

14 APR 1959

Phone No. : DARJ. 385

COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA

DARJEELING DISTRICT HEAD QUARTER

CHOWK BAZAR
DARJEELING

Ref No. CPI/...NL/59/32

Dated...6th April 1959

Com. S. A. Dange, MP.,
New Delhi.

Dear Comrade,

You are aware of the fact that our party at Darjeeling has been demanding the introduction of Nepali language for official purpose in the three hill sub-divisions of the Darjeeling District (West Bengal). This demand has been supported by the entire people, all the parties and organisations and eminent scholars in the district.

Our comrades raised this issue on the floor of West Bengal Legislative Assembly and evoked wide support from all sides and sought assurance from the Chief Minister, Govt. of West Bengal and then we moved the matter to the Government of India. But the Section Officer of the office of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India took an indifferant attitude and left the issue in the cold storage of filing.

Now we have again written to the said Officer of the office of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minority and also to Sri T. Manean, M.P. (from this district) requesting him to take up this issue with the Govt. of India. But it is not certain whether he will do anything.

You are therefore requested to take up this issue with the Govt. of India and to raise this issue on the floor of the Parliament at your earliest convenience.

Copies of the correspondences are enclosed herewith for your ready reference.

With greetings,

Comradely yours,

* Secretary, Dist. Executive Comtt

ack.
Sant
on 15/4

COMMUNIST GROUP IN PARLIAMENT

2, WINDSOR PLACE,

NEW DELHI.

'GRAMS : "REDCORNER"

45818

PHONES :

45407

Parly
June 17, 1959

Dear Comrade,

It is absolutely essential that issues relating to the Industrial front are vigorously taken up in Both the Houses of Parliament. Comrades generally do it on their own, and when the Session is on. But sufficient materials should be got ready with your help from the AITUC Centre and we should send questions well before the Session starts. I am deputing Comrade Mahendra Acharya to meet you twice a week at your mutual convenience in order to get things ready. A large number of questions must be sent from your office. I would also ask you to prepare a note for the guidance of our Members in the next Session. This note may be given to us in the 3rd week of July.

Yours sincerely,

Bhupesh Gupta
Bhupesh Gupta.

Comrade Srivastava,
AITUC Centre,
New Delhi.

Ref. to . Parliamentary Dept. AITUC .

8 SEP 1959

COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA

CENTRAL OFFICE

Grams : MARXBADI

Phone : 25794

27002

General Secretary: AJOY GHOSH

ASAF ALI ROAD,
NEW DELHI.

New Delhi
September 5, 1959

All CCC members.

Dear Comrade,

A meeting of the Central Executive Committee will be held in Delhi from the 21st to 27th September. The agenda of the meeting will be as follows:

- (1) Deteriorating food situation in the country - agitation in West Bengal, Bihar
- (2) Preparations for the coming meeting of the National Council
- (3) Political situation in the country
- (4) Any other miscellaneous matters requiring urgent consideration of the CCC

You will understand the importance of the subjects on the agenda and make it convenient to attend the meeting without fail.

Greetings,

M. Basevpunniah

(M. Basevpunniah)
for Secretariat,
National Council,
Communist Party of India

3 OCT 1959

Party

COMMUNIST PARTY OF GREAT BRITAIN,
16 King Street,
London, W.C.2.

September 29, 1959

Comrade S. A. Dange,
COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA,
6/7 Asaf Ali Road,
New Delhi,
I n d i a.

Dear Comrade Dange,

On behalf of the Executive Committee of the British Communist Party I have the greatest pleasure in expressing to you our congratulations and cordial greetings on the occasion of your 60th birthday. Comrade Harry Pollitt, who is at present in China for the 10th Anniversary, and Comrade John Gollan who is at present campaigning in the country for the election, would wish to be associated with this message.

From the earliest days of the Indian Communist movement you have always stayed in the forefront of the fight, and your role alike in the building of the Indian Trade Union movement and of the Communist Party of India is an imperishable part of the history of the Indian working class. The close friendship and co-operation between our two Parties has been especially expressed through you, and if only our Comrade Ben Bradley were with us he would have joined in sending his warmest greetings.

We all wish you many years of future creative political activity and further success and advance of the Communist Party of India.

As an old friend and colleague over so many years and so many issues may I also add my personal congratulations and good wishes.

With comradely greetings,

Time
Vice/Chairman.

3 OCT 1959



S. A. Dange,

COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA,

6/7 Asaf Ali Road,

New Delhi, INDIA.

First fold here

Sender's name and address:

R. Palme Dutt,

16 King Street,

London, -W.C.2.

England.

Second fold here

AN AIR LETTER SHOULD NOT CONTAIN ANY ENCLOSURE; IF IT DOES IT WILL BE SURCHARGED OR SENT BY ORDINARY MAIL.



Postmark: London, C.S. 19 SEP 1959

Vertical text on the left side of the envelope, possibly bleed-through or a stamp, including the word 'AEROGRAMME'.



Com. K. G. Srinivastava
 All India Trade Union Congress,
 4, Ashok Road,
New Delhi x.

பெண்: 2056
 இந்திய கம்யூனிஸ்ட் கட்சி
 தமிழ்நாடு கமிட்டி
 Communist Party of India,
 Tamilnad Committee.

