socialist countries.

The whole world praise him for his great peace initiative.

Only the West German militarists and their organs who still consider Second World War that the yet ended openly challenged his Peace Manifesto. The They sharply criticised him a few days ago-at a time when he was seriously taken ill-for

PAGE THREE



P RIME Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike of Ceylon has once again declared her determination to continue to make efforts for a Sino-Indian settlement and "thus try to bring lasting peace to our continent"

postures.

our country.

most states.

grips

CANKER IN THE

CONGRESS

tions to/Congress Com-mittees have highlighted the

rottenness that has grown

inside the ruling party in

14

News of fresh initiatives by the News of fresh initiatives by the Colombo Six has been appearing from time to time. From the inter-view given by Prime Minister Nehru to PSP leader H. V. Kamath last week, it seems that the Chinese have let it be known, through such emissaries as the UAR Prime Minister All Sabri, that they would be willing to give up their reservations on the Colombo proposals. after negotia-tions have started.

The question certainly arises; If they are willing to accept the Colombo proposals after negotiations begin, what is the difficulty in accepting, them now?...No one should blame India in these circumstances, for having suspicions that these "assurances" of acceptance ofter negotiations hegin may assurances" of acceptance after negotiations begin may perhaps only be tricks to drag India to the Conference table, while the fruits of aggression still remain in Chinese hands.

The very fact that the Chinese authorities find it necessary to talk about accepting the Colombo proposals and dropping their reservations — albeit after nego-tiations beein — is an indication that the Chinese realise that their project to accept the propriorials has T HE organisational elecrefusal to accept the proposals has isolated them in Afro-Asia and the est of the world.

Indian acceptance of the Colombo proposals in toto and without reservations, has been a decisive rebuff to Chinese propa-ganda, which has sought to decisive rende to Connexe phopa ganda, which has sought to depict India as a warmongering nation, dancing to the tune of immerialist war plans. India is building up her defence — but is ready and anxious for peace with homour.

The factional struggle for power is assuming new heights, as evi-denced in the latest developments in Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pra-desh, Bihar, Puniab and else-where. The Parliamentary by-elections in UP saw open sabotage by a section of leading Congress-men, emphasising the growing links between the Right inside the Congress and the Right re-actionary parties outside. As long as the Chinese conti-nue to defy the Colombo powers and pour "scorn and ridicule" on their efforts for a Sino-Indian settlement — so long will the ene-mies of Indian independence inside and outside our country re-

The starting of negotiations on the honourable basis of the Colombo pronosals, can help to turn the tables on the forces

on the honourable basis of the Colombo proposals, can help to turn the tables on the forces of imperialism ¹ and reaction, which are hovering like out tures over India today. The Right reactionary parties have all along opposed the Colombo proposals; they have attacked the very principle of a negotiated settlement; they have on all suggestions for arbitration put forward by Prime Minister Nehru.

Today, in the flush of the elec-tion victories of Amroha, Farrukha-bad and Rajkot, Right reaction is once more on the war path against the Colombo proposals and all suggestions for negotia-tions with Chine and all suggestions for tions with China.

The fight against Right re-action is closely linked with the It is of this dirt in the Congress efforts for a peaceful settlement that the parties of Right reaction PAGE FOUR

to bring lasting peace to our continent Addressing the eleventh session with China. The Right fattens on af Ceylon's ruling party, the Sri the continuation and intensifica-Lanka Freedom Party, the Prime tion of the Sino-Indian conflict: Minister affirmed that "scorn and that is why, it is opposed to all ridicule" would not deter her in these efforts. The cancer inside the Congress as an organisation grows with the failure of the Congress policies to solve the problems of the masses, on the poor, with more anti-people taxes and inability to halt the price rises.

The answer to the Right is not surrender to its belligerent slogans or acquiescence in them. Only firm reiteration and support of our policy of peace and negotiations can succeed in isolating the Right, and exposing the malicious self-interest behind its militarist notures. What is particularly unfortu-nate is the apparent impotence of the democrats inside the Con-gress. Only to the extent that they are able to diagnose the disease will the Congress demodisease will the Congress demo crats be able to fight the decay in the ruling near crats be able to high the decay in the ruling party. Only to the extent that the Congress demo-crats are willing to join hands with all other anti-Right forces in the country will their battle for progressive policies succeed. Prime Minister Sirimavo Ban-daranaike's pledge to continue her efforts for a Sino-Indian settlement will be warmly welcomed by all who stand for peace and inde-pendence all over the world. India, particularly, appreciates her unceasing work, which is of such profound value for the future of our country.

One watches with interest the efforts of the Socialist Foru errors of the Socialist Forum to requisition a meeting of the AICC to discuss the lessons of the recent byelections. If at such a meeting the democrats can pin-point the roots of Congress purc-fication — the class policies, the certification processing of the Conanti-people measures of the Con-gress Governments — they will have taken a step forward towards the healing of the canker.

INDIA'S IMAGE IN S.-B. ASIA

T HE conference of Indian diplomats in South East Asia is reported to have been a thundering success. We are going to intensify our econo-mic and technical assistance to the countries of the region.

And the participants in the conference report gleefully that all were unanimous in the feeling that India's image as a nonalign-

NEW AGE



THE TREMENDOUS toll of lives that the cyclone and tidal wave editorial in East Pakistan have taken exceeds by now

all earlier estimates. According to official figures available till June 3, sixteen thousand people had available till suile o, sixteen mousaid people had been killed. Confirmed reports received till June 1-put the death toll in Chittagong district and the off-shore islands (excluding Hatia) alone at 10,340. In the hundred square mile area of Chittagong district, 95 per cent of houses and dwellings had been destroyed or severely damaged, affecting four out of the five lakhs of population. Total devastation reigned over six hundred square miles area of Cox bazar. While officials, it is reported, will take another fortnight to complete the survey of the rava-ged area and calculate the final death toll, unofficial stimates put the number of dead at anywhere between 25,000 and 50,000,

It is indeed a terrible calamity that has befallen the much-harried people of East Pakistan.

It has been pointed out by the popular leaders of East Pakistan who have constituted themselves into a non-official East Pakistan Relief Committee that despite repeated visitations of this calamity (the two most devastating ones recenly having occurred in 1958 and 1960), the Avub regime failed to develop a sense of urgency about taking the necessary protective measures in the coastal districts and the offshore islands. "Proper administrative steps taken in time could have reduced the tragic losses", they have pointed out in a statement.

The people of India feel the greatest sympathy for their brethren in East Pakistan in their great suffering and bereavement following this terrible calamity. They welcome the Government of India's n to rush aid worth Rs. 50,000 in the form decisio of clothing and medicines. They are confident that the reported request for building materials will also be met with utmost promptitude.

ed democratic and peaceloving nam, any critical appraisal of our nation remained untarnished in policies was made.

The conference was called to stir our diplomats into action on the basis of a new assess-ment of the situation. One has to wait and see the results.

But it is by no means clear whether on the key issues of Malaysia, Laos and South Viet-

nation remained untarnished in the region. One can only hope that the complacent press reports of the conference are inaccurate. It is no use living in a world of our own, wishfully chewing the cud of our past glories. The conference was called to stir our diplomats into action

Has the diplomats' conference helped to correct this deviation? Or has it had the opposite result?

(June 4)

seek a change of political parentage and would be eager to acquire a Swatantra title, became clear at the Jaipur Conference of the INTUC. The report says: "Most of the employers have not agreed to give effect to some of the provisions of the Industrial Truce, specially the clause making it obligatory upon then to have maximum recourse to the machinery of voluntary arbitration for resolving disputes which could not be settled at the bi-partite level. They have not agreed to refer cases of dismissal, discharge, victimisation etc. to the arbitration of the State Concilia-tion Machinery."

I T now seems inescapable that the Jaipur Conference will crystallise the two major trends inside the INTUC and will sharpen their mutual contradictions. The very logic of what happened there substantiates, this conclusion. Even a cursory reading of the presidential address of Dr. Maitrepresidential address of Dr. Maitre-yee Bose and the introductory re-marks of Ceneral Secretary Vasa-vada brings out this battle in sharp relief. Vasavada's remarks are in many ways contradicted by what is contained in the Ceneral Secre-mark errort which was presum-

is contained in the General Sector tary's report, which was presum-ably prepared by the central office of the INTUC, though its general trend supports him. To cap all, the resolutions once again contradict what is contained

to the president's outspoken address. All this shows that there are the within the leadership of the INTUC, and though the prosent a strong trend which would fight area outspoken workers interests. Interest of the value of voluntary by overt and covert actions, by the autical structure of the voluntary by overt and covert actions, by the autical structure of the voluntary by overt and covert actions, by the autical structure of the voluntary by overt and covert actions, by the autical structure of the voluntary by overt and covert actions, by the autical structure of the voluntary by overt and covert actions, by the autical structure of the voluntary by overt and covert actions, by the autical structure of the voluntary by overt and covert actions, by the autical structure of the voluntary by overt and covert actions, by the autical structure of the voluntary by overt and covert actions, by the autical structure of the voluntary by overt and covert actions, by the autical structure of the voluntary by overt and covert actions, by the autical structure of the voluntary by overt and covert actions, by the autical structure of the voluntary by overt and covert actions, by the autical structure of the voluntary by overt and covert actions, by the autical structure of the structure of the voluntary by overt and covert actions, by the autical structure of the autical structure of the structure of the voluntary by overt and covert actions, by the autical structure of the structure of

JUNE 9, 1963

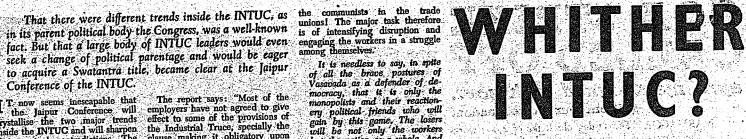


Cartoonist Shankar's View of T. T. K.'s "successful" mission -Courtesy Shankar's Weekly

It is needless to say, in spite of all the brace postures of Vasavada as a defender of de-mocracy, that it is only the monopolists and their reaction-ery political friends who will gain by this game. The losers will be not only the workers but the nation as a whole. And one of the first casualites, if Vasavada's line is put into ope-ration, will be democracy it-self.

Refreshing Contrast

A arbitration of the State Concilia-ion Machinery." In refreshing contrast to this very report, however, says: "So far as the private sector is con-cerned, the employers are more or less familiar with the methods of arbitration and negotiations. I do not say that every employer in the private sector understands this method, but in their own interests most of them follow this method. When we turn to the public sec-tor it pains me to state here that the employer has not yet under-



The democratic, trade union trend inside the INTUC suffers from many inconsistencies and hesitations. It vacillates on im-portant issues and in practice many of its spokesmen even, op-pose trade union unity. Yet no trade unionist can have much difference with the tasks formu-lated by Dr. Bose.

Thus the Jaipur Session of INTUC clearly brought out the two trends inside that organisation —one is basically a trade union trend: democratic, socialistic in aspiration and supporting the nationally accepted policies in the political sphere while at the same

elen el 🖈

This can be seen from the numerous joint actions of workers in all industries who unite on common issues despite the dic-tates and figts of many of their leaders. It will not be easy to swing the mass of workers helpind tates and fiats of many of their leaders. It will not be easy to swing the mass of workers behind a policy of safeguarding the essen-tial interests of private employers and of undermining the nationally accepted policies of building up the public sector, defence on the basis of self-sufficiency, nonalign-ment, and denying the desire and aspirations of workers to build socialism.

The workers organised in the INTUC are bound to reject leaders who advocate such a line. The friends, philosophers and guides of the ICFTU, to whom



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GOA STRIKE CALLED OFF agreement signed with govt.

From Our Correspondent

MARMAGOA: The 11-day old strike of 4,000 workers at the Marmagoa harbour was called off on June 3 by the Marmagoa Port, Dock and Transport Workers Union following a settlement.

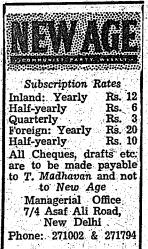
b the present pool system re-during multications which retention can be done by mutual discussions to Re.

there will be no victimisation for participation in the e and all workers will be taken back to work; and

taken back to work; and concliation proceedings for modifications and improve-ment in the pool system will start immediately after the strike is called off. The proceedings should be completed within one months time and if the issues are not be completed within one month s time and if the issues are not settled, they will be referred to arbitration and adjudication.

