

11 DEC 1959

फोन नं० २६२३

बिहार राज्य काउंसिल

भारतीय कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी

लंगरटोली,

पटना-४

तिथि 8. 12. 59 PEX

To  
Com. S.A. Dange, M.P.  
4, Ashoka Road,  
New Delhi.

Dear Comrade,

Your speech on the Indian Indo-China border issue was very well received in Bihar. Even the reactionary press of Bihar reported your speech at great length. We were rather surprised to see it severely truncated by the New Age. It was unfortunate particularly because the Party has not come out with any statement on the proposals of the Prime Minister. We shall request you, therefore, to send us the full text of your speech in the Parliament, so that we may print it.

We shall like you to visit Bihar for a few days in January. We want to have a meeting of the Bihar Council of the AITUC for two days and would like you to address a meeting or two. We want to have the Council meeting at Patna.

Please let us know at your earliest which dates would suit you.

Yours fraternally,

J.S.

Send him one  
copy - cycloest.  
S.A.

December 22, 1959

Dear Com. Jagannath Sarkar,

We send herewith two copies of the speech of Com. Dange on India-China border dispute, as desired in your letter of 8.12.59.

This could not be sent earlier because it took some time to get it cycloed.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

Encl: 2

*unc*  
*anti*  
(K. G. Srinivastava)

Com. Jagannath Sarkar,  
Bihar State Committee,  
Communist Party of India,  
Bangartoli,  
PATNA 4

1. I do not believe that the Unity of <sup>a</sup> Multi-national State like India or Pakistan or Tibet-cum-China, etc., etc., should be maintained by force of Arms (that is through bloodshed).

Ninety-nine percent of the people of any of the States referred to <sup>above</sup> will not only disagree with my view, but, they may even break my head for holding such an opinion. Needless to mention, ~~that~~ the majority of the people suffer from the aggressive Fascist Nationalist Spirit. This is true to some extent, even with the people of U.K. who are supposed to be more democratic-minded than the people of other countries of the world.

2. An independent-mind is an essential pre-requisite for any one who intends to, or, who, takes part, in a Trade Union, or Political party. But, as is well known, all the Trade Union Leaders are mentally slaves to one political party or the other. That is, they are "YES-MEN" ~~to~~ <sup>to the</sup> either Congress party or <sup>to the</sup> Communist party, etc. When they (Trade union Leaders, I mean) are victimized (i.e., Dismissed) by their employers they depend upon some political party's goodwill or financial support for their living-expenses, <sup>and,</sup> Thus, the "YES-MAN'S" mentality becomes more perfect.

I differ very widely from the policies and ideals of Political parties like the Congress, <sup>as briefly pointed out in Para 1 above</sup> Communist, etc. <sup>a</sup> So the idea of seeking the goodwill of any political party is <sup>as stated briefly in Para 1,</sup> unseat-  
ing to me. Moreover with such divergent opinions, it is also not possible to secure any such goodwill. (Regarding financial support to meet my living-expenses in case of dismissal, I cannot, due to the same reasons as aforesaid, <sup>a</sup> neither depend upon, nor, seek the assistance of any political party.)

So unless I have (or become capable of earning) an independent source of income of at least Rs.150/~~Rs~~ per month

either from (i.e., <sup>or</sup> For the legal profession is from the Chartered Accountants profession or <sup>from</sup> For the profession of tax-consultant, or <sup>from</sup> For a shop, etc. etc.) I cannot joined or take part in any Trade Union or Political party, or, create a new one.

(I have no source of any unearned income, as is well <sup>known</sup> known.)

3. I think that it is the Central and State Government (that is the Central and State Minister, <sup>the</sup> the Ruling political party M.P's, and M.L.As) that are the cause of all misery to the ~~people and~~ working class in India, <sup>and to the people of India.</sup> The capitalist class (i.e. factories owners, land owners. etc., etc.) is today entirely <sup>dependent</sup> ~~different~~ on the <sup>of the</sup> sympathy ~~of the~~ ruling Political party in India (at the centre and State) in all matters (including the increases in wages - scales, increasing Bonus, more amenities, profit sharing, workers participation in Management, etc. ) So, as a matter of pure strategy, <sup>in the</sup> (with non-violent and constitutional struggle against <sup>and against</sup> capitalism, <sup>in the country</sup> Anti-domestic trends, etc.) I do not approve <sup>the present</sup> ~~the present~~ <sup>strategy of</sup> ~~the~~ working class in India <sup>that is to say against</sup> (fighting a battle ~~on~~ <sup>at</sup> two fronts. ~~points.~~ <sup>points.</sup> ~~the~~ the capitalist employers as well as the Government) I desire that there should only be one struggle, <sup>I believe that</sup> since <sup>Real</sup> there is only one <sup>and only one powerful enemy</sup> enemy of the people of India (viz. the Ruling political party). It is foolish to suppose that the capitalists are the real enemies of the people of India, or that the capitalists are powerful in India. Full powers (either to enforce "full socialism" or to enforce any other matter) which the people want) is today with the Ruling political party, that is, with the people of India.

So, I do not approve of the working class in India, especially which is working under the private sector, going on strike. I think it is "suicidal tactics."

Since the I.N.T.U.C. <sup>believes</sup> ~~between~~ in supporting the Congress party (which ~~stands~~ stands for capitalism) and which has framed the Indian constitution in 100% pro-capitalist way) I detest it from the bottom of my heart.

As regards A.I.T.U.C. it believes in suicidal tactics (viz., fighting ~~legally~~ against the capitalist, as well as the ruling political party) ~~I cannot join it.~~ <sup>Further</sup> Moreover A. I. T. U. C.

supports all the ~~wrong~~ wrong policies pursued by the <sup>Comm</sup> Communist party of India and the C.P.S.U. ~~This is another reason and the~~ <sup>Due to these two major reasons</sup>

major reason for <sup>9</sup> my detesting the A. I. T. U. C. (equally with the I. N. T. U. C.) <sup>However there is no doubt that if I am compelled to choose or</sup> <sup>between the I. N. T. U. C. and the A. I. T. U. C. I will prefer the latter since I prefer</sup> <sup>C.P.S.U. to the Communist party.</sup> <sup>(like Freedom, Socialism, etc)</sup> <sup>are</sup>

3. I believe that all <sup>9</sup> ideals ~~appear to me as mere~~ <sup>are</sup> means to other great <sup>1</sup> ends. Freedom of India (or of Algeria, or of European Colonies in Africa) was considered a great end by itself. I think, I was a big fool to consider so. I have realised my foolishness very late. I think after Ferhat Abbeas, etc., become the ~~regs~~ Rulers of Algeria, the people of Algeria will similarly be disillusioned of the goal which they loved so dearly as an end by itself. I am sure that in India there are many who <sup>believe</sup> ~~before~~ that freedom from British <sup>Colonial</sup> ~~council~~ rule has helped only the <sup>Exploiters</sup> Ex-politers (of poverty, of ignorance, etc.) and that white Tyranny has been replaced by a much worse brown Tyranny. (Tyranny is tyranny and the fact that <sup>it</sup> ~~is~~ the tyranny of our <sup>own</sup> country-men does not give any sense of relief to the common man in India).

So, I am not in any way enamoured by the sacrifices (that is, dismissals, jail-going, receiving lethal blows <sup>from</sup> ~~for~~ Police, losing limbs of the body or losing life due to Police lathi-charges or firings, etc.) of the people (including the working class, the linguistic agitators, agitators against high prices etc., etc.), since the ends for which they sacrificed are not of the desirable type, or, since they were not <sup>as</sup> broad-based, etc.

I have no regard for people who make foolish or fruitless or needless sacrifices.

So all people who died during the strikes, etc. since the last 13 years or so of Indian freedom have died unnecessarily

and foolishly. My hatred towards ignorance in political matters is very great. So I must say that my regard or reverence for such sacrifices as per such so called "Martyrs" is almost Zero.

So it is not possible for me to be so ~~enamoured~~<sup>enamoured</sup> of the <sup>two</sup> ideals of Full Socialism<sup>F</sup> and "Democracy" as to think that ~~it is~~<sup>they are</sup> the <sup>the</sup> be all and end all of my life (or one's life).

"Full Socialism" and "Democracy" are only the first two steps to human happiness.

The third step is the ~~establishment~~<sup>establishment</sup> of abolition of all Armies of the world. (*International Disarmament.*)

The fourth step is the establishment of <sup>a</sup> Secular <sup>one-</sup> the world Government (which means the destruction of all the existing strong nations<sup>at</sup> and sectarian<sup>from</sup> prejudices ~~for~~ which even the so-called great leaders like Nasser, Nehru, South African Rules<sup>n</sup>, European Whites, American<sup>d</sup> whites, etc. suffer).

The fifth step is the Development of the ~~human~~ personality of the Individual (in the world). Moral <sup>Rearmament</sup> ~~development~~, development of Human virtues, etc.

4. I believe that full Socialism alone can solve the economic problems of any country. I believe that those who are opposed ideologically to full socialism, are, the real enemies of mankind.

To day it is only the communist party in India that can enforce full socialism in India. The congress has been Pro-capitalist from the last 13 years or so. It will die ~~as~~ as pro-capitalist. The P.S.P. and S.P. are confused on ~~an~~ ideological questions. They are unable to note that full Socialistic system of economy does not exist any where in the world except in the communist States (like <sup>U.S.S.R.</sup> ~~U.S.S.R.~~ etc.). They are so disturbed by the existance of <sup>a</sup> Totalitarian Political and Judicial Structure in the <sup>Communist</sup> ~~communist~~ states that they

The glory of ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~fact~~ <sup>fact</sup> of ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~fully~~ <sup>fully</sup> ~~socialistic~~ <sup>socialistic</sup> system of Economy existing  
 refuse to see ~~anything else~~ <sup>anything else</sup> of the communist states. They see  
~~only~~ <sup>only</sup> ~~except~~ <sup>except</sup> Totalitarianism. <sup>in USSR and elsewhere.</sup> So the P.S.P. and S.P. foolishly  
~~lean~~ <sup>lean</sup> ~~hear~~ <sup>hear</sup> to the capitalistic democracies like U.S.A. etc.  
 Thus they ignore the virtual or invisible (though 100%  
 effective) dictatorship that exists in capitalist democ-  
 cracies (due to extreme financial disparities in individual incomes)

Today, there is only one way left open to the  
 people of India, (if they wish to improve their lot)  
 viz., They should first of all vote <sup>(if not join as members)</sup> the communist party  
 to power. And, after a lapse of 5 or 6 years, that is,  
 after the enforcement of a fully socialistic system,  
 they should <sup>by joining</sup> join the communist party, <sup>and by adopting its policies,</sup> and change the  
 policy of the party so that the "Individual" may be  
 given full democratic rights (right to criticize the  
 Government's economic, or foreign or other Policies,  
 etc.)

So, I desire that the P.S.P. and S.P. etc. should  
 wind up their parties (and their <sup>affiliated</sup> Trade Unions)  
 and merge with the communist party of India. I also  
 desire that the Congress and I.N.T.U.C. also should  
 wind up and do the same thing.

5. In view of what has been stated so far in  
 the preceding four sections, Strikes become unnecessary  
 (though they may be legal). Generally "Strikes" lead to  
 "Lock-outs". "Lock-outs" are held legal under the present  
 Indian constitution and the Ministers of the centre (as  
 well as the States) have failed in their attempts to  
 make the capitalists reopen their factories (after such  
 "lock-outs" were made). <sup>M. R. Venkataraman, Labour Minister of</sup>  
<sup>Madras State, has frankly admitted this legal position (about lockouts) in the</sup>  
<sup>State Legislative Assembly.</sup>  
 Thus it is useless for the Trade Unions to believe  
 in Strikes as long as the constitution of India permits  
 "Lock-outs" (that is, as long as it is not suitably amended).

Needless to mention, Lock-outs <sup>are</sup> ~~are~~ more effective more powerful, and more deadly than "Strikes" since we are living in an era of Unemployment, economic depression, high prices, etc.

So I do not approve the <sup>c</sup>politiques of "Strikes" persued by the I.N.T.U.C., A.I.T.U.C. etc. (in the private sector I mean.)

6. Even if Strikes were "fruit-bearing" I will not approve of it as long as I live in a state (like India) where the people <sup>has</sup> ~~passes~~ the power to elect their own men to Parliament (and to State Legislatures). For, I think it is a round about way and a wrong way of tackling the problem that is facing the people of the working class in India.

7. The Trade Unions in India are encouraging openly or secretly, directly or indirectly, the following trends which will prove dangerous to the welfare of mankind.

- (a) Disrespectful attitude to the authority of the employer or superior in Office.
- (b) Disobedience in the discharge of legitimate and Official orders of the superior in Office.
- (c) Lethargy and negligent way of discharging official duty as an employee.
- (d) Misappropriations of a minor nature.
- (e) Illegal Activities and sometimes violence also.
- (f) Selfinterest of some Union Leaders.
- (g) Nepotism in the matters of officials favours. (loans from Management, Appointments of new people, etc. etc.,)

Further the Trade Unions in India are encouraging extremely mean, narrow-minded, anti-national, anti-~~world~~ <sup>International</sup> anti-democratic, and anti-peoples attitude. The ~~Bank~~



employees will never go on strike for the Unorganised and poorer sections of the working class in India. So also the Railwaymen etc. never go on strike for the welfare of the comparatively much poorer sections of the working class in India.

Just as the capitalist want to earn more and more money without regard to the poverty of his employees similarly the Trade Unions demand more benefits for themselves without trying to confer any benefit for their much weaker and much poorer ~~wrotten~~ *brotheren*.

8. However, if the Trade Unions in India unnecessarily wants to go on Strike (in spite of all that has been said so far in the preceding <sup>the</sup> seven sections) they may join in millions to go on one organized, single, cooperative, joint, coordinated, planned, and monolithic Strike to achieve (not the dirty ideals for which they are now fighting) the following <sup>great and correct</sup> ideals or goals:-

(a) Reduction of Defence-expenditure <sup>to</sup> ~~of~~ 25% of the Total Central Budget, and, the money thus saved to be utilized to increase the pay-scales of State Government and Central Government employees (especially State Government employees and of Municipalities other local authorities, etc.) and to bring about a sort of uniformity in the central and State Government pay scales.

As it is, India is spending more than 50% on defence. And even after such spending of 50% of our Total Central Revenues, we cannot depend ourselves against any attack from China or Pakistan etc., and, we will, thus, be compelled to seek aid in such a case from one of the two Big World powers. That is if China attacks us, we will have to seek U.S.A.'s aid. If Pakistan attacks

us with its <sup>own</sup> Arms, we will have to seek U.S.S.R.'s aid. Thus, reducing our Defence-Expenditure to a total of 25% ~~of~~ of our entire central Revenues, will not put us to any loss in the matter of national security).

- (b) Distribution of 50% of the net profits of all firms (in private sector) earning more than Rs.60,000/- per annum., to its employees.
- (c) Distribution of 25% of the <sup>Net</sup> ~~net~~ profits of all firms (in private sector) earning between Rs.6,000/- to Rs.60,000/- per annum or/and fixation of minimum wages. (which ever is found to be more beneficial to employees.)

*AKS*  
~~18/5/51~~  
 7/12/51

New Delhi  
December 19, 1959

Dear Com. Sajjad Zameer,

Your circular dated 7th December regarding the English quarterly magazine SAMITTA. Your plan of publishing the first number on Republic Day, Jan. 26, seems to be conceived rather in a hurry.

I do not know what are your arrangements with the Press but, as you know, the press will not take over the publication until the conditions laid down formerly regarding financial collections are fulfilled. I do not know what the position is in this respect.

Your idea that you would get material by January 1, and go to the press, by a circular sent on December 7 is full of over-optimism. And I do not think the first number of such a publication should be done either in a shabby way or below the high standard which you wish to keep for this magazine, if it is to find its way in the literary circles. Though, no doubt, the magazine is meant to push our thoughts in the field of literature, yet it surely will not survive on the basis of only Party readers but will have to find a wider market.

As we had planned, we have, <sup>5-11-</sup> no doubt a very ponderous editorial board and it impresses by its composition of names. But unless each one of these friends have really written some contribution, part of which may appear in the first issue, the exhibition of those names alone in the present conditions is not going to be of much help.

This is my first reaction to your circular. My impression is that you just got rid of a burden from your chest by putting down a biggish scheme which will not lead to much, unless we plan properly and execute. In fact, I was very much surprised to see the circular so unexpectedly landed on my table on December 12. I thought when you wanted to start the thing, you would once again consult me, as you had done before, when the scheme was first considered. But I take it that you must have consulted some other people and taken

page two

your decision in this matter. If this is so, it is all right for me. But please do not exhibit my name in the editorial board.

As regards the contribution that is lying with me, I have informed the press that they would be credited with a sum of about Rs.1300 as equivalent of the collections made.

I do not think I shall be able to send you a review of Debi's book on Indian Materialism, first within the 1000 words as you say, and next, by first of January, as I am already heavily engaged in other work.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

*S.A. Dange*  
(S.A.DANGE)

12 DEC 1959

S A H I T Y A

(English Quarterly Magazine)

Office.

14 Munshi Niketan,  
Asaf Ali Road,  
New Delhi.

December 7, 1959.

Dear

You will be glad to know that preparations for bringing out SAHITYA, a Quarterly Magazine in English devoted to Modern Indian literature, are now virtually complete. We have collected the necessary funds for the Magazine, have opened office in Delhi and Com. D.P. Sinha of the New Age Printing Press has agreed to print and publish the Magazine. Comrade S.S. Chauran, well-known progressive Hindi writer and literary critic will be jointly editing the magazine with me and would also be in-charge of the office and correspondence etc. We have applied for the renewal of the Declaration and are quite certain that it will be granted within a fortnight. In order that the Declaration may not lapse again, it is necessary that the first number of SAHITYA should come out within three months of the granting of the Declaration. We, however, would like to publish the first number at the time of the next Republic Day, i.e. on the 26th January 1960. Apart from the fact that the Republic Day constitutes an important and auspicious event in our history, the publication of SAHITYA on that day will happily synchronize with another great event in the history of world literature - the Centenary Celebrations of the birth of Chekhov, whose influence on the modern Indian drama and Short stories is considerable. It will be a fitting tribute to his memory if SAHITYA makes its appearance at that moment and publishes, as a special feature, articles by eminent Short story writers and playwrights of India paying their homage to the great master. Therefore it is necessary that all the material we require for the SAHITYA from your language should reach us by the 20th of December, if it is printed in the original and has to be translated into English by us or else by the 30th of December, if it is translated into English by the author himself or by somebody whom you may ask to do for us. The whole matter must go the press by the 1st of January if we are to keep to the schedule.

We request you to kindly consent to represent your language on the Editorial Board of SAHITYA. We are requesting the following eminent Marxist writers of India to represent the various national languages on the Editorial Board to ensure that SAHITYA will become a truly representative magazine of the entire modern Indian literature as being produced in the different languages of the country:-

Shri GOPAL HADAR and Prof. HIREN MUKERJI (Bengali); RAHUL SANKRITYAYAN and YASHPAL (Hindi); DERA NATH RADIM (Kashmiri); JOSEPH MUNDESSARI and K. DAMODARAN (Malayalam); S.A. DANGE and ANNA BHAI SATHE (Marathi); SANT SINGH SEKHON (Punjabi); JEEVANANDAM (Tamil); UTTAM AND KIRAT BABANI (Sindhi); PROF. EHTESHAM HUSSAIN and KRISHNA CHANDER (Urdu); ANANT PATNAIK (ORIYA)

We hope to include representatives of Assamese, Gujrati, Kannada, Telugu and English languages also as soon as we are able to decide upon their names. Since we intend to have two representatives from each major Indian languages on the Editorial Board, we shall add the names of the second representative for Kashmiri, Punjabi and Tamil and ORIYA languages in consultation with the ones we are approaching at present.

In order to make SAHITYA the most representative magazine of progressive thought, literature and culture of modern India, ultimately becoming if not the sole then at least the most authentic voice of our country in its field for the outside world, particularly Asia and Africa by forging cultural links with their most out-standing writers and thinkers and by encouraging cultural exchanges, it is imperative that our Editorial Board must function regularly and all members should co-operate as best as they can, to build SAHITYA. It is only possible if each one of us is constantly on the look out for the best poems, best short stories, best articles and best One Act Plays published in one's own language and immediately sends this material to the office at Delhi. Besides, each one of us should also help acquaint the Editors with the most important controversies, and literary and cultural trends in his language or region, so that we may present an objective and authentic picture of the Indian cultural and literary scene through SAHITYA. It will also enable us to assess the strength of anti-progressive, anti-communist and reactionary trends masquerading under the garb of cynicism, individualism and obscurantism, encouraged by the Congress for Cultural Freedom, and its lavishly brought out magazines like Encounter, Quest, Vak, Perspective, Partisan Review and a host of others. SAHITYA will have to combat these tendencies very vigorously almost single handed, since no progressive English literary magazine is in the field at the moment and the new generation of Indian writers is to a great extent being misled by these reactionary magazines.

one

Apart from Editorial Comments, three or four Short Stories, /One-Act-Play, Poems (one from each national language) and Articles on modern Indian literatures, literary trends, cultural history and aesthetics, the SAHITYA will contain many special features such as 'Writers & Artists', 'Discussion Forum', 'Contemporary Cultural Scene', 'Window on Asia and Africa', 'Documents', 'Book Reviews', 'Correspondence', 'Taskent & After', and a note about our Contributors etc.

For the First Number of SAHITYA, I would request you to kindly collect the following material from your language and send it on to me by the 20th December:-

1. One Short story, 2. One, One-Act-Play, 3. One Poem,
4. One article on some literary problem, 5. One article on Modern Indian Stage & Drama, Painting, Music, Film, Dance or Architecture, and finally 6. One review of the most outstanding work of literature during the last two years. That all this material must be the best according to your judgement, need not be emphasised again. It is not necessary that you confine your selection to the writings of Party writers alone. Kindly select from your literature as a whole. The entire material should be of the highest quality, besides having progressive social content, so that it represents the best in your language and is likely to appeal to readers outside your language in India and in foreign countries.

You are welcome, ofcourse, to send us more material than I have asked for, if you think that it will help in a better selection. All material which is finally selected for publication will be duly paid for.

I hope you will treat this letter as urgent and immediately inform us about the steps you are taking to collect the material we need for the First Number of SAHITYA.

With Best Wishes and Greeting.

Yours fraternally,

Srijad Zuber

We would like you to write a comprehensive review of Comrade Devi Prasad Chattopadhyaya's book on Indian Materialism for the First Number. However, we would request you to do it within 1000 words if possible.

31 AUG 1959

गवाणिया मिरा  
पिछोर घरगना कमेटी



भारतीय कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी

सुभाषगंज, डवरा

क्रमांक

दिनांक २९-८-५९

विषय:-

*Party*

Communist Party of India  
Central Committee  
Lucknow

आदरणीय कांठ डोग

मिरा मिरा  
मि डोग

पत्र-कार का श्री गवाणिया मिरा-मिरा  
की एक प्रतिलिपि का कमेटी का  
कार्य प्रोत्साहित है। यह अपनी प्रतिक्रिया  
की प्रतिलिपि गवाणिया मिरा मिरा का  
संबंध में प्रतिक्रिया का प्रतिक्रिया  
कमेटी के प्रतिक्रिया का प्रतिक्रिया  
प्रतिक्रिया का प्रतिक्रिया का प्रतिक्रिया  
के-३-६

(Handwritten signature)

September 1, 1959.

Comrade E.M.S. Namboodripad,  
C/o State Committee of the Communist  
Party of India,  
TRIVANDRUM. (Kerala State).

Dear Comrade,

Enclosed herewith a copy of the  
statement adopted by the meeting of the  
Working Committee at its Union in New Delhi  
on August 10, for your information.

With Greetings,

Yours fraternally,

*Woro*  
*Sept.*  
( K.G. SRIWASTAVA )  
Secretary.



( CONFIDENTIAL )

( BY HAND )

TO ALL STATE COMMITTEES.  
COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA.

18. 8.59.

The following decisions have been taken in the meeting of the Rly Comrades from different Zones held on 15th and 16th August at Delhi. State Committees are requested to implement the decisions.

DECISIONS.

1. State Committees shall directly bring Rly Party Units under it and shall form Rly Spl. Sub-Committees having the status of DC to look after the TU and Party work both in the Rly. in its State with the Comrades working in the Rly.
2. There shall be Party Committees in the Branch level below the State Rly. Spl. Sub-committees.
3. Zonal Co-ordination Committee to be formed in each Zone with the representatives of the State Rly. Spl. Sub-Committees which should meet time to time to Co-ordinate the TU and activities in the Zone.
4. In the Zonal Co-ordination Committee the Union Office bearers or the Working Committee members, if any; should be associated.
4. All India Co-ordination Committee to be formed consisting of the representatives from each state Rly Spl. Sub-Committees to discuss the report of the different Zones and to Co-ordinate the work also.

Rly meeting

15.8.59

Present: Banerjee, Joglekar, Kumaran, KL, Kartar Singh, SE(4), Farvahi,  
- (Bihar-Jamalpur), Satyen Ganguli, SAD, KG, SATISH, WITAKAR.

KNJ: Efforts to chuck out Guruswami

KUMARAN: Guruswamy afraid of being chucked out. - We have not much improved since Poona - What can be done - Goray or Nath  
Pai may come in place of Guruswamy -

AIRF Constitution? Old AIRF Constitution - 1x President,  
2x 3 Vice Presidents, 1 general secretary, 3 asst. secretaries  
7 zonal secretaries.

We should try to retain present position.

- If Guruswamy removed what to do?
- Do we try to push some of our own men
- Affiliation with HMS

W.B. - Guruswamy should be put as G.S. - SAD as President - KNJ as Vice President - We should give token fight. - A challenge should be there so that we speak before the workers - since last 8 years we have not fought, we should give fight - positive. In the bases, we still command majority than PSP - gradually PSP is cleaning us out of the organisation.

MUSTAQUE: This is wrong - let us retain our seats - preference to employees.