Copy sent
 on 13/9/59

தகவல்: துணைத் தலைவர்
 பி. பெரியண்ணன் சமஸ்திரி தெரு,
 சென்னை-1

தேதி.....11/9/59.....

Party

Dear Comrade,
 your letter of 9th sep. to Com. P.R.
 He is not in the city. The letter is being sent to
 him. The letter from the Union Labour
 Ministry said to have been enclosed with
 your letter has not been received.

Well Wishing
R. Chembur
 for P. Chembur

23

Shri Bhupesh Gupta, Leader of the Communist Group in Rajya Sabha, has issued the following statement:

It seems that Prime Minister Nehru's anger, invectives and threats are all now reserved for the Communist Party and that he would not like to miss an opportunity to unleash them. It was quite open to the Prime Minister to deal with the rare and unfortunate incidents in the West Bengal Assembly in an objective manner and ~~with~~ without needless passion. But he seems to have taken the view that these happenings must be distorted and utilised for attacking the Communist Party. So in his criticisms of the Assembly incidents in which some missiles including shoes were hurled from both sides, the Prime Minister has chosen to be partisan and discriminating and omitted even to make ~~even~~ a passing reference to the fact, ~~which~~ that his own Partymen in the Assembly, too, including the Police Minister, Shri Kalipada Mukherji, actively participated in that shoe-throwing. Surely, the shoes that were hurled from the Congress benches did not become flower bouquets ~~but~~ they landed on the Communist members. All ~~this~~ has in fact been reported in the daily press. One would expect atleast the whole truth and not half truth from the Prime Minister in such matters. /mere /as

Moreover, one would like to ask: what happened to all ~~this~~ righteous indignation and anger and sweeping threats on the part of the Prime Minister when the Congress in Kerala was engaged in a violent movement ~~of~~ whose curriculum included murders, assaults on peace-loving citizens, including ministers, arson and all that sort of thing? If the Prime Minister ~~was~~ good enough at that time to express one hundredth of this thundering anger, democracy would have perhaps faced a little better in Kerala. /had be

I am afraid the Prime Minister's angry outbursts will only instigate the West Bengal State Government and the Congress organisation there in their cynicism and violence against the people. Is it all that bleeding West Bengal deserves from the Prime Minister?

Let the Prime Minister note the fact that about 80 men, women and children were killed and 3,000 more injured in the course of the six days of ~~orgies~~ orgies of police violence including wanton firings and lathi charges in Calcutta, Howrah and 24 Parganas. The unprecedented peaceful demonstration of August 31, in Calcutta was surrounded and lathi charged from all sides, not so much with a view to dispersing the crowd as with intent to kill and maim the demonstrators. Next day a peaceful students demonstrations in the heart of Calcutta was similarly attacked by the police. Many died as a result of these lathi charges and yet many are still there in hospitals, whose limbs had to be amputated. Such a kind of lathi charge the country has perhaps never experienced before. Dead bodies of the victims of police violence were secretly burned or otherwise disposed of. Where democracy then stood? Was that not a cruel blow to democracy? Or was it all line with ~~the~~ democracy as the Prime Minister understands it?

During the last session of Parliament I repeatedly drew the attention of the Prime Minister to this miniature Jalianwallabagh, as the people of West Bengal call it, and appeal to the Head of the Government of India to ~~ex~~ accept the demand for a public enquiry. But the Prime Minister

thought it fit to remain silent as if nothing worth his notice had happened. Even in his Chandigarh speech both ~~this~~ massacre and the question of public inquiry seem to have escaped ~~even~~ the Prime Minister's contemplation, may/du^e to the fact that an attack against the Communist Party was all that he had contemplated. I am sorry that the bullets and lathis, which were rained on the people, altogether escaped his vigilant eyes. It will also be regretted that ~~not~~ a word of sorrow from the Prime Minister was heard for this colossal loss of lives or in sympathy with the bereaved families. /be

The Prime Minister should know that the West Bengal Assembly met/~~under~~ a tense situation rarely experienced before and the Police Minister, responsible for this killings and brutalities, started his speech with violent accusations against the people. He too did not have a word of regret, for ~~what~~ had happened. I dare say even a Home Member under the old British regime would have hesitated to speak in that manner in similar circumstances. The Dy. Speaker, who was then ~~presiding~~ in the Chair, adjourned the House, having taken into account the ~~circumstances~~ background in which the dis-orderly incidents took place. Next day when the House met there was absolute order and peace and the Dy. Speaker let the previous day's episode drop~~ped~~ there. I hope the Prime Minister will concede that the presiding officer was a better judge of the situation. Of course, if the Prime Minister wants to ignore ~~now~~ all these just to exploit the unfortunate episode for diverting public attention from the crimes of his partymen in West Bengal and running down the Communist Party and uttering threats against it that is a different matter. However, I hope in his cooler moments and on second thoughts, the Prime Minister himself will regret his Chandigarh outbursts. pin

September 27, 1959

COMMUNIST GROUP
IN PARLIAMENT
2, Windsor Place
NEW DELHI.

FOR FAVOUR OF PUBLICATION.

S.A.DANGE,

4 Ashok Road,
New Delhi

October 27, 1959

Shri P.K.Kulkarni,
349 Madhali Ali,
Wai, Dist. North Satara.