Dange's Statement

Earlier, S. A. Dange in an explanatory statement to press on June 1, had detailed the actual situation regarding the strike and refuted the inspired story of a section of press which stated that



PAGE SIX

the Marmagoa Port, DOCK and Transport workers Union following a settlement.
M ORE than two hundred workers and trade union were general scretary of the union were arrested a few days ago.
S. A. Dange, general scretary of the union Labour bother government bilicials the terms of settlement.
K. G. Sriwatava, scretary, AITUC, specially came to Coato take part in the negotlations. The strike was occasioned by the sudden enforcement of a so-called Pool System by the Stevedores' Association from May 23 which resulted in wage-cut, casualisation etc., to the detriment of the workers.
Government has announced after the settlement that all the, arrested persons would be released.
The terms of the agreement, among others, contain that:
The terms of the agreement, among others, contain that:
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The terms of the agreement, among others, contain that:
The terms of the agreement, among others, contain that:
The terms of the agreement, among others, contain that:
The terms of a dock labour board;
The present pool system requires modifications which ly because it retrenched several hundred workers and cut the daily allowance from Rs. 1.50

quires modifications which can be done by mutual discussions between the unions and the Marmagoa Stevedores' Association with the help of the administration; the system of Mukadams should be abolished forthwith; the changeover to the 'pool system, as it erists in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. But the Goa scheme is not of that character. Hence, it was opposed by him. The Stevedores and the

with; **d** the changeover to the pool system is for betterment of should not lose their present earnings and other facilities; **e** there will be no retrench-ment as a result of the en-forcement of the pool system for three months prior to March 31, 1863; **b** the definition of the scheme by the Central Covernment agency would be held, as scon as the strike was into the scheme by the Central Government agency would be held, as soon as the strike was called off, that if the recommenda-tions of the inquiry were not ap-proved by us we could go in for arbitration. Prior to the strike the union had proposed arbitration but the stevedores had refused to agree to it.

agree to it. When I agree to it. When I sent my opinion to Pereira, I had not met him nor was I in possession of all the facts. Several ships were beld up in the harbour and a quick settlement urge escential was essential.

The authorities in Delhi and The authorities in Delhi and Goa, on my request, put me in touch with Pereira on the phone. I explained to him the position. I learnt from him that he was prepared to call off the strike provided all workers were taken back is the some rubbing as exist provided all workers were taken back in the same rotation as exist-ed before and the retention allow-ance, which had been reduced since May 23 from Rs, 1.50 to Re, 1.00 per day was restored. He was agreeable to submit the other demands and the pool working for inquiry and arbitra-tion.

working for inquiry and arbitra-tion. The authorities, it appears, in-sisted on unconditional call off. It means that first the workers have to agree to the cut in the allow-ance, which in these days of rising prices, is extremely difficult. The strange thing, is that the cut is imposed by the stevedores in spite of the fact that they have made big savings by the removal of the contractors. The stevedores want to pocket those savings and also want the cut. Secondly, the authorities will not give rotation in work for the full complement in the usual way, which means loss of earnings to thundreds of old workers. Hence the workers could not agree to call

the workers could not agree to call off. immediately. Their

NEW AGR

ATIONALISE BANKS SHOCFRICE RISE O THEOR CREATION OF ARTIFICIAL SHORTAGE OF CONSUMER GOODS TO CHECK HOARDING == FOOD GRAINS TO CHECK INDER INVOICING AND OVER INVOICING. to check manipulation - FOREIGN EXCHANGE

CHECK TAX EVASION CHECK EDNEENTRATION OF FINANCIAL POWER CHECK GROWTH OF MUNDRAS AND DALIMIAS

NATIONALISATION DAY

AFTER our last number was out, we received a number of reports from A FIER our last number was out, we received a inducer of reports from various places about the observance of the All-India Nationalisation Day. We regret, for reasons of space, we are unable to use these reports. These reports include the details of observance in Bhilai, Rajhara and Nan-dini mines, Kolhapur, Trivandrum, Ichalkaranji, Agra, Kanpur, Lucknow, Gorakhpur, Varanasi, Allahabad, Akbarpur, Mainpuri, Hardoi, Farraukhabad, Khurja, Asansol, Bhadreswer and several other places.

With Taxes & Prices Soaring Up **Bank Employees' D.A. Cut**

🛧 From Ajoy Das Gupta

CALCUTTA: When the common man all over India is groaning under the impact of rising taxes and prices. the bank employees are further hit as their dearness allowance has been reduced by one slab from the month of May.

ance has been reduced by one slab from the month of May. THEY are bewildered as to how the Labour Ministry of the Government of India has arrived at lower figures for the All-India Working Class Cost of Living Indices when the prices of all necessities of daily life are going up by leaps and bounds. They suspect manipulations at high level at the instance of the bankers and their apprehensions cannot be brushed aside if one studies the whole affair of com-piling and publishing the cost of living indices. That the present index is not reliable and does not reflect the actual consumption pattern is admitted by all including the Labour Minister himself and so a new index is under preparation. Nobody knows when the new and reliable index will finally be d completed, but in the meantime to light. *Aucord for banking industry*.

there has been a rise of 12 points (1939=100 or/1949=100) during that same period and why the index for the quarter July-Sep-tember 1962 was delayed and published on the sixteenth of the

he tune of Rs. 20 per head per month, introduction of gratuity along with Provident Fund, increased quantum of bonus, en-forcement of the Shop & Estabshment Act, etc.

Haripada Chatteries, general secretary of the Bengal Motion Picture Employees' Union ex-plained the demands at the meeting which was presided over by Prof. Sambhu Ghosh MLA, presi-dent of the union's Hoogly district unit.

After the meeting an impressive demonstration marched to the office of the Eastern India Motion Picture Association where a memorandum containing the de-mands was handed over to the Secretary of the associati

On the same day a largely attended meeting of general coun-cil of the Engineering and Metal Workers' Federation was held at the Students' Hall, Calcutta, pre-sided over by *Md. Eltas* MP, president of the federation.

The meeting demanded com-plete overhaul of the pay struc-ture in the industry and 30 per cent wage rise immediately as an interim measure.

there has been a rise of 12 points, there has been a rise of 12 points, the bask of the Desai Award for banking industry, the bask pay of the bank employees has been fired at CLI is to be computed according to the for the quarter July-Septement with the CLI is to be computed according to the for mula that for a slab of 4 points rise or fall D.A. to be adjusted and on eleventh of the month when reduction is to be made?
Working Class Actions
The change is to take place on published on fifteenth of the month or before then the adjustment will take place from the same month and if it is published on fifteenth of the month or before then the adjustment will take place from the same month and if it is published on fifteenth of the CLI was 127. Then it went up to more than 128 points
NEW AGE

JUNE 9, 1963

Mounting Food Crisis : CPI **Calls For United Movement**

CALCUTTA, JUNE 2. The fast deteriorating food districts of 24 Parganas, Hoog-situation in the state is causing grave anxiety to all ll. Birbhoom, Bankura and sections of the population. The price of rice is al-Midnapore districts. All these jathas will consections of the population. The price of rice is all ready as high as one rupee per kg, and shows no sign of coming down despite Central Food Minister S. K. Patil's brave words that all requirements of West Bengal would be met.

T is to be noted that none of the three promised ships earrying rice has yet arrived at the Calcutta port and prothe open market. Faced with this situation, the West Bengal Organising Committee of the Communist fiteers continue to have a free run as the state govern-ment refuses to take over whole-sale trade in food Party of India issued, threegrains:

West Bengal

rains. An estimate puts the extra all political parties, mass rofit earned by big rice mer-ig money to them during fight back the food crisis. profit earned by big rice mer-chants and bankers advancing money to them during the last two months at ten crores of rupees. Meanwhile newspaper re-

Meanwhile newspaper to-ports speak of acute dis-tress in the villages. Chief Minister P. C. Sen's boast-ful words that nobody in West Bengal would be al-lowed to die of starvation have been of little consolation to people. In Purulia district according to Arun Ghosh of the Lok Sevak Sangha, twelve persons have already died of star-Activities by trade unions, kisan sabha units and Com-munist Party committees in

vation. Of course, the government's Of course, the government's publicity department contra-dicted the statement of Arun Ghosh and said that these deaths were not due to star-vation but due to mal-nutri-tion. Such distinction can only be drawn by heartless. bureaucrats and power-drunk politicians. on May 27 from Kona village and is moving from village and is moving from village to village popularising the above demands. The jatha has already covered more than fifteen villages and held

bureaucrats and power anteau cortain and held drunk politicians. fifteen villages and held In Calcutta industrial area the offtake from modified People are not only eagerly ration shops has more than trebled during last one also giving them warm re-month. One reason is the sup-ply of parbolled rice no also been planned in the

MLAs SERVE NOTICE ON TISCO AGENT

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

JAMSHEDPUR: That the big bosses of the Tata Iron and Steel Company do not care to follow the mandate of legislation where it does not suit them, is a fact well known.

Agent of the listo, the notice has been served on be-half of the two local MLAs on R. S. Pande, IAS, who also ctions as the chairman of the Governing Council of the Jamshedpur Cooperative Col-

lege. The lawyer's notice is occasloned by the fact that the council has not yet taken either of the two local MLAs, both of whom happen to be ts, on the Governing Council.

According to the Constitution of the Governing Council and the University Act, it is mandatory to coopt a local MLA as a member of the council.

member of the council. Earlier, when Congress held these seats (in 1952 and 1957), the Congress MLAs were coopted as members to the council. But in 1962 when two Communist candidates, could be the base and Base. ese seats (in 1952 and The lawyer's notice gives 57), the Congress MLAs one month's time expiring on re coupted as members to June 26, to R. S. Pande to e council. But in 1952 when coopt either of the two MLAs to the council, failing which nil Mukherjee and Rama-a legal remedy will be sought.

TTINE 9, 1963

This has further been vater Singh, were returned from these constituencies notice recently served on the neither of them were coopted Agent of the TISCO. The The reason is not difficult to guess: To have a Commu-nist legislator in a TISCOcontrolled body is obviously not to the liking of the Tata high-ups, particularly when their anti-Communism is something akin to religious fanaticism. It is also to be remembered that this R. S. Pande was the chief lieute-nant of the Tatas in seeking to crush the 1953 strike of the TISCO workers. He had spe-clally joined the TISCO from his administrative service in the Bihar government where he held the post of Labour Se-cretary, to smash the Com-munist stronghold in Jam-The lawyer's notice gives one month's time expiring on turne 26, to R. S. Pande to communism cannot be consomething akin to religious

Now different sections of

the people, mass organisa-tions and political parties

tions and political parties are already in the field raising demand for control of food price, supply of sufficient quantities of edi-ble rice from the modified ration shops and more such shops, extensive relief and the viel

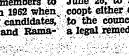
test relief work in the villages and punishment of the rapacious traders and

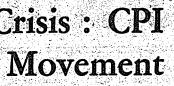
this connection are reported

rah district a jatha started

from various centres.

hoarders.





All these jathas will con-verge at the Calcutta mai-dan on June 7 when a food rally will be held under the joint auspices of the Com-munist Party and the Marxist Forward Bloc. In preparation of this cen-tral food rally a big meeting was held at Basithat Town

was held at Basirhat Town Hall on May 25. Addressing the meeting, Bhowani Sen criticised the food and agriculture policies of the govrnmerst and called on the people to unitedly carry on struggle for a change in government's policies.

ernment's policies. Another meeting was held at Baguihati near Dum Dum where Biswanath Mukherjee spoke. He said that release of dizzy heights, sugar suddenly

28, several hundred agricul-tural labourers and poor pea-sants including women with bables in arms, came in a de-putation to the Jalpur BD.O. , putation to the Japur B.D.O. office from the adjoining villages of Jagannathpur and Kuchiakol Unions. Draught had hit these areas for the last few years. There is pric-tically no work for the agri-cultural labour.

With soaring prices not only the poor peasants, but only the poor peasants, but also generally better off families are now in utter penury and are coming to share whatever little test relief work is offered. Trade relief work is offered. Trade unions are also raising the demand for supply of food at cheap rates and other daily necessities of life from factory shops. Four parties—Forward Bloe, RSP, RCPI and Bolshevik Party —have also jointly called a food rally on June 8 at Cal-entis. Maidan

ANOTHER VICTIM OF WITCH-HUNT ★ FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

TRIVANDRUM: The latest act of witch-hunt and "police verification" practised by the Congress Ministry in the state to undermine the morale of the administration and make government servants submit to Con-gress dictates at all levels is the dismissal of Dr. Ramakrishnan Thampi from service. The incident has outraged the democratic sentiments of the people and has come in for severe condemnation in the press and by eminent personalities.

pointment in government service.

The Public Service Commission, the highest re-cruiting body in the State is reported to have opined that the crime does not in-

★ FROM AJOY DAS GUPTA FROM AJOY DAS GUPTA Crisis: CCPI
polltical prisoners and solving the food problem would en-thuse the peopel in the tasks of national defence and de-velopment.
In Bankura district on May 28, several hundred agricul-tural labourers and poor pea-sants including women with
disappeared from the market. Some time back Govern-ment announced Supply of sugar from modified ration shops in addition to supply through normal trade chan-nels, for whom licenses would be issued. This scheme came into force from last week and ration card holders are beration card holders are be-Ing given 250 grammes of sugar per head per week at the rate of Re. 1.20 nP per kg.

But two days before that sugar disappeared from the shops, though one could get shops, though one count get any amount by paying Re. 1.60 to Rs. 2 per kg. Gov-ernment says that the whole-salers are not lifting their quotas and the wholesalers say that as the retailers are not buying from them they cannot lift quotas because their godowns are full. The retailers say that most of them have not yet received the license to enable them to sell' sugar.

A large number of people A large number of people do not have ration cards, and while government and traders are busy appor-tioning blame, the common people have to go without sugar or pay the black-market price.

continuation of service adversely. However the gov-ernment thought otherwise and got the Advocate-Geand got the Advocate-Ge-neral to say that any con-viction—be it political or otherwise—involves moral turpitude. So Dr. Thampi who had served the E.S. L Scheme for full four years was served with an order of dismissal for a political conviction 13 years ago!