BANERJEE (S.E.) fill no office-bearer to us - except Zonal Secretary - We may support Guruswamy - only token - S.E. Com. Bhadra  
Zonal Secretary.

SAD: No use trying adventures - majority of railway worker neutral - no mass backing either for AIRF or NFIR though he pays often - Govt and Congress interested in making PSP as second line. So to disturb Peter, & no good tactics - We have not built up ourselves - Don't contest - Even if they want to change, we don't oppose it. Let their jafir be there  
Support Peter

Re. Guruswamy - we tell that though we don't like it, we don't oppose it. Tell this is effort to get second place in verification.

Tell Guruswamy that this is result of your own sins. Support him as usual in S.Rly.

Barbain for post - no competition.

Take for granted AIRF is PSP - we tried to capture it and failed - we may say that affiliation with HMS not correct but if they do it by majority let them do it. Even to ICFTU. Don't be hysterical. Oppose in a dignified manner.

Keynote not bitter controversy with PSP and on every issue division.

(Peter circulated a suggestion for forming an organisation of all transport workers) - Let them do it. Why bother. (NFIR is having a unitary organisation) - let them have it. We help them.

ADJOURNED TILL 16.8.59 - 9 AM

16.8.59

SATYEN GANGULY: One comrade from the LITUC or PHQ to assist Com.Dange in rly work.

2. Comrades at local level do not know railway problem. They are concerned only about Party funds. But they interfere with the cadre employed on the railways.

Railway units to be withdrawn from DC and put directly under PC.

In Bengal I suggested - they don't oppose it but are afraid of implementing it.

3. Zonal Committee nothing will happen - Com.Jyoti Basu to be made responsible for E and SE Rlys - SAD says he refuse to take charge - comrades to be nominated besides Calcutta in Madras, Bombay, Delhi to look after Railway.

Joint meeting of PCs is not possible.

SAD - Whether the rly party unit in Andhra looks after political work also.

KL - These committees in both the fronts - TU and Party

SE - PCs not ~~exactly~~ capable to guide rly work. This position is still there - How the Party will guide the work in rly?

MUSTAQUE - Sectt should be educated first - Com.Dange should do it - from every zone one comrade should be in-charge - that should constitute a committee and should work under Com.Dange - one for each PC with their nominee in a rly should constitute a committee - divisional committee with representation for each branch - according to rly org, there should be p.org. - preferably with office-bearers of the zone ~~in~~ and in special case comrades working in division also may be taken.

SE - one man responsibility is not good for healthy growth. There should be a committee.

SAD - What about Andhra scheme?

SE - That scheme is good.

SAD - explained Andhra scheme - if you accept this scheme, representatives of each sub-committee may function as centre - various PCs can nominate their man in each zone. 8 zonal committee - sub-committee of each zone together can work as centre.

KARTAR SINGH - There should be a comrade with the CEC. A machinery should be evolved. There is a crisis in org. - zonal centre of TU should meet occasionally to decide its programme and review.

B (SE) - Continuation of sub-committee - PC level - railways have many PMs - one-man in-charge ship is not good. There should be committee. This sub-committee should be entrusted to develop p.org work. - I may agree rly.p.org - but in long run complication may arise - where rly runs in different states, what about coordination? - A co-ord.committee with one or two representative of each sub-committee - at central level also, there should be a machinery to coordinate.

SAD - No zone would function as 6 PCs are concerned - unless each PC undertakes work of rly nothing can be done - what type org should be there linking rly TU and P.work.

#### DECISIONS

1. Each PC to form a special rly sub-committee to look after TU and Party work in rly in its zone with the comrades working in rly.
  2. For the basic org. we accept the Andhra method of org.
  3. Contact with other provinces - Zone - Zonal Coord. Committee will be of representatives of the PC rly sub-committee
- In the zonal committee - office-bearers of a union or EC members should be associated with the sub-committee.

#### CENTRE

- ~~xxxxxxx~~ All-India coordinating committee should be consisting of one from each PC rly sub-committee - it is not day-to-day functioning body - functioning of this is ~~xxxxxxx~~ to meet and coordinate and discuss report etc. line to line.

August 29, 1959

Dear Com. Dinkar Mehta,

Enclosed herewith is a letter from Com. Vasa of Jamnagar address to Com. Raj Bahadur Gour, who is now out of Delhi.

I am forwarding this letter to you which is self explanatory. I hope that you will personally look into the matter and see that nothing untoward happens in this matter.

When Com. Raj Bahadur Gour will visit Gujrat he will also ~~look into the matter and help you in setting the things~~ <sup>do it</sup> ~~right.~~

Yours fraternally,

  
(K.G. Sriwastava)

# JAMNAGAR TRADE UNION COUNCIL

on: Woolton Mill Kamdar Union (Swatantra), Brooke Bond Kamdar Union, Halar Jilla Local Bodies Employees Pottery Kamdar Union, Mill Kamdar Union, Cotton Mill Kamdar Union (Swatantra), Rang Mill Kamdar Union, Products Kamdar Union, Cement Works Kamdar Union, Salt Kamdar Union, General Industries Kamdar Union, Jam Kamdar Union, Government (Industrial) Employees Union, Defence (Civilian) Employees Union, Port Kamdar Union.

TRADE UNION HOUSE

RANJIT ROAD,

JAMNAGAR.

26th August, 1959

ITUC

URGENT

To,  
Dr. Raj Bahadur Gour, M.P.,  
Secretary,  
All India Trade Union Congress,  
4 Ashoka Road, NEW DELHI.

Dear Comrade,

I learnt from Com. Bhalchandra Trivedi, General Secretary to the Maha Gujarat Trade Union Congress, that you have been put in the charge of the AITUC organisation in this region, and that is why this letter is addressed to you.

A very serious situation is impending before us at Jamnagar, arising out of the decision of Com. P.D. Gandhi, the member of the Executive Committee of the AITUC and also one of the secretaries of the MGTUC.

I have reliably learnt that his headquarter from Porebunder he has resolved to shift at Jamnagar. He has not discussed this matter with any of the responsible comrades here. His plea is that he is going to work among Kisans in this area.

If these were bonafide intentions, one could not have any complaint against the same; but, looking to the history of past 10 years in general and last 6 years in particular, we have our own apprehensions arising out of our experiences because of his personal differences with the undersigned. On every occasion he has tried to defeat the feelings of others if my name is suggested to any committee to the extent that even at the 25th Session of the AITUC at Ernakulam, when a substantial majority of the Gujarat delegation suggested my name to the Executive Committee of the AITUC he, with the help of one responsible comrade from Bombay, gave an impression to the delegation that only those members who had some experience on the General Council can be taken to the Executive Committee! This, though, was unintelligible to most of us, none took it seriously to pursue the matter, and his name was announced to the Executive Committee of the AITUC. Same story has repeated on many other occasions which I do not intend to drag you in.

His being in Jamnagar is not without dangers to our organisation because of his prejudicial and subjective attitude and also his tactical romanticism indulged into on various occasions.

I have also addressed a letter to Com. Trivedi, Gen. Secretary, Maha Gujarat Trade Union Congress, Baroda, requesting him to intervene and evade any serious situation.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

*Shankar*

Calcutta

3.5.57

my dear sir,

I wrote to you a letter  
Bombay address. I do not know if  
it reached you. The Rumanian  
Conference is very important. you  
must not miss it. Please do your  
very best to obtain passport for Ghate.  
Have you prepared notes to be sub-  
mitted to the Conference. Please  
send me a copy of those notes  
per Halim who is going to Delhi  
for his Control Commission meeting.

With love,  
yours  
Muzaffar

COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA  
Central Office,  
7/4 Asaf Ali Road, New Delhi

---

July 27, 1959

PRESS STATEMENT

More than six weeks ago, the Opposition Parties in Kerala, headed by the Congress and in alliance with dark forces of communal reaction launched their ill-conceived struggle. Many regrettable events have taken place since then but the sponsors of the struggle have failed to attain their objective. They have failed to paralyse the administration. They have failed to provoke large-scale disturbances. They have failed to bring about Central intervention.

Maddened by these failures, dismayed by the popular revulsion inside Kerala against their tactics and confronted with the growing upsurge of democratic opinion all over the country in opposition to their unconstitutional and violent methods, they have now decided to resort to provocation on a vaster scale than ever before. This and nothing else is the meaning of the latest decision of the Vimochan Samar Samiti, a decision which has been fully endorsed by the Joint Action Council consisting of the Congress, the Praja Socialist Party and the Muslim League.

On July 20, Mr. Mannathu Padmanabhan, the leader of the Vimochan Samar Samiti had warned that if Central intervention did not come soon, the movement might take a violent turn. These words gave a clue to what he was planning to do.

It has now been announced that on August 9, "massive forces" will march into Trivandrum in a decisive bid to overthrow the Government. The Secretariat will be "besieged" by 25,000 volunteers. They will quit only after they have achieved their "objective".

It is worth noting that this decision was taken and this  
plan...



plan chalked out only after Mrs. Sucheta Kripalani, the General Secretary of the Congress reached Kerala. It should also be noted that throwing away all pretence about "symbolic satyagraha" which the Parliamentary Board permitted, the Congress in Kerala has called upon its followers to join in the proposed march.

Not content with the miseries which they have already inflicted on the people of Kerala, the opposition forces there are now threatening to enact a ghastly tragedy. They hope that this threat will either force the Kerala Government to resign or bring about Central Intervention which they and their friends in the Congress High Command have been demanding all these days.

In this context Mrs. Indira Gandhi's statement "it is high time for the Central Government to act in Kerala" acquires ominous significance. It almost appears that the Congress President and her colleagues in Kerala are acting in accordance with a carefully prepared plan.

It is amazing that Prime Minister Nehru continues to be eloquently silent over the tactics of his party in Kerala, tactics which violate even the directive which he himself gave. Are we to understand that he endorses these tactics, including the proposed "march" and the "siege" ? The country has a right to know where the Prime Minister stands and what his views are.

What is being planned by Congress leaders in the name of opposition to Communism is nothing but subversion of the Constitution and overthrow of a legally-constituted Government by methods strikingly reminiscent of those by which fascism rose to power in a number of countries. It will be a grave peril for the country and for the Congress itself if these tactics and methods are allowed to succeed.

To oppose these tactics and methods, to uphold the Indian Constitution against reactionary onslaught, to support the Kerala Government in its efforts to meet the new challenge is the sacred duty of every Indian who cherishes democracy. I earnestly hope  
that...

that party loyalties and narrow partisan interests will not come in the way of anyone , no matter what party he belongs to, from performing this duty.

I hope that August 3 will witness mighty demonstrations and rallies in all parts of the country, demonstrations and rallies which will tell the Congress leaders that there are powerful forces which will not tolerate their efforts to strangle democracy and pave the way to fascism.

AJOY GHOSH

General Secretary,  
Communist Party of India

S.A.DANGE,

4 Ashok Road,  
New Delhi.

August 14, 1959

Dear Comrade,

Enclosed herewith a letter addressed to Com.Dange by Shri V.J.Sahasrabuddhe from Kalyan who desires to work as a whole time worker of the Party.

Please do the needful in the matter.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

*mr*  
*14* | *W*  
(K.G.Sriwastava)

Com. S.G.Sardesai,  
Secretary, Maharashtra Provincial  
Committee of the C.P.I.,  
Raj Bhavan, Vallabhai Patel Road,  
Bombay-4.

Copy to:- Shri V.J. Sahasrabuddhe,  
C/o J.S Sahasrabuddhe,  
Dr. Raikar Chawl,  
Kalyan(Central Bly.)

Encl:

August 23, 1959

Dear Com. Bhupesh Gupta,

From the parliamentary papers we see that there is to be a discussion on the annual report of the Hindusthan Machine Tool (F) Ltd. for 1957-59, raised by Com. K.T.L. Thangamani.

At present the situation vis-a-vis the union in HMT is rather complicated, or rather critical. Relationship between the management and the workers has deteriorated during the past few months and attempts are being made to disrupt the union. Two INTUC unions have been formed. Talks are to take place between our union representatives and the Union Labour & Commerce Ministry. At this moment to raise the discussion might prejudice the talks and stiffen the attitude of the management and create further difficulties. Even if one takes the stand that we, on our part, will steer clear this issues, the Ministry, which in this case happens to be the employer also, will probably try to utilise this opportunity to state their view, as the points are included in those indicated for discussion.

Apart from this, as far as HMT is concerned the history is such that it will not be so easy to separate issues of increased production, diversifications etc., without any reference to the workers issues involved.

So I would request you to consider this matter in the C.B. and see if the discussion can be postponed for the time being if possible during this session.

Yours fraternally,

*K.S.*  
(K.S. Sriwastava)



0-3



INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

No.



1013

Received here at \_\_\_\_\_ H. \_\_\_\_\_ M.

X 01 BOMBAY 19 19 DANGE M P 4 ASMOKROAD NEWDELHI =

REQUIRE TEXT OF YOUR LOKSABHA SPEECH FOR PAMPHLET

PUBLICATION ARRANGE IMMEDIATELY === SANZGIRI =



The sequence of entries at the beginning of this telegram is—class 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.

GENERAL—1271 -28.1.66 -1,13,350 Etc.

By hand

Ahmedabad  
8-6-59

Dear Com. Shankar Mehta,

This is a note on the situation prevailing in Surat City in the trade unions. I think the State Party Centre shall have

In my opinion our comrades in Surat are not following a policy on the basis of the principles laid down by the Central Control Commission in their report on the Chohan expulsion case. They lay down the following:-

- Disruption in the party creates disruption in the mass organisation and vice versa. The party shall have to therefore carefully try to prevent the disruption of mass organisations.

In my opinion the seriousness of this observation was not realised and tactics worked out accordingly. Our comrades have formed a rival union in the Bidi factories, because accordingly to them, "a peculiar position" exists in Surat which could not be "understood" by others.

Our comrades' main complaints are that the leadership of Coms. Nam Deo Rao, Abdur Razzack Bangali and other (expelled group) is bureaucratic in the organisation and hostility towards party members. One could quite understand the difficulties. After all Chouhan was expelled for precisely these causes leading to serious factionalism, centering around himself.

Nevertheless, formation of rival union should and could have been avoided.

Firstly we ought to have worked in the union, among the workers even if we are denied positions in the union. It is difficult, but to adopt line of least resistance, as has been done, is disastrous.

Secondly, they complained that individual cases of our comrades are neglected and money is charged for conducting cases of the workers. That is why they needed 'a union' to fight these individual cases.

But actually they have gone beyond. They threatened a hunger strike on a general demand. This afforded an opportunity to them to create anger against our comrades among a fairly good number of Bidi Workers.

I say patiently agitate on general grievances, as a member of the union, persuade their cadres to take up positions and push the leadership forward. Even individual cases should be pushed forward with the help of their cadres.

This envisages friendly relations with their cadres as workers and good actives of the rival union.

I quite realise that all this is very difficult, because of their hostility towards party cadres. But I must say, even our feelings towards them are grossly subjective and tactless.

With all this, their union commands majority following of about 80% of the workers and is a major force in the industry.

Their union is affiliated to AITUC. And our comrades have completely lost the discipline of the mass organisation and have acted without any reference to Mahagujrat P. C. Centre or the AITUC. After all if a union of the AITUC were to behave abnormally the remedy *lies* in a reference to the AITUC Centre and seeking its aid. Today it is they, who have referred the matter to AITUC and rightly so.

It is quite evident that our comrades have allowed tactical and not subjective impulses.

The malady appears to be deeper.

In my opinion what is required is a radical change in the attitude towards this group. This approach has to be based upon the following factors:-

- Jaswant Chauhan occupies an important position in the democratic life of Surat, in Mahagujrat Parishad, in ICFA, Peace movement etc. He is a democrat generally speaking in his views, but may not be so in his organisational behaviour because of his hostility against party leadership.

We have to therefore work with him in all fields, and guard against his antics against the party. It is a very flexible attitude that we have to adopt. I cannot understand why personal relations should not be kept with him.

- We have to work together with them and be very careful in our behaviour towards the worker cadres.
- We will have to dissolve our union and join the Bidi Workers' Union and persuade them for the merger of the Municipal Workers' Unions. Here the AITUC can help as they have also faith in the AITUC and are affiliated to it. But this can work only if locally our attitude becomes sober, flexible and tactful.

I am at a loss to understand how our comrades have allowed themselves to be ditched into an internecine conflict in Bidi industry and with Chauhan group, when major sectors of priority *lie* unattended to and the general democratic work is so much to be done, where even Chauhan has to be reckoned with as an ally.

Lastly I have to say that this complete identification of the



party and the trade union, when their spheres are distinct is  
... .. is not ... ..  
... ..

That is why you must take a little personal interest in the  
... .. to try to for a,ise relations.

I repeat, the problem is complicated. But precisely for this  
reason we have to be careful and tactful.

With greetings,

Yours faithfully,



Sri Abdus Sattar

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

CALCUTTA THE 6th August, 1959.

NO 4810 (6) LR.

Dear Sir,

I have watched with interest the progress of conciliation proceedings regarding the charters of demands submitted by you and other Trade Union Organisations in the Tea Plantations.

I find that immediate revision of minimum wages is one of the most pressing demands of workers. It may be recalled that the Government have been considering the question of revision of minimum wages in Dooars and Terai areas for some time past. A stage has been reached when a decision is possible. The final decision, however, can be taken after consultations with the Government of India and the Government of Assam. You are no doubt aware that such consultations are necessary because of the special position which the Tea Industry occupies in the national economy being one of the foremost Export Industries in India.

The minimum wages advisory Committee for revision of Wages in Darjeeling area is expected to complete its work in September and Government desire to announce their decision by the first week of October next.

In view of the developments, I am anxious that nothing should be done which may prevent a peaceful settlement of the dispute.

I would therefore, request you to defer the proposed strike on 10th August by at least 10 days to enable me to complete the deliberations.

Yours faithfully

Sd/- A SATTAR  
Labour Minister, WEST BENGAL

Shri Abdus Sattar,  
Minister for Labour,  
Government of West Bengal,  
Calcutta.

Dear Sir,

RE : STRIKE IN PLANTATION.

We thank you for your letter No.4810 IR requesting us to defer the proposed strike by ten days to enable you to consult the Union Ministers and the Assam Government to finalise your decision on the issue of revision of Minimum Wages.

We also presume that you will utilise this period to consult Union Government where necessary and to examine the remaining pressing items in the Charters of Demands including restoration of previous position of employment as assured by you in the meeting held at your Chamber on 5-8-59 and let us know after your return from Delhi how the matters will be dealt with.

In compliance with your request we agree to defer the strike by ten days subject to formal ratification by our Unions.

Yours faithfully,

7. (Nani Bhattacharji)  
President, Duars Cha  
Bagan Workers' Union.

1. (Jatindra Nath Mitra)  
H.M.S. & President,  
T.G.I.E.A.

8. (Deven Sarkar)  
General Secretary,  
W.B.Cha Sranik Union.

2. (Satyen Mazumdar)MLA.  
President, Zilla Cha Bagan  
Workers' Union.

3. (Jatin Chakravorty)MLA.,  
General Secretary, UTUC.,  
West Bengal.

4. (Deo Prakash Rai) MLA.,  
General Secretary,  
Darjeeling Chia Kaman Sranik  
Sangh.

5. (Monoranjan Ray)  
~~Vice President~~, BPTUC.  
Secretary

6. ( Biraj Mazumdar )  
Assistant Secretary,  
D.T.G.I.E.A.

R.

6.8.59.

COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA  
WEST BENGAL HEADQUARTERS

64-A LOWER CIRCULAR ROAD :: CALCUTTA-16

Telegram : "COMMUNIST"  
Telephone : 44-5995

Com S. A. Dange 6.8.59

S/Com

In continuation of my  
letter of 5.8.59, I am giving you  
the details of today's developments  
together with copies of letters.

1. We have at the very outset  
kept the bonus question outside  
the 'conciliation' for the Central  
Labour Minister to deal, so  
the bonus question remains to be  
dealt by the Bonus Sub-Committee  
& at the intervention of Sri Nanda.

2. We only demanded interim  
increase, which has been  
partly conceded to by the State

3 Other demands we stressed should be dealt with by the Sri Nanda. Important is employment question, which we are afraid, the State Govt can't tackle satisfactorily.

4. Regarding N.W. Board, Assam & West Bengal <sup>Government</sup> ~~ie. N.E. India~~ are planning to have a separate wage board for N.E. India Tea plantation workers. This may help INTC but will have adverse effect upon the workers even of N.E. India for various reasons, details of which can't be written in such hurry. Exactly for this

3

COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA  
WEST BENGAL HEADQUARTERS  
64-A LOWER CIRCULAR ROAD :: CALCUTTA-16

Telegrams : "COMMUNIST"  
Telephone : 44-5999

reason we labour representative  
in Shillong Industrial Conf,  
as you remember unitedly  
rejected the idea of separate  
N. W. Board & demanded  
for one wage board for  
South & North, although  
we agreed for Bonus. Now  
I realise, even for bonus  
we should have demanded  
one Committee.

Any way it will  
be helpful to get your  
reactions. In the mean-  
time as you shall find

from the attached letters

we have agreed to postpone the strike for 10 days, expecting Sri Nanda's intervention in other matters & giving time to State Lab. Ministers to get Centre's views.

Assam & West Bengal Labour Ministers are leaving tomorrow for Delhi to discuss the entire matter with Sri Nanda.

I am leaving for North ~~me~~ tomorrow morning. I am sorry for ~~con~~ my inability to attend the W.C. meeting.

With greetings  
Yours Comely Honourably

Note on discussion held between  
Labour representatives / Mr Sattar on 5.8.57.  
Shree M. Min. to agree to give his final  
indications on a following after consulting the Centre.

Within the period of ten days the following  
will be complied with :-

1. Re : DARJEELING - an indication about the quantum of increment is to be given.
  2. Re : DUARS & TERAI - the quantum of the ad-interim increment is to be announced - understanding in the meeting is -/2/- (two annas) increase.
  3. Re : RETROSPECTIVE EFFECT IN DUARS & TERAI. clarification and indication as to the position vis-a-vis our claim is to be made.
  4. Increment is to be given effect to in Darjeeling simultaneously with Duars and Terai.
  5. Regarding other demands, the procedure of conciliation and approximate time limit also will be indicated.
  6. Proportionate revision of pay of all categories of salaried staff whose rates were originally fixed by the Minimum Wages Committee will be made.
-

✓

BRIEF REPORT ON THE PREPARATIONS FOR MONSOON SESSION  
AUGUST - SEPTEMBER, 1959.

---

(Owing to other preoccupations it has not been possible to prepare a detailed report. Only essential points are mentioned below).

1. The most important issue this session is naturally the Kerala developments, particularly, the promulgation of the President's rule. In this connection, we have to pay due attention to :

- 1) Exposure
- 2) Constitutional and Political aspects
- 3) The role of the Central Government
- 4) Threat to Parliamentary Institutions

Certain other aspects of the problem will be explained orally.

2. Then there is the Vivian Bose Board report on the charges against the officers involved in the LIC-Mundhra deal, the UPSC recommendations and the Government's decision. We have to press for a discussion of the Report.

3. The Report of ~~the~~ Vishnu Sahai and Auditor General on the Mathai affair has to be taken up for discussion.

4. The report of the Parliamentary Committee on the recommendations of the Official Language Commission is sure to come up for discussion.

5. The Pay Commission Report and the Government's decision on it is likely to be available during this session.

6. The Food Situation.

7. Floods in Assam & Kashmir

8. Report of the Transport Reorganisation Commission.

9. We have to press for a discussion on the implementation of the State Trading Scheme in foodgrains.

10. Our resolution on the conditions of service and amenities of Defence Services and their families has got the ballot in Rajya Sabha.

11. Discussion on the working of the Preventive Detention Act.

12. West Bengal Charge Sheet submitted to the President has to be made effective use of as and when occasion arises.

13. The fiasco of the Dandakaranya Scheme

14. Wage Board Recommendations and the Government Resolution on it.

15. Discrimination against the AITUC in the representation in the ILO.

International:

16. Dalai Lama's Press Conference and his other activities.

17. Vietnam - Laos situation.

18. Border incidents.

19. Commonwealth Defence.

20. L E V Y.



We had sent 13 non official resolutions on different subjects.

A total of 680 starred questions have been sent by and through Parliamentary Office. (Many more questions should have been sent.)

Two Bills - one on the participation of Catholic Church Ecclesiastics in politics and the other on the right of recall - have been given notice of both Houses.

We have kept a 'Journal' of important events every day with proper references to the Newspaper in which details occur.

Extensive cuttings of newspaper arranged in subject-wise files are also available in the office.

The Information Bulletin covering the Budget Session has been prepared.

The usual statistical coverage of the Budget Session is also ready.

Two notes are expected:

- 1) from AITUC on Industrial situation.
- 2) from Swadhinata Comrade (foreign editor) on the international situation.

Adjournment motion on opening day on Kerala will be decided in the GB.

Attacks on Party establishments and cadres have to be highlighted.

August 2, 1959

(Bhupesh Gupta)

By hand

August 18, 1959

Dear Com. Sinder,

I learn that the agreement with the employers on which you had negotiations with the employers has still not been signed by you. It is I think several months ago that these negotiations took place when Indrajit and myself were present.

Not only the agreement is held up, but reports of slow-downs and stoppages are reaching the AITUC.

I have come to the conclusion, by observing the way you are conducting the union, and the way some of the leaders there are going, that very soon you will invite the intervention of the Central Government in the matters of this Company and the INTUC union will get a strong foothold to oust you. You are not at all able to see that your ways not only affect production but will soon bring in the INTUC in full force, which will be to nobody's good. The factory, the employer, the workers' wages and all the gains made so far will be in danger.

I am writing because I am serious about what is happening. Sitting there and only looking at your own union and the little village around the factory, you are failing to observe how siftly things are changing. You have built a good union, you have made good gains, but you do not know where to halt and what are your obligations as a recognised union.

You have become so insular and narrow that your factory did not even send delegates to the Engineering Conference in Calcutta.