Dear friend,

Thank you for your letter of 21st
October to Shri Dange. It is suggested
that you may get in touch with the
Secretary, Maharashtra Committee, Communist
Party, Rajbhawan, Vallabhai Patel Road,
Bombay-4, who would give you the necessary
help.

Yours sincerely,

Wano
27/10
(K.G.Sriwastava)

Copy to: Secretary,
Maharashtra Committee of the
Communist Party,
Bombay-4.

29 OCT 1959

Party

43, Malayappan St,
Madras 1-
27th Oct 59.

Dear Com Dange,

Allow me to offer my hearty congratulations to you on your successful birth-day celebration.

In appreciation of your great service, many have expressed in colourful terms. As a humble worker of our Party, I would like to add to this pomp and glory my own feeling by way of enclosing a sketch by Shankar's Artist which aptly describes my humble view.

Hoping to see the day when Dange Maharaja becomes the chief Minister of the great Samyuktha Maharashtra with the holy support of SM Joshi.

With fraternal greetings
Yours

Chintan

(V.P.Chintan)

Tamilnad.

New Delhi,
October 24, 1959

STATEMENT

The Secretariat of the National Council of the Communist Party of India has issued the following statement to the press:

The recent clash in Eastern Ladakh between Indian and Chinese forces that resulted in the death of 17 Indians has naturally given rise to feelings of deep resentment and indignation among our people.

Coming so soon after the exchange of friendly greetings between the Prime Ministers of the two countries, this tragic event has shocked our people all the more.

Our Party shares the sentiments of our people and conveys its deepest sympathies to the families of those who have died.

Divergent versions of this incident have been given by the Indian and Chinese Governments. But, taking into account all the circumstances and especially the fact that it was a disputed territory, the Secretariat of the National Council of the Communist Party of India is of the opinion that there was no justification whatsoever for the firing which resulted in such heavy loss of life. We hope such incidents will not occur again and firing will not be resorted to under any circumstances.

Border clashes and firings not only cause casualties but also poison the atmosphere and make negotiations, which both Governments desire, more difficult.

The latest incident underlines the gravity of the situation and shows that it cannot be allowed to deteriorate any further without serious consequences. We would strongly urge, therefore, that the Heads of the two Governments, Jawaharlal Nehru and Chou En-lai should meet immediately and take steps to reduce the tension and settle the disputes amicably.

For Central Office,
Communist Party of India.

C O M M U N I S T P A R T Y O F I N D I A

Central Office

7/4 Asaf Ali Road,

New Delhi

To

All PCs

October 29, 1958.

PARTY AND THE PEASANT ORGANISATIONS

NOTE: While the National Council in its last meeting in Madras adopted the document "Some Aspects of the Agrarian Problem" indicating the broad lines of our work among peasants and agricultural worker, it could not discuss the organisational aspects. In order to overcome our weakness in the organisational sphere, the National Council passed the following resolution:

"The National Council decides to circulate this CEC draft to PCs for discussion and opinion on the basis of which the CEC will finalise this document."

In view of the above decision of the National Council, this draft is being circulated to the PCs. PCs should thoroughly discuss the draft, make their suggestions and send them to our Office by the end of December 1958 so that we may place it before the next CEC meeting which is scheduled to meet in the middle of January, 1959.

- AJOY GHOSH.

I. PARTY AND KISAN ORGANISATION

It is now a matter of common knowledge inside the Party that the organisation and work of the Kisan Sabha has registered an alarming decline at all levels during the last few years. Though some improvement has taken place in certain States after Bongaon, the situation continues to be serious. This, however, is not yet fully realised by leading Party committees. It is, therefore, necessary to state certain facts which would show the magnitude of the organisational decline of the Kisan Sabha in recent years.

The table given below shows the membership of the Kisan Sabha from 1952 up-to-date:

1953	...	8,54,967
1954	...	10,87,247
1955	...	10,86,909
1956	...	7,58,580
1957	...	6,09,301

It is noteworthy that in the year 1955, no membership was enrolled in Andhra and Telengana. In the next year, that is in 1956, six provincial units of the Kisan Sabha were dis-affiliated for failure to enrol members, including such important

units as

units as Telengana and Marathwada. In 1957, five provincial units remained disaffiliated for this reason.

The CKC could meet only once in 1954. It met twice without quorum and once with quorum in 1955. In 1956, it met once and also once in 1957, both times with bare quorum.

Since 1952 the AIKS has met only once and that too without quorum. It has actually become a defunct body.

Donations received by the all-India office of the Kisan Sabha declined from Rs. 2,849 in 1954 to only Rs. 400 in 1957.

Payment of membership fees is unduly delayed and in several cases, the Central Office has been unable to realise the full amount for the year. The payment of delegates' and AIKC membership fees is very irregular.

The All India Kisan Bulletin had to be discontinued due to lack of funds.

The link between the PKCs and the CKC has become absolutely nominal. For the last two years, very few reports have been received by the Centre from the States.

The situation is no better in many States and districts. The functioning of the PKCs and DKCs even where they do function is very irregular and spasmodic. The local committees which have to maintain live contact with the masses and carry out the programme of the organisation, exist only on paper. In majority of the States, the Provincial and District units exist only in name. Several PKCs have no offices. In many States, these offices are merged with Party offices. With the exception of Kerala and Punjab, no provincial kisan committee is financially self-sufficient. The whole-time functionaries of most of the kisan committees draw their wages from the Party. The identification of the Kisan Sabha with the Party is even greater at district level.