Public opinion has sharply reacted against this act of Macarthysm of the state govkara Pillai, renowned novelist and writer described the action of the government in a statement as barbarous and unjust. He said that the state government's pastime of "po-lice verification" has to end the verification of antece-dents does not affect the ing itself against it.

D R. Ramakrishnan Thampi ho has now been dismissed from service on the basis of "police verification" had been attached to the Employees State Insurance Scheme for the last four years. Thampi was popular with the workers. His crime is that he bewith the

longs to a patriotic family of communists like Sankara-narayanan Thampi (Ex-Spea-ker during the Communist Regime) Rajasekharan Thampi, Velayudhan Thampi and others who had taken leading part in the struggle for res ponsible government in Travancore and later for the advance of the oppressed. Dr. advance of the oppressed. Dr. Ramakrishnan Thampi was arrested in 1950 under a classes" on communism and was convicted to a few mon-ths' imprisonment which on appeal was reduced to sen-tence already undergone

tence already undergone. The present Kerala Government and the Home Department under Chacko reported to have initiated Chacko is "verification" on the ante-cedents of Thampi after four full years of satisfactory ser-yice in the E.S. I. Scheme. Under the normal course only antecedents of 3 years prior

to conduct of study classes in communism cannot be con-sidered to be a "crime involv-ing moral turpitude"—which alone can be a bar for ap-

NEW AGE

Kshitish Prosad Chattopadhyaya

CHATTOPADHYA-YA, an eminent scholar, well known social worker, ardent patriot and a sincere friend of the Communist Party brea-thed his last on 30th May.

Great grandson of Pan-dit Iswar Chandra Vidya-sagar, Kshitish Prosad had a brilliant academic career a brilliant academic career both at home and abroad. Taking his MSc. degree in Anthropology from Cam-bridge, he returned and joined the newly founded Anthropology Dept. of the Calcutta University but left it to become the first Manadian Officer of Calcuucation Officer of Cal- Calcutta University cutta Corporation at the the Sanskrit College. call of Deshbandhu C. R. call of Deshbandhu C. R. Das and of his lifelong friend Subhas Chandra

Bose. He was for long time President of Nadia D. C. C. and on January 26, 1930 was severely beaten for leading a procession to observe Independence Day. He was repeatedly impri-soned during the Civil Disobedience movement. He was connected with Disobedience movement. remembered with He was connected with tude by thousand various educational and political sufferers.

was a Fellow of the Na-tional Institute of Sciences of India. He was a Vice-President of the International Congress of Anthropologists, a member of the Ecole France de Etreme Orient (Hanol) and Vice-President of the Faculty Science of the Calcutt University, where he was also Professor and Head of the Department of An

He made many surveys and published a large number of monograms, most famous among then being on Santhals and Rig-Vedic culture, which are being published by the Calcutta University and

During the dark days of Bengal Famine (1943) he as the treasurer of the People's Relief Committee, worked tireless-ly in the service of the suffering humanity. As Working President of the Civil Liberties Committee his work will be remembered with gratids of

PAGE SEVEN

K SHITISH PROSAD scientific institutions and

D.I. Act & Rules are Unconstitutional

POLLOWING questions were addressed to eminent jurists of the country some time ago for their opinion by Raj Kumar Vohra, a detenu under the Defence of India Act, 1962.

- Whether the Defence of India Act is invalid? Whether the competence of Parliament dur-ting emergency extends to making laws contrary to the Chanter of Fundamental Rights?
- Whether the detention of the querist is illegal? Can he Petition to Parliament for his releas
- on the ground that the Defence of India Act
- was a void piece of legislation? Can he move the Central Government or the State Government or the detaining authority
- for his release on the ground that they had no powers under any valid law to continue
- his detention? 6. What remedies are open to the querist? *******

We print here the replies given to these questions by the jurists.

M.C. Setalvad Senior Advocate of the Supreme Court and former

Attorney General of India, M. C. Setalvad, said: The querist is detained by an order passed by the District Magistrate, Saharanpur, dated 11.1.63 under clause (b) of Sub-rule (1) of Rule 30 of the Defence of India Rules 1962. The question raised is, broadly speaking, whether the detention is valid and if it is not valid whether the querist has any remedy in law?

gated its legislative function

to the subordinate authori-

appear to be that automati-

by Part III as may be men-

the rights so mentioned are

be specified in the order.

fundamental rights during

the period the proclamation is in operation. All that Arti-

cle 359 takes away is the right to move any court for the en-forcement of the fundamen-tal rights which may be men-

tioned in the Presidential order under Article 359.

The situation would be ana-logous to that for example in England, under the Suspen-

sion of the Habeas Corpus Act which takes away the remedy of the writ of the.

cumstances specified in the

2 The relevant facts in re-gard to the material letion. (2) The legislation is invalid by reason of Parliamer having abdicated and dele

gislation are as follows: The Chinese aggression having occurred on the 8th of September, 1962, a proclama-tion was made under Article \$52 of the Constitution on the on on the 26th of October, 1962. It was proclaimed that the security. 4 The constitutional posi-of India was threatened by clamation of Emergency is external agression. There-made under Article 352, would 26th of October, 1962. It was external aggression. There-after an order was issued by the President under Article 359 of the Constitution declaring that the right to move any court for the enforce-ment of certain rights conferred by Part III of the Constitution shall remain suspen-ded for the period during which the proclamat Emergency under Article 352 remains in force.

RIGHTS

The rights specified initially, and later by amendment in the order were the rights contained in Artice 21, 22, and 14 of the Constitution The order made had refer-ence to the provisions of the Defence of India Ordinance (IV of 1962) which had then been already promulgated. Thereafter the Defence of India Act of 1962 was passed and the Ordinance was repealed. The provisions relevant to preventive detention are contained in Section 3(2) (15)(1) of the Defence of India Act and Rules 30 and 30A of the Defence of India. Rules. Sections 40, 41, and 43 are also relevant.

3 The grounds on which the validity of the said legislation is challenged are

(1) Parliament had not the legislative competence to en-act these provisions inasmuch as they infringe the funda-mental rights of the citizen contained in Articles 21, 22, and 14 of the Constitution: inter- remedy of the writ of the men- Habeas Corpus in certain cirlegislation abridging or interfering with these fundamen-tal rights is prohibited by

particular Act. Such an enactment while it remains in force in no sense abrogates or suspends the general right to the writ at common law. (II Hals. 3rd. edition, page 39 para 48). Or as is stated in Wade and Phillip's Constitutional Law (6th edition, page 671) such legislation "merely suspended a particular reme-dy in respect of the particu-lar offences." The position in the United

States would seem to be similar. See 18 Lawyers' Edition page 281 "The suspension of the privilege of the writ of the nonsion of Habeas Corpus does not susis issued as a matter of course and on the return made to it the court decides whether the party applying is denied the right of proceeding any fur-ther with it." As pointed out by Dicey in

8

the Law of the Constitution (10 edition, page 230), the position is different from the process known in some foreign countries "suspending the Constitutional guarantees" or "Proclamation of a state of siege".

COMPETENCE

5 I think it can be said that the preponderance of opi-nion expressed by the Sup-reme Court is that under the Indian Constitution the legis. lative competence of Parliament or of a State Legislature is restricted in two ways. First, there is the restriction rist, there is the restriction the executive to pick and containtd in the legislative heads in the three lists which affirmatively define the ambit of legislative power. Second-ly, there is the negative limit or restriction placed on legis-lative power by the prohibi-tion contained in Article 13(2) of the Constitution. Both are limitations on

cally during the period of operation of the proclamation the restrictions imposed by cally during the period of operation of the proclamation the restrictions imposed by Article 19 in respect of the making of laws or the taking of any executive action by the State are removed. If dur. II) pages 20, 21, 22 and 29. Ing the operation of the pro-clamation of Emergency, the President makes an order under Article 359 a further consequence follows by reason of that order and the decla-ration in it. The right to move any court for the enforcement of by Part III as may be menearlier cases in 1955(1) S.C.R. 613 and 1959 S.C.R. (Suppletioned in the order and all proceedings pending in any court for the enforcement of ment I) 528 at pages 619 etc. 6 The impurned legislation is undoubtedly within the the scope of Parliament's legislative power under En-tries 1 and 9 in List I and to remain suspended for the period during which the pro-clamation is in force or for such shorter period as may Entry 3 in List III. The mes tion arises, however, whether it is not incompetent and void by reason of the prohibition contained in Article 13(2) of It will be noticed that ex-cept in regard to the funda-mental rights contained in Article 19 there is no suspen-sion or abrogation of other the Constitution

The Constitution. The new view the impugned legislation clearly infrin-ges the fundamental rights contained in Article 22 subcontained in Article 22 sub-clauses (4), (5) and (7) of the Constitution. Neither the rule making power contained in Section 3(2) (15) (1) of the Act nor the provisions of Act nor the provisions of Rules 30 and 30A made in pursuance of the power con-ferred by Section 3 contain the safeguards required by the sub-clauses of Article 22 specified above. There is no provision for an Advisory Board nor for the furnishing of grounds to the

detainee of the order of de-tention so that he may have contains an ample indication an opportunity of making a representation against the order.

order. The provisions for review contained in Rule 30A are of no relevance in this connec-tion. They do not touch the merits of the order of detenan order aready made can be reviewed by the same or higher authorities at the later stage. See the observations of Fazl All J in 1950 S.C.R. at pages 187 and 188. It appears to me that the 88 at pages 187 and 188. having effect by virtue of any 88 at pages 187 and 188. having effect by virtue of any 8 It appears to me that the enactment other than this impogned provisions also Act." offend against the fundamen- It is suggested that this

Preventive Detention Act under which persons can be detained. That Act embodies within itself the safeguards provided by the Constitution in Article 22. The impugned provisions as pointed out above do not contain the safeprovisi fore, is that there are at the moment on the Indian Statute Book two preventive detention laws under which per-sons may be detained. One recently enacted is clearly less favourable and more one-

rous to the person detained. There is no legislative indi-cation of policy in regard to the persons who may be de-tained under the one law or the other. It is thus left to the executive to pick and tained in Article 21. All that Article 21 provides is that no person shall be deprived of his personal liberty except according to procedure estab-lished by law. Assuming that the relevant provision of the Defence of India Act and the Rules are otherwise valid they. Rules are otherwise valid they-cannot be said to infringe Article 21 because they would be enacted law. It is sug-gested that they do not estab-lish a procedure as required by Article 21. I do not agree. The one procedure referred to in Article 21 need not neces-sating be able to a proceedure sarily be elaborate procedure. The impugned provisions do

RESULT

have some procedure.

10 The result of the im-**10** pugned legislation in fringing the fundamental-rights contained in Article 22 and Article 14 will be, on the reasoning stated in Para 5 above that legislation will be oid and of no effect.

As to the ground of abdication by Parliament of its legislative powers to subordinate authorities the question arises whether in making the delegation Parliament has not itself laid down the policy which is an essen-tial legislative function. It ap. pears to me that it has, inasmuch as Section 3(2) (15) itself indicates the grounds on which detention may be made

by a subordinate authority. 12 The Supreme Court has in many cases gathered the policy laid down by the Legislative from very slight indications in the legislation itself like the words contained in the preamble of contai an Act and so forth. Hence

of policy. **13** It has further been suggested that there is excessive delegation of legislative power by reason of the provis the provisions contained in Sections 40 and 43 of the Act. Section 43 provides that "provisions of any rule or any orders made under any such rule shall have effect notwithstanding anything inconsis-tent therewith contained in any enactment other than this Act or in and instrument

tal right contained in Article provision enables the delegate 14 of the Constitution. There making the rule to repeal by exists on the Statute Book the implication any law made by making the rule to repeal by implication any law made by Parliament or by a State Legislature. The answer to this contention will be that when the delegate makes a rule inconsistent with Parlia-mentary or state enactments, the resulting implied repeal, if any, will flow not from the action of the delegate but from the mandate of Parliament itself contained in Sec-tion 43 of the Act. See 1955 (1) S.C.R. 380 at pages 391,

move for the enforcement of conclusion would seem to rehis fundamental rights. If the sult on a strict interpretation the nature of fundamental querist applies to High Court of Article 359 read with Arti- rights, through of an attenunder Section 491, can be be cles 32 and 226, the courts said to be moving the court may well take the view that for the enforcement of his even an application under fundamental rights? Strictly Section 491 amounts to movspeaking the answer must be ing the court for the enforcein the negative

n the negative. The right to approach the rights and is therefore, barr-ourt under section 491 has ed by the order made under xisted long before the enact- Article 359 of the Constituin the negative The right to approach the court under section 491 has existed long before the enact-ment of the Constitution. tion. It may be pointed out case. Prima facters person seeking that in all countries courts, I am of the oph Genetion 491 can-in times of Emergency, have Ss. 3(2) (15) and 43 when when necessary, even a could not be the challenged on the delegation rights under Articles 32 and lation in order to uphold the 226 of the Constitution. exercise of powers by the ex-However, though such a ecutive during the Emergency.