I have mentioned the matter to the PC in Calcutta and I am also going to handle it from the Centre here, because what is happening affects one of our best unions and best units. If some people cannot agree with the line we have been laying down, then we will have to protect the workers' interests by going to them direct and explaining things.

page two

When you said that you may have difficulties in conveying your agreements before the workers, I agreed in advance meeting at the time as I did. But it seems some people are determined to sabotage our line of work. Let me tell you that if this leads to a strike or lock-out, it will be your greatest mistake and we shall not be able to do anything. The Central Government, who are in a way responsible for the finance, will not be averse to pushing things to a smash.

I would, therefore, request you to conclude the agreement already negotiated, to observe it in spirit and not encourage slow downs and hold ups at every point of difference or grievance and to create a better atmosphere.

I am requesting Com.Elias to go down to your area and **discuss** things with you and also talk to the workers. If you have any difficulties in which I can help, let me know.

I hope you will understand my letter in proper spirit.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

*S.A. Dance*  
(S.A.DANCE)

New Delhi  
August 19

by hand

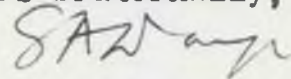
Dear Com.Jagannath Sircar,

Com.Ajoy told me the question raised in your meeting there about our TU people participating in the food satyagraha. The Secretariat also discussed it. Our opinion is that TU cadres must not participate. The work on their shoulders is so important that it cannot be allowed to be disrupted.

Worker centres can hold meetings, etc. on food. But in no case to risk the continuity of work, especially in the iron and steel and mining areas.

There was an idea that you could be called here, but as I am going away I am sending this by hand.

Yours fraternally,



(S.A.DANGE)

Com.Jagannath Sircar,  
Bihar PC, CPI

August 13, 1959

Dear Com. Gopinath,

We have received a sheaf of papers from Shri Laxmi Narayan Ganti, an employee of Sirsilk. His major grievance is that he gets only 99/-Rs. when his colleagues who according to him are less qualified get Rs.240/- and more.

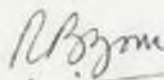
But he has ~~un~~unfortunately mixed up his case with other matters. This might provoke the employers. And it appears that he is very much frustrated and does not know the proper Trade Union approach and language.

We are sending you a copy of our letter to him.

Kindly contact him and take up matters with State Government through Com.Ganga Ram, M.L.C.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,



(Dr. Raj Bahadur Gour) M.P.  
Secretary

Com. Gopinath,  
Communist Party Office,  
Sirpur Kaghaznagar,  
Andhra Pradesh.

Encl:

22 JUL 1959

ANDHRA PRADESH COUNCIL  
COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA

Himayatnagar,  
Hyderabad.  
20.7.1959.

FOR FAVOUR OF PUBLICATION :

Workers in Vijayawada, Guntur, Nellore, ~~4th~~ Tirupati and other places have resolved to go on strike tomorrow the 21st in support and sympathy with Kerala Government.

The 80000-strong provincial Agricultural Workers Union has called upon the agricultural labourers all over the State to join the working class in making Kerala Day on 21st a success. The Statement recalled the number of benefits that the Kerala Govt. did for the agricultural workers there like fixation of minimum wages and hours of work, protection from eviction from the house-sites, distribution of six lakh bazar land to landless people, promotion and encouragement of contract societies of agricultural labourers and so on.

xxx xxx xxx

The vice-chairman, Ongole Municipality, the convenor of Bharatsevek Samaj and 24 others from Ongole have signed a joint appeal expressing their firm conviction that overthrow of Govt by unconstitutional , means would be a death blow to democracy.

xxx xx

The other singantories are :-

29 Advocates from Cuddapah also have issued a similar statement. Municipal councillors of Proddutur have also sent to Prime Minister a similar appeal.

xx xx xx

750 Post-cards have been addressed to the Prime Minister by the people of Proddutur (Cuddapah District) opposing central intervention .

Prominent citizens of Wyrā (Khammam District) who include President of Ayurveda Sangh, Organiser of District Society of Prevention of cruelty to animals, Secretary of Wyrā Block development society and a dozen others sent a letter to Nehru calling upon the Centre to keep its hands off Kerala.

News has been received from many villages in Warangal District, Cuddapah and Guntur District of demonstrations, meetings in support of Kerala.

xxx xxx xxx

ANDHRA PRADESH COUNCIL  
COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA  
HIMAYATNAGAR HYDERABAD

RESOLUTION OF CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF

INDIA ON KERALA: JUNE 27, 1959, TRIVANDRUM

TRIVANDRUM, JUNE 29: The following is the full text of the resolution adopted by the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party of India in its meeting held at Trivandrum on Saturday, June 27, 1959:

1. The Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party of India expresses its gratitude to all sections of democratic public opinion in the country for having responded to its call for a nationwide campaign against the efforts made by the Opposition parties and communal groups in Kerala to create lawlessness thereby inviting Central intervention.
2. The Central Executive Committee notes with satisfaction that even organisations and individuals who are by no means sympathetic to the Communist Party saw the danger to democracy which was presented by the lawless activities of the Opposition forces in Kerala, supplemented by the threat of intervention from the Centre.
3. It also desires to express its appreciation of the measures taken by the Kerala Government. It (Kerala Government) combined effective administrative measures against the Opposition campaign of direct action with efforts to find satisfactory solutions for the issues in dispute through the method of negotiations with the parties concerned. It was these measures of the Government that culminated in the statement issued by the Chief Minister on 25th June which offers a reasonable basis for negotiation and settlement.
4. The Central Executive Committee considers it regrettable that, instead of seizing this opportunity and striving to bring about a settlement of the issues in dispute, the Opposition forces are doing their best to maintain the situation of anarchy in the State. Direct action, including picketing of schools, Government offices and State Transport buses is still continuing and is threatening normal peaceful life in the State.
5. The Central Executive Committee is firmly of the opinion that the present struggle should be called off. And it hopes that the Congress Parliamentary Board will direct the Kerala Congress leaders to give up their unconstitutional activities and accept the proposal for negotiations made by the Kerala Government.
6. The Committee regrets to find that, instead of categorically calling on the local Congress to withdraw the movement, Sri Nehru, while expressing himself against picketing, has expressed himself in favour of fresh elections. This is nothing but giving a democratic garb to a discriminatory demand which the Opposition parties sought to enforce through illegal means. It would mean, in practice, refusal to allow the Communist-led Ministry to function for its full constitutional term under the plea that there is a feeling of opposition to it.
7. There are other States where the public opinion clearly expressed itself against the ruling Congress Government and yet the argument that is now used against the Government of Kerala was not advanced by the Congress leadership. It is only in relation to Kerala that this new suggestion of fresh general elections has been advanced by the Congress.
8. The Central Executive Committee notes that, by any test which is used under parliamentary democracy, public opinion in Kerala has clearly expressed itself in favour of and not against the present Government. A large number of bye-elections to constituencies in Panchayat Board and Municipal areas took place during the last two years. The results of these Panchayat Board and Municipal bye-elections show that far many more seats have been won by the Communists and Communist-supported independents, and lost by the Opposition, than the other way round.
9. These facts regarding the Panchayat and Municipal elections, together with the huge mobilisation of the people around the Communist Government and its legislative measures such as the Agrarian Relations Bill, the Education Act, Panchayat and District.

District Councils Bills, etc. are clear indications that the mass influence of the Communist Party has increased during the last two years, rather than decreased as the Opposition claims.

The question of resignation, therefore does not arise.

10. The Central Executive Committee therefore, appeals to all sections of democratic public opinion in the country to raise their voice against these tactics of the Opposition forces in Kerala encouraged by the Central Congress leadership.

--(FOC)--

ARGUE, CONVINCING AND OPPOSE THE STRIKE, BUT DO NOT CLASH --

SRI DANGE'S APPEAL TO KERALA WORKERS

TRIVANDRUM, JUNE 29: Sri S.A. Dange, General Secretary of the All India Trade Union Congress has issued the following appeal to the workers of Kerala:

"The leaders of the unions of the INTUC, HMS and UTUC in Kerala have called for a general strike in order to overthrow the Government on the plea that this Government is not acting in the interests of the people.

"This plea is a false one and the All India Trade Union Congress requests all its unions in Kerala to convince their brothers in factories that the general strike will only help reactionaries and capitalists and will not be in the interest of the workers.

"The INTUC, HMS and the UTUC have never acted jointly in order to defend the workers against the attack of rationalisation, retrenchment and wage-cuts carried out by the employers with the help of the Congress Governments. Only two days back the PSP refused to join the hartal in Bengal called by all progressive parties against the Congress Government and its policy of helping the landlords with high food prices. In Bombay City, the INTUC which is backed by the Government and the employers, has agreed to retrench forty thousand workers in the last two years.

"Throughout India, the capitalists are on the offensive but these organisations have never joined hands to overthrow the Congress Ministries. In fact, in the Parliament, Mr. Asok Mehta has openly opposed the demand of wage-increase.

"The trade unions and workers have nothing to gain by this strike against the Government. Hence, I would request all our workers to forge unity against the capital in which their Government will surely stand by their side and build a prosperous future for themselves.

"I am sure the workers of the AITUC will be able to forge such unity, convince their brothers of our standpoint and above all preserve peace and goodwill among themselves for the fulfilment of our future task. Argue, convince and oppose the strike, but do not clash and let not worker fight against worker." --(FOC)--



Party

July 13, 1959

Com. Sarkar,  
C/o. Bihar State Council,  
Communist Party of India,  
Lanartoli,  
Patna-4

Dear Com. Sarkar,

Your letter of 5th June 1959 to Com. Dange.

2. Com. Dange is not here and not expected till 3rd August. I hope you have met him at Trivandrum.
3. I am informed Com. Sunil Mukerjee, met SAD at Jamshedpur. I am not sure of it.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

*6/13/59*  
*1701*  
(K.G. Sriwastava)  
Secretary

19 JUL 1958

बिहार राज्य काउंसिल

भारतीय कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी

लंगरटौली,  
पटना-४

तिथि 5. 7. 1958

Com. S. A. Dange

Dear Comrade,

Com. Sushil Mukherjee has had a serious set back in his health. After the ~~Bombay~~ operation in Bombay, he seemed to be alright for some time - though he was unable to eat much and had lost weight tremendously. But during the last 3-4 weeks <sup>abdominal</sup> he is having spasms accompanied by intense pain, nausea & even fever. The doctors here are upset and they are afraid that another abdominal operation - i.e. a parovolt operation - may be necessary. But this can't be risked in India.

We wrote to Com. Bhupesh and Ajit Samtani ago requesting them to make some arrangement

बिहार राज्य काउंसिल

भारतीय कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी

लंगरटोली,  
पटना-४

2

तिथि

१६४

for sending Com. Simil abroad,  
But nothing has come out of that.  
We realize how busy and worried  
all of you must be over the  
developments in Kerala. But I  
shall request you to do whatever  
you can in order to save Com. Simil's  
life.

Expecting an early reply.

Yours faithfully,

Jaganmoh-Sinha

P.S. The Session trial of the  
conspiracy can be started.

J.

S.A.DANGE,

4 Ashok Road,  
New Delhi

July 8, 1959

Com. Kripa Shankar,  
Communist Party,  
Allahabad.

Dear Comrade,

Thank you for your postcard dated July 5. However, it is regretted that Com.Dange will not be able to address a meeting in Allahabad in the middle of July, as desired by you, because of other pressing preoccupations during the whole month.

Yours fraternally,

  
(M.Atchuthan)

17 JUL 1959  
THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA  
WEST BENGAL COMMITTEE  
64A LOWER CIRCULAR ROAD :: CALCUTTA - 16

Telegrams : "COMMUNIST"  
Telephone : 44-5293

My dear Com. K. S.,  
I am attached  
to you in a way which I can't describe.  
Before this letter came to me I wrote  
in certain difficulties which were  
facing me now. So he has sent this  
reply to me to clear my position.  
I asked him to provide me some money  
so that I may get atleast Rs 50/-  
Although you know I have had  
last few months I am suffering a lot.  
For this I ~~have~~<sup>am</sup> also losing weight.  
During 3 months I have lost 16 lbs.  
At Calcutta I am not yet clear  
whether I may get this amount  
regularly so that it would cover my  
medical & other expenses. After a  
great deal of thought I wrote to  
Com. Gange. Also in that letter I  
tried to clear my position. But I  
was not going to discuss other aspects  
of the matter. If time permits I would  
explain the whole situation personally to  
you. Naturally you can have  
little work for this

# THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA

## WEST BENGAL COMMITTEE

64A LOWER CIRCULAR ROAD :: CALCUTTA - 16

Telegrams : "COMMUNIST"

Telephone : 44-5999

I'm sorry I could not explain the situation to Com. Dange. Anyway I'm expecting Com. Dange here and will try to discuss with him. I do not know whether he ~~will~~ would give me a little time for this. Anyway I'm sending this to you in advance.

What about my own materials sent to you.

Yours I

H. Bandyopadhyay



T. K. Srinivasan  
27-6-55

Dear Arishi Bannurjee.

Your letter of 16th.

I understand your position. But I have no place where I can put you & where your urgent needs can be met.

Therefore, I can only do this: I shall remit to you Rs. 50/- which are your medical necessities, per month for the next three months.

Till then you find your way out. The first remittance will reach you in first week of July.

Party

COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA

Central Offices,

7/4 Asaf Ali Road, New Delhi

Phone: 25794 & 27002

For Publication

June 11, 1959

Comrade Ajoy Ghosh, General Secretary, Communist Party of India has issued the following statement to the press:

" In his press conference held on June 10, Prime Minister Nehru has made a number of important observations on Kerala. He feels disturbed that communal elements have been brought into a political conflict and he has made special reference to the Nair Service Society and the Catholic organisations in this context. He disapproves of picketing of schools. He has declared himself against unconstitutional acts to bring down a legally-constituted Ministry.

" These declarations are good as far as they go. Unfortunately, they do not go far enough.

" Had Mr. Nehru examined the actual conduct and activities of the Congress leaders in Kerala in the light of the declarations made by him, he would have openly condemned the proposed struggle and asked the Kerala Pradesh Congress Committee to give it up altogether.

" Instead of that, he has tried to make out that the agitation proposed by the Congress is something independent of the 'liberation struggle' which Mr. Mannam wants to launch with the closure of schools, that the Congress in Kerala has not lined up with the forces of communalism. He has argued that the aim of the Congress is not to pull down the Ministry by resort to direct action and unconstitutional methods.

" Facts belie each one of the assertions made by the Prime Minister. I may mention a few such facts.

" On May 24, Mr. P. T. Chacko, leader of the Congress Party in Kerala Assembly spoke at a public meeting in Trivandrum supporting the school closure movement. Mr. C. M. Stephen, Member, AICC and President of Quilon DCC stated in another meeting - 'We cannot connive at or allow one school being opened while another is closed.'

" The resolution adopted by the Kerala Pradesh Congress Committee on June 5 sympathised with the movement and those who are giving a lead to the movement with a view to secure change of Government.'

" Some of the top leaders of the Congress in Kerala have joined the Action Council formed by Mr. Mannam. Prominent Congress leaders have joined Committees for organising receptions to Mr. Mannam.

" Further, no less a person than Mr. Shanker, the President of the Kerala Pradesh Congress Committee, after meeting Mr. Nehru at Ooty stated that there would be 'liason and mutual consultation' between the Action Council headed by Mr. Mannam and the Congress

...



"because it is a struggle intended to achieve the same objective." That this was not just a pious wish but a serious decision would be clear from the fact that after Mr. Shankar conferred with Mr. Mannam, the latter declared his support to the call for hartal given by the Congress on June 12.

" On May 24, inaugurating the school closure movement in Kottayam, Mr. P. S. George, Treasurer of the Pradesh Congress Committee said: ' We are now preparing for a struggle different from previous ones... Kerala is going to set the example of kicking out a Government through methods other than the ballot-box.'

" How is one to reconcile these facts with Mr. Nehru's declarations?

" Mr. Nehru has also said that he finds 'nothing objectionable' in the decision of the Kerala Congress leaders to prepare a chargesheet against the Government and agitate on its basis. Everyone would agree with Mr. Nehru on this point. But the fact is that although the Congress has given call for hartal on June 12, even the charge-sheet is not yet ready. How flimsy the whole case of the Congress is can be seen from this.

" But the basic question is not whether there is a chargesheet. The basic question is whether it is open to any party in a parliamentary democracy to resort to direct action with a view to paralyse the administration and thus bring down the Government. Mr. Nehru has said he is opposed to this. But this is precisely what Congress leaders of Kerala have openly declared as their aim and are planning. On the very day that Mr. Nehru held his press conference, the Hindustan Times correspondent from Trivandrum sent a despatch in which it was specifically said that the struggle will not be 'constitutional'. The 'opposition parties', it said, 'aim at paralysing all Government activity.' It added that 'an important feature of the agitation will be a call to the people to withdraw their savings deposits with the Government treasuries,' and that 'the opposition parties are also likely to launch a no-tax campaign.'

" From the speeches and activities of the Congress and other parties and forces which have joined hands with it, it is clear that they are planning to bring about chaos and lawlessness in the State so that the way may be paved for intervention of the Central Government. This is how they plan to bring down the Ministry. Mr. Pattom Thanu Pillai has already called for Central intervention.

" Consistent with the principles he has formulated, Mr. Nehru should have called upon the Congress in Kerala to abandon the dangerous path that it is pursuing. It is a matter of deep regret that he has not done that.

" Consequences of utmost gravity for the whole country and for democracy are inherent in the ill-conceived steps that are being taken in Kerala by the forces that are trying to overthrow the Government. For these consequences, the entire responsibility will lie on Congress leaders of Kerala and on the Congress High Command."

To

-----  
*Sudhakar*  
for Central Office,  
Communist Party of India.

Party

U R G E N T

COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA  
 Central Office,  
 7/4 Asaf Ali Road, New Delhi :

Phone: 25794  
 27002

FOR PUBLICATION

June 7, 1959

Comrade Ajoy Ghosh, General Secretary, Communist Party of India has issued the following statement to the press:

" I have studied with great care the statement issued by Prime Minister Nehru on the situation in Kerala. I must admit that I find the statement highly disappointing. It will, I am afraid, be interpreted by Congressmen in Kerala as an endorsement not merely of their charges against the Ministry but also of the tactics they are pursuing.

" It appears to Shri Nehru that ' a very considerable upsurge among large masses of people in Kerala is taking place against the Government there,' that a 'feeling of distrust against the Government has grown', that the 'bonafides of the Government are doubted by many people.' He narrates the 'many charges' that have been made against the Kerala Government by the opposition such as ' unfairness to other parties', 'violence towards members of other parties' and so on.

" Shri Nehru knows that charges of an equally serious and even graver nature have often been made by parties of the opposition and even by Congressmen against Ministries led by the Congress. Punjab, West Bengal, Andhra and Uttar Pradesh are a few examples. We do not remember Shri Nehru repeating those charges in public. On the contrary, he has uncritically accepted the version given by the State Ministry concerned. Why then, one might ask, this attitude towards charges against the Kerala Government?

" Moreover, as regards the charges against Congress leaders of Kerala, charges which have been made by the Government of Kerala and the Communist Party on the basis of published speeches and activities, Shri Nehru satisfies himself with pious exhortations and appeals. He merely says that Congressmen in Kerala should not compromise the 'basic principles' of the Congress, that 'no action should be tolerated which directly or indirectly encourages violence or supports communalism and casteism.'

" One might, of course, interpret this as indirect disapproval of the tactics which Kerala Congress leaders have been pursuing. But it is then surprising that he does not comment on the open alliance of Congressmen of Kerala with rabid communalists of the Nair Service Society and the Catholic Church. While he repeats the charges which Congress leaders of Kerala make against the Government, he does not even refer to the charges which the Kerala Government has made against Congress leaders, charges moreover which are substantiated by documentary evidence. Will one be wrong if one considers that this is primarily because the Kerala Government is led by a party other than that which Shri Nehru leads?

" Shri Nehru does not like Congressmen to join hands with communalists. But Shri Shankar, President of the Kerala Pradesh Congress Committee, announced on June 5, a day before Shri Nehru made his statement, that there will be 'liaison and mutual consultation' between the Congress and the Action Council formed by the...

by the Nair Service Society and the Catholic Church 'because it is a struggle intended to achieve the same objective.'

"It is surprising that while appealing to Congressmen to uphold the principles which 'the Congress has always adhered to', Shri Nehru had nothing to say about this 'liaison'.

"Shri Nehru says: 'Apparently preparations for violent conflict are being made.' This is certainly a grave statement for the Prime Minister of India to make. But then why does he not say who are making these preparations? Does Shri Nehru place the deliberate efforts on the part of Congress leaders in alliance with Catholic Church and Nair communal leaders to paralyse the Government and the measures taken by the Government to uphold the rule of law in the same category?

"For Shri Nehru's information, I may quote from a speech made by Shri P.T.Chacko, leader of the Congress Party in the Kerala Assembly at the Palayam Church grounds on May 24. Shri Chacko said:

' We will not get a better opportunity to strike at the Communist Government than at present. So, we should utilise this opportunity in the best way. It is not possible to remove the Communist Government through the elections or the Assembly; only through the force of arms of the youth the Communists can be removed from power.'

"Does Shri Nehru approve of such speeches? I am sure he does not. Then why does he not condemn it openly?

"It is also worth noting that in the long statement issued by Shri Nehru there is not a word of criticism against the unheard of move to close down schools and thus deliberately paralyse education in protest against an Act which has been passed by the State Legislature and received the assent of the President of the Indian Union.

"But by far the most significant thing in Shri Nehru's statement is that he finds nothing wrong in the attempt of the Congress in Kerala to launch a struggle with the avowed object of throwing out a legally-constituted Ministry by paralysing the administration.

"Time and again Shri Nehru has declared that methods of struggle which we adopted to overthrow British rule are out-of-date that now that we have a constitutionally elected Government, the methods of changing it also should be constitutional, that direct action to overthrow a Government has no place in present-day India. Every responsible party in the country has accepted these principles. Nowhere in the country has a campaign been launched in recent years with the aim of forcing a Government to quit. Every campaign has had a specific aim -winning of certain demands or bringing about certain changes in the policy of the Government.

"The proposed struggle in Kerala is not a struggle of that nature. On the very day when Shri Nehru issued his statement, June 6, Shri Shanker publicly declared that there could be 'no compromise with the Communist Government' and that it had to "go out."

"It is strange indeed that on this basic question, the Prime Minister of India has kept quiet - the question as to whether it is consistent with principles of Parliamentary democracy to rely

not on...

not on the ballot-box but on direct action to change a Government which enjoys a majority in the legislature.

" What will Shri Nehru say if in every State the opposition parties were to frame charge-sheets against the Congress Governments and begin a campaign of organised defiance of laws with a view to paralyse the administration and bring down the Government? Will he merely appeal to the opposition parties to remain peaceful? Will he not say that the struggle itself is wrong and undemocratic?

" I request Shri Nehru to ponder over these questions. A precedent is being created in Kerala which will have serious repercussions over the whole country. It will have consequences which neither the Congress nor Shri Nehru nor any Indian who cherishes democracy and desires ordered progress would like. "

-----

To

.....

June 7, 1959

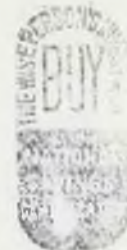
for Central Office  
Communist Party of India.



C. 33

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

0399



No.

Received here at \_\_\_\_\_ H. \_\_\_\_\_ M.

0 MF LANKA 18 35

S A DANGE LEADER OPPOSITION ND

..... HANDS OF KEROLDAY OBSERVED KAKI ASSAM 15 JULY (.) PUBLIC  
DEMAND NOT EXERCISED ANY SPECIAL POWER ON KAROLA-----

----- NRIPENDRADEY SECY COMMUNIST PARTY-----

**COPY SAINI AT 2015**

The message of this telegram is—class of telegram, time banded to, 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.

MGJEPAb.—1271—28.1.53—1,13,350 Bks

June 2, 1959

Dear Com. T.L.,

Your postcard dated 28th May.

Congratulations for the victory. But take note of the vote of the INTUC. AITUC stand should be very clear and unequivocal. Faced with rationalisation offensive we want all in unity. INTUC cadre must be persuaded to accept posts with us. We want composite Executive and share in responsibility according to strength.

We in the AITUC are even prepared to accept that the union shall not be affiliated to AITUC. But united action with all textile unions should be built.

Ensuing Bombay Conference of All-India Textile Workers convened by the great united Mumbai Girni Sanghar Union affords such an opportunity. Campaign for this conference and send a broad based delegation to it. Prepare your own reports for this.

Any sectarianism against INTUC polling 1000 votes after our victory at the polls would be disastrous at this juncture.

You and other comrades there are the best judges of the position.  
*What are you doing for the AITUC Building Fund? Send Reports*  
Enclosed find a few posters about the Fund.

I have just returned from a tour of Rajasthan. I am now proceeding for a tour of Maha Gujrat.

I shall be back in Hyderabad on 17.6.59.

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

Convey my congratulations and best wishes to Com. Mannathan and all others who worked hard for the AITUC and shall have to work harder.

Greetings,

Yours fraternally,

*[Signature]*  
(Dr. Rajbahadur Gaur) M.P.  
Secretary

Com. T.L. Narasimha Rao,  
C/o Communist Party Office,  
Mandi Bazaar,  
WARANGAL.

Copy to:  
Com. N. Satyanarayana Reddy,  
Secretary, Andhra Pradesh Trade Union Congress,  
Hymayatnagar, HYDERABAD-1

Party

May 27, 1959

Com. P.K.Thakur,  
C/o Communist Party Office,  
DAMOH,  
Madhya Pradesh.

Dear Comrade,

Your postcard dated May 25, 1959 to hand.

We are herewith sending you the names and addresses of Hindi speaking M.Ps. who are connected with mines. Since the Parliament is not in session none of them is here at the moment. So please write to them directly.

We would suggest you to call Com. Kalgon Roy, General Secretary, Indian Mine Workers Federation 47, European Asylum, Calcutta, also, who would be very useful though he is not a M.P.