The most serious problem facing the provincial and district kisan organisations is the virtual absence of whole-time kisan sabha functionaries. With the exception of Kerala and to some extent Bengal and Punjab, leading kisan sabha workers are everywhere burdened with Party responsibilities which makes it impossible for them to devote their full time to the task of building the kisan movement.

With such organisational set up, mass campaigns cannot possibly develop on a big scale. It is significant that during the last two or three years, no State-wide campaigns on agrarian issues have been organised anywhere. The work of the kisan sabha is generally confined to local campaigns and struggles on immediate issues. Its activities tend to be partial, limited and spasmodic. The prevailing pattern of work is so patchy that one issue after another is taken up and left after a certain amount of campaigning. Leading a hand-to-mouth existence and jumping from one local problem to another, the kisan sabha is thus unable to build a strong and stable mass movement. The organisation is much too weak and dislocated to ensure sustained activity covering all aspects of the life of the peasantry. Work among kisan youth and women is non-existent and very little attention has been paid to the task of helping to build agricultural labourers' organisations and drawing agricultural labourers into common agrarian struggles in an organised manner.

Thus, the

Thus, the Kisan Sabha functions today essentially as a platform of general agitation on peasant problems. Its present organisational condition prevents it from coming forward as a powerful defender of the basic and immediate interests of all sections of the peasantry. Vast masses of peasants still remain outside its orbit of influence and it is unable to give a conscious direction to the mass discontent of the peasantry with the policies of the present Government. It is even unable to divert into organisational channels the mass energy and enthusiasm unleashed by its own campaigns and struggles.

That the biggest mass organisation in the country, claiming to represent the interests of nearly 75 per cent of the population should be languishing and decaying in this manner is a matter of grave concern. If the Kisan Sabha is to be developed as a strong mass organisation, it is essential that effective steps are taken to reorganise and radically alter its functioning at all levels. At the same time, it is necessary to draw the attention of all Party Committees to certain serious failures on their part which are in a large measure responsible for reducing the Kisan Sabha to its present straits.

Even a cursory examination of the situation on the Kisan front would reveal that the essential cause of the present weakness of the Kisan Sabha in the country is the attitude of callous indifference of leading Party Committees towards mass organisations generally. In fact, it would be no exaggeration to say that during the last few years, leading Party committees have almost lost consciousness of the importance and significance of mass organisations in the building of the Party. How many PCs are there in the country which have in recent years given serious attention to the problems of the mass movement and the tasks relating to the strengthening of mass organisations? The record of the Party Centre is even worse in this respect.

Party Committees in their day-to-day functioning also hamper the development of independent mass organisations. In the first instance, not only is there no division of cadre between Party and mass organisations but the best and most experienced cadre is taken away from mass organisations for Party work with the result that a stable and strong core of leadership of the kisan movement has not developed. The allocation of cadre to mass fronts is determined by the whims and fancies on the immediate pressing requirements of the Party committees. In fact, an understanding persists in some Party committees that only those comrades can be spared for kisan work who cannot undertake any Party jobs. Under conditions of growing discontent with governmental policies and enormous possibilities of developing a powerful peasant movement in the country today, starving the kisan organisations in respect of competent and experienced cadres in the name of building the Party is to say the least, a highly wasteful policy.

Many Party committees discourage the kisan sabha from collecting funds in areas where the Party is well entrenched for the reason that thereby collections of the Party would be adversely affected. In some cases, areas have been demarcated by Party committees where the kisan sabha is allowed to collect funds and usually these are weak or new areas. The prevailing understanding is that the kisan sabha need not have a regular stable income since most of the kisan sabha whole-time functionaries are on party wage. With the exception of Kerala and Punjab, the kisan sabha is largely dependent on Party Committees for its funds. Occasionally the kisan committees do mobilise resources for certain specific purposes, for a particular

campaign or

campaign or a conference, but the normal pattern over the greater part of the country is that their functioning is limited by whatever funds the Party committees can spare for them. In many places, leading kisan sabha functionaries collect funds only for the Party and not for the kisan sabha and this is even encouraged by the Party committees. Such practices militate not only against the principle of the independence of mass organisations, but also impose serious restrictions on the expansion and growth of kisan sabha work.

The initiative and independent functioning of the kisan sabha has fallen to a level where most of the kisan committees do nothing but rubber-stamping of the decisions taken by Party committees. The practice of holding mass rallies in rural areas only in the name of the Party even on burning peasant problems is growing and in many States, mass meetings and rallies of peasants are hardly ever called on behalf of the Kisan Sabha. Agitation from the platform of the kisan sabha is always an exact replica of Party agitation and party committees usually do not consider this to be a wrong practice which restricts the expansion of an independent kisan movement.

There is very little kisan sabha literature even on the burning problems facing the mass of peasants. No Provincial kisan committee except Kerala and Punjab brings out a provincial Kisan Bulletin. As a result of all these shortcomings, the kisan sabha is getting identified with the Communist Party.