Visvanatha Sastri

Following is part of the the executive to proceed opinion given by Senior Advo-cate A. V. Visvanatha Sastri: I. N judging the validity of a legislation, one has to lay it side by side with the entries conferring legislative power in Lists I to III of Schedule VII and see whether the immuned legislation squares with sanctions a procedure defi-the relevant entries. Now en-nitely more prejudical and tries I and 9 in List I and Entry 3 in List III confer ed than the Preventive De-

enactments have the same object or purpose and the persons proceeded against persons proceeded against are in the same category. The Defence of India Act, sanctions a procedure 1982

Excerpts from the Opinions of Eminent Jurists

If as stated above the 14 aguerist is being de-tained under a void or invalid law, in what manner can he He, therefore, cannot ap-proach the Supreme Court under Article 32 of the Cons-

titution. **15** Can he adopt a pro-ceeding under Section 491 of Code of the Criminal Procedure? That section enables the High Court, inter alia, to direct that a person illegally or improperly detained in any public or private custody be set at liberty.

In the view which I have taken the querist's deten-tion would be illegal or im-proper having been made under an incompetent or



NO SAFEGUARD

There is the Preventive Detention Act of 1950 which void law. Would the order under from obtaining relief under Section 491 of the Criminal Procedure Code? Having 78 Procedure Code? Having re-power of preventive deten-gard to the language of Arti-cle 359 all that the querist is deprived of is the right to

I SCR 787 support my conclusion. Yet another infirmity of the impugned legislation is that it is violative of the fun-Article 22(4), (5) and (7) of the Constitution. The safe-guards to which legislation

(1955) I SCR 448 and Shri

Meenakshi Mills', case (1955)





tion is made subject are in the nature of fundamental uated character, and if even these slender safeguards are abrogated by legislation authorising preventive detention it must be held to be viola-tive of Article 22 and therein must be held to be viola-tive of Article 22 and there-fore void under Article 13(2) of the Constitution. That is the position in the instant

Ss. 3(2) (15) and 43 of the Act could not be successfully challenged on the grounds of excessive delegation of legislative power. The more difficult question

is, as regards the remedy open to the querist who is detained under an invalid or void law. It has now been held by the Supreme Court that the Presi-dential Order under Article 359 of the Constitution deunder the impugned Act and avoid the Preventive Deten-tion Act even though the two move the Court for enforcing his fundamental rights under Articles 14, 21 and 22 of the Constitu The remedy under Article 32 or Article 226 of the Constitution would not therefore, be available to the querist.

DETENTION ILLEGAL

S. 491 Cr. P.C. enables the High Court' to direct that a person-illegally or improperly detained in any public or pridetained in any public or pri-vate custody be set at liberty. If my view that the impugn-ed statutory provisions are constitutionally, bad is cor-rect, then the detention of the querist would be illegal, S. 491 Cr. P.C. would be at-tracted and the remedy there-under could be availed by the querist unless the presiden querist, unless the Presiden-tial Order made under Article 359 deprived him of that remedy. If the querist applies under

S. 491 Cr. P.C., does he move the Court for the enforce-ment of rights conferred by Part III of the Constitution Part III of the Constitution specified in the Presidential Order? For one thing, S. 491 Cr. P.C. has been in existence long before the Constitution and the idea of fundamental rights came to be formulated and made justicible. The right to liberty of personal freedom is the inherent right state so long as he is not tried and convicted under a law providing for his impri-sonment as a punishment. It is this inherent right which is protected and safeguarded by the procedure prsented by S. 491 Cr. P.C.

8. 491 Cr. P.C. It is likely that the drafts-man of Article 359 had in view only the remedies pro-vided by Article 32 and 226 of the Constitution for the vindirection of fundamental rights conferred or recognis-ed by Chapter III. At the same damental rights contained in time it could be argued that after the Constitution, the Article 22(4), (5) and (1) of after the Constitution, the the Constitution. The safe- right to personal freedom is THE powers of Parliament Constitution. Parliament's author-guards to which legislation a fundamental light conferr-regarding preventive deten- ed or recognised by Part III otherwise are granted by the *OVERLEAF

and the right to move any court for the enforcement of such of the rights conferred by Part III as may be men-tioned in the Presidential Order remains suspended for the period during which the proclamation of emergency is in force.

In my opinion the language of Article 359 (1) and the Presidential Order is so wide and sweeping as to bar even an application by the querist

under 8. 491 Cr. P. Code. Even though a wrong, and a scrious wrong has been done to the querist and his detention is illegal and im-proper, he has been depriv-ed of his right to seek a remedy through the courts. This is a lamintable state of affairs. As things state of affairs. As things stand at present, the querist's reme-dy is to appeal to the sense of justice and fairplay of the Gov



The provisions of the Defence of India Act 1962 as regards Preventive Detention are in my opinion void as being outside the comnetence of Parliament by virtue of Article 13 clause 2, says A. S. R. Chari, Senior Advocate of the Supreme Court of India replying to questions posed. He says further:

enabling Parliament to pass ventive Detention are viola-laws repugnant to any of the tive of the rights granted in fundamental rights during an clauses 4 and 7 of Article 22 Emergency is to be found in of the Constitution. Article 358, and the only I am of the opinion that rights which can temporarily Sections 3(2) (15) and 43 of De thus restricted are those found in Article 19 and none other.

(b) An ordinance by the President is subject, to the same limits of competence as all Acts of Parliament under the Constitution. That is even the President's ordinance annot affect the fundamen tal rights guaranteed under . other articles in Part III except those under Article 19. (c) The notification issued

by the President suspending the right to move any court for enforcement of fundamental rights under Articles 14, 21 and 22, is itself in my opinion an invalid notification for Article 359 speaks of such of the rights as are mention-

M (a) The only provision India Act in relation to Pre-

the Act can be challenged on the ground that the Consti-tution of India clearly requires that in respect of so important a matter as that of Preventive Detention, Parlia-ment itself shall lay down clearly the limits within which alone preventive detention can be legal. Parliament has in the Act

laid down no procedure at all for the deprivation of a person's liberty. A delegation of this important power to the this important power to the Central Government which also in its rules lays down no procedure at all and empo-wers a person not below the rank of a District Magistrate to order detention, to determine the place and conditions ed in the order but not such of such detention is an ex-classes of persons. cessive and illegal delegation I am of the view that the of legislative power.

C. B. Agrawala

of Supreme Court states:

T gency issued under Art. 352 does not have the effect of sus-pending fundamental rights other than the right under Art. 19. And Art. 359 merely suspends the remedy for the enforcement of the rights conferred by Part III dur-ing the emergency but does not rights conferred by Part III dur-ing the emergency, but does not take away or suspend the rights themselves. The distinction be-tween the extinguishment or sus-pension of the remedy for the en-forcement of a right and the ex-tinguishment or suspension of the right itself is well known. Inasmuch as the rights them-

tinguishment or suspension of the right itself is well known. Inasmuch as the rights them-selves (other than those mention-ed in Art. 19) have not been taken away by Art. 359 or by any other provision of the Consti-tution during the operation of the proclamation of emergency. Parlia-ment has no power in view of the provisions of Art. 13(2) to make any law in contravention or violation of the fundamental rights under Arts. 14, 21, or 22 or any other right except the rights conferred by Art. 19. In this view of the matter,

Opinion given by C. B. Agrawala, Senior Advocate

are invalid pieces of legislation. Furthermore, these provisions are violative of Art. 14 of the Constitution as well, because the Preventive Detention Act, 1950, which provides for safeguards as laid down in Clauses 4 to 7 of Art. 22 of the Constitution has not been repealed with the result that there are now in existence two laws one (i.e. Rule 30) more stringent to the detaince than the other (i.e. the Prevenive Deten-ion Act 1950) and the executive has been left with the discretion arbitrarily to detain a person arbitrarily to detain a person similarly situated either under the one or the other law as it suits its fancy.

If sections 3(2) (15)(i) of the Defence of India Act and Rule 30 made thereunder are invalid, as stated above, obtiously the detention of the querist is illegal.



In course of his opinions, Senior Advocate M. K. Nambiar stated:

Jurists' Opinions=

VII and Art. 353 merely, extends those, powers even to matters which are enumerated in List II and List III. But the source of the power must be found in the lists and the Defence of India Act is traceable to Item I and Item 9 in the Union List in the VII Schedule and Item 8 of the Concernent List Concurrent List.

Loncurrent List. It is beyond question that Parliament has legislative compe-tence to pass the Defence of India Act in the sense that the subject of legislation is related to the matters on which Parliament is empowered to enact legislation red to enact legislation.

But Art. 245 of the Consti-But Art. 245 of the Consti-tution states that Parliament may make laws for the whole or any part of the territory of India sub-ject to the provisions of this Con-stitution. Art. 13(2) of the Consti-tution states that the State shall, not make any law which takes away or abridges any right con-ferred by this part and any law made in contravention of this clause shall to the extent of the contravention be void.

On the following grounds: D URING the operation of the Proclamation of Emergency issued under Article 352 there is a suspension of the provisions of Article 19 by virtue of Article 358. That Article says that noth-ing in Article 19 shall restrict the power of the Parliament to make. The competent to make. There-fore, the operation of Article 13(2) of the Constitution is also kept in abeyance. The result is that Parliament shall be competent during the period of Emergency to make any law although it may abridge or a sub rules as appear to it neces-the operation of Article 19 a sub rules as appear to it neces-the operation of Article 19 a sub rules as appear to it neces-the operation of Article 19 by the constitution and the cons contravention be void. From the ambit of Art. 18(2), From the ambit of Art. 13(2), Art. 19 would of course have to be excluded for the time being by reason of the operation of Art. 358, But the rest of the articles in Part III headed 'Fundamental Rights' are untouched by the Proclamation of Emergency. They are what they were, continuing Is(2) of the Constitution is also are what they were, continuing to shine in all their original strength. With respect to such fundamental rights the Proclamation of Emergency has no contact. Art. 21 states that no person shall be deprived of his personal liberty except according to procedure established by law. The Defence of India Act, 1962, has laid down no procedure for the deprivation of the personal liberty of a suspected person.
 RDT 22
 Is (2) of the Constitution is also the constitution is also the constitution is also the period of the constitution is also the period of Emergency to make any abridge or encroach upon the rights conferred by Article 19. But such law shall cease to operate immediately on the expiration of the period of the Proclamation. The position is, however, different of the constitution in the constitution is also the constitution is also the period of the constitution. In period of the period of the constitution is however, different of the constitution is how the constitution is how the constitution is how the constitution is how the period of the pe

ART. 22

Fart 111 of the Constitution. In respect of the rights conferred by Article 21 or 22 the fetter on Parliament's legislative compe-tence continues and Article 13(2) will still be operative even dur-ing the period the Proclamation of Emergency will be in opera-tion. Consequently Art. 22 holds everal safeguards against preven-ive detention. No person could tive detention. No person count be detained for a period longer than three months unless an Advisory Board of qualified per-sons reports that there is suffi-cient cause for the detention. Then again there is a requirement of the fixation of a maximum period, by the law, of the deten-tion. Further the detenu has to be furnished with the grounds of his detention and is granted the very important right of making representations against the deten-tion. However attenuated these safetive detention. No person could be detained for a period longer

However attenuated these safe guards are, the Constitution has conferred some basic rights to a detenu inadequate though they may be. As detailed earlier, Defence of India Act, 1962 does not provide for any of the safe-guards mentioned in Art. 21 or Art 22.

ğuards 1 Art 22.

What then is the effect of the infringement of Art. 21 and Art. 22 in enacting the impugned pro-visions of Defence of India Act?

P.D. ACT

Constitution. (1950 S.C.R. 88.)

In Gopalan's case the Supreme Court of India held unanimously that section 14 of the Preventive Detention Act was illegal in as much as it contravened the pro-visions of Article 22(5) of the Constitution As stated by Kania C. J. in Gopalan's case, 1950, SCR 88: As stated by Kania C. J. in Gopalan's case, 1950, SCR 88: "Under Art. 245(1) the legislative powers conferred under 246 are also made 'subject to the provi-sions of this Constitution' which of course includes Part III deal-ing with the Fundamental Rights The inclusion of Art. 13(1) also that subject to the provided to a deprivation of the subject to the provided the subject to the provided to a deprivation of the fundamental rights are in-tion. Even in their absence if any of the fundamental rights are in-tion. Even in their absence if any of the fundamental rights are in-fininged by any legislative enact-ment, the Court has always the power to declare the enactment to be a court is the constitution. The majority Judges

Act should, therefore, be traceable to the provisions of the Consti-tution. The, powers of Parliament are enumerated in List of Schedule VII and Art. 353 merely extends those, powers even to matters which are enumerated in List II

I define an and therefore and set by reason of Art. 13(2).

on the following grounds:

N. C. Chatterjee

N. C. Chatterjee Senior Advocate, Supreme Court of

India in course of his opinion given in reply to questions

submitted by Communist detenu Raj Kumar Vohra said: In my opinion the Defence of India Act is invalid.

recent decision of the Supreme Court in Deep Chand Vs. State of U.P. 1959 (Suppl. II) SCR 8 has now established that no legislative enactment can be considered to be valid unless it complies with both legislative competence and the chapter on Fundamental Rights, Art. 19 being excepted for the present by reason of Art. 358.

21 or 22, it becomes void and therefore non est by reason of Art. 13(2). Though there was an attempt sometimes, back to differentiate between the lack of legislative competence and transgression of fundamental rights in any Act, the

heation in Omena Gazette, make such rules as appear to it neces-sary or expedient for securing the defence of India and civil defence, the public safety, the maintenance of public order, or the efficient conduct of military comptions or for military

operations, or for maintaining supplies and services essential to the life of the community.