Names of Hindi Speaking M.Ps. connected with mines:

1. Com. T.V.Vittal Rao, M.P.  
Girmajipet,  
Matwada,  
WARANGAL, Andhra.
2. Com. Md. Ilias, M.P.,  
19, Andul, 2nd Bye Lane,  
P.O. Botanic Garden,  
Howrah, West Bengal.
3. Com. Renu Chakravarthy, M.P.,  
14/6 Gariahat Road,  
CALCUTTA-19.
4. Com. J.V.K.Vallabh Rao, M.P.,  
Shoffkhana Street,  
Vijayanagaram,  
Andhra Pradesh.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

(K.G.Sriwastava)  
Secretary

18 MAY 1959

Statement issued by the Secretariate, Manipur State Executive Committee C.P.I. dated the 12th, May '59, on the incident of the 9th, May, '59

The Secretariate of the Manipur State Executive of the Communist Party of India express concern over the untoward incident that occurred on the night of 9th, May, '59 which caused serious injuries to the Policemen on duty and a few civilians wearing Khaki. It was at about 8-30 P.M. of the same night, members of the 4th, B.N. Assam Rifles come out in organised groups and challenged the Policemen who were on that day caught unawares and as such the Policemen on the road wherever they were, were manhandled and beaten leading to serious injuries on the side of the Policemen.

(2) It was not a clash between the policemen and the people of the 4th, B.N. Assam Rifles as wrongly reported but it was an aggressive attack in an organised manner by the members of the 4th, B.N. Assam Rifles who used Lathis, Sticks and Khukris and as they moved in the streets of the Khwairamband Bazar and nearby. A few Policemen who were found on the way were manhandled in such a way that the few unlucky policemen were easy prey to the organised force of the 4th, Riflemen. This aggressive attack continued for some hours.

(3) It had a shocking effect on the civilian people who had to see as helpless spectators at the great show of strength and force so staged by the members of the 4th, B.N. Assam Rifles. It was quite untoward and unauthorised piece of act to stage such a show and break down Law and Security and beat up all custodians of Law and order in fighting slogans - we are fighting for Force and we challenged the Manipur Police.

(4) This show of organised force on the part of 4th, B.N. Assam Rifles on the night of the night 9th, May, '59 which was an incident unparalleled in the history of this part of the country cannot be lightly brushed aside. The incident is alarming and will have inevitable bad repercussions in the relations of the people whose sole task was to maintain law and order and see to the maintenance of the security of the country against all disorders and other troubles. At this hour when the Naga problem is persisting such show of strength by the organised force of the 4th, B.N. Assam Rifles is a serious breach of discipline and the leaders and the participants in the so called challenging small scale coup need be punished.

(5) This incident in this very heart of the town and the Bazar calls for once again into limelight the important problem of the superfluity of maintaining the Assam Rifles at its present location which undoubtedly occupies the heart of the town and is also the most covetable place in the whole territory of Manipur which has rich historical associations and for the shifting of which to some suburban area, the citizens of Manipur has long been clamouring.

(6) The time has come for bringing the question into the forefront and no more dallying is required for the authorities and of the Government of India to giving effect to changing location of the Riflemen to some Suburban area thereby making the area available for the use of the constructive work of the growing generation of the people - for a cultural renaissance and educational upliftment and for the flowering of the sports and culture. The area if available will be able to house inside it an University, a Stadium and childrens' palace and sanatoria and what not. This beautiful historical

P.T.O.



Contd.

historical masterpiece is being occupied by a fighting force which can be lodged in a suburb area. It is a strange why of the plan that this so creative and fertile land is used in such manner which only sows seeds for untoward incidents in the heart of the people. This is a challenge to Indian democracy. The sooner the incident is understood the better will be for the cause democracy.

The Secretariate therefore, calls upon the Government of India and the Defence Ministry to order a high power enquiry and investigation into the incident as to find out the delinquents and lawless coup minded persons inside the Riflemen including the officials so that if necessary harsh steps be taken for encouraging such actions and secondly it is fit and proper the present location of the 4th. B.N. Assam Rifles is shifted to some suburban area of the territory so that the peace and tranquility of the Town may be safeguarded and in the city population of more than a lakh of people may have peace and peaceful growth and development and in the year to come no such aggressive attack and lawless ~~in makes~~ show of force may not be repeated. It is simply useless to make all these forces viz. (1) 4th. B.N. Assam Rifles (2) 8th. B.N. Assam Rifles (3) Manipur Rifles and (4) the usual police forces all being lodged in the heart of the Town and kept concentrated in the central part of the Imphal Town.

The Secretariate, therefore, calls upon the Government of India to take steps to shift the 4th. B.N. Assam Rifles to some other suburb area and make the land available for all constructive purpose. Let sense of propriety and love for the people and the response to vox populi prevail in taking the steps as suggested here to.

Secretariate,

Manipur State Executive Committee

Copy to :-

Communist Party of India.

- (1) Hon'ble Home Minister,  
Ministry of Home Affairs.
- (2) Defence Minister,  
Ministry of Defence.
- (3) Chief Commissioner, Manipur.
- (4) Hon'ble Members, Parliament of India.
- (5) Press.
- (6) Political Parties, for information.

Dated, Imphal the 15th. May '59.

*M. Bira Singh*

SECRETARY

MANIPUR STATE COMMITTEE  
of C.P.I.

ARTUC

NOTICE

On 1st June at PPH at 6.15 p.m. there will be a general body meeting to discuss "New Age" weekly.

Comrade Lokare will initiate the discussion, which will take up general points and not deal with any particular issue. Comrades may use the time to look up some past numbers of the weekly.

Mohit Sen,  
Secretary, PHQ Branch

(part)  
8/15/50  
✓  
ADHIKARI

COMMUNIST PARTY

RAJSHIVAN

VALLABHSHAI PATEL ROAD

BOMBAY 4

TELL BAPAT I CANNOT COME FOR NINTH MEETING STOP  
SEL. IF YOU WANT SHIVAJIPARK RALLY ON WEDNESDAY  
THIRTEENTH

DANCE

To

The Branch Secretary,  
PUC Branch, ...

Dear Com. Mohit Sen,

The TU Group meeting which was held on May 15, 1959 was of the unanimous view that arrangements should be made by the Branch Committee to have a reporting to the delegates of the C.E.C. held here early this month. This has been necessitated because no reporting of last C.E.C. meeting could be arranged by the Branch Committee.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

(K.G. Sriwastava)

4 Ashok Road,  
New Delhi

May 16, 1959

May 11, 1959

Dear Com.Khandkar,

Your letter. The problem is serious but what can I do? The company in Lucknow with the help of Dr.Ahmed should have been the right people to help. But you know how the situation lies there.

I am not in Delhi nowadays. Hence to call him here is no good.

I will speak to Ahmed but I am doubtful of the results.

Yesterday, Bhupesh and Remu saw Nehru and gave him our view of the events. He, of course, said nothing.

You there are facing great difficulty, because neither the working class nor the middle class is really political and class conscious. I wonder what will be the future.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

  
(S.A.Dange)

Comrade M.N.Govindan Nair, M.P., Secretary, Kerala

Committee of the Communist Party of India has issued the following statement:

"A new and serious situation is fast developing in Kerala. The peaceful transformation of society through democratic methods is being challenged by reaction.

"During the last two years, in spite of the efforts of the reactionary forces, the Kerala Government have with popular support, succeeded in getting through the Assembly certain enactments which will have far-reaching effects on the life of the Malayalee people. Within the coming few months, most of these beneficial legislations will reach the stage of actual implementation.

"The Education Bill which has aroused so much controversy in Kerala and outside, after undergoing the scrutiny of the Supreme Court and receiving Presidential assent, has now become law. It is to be implemented during the coming school year.

"The much awaited Agrarian Relations Bill will be passed in the present session of the legislature and we do not expect any delay in receiving Presidential assent to this measure. This legislation will also be implemented in the immediate future.

"The Panchayat Bill and the District Council Bill are expected to be passed before September, the date fixed for the Panchayat elections. As is known, these bills seek to considerably extend the powers of the local elected bodies.

"Hitherto the attempts of the reactionary forces in the State were to prevent these legislations being passed. Now they are bent upon resisting their implementation.

"Reaction in our State had hoped that the Communist Ministry would collapse in Kerala either through dissensions within our own ranks, or causing the isolation of the Government from the people or by Central intervention. These false hopes led them to believe that the progressive measures of the Government will never actually reach the stage of implementation. Events, however,

dealt a cruel blow to their hopes. The Communist Party is much more united than ever before. People's trust in, and love for the Ministry has considerably increased. And they have not succeeded in persuading the Centre to suspend the Constitution and take over the administration.

"It is obvious that there is a big swing in favour of the Communist Party and its Government among the mass of the people in our State.

"Further the dissensions within the Congress, expressed in the elections to the district and provincial committees of the Congress Party, have convinced all, that at no time in the immediate future, either the Congress or the so-called united opposition could muster enough strength to overthrow the Ministry

"This has made the reactionary elements desperate. And they are frantically seeking new ways to thwart the implementation of the above popular measures.

They are now trying to rouse communal passions and disrupt the unity of the people. The article of Cardinal Gracias in the Times of India (May 2, 1959) is an indication of the line they want to pursue. Now it is the Nair communal leader, Shri Mannath Padmanabhan, backed by the Catholic Church, who has come to the forefront to lead the struggle. And all the prominent leaders of the Opposition parties are rallying behind these communal forces.

"Their first target is the Education Act. Under the leadership of Cardinal Gracias, all the Catholic Bishops in Kerala have issued instructions that no Catholic School should be re-opened. Bishops of other Christian denominations are also persuaded to fall in line. The Nair Service Society of which Shri Mannath Padmanabhan is the leader, and which owns more than 100 Schools, has also decided not to reopen schools managed by them.

"It is interesting to note here that Shri Mannath Padmanabhan was one of those who came out in support of the Education Bill when it was introduced in the legislature in 1957. His sudden

change over into opposition to the measure is not by any means due to a late realisation of the actual implications of the measure. It is common knowledge that this latest move of Nair and Christian communalists in Kerala is aimed at preventing the implementation of agrarian reforms.

"From their announced plans, it seems that they will not be satisfied with closing down all aided schools. They have declared their intention to picket all educational institutions in the State. It is also learnt that they will resort to picketing of all Government offices. Shri Mannath Padmanabhan has declared that he would lead a "march" to Trivandrum to 'capture' the Government Secretariat. They are openly advocating violent and undemocratic methods for the overthrow of the Ministry.

"In every parish under the leadership of the Church, and in every village where the Nair Service Society has influence, preparations are being made to instigate people to resort to violent undemocratic acts. They are also planning to utilise the students as their tools in these undemocratic activities.

As usual, the RSP is playing the role of handmaid of these reactionary forces by their open incitement to violence. Only the other day, they entered the House of the Industries Minister, at midnight carrying flaming torches and threatened his life. A few days ago, they entered the Assembly Chamber and disrupted the proceedings. Recently they stoned the car of the Food Minister and the Speaker and manhandled the Law Minister. The Education Minister's car was also stopped by some PSP elements in Trivandrum.

"Thus the same forces who once relied on raising the cry of lawlessness in Kerala are now out to create a situation of lawlessness in the State.

"In this context, it is unfortunate that the Congress President, Smt. Indira Gandhi, who visited our State recently, has failed to assess the situation correctly. It is of course not expected of Smt. Gandhi to defend the Communist Ministry; but in the interests of her own party, the Congress President,



as the leader of the biggest national organisation, should have warned her followers against surrender before communal forces.

"As for us, Communists, we are confident that in the struggle against communal forces, our Party will not only emerge victorious but will grow immensely stronger and more united. It must be remembered that at every stage of our growth, we had to wage bitter struggles against the communal forces."

"We communists do not believe in anarchy, and I am sure that the Government would be taking adequate steps to prevent any outbreak of violence and lawlessness.

"I am also sure that, as in the past, we can rely upon the unstinted support of all the democratic and progressive forces throughout India against this fresh assault on democracy. During the days of the anti-Education Bill agitation, as well as at the time when Central intervention was being sought for, and at every time reaction in Kerala attempted to break down Governmental machinery, it was this unity of the democratic forces within and without our State that saved democracy in Kerala. We appeal for this unity to once ~~again~~ again assert itself".

-----

571  
30 APR

Comrade Dange  
Leader of the Communist Group  
in Lok Sabha.

The Haryana Sewa Ashram,  
Rohtak (Punjab)  
Dated 17.4.59

Dear Friend,

Now when the Budget Sessions of the Central and State Legislatures are over or at the fage end, I think it would be a big leasurely to consider a suggestion, which I was thinking for the last few weeks to put before all the Leaders of Opposition, and different group leaders in the legislatures of India.

I feel it would strengthen the Parliamentary democracy in this country if the leaders of Opposition Parties and groups in legislature come together and meet in a Convention. We should create a sort of link between ourselves.

As you know Chief Ministers are meeting at different occasions. Presiding officers of legislature are also regularly meeting for necessary consultations. Recently the Chairmen of Public Accounts Committee met at New Delhi under the Chairmanship of Prof. Ranjan, Chairman of Lok Sabha Public Accounts Committee. So it would be in the fitness of things if the Leaders of Opposition and group Leaders in different legislatures sit together in the same way.

We shall learn much from each others experience and will be able to have better understanding between different parties and groups of Opposition.

I shall wait for a month or so for the response to my this suggestion, and then again write to you in light of what I hear from you friends. I have also written to the secretaries of different legislatures to let me know the names addresses and strength of different Opposition Parties and groups in our legislature.

Waiting for an early sympathetic reply.

Thanking you in anticipation.

Yours Comradely,  
*Shri Ram Sharma*  
(Shri Ram Sharma)  
(Leader of Opposition  
Punjab Legislative Assembly)

2011/133

DISTRICT HAED QUARTERS  
COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA  
JALPAIGURI.

Ref. No. EXPRESS DELIVERY. Dated 25/4/59 105

To Comrade S.A.Dangr, M.P

8 4, Ashok Road, New-Delhi.

Re: Continued Hunger-strike of a Rly fireman  
at Domohari, N.F.Rly.

Ref: My letter to you dated 23rd April 1959.

Dear Comrade,

With reference to my above  
quoted letter I beg to inform you that the  
fireman Sri. Netin Sen Gupta has withdrawn  
his till-death hunger-strike on the agreement  
that D.M.E./APDF will arrange his posting  
at HAL Jn instead of Bongaigaon as Fireman  
"B" and assured him of no victimisation or  
punishment for this hunger-strike occurrence.  
The Hunger-strike is withdrawn on 21/4/59  
after the assurance of D.M.E.

Yours comradely,

( Bimal Des gupta )  
member Sectt. D.C  
Jalpaiguri.

Copy to Com. Jyoti Basu, M.L.A

copy to com. Purmandu dasidhar  
for information.

S.A.DANGE,

4 Ashok Road,  
New Delhi

April 15, 1959

The Secretary,  
Communist Party of India,  
Chowk Bazar,  
Darjeeling

Dear Comrade,

We have receive your letter of 6th April, to Com.Dange in connection with the introduction of Nepaly Language for official purpose in hill divisions of Darjeeling District. Com. Dange is not here now. Letter will be plased for his attention on his return some time later this week.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,



P.A. to S.A.Dange

April 12, 1958.

AMENDMENTS TO THE POLITICAL RESOLUTION

~~BY THE STEERING COMMITTEE~~

1. Add one paragraph on landlord resistance to agrarian reforms at the end of Section VII.

2. Rewrite paragraph 1 and 2 of Section VII as follows:

"The struggle to realise the aims and objects of the Plan cannot, however, attain success if it is looked upon merely as a struggle against the monopolists, landlords and their friends outside the Congress. It has to be remembered that reactionary forces outside the Congress lack a broad mass base except what they are able to secure by whipping up communal passions and backward sentiments. The real strength of reaction lies in the fact that it has powerful representatives and supporters inside the Congress leadership and Congress governments who are securing increasingly firmer grip on the Congress organisation itself. The real strength of reaction lies in the fact that the policies, measures and methods of the Government make heavy concessions and in many vital respects continue to be anti-people and anti-democratic such as the concession to private capital in the Plan, the heavy dependence on foreign capital, the encouragement to seek agreement with foreign financiers and monopolists, the delay in implementation of agrarian reforms and the loopholes left for their sabotage, the reliance on bureaucracy for the implementation of schemes and projects, the repressive measures against the working class, peasants and popular struggles.

"It is precisely these policies of the Government that have strengthened the position of the anti-national forces, offer them opportunities to build their links with foreign monopolists and resort to tactics of blackmail and pressure. It is precisely these policies which intensify mass distress, impose ever heavier burdens on the people and prevent steady and uninterrupted increase in production.

"Struggling for better conditions of life, the people, there, repeatedly come into conflict not merely with the anti-national vested interests, but also with the Government, the bureaucracy and the police. It is not surprising, therefore, that the growth of mass radicalisation manifests itself primarily and above all in the growth of massive discontent against the Government, in numerous struggles against its policies and measures and methods and in the urge to weaken further the Congress monopoly of power.

"Hence the necessity, while exposing the anti-national moves of big business and fighting against them, to simultaneously intensify the struggle for progressive policies and in defence of the interests of the people. The need for such popular intervention is all the more urgent today in view of the fact that Government is often succumbing to their blackmail and pressures. This is illustrated by the recent Indo-U.S. Agreement (September 1957), the climb-down agreement with the Assam Oil Company, renewed assurances to U.S. and other imperialist investors and the suspension of the scheme of compulsory deposits of company reserves.

Needless to say . . . .

Needless to say that in order to defend the interests of the nation and defeat the imperialists and these anti-national elements, it is imperative to fight these surrenders on the part of the Government. Exposure of right reaction and determined struggle against its offensive broadens and strengthens the struggle for progressive policies. Also every success of the struggle for progressive policies undermines the position of right reaction."

Retain remaining paras 3, 4 and 5 as in the original except in para 4 delete the second sentence "They have ..... Governments".

3. Section XIV, rewrite para 3 as follows:

"The development of such a movement is the common task of all patriots in the country irrespective of the party to which they belong because on its success depends the fate of our own country. The Communist Party, therefore, strives to build the broadest democratic unity to ensure the attainment of the objectives formulated above.

"The Communist Party realises that the coming together of Left Parties and progressive independents can play a big part in the development of such a movement."

-- \*\*\* --

V/12.4

March 30, 1959

Secretary,  
Indian Communist Party,  
Muriyad Branch,  
P.O.PULLUR, Trichur Dist.,  
Kerala State.

Dear Comrade,

We have received your letter of the 28th inst., and note your efforts to get the local cashew factory re-opened. We are, however, not in a position to get details of the case from your letter. For instance, what is the name of the "private" Co. You have formed to take over the factory? When did you apply for the loan? On what grounds do you apprehend that sanction is being deliberately delayed? As you will appreciate, in the absence of these details, we are not properly equipped to do anything in this regard, as desired by you.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

*K.P.K.*  
(K.P.K.Tangamani), M.P.  
Secretary

March 20, 1959

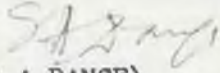
My dear P.R.,

I had thought of having a meeting on 26th but I find now that it is rather difficult for me as I have to leave this place on 27th for Europe.

I was going to send a circular in the name of Ajoy and I had asked him to attend it. He had agreed to attend it but then I do not know if you and he would like to have the meeting without me. If you agree, then I can send the circulars for 26th. Otherwise, it has to be in mid-April when I come back.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

  
(S.A. DANGE)

Com.P.Ramamurti,  
C/c Tamilnad Committee,  
Communist Party of India,  
15 Perianne Maistry St.,  
MADRAS 1



Gram : Janasakti  
Phone : 2656

**COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA**  
TAMILNAD COMMITTEE

15, Periana Maistry St.,  
MADRAS-1

Dated, ..... 1957.

Dear Com. Dange,

Received your letter dated 20th March only yesterday. Ramanunthi has already left the city in connection with Municipal election Campaign. I contacted him on his phone and he feels that the circular for purpose to send will not reach in time to his return for meeting to be held on the 26th. So he feels that we can have his meeting sometime in mid-April when you come back. Accordingly he has asked me to cancel his air tickets to Delhi to Bombay.

I hope this letter will reach you before you leave Bombay. Wish you a Bon Voyage.

With warm greetings.

Yours fraternally,  
V. P. Chintan  
FM PC Sect

ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS  
4 Ashok Road, New Delhi

Dear Com.Vallabha Rao,  
is  
This/about the room in No.4.

We do not know if you have already spoken to  
Com.Basavapunniah about the room, as the portion  
to your share.

Please write to him immediately, if you have  
not told him already, about this since otherwise  
it would lead to unnecessary confusion.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

*P.C.T. Hazudaw*  
*for k'taka.*

*Vme*  
(K.G.Sriwastava)

March 11, 1959

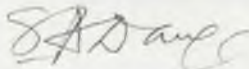
The Secretary,  
Delhi PC, CPI.

Dear Comrade,

I learn that you are asking comrades in the trade unions to so arrange things that some of the funds of the trade unions are placed at the disposal of the proposed Youth Conference in Delhi. If that is so, I consider that demand of the PC extremely harmful. The trade unions are faced with serious problems of their own. Apart from that, asking trade unions to utilise their funds in this way is not proper. So I hope you will refrain from passing any mandate to the comrades who are in charge of the trade unions. If the trade unions on their own or the conference authorities wish to approach the workers and make individual collections, that is quite a different matter.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,



(S.A.DANGE)  
Secretary

COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA

Central Office

7/4, Asaf Ali Road,

New Delhi

To

All PCs & CEC Members

March 5, 1959.

ON PARTY FUND LEVY

The National Council, at its meeting held at Madras in October last, had decided that a Party Fund Levy should be collected from all State Committees and fixed the levy at 25 naye Paise per member. The last date for paying this levy was fixed at the end of April, 1959.

State Committees should, therefore, send their Centre Fund quotas before the due date.

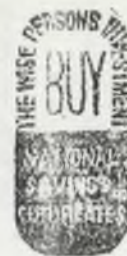
PV/

Sd/- M. Basavapunniah,  
for Secretariat.



C.-3

10 MAR 1959



181

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

No.

Received here at \_\_\_\_\_ H. \_\_\_\_\_ M.

ZF CHANDIGARY 10

DANGF 4 ASOKA ROAD NEW DELHI.

ON 9TH AJAY GHOSH AND MYSELF REFUSED ENTRY SHERPUP VILLAGE BY A D M  
LUDHIANA THE OUTSKIRTS OF THE VILLAGE WHICH HE HAD SURROUNDED WITH  
HUNDREDS OF ARMED POLICEMEN STOP WRITTEN ORDERS NOT GIVEN DESPITE  
REQUEST SOMETHING STRIKER APPEARS BEING DONE IN THE VILLAGE...

.... GOP LAN....

COPIED AT 1-45.

The sequence of entries at the beginning of this telegram is—class 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.  
MGIFPAh.—121—30-4-57—91,370 Bks.

COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA  
Central Office,  
7/4 Asaf Ali Road  
NEW DELHI

( B.Y H A N D )

March 6, 1959

To : All PCs

CIRCULAR

Dear Comrade,

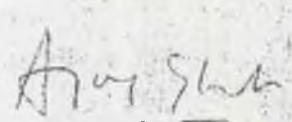
This document was discussed and adopted at a meeting of leading student and youth Party members held in Delhi from 11th to 15th of December, 1958.

The CEC had some discussion on the document and it decided to release it as a draft to the PCs and elucidate their opinion on the points it contains.

Please discuss it in your Committee. Some leading student comrades of your State should also be called during the discussion.

We must get your opinion on this document by the middle of May, 1958 latest.

G r e e t i n g s ,

  
( Ajoy Ghosh )  
General Secretary

-----  
**RESOLUTION ADOPTED IN THE MEETING OF LEADING  
STUDENT AND YOUTH PARTY MEMBERS HELD IN DELHI  
FROM 11TH to 15TH DECEMBER, 1958**  
-----

During the anti-imperialist struggle student masses acted as a direct political wing of the political struggle of the country which was directed against imperialism. But after the freedom was achieved, there is a general feeling that it is not necessary for them to resort to such political actions as they used to do in the pre-freedom days. But there is a general discontent among the students because the present educational set up fails to satisfy their cravings for better, cheaper and scientific education. There is uncertainty of future and lack of facilities in other spheres of life for the blossoming forth of their youthful talents. They are keen to see that their educational facilities are extended, academic rights are preserved and their talents get due outlet. It is evident from the recent student struggles in defence of their academic rights and demands. Evermore growing participation of the students in the cultural and sports activities organised officially or otherwise...

otherwise shows their interests in cultural life. Apart from this there is a general left trend among the students, that can be found though not in same multitude and quality in all the places, but their participation in the movement, of anti-imperialist natures, like landing of Anglo-American troops in Lebanon and Jordan, Goa, or the common national issues like anti-merger etc., is significant. Students are also keen to know about Soviet Union and China and about socialism. But despite this healthy trend among the students it should be noted that there is another picture which is also very important. After the independence students are generally divided on ideological questions. Though socialism has become the slogan of the day but there is no concrete idea about the socialism among the student masses. On the other hand due to lack of consistent ideological work of the Communist students among them general confusion is prevalent in them. Due to lack of inspiring scientific ideology before the student masses a growing trend of a politicisism is also can be noted. While Communist Party is lacking in its ideological work among the students, the Congress, other political parties like PSP and SP, communal elements above all imperialists have taken full-swing offensive through their various agencies. As a result of above multi-reasons, frustration is growing, indiscipline, cultural degeneration cropping up. It has also bad effects on the ideological standards and style of work of Communist students also.

Students have a very important role to play in the development of the country. They are part of intelligentsia which is young and can assimilate the new and progressive ideas. Therefore, integration of their life and movement with the people and with the development of the Communist Party is of tremendous importance. It is on that strength to which they are rallied in the democratic movement under the banner of the Party that the democratic movement and the Party will be able to integrate the activities of the progressive intelligentsia with the militant mass movements of the working class and peasantry.