The continuation of this state of affairs cannot but lead to the further weakening of the organised kisan movement in the country. If this happens, the slogan of building a mass Party will remain only on paper and stagnation inside the Party will grow. For, a mass Party in a predominantly agrarian country like India can develop only on the basis of a well-organised peasant movement.

All leading Party committees should, therefore, address themselves to the urgent task of developing mass work among the peasantry and help building strong broad-based peasant organisations in all parts of the country. To this end, it is necessary to take the following steps:

* 1) The Provincial Committees should concretise tasks on the kisan front in their respective states in the light of the kisan document and the conditions prevailing in their States.

* 2) Party sub-committees should be appointed at the Central and State levels to pay special attention to the development of the kisan movement and the strengthening of the kisan organisations. These sub-committees in their functioning should in no case replace the mass front committees. The functions of such sub-committees should be strictly limited to activating and giving political guidance and help to Party members working in kisan sabha organisations. They should not, under any circumstances, interfere in the day-to-day functioning of the kisan sabha. On the contrary, their effort should be to encourage and promote the initiative and independent activity of mass organisations. Nor should these sub-committees become autonomous bodies replacing the Party committees under which they function and to which they are responsible. They should guide and coordinate the work of Party members in the lower Party units only through their respective Party Committees. It is essential that these sub-committees should include leading functionaries of the kisan sabha and only such other Party leaders as have close and active association with the kisan movement.

* 3) Party

* 3) Party Committees should enforce a proper distribution of cadre to ensure an adequate number of experienced and competent functionaries for the kisan sabha at different levels. In no case should kisan sabha functionaries be saddled with major Party responsibilities. Nor should leading Party functionaries be allowed to keep the kisan sabha in their own pockets as is the case in many provinces today.

* 4) Party committees should, from time to time, check up and review the work of the sub-committees.

* 5) Leading Party committees should review periodically the campaigns and struggles organised by the kisan sabha. The independence of mass organisations should be treated as a cardinal principle which governs the development of the mass movement.

* 6) Party committees should take steps to promote the independent functioning of Kisan committees and help the kisan sabha to develop its independent identity in all possible ways. The Kisan sabha should have its separate funds, separate offices, its own literature, volunteers, etc..

* 7) Determined efforts should be made to make the kisan sabha financially self-sufficient at various levels. Coordination between the kisan sabha and Party fund collections should be brought about by all possible ways bearing in mind local conditions. Kisan Sabha whole-timers should, as far as possible, receive their wages from the kisan sabha.

* 8) The All-India Kisan Sabha Centre be properly organised and functioned.

II. AGRICULTURAL WORKERS' ORGANISATION

The importance of building organisations of agricultural workers has been fully brought out once more in the document "Some Aspects of the Agrarian Movement". Along with building up the kisan sabhas, the Party branches and committees in rural areas must simultaneously help to organise and strengthen unions of agricultural workers. It becomes the prior job indeed of members and organisations of Communist Party in the villages to pay utmost attention to the task of serving and organising this most oppressed and militant section of the rural population.

To build a separate organisation of agricultural workers, it is necessary to allocate adequate cadres for the purpose and make the necessary provision in the budgets of PCs and DCs for their wages and other essential requirements. This is essential in the initial stages and until the organisation has acquired a broad and firm mass base. Special steps should be taken to train this cadre ideologically and politically and to equip them with requisite specialised training to discharge their responsibilities efficiently. They should, moreover, be educated in general problems of the agrarian movement so that they can comprehend the common direction and goal of the struggles of agricultural workers and peasants, organised in their separate class organisations.

For similar reasons, it is necessary to educate the kisan cadre in the special problems of agricultural workers and help them to acquire a common outlook in regard to the direction of the agrarian movement as a whole. Such education of cadres on both these allied fronts is essential for building up their solidarity and cooperation.

Experience shows that if kisan cadre, simultaneously with building kisan sabhas helps to build agricultural workers'

organisations

organisations, substantial results are secured. It becomes easier to build these class organisations and also to achieve unity of the two and to unleash united struggles.

The organisational mistakes committed in the building of the kisan sabhas on which we are sought to be rectified now should be avoided in the case of building and functioning of agricultural workers' unions.

In the States where agricultural workers' unions exist, determined steps should be taken to strengthen them and to extend them to areas where they do not exist. In other States, steps should be taken immediately to make an earnest start.

-- ** --

PV/

Copy of letter
from
MINISTRY OF LABOUR & EMPLOYMENT

dated 5th November 1959

Dear Shri Sriwastava,

Kindly refer to Shri R.L.Mehta's d.o. of even number dated the 19th October, 1959 regarding the names of witnesses and statements to be furnished by the Devicolam Estate Workers' Union in connection with the enquiry to be held into the Kerala Plantation Strike, under the Code of Discipline.

We shall be grateful to know when we may expect to receive the requisite information from the above union.