AMBIT OF

RULES

EA FROM CENTRE PAGES

corporated in Article 22. Sec-tion 3(2)(15) does not embody the executive authority cannot be the minimum requirements authorised by a Parliamentary prescribed by Article 22 and Statute to modify either existing thus contracenes the provisions or future laws in any essential of that Article and is could feature.

of that Article and is coid feature. ab initio. The effect of section 3(2)(15) and Section 43 is that Parliament has left it to the executive to make rules inconsistent with any law in force or any other enact-ment, which may be made there-after. This is really conferring power on the executive to make rules which would be tantamount to the repeal or the amendment t of that ab initio. iect.

and ramanent has he power to the executive. It is not quite correct to say that under the Indian Consti-tution the citizen has got the right to be preventively, detained. Kania C. J., pointed out in the Delhi Laws Act case that a Fundamental Right has been given to a person limiting his detention to 3 months and Parlia-ment has to pass an Act consis-tently with the provisions of Article 22, The learned Chief Justice held that it would be a violation of Article 22 which is a Fundamental Right, if the Parlia-ment having the power to make-legislation within the terms of Article 22, delegates that right in favour of the Executive. The sub-delegation of power ject. In fact by Rule 30 framed – under the Defence of India Act, the Central Government has been authorised to put restrictions on the movement of suspected per-sons and to make detention orders as well as other orders as speci-fied therein. That Rule in effect repeals or modifies or amends the existing Preventive Detention Act, 1000

In my view this section is also unconstitutional because it dele-gates to the Central Government legislative power not permissible under the Indian Constitution. under the Indian Constitution. The sub-delegation of power in the Delbi Laws Act Case (1951 S.C.R. 747) that the legislature cannot delegate its essential legis-lative functions. In Raj Narain's is that the detention of the querist case (1955(1), S.C.R. 290) the is not legal.

Sarjoo Prasad

Senior Advocate of Supreme Court, Sarjoo Prasad, in course of his opinion has the following to say:

C LAUSE 15 of sub-section lative function and delegate it to (2) of Section 3 of the Act in the executive Government..... C LAUSE 15 of sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the Act in question is the only relevant sec-tion authorising apprehension of a person and his detention. It is much too sweeping in its import. It provides that an authority (not below the rank of a District Magistrate) empowered under the rules can apprehend and detain in custody any person whose con-duct in his opinion is likely to prejudice the defence of India and civil defence of India and civil

The sub-delegation of power under Section 40 is also not per-missible.

which takes away or abridges the fundamental rights conferred by Part III of the Constitution. Its mandate therefore should be res-pected by Parliament, unless it is held that the legislation was justi-fied or saved from attack under Art. 358 and 359 of the Consti-

for the petitioner, to this has been un-supplied by the dgment in Gopalan's it has been held that equivocally supplied majority judgment in case where it has been case where it has been held that Art. 19 does not apply to a law relating to preventive detention inasmuch as there is a specially self-contained provision in Art. 22 regulating it. The same view was reiterated in Collector of Malabar

Vs. Ebrahim (1957 SCR 970). Thus Art: 358 does not prov any immunity to section 3(2)(15) of the Defence of India Act and violative as it is of Art. 22 of the Constitution the provision must be held to be void on the strength of Art. 13(2). The rules framed thereunder are also void for the above reas

CHANDIGARH The heavy tax burdens imposed on the people by the central and state governments have considerably added to the rural problems in the Punjab. The working committee of the Punjab Kisan Sabha recently met to review the situation and it severely criticised these taxes, particularly the Compulsory Deposit Scheme and the levy of crop tax on cotton, sugarcane and pepper from poor and middle asants.

T HE imposition of these unjust taxes is bound to affect adtaxes is bound to affect ad-versely agricultural production. The Kisan Sabha working com-mittee has therefore demanded that all who own less than five acres of land should be exempted from Compulsory Deposit Scheme and that no crop tax be levied from peasants who sow not more than five acres under each of the above cruss.

than five acres under each of the above crops. In order to shift the burden of taration on to the richer sec-tions of the community, the Kisan Sabha demanded immediate na-tionalisation of banks and key industries. The vorking committee also directed all its units to mobilise people in a campaign against to her panethayats and coopera-tions of the control rates in the rural areas. There is a very serious electri-city crisis in the Punjab. The imposition of new surcharge on electricity has increased the rates on the the the pungle are critical to the panethayats and the rural areas.

The working committee also directed all its units to mobilise people in a campaign against the unjust taxes. The extent of mass discontent at the new taxes is evident from the fact that the Punjab Government has been compelled to appoint a com-mittee to review the situation created by these new taxes and to advise the government.

The working committee of the Kisan Sabha also considered a number of other issues affecting the peasantry in the Punjab.

Kerala

Sugar Scarcity

Landlords' Pressure To **Amend Agrarian Relations Act**

TRIVANDRUM: The working committee of the in the matter of implement-Kerala Karshaka Sangham (AIKS) has warned aga-inst the state government's attempt to amend the Kerala Agrarian Relations Act under pressure from vested interests. The so-called small land-holders' association ied by Congress MLA Raghava Me-

left for Delhi

T HE committee which met ently at Trichur reviewed the situation arising from the introduction of the Constitution Amendment Bill in the last session of Parliament to protect land reforms in the states. The Karshaka Sang-ham had welcomed the Bill and in fact had campaigned Shriman Narayan's for such a measure long be-

Statement The Constitution Amendment Bill when passed would open the way for revalidation with retrospective effect of the Kerala Agrarian Relations Act, struck down by Supreme Court and High Court judg-ments. The Karshaka Sangham executive welcomed this and said in a resolution: "This is a matter of considerable satisfaction for the Eisans of a matter of considerable amenument bin now before isfaction for the Kisans of Parliament, it was still open rala". to the state government to But the apprehensions ex. amend the Act if they wanted, Kerala".

pressed by the committee are based on the reported e by the Kerala Government to amend the Kerala Agrarian Relations Act, even after the Act is revalidated by amendment of the Cons-titution. Behind this move are the hands of landlords and reactionary vested in-terests who want to utilise the opportunity to water down the provisions of the Act benefecial to the interests of peasantry and to get concessions for themselves.

JUNE 9, 1963

er to declare the enactment to 19(1)(d) and Article 21 of the extent. it transgresses the Constitution. The majority Judges

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NEW AGB

PAGE TEN

Under Section 3(2)(15) it is fur-ther enacted that notwithstanding anything in any other law for the time being in force, the Rules may provide for — SIGNIFICANT POWER What is also significant is that

tan (the authority empowered to detain not being lower in rank than that of a District Magistrate) suspects, on grounds appearing to being of hostile origin or of hav-ing acted, acting, being about to act or being likely to act in a manner prejudicial to the defence of India and civil defence, the security of the State, the public of interset, the maintenance of public order, India's relations with foreign States, the maintenance of public order, India's relations with foreign States, the maintenance of public order, India's relations with foreign States, the maintenance of public order, India's relations with security of that is also significant is that the authority is empowered to being of hostile origin or of hav-being in force. Sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the said Act autho-rises the Central Government to authority subordinate to the Central Government to any officer or authority subordinate to the Central fral Government or even by any nance of peaceful conditions in respect of which a State legis-that his apprehension and deter-section 43 further says that

operations, or with respect to in respect to when that authority is satisfied that his apprehension and deten-tion are necessary for the purpose to preventing him from acting in under shall have effect notwither any such prejudicial manner." The above enactment is not in conformity with Article 22 and the law of Parliament. The constitution which in my view is still operative and still imposes a fetter on the law of Parliament. The Constitution that no authority to make any law in derogation of Article 22. The legislation; they determine the Defence of India Act, 1962 policy of the law itself; and these (Act 51. of 1962) Sec. 3(2)(15) principles of legislation could not abdicate its legis-

TUNE 9. 1989

There is an acute dearth of sugar in the Punjab today. Despite the fact that the government has fixed sugar price at Rs. 1.20 per kilogram, it is selling in black-market at Rs. 1.75. The common mer metally is a selfman, specially in the niral areas, is not able to procine sugar at all. The situation in relation to cement and bricks is almost the same. The Kisan Sabha demand-ed immediate action areaire black

so high that the people are cut-ting down its use. This in turn is bound to have adverse affect. on production. On the other hand, despite increased rates, because of lessening consumption, the revenue of the Punjab Elec-tricity Board is expected to go

down. Further, the Electricity Board has decided to charge the cost of service lines from all those who apply for new connections. This cost is so high that barring a few landlords and extremely rich pea-sants no ordinary peasant would be in a position to install new tubewells. The Kisan Sabha in

a-special resolution demanded that the Electricity Board withdraw these new unjust measures. At long last, after sitting over if for about two years, the Punjab Government has pub-lished the report of the Adol-sory Committee on betterment levy. The committee which was resolded over hu S Deshara presided over by S. Darbara Singh and included two repre-sentatives of the Punjab Kisan

ial resolution de

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

non, having the blessings of Swatantra leader Rajaji, is vehemently opposed to am-ending Constitution and their representatives have already

Also a pronouncement by Shriman Narayan, Member Planning Commission, during his recent visit to this state capital has caused some anxiety. Shri Narayan said that while the Kerala Agrarian Relations Act would be revall-

dated by the Constitution Amendment Bill now before though he himself does not

ing the provisions of the Agra-rian Relations Act in the way the provisions were meant to be implemented. The government failed to put up an eff-ective fight in the courts in defence of the Act against the writs moved by landlords. "When the High Court

struck down certain provi-sions of the Act, the government failed to file an ap-pael before the Supreme Court against the judgment of the High Court. On the other hand, the government suspended the entire Act. Our charge against the gov-ernment is that when the kisans were raising their voice for the Constitution Amendment Bill, the state government falled to act in a responsible and dynamic way in this regard."

In the light of these facts, the Karshaka Sangham has called upon the state government to revalidate the Agrarian Relations Act with retro-spective effect by withdrawing the suspension of the Act, to restart the functioning of see any need for a new Bill. restart the functioning of All these are pointers to Land Tribunals now dissolved what is going on in ministerial and to take such legal and circles in the state. In this administrative steps as are All these are pointers to what is going on in ministerial circles in the state. In this connection, the Karshaka has recalled the lukewarm attitude of the Kerala Gov-net against amendement of rennent to the Agrarian Re-lations Act. The committee the findings of the Tribunals. The Sangham has also war-ned against amendement of kisans. Only such amend-ments as are necessary to give o where said: or wiser said: of the "It is a matter of common further protection to kisans, of the "It is a matter of common further protection to kisans, inter- knowledge that the Kerala without legal title deeds etc. a to get Government exhibited noth-should be brought, it points iselves. ing but criminal negligence out

NEW AGE

TOILER AT THE FIELD.

major reduction in the leoy sum. Act to vegetables as well. Originally the total amount of tax levied was over Rs. 100 crores, which was reduced to Rs. 33 crores during the great peasant morcha against the leoy in 1959. Now the committee has accepted all the mea-sures originally, proposed by the Punjab Kisan Sabha and has reduced to Rs. 11.60 crores. This is the rural areas before

- Photo: Virendra Kumar.

Sabha, lagit Singh Lyallpuri and Harkishan Singh Surjeet, and other agricultural machines has unantmously recommended major reduction in the levy sum. Act to vegetables as well.

Through other resolutions of the advance realisation of the levy be stopped. This is a great victory for the Punjab peasantry and it has vin-dicated the general stand taken by the Punjab Kisan Sabha in this regard. The working committee further planned to gear up the Kisan Sabha organisation. It has decided that two lakh members be en-rolled by August 31. Ten per rolled by August 31. Ten per rolled by August 31. Ten per solution of the levy be stopped. Through other resolutions the removal of octroi tax on agricul-tural products, long-term credit at cheap interest rates to village panchayats and cooperatives for

Discontent Growing In Tripura

* FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

Along with the repressive measures under the DIR, the government has intensified retrenchments in Tripura under the motorious Rule 5.

A MONG the retrenched are A mostly teachers and so-cial workers. This indicates the way in which during the emergency the administra-tion wants to continue the education of students. Already the number of teachers in Tripura is inadequate and on top of that more re-trenchments will certainly jeopardise the education system as such.

A popular newspaper Tripura Katha is yet un-able to resume its publication because of the security demanded by the gov-ernment for having publi-lished in one of its earlier issues a letter criticising the local Congress president accusing him of trying to intimidate the tribal peo-ple of Tripura. Appeal to Prime Minister Nehru has also failed to bring out any result.

The growing discontent of the people against highhand-edness of administration expressed itself abundantly in the numerous rallies and demonstrations held on May 12 demanding the release of all communist detenus.

Perhaps, as a retallation to these growing mass protests, a group of hoolgans, obviously inspired by their political patrons, attacked the office of the Communist Party at Dharamanagar on May 17 and burned all the office furniture, papers, files and other mate-rials. The miscreants broke open the lock of the office at, night and created this vanda-ism. Despite reports made to police, no action has yet been taken in the matter.

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Punjab Kisans Plan Campaign

Against Unjust Taxes * FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

MARXISM-LENINISM **IN PRACTICE**

Fidel Pays Glowing Tribute To USSR

FROM MASOOD ALI KHAN

MOSCOW, June 4: FIDEL CASTRO, the Cuban leader who had a short rest on the Black Sea coast near Sochi accompanied by the Soviet Premier NIKITA KHRUSHCHOV later visited a military base of strategic rocket forces.