That is why Party should keep before itself the following tasks:

1. Draw them into the democratic movement, the movement for peace, national reconstruction, for scientific socialism, democracy and social reforms.
2. Influence them ideologically in favour of scientific socialism, inculcate in them Marxist-Leninist ideology against all reactionary ideologies. In thus striving to influence the students ideologically, the Party should strive to influence the intelligentsia as a whole.
3. Draw the best of them into the Party, train them in Marxist-Leninist ideology, remould their world outlook through living contacts with the working class, peasantry and common people. Develop in them a healthy respect for the people. Steel them through active participation into day-to-day life and struggle of the common people and develop them as a real Communist cadre.

So, to fulfill the above-mentioned task of the Communist Party among the students:-

- i. Communist students must come out as champions in the fight for educational demands, academic rights of the students, autonomy of the educational institutions which would facilitate to achieve democratic and scientific education.

- ii. Multifarious . . . .

ii. Multifarious activities to be organised - self-help, relief, cultural, sports, etc. Through which students can flourish their own talents, grow in them healthy cultural outlook and fight out frustration.

iii. Sense of respect and service to the people to be inculcated among the students through various extra-student activities of social and cultural type, participation in projects for national reconstruction, literacy campaign in working class areas and peasantry. Thus strengthening the bonds between the people on one hand and the students on the other.

iv. Participation in campaign of anti-imperialist issues, for peace, and for democratic rights.

v. Propagation of scientific socialism and ideological work with a view to help the mass of students to understand and to be inspired with the idea of scientific socialism and to combat the reactionary points of view, propagation of the victories and achievements of socialist world, achievements of Kerala Government and its defence.

These above tasks require the consolidation, education and new recruitment of the students Party members as wider as possible as the main task at present. The situation also demands correct attitude towards the forms, nature and functioning of students' Unions, NUS (federation of student unions) and Students' Federation.

### Students' Unions

The present situation demands correct attitude towards the students' Unions which have come into existence in many places and which are becoming the bodies which the students look upon as their own organisations. The activities of the Students' Unions show that they can rally the overwhelming majority of the students under its banner on a common general accepted issue of the end by the students. Hence, it is only the Students' Unions which can be the united forum of the students. So, the united agreed mass work of the students to be done through the Students' Unions. But all forms of sectarianism towards these Unions like total ignoring of the Unions themselves or 'capture' the Unions by the SF or for the Communist Party should be abandoned. The best elements from the mass of the students regardless of their party affiliation should be banded together on a programme of the activities with a view to draw the majority of the students into cultural intellectual sports activities, for academic rights and demands and for common national international issues. There the scope of the Union activities is still now limited Communist students should see that the existing scope is fully utilised in the interests of the students and the mass of the students are allied unitedly to develop the scope and functions and democratic right of the students Unions. At all places whether Unions are strong or weak on all possible issues of common nature unions should be brought together on a united platform even for limited time on temporary basis because this will eventually help the growth and development of federation of unions, as the permanent united organisations of the students. Where there is no unions allowed the entire students community should be united on the basis of the demands for the formation of the unions and should develop a movement among the students and the support of all sections of the people to these demands should be rallied.

Federation of . . . . .



## Federation of Students' Unions (NUS)

As the local unions are the only united mass organisations of the students federation of the unions (NUS) is the central united mass organisation as its logical conclusion. But the limitations of the NUS should also be kept in mind. To build NUS as a hard task and a long drawn process should be required. It becomes more difficult because the different political parties and trends are also working to capture NUS. Naturally to build up NUS on the one hand it would be necessary to fight out the disruptive tendencies and on the other a correct non-sectarian approach on our part. NUS will be of a federal nature with full autonomy of local unions. We should try to function it on the basis of common agreed view. Where there is difference of opinions we must depend upon discussion and wise persuasion. It should be turned in a national platform to fight against the infiltration of degenerated culture and to defend the academic rights and freedoms.

The idea of capture the NUS should be abandoned. On the basis of a most reasonable and compromising agreement, communist students should try to work in NUS. Serious and effective boys should be sent to NUS to run it. In these respects, the hold of educationalist and education department of the Government has to be rallied.

## Students' Federation

With the growth of the students unions as the united forum of the students and due to the present complex political and ideological situation, SF cannot be and will not be the mass organisation. It has to change its character. With the growing need for fight and propagation of socialism and to draw the evergrowing left trend students towards the Communist Party, Party needs the forum through which the above task can be performed, hence SF will serve this purpose as a cadre organisation with the propagation of scientific socialism. Peace and democracy as its aim and to work in the line of propagandist and to create model workers for mass work among the students and in the service of the people. SF as a cadre organisation must concentrate on education and activation of its membership as the main task. It would propagate scientific socialism and would strive to draw the large number of Party members from its ranks, and organise all model projects to develop close relations with the students as well as with people.

SF members must play the vanguard role as in all the activities of the students so also to achieve our aim in the students unions and NUS by continuous and sustained work. SF must draw in its membership roles all the best talents among the students in all walks of life and thus educate, activate and inspire them that they come close to the Party and become model workers. To accomplish the above task, the following things should be undertaken immediately:

1. Creation of strong student and youth Party centre.
2. National and State level camps for the education of the student leadership.
3. Creation of strong SF centres at all levels.
4. Activation of all existing SF members and work on the basis of fixed targets.
5. Publication of an All-India Joint Youth and Student journal.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE SECRETARIAT OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL  
OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA OF THE STUDENTS' AND YOUTH  
MEETING CONVENED BY THE SECRETARIAT (DEC. 1958)

Plea for a Youth Organisation

The basis for treating youth as a well-defined section of the population and for organising it on a distinct platform emerges from certain basic features specific to the youth. By virtue of the qualities which age has bestowed upon it, the youth forms the most active and virile section in any society, and stands as a shock-brigade in the forefront of any struggle, social or political. Being the formative stage of man, the youth requires particular facilities for its physical and intellectual growth and demands particular privileges to make a start in life.

The Communist Party, working in the interests of the future of the whole society, bases itself on the advanced forces of society and, therefore, owes it to the youth to help it to win its rights and demands, and to educate the youth in the progressive ideology, for, from the ranks of the youth the Party has to build its first reserves.

Though time and again, this important section of our population has come closer to us, nevertheless the fact remains that we Communists in India have not been paying any particular attention to it, as a part of our entire movement.

This explains to a large extent, the participation of the youth in its large numbers, in the democratic movements led by our Party, remaining only momentary, and its contacts and relations with the Party and its democratic mass organisations, only short-lived.

Moreover, disappointment, frustration and the influence of a backward and corrupt social and cultural outlook is gradually gripping a considerable portion of our young generation.

Why? Because, in the present situation of our country, vast numbers of our young people do not feel any improvement in their life, nor do they see any prospects for it. And in the absence of a conscious movement to impart to them an all-round healthy and responsible political social and cultural outlook, they fall an easy victim to the corrupt influences inherent in the existing social environment.

Disappointed and politically disorientated youth has been drawn to the side of reaction many a time in our country. And today also, the forces which are against the Communist movement are already active. Different political parties are paying more and more attention to consolidate their position among the youth and to impart to the youth an orientation which would serve their purpose.

The Communist Party, which champions the cause of our people, cannot remain indifferent to the vital problems of a section of our population which is considered to be one of the most militant and active, and on the winning of which the development of our movement considerably depends.

In the present-day situation, despite the dangerous signs and symptoms amongst our youth, the fact remains that due to the impact of the general democratic movement and more precisely because of the rapidly developing influence of the Communist movement, nationally and internationally, the tendency of the masses

of our youth . . . .

of our youth is towards the Left. But this inclination not being always based on clarity and understanding about the progressive movement, is in a fluid State. Hence, there is no guarantee that this situation will not change for the worse with a stir in the national and international situation.

It is time, therefore, the Communist Party take active interest in organising the masses of youth, in educating them through various forms of activities, in giving them a progressive world outlook and in drawing them nearer to Marxism-Leninism, to the Communist Party.

In Mobilising the youth, none of the privileges of the ruling classes can equal two fundamental advantages that we have. Firstly, neither can they fulfill any basic need of our young generation, nor can they give any guarantee for the future. And secondly, it is only we who can give the youth the most rational, most progressive and the most dynamic ideals of life which have been tested and proved correct in one-third of the world today. It is only our ideals which can fill the heart of youth, with its characteristic love for progress and dynamism, with optimism and inspire the young generation in the struggle for the advancement of society.

But to avail ourselves of these advantages in the best possible way, we Communists need first of all, a forum, that is, an organised youth movement.

The little experience that we have in various States shows that large masses of youth can be mobilised to work for the fulfilment of their own needs, to fight for their just rights, to fight against the colonial and feudal remnants in our society, to rally round the democratic movements of the toiling people and to stand against all actions of imperialists in any part of the world and to develop bonds of international friendship for world peace.

The implementation of these tasks constitutes at the same time an important part of the Communist movement, having a great impact on the society. Youth can be brought to participate in this movement in its own way with militancy and youthfulness.

And a youth organisation uniting large sections of the young generation and led by the Communists will undoubtedly be a lever of such a movement.

Suffice it to recall that in the past, during the days of the anti-British struggle, only a section of the youth was united in the students' organisation and it played a glorious role in the democratic movement of our country. A great number of students, through this organised movement, were drawn to the progressive ideology, had served and are still serving the Communist Party.

The youth organisation today by implementing the line of the Party in the ranks of the young generation, will enrich the Party and the democratic movement in India with young blood.

#### Character of the Organisation

To determine the character of an organisation, it is necessary to take into account two factors. Firstly, what should be the task of the organisation; and secondly, whom do we want to unite for carrying out that task.

The task which confronts us at present is a democratic one for which broadest sections of youth could be united.

As we have . . . . .

As we have mentioned above, there is a general swing of the masses of youth to the Left and a section has come very close to the Communist Party. Yet, it should be taken into consideration that this swing has not yet gone to the extent when masses of youth would accept the direct leadership of the Communist Party - either due to lack of conviction or due to the implications that it involves in the present situation or are prepared to accept and work under Communist discipline. Moreover, there is a considerable number of youth who have not yet manifested their active support for the Left, though they are not hostile to the Left forces. In fact, we should think in terms of getting a section of the rank-and-file Congress youth. This is not impossible, considering the fact that the ideological influence of the Congress on these sections of the youth in various States is weak and a sharp polarisation has not yet taken shape at the bottom.

Hence, to embrace all these sections of youth, or to keep open the door for all of them, the character of the organisation should be broad, democratic and independent. Its programme should reflect the aspirations of all these sections of youth and the forms of activities should be carefully chosen so that they can provide a united platform for the more advanced as well as the less advanced sections of youth.

Working of Communists in such an organisation and a conscious effort on their part and on the part of the Party will ensure the drawing in of the advanced youth towards the Party. Factors determining this process are:

Firstly, education through the movement which means that the youth participating in the above-mentioned activities and struggles will not only be kept away from the influences of corrupt culture and reactionary ideology, but will develop a sense of responsibility towards society. Moreover, the youth will not only become more and more conscious of the effects and incapacities inherent in the present economic and social set up but will search for the root cause of all problems facing it and an alternative for the existing system.

Secondly, the above fact will prepare the ground for the Party to drive home in an important section of the young generation, its own alternative on each issue and finally its entire programme. The Party will be able further to increase its influence and build confidence amongst the youth by consistently supporting in all possible ways the demands and struggles of the youth.

Thirdly, The Communists, working in the youth movement will play their individual role by establishing themselves as best workers, as best talents and leaders of the movement, and by developing bonds of personal friendship with the non-Communist youth. They will use every occasion to answer the queries of the non-Communist youth, give a Communist explanation to all problems and make the latter readers of Party literature and listeners of the Party meetings.

Fourthly, the Party by evolving suitable forms to impart Marxist education to the advanced militant youth that has come closer to us, would be able to increase its own cadres.

#### OUTLINE OF THE PROGRAMME OF THE YOUTH ORGANISATION

The meeting, after discussion, came to the conclusion that the following could be an outline of the programme of activities at present of the Youth Organisation led by us:

1) Education - To educate the youth in a spirit of democracy, patriotism, solidarity with the toiling people and international friendship. To enthuse them to participate in the work

of national . . . . .

of national reconstruction. To elevate their social cultural outlook by imparting scientific education. For this, we have to adopt various forms of activities such as discussions, debates, seminars, popular scientific lectures, exhibitions, etc.

2) YOUTH RIGHTS & NEEDS: To focuss public attention on the problems and needs of youth and to organise campaigns in various forms for employment, for bettering the conditions of work and training, for wider facilities for education, especially for young workers and peasants, health and recreational facilities, etc.

3) SOCIAL SERVICE: To mobilise the youth in service to the community through organising anti-epidemic campaigns, holding night schools for spreading literacy, participating in relief campaigns, organising work brigades for the improvement of conditions in villages, bustees or town localities.

4) SPORTS AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES: To organise healthy recreational activities and provide facilities for the masses of youth to participate in sports and cultural activities. To spread healthy progressive culture and combat corrupting influences in cultural field.

5) SELF-HELP INSTITUTIONS: To organise permanent institutions particularly in the villages and working class localities such as clubs, libraries, night schools, medical aid centres, youth homes, etc. so that through such self-help activities the youth can get some benefit. Such institutions can become centres of day-to-day activities to organise the youth.

6) SUPPORT TO THE POPULAR DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT: To mobilise the youth for the support and participation in the democratic movements of the people. Suitable forms should be found which will bring the broadest sections of the youth behind the popular struggle.

7) INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY AND WORLD PEACE: To foster an international outlook among the youth, to strengthen international solidarity with the youth fighting against colonialism; to develop friendship, knowledge and understanding about the youth of all countries and to participate actively in struggle for the defence of national sovereignty and world peace.

### P R O B L E M S

Though in the Belghat Party Congress report, mention was made of the need of organising the youth and an all-India Youth and Student Comrades' meeting was held one and a half year ago, yet this movement has not yet been taken up by all Party units as an essential part of the Communist movement. As a result, in most cases, it remained fully dependent, on the initiative of some individual comrades and was confined to some States and some cities, where such comrades took spontaneous initiative.

Because of the lack of a serious attitude towards this movement, Party units in most cases never discussed the problems of the movement and could not give any political guidance to it. Consequently in some States, where considerably strong organisations existed, a couple of years ago, now one finds only its disintegrated fragments. In some other States, comrades working in these organisations lack political clarity and often conduct activities in a one-sided way and even fail to give a proper political content to them. Often they also forget their Communist role in the mass organisation.

In those States where youth organisations have developed in cities and towns mainly among the middle-class youth, the problem of taking young workers and peasants in the field of their activities is still unsolved. Apart from the insufficient effort on the

part of the . . . .

part of the youth comrades in these places and their lack of thorough knowledge about the problems of the young workers and peasants, this situation is also due to lack of initiative on the part of the comrades working in Trade Unions and Kisan Front and lack of close cooperation between them and the youth comrades. This is a task of political coordination which can only be done by the respective Party units. It is evident that the participation of young workers and peasants will ultimately decide the character, strength and effectiveness of our youth organisation.

Under-estimation of the utility of the youth movement for the Party is also reflected in the Party units not being inclined to render any material assistance, financial as well as in relation to cadres to the youth organisations.

Finally, it must be pointed out that the absence of a Youth Centre has resulted in the lack of common understanding of the problems related to the youth movement, the lack of a common approach towards other youth organisations and towards national and international youth events, and the absence of inter-State coordination and exchange of experience in the field of youth activity. The absence of a youth Centre deprives us the recognition of our voice on youth problems, on the national as well as international plane.

### P R O P O S A L S

The meeting strongly feels that the immediate task is to make our own comrades realise the necessity and the importance of the youth movement and to set up a Youth Centre. For this purpose the meeting proposes to the Centre:

1) (a) The Secretariat to circulate a document to all PCs based on the discussions and recommendations of this meeting; (b) to write an article in NEW AGE (Monthly) on the importance of organising the youth; (c) to throw open columns of the NEW AGE (Weekly) for publicising youth activities.

2) To request the State Committees to set up Youth Sub-Committees on the State and District levels.

3) To enlarge the Central Youth Sub-Committee of the National Council by co-opting comrades from different States working in the youth movement.

4) To give particular attention towards bringing in leading comrades from the youth front in the Party Councils at different levels.

5) To decide to set up the Youth Committee as proposed in the resolution and appoint one comrade who would work at the Centre under the guidance of the Party and function as the Convener of the Youth Committee.

Together with three more part-timer worker from Delhi this Comrade will be responsible to run the Centre and fulfill the tasks specified.

6) To decide to give each month:

- one whole-timer's wage - Rs.

- and a subsidy of - Rs.

(for the office rent and publication  
of the monthly publication)

--- \* ---

COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA  
Central Office,  
7/4 Asaf Ali Road,  
NEW DELHI

---

March 6, 1959

For Publication

ON PAK-U.S. PACT

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

The bi-lateral military pacts signed at Ankara between the US Government and the Governments of Turkey, Iran and Pakistan must be viewed with deep concern. They are calculated to step up the cold war and mount new threats against the freedom and independence of Asian peoples.

Of especial and ominous significance for us are the clauses in the pact between America and Pakistan. The American imperialists used to assert that the only objective of their military pacts was defence against "Communist aggression". The transparent hypocrisy of this assertion was apparent. But now all pretence has been given up. The real nature of the pact has been revealed by the Foreign Secretary of Pakistan, Mr.S.A.Baig, who bluntly stated that the pact is a guarantee against aggression "from any quarter." What this means needs no elaboration.

The rulers of Pakistan, who with American support, have destroyed all vestige of democracy in their own country and placed the Pakistan people under the heels of military dictatorship have always proclaimed that the "aggression" which they fear is aggression from India. Under the cover of this false plea, they conduct a sustained campaign of hatred against India and indulge in border provocations. The new pact will further embolden them. It is meant to do so. It is meant to step up American pressure on India, to further poison the relation between India and

Pakistan...

Pakistan and strengthen the position of the most bellicose and adventurist elements in the Government of Pakistan to betray their own people and faithfully serve their American masters.

Our Party has repeatedly requested that the Government of India should issue a stern warning to the American Government and declare that American aid to Pakistan in this context would be an unfriendly act against India. We feel and we are sure we voice the opinion of all patriotic Indians - that this should be done without any further delay.

But we are sorry to find that the Government of India and the ruling party have hitherto taken a complacent attitude towards this question and have failed to put before the people the seriousness of the situation. They are relying too much on American assurances as is evident from Shri Nehru's statement to the Parliament.

We are confident that the Pact will evoke strong protest from all Indians of every shade of opinion. This protest must find expression in mass demonstrations all over the country. We call upon all units of our Party to mobilise wide sections of our patriotic and peace-loving people and hold protest meetings and demonstrations throughout the country on March 22nd.

-----  
The Editor,  
-----

for Central Office.



S. A. DANGE, M. P.

4, ASOKE ROAD, NEW DELHI.

To  
The Chief Minister, Government of Assam.  
Shillong.

Dear Sir,

I beg to confirm the following telegram sent by Cachar District Committee of the Communist Party :

Assam

Shillong

Labour Minister.

Deeply concerned over unjust illegal closure Macneill Berry tea estates enforcing wage-cut probable retrenchment on 20000 workers stop urge immediate Govt. intervention full wage for layoff full work direct taking over by state unless owners comply. - Communist Party.

As is clearly known to the Government that twelve out of existing thirteen gardens belonging to the Agency House of British Macneill & Barry Ltd. have been closed down for 45 days, suddenly on the 18th February, 1959. This has adversely affected and severely hit about 20000 workers, - both permanent and contract workers. Only the permanent workers included in the Master Roll will get 50% of the minimum wage, while the contract workers would get nothing.

M/ S. Macneill & Barry Ltd. have forced the crisis on the workers and the industry on unjust and untenable ground, - without in consent of the Government, and against the opposition of the workers. There has absolutely been no valid reason for imposing this wage-cut and ordeal on the workers. Neither the production, nor the prices of Tea have declined in any of the gardens concerned. It is stated that a mere Rs. 4 lakhs loss was shown by Tarapur Tea Co. Ltd., comprising of more than half the closed gardens. This loss for an Agency House of Macneill & Barry Ltd.'s stature and financial standing, even if factual and not manipulated, cannot justify this naked attack on the lowest paid workers. While the Company showed a loss of 4 lakhs, - it almost trebled the over-head cost in 1957 compared with that of 1950. While in 1950, the Tarapur Tea Co. Ltd. spent Rs. 1,88,760/- for their Managerial staff, it spent Rs. 4,43,693/- on same account in 1957. One source of this 4 lakhs "loss" can be traced in this company-made accounts. The real position may be very different from what is shown in the account by unscrupulous foreign monopolies in India.

Hence, Macneill & Barry have no case for the precipitate action taken by them. Both the Tea workers' Unions in the district registered protest in strongest terms against the closing down as early as the proposal was mooted in January.

The real reason for this anti-working class step is to be sought elsewhere. The tight grip of the foreign monopolists over our Tea Industry is well known to the Government. Since 1952-53 "crisis", the tea owners, especially the foreign owners have been taking recourse to illegal and unscrupulous pressure tactics in Assam, especially in Cachar. The main aim had been to rob the workers of the lawful dues and to retrench as many of them as possible from the Master Roll in order to cut down the obligations under the Minimum Wage, Maternity Benefit, Provident Fund and Plantation Labour Acts. Owners thereby loses nothing, - for they have been using the retrenched labour as contract labour or daily-basis workers, sometimes at wage rate lesser than the lawful minimum. The 1952-53 "crisis" and "closure of Tea Estates" ended after achieving permanent retrenchment of 10000 workers in Cachar District alone! Since then, while production is going up year to year, the number of permanent workers in tea estates in coming down year by year and from over 1½ lakhs, it has come down to a mere 70,000 in Cachar in last 10 years or so! In contrast the profits earned by tea industry since war time, especially since

since 1953 have been phenomenal. The aim of owners in precipitating present "crisis" is only a step forward in the same anti-working class direction. It is they who are being robbed of again and there is doubt that, this wave of attack would be followed by another retrenchment drive on the plea of reduction of cost in uneconomic units. The whole affair is an outright attack on the workers' wages and a little other gains in the sphere of social security in the gardens. It therefore directly hits the Labour Legislations in order to cripple and bypass them and a challenge against all lawful positions gained by the labour since Independence.

There are other deeper games of the Imperialist Monopolies in Tea Industry, - such as weeding common tea areas in India in the interest of the East African tea, - which are also behind the present pressure tactics of the British Agency Houses.

It is surprising why the State Government did not or could not act time in this connection. The Government did not bring down any counter pressure on these owners, so that they may see reason and are prevented from attacking the lawful rights of the tea workers.

The Communist Party, therefore, urges upon the Government to intervene fully on behalf of the Tea workers and to ask M/S. Macniell & Barry Ltd. to reopen the gardens giving full wage to the workers for the lay off period without any retrenchment. If the Managing Agency fails to comply, the tea estates belonging to this "British" dominated Monopoly be forthwith taken over by the State. The Govt. should institute an inquiry into the affairs of these Tea Estates.

Dated  
Silchar

The 25th February, 1959.

Secretary,  
Communist Party of India  
SILCHAR

Yours Faithfully,

(Achintya Bhattacharjee.)

Secretary, Cachar District Council  
Communist Party of India.

### Appendix

( Prices obtained by affected Tea Estates of the Macniell & Barry Ltd.)

Names	Acerage	Prices per lb.		
		1955	1956	1958
1. Dilkhosa.....	487'85	Rs. 3-0-5	Rs. 2-4-11	Rs. 1-97 nP.
2. Bhubandor.....	836	" 3-4-6	" 1-13-6	" 1-87 "
3. Hathicherra.....	807	" 3-0-8	" 1-11-9	" 1-92 "
4. Dayapur.....	503'66	" 3-2-9	" 2-3-11	" 1-88 "
5. Kalain.....	952'07	" 3-6-8	" 1-8-8	" 1-82 "
6. Kayah.....	843	" 3-4-5	" 1-13-10	" 1-92 "
7. Mazergram.....	570'25	" 2-14-11	" 1-14-4	" 1-81 "
8. Subong.....	804'50	" 3-4-0	" 1-12-4	" 1-80 "
9. Pallorbund.....	1339'50	" 2-7-3	" 1-12-3	" 1-89 "
10. Burtoll Division.....	1647'58	" 3-5-2	" 1-11-4	" 1-82 "
11. Dewan Division.....	2366'50	" 2-15-2	" 1-12-10	" 1-82 "
12. Labor Division.....	1034'	" 3-6-10	" 1-9-4	" 1-87 "
13. Jalalpur.....	857'50	" 3-0-3	" 1-13-7	" 1-79 "

- Copy to ;
1. Sri S.A. Dange, M.P
  2. " Bhupesh Gupta, M.P
  3. " Gauri Sankar Bhattacharjee, M.L.A
  4. " Barin Chaudhury, Secretary, APTUC,
  5. " Phani Bora, Secretary, Assam P.C., CPI
  6. " P.C. Joshi, Editor, New Age Weekly, New Delhi.
  7. " Madhusudan Bhattacharjee, Communist Party, Shillong.

9 MAR 1959

Punjab State Council,

Tele { Gram : Communist  
Phone : 359

Nehru Garden Road,  
JULLUNDUR

# Communist Party of India.

Part

(From our Special Correspondent)

The Kairon Ministry seems to have lost its head, because no sane Government will allow the things that are happening in the villages of Punjab today. This was the impression of Com. A.K. Gopalan M.P., President of the All-India Kisan Sabha, when he came out of Attiana village whose earth was still fresh with the blood of the women martyrs of the Anti-Betterment Levy struggle. But this repression is matched and surpassed by the morale and enthusiasm of the people, said Comrade Gopalan at the end of his first day's tour of Punjab during the course of which he visited six villages in Ludhiana and Jullundur districts.

Com. Gopalan had arrived in Jullundur on March 5 along with two other Communist members of Parliament K.V.K. Thangamani and Surju Pandey and Com. Achhar Singh Chheera Punjab M.L.A. Their entire programme of visit to the districts had to be because the news awaiting their arrival was that the police had opened fire in Attiana village and had drawn blood.

The party of MPs went to Attiana first. There was a pall of gloom over the village - the tragedy was still fresh, but even through it one could glimpse the undying spirit of resistance which has characterised the present struggle against the betterment levy.