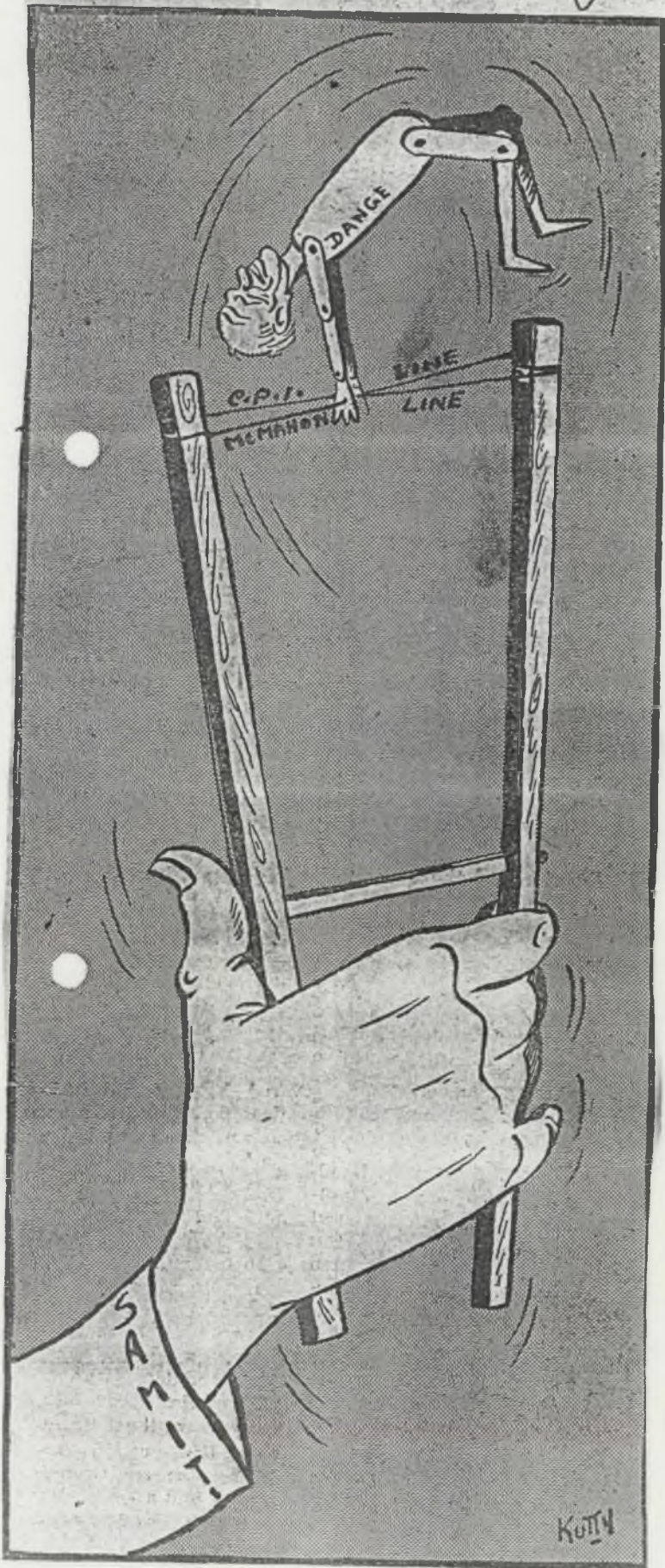
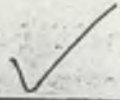
I shall be thankful for an early reply.

Yours sincerely,

S.B.L.Nigam

Shri K.G.Sriwastava,
Secretary, AITUC
New Delhi

The Somersault



Party

November 8, 1959

By hand

Dear Com.M.N.,

This is to bring to your notice that the Ministry of Labour agreed to inquire into the violation of the Code of Discipline by parties to the dispute in the Devicolam plantation strike in Kerala. This inquiry is to be conducted with the help of assessors on behalf of employers and workers, by Shri R.L.Mehta, Joint Secretary of the Union Labour Ministry. Com.P.Ramamurti is the assessor on behalf of AITUC.

The Ministry of Labour has been writing to our Munnar union for submission of their case or statement, for the last several months. We from the AITUC have written to the Union as well as the KSTUC several times in this respect, but all to no effect.

There has been no response from the Union and the STUC centre seems not to be in a position to get the work done.

The Ministry has waited for long - nearabout an year. Either they can conduct the inquiry without our statement of facts or not do it and put the blame on us. In either case, it may be utilized by the Congress against us in the elections.

You may please look into this, if anything is possible.

With greetings,

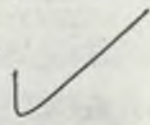
Yours'fraternally,

K.G.
9/11/59
(K.G.Sriwastava)

Encl: 1

19 NOV 1959

J. L. D. S. S. S.
18.11.59



Party file

Dear Comrade,

I requested you at Meerut to address annual session of Punjab Agricultural Labour Union Conference which is being held at

U. Khanpur near Kharar in Ambala Distt. on 20th, 21st & 22nd Nov. The Open Session will take place in the afternoon of 22nd.

You are coming to address open session of Punjab H.P. P.U. Congress Session on 22nd evening at Bhagwana, near Jalandhar. You can come to Bhagwana via Kharar & address the open session of our body on 22nd at about 10³⁰ p.m. It would be a kind of joining. You please agree to abide us.

Please reply back to Jalandhar Students Office by return mail.

If you come by car, you may reach Kharar from Ambala via Chandigarh or Rajpura. If you come by train, you may get down at Ambala, or Rajpura & we shall arrange transport for you.