T HE two heads of govern-T ments inspected modern rockets and equipment and also observed exercises of gro-unds forces in a military area, accompanied by the Soviet Defence Minister Malinovsky, Defence Minister Manuforsky, and Commander-In-Chief of rocket forces Krylov. Fidel Castro with Khrush-chov also paid a visit to Geor-gia which was not in the original programme of his tour. Castro said that he tour. Castro said, that he found a lot in common bet-ween the people of Georgia and Cuba. "Georgia", he said, "is a vivid example of the tremen-

vivid example of the tremen-dous successes of the people freed from slavery and scored as a result of the Great Octo-ber Socialist, Revolution. Freedom is possible only under socialism and commu-



the ideas o nism. when Marxism-Leninism are put into practice. Man can and is creating miracles. We saw this

Soviet Press Condemns **Racial Oppression In USA**

THE Soviet press continues to express horror and disgust at the terror and racial oppression that the Negroes of the United States have to face.

For the people of the Soviet respect for all oppressed peo-ple of the world, the base-ness, barbarism and irrationness, parparism and irration-al hatred and bigotry of Negro-balters is utterly re-pulsive and revolting and thousands of wrathful letters. of protest are flooding news-

of protest are noting news, triumphant march of the paper offices. Papers continue to publish heartrending pictures of the The press brought out the ordeal of the valiant Negroes vital connection between the who have risen for their march of freedom in Africa, rights at the hands of the the latest being the victory of mad police and racial ma-in Kenya and the upheaval of

which was addressed by the well-known Negro Jour-nalist WILLIAM WORTI. "For our liberation, we need such conditions as they have now in Cuba," Worti mid.

The press here also hailed the African Summit meeting in Addis Ababa and the rein Addis Ababa and the re-sulting Organisation of Afri-can Unity and the charter adopted there as a big ad-vance and a remarkable page in the history of modern Africa, characterising the triumphant march of the

FALSE YARNS ABOUT SOVIET COSMONAUTS

TO cast doubts at the L Soviet successes in cosmos and divert attention from the fact of America's trailing far behind in this field, the Hearst press of America started publishing false stories about the loss of numerous Soviet cosmonauts before the successful flight of Yuri Gaga-

One man who, according to the Hearst story perished in 1960 was Pyotr Dolgov, who was actually a pilot and died was actually a purp from in a parachute jump from stratosphere along with Yevgeny Andreyer who survived, establishing a world altitude record of such jump from 25,458 metres. become This happened on season.

PAGE TWELVE

after coming to the Soviet Union. Acquainting myself with the life of your country, I see Marxism-Leninism in action. I see before me its tangible victories, the joy and happiness of the people."

Fidel spoke with great warmth about Nikita Khru-

shchov with whom he and the other Cuban guests had

me even better acqua

ed while taking a rest of a few days togethr, he said.

nao ponce and Fracial Ina-Jomo Kenyatta and his party liacs. Pravda today publishes the Negroes of USA, whose an account of a meeting bitter cup of endurance is held in Harlem, New York finally overflowing.

November 1, 1962 and the Soviet press at the time gave detailed accounts of the feat and both were awarded titles of the Hero of the Soviet Union-Dolgov

The falsifiers also gave a series of names of allegedly lost cosmonauts who turned out to be technical personnel ...who test technical equip-ment, high altitude suits, etc. for aviation and space research but have never been up in space.

But the main thing is that they are all alive, hale and hearty and their pictures and accounts have been published in a number of papers. The lost cosmonauts' canard has become the big laugh of the

NEW AGE

MURDER IN IRAQ **Repression** Unabated MOSCOW, JUNE 4: When will there he at last an

MOSCOW, JUNE 4: When will there be at last an end to the mass executions of Communists and democrats, to the campaign of arrests, secret trials and victimisation of progressive leaders?—asked Pravda publishing the grave news "that eleven persons were secretly shot at dawn, on May 26 in Bachded persons w Baghdad.

MONG them were pro-minent leaders of the Iraqi Communist Party, Fadel Al Bayati and Mahdi Hamid, the active peace fighter Ismail Saffat and leader of, the Student ssure, the paper declares. Union Sahit Mirza.



NEVER AGAIN?

LIDICE is a name that symbolises life. It is the name of a small village in Czecholsovakia that the Nazis tried to erase from the face of earth in a mad frenzy of their New Order. All the men and boys were shot, women and girls sent to concen-tration camp where most of them died, a few pass-ed over to German families to be reared up as Gered over to German families to be reared up as Ger-man children, the entire village destroyed. It was June 10, 1942.

UT Lidice could not be wiped off. The offi-. cial report on destruction of Lidice, by the Nazis boastfully claimed: ". the boastfully claimed: ".the name of the place has been erased from the re-cords." Lidice could not be erased from the memory of the peoples of the world. It became a symbol of struggle against fascism. Many a place was renam-ed Lidice; peoples the world over in hundreds of thousands of voices dec-lared "Lidice shall live" and Lidice lives today. Li-dice today means "Home, Freedom and Peace."



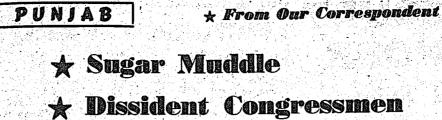
The Bell presented by

A huge bell in the new church of Lidice proclaims the deep feelings of the Indian people. This was presented to the people of Czecholsovakia on the oc-Czecholsovakia on the oc-casion of the United Nations Day, 1943.

Today Lidice inspires mankind in its relent-less struggle against war and in its strivings for ensuring lasting peace. We especially remember Lidice today because there still remain some maniac who try to subject the world to the agony and destruction of another war.

But the peaceloving peo

JUNE 9. 1983



JULLUNDUR, June 3: Sugar "crisis" dominated the provincial news during the week. The Government of India who were confidently exporting sugar abroad are now faced with a serious situation. The Punjab government has ordered control on sugar today.

Ambala

Cenvention

ker of the Punjab Sabha and Virendra,

• NLY a few days back offi-cials of the Punjab Go-vernment were proclaiming (and some of them even now proclaim)' that there was nough sugar for consumpenough sugar for consump-tion and it was only a few clever middlemen who were playing tricks. The govern-ment, however, did not move its little finger even to check this blackmarket.

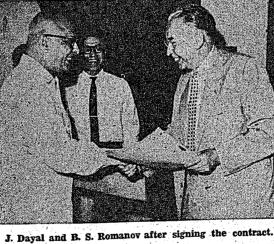
Scarcity of sugar is acute. In almost all the towns, long queues of people are to be found before the fair price shops. Sugar is not available. Even for marriage functions where sugar is consumed on a large scale, people do not get adequate quantity of SUPAT.

Though the market rate is Rs. 1.30 per kilo, nobody can get it at this price. It is sold at Rs. 1.75 per kilo in the villages. The cry for sugar is being raised in every nook and corner of the state.

Along with sugar, vanaspati comes next on the list of com-modifies of daily consump-tion, prices of which have risen. In this case is, however, there is no scarcity.

Ginger Group, dissidents, etc., preferred to call themselves revolutionary Congressmen. The declared oim of th convention was to rally "al honest Congressmen on one platform to weed out corrup-tion and nepotism from inside Congress organisation." the

BRIDGES OF AMITY



NEW DELHI, June 4: Thirty-seven Indian specialists would receive practical training at oil fields of the

CONTRACT to this effect was C ONTRACT to this effect was signed here today, between the Soviet trade organisation Technoexport" and the Oil and Natural Gas Commission. B. S. Romanov, Counsellor for Econo-mic Affairs of the Soviet Embassy and J. Dayal, Member (Finance) of O&NGC signed the contract on behalf of the Soviet Union and India respectively.

This is the third batch of ndian oil experts which will

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will be put to many inconveniences and what is more. the sale of sugar in the black-market will go unchecked.

T HE Ambala Convention of Congressmen held yester-day (June 2) has attracted great attention. This conven-tion, whose organisers claim that it has been a success, that it has been a success was organised by Gurdial Singh Dhillón, MLA, ex-Speachan Singh Rajasti, MLA, and others. These people who were given various names like

undergo practical training in the USSR. Indian specialists will master progressive methods of carrying out exploration work as well as development of oil fields. Another contract for the supply of Soviet drilling equipments to India was also signed here today. The equipments will be utilised for carrying out the programme of geological and exploratory work for oil and gas during the Third Five-Year Plan.

The official Congress and the ruling group tried their best to put all sorts of obsta-cles in the way of the Con-vention and put huge posters and issued various state-ments. Their main point was that these people are all dis-gruntled Congressmen who, while they were in coveted while they were in coveted positions, defended the Con-gress organisation but are now maligning it simply benow maligning it simply be-cause their careerist demands have not been met.

The whole question has close relationship with the question of the election of the PCC, which is taking place shortly. The organisers of the Ambala Convention have evidently timed it approdently timed it appro-priately so as to make a show of their strength. They have also picked up slogans which are uppermost in the minds of the people.

achievements Despite connected with the development schemes, claimed by the Kairon government the problems of the people remain unsolved. Prices continne to rise and taxes continne to nile up. The critics arone that the Congress organisation in the districts and lower down has at most places been infested with most undesirable people, careerists, racketeers and smugglers.

The recent Parliamentary byelections have come in handy for Dhillon and his handy for Dhillon and his colleagues. They argue that the type of people that domi-nate the Congress organisa-tion at the village, tehsils and district level have no-thing to do with traditional concept of Congressmen. They are the worst elements of the acadet. How can Congress society. How can Congress win the confidence of the people with such elements as its leaders?

The Pradesh Congress chief who was lashing out at the organisers of the Convention during the week was diplo-matic on the day of the Conmatic on the day of the Con-vention. Addressing a press conference at Juliundur, he said that disciplinary action and other things will be thought of only after studying the proceedings of the Conthe proceedings of the Con-vention and that the Convention was not unconstitu tional.

Acute Discontent

The Convention has passed some high-sounding resolu-tions as if trying to resurrect the idealism of the pre-inde-pendence days. It was well-attended despite threats and attended despite threats and pressure by the official group. This shows the extreme dis-satisfaction that is growing in the ranks of old Congress-men but a positive way out can only come through a principled struggle for pro-gressive policies and not by periodical election fights. INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY DAY WITH SPANISH PEOPLE PROTEST POSTCARD ISSUED BY WFTU TO BE SENT TO PRESIDENT OF SPAIN ornada internacional de solidaridad con

os trabajadores y el pueblo española

In full solidarity with the workers and people of Spain in their struggle for democracy and a better life, I indignantly protest against the murder of the democrat Julian GRIMAU and I demand

- democratic liberties and trade union rights for the Spanish workers;
- satisfaction for their just economic demands;
- an end to tortures and repression upon democrats:
- general amnesty for political prisoners.

Protest Against Non-inclusion of Communists in Parliamentary Delegation

On behalf of the Communist group in Parliament Bhupesh Gupta has protested against the non-inclusion of any Communist in the Parliamentary delegation that will shortly visit the USA.

IN a statement, he said:

"We have come to learn through newspaper reports that a delegation of our Parliament is going to visit the United States. Although the Communists happen to be the main Opposition group in both Houses of Parliar none from our Group has been included in this delegation. We were not even consulted.

ment. What sort of representative delegation is this when the principal Opposition Party has been left out and the members belonging to the ruling Party have monopolised all but one place in the delegation.

Such a thing is never heard of in a Parliamentary delegation in the context of a multi-party parliamentary system. Is it that the American authorities wanted the Communist Members to be excluded, or is it just a matter of fancy on the part of someone

Whatever may be the reasons, Parliamentary delegation the manner in which the delegaof this kind is supposed to be tion has been arranged is most representative of our Parlia- unfortunate and regrettable. We hope our people as well as the public US public including their Sena-tors and Congressmen will understand our natural resentment over this matter."

PAGE THIRTEEN

W. GERMAN COURT SENTENCES KNORR Mockery Of Judicial Trial

+ From Kunhanandan

BERLIN, June 3: A West German court in Solingen convicted Lorenz Knorr, Directorate Member of the West Hitler coalition and all jurists German party known as the German Peace Union to pay

A S reported last week, a libel case was brought against Knorr by five former Nazi Gene-rals who are now leaders of the NATO and West German armed forces, Generals Heusinger, Spei-del, Foertsch, Kammhuber and Admiral Ruge and by the West was that Knorr had described in Heusinger, Spei-terial who are now leaders of the forces, Generals Heusinger, Spei-strength of the Nuremberg ver-del, Foertsch, Kammhuber and Admiral Ruge and by the West genran War Minister. The charge was that Knorr had described in 1861 these generals as mass ese generals as mass s responsible for fascist murderers responsible for war crimes under Hitler.