The village people were all gathered in a square but as the car reached the place there was visibly some hesitation among them. The children in the school at the village ran away as they saw the car. Later we found out that the villagers had thought it was a police car coming back.

Soon Com. Gopalan was recognised and when began the narration of the events of the previous day. There were old and young in the gathering but it was the grey-bearded peasants who recounted the story.

The police had reached the village about midday and wanted to attach the properties of nine satyagrahis from the village. The village elders told them: Give us one week's time. But the police insisted. We will make the collection right now. They asked the villagers to disperse. Before the villagers could even decide whether the order was seriously meant, tear gas shells had begun exploding and the police had opened fire. The people ran to all sides and they couldn't see a thing. Then somebody shouted some people had fallen down injured and they came back. The police had stopped fire by then.

The villagers saw 60 year old Chand Kaur - she had died on the spot. Many others had been hit by bullets in their abdomens and arms. Even the villagers could see that they were seriously wounded, but the police were not making any move to attend to them. The villagers themselves sent word to the hospital three miles away in Sudhar and the

doctors arrived and gave medical attention. Later the police removed the injured to the hospital. One more again a woman, 40 years old Bachri died on the way.

Before the village could settle down from the shock of these events, the police again came at 7-00 p.m. as night was descending. They had come with reinforcements. Not one person remained in the village, every man and woman ran out and took shelter in the fields.

The police then began breaking open the houses and "attaching" property. It would be travesty of truth to call it attachment of property. The villagers gave us the names of a number of people who were not satyagrahis but whose houses had been broken into. The law of the land says that only the property of those who are convicted can be attached. But here in Attiana as in the rest of Punjab, anybody's and everybody's property is attached - fathers', sons', joint property, it doesn't matter to the authorities whether the property belongs to the satyagrahis or not. Section 386 of the Cr.P.C. has been scrapped in practice in the Punjab today. When policemen enter a village at night, drive away the people and in violation of the law of the land, begins to break into houses, it would be more correct to call it looting not attachment of property.

The party of M.Ps came out of the square to visit the house of martyr Chand Kaur. A villager came along with a basket and showed the shells and tear-gas squibs which they had collected after the police had left.

A woman showed her hand-swollen and bandaged. She had seen injured in the lathi-charge. But if the police had thought they had terrorised the villagers, they could have seen how mistaken they were if they had heard her insisting that the members of Parliament should have their food with her. It was not the voice of the frightened, a terrorised woman would have run away from Communist M.Ps.

We were taken to another house - and what we saw was really tragic. An old woman, due to shock of tear-gassing had lost her senses. Her son had offered satyagraha and was in jail. When Comrade Gopalan entered the house, she thought it was her son come back and insisted that he should not leave again. And she began wailing when it was time for us to leave. This is the ravage that is being committed in the villages by the police repression.

We left the village - and even the two hours the party had been there had made a change in the situation, what we heard as we left was: There is no Government here. If there is a Government, all this would not have happened.

On our way we stopped at the hospital in Sudhar where three of the injured were lying - two with injuries in the abdomen and one on the arm.

Eighteen-year-old Ajaib Kaur, though she may have to have her arm amputated from the elbow, smiled when she was told that members of Parliament had come to see her. No amount of repression can choke that smile and the spirit of resistance behind it.

The story at Dhaliwal the other village where firing had taken place was similar. The police had arrived for attachment. The women had protested and they were ill-treated, dragged by their hair. Just then a batch of satyagrahis touring the villages had arrived there and the police opened fire. There again the injured were mainly women.

There again the spirit of resistance had defeated everything. When after addressing the meeting, Comrade Gopalan went to the women and asked them what they would do if the police came again, there was not a moment's hesitation before the reply came: We will resist, we will not allow them to touch a single bit of our property.

The party of M.Ps have been impressed most by this defiant stand of the women. They have all seen many struggles in the past, but they say never before have they seen women in the forefront in such large numbers.

In Barapind village, it was the hundred women satyagrahis who were on the dais of the meeting and there were women on the roofs of the houses.

In Kandola village, where the party arrived late, the men had left for other work. But a group of girls had waited on to receive Com. Gopalan and others. When they arrived it was the girls who shouted slogans and led them to the house of martyr Malkiyat Singh who had died of pneumonia in jail as a result of police callousness. The whole half an hour they were there, the girls wouldn't let up for a moment even in their slogan-shouting - and the slogans: We won't pay the betterment levy, Long Live Martyr Malkiat Singh.

Such enthusiasm, the visiting M.Ps said, they had never seen before. As the party was passing village Roorka, the people there insisted that they should address a meeting. Within a meet all the paths to the open space in the centre of the village were steaming with people. As Com. Gopalan was speaking, somebody brought a microphone set. One old man held the loudspeaker while another held the microphone. Jandiala the home village of Provincial Congress Committee President Darbara Singh, was not in the itinerary of the visiting M.Ps. But when they were in Dhaliwal, a kisan activist came rushing on a bike and insisted that their village should be visited.

When the M.Ps reached there it was the biggest meeting of the day - there were not only peasants, there were other sections of the people, Congressmen, all. There Com. Gopalan asked the straight question: There may be difference between the Kisan Sabha and the Congress on the question of whether the betterment levy was necessary. But did Congress President Darbara Singh and other Congress leaders agree that the inhuman repression was totally wrong. If they did so then they should stop Kairon from going along this road.

Comrade Gopalan summed up the days' visit: The repression is heavy almost like undeclared Martial Law. But the morale is high and the women as has never been seen before are in the lead. It will be impossible to suppress such an all-embracing movement.

Sri A.K. Goplan, President of the All-India Kisan Sabha has issued the following statement:

The police firing in Attiana (Ludhiana district) on March 5 killing in cold blood three women - Main Basanti 60 years old, Smt. Bachni 40 years old and Bibi Punco 17 years old, has roused the anger of the Punjab peasants and people who have been fighting a heroic battle against the unjust Government Policy which the government has imposed.

This firing has come in the wake of the most brutal type of repression which the government had launched against the united mass movement of the peasantry.

Lathi-charges, taking place every day in many places, are so inhuman that peoples' heads are being literally broken.

Indiscriminate arrests have taken place not only on satyagrahis and kisan activists but also of their supporters and sympathisers and even of lawyers and their clerks. Attachment of property on a large-scale is being ordered.

When this repression failed to suppress the movement, the government has now resorted to this unheard of firing on a group of women killing three of them. This was the second firing during the struggle - the first one in Dhaliwal of Jullundur district has injured many people. The people of the Punjab and outside will launch a still mightier movement to defeat this repression.

I appeal to the people all over the country especially the peasantry, to rally to the support of the glorious Punjab struggle.

I call on them to protest against the brutal repression of the Punjab Government. I call on the Kisan Sabhas to observe March 11 as anti-repression day. Hold meetings and demonstrations, pledge solidarity with the fighting Punjab peasants, pass resolutions condemning the Punjab Government's repressive measures. Make March 11 a day of mighty solidarity and protest.

COM. SURJEET'S LETTER TO MINISTER FOR IRRIGATION AND POWER

To

The Minister for Irrigation & Power,  
Punjab State, CHANDIGARH

Dear Friend,

I am writing this letter in response to your press statement published in TRIBUNE dated 6th Feb., 1959, in which you had asked for any alternative suggestion as against the betterment levy in order to meet the cost of the irrigation part of the Bhakra-Nangal project. You also assured that such suggestions would get full consideration.

Though many such suggestions have been made in representations by the Provincial Kisan Sabha, through the press by the Communist Party and other prominent publicmen like Prof. Sher Singh M.L.A., former Irrigation & Power Minister, and though the Kisan Sabha has been forced to launch peaceful satyagraha for the fulfilment of the just demands of the peasants, it will be useful if even now some proper thought and consideration is given to this problem. I have learnt that you have called a meeting of some legislators on 11th Feb. to consider this problem and in spite of the fact that you have not thought it proper to call any Communist members to that meeting. I am sending herewith the point of view of my Party on this question for your consideration because this issue is a common one affecting most of the peasants of our State irrespective of their political affiliations. Hope you will make my suggestions available to the members of the Committee for consideration.

Here I do not want to repeat our arguments against the principle of betterment levy which have been stated in the legislature as well as in many resolutions and statements, nor will I go into the impropriety of the ordinance. I will confine myself to certain broadly agreed principles.

The Scheme is Productive : The problem before us today is that we have incurred a loan from the Central Government totalling Rs. 173 crores (upto 1960-61) for the construction of the Bhakra Nangal project which has to be paid back. The latest stand of the Punjab Government in this respect is that we have to pay back a part of this loan in the form of betterment levy because the scheme is unproductive. But it is not so.

The Bhakra Nangal has two parts: electricity and irrigation. As far as the electricity part is concerned, the capital cost is estimated at nearly Rs. 72 crores. But the capital cost for this part has been fixed arbitrarily. The total cost of the Bhakra Nangal Dam and the Nangal Hydro-Channel is Rs. 81.6 crores. Without all these, no electricity can be produced. We can justifiably put 50 per cent of this cost on the electricity part. If this is done the electricity part will have to bear about Rs. 68 crores out of the total cost of the project, i.e., 16 crores more than is estimated today. Moreover this will not add to any further burden on the consumers.

Even if one take the highest figure of the cost of Bhakra, i.e., Rs. 173 crores, Rs. 85 crores will fall on the irrigation part, (putting Rs. 88 crores on the electricity part). This will include 50 per cent of the cost of the dam and channel. If we deduct from this the amount borne by Rajasthan, the Punjab share of irrigation will come to less than Rs. 70 crores. Even if cumulative interest upto 1960-61 at the rate of three per cent is added the total amount of the irrigation part will not go beyond Rs. 88 crores for the Punjab.

Centre should meet a part of its Cost: This being the first project of its kind, it cannot be treated only as a concern of the Punjab. The whole country has gained experience which will benefit us a lot in the future in the construction of other projects, for affecting

economy, etc. So a part of the burden must be borne by the Centre.

Secondly, the project will enable the country to cut down on its import of foodgrains by producing and marketing surplus foodgrains. Today we are spending crores of rupees on the import of foodgrains, making inroads into the foreign exchange so badly needed for our industrial development.

According to the Government estimates, there will be an additional production of 1.3 million tons of foodgrains after the completion of this project. Even if we consider it to be one million tons, to that extent we will be able to cut down on our imports. Not only that. The Central Government is now paying a subsidy of nearly Rs. 4 per maund of imported wheat. The production of additional foodgrains from this project would result in a net saving of more than Rs. 10 crores annually. The Central Government today is suffering a loss of Rs. one crore annually on the export of sugar to get foreign exchange. When such savings will result from the project, why can't the Centre be requested to meet a part of the cost of such a national scheme as Bhakra Nangal?

Therefore, on the basis of all the above-mentioned facts, i. e., this is the first project of its kind, its contribution to food production resulting not only in saving foreign exchange but also in subsidies - the Central Government must meet at least Rs. 25 crores. If this is done, Punjab will have to settle only the question of Rs. 60 to 65 crores of rupees in the irrigation part.

Now to meet the interest charges on Rs. 65 crores at the rate of 3 per cent, we require an annual income of Rs. one crore and 95 lakh.

Total Annual Income from this Project: This project will yield an additional income of Rs. 2.74 crores from water rate, more than Rs. 90 lakhs from water advantage rate and Rs. 45 lakhs from local rate, nearly Rs. 25 lakhs from surcharge and agricultural income tax. In all the gross income will be Rs. 4.34 crores. If the cost of maintenance and administration of Rs. 84 lakhs is deducted the net income will amount to Rs. 3.50 crores. After paying the interest of Rs. 1.95 crores, we will save Rs. 1.50 crore annually which we can use to pay back the capital cost within 40 to 50 years. Thus not only is the scheme productive enough to meet the interest charges, it can also pay back the capital cost within 40 to 50 years - a shorter period than any other such project.

Recently on 19.1.1959 in his press conference, the Chief Minister has agreed to capitalise the loan but his contention is on the basis of the net income from this project only a part can be capitalised. It seems he does not count the income from water advantage rate, local rate, surcharge and agricultural income tax which in this case will solely come because of this scheme. If this is done, then even on the basis of the above principle, a solution of the problem can be found without enforcing the betterment levy.

Food Production will be hit: The betterment levy is not today a question of unbearable burden of taxation alone. It will have adverse effects on our food production. After twelve years of independence, our country is faced with a serious food situation today. Our food production has not substantially increased. What to say of the other parts of the country, even Punjab is faced with a serious food situation. One of the factors responsible for such a state of affairs is lack of capital investment in agriculture. The burdens already imposed have reached this limit leading to increasing indebtedness in the rural areas. The peasant is today short of capital. The foodgrains enquiry Committee appointed by the Central Government had recommended last year the reduction of irrigation rates in order to increase production. Instead of giving relief to the peasants, this unbearable burden of betterment levy is bound to effect food production which our country so badly needs today.

Menace of Water-logging and the question of Productivity of Land

Moreover, the claim of general productivity of land in Punjab also does not hold good today. Not only that production per acre has decreased, the areas which have gone under water-logging are almost equal to the areas which will be irrigated after the completion of the Bhakra Dam. You yourself have stated in your Republic Day article published in the TRIBUNE, dated 28th January that "when the subsoil water level rises, there is too much of moisture in the top soil. The result



is that the period of tillage is restricted. Injurious salts also rise to the surface and, there is a fall in the produce of land. When the water table rises above the ground level, the land takes the slope of a pond and nothing can be grown in it". After giving the figures of the water-logged area you have stated that, "technically speaking the entire canal-irrigated area in the State as also those areas where natural flow of water had been blocked were water-logged."

We fail to understand that when the peasants are faced with such a serious menace affecting agriculture production very seriously on some part of the land or other, how can the collection of betterment levy from another part of this land called matured areas be justified.

#### Not a 'Political' question:

This is not a 'political' question, nor a question concerning any single party. This is a question about which the peasants are very much agitated. It is because of this that even the A.I.C.C. Economic Review, dated February 1, 1959, organ of your Party has written in its notes:

"Though a temporary concession has been given in the form of an interim levy on 'matured areas' with varying rates - a levy which will be an advance payment of betterment charges to be adjusted subsequently against charges ultimately found leviable under the provisions of the parent act - the Punjab peasant already saddled with such impositions as land revenue, local rate, water rate, advantage rate, has resented the Ordinance. It has been estimated that when the irrigated area increases, the State Government's income from these taxes will increase by Rs. 3.20 crores per year. What the peasants are opposed to is not this increase but the Government's decision to collect from him Rs. 10 crores a year towards the capital cost of the projects.

"....While the State Government's anxiety to repay the loans taken from the Centre is understandable, a number of aspects needs careful examination both by the State Governments and the Central Government. In the first place, a betterment levy, if we may so, is an attempt on the part of the State Government to realise part of the benefit accruing to peasants as a result of appreciation in the land value. Now an artificial appreciation in the land value is possible through speculation in land anticipation of irrigation and similar benefits which might accrue to these lands as a result of irrigation and power projects. It is therefore important, before a State Government contemplates a betterment levy, to assess how much in the appreciation of the value of land is due to real benefit derived from irrigation facilities and if not part of it could be attributed to speculation in land. A second aspect is the doubt expressed in some quarters that whereas under the old Sutlej Weir Irrigation System there was no threat of water-logging, the recent occurrence of water-logging in Punjab - which has increased from about one million acre to about two million acres in less than two years - can be partly attributed to the percolation of water at sub-soil regions resulting from impounding of water at high altitudes at Bhakra. If this is really so, the menace would grow from year to year and the irrigation benefit which might result from the completion of the Project might be frustrated by the damage done by water-logging to large area of cultivable lands in the State. While, therefore, the State Governments should devise a scheme as would not impinge heavily on the peasants of Punjab a thorough enquiry into the causes of water-logging should be made so as to obviate any fear of the menace assuming greater proportions in the near future."

All other opposition parties and many Congressmen have demanded the withdrawal of the Ordinance and the cancellation of the realisation of betterment levy. Even the State Conference of the Kisan Section of the Congress, recently held at Barapind, demanded the postponement of realisation for two years. This is a sufficient proof of the justness of the demand of the peasantry in this respect.

#### Immediate Solution Needed

Therefore, an immediate solution of the problem is needed in order to ease the situation. I would request you to patiently consider

the demands put forward and solutions suggested by the Kisan Sabha. The Ordinance should be immediately withdrawn. The realisation of the Income Tax Levy must be cancelled, and other methods of capitalising the capital cost must be found out. We are prepared to make more suggestions for increasing the revenues of the State for its economic developments.

Awaiting your reply.

Yours faithfully,

CC/-HARISHEN SINGH SORREET,  
Secretary,  
Punjab State Council,  
Communist Party of India.

12th February, 1959.

Punjab State Council,  
**Communist Party of India.**

Tele { Gram : Communist  
Phone : 359

Nehru Garden Road,  
JULLUNDUR

Copies of Telegrams

- (1) Speaker Lok Sabha New Delhi
- (2) S.M. Bannerjee 113, North Avenue New Delhi
- (3) Renu Chakravarty North Avenue New Delhi
- (4) Vasudeva Nair South Avenue New Delhi

REPRESSION LET LOOSE SECOND FIRING VILLAGE ATTIANA  
LUDHIANA DISTRICT THREE WOMEN KILLED SEVERAL INJURED  
SITUATION SERIOUS STOP PRAY INTERVENTION STOP

Sd/- GOPALAN  
THANGAMANI  
SARJOPANDEY

(Sent on 6th March, 1959)

- (1) Home Minister Parliament House New Delhi
- (2) Speaker Lok Sabha New Delhi
- (3) S.M. Bannerjee 113 North Avenue New Delhi
- (4) Renu Chakravarty North Avenue New Delhi
- (5) Vasudeva Nair South Avenue New Delhi
- (6) Dange 4 Ashoka Road New Delhi

VISITED MANY VILLAGES TODAY INCLUDING ATTIANA AND  
DHALIWAL WHERE, POLICE OPENED FIRE FIFTH AND THIRD  
RESPECTIVELY STOP ATTIANA TWO WOMEN KILLED AND  
THREE INCLUDING YOUNG GIRL SERIOUSLY WOUNDED STOP  
LEARNED ILLEGAL AND QUESTIONABLE METHODS OF ATTACHMENT  
CONTRAVENING 386 CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE CALLING FOR  
CENTRE PUBLIC ENQUIRY NEEDED STOP PATTERN APPEARS  
BEATING TERRORISING WOMEN STOP

Sd/- GOPALAN  
THANGAMANI  
SARJOPANDEY

(Sent on 7th March, 1959)

6/1-1-1

SARDESAI  
CARE MARATHIYUG  
BOMBAY

PARTY AND MEHENDRA CABLED TO MEET YOU

DANGE



4/2/59

GENERAL SECRETARY  
CZECHOSLOVAK COMMUNIST PARTY  
PRAGUE (Czechoslovakia)

KINDLY ARRANGE RECEIVE COMRADE SARDESAI INDIAN DELEGATE TO POLISH PARTY  
CONGRESS REACHING PRAGUE THURSDAY NINTH APRIL BY AIRINDIA AND ARRANGE  
ONWARD JOURNEY

DANGE FOR SECRETARIAT COMMUNIST PARTY

March 6, 1959.

Dear Comrade Dange,

Here is a letter from RSN about which I had spoken to you. If you want more details, you can talk to Gopalakrishnan, his friend here, who knows all about the present state of RSN.

He wants to come here to do your head. It is a very good idea and certainly worth pursuing. Its implications are his air passage both ways and some comfortable arrangements to keep a very difficult person like him in New Delhi for a week or two. Please give your thought to it and if you want me to do anything let me know.

With warm greetings,

Yours fraternally,

(P.C.JOSHI)

Encl.

March 10, 1959

Dear PCJ,

Your proposition regarding RSN conveyed in your letter of March 6. I do not want my head to be done in any **statue**. So I cannot participate in the scheme you have suggested.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

*S.A. Dange*

(S.A. Dange)

16 MAR 1959

Tel. Address: "MARATHIYUG"

Telephone - 41144



MAHARASHTRA PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE  
COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA

Secretary  
S. G. SARDESAI

Rajbhuvan,  
Vallabhbai Patel Road, Girgaon,  
BOMBAY 4.

Ref. No.....

Date MARCH 5th, 1959.  
12 noon.

Dear Com. Dange,

I have been given a passport for Poland and the countries en route.

I will start from Bombay on the 8th night by the Air India International plane which reaches Prague on the 5th at 3 P.M.

I will get my Czech visa in Bombay. But the Polish visa is not given here so I will have to get it at Prague.

Will you kindly cable to Mahindra or some responsible comrade of your choice to meet me at the aerodrome at Prague? For I will need some guide there before I can proceed to Warsaw. Without guidance I may be stranded, particularly because I can carry only Rs. 75/- with me.

Please reply promptly and let me know what you do.

Greetings,

*Sardesai*

*Tel. Party, Mahindra called to meet you*

SAD

EXPRESS

X 4/3/59

SOMNATH LAHIRI

95/1 SERPENTILE LANE,

CALCUTTA 14

PICK UP SUITCASE FROM RENUS MOTHERS PLACE

DANGE





Somnath Lahiri

MEMBER, LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, WEST BENGAL

95/1, SERPENTINE LANE,  
CALCUTTA-14

Dated. 24.2.59

Dear Com. Banerjee,

As you are one of the few comrades who are as thickly built as I am, and about the same size too, I have to encroach on your valuable time on a trifling matter, namely that of some clothes!

The matter is of some importance to me at the moment as I propose to proceed to Moscow within a short time for medical treatment (I have got the necessary invitation & passport) and I need some warm clothes for the journey. Some good Samarkand must lend them to me but, unfortunately, none of those I have spotted here would fit me. Being in a quandary I at once remembered how kindly you had given me an overcoat years ago and, what is more, how exactly it had fitted me. Could you please, then, give, rummage your wardrobe and find out how far you could help me (on a strictly loan basis this time) in providing:

- Warm coat and pants
- Full-sleeve pull-over or sweater
- Warm overcoat
- Cap. Flannel shirt.

If you could find any, please send



C-3



108



INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

No.

Received here at \_\_\_\_\_

0 HC 4001 2 34 S A GANGE PARDIMENT EW TIGHT  
 = DIR SUPPORTER MURDERED BY CONGRESS LEADER  
 MURDERER IN AVEY BY DEEP CAR OWNED BY T. DAVE  
 CONGRESS M. A. = SHANTI PARMAR R. G. GANNINIST

{PARTY



The sequence of entries at the beginning of this telegram is—class 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.  
MGIP/Ab.—121—30-4-57—91,370 Bks.

(CONFIDENTIAL.)

To  
The Chief Officer,  
Department of Banking Operations,  
Reserve Bank of India,  
Central Office, BOMBAY-1.

Sir,

I come to understand that your Banking Officer, by name Mr. S. T. Karnik has undertaken inspection on The Merchants' Bank Ltd., Tanjore along with an assistant by name Mr. V. S. L. Narasimhan upto 21-2-59. You may have been fully aware of grave irregularities in that Bank resulting to a deficit of about Rs. 1.50 lakhs, though the Bank's working funds and resources are very poor to meet the deficits. In spite of the fact that the directors of the Bank were presenting an untrue state of affairs to the shareholders suppressing the huge deficits since a very long period, the directors cleverly tried to escape from their liabilities as well as from the criticisms and remarks of the shareholders by putting the entire blame on the part of The Reserve Bank and other officials.

Only recently, some of the shareholders and depositors were able to ascertain the true facts hidden underneath, enveloped by impenetrable gloom of mysteries. Taking advantage of the inspection by your officials recently, it is alleged that those who are much interested in the well-being of that Bank, supplied all the available facts and informations strictly in confidence to your inspecting officials on the spot, so as to serve them as guides in the successful fulfilment of their task. Whether all the informations supplied are helpful to them or not, it is their bounden duty to preserve the secret and to explore and probe into all available means. It should also be borne in mind that in such complicated tasks, nobody would venture to waste one's energy for the sake of either fun or joy rather than seeking a common benefit.

But, I feel it much regretful to mention the undesirable, unhappy and unfortunate trend that was taken especially by your assistant Mr. Narasimhan on 21-2-59, when he was solely deputed on that particular date by the inspecting Officer, Mr. Karnik, to go over his work of that last day of inspection. Being left lonely without the supervision by his officer on that single day, I understand it to be true that the above said Narasimhan exposed all the secret informations and particulars that were supplied through private sources, to the president of that Bank, G. Kasinatha Iyer, feeling worried for his indefinitely long stay. It is further learnt that he went to such an extent as to ask that Kasinatha Iyer to rely upon him to get all secret informations of that Bank, in their Madras and Central Offices, and all possible ways to attain his desired objectives and also to visit his residential place at No. 11-A, Railway Station Road, Kodampakkam or near about it and that he would surely make that Kasinatha Iyer to be relieved from his present difficult position. It is not known to what extent that Narasimhan was tempted by that Kasinatha Iyer in that single day, finding the opportunity of being left lonely from his officer. Apart from many other temptations that prompted him to indulge in such ugly affairs, perhaps that Narasimhan may be a Brahmin by caste and so naturally would have felt caste feelings towards that G. K. Iyer, who also tempted in his caste feelings replaced the staff of The Merchants' Bank by his caste fellows as may be proved by recent appointments in that Bank of one old Brahmin as Accountant and another old Brahmin as acting Agent at Mayuram and other Brahmin Clerks. It is the vow of that Iyer, being a single Brahmin in the Directorate of that Bank, to fill Brahmins in all posts.

Whatever it is, the fact lies that Narasimhan of Reserve Bank went to such a degraded position, unaware of the responsibility of his post, as to bring discredit to the fair name of Reserve Bank. It is also to be mentioned here, that not a single remark of that type may be passed on the inspecting officer, Mr. Karnik, who it is said to have performed his duties in a most dignified manner, upkeeping his position as a thorough gentleman.

pto.

It is also painful to note that the above officer went in haste without ascertaining the real facts and going exhaustively on the nature of frauds that took place at Tiruvady Branch of that Bank some years before and the intelligent way adopted at their headoffice utilising huge up-keep amount by the directors in transmission of funds to cover up the deficits of that Branch. The fraud of the agent at Tiruvady Branch was taking place continuously for more than 12 years and the present staff working at Headoffice served the Branch at that time and they know fully well about those facts.