Yours
Hari Singh

File

अन्तर्देशीय पत्र

इस पत्र के अन्दर कुछ न रक्विये



Corr. S. A. Dange

4, Ashoka Road

Mr. Dalki

तीसरा मोड

भेजने वाले का नाम और पता :-



CORRECT AND COMPLETE
ADDRESS ENSURES
QUICK DELIVERY

23/11/59.

GOVINDAN NAIR
COMMUNIST PARTY OFFICE ✓
TRICHUR (Kerala)

YOUR TELEGRAM REGARDING TRICHUR RALLY STOP REGRET
CANNOT ATTEND DUE TEXTILE CONFERENCE ALREADY ANNOUNCED
IN BOMBAY 28TH 29TH

DANGE

S. A. DANGE,

4 Ashok Road,
New Delhi

November 23, 1959

Dear M.N.,

Your trunk call and telegram. I find that 28-29 November are engaged in Bombay for me to hold the Textile Conference there which is very important in the present stage when other forces are attempting disruption. So I would not be able to comply with your request to attend the rally on 29th in Trichur though I would have liked to do so.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

S. A. Dange
(S. A. Dange)

Com. M. N. Govindan Nair,
Communist Party Office,
TRICHUR, Kerala

COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA
Central Office, New Delhi

The Secretariat of the National Council of the Communist Party of India has issued the following press statement on the occasion of the President Eisenhower's visit to India:

President Eisenhower's visit to our country is an event of great importance. This is the first time that India is going to have the privilege of receiving an U.S. President.

Our country under the leadership of Prime Minister Nehru has always stood firmly for the friendship among nations and made significant contribution to the cause of world peace. This makes the President's visit all the more significant.

The present visit of the U.S. President is taking place in the context of a world situation in which there has already been some relaxation of international tension and the prospects of ending of cold war and of better understanding among nations in the interest of world peace have brightened up. The talks between President Eisenhower and Premier Khrushchev at Camp David has been hailed by the world and the people now look forward to further steps in this direction and particularly to the Summit Conference. Our Party hopes that the President Eisenhower's visit here and his talks with Prime Minister Nehru will further strengthen this process and make new contribution for preserving world peace.

The Secretariat of the National Council of the Communist Party of India sends its best wishes for the meeting of the two leaders and wish them all success in the interest of all peace-loving humanity.

New Delhi,
December 7, 1959

for Central Office.

28 NOV. 1959

Phone : 3562

Lucknow University Union

Shyam Lal Bajpai
Secretary



November 26, 1959

Shri S. A. Dange, M.P.
Communist Party of India,
4 Asok Marg,
New Delhi.



Respected Sir,

It is a proud privilege for me to address a few words to you for favour of your kind consideration. I beg to say that the students of our University are very much anxious to hear you and I, therefore, beg to request you kindly to accept our humble invitation to speak in our University during your visit at Lucknow on December 2 or 3 on "Border issue". The acceptance of the invitation may kindly be sent to us at your earliest convenience to enable us to make necessary arrangements. I hope you will not discourage us and will concede to our request.

With best regards.

Yours faithfully,

Shyam Lal Bajpai
Secretary

Shri Dange is not here at the moment. From his engagements in business I see very difficult to spare any time. Shri Dange can be contacted and he can visit CP! at Lucknow in 2-3rd week Dec

*1/10/59
39/2*

Com.PR

Party



I showed your draft to Com.Sriwastava. He said it would be better if you write directly to Shri Mehta, more or less, on behalf of the union and as one of the assessors, on the lines of your draft. Otherwise, Mr Mehta will try to speed up matters by dealing with us here immediately and since you are supposed to be writing from Madras, we could afford to delay a bit. From here, we will remain silent for some time.

I am therefore enclosing the draft for your signature. If you want any changes, we will do it.

*Atchuthan,
Have reviewed the letter
Please send the
letter after a few
days P.R.*

Atchuthan

Nov. 30, ✓

Kali Shankar,

The Lucknow University Union has invited Com. Dange to participate in a meeting either on 2nd or 3rd December. We have replied to them that because of heavy engagements, he may not be able to accept the invitation. We however suggested that they may contact Com. Dange through you, when he will be in Lucknow.

Com. Dange is now in Bombay and hence we would not give a definite reply to the University Union.

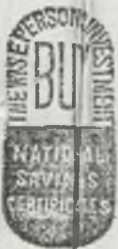
With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

1/10/30
20/10/30
(K. G. Sriwastava)

14 DEC 1959

C-2



INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

No.

367

Received here at _____ H. _____ M.

O MB BOMBAY - 14 19 DANGE MP 4 ASHOKAROAD NEWDEHR

== YOUR PRESENCE MAHARASHTRA PROVINCEILE COUNCIL - 18TH

TO 20 TH VERY NECESSARY WIRE ACCEPTANCE == SARDESAI =

~~Handwritten scribbles~~
I have B engagements
here on wire date 5th Dec I am not
Dange free before 23rd

The sequence of entries at the beginning of this telegram is—date of telegram, time handed in, serial number (in the case of foreign telegrams only), office of origin, date, service instructions (if any) and number of words.

This form must accompany any enquiry respecting this telegram:
MOTEPAL—1271 -28-1-58—1,13,350 Bks.

14-12-57
SARDESAL

MARATHIYUG

BOMBAY 4

YOUR WIRE STOP I HAVE ENGAGEMENTS HERE ON THOSE DATES
STOP I AM NOT ~~FREE~~ FREE BEFORE TWENTYTHIRD

DANGE

2 DEC 1959



G.8



Party
2625



INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

No.