LORENZ KNORR

Knorr, in a spirited speech boldly defended his right under the Constitution to criticise any general or politician who is a mass murderer as shown by the evidence in the official documents because their circuments. bearing their signatures. He said he is duty bound to expose their crimes in public in the interest of world peace and refused to pay the fine. He is going to appeal to the Federal Court against his conviction

the Federal Court against his conviction. Though Knorr was consided on a legal count of libel, the most significant outcome of this trial was the acceptance by the court in its file of docu-ments and photostats of hither-to undented and unassilable evidences of war crimes of these five generals. These were pub-licly read out in the court by the presiding judge. The court the presiding judge. The court by the presiding judge. The court turned down a plea of the prosecution to reject all these documents as unfounded and expunge from the file all the material on the past of these

Judge's Remark

In his judgment the presiding judge observed that there is a lot of material on the past of these generals on which the defendant has built his case but said his court is too small to sit in judg-ment on them and that he is not competent to decide on questions involving major political conse-quences.

quences. Outstanding British jurist Platts Mills was following the proceed-ings as an observer on Thursday when Dr. Ammann, Defence Attorney opened his major speech Attorney opened his major speech of argument, smashing point by point-quoting from several in-ternational court judgments—the prosecution contection of libel in a major political case like this, involving questions of preserving world peace and preventing war. In his argument, counsel for the prosecution said that the partisans were criminals and, therefore, General Heusinger's order (pholo-stat copy of telegram bearing his

PAGE FOURTEEN

by 500 documents which the prosecution would not disprove. The prosecution lawyer got angry and shouted at the court for not restraining Knorr when he de-manded a trial of these Hitler generals before an International Military Tribunal. In a telegram to the NATO Ministerial Council Military Tribunal. In a telegram to the NATO Ministerial Council meeting in Ottawa, Knorr had demanded the suspension of Generals Heusinger and Speidel from NATO Commands because of their past war crimes and actions against allies.

actions against allies. The trial and the wide inter-national publicity for Knorr's documents and photostats of mass murder crimes of the five gene-rals now in power in Bonn has irritated the Adenauer Govern-ment. The Bonn Ministry of Interior ordered action against journalists covering the trial. Police arrested in the court two chief editors from the German Democratic Republic, who were reporting the trial. On a flimsy charge of "reporting dangerous news from the Federal Republic", Professor Hans Reubner, Chief Editor of the CDR daily Leip-ziger Volkszeitung and Dr. Georg

Editor of the GDR daily Leip-ziger Volkszeitung and Dr. Georg Grasnick, Chief Editor of the German Radio Centre Deutsch-lansenders were whisked away by the detectives from the court room shortly before the judgment was delivered on Friday and put behind bars.

Correspondent Shadowed

Ever since I crossed the GDR border, I was under police sur-veillance. They shadowed me everywhere, pestered me with questions and police dog autos followed my car every where. I had to protest repeatedly against these harassments.

had to protest repeatedly against these harassments. British philosopher Earl Rus-sell, Italian Socialist leader Nenni, the Lord Mayor of Coventry and several other famous men and organisations from all over the world have sent messages of sup-port to Knorr and protest to the Bonn. Russell and Nenni wrote very encouraging letters to Knorr acknowledging his services, to the world peace, which were read out in the court. He received over a thousand messages of soli-darity, praise, legal backing and pledges to join his fight against Hitler generals entrenched in power in West Germany from almost all capitals of the world. A wäve of protest against frising from all over the world is echoing in the GDR press every day. Chief Editor of *Izcestia*, Adzhubei wrote, "By throwing these journalists into jail the Born authorities have again prov-ed before all the world how little they respect freedom of speech and press, a right recognised by all civilised States."

The conviction of Lorenz Knorr is yet another major blow deliver-ed by Bonn judiciary to the his-toric verdict of Nuremberg Inter-national Court, after the appoint-

ment of 300 ex-Nazi jurists and judges in the legal and judicial apparatus of Federal Germany. Lorenz Knorr is allerting all anti-fascists, all States of the antiand democrats who still respect German party known as the German Peace Union to pay a fine of three hundred marks or to go to jail for 30 days. A S reported last week, a libel signature) of action against them case was brought against in a war could not be raised as Knorr by five former Nazi Gene-als who are now leaders of the NATO and West German armed the word "mass murders" on the interval war differences, Generals Heusinger, Spei-strength of the Nuremberg ver-

W. GERMAN AID ONLY IF INDIA **REMAINS WITH** THE WEST ?

THE West German Minister for Economic Cooperation; Herr Walter Scheel, who has accented an invitation from the Governof India to visit New Delhi this autumn to discuss West German Development aid, has categorically stated in a press interview last week that West German development aid is aimed at ensuring that aid-receiving coun-tries remain a part of Western world.

Herr Scheel who distributes Bonn development aid and for that matter is nicknamed "Neo-Colonial Secretary of the Bonn that matter is nicknamed "Neo-Colonial Secretary of the Bonn Empire", in an exclusive inter-view to Mittag, an influential West German monopoly organ published from Dusseldorf, an nounced that West Germany would no longer grant any finan-tial aid to underdeveloped coun-tries without control from Bonn.
(1) "Nothing will in the future flow from us into channels not of our choice".
(2) "Our development aid po-licy is at the same time a security policy".
(3) Use of development money could no longer be left to free disbursement of recipients. The Federal Government would no longer "simply grant" credits but "finance certain projects only". **Bonn Bonn Bonn**</l

Policy

The Minister further advocated Bonn policy for an intensification of private capital export by West German Finance Capital and in-dustry to underdeveloped coun-

dustry to underdeveloped coun-tries. Another Bonn chief of the neo-colonial department is Friedrich Vialon who is now State Secre-tary in the Ministry of Develop-ment Aid.

tary in the Ministry of Develop-ment Aid. Incidentally here I would men-tion he is currently a very contro-versial figure in Europe. Under Hitler he was Government Direc-tor in Nazi occupied "Ostland" and a Nozi financial expert. Docu-ments recently published on his war crimes include an order sign-ed by him and sent to administra-tions in occupied regions in August 1942. It reads, "All articles of gold and silver are to be collected with exactitude and placed at my dis-posal in the Reichskreditkasse (a posal in the Reichskreditkasse (a bank account) in Riga." One of main sources of gold in such Nazi

VICTORIOUS KANU 🚦 Kenyatta Prime Minister

The elections in Kenya are over. The Kenya Afri-can National Union, led by that legendary African patriot Jomo Kenyatta, has won a majority of seats in the House of Representatives. And Jomo Kenyatta today is the first Prime Minister of that country.

I NDIA rejoices in the vic-tory of the progressive forces in Kenya. The first pronouncement of the victo-rious Kenyatta is a pledge to take Kenya rapidly forward to full independence: he has to full independence: he has declared himself in favour of socialism. The British imperialists have done their utmost to prevent the onward march of

freedom in Kenya. They have sought to use the less firmly anti-imperialist elements in KANU itself for their own purposes.

The American neo-colonialists have not stayed behind. Through the ICF-TU and other neo-colonialist organisations and strategems, US \imperialism seeks a foothold in Kenya; it does not discriminate between parties in its choi-ce of placemen, and it is not an accident that KANU Jomo Kenyatta can count on the support of the progres-sive forces everywhere, of the socialist world led by the General Secretary Tom Mboya is himself the chief recipient of ICFTU bounty in Kenya.

The new government of Kenya will succeed in fight-ing imperialist sabotage only if it nursues those firm antiimperialist and democratic, progressive policies_which the people of Kenya so earnestly desire.

collections was the teeth and rings of murdered Jews. Last Wednesday this crimi-nal, now in a very high position, admitted to newsmen in Bonn that Western German develop-ment aid is tied to political and commic conditions. Here Via-lon said that if the Government instance of West German Gov-enter and is steed to political and commic conditions. Here Via-lon said that if the Government isbursement aid quoted above it is feared that this com-mittee has been created on the exercise West German control in the general administra-tion of work connected with disbursement aid contracted by Minister Subramaniam. The visit

Bonn maintained that this com-mittee would not have any other function than coordinating various purchases (only from West Ger-many), West German circles cre-dit to this Committee a "greater functional role." Yialon and the constitution of the Bonn Control Committee in Subra-maniam agreement of last April should be carefully examined by Parliament before Herr Scheel is received in Delhi and discussions in the light of official policy statements made by the two highest Bonn officials connected sumed.

******** Just Out .:

CPI PUBLICATIONS ON

QUESTIONS OF IDEOLOGY IN THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNIST MOVEMENT

Booklet 7 "People's Daily"-A Mirror for

50 nP. Revisionists Dange—Neither Revisionism nor Dogmatism is Our Guide Book your orders with : PEOPLE'S PUBLISHING HOUSE

Rani Jhansi Road, New Delhi *

TUNE 9, 1989

GOVT. STILL COMPLACENT been able to decide whether the State might be in the it should release more rice grip of a calamituous flood from its stock for Assam. The any day. Assam ABOUT FOOD SITUATION: DEATHS DUE TO discussion with officials of the State. STARVATION DENIED

In the last part of May the Government of Assam "contradicted" a press report of 12 starvation deaths in the district of Nowgong. While calling this report "incorrect" the official Press Note, however, added, "Only in three cases malnutrition has been found to be one of the contributory cases" of deaths; but still it insisted "these three deaths also cannot be termed as starvation deaths".

F is indeed are so naive claims that the situation is as to be taken in by this "far from alarming". One kind of attempt to explain wonders when the situation as to be taken in by this kind of attempt to explain would become alarming for away the situation through quibbling. No wonder, such quibbling. No wonder, the Government. therefore, that the people of This is but one instance the State took this Press that shows the callousness of Note as adding insult to inthe Government towards the jury. It is only the fear of the Defence of India Act that sufferings of the people of the State as a result of the food scarcity and high prices. But has still kept public indigna-tion to some extent subdued. this is not the only reason Nowgong, it may be men-though the people of this State the have been accusing the Govgranary of Assam. Even this erament of "bungling" the granary, however, could not situation. Even though Gov-escape the fury of nature. In erament admitted that there this case it was drought, and was an illegal trade in food not flood. Drought in Now- grains contributing to the gong now threatens to be-come a regular feature. But prices, nothing to this day despite much fanfare about a has been done to bring the reclamation project and sheer waste of huge amount of puble money on this, facili-ties for irrigation are still not available to the cultivaoffenders to book.

offenders to book. According to a recent re-port in a local Daily the cabinet is said to have got a list of persons who have been indulging in hoarding and black-marketing. But still they are only "watch-ing" and making the dis-trict officials "alret". Peo-ple naturally ask why no ple naturally ask why no action could be taken against those responsible for the situation. Is not Gov-

ernment today armed enough? Is the D.L. Act meant only to be used

Harrowing Conditions In Orissa Jail

SHILLONG: tical books, journals and T WENTYTWO dete-nus belonging to this State held under the DIR were released on given to the detenus are also not pass-ed. Even the facilities given to the detenus lodged in Assam jails are not of their six months' de-given to those detained in tention period. Of the Berhampur. released, 14 are Communists and the rest belong most every one of the deto other parties. Thirtenus has been suffering teen were released from from various ailments. To the climatic condition of the place to which they are Berhampur jail of Orissa where fifty Assam deteunaccustomed the detenus find it rather hard to pull nus were lodged. 31 Assam detenus are still detained there. The re-maining nine detenus maining nine detenus were released from As-ing their release, transfer sam jails.

tors of this district. The above mentioned Press

Note itself admitted "failure of paddy crop in this area" of Nowgong and "as a result there has been scarcity of

rice in this part from the be-

ginning of this year." It also admits that the "purchasing

capacity of the poorer section

of the people has also been considerably affected". But it

It is learnt from the released detenus that those in Berhampur jail are not provided even with elemen. tary facilities that are usually given to political prisoners. Books and magazines are not allowed; representations to the Govonly one copy of the Sta-tesman is given for all the detenus and that too for only a few hours after which it is taken away for has obvi other non-political prison-ers. Books, even non-poli-matter.

Demand for the release of the Assam detenus to As sam jails has been voiced from scores of public meet-ings held in the earlier. part of last, month thronghout the State. The State Council of Communist Party made several

It is also learnt that al-

ernment for the release of the detenus. The Govern-ment assured considerament for the release of tion. But the Government has obviously been moving at a snail's pace in this

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JOMO KENYATTA

In following such policies,

Soviet Union, of the non-aligned Afro-Asian countries

of the working people of all

New Age sends its hearty

congratulations to Prime Mi-nister Jomo Kenyatta and wishes him and his people

the greatest success.

lands.

for

and not against these famine makers?

Intriguing also is the Gov-ernment declaration that if the coming "Ahu" paddy (summer crop) to be harvest-(summer crop) to be harvest-ed two months hence, would not be a bumper crop as ex-pected, the Government would then take steps to bring out the hoarded stock lying with various business inter-ests in the State. Will the hoarders wait till then? Will nearlies hunger wait for the people's hunger wait for the Government to take those promised steps?

Food Ministry has still not

Meanwhile, monsoon seems ★ From Madhusudan Bhattacharyya Bhattacharyya to have set in, earlier than places and erosion of banks. against the Communists has been reported. Some low-and not against these lying areas of the State are village, reported to have been sub-merged. Nobody knows whe-ther the cultivators would get aration that if ther the cultivators would get mour, "Ahu" paddy the chance to harvest their up to b to be harvest-"Ahu" paddy on which the which is hence, would Government seem to put porari ger crop as ex-Government the present critical food tion. te steps to bring situation of the State. Already It i led stock lying tele-communication is re-unless pustness inter-ate. Will the ed in a number of places, in-ed store Will the ed in a number of places, in-duding Cacher as a result of brought cluding Cachar, as a result of a gale that swept over parts of this State also, though not with the same fury as in cerbe disrupted any moment and

In this situation how car one rely on only promises of a "bumper Ahu crop" or further "consideration" of the food requirements of the State by the Centre? It is pointed out that even if the Centre would decide to despatch more rice for the State after a month, there might be no means of trans-port left intact to carry it.