While the attention of The Reserve Bank is kindly drawn on the following points among many others it would be most helpful to the shareholders, if The Reserve Bank furnishes their comprehensive reports on the findings of their recent inspections as quickly as possible so as to be pursued upon by the shareholders in the general meeting of that Bank due to be held this year:-

(1) Immediate and drastic departmental actions should be taken against that Narasimhan to stop similar deteriorations in various cadres of services at Reserve Bank.

(2) The Directors of that Bank had already cast aspersions on The Reserve Bank in their reports to shareholders, criticising the inefficiency of the inspecting officials. Similar unwarranted imputations are again given in a plaint on a former staff of that Bank, the suit of which is now pending at Sub-Court, Tanjore. Though the inspecting officer had pointed out the same to the President of that Bank who promised to amend the plaint, no step has been taken to carry out his promises. The President desired only to eye-wash the officer pretending that the mistake occurred without his knowledge, in order to send away that official finishing his works as early as possible. This is one of the tactics by that president, adopting ere long in his administration.

(3) The President of the Bank had already given a letter to a staff of that Bank, regarding a pro-note obtained from him for adjustment purposes, while he furnished contradictory statement to the inspecting official on his demand to the President about that letter. It should be noted in this connection, that the directors neither repudiated the report of the auditor of the Bank, when that auditor clearly commented in his report regarding this subject nor denied or enquired into when the concerned staff gave his explanations during March, 58, relevant to this loan.

(4) The one year time granted by The Reserve Bank to make good the deficits of that Bank, lapses by this time and instead of improvement in its working, irregularities in the management and also the deficits of that Bank, increase in leaps and bounds. In such circumstances, too much leniencies shown to this particular bank, despite its continuous irregularities, are not only dangerous to the policy of Reserve Bank but also prejudicial to the interest of the shareholders and the depositors.

Yours truly,

*S. R. K. Mohanraman*

(A shareholder of the Bank.)

Tanjore,  
24-2-59.

- Copy to (1) The Governor, Reserve Bank of India, Bombay.  
(2) The Honourable Finance Minister, Govt. of India, New Delhi.  
(3) The Hon'ble Leader of the Opposition, Lok Sabha, Govt. House, New Delhi.

27 FEB 1957

BIHAR KOYLA MAZDOOR SABHA  
REGD. NO. 837

C/o. Indian Mine Workers  
Federation,  
(Near Mack & Co.)

PHONE 2855  
P. O. & DIST. DHANBAD.

Ref. No. ....

Dated 23. 2. 1957

Com. K. G. Srivastava

Dear Comrad,

You must have learnt by  
now that our B.T.C. Conference  
debs have been postponed to  
17-19<sup>th</sup> April.

I came to Dhanbad yesterday  
and learnt that a mass demonstration  
has been ~~organised~~ planned  
here for 15<sup>th</sup> March. Workers from  
various collieries in Gharia, from firebrick  
workers of Chand & Gulsabari &  
peasants from neighbouring villages  
will march to Dhanbad to  
demonstrate their demands re.  
food, civil liberties etc. It will  
be very good if Com. N.P. Kumar  
could come to Dhanbad on that  
day.

February 28, '59

Dear Comrade,

Your letter dated 23rd February 1959 informing us about the deferred date of the BTUC conference and the demonstration.

I am afraid, it won't be possible for any MP to go to Dhanbad during the current session. Com. Raj Bahadur is at present on tour and he too will be very busy after his return from the tour.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

*K.G. Srinivasa*  
*4/28/59*

(K.G. SRINIVASA)

Com Jagannath Sarkar, SECRETARY.  
C/o Communist Party Office,  
Langartoli,  
Patna.

## भारतीय कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी

बिहार राज्य कमेटी

लंगरटोली

पटना-४

तिथि 24. 12. 58. १६५

To  
Com. S.A. Dange,  
United Iron & Steel Workers Union,  
Burnpore.

Dear Comrade,

Received the copy of your letter to Com. Jyoti Basu dated 16th December. We fully support your criticism of the Swadhinata and the trend, if it really is the expression of a trend and is not just an accidental lapse on the part of the Swadhinata.

The mass meeting of 13th December has made a deep impression on the workers. They say that it is the biggest meeting in living memory - even bigger than meetings that Bari addressed during the height of his popularity.

The workers are saying that even the attitude of the supervisory staff has changed and petty harrassments in the name of discipline have considerably ~~re-~~  
*duced. decreased.*

The slogan of Rs. 20,000/- Reserve fund for Legal Defence and Aid with special receipts bearing a picture of Kedar Das has caught the imagination of the workers. Many workers are coming to the office asking for receipts bearing the photo. There is a feeling that by purchasing 5/- photos they will guarantee the early release of the leaders. So, the whole month of January we want to make an all-out drive for this special Fund. Let us see the result.

I do not know if you have received a copy of the Telco Award. It has not only rejected all the demands of the workers but has accepted the new incentive bonus scheme of the Company which will involve reduction in the earn-

P.T.O.

भारतीय कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी  
बिहार राज्य कमेटी

लंगरटोली  
पटना-४

(2)

तिथि

१९५

*because*  
earnings of the majority of the workers. We have decided to move the Supreme Court, hence/that will at least stay the new I.B. scheme for the time being. The INTUC too is talking about appealing to the Supreme Court.

We have advanced the slogan of Govt. taking over the Telco in view of its failure to manufacture all the parts of trucks and Loco despite all the protection and its efforts to put up the price of military trucks.

*argument*  
*retention*  
Your slogan re. Govt. taking over the Tisco has been well received by the workers. But I felt that the ~~XXXXXXXX~~ ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ agreement/in favour of this was not properly advanced. As far as I remember you said that now that the Tatas have modernised the plant the Govt. should take it over. Would it not be better to say that since the modernisation has taken place through <sup>g</sup>Govt. loans, repeated increase in/~~relative~~ prices etc., the Govt. should take over the Tisco or at least should secure a share in it?

You must be aware that J.R.D. has reached Jamshedpur and is likely to stay there for 10 days or so. There are all sorts of ~~the~~ rumours etc.,

a) Tata has come to finalise the revised grades. It is said that the emoluments of the supervisory staff has been disturbed and that they are dissatisfied.

b) <sup>and</sup> The conflict between Ghandy Powyala has intensified and it demands personal intervention by Tata.

c) The new plant built by Kaisers is giving serious trouble and (this is admitted by Sir J.J. in his December letter though he explains it away as teething trouble of the new plant), and Tata wants to take up this matter with the Kaiser seriously.

d) It is also said that, Tatas are interested in circulating the story that the new plant is giving trouble  
P.T.O.



भारतीय कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी

बिहार राज्य कमेटी

संगरठोली

पटना-४

(3)

दिधि

१९४४

<sup>expectations are, the</sup>  
trouble and the and the ~~not~~ expectations of T.M.P. are  
not fulfilled, in order to justify insufficient wage  
increase. This appears to me to be rather improbable.

Workers ~~xxx~~ here are making eager enquiries  
about the jeep promised by you.

Greetings,

Yours fraternally,

*Jagan - Sarkar*

(Jagannath Sarkar)

To,  
Com. Dange.

Dear Com. Dange,

I have received Rs. 100/- through Com. Ilias. Out of which I have paid Rs. 45/- as I was taken from I.C. and E.I.T.U.C. Remaining Rs. 55/- is with me.

According to letter of Com. Srivastab to Com. Indrajit Gupta that I should not start immediately for Delhi from that letter it was not clear for how many days I am to wait. So, let me clear in the point.

You might have seen in the news paper about recent agreement of Tata-Flor. on 18th, February in the Hindustan standard detail agreement has published. Through that news we can say some achievement has made. But through this agreement management able to disrupt the workers' unity. Except weekly staff workers no major gross income has been made. Even in D.A. only Rs. 6/- has been increased. It is not based on the cost of living index.

Now we have to think over the following:-

1. Why this agreement came before march?
2. Why they announce before our E.I. T.U.C. conference?
3. Why except incentive bonus, all bonuses have been withdrawn by this agreement? Even there are so many points to discuss thoroughly.

I think it is a crucial time for us in Jamshedpur movement. If we fail to give correct slogan before them, then our collection and organisation work may hampered. If we are able to give correct slogan before the workers then we can collect even Rs. 50,000/- during this achievement period.

Therefore, I request you please allow me to go to Jamshedpur for some time. If not then yourself should go to Jamshedpur during the conference. Before going there you should discuss with me at Calcutta.

I am in Calcutta since last one and half month. Please advice whether it is good for me to stay long period in a particular place?

Comrade, *mentally* I am too much disturbed. My book is completed, now what I am to do I don't know. since 5 month Bihar Committee of our Party is not taking any care of mine, even Jamshedpur unit.

Regarding case what will happen no body knows. So, all these points made me nervous. Now advice me, what to do, I am awaiting for your advice. *please send the reply through com. Jati Bose.*

W I T H   C O R D   E T   I N G   S,

CALCUTTA, DATE,

The 20th February, 1955.

Comradely yours,

*Naresh Gupta*

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

FOR FAVOUR OF PUBLICATION

November 13, 1958.

ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE TWELVE PARTIES DECLARATION

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

"The Secretariat of the National Council of the Communist Party of India sends its warm fraternal greetings to the Brother Communist Parties on the occasion of the first anniversary of the Declaration of the Communist and Workers' Parties of Socialist countries.

"This historic document summing up the experience of forty years of world-Communist movement since the Great October Revolution has served to unify the ranks of the world Communist movement and contributed to its further growth and strength. Principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism unite the Communist Parties of all lands. Stressing them the document gives correct guidance to the Communist and Workers' Parties for rallying the broad masses in each country in the struggle for peace, democracy and socialism and expounds the common principles which all Parties must observe in the Socialist revolution and Socialist construction.

"By calling on all parties to fight revisionism, i.e. right-wing opportunism, as the main danger, the declaration has rendered historic service to the world Communist movement. The revisionist programme of the Yugoslav League of Communists has clearly demonstrated that the call to fight revisionism has come none-too-soon.

"Revisionist trends seek to undermine faith in Marxism-Leninism from within, at a time when Marxism-Leninism is scoring its biggest triumph. The Communist Party of India is pledged to fight revisionism and dogmatism in its own ranks and maintain the purity. . . .

the purity of Marxist-Leninist principles. It is pledged to defend the principle of proletarian internationalism and rejects all talk and action which disturbs the unity of world Communist movement and the world working class.

"The Twelve Parties declaration has correctly stated that the camp of peace and socialism headed by the Great Soviet Union is getting stronger; while the camp of imperialism and war is disintegrating. Peace has today become the most important question for everybody. The Declaration has correctly stated that the forces of world peace have become powerful enough to check all aggressors. During the course of the last one year, the forces of peace led by the USSR have several times defeated the aggressive designs of the USA.

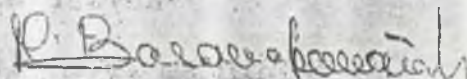
"The Declaration triumphantly proclaimed that the colonial world is disintegrating, that the capitalist world is declining, while the Socialist world is marching from triumph to triumph. Events of the last year have fully confirmed the correctness of these statements. While the capitalist world, especially the USA was in the throes of a recession, China was performing breath-taking miracles of production. While the imperialists were busy sabre-rattling, the peoples of liberated countries, like the people of the Arab world, are fighting and defeating them.

"The bourgeois critics of Marxism are not tired of repeating that it has become outmoded. Facts, on the contrary, show that its power to shape human society is increasing every day.

"The world Communist movement has scored new and big triumphs since the Declaration of the Twelve Parties. Its anniversary finds the world Communist Parties poised for still greater achievements in the service of their people, in the service of the independence and freedom of their countries, in the service of peace, democracy and socialism.

"The Communist Party of India hails the unity of the world Communist movement and pledges to fight all trends alien to Marxism-Leninism, no matter how they masquerade themselves."

--- \*\*\* ---

  
(M. Basavapunniah)  
for Secretariat,  
National Council.

Express Delivery

February 22, 1959

To  
The Secretary,  
Bihar PC.

Dear Comrade,

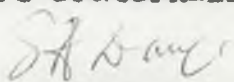
I learn from a letter that certain decisions were taken with a view to launch a campaign in the NCDC area and that Com.Shafique Khan who was to come down to Delhi to attend the industrial committee meeting on coalmines could not do so, because of the meeting called by you to finalise the campaign plans. It would have been better if Com.Shafique attended the Delhi meeting and gave you a report on its decisions.

However, Com.Kalyan Roy who attended the industrial committee meeting would be coming to Patna on the 25th or 26th inst. and it is suggested that you take a report from him on the different matters discussed here and co-relate the committee's decisions with the situation in the NCDC area and your proposed movement.

Afterwards, if you require consultations with me, I shall be available in Delhi after 3rd of March to 8th. During this month, I am here till 26th.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

  
(S.A.DANGE)

Copy to: Com.Shafique Khan,  
Hazaribagh DC

By hand

February 22, 1959

To  
Secretary,  
Bihar PC

Dear Comrade,

I learn from a letter that you have decided to start demonstrations and hunger strikes in the NCDC area. I do not know for what demands the movement is being launched. As you may be aware, there was a meeting of the Industrial Committee on Coal in Delhi. Com. Shafique was expected to attend it but it seems he was diverted to attend the PC meeting. It would have been better if Shafique had attended the Industrial Committee meeting and given you a report about what is being done in the Committee.

However, Com. Kalyan Roy attended the Committee meeting. I would therefore request you to take report from him about the proceedings of this Committee and then co-relate these decisions with the situation in the NCDC area and your proposed movement.

I am not in a position to give my opinion just now on your proposed demonstrations and hunger strikes as I do not know for what demands this is being done. However, I know there was the problem of the Government not recognising the AITUC union while they recognised the INTUC and HMS. There was also the question of the Government officers postponing elections of works committees for fear that the majority would be captured by the AITUC. It seems in the industrial committee meeting, this question of works committees and of grading was also taken up. So after hearing about these decisions from Com. Kalyan Roy, you may take your decision in the matter over again. If you want to have any consultation with me, I shall be available in Delhi after 3rd of March to 8th. And just now till 26th February.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

  
(S.A. DANGE)

Copy to: Hazaribagh DC.

Parly

February 21, 1959



Dear Com. Farooqui,

You remember the consultation we had about trade union matters in Delhi and certain steps we had decided on to build up the movement. Has anything been done in that behalf? I should like to know if there has been any progress on that question.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

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

Com. M. Farooqui,  
Secretary,  
Delhi PC, CPI,  
Delhi.

20 FEB 1959

UTKAL STATE COMMITTEE  
COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA

CUTTACK.2

Dated 16th Feb. 1959

Dear Comrade,

Our State Party Conference is scheduled to be held from 31st March to 5th April at Cuttack. On the 5th there will be the Open Rally. By 5th you will be free and so you can come by plane for a day or two and go back by plane also. From various points of view your presence is absolutely necessary.

It has also been discussed and decided in the P.C. that to suit your convenience we can change the date from 5th to 12th if 5th does not suit you.

I would earnestly request you to make time for us and come for atleast a day if not two and help the Party. After hearing from you ~~it~~ we will be printing posters. . .

I hope this will see you hale and hearty.

Greetings.

Yours fraternally,

*Ramakrishna Pati*

Ramakrishna Pati .

Enclo: A copy of the P.C. resolution.

Com. S.A. Dange.



COPY

" The State Committee in Session requests the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party of India to ask Com. E.M.S.Namboodiripad and Com.S.A.Dange to visit our State atleast for a day and that too during the State Party Conference on 5th April. If that date does not suit them the date of the Rally may be postponed to 12th April. Com. Dange is requested to be prepared to stay atleast two days.

" Considering all aspects, the State Committee deems it necessary that the presence of both the Comrades will in the present situation of our Party will greatly enthuse not only the Comrades, but bring back some amount of faith and confidence of the people and the rank and file comrades of the Party as a whole."

. . .

Cuttack 2.  
Feb 5th, 1959.

UTKAL STATE COMMITTEE  
COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA

Party

Can be L. Narayan  
V. P. ...



MERGE. MUST GO AHEAD AAA BUT TRY NOT TRY  
A NEW BOLD LINE OF ELECTING OFFICE BEARERS ONLY FROM  
EMPLOYEES UNTIL DISSENTING LEADERS COME TO UNITY AAA  
THIS WOULD CATCH IMAGINATION EVERYWHERE AAA WE ALONE  
WITH OUR CAPABLE WORKERS CAN TAKE THIS LINE AAA  
CONSIDER AND REPLY AAA

DANGE

Not to be telegraphed.

S.A. Dange,  
Member Parliament,  
4 Ashok Road, New Delhi.

Copy by post for confirmation of the above telegram.

S.A. Dange  
24, Ashok Road,  
New Delhi.

Copy to  
C. B. R.  
Rajendra Prasad  
M. K. ...  
S. P. ...

S.A.DANGE,

4 Ashok Road,  
New Delhi.

20th Feb, 1959

Dear Comrade,

Your letter dated 16th Feb,  
1959, addressed to Com.Dange.

He has asked me to convey  
his greetings to you and to inform  
you that it will not be possible  
for him to attend the Utkal State  
Party Conference due to his  
preoccupations.

Yours fraternally,

*Ums*  
*gesso*  
(K.G.SRIWASTAVA)  
SECRETARY.

Com.Ramakrishna Pati,  
Utkal State Committee,  
Communist Party of India,  
Cuttack -2

COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA  
KOZHIKODE DISTRICT COMMITTEE

Convent Road, CALICUT-1.

Phone: 637

Ref. No.

Date 13-1-59

TO  
S.A. Dango, M.P.,  
President, A.I.T.U.C.,  
Communist Party Office,  
Asafali Road, NEW DELHI

Dear Comrade,

We are decided to hold Calicut  
District Communist Party Conference in  
the 2nd or 3rd week of March 1959.

We are very thankful <sup>that</sup> ~~to~~ you <sup>are</sup> ~~can~~  
*able to* attend and help our conference to become  
successful. We leave it you to decide  
the date which you can attend our  
conference. We expect that you will  
never reject our invitation. Expecting  
reply immediately.

Yours comradely,

*E.K. Nayanar*

(E.K. Nayanar)

*Secretary*  
District Party Committee

29 JAN 1959

Rept.

*vm*  
14/2

14th February, 1959

Dear Com. M.N.

You had taken a 35 mm projector from Com. Dange,

He has asked me to request you to send it back to us if you have ~~not~~ already made use of it and are not in urgent need of it.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

*Kmo*  
*Feb 14*  
(K.G.Sriwastava)  
SECRETARY

Phone : 24-3831

# Bengal Motion Picture Employees' Union

( Regtd. No. 925 )

126A, Dharamtalla St. Calcutta-13

President :

Prof. Hirendranath Mukherji, M. F.

Hony Gen. Secretary :

Sri Haripada Chatterji

City Office :

107, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta-14

Phone :—24-3912

Dated \_\_\_\_\_

General Secretary,  
AITUC.

Camp: Bangalore,  
Mysore.

Dear Sir,

Once again I reiterate our request to you in connection with helping us with 16mm. films that AITUC centre has at its disposal as well as with a cinematograph projection machine, which too, is reported to be in the possession of AITUC. As a Union of film trade workers affiliated to AITUC, we are possibly entitled to some priority in these matters.

These films will be used by us in absolutely non-commercial purposes and for propaganda work among the working people in W. Bengal. This will also help in normal T.V. work in different working class areas in W. Bengal.

I hope that you will kindly consider this request and advise AITUC office accordingly and oblige.

With greetings,

Haripada Chatterji  
(Secretary)

12.11.44.  
30 - Mr. M. P. Chatterji

Jabalpur

8.1.59.

Dear Com. Kev.

It might have come to your notice that Govt of India has appointed a tribunal to go into some of the basic demands of Cantonment Fund Employees. The terms of reference includes very important & basic points: eg whether these employees should be treated as Central Govt employees in view of their relations with defence ministry & whether they should get the same DA as other central Govt employees & such other questions.

Naturally it is very

important events as for C.F. employees.

In this respect I will like to know as to ~~how~~ how the All India Cantonment Employees Union with its head office at Ambala moving & what they are intending to do. I am also contacting them directly but I will like to know all details that you might have with you. Please also let me know who are our men at Jabalpur & other places. One Mr. Bakshi is the general secretary of the above mentioned union.

I hope you will be able to throw more light on this

13th February, 1950

Dear Comrade L.M.

Yours of 8th January. I received it at Bangalore. Then the trunk in which these letters were placed was misplaced in transit to Delhi. After that I went to Poona and returned only day before. Hence delay in replying.

All India Cantt: Board Employees' Federation was formed as a splinter to our organization by an opportunist Mr. Bakshi. Later he joined INTUC. I am informed Punjab INTUC has expelled him. Where does he stand now I don't know.

Then there are some Cantt: Board unions affiliated to us.

Unions of Cantt: Board inside the Federation have not moved on the issue. Why I cannot say. We have to move them.

Anyhow if you move in the matter it will be good.

I will write to the Federation to issue a circular to the Cantt: Board unions. But can you take the responsibility to compile it.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

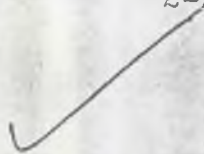
*K.G. Sriwastava*  
(K.G. Sriwastava)



- 2 FEB 1959

17, Windsor Place,  
New Delhi.  
2-2- 1959.

(Party)



Dear Com.Dange,

This is with reference to the several cases in which against awards of Industrial <sup>Tribunals</sup> ~~boards~~, the Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is invoked. Mostly the Supreme Court is moved by the Management and very often the Attorney-General or the Solicitor-General is made to appear for the management, with the result that special leave to appeal and stay of the implementation of the award are also obtained easily. While politically we may agitate for such power of the Supreme Court being taken away, I feel that it will continue to have the power for a long time to come.

The conduct of such cases in the Supreme Court, in which Unions of the A.I.T.U.C figure, seems to me to have no place. And when once management gets a stay, the matter is left pending for a few years, much to the detriment of the workers interests. And very often special leave and stay are obtained exparte and such stay continues till final disposal.

To my mind, it appears that in all cases wherein the Managements will have the means to come to the Supreme Court, it will be very advantageous for such Unions to lodge a Caveat in the Supreme Court, as soon as the award is published. In that case there cannot be an exparte stay. It would appear also that when stay is opposed before issue there is a better chance to prevent it. Such a caveat to be lodged costs only Rs.25/- or even less. But the advantage is immense.

I understand from Com.K.G.that the A.I.T.U.C Session at Bangalore did not take such a decision. I am therefore writing this to you, for whatever action you may deem proper in this matter.

Yours Sincerely,

(V.P.Nayar)

Com.S.A.Dange. M.P.

Genl Secy. A.I.T.U.C.

- 7 JAN 1959

Phone: 106.

# Communist Party of India

Pondicherry State Committee

7, Vellala Street,  
PONDICHERRY.

Date 5th January, 1959.

The Chief Electoral Officer,  
Pondicherry State,  
PONDICHERRY.

Sir,

We read from the extra-ordinary issue of the state Gazette of last week that the preliminary voters lists are going to be kept in two places in each commune of Pondicherry region and in one place of the other communes in the other regions of the state, between the dates of 5th Jan. 59 and 20th Jan. '59 for public inspection so as to enable the public to see that their individual names with due particulars are correctly included in the list.

While we appreciate the speedy execution of the work by the department which has confirmed the possibility of running to the time schedule in the electoral rolls finalisation work, we wish to state the following:

It is not enough if the lists are placed in two or one places, because it will not be possible for all the voters (for example for all the 45,000 voters of the Pondicherry commune) to go to one or the other place and inspect the list and know whether their name has been included or entered properly. In all probability, the place may get even crowded and it may become impossible for anybody to inspect it even.

We therefore feel that more lists should be made and kept in more places to ensure that all the voters get enough opportunities to inspect the list.

1. We request that all recognized parties in the state should be given a copy of the preliminary list (voters list) so that they could do their own bit in the work of ensuring the correct inclusion of the names of the voters. It is needless for us to say here that this practice of giving the preliminary voters list is being followed in all the states of India. Further, it will not be very difficult even, as only a few copies more need be made and that the difficulty in making it is worth all that when it is remembered that by so doing many of the obstacles before the public would be greatly reduced.

2. We further request that the copies already made be split into a number of parts on the basis of street, village or municipality constituency, with about 500 voters in each part and kept in one place in that particular area covering about the 500 voters.

3. We also request you to kindly *grant us an interview* some time for us on 6th Jan. 59 when two representatives of party Messrs. Ranganathan and R.M. Clemenceau, both PF members of the dissolved assembly could meet you and explain the above points of ours.

Thanking you in anticipation of a kind perusal and early reply on the request for an interview and other points.

Yours faithfully,

(Sd) *S.K. Ramanujan*

फोन नं० २६२३

बिहार राज्य काउंसिल  
भारतीय कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी

लंगरटोली,  
पटना-४

To  
Com. S.A. Dange, M.P.,  
4, Ashoka Road,  
New Delhi.

तिथि

१६५

Dear Comrade,

I hope you have already received my earlier letter stating that Nageshwar Babu will not be available for the Jamshedpur Conspiracy case because he is engaged in the Sheikh Abdulla case. We sought your advice as to whether any other senior lawyer should be engaged for helping Nageshwar Babu.

The jail comrades are insistent that we should engage Shri Lal Bihari Lal, an eminent criminal lawyer of Patna, in the place of Nageshwar Babu. In case we engage him we shall have to pay him approximately Rs. 200/- per day and he will have to be engaged for about one month for cross examining important witnesses.

We have not talked to Lal Bihari Babu yet as we have not received your advice in this matter.

So please let us know before you leave for Moscow whether we should fix up Lal Bihari Babu.

Yours fraternally,  
Jaganmohandas  
Kumar

10/1/51

242



INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT



90000 Bks. 11/F 176-2 16.75-11.75-11.75-11.75

Class } Prefix } Code } No.