Received here at _____

O NG TRICHUR H P I DANGE LEADER COMMUNIST GROUP PRILAMENT ND ---

--- HEAD CONSTABLE KRISHNAKUTTY MENON SON OF KORAMBATH NAMUAMMA NOW
WORKING AT IRINJALAKUDA BRUTALLY ASSAULTED HARIJAN WOMAN PERINGANY
AT OORAKAM WITHOUT ANY R PROVOCATION ON THIRTIETH NOVEMBER PEOPLE
HIGHLY AGITATED FRAY ENQUIRY AND IMMEDIATE STEPS ---

--- COMMUNIST PARTY CHERPU BRANCH ---

WOPD VIDE LN 221 MST-2

The sequence of figures at the beginning of this telegram is—class of telegram, zone headed in, serial number (in the case of foreign, telegrams only), office of origin, date, service instructions (if any) and number of words.

This form must accompany any enquiry respecting this telegram.

MGIFPAh.—1271—28.1.58—1,13,350 Bks.

Questions submitted, as requested, by Edward P. Morgan, American Broadcasting Company, for an interview with The Hon. S. A. Dange, CPI, MP and head of the All India Trade Union Congress.

1. Under what circumstances could the trade unions of India be merged into one master federation? Would you favor such a merger?

2. It is reported that Communist trade union leaders are pursuing a "soft" line with Indian employers in hopes of getting AITUC unions recognized at the expense of those of INTUC or IU. Is this true? If so, is it sound trade union policy?

3. What is the relative strength membership and influence of the three major trade union groups in India and whose membership is increasing at the fastest rate, if there is any preference?

4. It is reliably reported that Communist party in India has lost a good deal of popular support and membership in recent months. What is the explanation for this?

5. Why did the Communist regime in Kerala fail? Or do you believe that it ~~might have~~ did not fail and the Communists may again win the coming elections?

6. If you were in a position to determine Indian policy now, where would your policy differ from the Nehru second and third five-year plans? In other words, what would the Communists do in terms of internal economic development that is not now being done or planned?

7. I understand that you support the so-called McMahon line as a basis for negotiation between China and India on the northern border dispute. How much territory, if any, do you think should be prepared to cede to China in these negotiations? Do you think this should be a "trading" operation, in which China too cedes some territory or is it a case in which India alone is faced with the necessity of relinquishing land?

8. What was the effect of the Chinese revolution on the Indian Communist party?

9. What is your explanation of popular acclaim of Indians for President Eisenhower? What is your estimate of the importance and the probable ultimate effect of his visit to India?


Edward P. Morgan

9/16/53
5-37
192

Lower
State
Energy
Committee

Replies to Questions by Mr. Edward P. Morgan

1. The All-India Trade Union Congress is of the opinion that all the trade union centres in India should unite in one, first to strengthen the workers' struggle for defence of their interests. The major obstacle in this unity is the attitude of the Congress Party and the Praja Socialists, who from political ends do not support the idea of achieving unity, as they think that in a united organisation, they will not be able to push forward their politics which is not healthy for the working class.

2. The leadership of the All-India Trade Union Congress unions does not follow what is called a "soft" line with the employers in order to get recognition. The struggles we have defended in various places in India, as ~~in Jamshedpur~~ for example, in Jamshedpur or Burnpur or Bombay City, shows this. But we do make settlements with the employers where a reasonable gain accrues to the workers. The charge of our following a soft line in order to steal a march on the INTUC is made by the INTUC where it fails to deliver the goods and loses workers' recognition.

3. According to the membership as checked up by the Government of India, the INTUC stands first and the AITUC stands second. But then verification figures are not an index of the influence of the organisations concerned. Our influence is certainly wider and deeper and our membership is increasing. We would be the first in membership if the Government and the employers were not to use illegitimate means to keep us down.

4. The question mixes up the problems of trade unions with the problems of the Communist Party. The two are quite separate. However, I can answer your question and say that it is not true that the Communist Party has lost membership in recent months. There is no doubt that the opponents of the Party have become more active and vociferous since the India-China dispute. But that is only a temporary phase. They will loose their pitch when the people really come to know better our standpoint on this question.

6. If we had the direction of affairs, the first thing we would do would be to carry out land reforms in actual practice about which the Congress Party only talks. Secondly, we would extend the area of State enterprises and restrict the activities of private enterprise from strategic industries. Thirdly, we would fully meet the demands of the working class and ~~xxx~~ give the Works Committees and trade unions powers of supervision of the activities of the enterprises concerned. Fourthly, we will eliminate the influence of speculators and landlords from the State machine and the corruption that is infesting it. These measures alone can take the economy forward. This is exactly what is not being done.

7. There is no question of trading in the matter of territories in dispute between India and China. Once the two Premiers meet, the demarcation of boundaries can take place and all questions can be negotiated and settled, without anyone losing what is his right. I think on the MacMahon line or in other areas, the positions are very clear

5. The Communist regime in Kerala did not fail. That is exactly why the Congress Party and its Government at the Centre used its powers to throw it out. Had it not been for this, the Government would have continued to carry out basic reforms in the social organisation and life of the people in Kerala.