Meanwhile, prices continue to be erratic. When a parti-cular place goes short of sup-ply and there is much cla-mour, the Government wakes up to take some measures which ease the situation temporarily. Another place would then report a critical situa-

tion. It is widely believed that unless the entire policy is re-orientated and all the hoarded stock is unearthed and brought to market under direct Government control, and the prevalent illegal trade in food grains is stoppromised steps? with the same fury as in cer-gueer is also the attitude tain parts of Tripura and ped and distribution rigidly of the Central Government. East Pakistan. There is ap-controlled, while simultane-In spite of the fact that the prehension in the minds of ously augmenting supply by State has already been plun-the people that both rail and further release from central ged into a famine, the Union land communications might stock, the situation might go stock, the situation might go out of control.

MNF Demand For 'A New State

THE Executive of Assam Pradesh Congress Com-mittee decided recently to gear up its organisation in those areas of the State where it suffered electoral reverses in the recently held byelections. It will be recalled that the Congress contested three of seven Assembly seats for which byelections were held recently in the three Hill districts of Assam and the Congress lost all the seats.

How far the Congress will be able to strengthen its or-ganisations in these districts is just anybody's guess. But what worries all democratic elements in this State-and it should receive the attention of all democratic forces in the country as a whole— is the alarming political pic-ture of the Hill districts of Assam that has emerged from the byelections. The PCC did not ask itself why this situation has developed or who is responsible for this situation. Nor has it cared to take stock of the total political situation in the Hill districts as reveal-ed in the results of the byelections.

In the last general election the All Parties Hill Leaders' Conference (APHLC) which stands for a Hill State cantured 11 out of 15 Assembly seats from the Autonomous Hill districts. Subsequently, 7 out of the 11 APHLC members resigned in pursuance of their earlier decision to press their demand. That is what caused the recent byelections. Four of APHLC members refused to resign and they were expelled from the party.

In the byelections the APHLC could retain four seats in Khasi Hills and one seat in Gafo hills. But it lost both of the two seats from Mizo hills. There are three seats in the State Assembly from that district. The third seat is now held by a rebel of the APHLC.

NEW AGE

But the two Mizo seats were not wrested from the APHLC by the Congress, nor by any other democra-tic party. Both these were captured by Mizo National Front that demands a "so-vereign Mizoram" outside India. It claims that the Chittagong Hill tracts of East Pakistan, the Chin Hill areas of Burma are inhabited by Mizos and toge-ther with the other Mizo ther with the other Mizo inhabited areas of India these areas of Pakistan and Burma should be merged and the areas should be constituted into a "sove-reign State". The MNF was contain properties to have earlier reported to have been in touch with a foreign Power that is supposed to be "friendly" to India, but assured "help" to the secessionist MNF. The MNF was also reported to have pro-cured some arms and ammunitions from a foreign source and it openly threatened to go the "Naga way".

Byelection Victory

Victory It is this party that has emerged victorious in the by-election. It wrested the seats from the most popular cons-"ituent of the APHLC, namely """ Hun Mizo Union """ Hill State. But top to f is the most popular cons-tituent of the APHLC, namely the Mizo Union. Mizo Union is a party that has to its cre-dit a successful struggle for the rights of the Mizo peasant over Lond arguing the tradithe rights of the Mizo peasant over land against the tradi-tional absolute hold of the semi-feudal Mizo Chiefs over all land of the district. It more dangerous a force, threatening the very integrity

associate body of the Con-gress in the legislature so much so that until it broke away from the Congress, the latter did not deem it neces-sary to have its own organi-it has to be treated as such.

sation in that district. It broke away from the Con-gress in 1960.

The PCC did not deem it The PCC did not deem it necessary to ask itself why this party, after all these years of association with the Congress, broke away from it. Why from opposi-tion to the demand for Hill State, it later on come to support this demand?

Reports coming from the Mizo district reveal the na-Min ture of election campaign conducted by the MNE Its main opponent was the APH-LC or more precisely the Mizo Union. So the MNF had to explain to the electorate its "opposition" to the for Hill State. demand

According to reports available here, the MNF said that what it wanted was a "Christian sovereign State" which the proposed Hill State would not be; because it would have a good percentage population of non-Christian in it. Secondly, its opposition to the Hill State was on the ground that in the proposed Hill State the Khasis who are comparatively advanced among the Hill tribes of Assam would be dominating This campaign was not con-ducted in a whisper. It was conducted through public

what has been lost sight of is that the new victorious force all land of the district. It more dangerous a force, fought against foreign mis-sionaries too who, it conten-ded, restricted the develop-ment of education in Mizo district. It won this fight fac-ing at first the British police and later the Congress police. It then functioned as an associate body of the Con-The APCC executive's recipe

The APCC executive's recipe for the malady of the Hill districts of the State is likely

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COMMUNIST PARTY CALLS

*** FROM FRONT PAGE**

nationalisation and demand the reversal of the nationalisation and demand the reversal of the internal economic policies of the Congress govern-ment in favour of the people. They even speak of common united platform. But to many of them the purpose of unity is to isolate the Communist Party to foment anti-communism and a bigger war-hysteria than even the Congress would do, which obviously again plays into the hands of Right reactionaires, both in foreign and internal policies, and has repercussions con-trary to their own professed intentions. Such, for example, is the behaviour of the PSP and some leaders of the Socialist Party. to foment anti-communism and a munist Party

UNITY

12 The Communist Party wishes to build a 12 The Communist Party wishes to build a united front of all those forces who wish to defend the country, without selling it to the imperialist bloc or fomenting war-hysteria but by following a policy of nonalignment, anti-colonia-lism and peace, consistent with national honour and integrity and with forces who work to de-fend the people's interests against the attacks of these her momonalists and landlords who want fend the people's interests against the attacks of those big monopolists and landlords who want to enrich themelves at the expense of the coun-try and the tolling people. But the attitude of the leadership of these forces in relation to our Party compels us to act on our own. Hence we are issing this call to the people to act in de-fence of their own interests and of the nation, the state of their own interests and of the mation. inner or their own interests and of the haton, on the basis of certain clear slogans and to take peaceful forms of action suitable in each sphere and through such common organisational steps as would build unity of all those who are suffering.

THREE POINTS

13 The three points on which discontent is concentrated are: (i) the high prices; (ii) the high taxes; (iii) the compulsory deposit cut and surcharges. There are, of course, many other grievances and basic demands affecting differ-ent sections of the people. But we choose for the present the above three which are common to all. These three affect the workers, the pea-

to all. These three affect the workers, the pea-sants, the middle-class salaried employees, the small traders, the artisans, etc. Prices can be controlled and scaled down and supplies of suar, cloth, etc., can be found for the people. The taxes on the people can be re-duced and their direction changed towards the profits of the rich. The compulsory deposit and surcharges can be done away with if the people act and the government heeds the will of the people. people.

14 We must argue with and convince the people, who naturally will want to know how the government can find resources if the above three slogans are agreed to, that it can be done without causing any great upheavals, that many newly-independent countries smaller than ours have done it.

Finance for defence and development can be found by nationalisation of (1) banks, (2) oil and (3) foreign trade.

If industries like sugar and textiles do not submit to honest control in favour of the peo-ple and national economy they also can be taken over

Such drastic measures alone can save the country and the people.

The government and some leaders raise 15 15 the question of compensation to those in-terests and where to find money for the same. These very industries have enough reserves to pay them their compensation and can leave enough them their compensation and can leave enough surplus, once they are taken over, as the expe-rience of the nationalisation of the Imperial Bank (now the State Bank) and of the life in-surance has shown in the past. We can argue the matter further in the campaign literature.

These measures, when undertaken will generate a movement towards reduction 16 of prices and also enable the govenument to re-duce the taxes, the reduction being made up by the big surplus earned by these branchs of the nationalised sector.

17 A legitimate question and criticism is rais-ed whether bureaucratic inefficency and corruption, found in many of the nationalised corruption, found in many of the nationalised sectors, will not reduce the expected beneficial results and only further tighten the grip of state power over the people. It is like asking whether private corruption and concentration of private monopoly power is not better than state corrup-tion and monopoly power. Both are bad and re-present the same bourgeois landlord classes. But a movement of the people to achieve nationali-sation has to be combined with the demand for democratic control in various forms. Adminis-trative corruption cannot be made the excuse to trative corruption cannot be made the excuse to leave the arteries of the economic life of the people in the hands of private monopoly and private corruption and exploitation. Under the pressure of the people and democratic control, the state sector can organise national economy far better than the private, though both are part and parcel of the same capitalist economy.

What are the actions that people can re 18 18 sort to in order to emphasise and achieve the five objectives outlined above?

PROGRAMME

The Communist Party proposes the following programme

In all those cases where the compulsory deposit cut is shown on the pay bill, the workers and employees should reject pay for one day as a protest. If sufficient response and unity is as a protest. If sumcent response and unity is achieved in this, they should resort to one-day protest strike. The biggest trade unions in Bombay have already agreed on this line and elected an Action Committee. Though this action is directly linked with the compulsory deposit, it is meant to achieve all the five objectives.

19 It is not enough to mobilise the workers alone.

Apart from the general attack of high prices and taxes, the compulsory deposit and surchar-ges affect very large sections of the peasantry

also. Side by side with about one million workers, thirty million revenue-paying peasants are affec-ted, according to the study done by some people. How can the peasants be moved to protest? How can the small traders, shopkeepers, etc., protest?

PETITION

The Communist Party proposes that a nationwide movement of a Great Petition 20 to Parliament demanding scaling down of prices, reduction of taxes, abolition of the compulsory reduction of taxes, aboution of the complisory deposit and surcharges, nationalisation of banks, etc., and steps against corruption and for de-mocratic control be launched. It should be signed by millions. Organisers of all parties, groups and individuals who would agree to move on these demands should either work jointly or separately to build up this great petition to Parliament. It must become something of a na-tional protest, a national plebiscite of the common people, a loud organised voice against suffering and a mighty demand for necessary reform.

MAMMOTH MARCH

21 When this petition is ready, tens of thou-sands should join in a mammoth march to Parliament, to present the petition and to raise in person the mass voice of protest. The protest and the petition cannot be delay-ed too long. It should take place by the end of August, the exact date to be fixed later in con-sultation with all.

22 The Petition to Parliament and the March to Delhi are to be a movement and not a formal affair. It must educate and agitate and make millions of peasants in the villages and the millions in the towns conscious of what is really happening to us all and what is the way out. It is not a revolution we are promising them. It is some vital reforms, some relief that we asking them to seek and fight for. If all of we are can achieve even this much, the people and the country will have taken a step forward. All Communist Party units, all members along with communist party units, all members along with friends and allies, along with even those who may differ with us on other things but agree on this limited objective should be brought into action to defend the people, their life and living from the attacks of the big merciless exploiters and their henchmen in the Congress govern-ments and administration.

UNITE. ACT AND WIN:

- 1. Against High Prices !-
- 2. Against High Taxes !
- 3. Against Compulsory Deposit !
- 4. For Nationalisation of Banks, Oil, Foreign Trade !
- 5. For Democratic Control and Against **Corruption** !

FOUNDATION DAY OF **COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA**

Central Secretariat's Statement

The Secretariat of the National Council of the Communist Party of India issued the following statement on June 5:

W E have been receiving W E have been receiving a number of engui-ries from various quarters about the foundation date of the Communist Party of India. We find that some-India. We find that some how it has gone round that our Party was found-ed in May 1933. We have even received a message greetings on the 30th

anniversary of our Party, obviously on the basis that the above was the founda-tion date of the Party. However, that is not correct.

We wish to inform all concerned that the Com-munist Party of India was founded in December 1925 at a Conference of Com-munists held in Kanpur.

Even prior to this there were some seven Commu-nist groups which func-tioned in several parts of

the country and received guidance from the Com-munist International. But the party known as the Communist Party of India Communist Party of India came to be formed at the above-mentioned Confer-ence held in Kanpur in December 1925, which was attended by more than 500 delegates. Prominent among those who attended were Comdares Muzaffar Ahmed from Calcutta, S. V. Ghate, R. S. Nimbkar and T. B. Begerhatta from Bom-J. B. Bagerhatta from Bom-bay, Abdul Majeed from

NEW AGE

Lahore and C. K. Iyengar and Singaravelu Chettiar from Madras.

When the Conference met on December 26, 1925, both Comrade S. A. Dange and Shaukat Usmani were in fail.

The Party Executive met on December 28 and elec-ted Comrade S. V. Ghate as one of the General Secre-

We received a similar er quiry a few years ago (in 1959) from the Indonesian Communist Party and the then Secretariat informed them that the Communist Party of India was found-Party of India was found-ed in December, 1925. Pre-sent in that meeting of the Secretariat were Com-rades Ajoy Ghosh, P. C. Joshi, B. T. Ranadive, S. A. Dange, Bhupesh Gupta, M. Basavapunniah and others.

***** National Council Meeting

THE Central Secretariat of the Party at its meeting held in Delhi from May 30 to June 1, 1963 has decided to hold the next meeting of the Central Executive. Committee on June 24 and 25 and the National Council meeting from June 26 to July 2.