Recd. from } Sent at } H. } M. }  
To }  
By }  
By }



Handed in at (Office of Origin)	Date.	Hour.	Minute.	Service Instructions.	Words.
TO				Recd. here at	H. M.

LE DELHI J 10 TO LARGE COMMUNIST PARTY BAN ALLRE O=  
PLEASE TRUNK CALL E TONIGHT AT 31112 URGENT AJOY =

T.N.E.—The name of the sender, if telegraphed, should be written after, but separated from the text.

Vijayendra  
30.12.58

Party - (Brow)

Dear Comrade Santosh Chatterjee,

This is to trouble you a bit  
little. I hope you will not mind.  
Before leaving Delhi, I could not talk  
to you about certain matters connected  
with the preparation for the Budget-  
session. I was rather preoccupied with  
some other work.

I have already finished <sup>writing</sup> my  
letter to Comrade Chatterjee, asking him  
to seek your help for the preparation  
for the Budget-session. He has been  
asked to visit you at least once every  
week. You should suggest questions  
so that they are immediately dealt  
with. The earlier the are dealt, the greater  
is the chance of their coming up

You may also help ~~the~~ the  
Parliamentary office in other ways,  
Suggesting resolutions, Bills (non official etc).  
During the last two sessions we have  
taken up quite a lot of stuff from  
the TVs and this must be kept up at  
all cost. This time we need your  
help all the more because, as you  
know, Comrade (Santosh) has gone on  
leave.

Should Comrade Chatterjee  
~~miss~~ fail to come (which I hope he'll not)  
and get things from you, you should  
please yourself take the initiative  
and pass off things <sup>done</sup> (from our  
Parliament's point of view). Whenever  
Comrade Dange is there, please seek  
his advice in the matter. With yours  
Vijayendra

20 DEC 1958

V.P.O. Chavande

7/18-12-58

Dear Mr. Dange.

May I venture to encroach upon your precious time for the following a few requests. I want to join Communist party of India & work as a missionary servant, but before coming into the party I have to discuss certain fundamental policies of the party with you. Kindly let me know the time & place where I might see you. Please see that I am a poor man so the place of meeting should be Delhi or near about as I have not much money to spend on far off fares. Thanking you P.T.O

# SWADHINATA

A BENGALI DAILY

33, ALIMUDDIN STREET : CALCUTTA - 16

PHONE : 24 - 1847

Ref:

Dated 22. 12. 1958.

Dear Comrade Jyoti Bose,

We have duly received a letter of Comrade S. A. Dange dated 18.12.58, addressed to you and discussed on the same in our Editorial Board meeting held on 20.12.58.

We are really very much pained to received such a letter from Comrade Dange.

Firstly it should be made known to comrade Dange that the Swadhinata staff is not aware of any controversy in the party re: the attitude towards comrade Tahir Hussain.

We, on behalf of the entire staff of Swadhinata, want to tell comrade Dange that no discrimination is made against comrade Tahir Hussain's publicity.

The fact of that day's incident is this : our chief reporter who went to Jamshedpur to cover 13th December meeting sent a trunk call message in brief and in that short report even there was a full paragraph re : comrade Tahir's speech. the night Editor, for want of space, cut out the last para of that report and this action of his too we criticised in our nextday's review meeting of the Board. But he was quite innocent about the matter and he could not find any other way out in late-night when the Machine was ready for printing. Still we held that his discretion in this respect was wrong. It should be mentioned that on the particular day (Sunday) there was a huge pressure of advertisements and only 6 columns newsspace was left for 1 - 8 pages. Lack of space was the main difficulty before the night Editor.

In that very day's Editorial Board meeting we decided to flash the news of comrade Tahir's

## SWADHINATA

A BENGALI DAILY

33, ALIMUDDIN STREET : CALCUTTA - 16

Ref :

Dated ..... 195

speech and it come out the day after with - his photo.

Comrade Dange should further know that on 30th November we sent one of Editorial Board members to cover comrade Tahir's meeting in Jamshedpur and the report of that meeting was prominently displayed in the first page. During these days printing of blocks was suspended by the P.C. Sectt., due to form difficulty in printing and we could not publish the photos of that particular meeting.

There are innumerable instances to show that we never failed to display or cover the news of Comrade Tahir's meetings etc in Swadhinata.

Under the circumstances, it is absolutely wrong on the part of comrade Dange to impute motives on the Swadhinata comrades and to recommend to comrade Jyoti Bose to strongly warn the comrades concerned in Swadhinata.

Finally, we like to state that before knowing the details of a fact, a leading comrade like comrade Dange should not jump to a conclusion re: the action and the political attitude of comrades working in Swadhinata.

We might have been strong in expressing our feeling in this letter but what we want is that the party leaders should not have any pre-conceived notion re: Swadhinata and should realise that we, in Swadhinata, have been struggling hard to do proper justice to the news of working class and all other news of national and international importance, as far as possible in our four-pager daily. They should not criticise us without going into the details of each concrete instance of omissions and commissions - this is our request. We are quite conscious about our failings and short comings and we will be very glad if our party leaders point out our mistakes committed by us.

With warmest greetings,

Copy to Com S.A. Dange  
To Com. A. K. Ghose.

Yours  
*Sanjay Mukherjee*  
On behalf of Ed. Board SWADHINATA.



# कटिहार के दोनों जुट मिल, मैच फैक्टरी तथा पलावर एण्ड आचल मिल के तमाम मजदूरों से, कटिहार शाखा भारतीय कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी की अपील ।

सरकार द्वारा मिल क्षेत्र के ६०० गज दूरी तक दफा १४४ लगाये गये काला कानून के खिलाफ आवाज उठाये

- ★ नागरिक आजादी तथा ट्रेड युनियन अधिकार के लिये तमाम युनियनों तथा मजदूरों एक संयुक्त मोर्चा बनाकर आन्दोलन करें ।
- ★ दफा १४ के खिलाफ तमाम मजदूर अपना दस्तखत और टोप सही देकर अपना गुस्सा जाहिर करें ।
- ★ दोनों मिल के बारे में कॉम्रेसी युनियन द्वारा गुप्तचुप समझौता बन्द करने के लिये आवाज उठाये ।
- ★ नया जुट मिल के जो मांगे जर्जी में गया है उसको जर्जी से उठाने के बारे में कॉम्रेसी युनियन जो दरखास्त दिया है उसके खिलाफ आवाज बुलन्द करें ।
- ★ बिहार सरकार के लेबर कोर्ट द्वारा दिया गया पुराना जुट मिल के हर मजदूरों को एक महीना तनखाह मद्द के रूप में उसे हासिल करने के लिये सरकार को अपनी आन्दोलन के जरिये बाध्य करें तथा फौरन पुराना मिल चालु किया जाय नहीं तो नया मिल के ३ सीफ्ट में तमाम पुराना मिल के मजदूरों भर्ती किया जाय
- ★ कटिहार मैचिस फैक्ट्री के सभी मजदूरों का प्रमिटेन्ट फण्ड पैसा काटा जाय तथा सर्भिस कार्ड लागू किया जाय तथा युनियनवादी और महंगाई भत्ता दिया जाय तथा पुरा मिल को मशीन के ताकत के मुताबिक चालु किया जाय ।
- ★ पलावर एण्ड आचल मिल के मजदूरों को पुरा महंगाई तथा सर्भिस कार्ड प्रमिटेन्ट फण्ड का पैसा लागू किया जाय ।

भईयों !

आज जब बहुत दिनों के बाद कटिहार के तमाम मजदूर अपनी जायज हक के लिये अपने में एकता कायम कर आगे बढ़ रहे हैं तब सरकार इस आन्दोलन को दबाने के लिए ( जब उनका सभी दाव पंच नहीं चला ) मिल क्षेत्र में दफा १४४ लागू कर मजदूरों को मुँह बन्द तथा गुमराह करने की चाल चला है तथा अपनी कटपुतली युनियन कटिहार मजदूर सङ्घ को आपके कंधे में जबरदस्ती लादने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं और आपकी अपनी युनियनों को खतम करने का जो जान कोशिश कर रहे हैं ।

आज आपको सरकार के इस मजदूर तथा जन-विरोधी नीति को समझना है और इसका असली चेहरा आपको मालूम हो रहा है कि ये किसकी सरकार है आपकी या मालिक की । इसलिये कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी तमाम देश भक्तों, ईमानदार तथा तमाम पार्टीयों तथा तमाम मजदूरों से अपील करती है कि जब तक आप तमाम मिल कर एक जबरदस्त संयुक्त मोर्चा नहीं बनाते है तब तक इस निर्लज सरकार तथा मालिक से अपनी जायज हक नहीं हासिल कर सकते हैं ।

★केरल सरकार जिन्दावाद ★कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी जिन्दावाद ★संयुक्त मोर्चा कायम करो

बादल चौधरी

26 DEC 1958  
THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA  
WEST BENGAL COMMITTEE  
64A LOWER CIRCULAR ROAD :: CALCUTTA - 16

Telegram: "COMMUNIST"  
Telephone: 44-5999

(Am)

23<sup>rd</sup> Dec '58

Com. S A Dange,  
New Delhi



Dear Com Dange,

Received  
your letter on the Taker  
Hossain affair.

You must  
have received Com. Indrajit  
Gupta's letter. I generally  
agree with that letter.

In this case the charge  
is not correct as the  
circumstances will

show you. Hope you will write  
to Swadhinata Editor.

Hope we shall  
meet when you come  
here soon.

INDIA THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA  
Once again 500 workers  
face Detachment in  
Kuch. I am negotiating  
with the Chief Minister  
Greetings.

Yours faithfully  
G. V. S. Rao

Dear Sir

you better or  
Narasimha  
31.12.57  
I have received  
your letter of  
21.12.57  
and I am sorry  
to hear that  
you are having  
trouble with  
the Government  
of Andhra Pradesh  
I am sure that  
the Government  
will do all that  
is possible to  
help you in  
this matter.

Copy of

CROMPTON (CP) PARKINSON  
(Works) Private Ltd.  
Electrical Engineers and Manufacturers  
Haines Road, Worli, Bombay 18.

Your ref. GEEU

Our Ref: BP

5th September 1958

The General Secretary,  
General Engineering Employees' Union,  
25 Dalvi Building 2nd floor,  
Poibaodi, Parel, Bombay-12.

Dear Sir,

SHORTAGE OF TRANSFORMER ORDERS

We wish to acknowledge your letter of the 23rd August 1958 on the above subject. It is true that during the course of our meeting of the 13th August we did agree to write to you giving the background information regarding the existing shortage of transformer orders in our Works at Kanjur but as the undersigned had to go out of Bombay almost immediately after this meeting, this letter was delayed.

The problem of the shortage of transformer orders, as we see it, is a part of the wider economic problem arising out of the non-availability of capital for the planned implementation of the country's Second Five Year Plan. As you are no doubt aware the Government have had to cut down and/or revise, in one way or the other, the numerous development schemes envisaged in the Second Plan due to their inability to muster the required capital both from within and outside the country.

A very large proportion of our transformers is either bought by the Central and State Governments ~~and~~ direct or is used for projects undertaken under the auspices of the Governments. The cut in the revenues allocated for the various Government projects has resulted in the Government placing only limited orders for transformers and these have therefore to be shared by a fairly large number of transformer manufacturers all over the country.

On the other hand since the Second Five Year Plan had stipulated a target of 1.5 million kVA per annum for the transformer industry (as against the output of about 1/2 million kVA in 1955) the Government granted licenses for constructing new factories and have also authorised plans for the extension of the existing factories in the Second Plan period. With the result that at present there are 12 transformer manufacturers in the country with a much bigger production potential than the present orders can support. Consequently, the competition in the transformer industry has become keener than ever and the comparatively larger units like ours, with more or less fixed overheads, are experiencing very great difficulty in securing sufficient orders.

We are, however, optimistic that the present position will not continue indefinitely and the Government will find capital both internally and by way of foreign aid thus retrieving the situation.

.....2

In the meantime, however, we have had to examine the problem of redundancy caused by the shortage of orders and have concluded that some lay-off and/or retrenchment will have to be undertaken at our Works at Kanjur.

We have explained these developments in full to our workmen's representatives on several occasions both in formal and informal meetings. We have stressed to our men the need to understand that this problem is not of our making and that they should bear with us in this emergency. We have also assured them of the efforts we are making in securing the maximum possible orders by cutting down our prices and quoting speedy deliveries.

The men have suggested that as far as possible the burden arising out of lay-off should be kept at its minimum by offering to the transformer department men alternative employments in other departments and by working out such a scheme for lay-off whereby the burden is distributed among the whole department and thus becoming less severe rather than the entire burden being imposed upon a limited number of men.

These suggestions have had our full consideration and we have offered alternative employments to a fairly large number of men and have also decided that on an experimental basis we would operate on a shorter working week for the whole department for one month rather than resorting to straight lay-off for certain men. Accordingly, during the month of September the transformer workmen will be laid-off on the 6th, 15th and 27th.

Plans regarding the subsequent months are now being examined and the duration as well as the mode of lay-off will be notified to the men in due course.

Our investigation regarding the time and number of men to be retrenched are also under progress and as soon as these are finalised our workmen's representatives as well as the men concerned will be apprised of this.

We hope the above will give you a fair appreciation of this problem and we would expect your co-operation with us in this emergency.

Yours faithfully,  
For CROMPTON PARKINSON (WORKS) PRIVATE LTD.

S. MALIK  
PERSONNEL OFFICER

NF

**GENERAL ENGINEERING EMPLOYEES' UNION**

25, Dalvi Building,  
Parel, Bombay 12,  
December 16, 1958.

**FOR FAVOUR OF PUBLICATION:**

Shri Vithal Chaudhari, General Secretary, General Engineering Employees' Union, has issued the following statement to the press:-

" Of late, many a factory is found giving lay-off to workmen or even retrenching them. In this process, old workers some time of eight to ten years of service are being axed.

" This is happening on grounds of lack of raw material in the Companies like Indian Tool Manufacturers, Zenith Tin, Mukand Iron & Steel and so on. About 500 workers of skilled personnel are out on the streets in this unfortunate process.

" While this is happening in many such factories, the Government of India is directly responsible in yet other factories like the Crompton Parkinson Works which employs over 1,300 workmen and are, by and large, the best in the country in the production of fans and transformers. Here, the lay-off of about 300 workers has been effected since September last, now culminating into retrenchment of over 120 workmen. This is announced as due to shortage of orders for transformers of which Central and State Governments are the main customers, the use of such transformers being for the construction of projects undertaken by the Government.

" It is paradoxical to note in this background, the high-sounding expression of Shri Morarji Desai, the then Hon. Minister for Commerce and Industry confidently announcing in 1957 before the Engineering Association (Bombay Branch) in his policy statement, that whatever might happen to the Plan as a result of foreign exchange difficulties, the manufacture of electrical commodities like the transformers will never be allowed to suffer.

" It is also interesting to note that while there are four units in Bombay City manufacturing transformers, it is only the Crompton Parkinson where workers are being axed on account of shortage of Government orders. We are told that other competitor companies in the City have been placed with orders whose work will last for next three years, while the Crompton, one of the best ones should be allowed to remain idle. Is it the "socialistic distribution of opportunities" in the Congress Plan?

" I on behalf my union strongly protest against this chaos, and urge upon the Government to investigate into it so that the retrenched workers are given an early opportunity of re-absorption in the factory again."

Copy of:

SH  
(Vithal Chaudhari)  
GENERAL SECRETARY.

THE SECRETARY,  
LOK SABHA.

Station: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Dear Sir,

I hereby give notice of my intention to move the following non-official resolutions on Friday, the 13th February, 1959:

1. "The House is of opinion that all rules, regulations and executive orders of Government which result in, or encourage, any discrimination, political or otherwise, in Government Services and State undertakings should be annulled and that the Government should appoint a Committee of 30 Members representing both the Houses of Parliament to examine the existing Government rules, regulations and executive orders and make recommendations for the purpose."
2. "That the House is of opinion that the policy of licensing New Units of industries be changed with an emphasis to locate such new Units in less developed areas, when there are no major disadvantages for such areas in the matter of availability of raw materials."
3. "That the House is of opinion that having regard to the working of the managing agency system even after the enactment of the Companies Act (1956) steps be taken immediately to introduce necessary legislation to terminate the managing agencies once and for all by 1960."
4. "That the House is of opinion that having regard to the provisions of Article 118 of the Constitution and the fact that as yet the Lok Sabha has not made laws regulating its own rules of procedure, a Committee of not less than 7 members of the House be appointed with instructions to submit within three months, the draft of a bill to regulate the Conduct of Business of the House."
5. "That the House is of opinion that a Committee of Parliament be appointed to enquire into the issue of import licences and to suggest ways and means to prevent the abuse of powers by the Government officials as also the evasion of law by private importers."
6. "That the House is of opinion that in view of the misuse of foreign exchange by industrialists and also in view of undisclosed foreign exchange held by several Indians, a Committee of Members of Parliament be appointed to enquire into and report on how best to effectively eradicate malpractices in foreign exchange."

contd...2

(2)

7. "That the House is of opinion that a Committee consisting of five Members of Parliament and three technical experts be appointed to go into and report on the working of the Air-India International and Indian Airlines Corporation."
8. "That the House is of opinion that the "Public School" system should be immediately terminated in the whole of India."
9. "That the House is of opinion that a Committee of Parliament be appointed to enquire into the concentration of industries under the control of Tatas, Birlas and Dalmias."

Yours faithfully,

(Div.No. \_\_\_\_\_)



COMMUNIST GROUP IN PARLIAMENT

2, Windsor Place

NEW DELHI.

December 27, 1958.

-----  
"BY HAND"

LOK SABHA : 11 November to  
19 December.  
RAJYA SABHA : 24 November to  
24 December.

REVIEW OF THE WORK OF THE COMMUNIST GROUP IN  
PARLIAMENT DURING THE WINTER SESSION  
1958

by

BHUPESH GUPTA

\*\*

I. INTRODUCTORY

As was to be expected, the recent developments in Pakistan considerably attracted the attention of this session of Parliament. A number of other important national issues also came up, some of which entirely due to the initiative of our Group. If Masani-Ashoka Mehta group thought of isolating us during the session, it was our Group which actually succeeded in playing the leading role from the Opposition over a number of issues which crossed the Party barriers. The Privilege Motion against the Kerala Chief Minister all but misfired and except the PSP, all others in the Opposition took the stand that this motion should be dropped. On the concluding day of the session (Rajya Sabha) it was the Home Minister's lot to face serious charges for his Madras speech in praise of Shri T.T. Krishnamachari and our privilege point in this connection. In this case, many Congress members felt, even if they would not speak, that the Home Minister was pitifully in the wrong.

II. INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
of

By a series/questions, interventions and speeches on foreign affairs, we highlighted the nature of the Ayub Khan regime in Pakistan and its relation with imperialism specially with the United States of America. We pointed out how the events in Pakistan, together with the developments in Thailand and Burma constituted a new stage in the imperialist offensive in our Afro-Asian region.

We emphasized in particular the US military aid to Pakistan and exposed the American role in this whole business. We gave our appraisal of the international situation in its different aspects. Besides, we also tried to expose Ayub Khan's demagogy about his domestic policies. Our stand was on the whole well appreciated and many members of the ruling party directly or indirectly supported many of the things we said. Some Congress members openly spoke against the USA. In fact the stock of the American lobby sank very low. There was bitterness and resentment against the USA.

In Lok Sabha, Prime Minister Nehru openly expressed his agreement with some of the things our spokesman said regarding the defence industry, and so on. In Rajya Sabha, he did not engage in any sermons against our bitter attack against the US policies and moves. It should be stated here that in his opening speech, the Prime Minister took a fairly strong stand against the colonial powers, without, however, naming them. He spoke eloquently about the "African personality". The general trend of the debates was anti-American, though the accents varied.

The Prime Minister....

The Prime Minister was defensive on the Home Minister's circular which imposes a kind of ban on the Ministers being associated with friendship societies. Incidentally, the India-China Friendship Association had already been excluded from the scope of that notorious circular.

On the question of recognition of Free Algerian Government, the Prime Minister took a technical stand-point (the Government functions from a foreign country) but what he said in this connection amounted to moral support to the Free Algerian Government. Our group pressed for the recognition of the Algerian Government. We also drew attention to the nature of the De Gaulle regime and raised the question of de jure transfer of Pondicherry.

Earlier in the session, we succeeded in getting the Prime Minister to practically disown Dulles's television interview in which the latter gave a political appraisal of India. Dulles said that India was vigorously fighting Communism. Although Nehru wobbled a bit, he however said something which was a refutation of Dulles's words. This cannot but have wide international significance and its repercussions will be undoubtedly favourable.

It has, however, been noticed that the Government is not yet prepared to publicly emphasise the dangers arising out of the recent American moves. For example, Nehru deliberately kept mum on the proposal for bilateral military pacts which the USA is forging with Iran, Turkey and Pakistan. The proposal for the creation of a fleet for the Indian Ocean was also bye-passed. Initially, there was an attempt to say that the USA was not increasing its arms supply to Pakistan. But confronted by us such facile statements were later given up, although the Government would not still positively admit, any increase in such arms supply. Nehru tried to underplay the Baghdad Pact by calling it 'moribund'.

It was noticed how the US economic aids and the future expectations for the same weighed in the mind of the Government even when they speak on the US military aid to Pakistan. The dollar is restraining the Government of India from sharply coming out against the US imperialists.

We also drew the attention of Parliament to the Soviet proposal on the Berlin question and asked for the recognition of the German Democratic Republic. With regard to the former question, Nehru evaded it by saying that it was complicated; as for the other, he just remained silent. But indications are that the Government is interested in improving relations with the German Democratic Republic. The visit of the GDR Prime Minister would confirm this. It looks as though the Soviet proposal for Berlin is not much to their liking.

For the first time perhaps we urged that the Government of India must procure modern weapons from other countries.

It was a good omen that despite the provocations on the border and firings from Pakistan there was no tension-mongering between India and Pakistan. The Government attitude in this respect is on the whole sober and helpful. Those who were bent on rousing passions found themselves isolated.

Reference should be made to the miserable position into which the PSP found itself. Normally, its role in Parliament is to whip up feelings against the Socialist countries and this time too, they tried it. But they did not succeed at all. Parliament was in no mood to listen to invectives against the Socialist countries at a time the danger from the other side of our borders is looming so large on account of the US military assistance to

Pakistan.....

Pakistan. We succeeded in focussing concentrated attention on the US military aid.

Thus, on the whole, the discussion and interpellations in Parliament on international issues proved helpful and it approximated to the position that we take.

WHERE WE FAILED? We, however, did not do justice to the border issues. We should have properly voiced our anxiety over this matter. We also kept quiet even on the manner in which certain areas were transferred to Pakistan under the Nehru-Noon agreement. The State Government (West Bengal) was completely ignored in the case of Benubari. We were hesitant because we felt that if we raised these issues, this might create complications and give handle to the communalists and others who were itching to create tension between India and Pakistan and even run down the present foreign policy. But our silence in this matter is liable to be misunderstood even by people in the areas which are directly affected by the Nehru-Noon agreement, or border violations. The transfer of Benubari in total disregard of the State Government was already caused some consternation in West Bengal.

### III. PRIVILEGE MOTION AGAINST COMRADE E.M.S.

Coming to the issues on the home front, let us first of all take up the privilege motion against Comrade EMS. Politically much was staked on this motion by the anti-Communists on both sides of the House. In this matter, we maintained contacts with many members of Parliament, and the public reactions during the intersession period over this issue had its favourable effect. When this motion was taken up, it was found that none but Masani and his PSP friends were interested, as has already been mentioned, in pursuing it.

The Forward Bloc, RSP, MPs of the Samyukta Maharashtra Samiti, Maha Gujarat Janata Parishad and independents - all expressed in favour of dropping the motion. This view was shared by a sizeable number of Congressmen also. Nevertheless, most of the Congress MPs present voted for sending the motion to the Privilege Committee, whereas Nehru and his Cabinet colleagues remained neutral. A few other non-official Congressmen also remained neutral. As for the ministers of non-Cabinet rank, they voted freely and many of them voted with Masani. This was a reflection of the confusion and crisis into which the Congress Party found itself over the privilege motion and this did not go unnoticed. However, by and large the Congress went with Masani & Co. Now the matter is before the Privilege Committee, but the PSP seems utterly crest-fallen.

Over this issue Nehru completely failed as the Leader of the House and of the Congress Parliamentary Party. He realised the serious implications of the attitude earlier taken by the Home Minister in his absence during the last session, but he did not have the courage to retrieve the position or pull up his followers. On the contrary, his speech encouraged Renuka Ray (Congress) to come out with her allegations against the Kerala Government. Nehru's pitiable role was largely due to the fact that powerful sections in the Congress were in favour of referring the motion to the Privilege Committee. Besides his own political antipathy was there.

This privilege issue apart, some attempts were also otherwise made to discredit the Kerala Government; but compared to the previous session, these attempts were negligible. In fact, the offensive against the Kerala Government could not be developed at all during this session. The calumniators of the Kerala Government were somewhat pushed back this time and among the unhappiest on this score were the PSP leaders. From our side, we stressed concrete instances of discrimination against the Kerala Government and our Comrades have a feeling that we made some impression in this respect. The

adversaries.....

adversaries of the Kerala Government have realised that it is not easy to work up a hysteria or advocate Central intervention. All this has been a positive gain for us. This favourable turn in Parliament has to be understood in the background of the part our Group played in regard to various other issues of wider national import and popular interest.

#### IV. THE DELHI RENT CONTROL BILL

One of the most important Bills passed in this session was the Delhi Rent Control Bill. This measure affects hundreds of thousands of tenants in Delhi. We took up the cause of the tenants vigorously and fought doggedly in the Joint Select Committee to improve the Bill. We succeeded in getting a number of concessions in this respect in the Joint Select Committee. For example, the proposal for flat increase of rent was given up and also the proposal to stop any increase at all below a certain rent was accepted. Percentage of increase of rents in respect of residential premises has been reduced together with reduction in the standard rates in terms of cost of construction. Eviction clauses were also a little improved in favour of the tenants as a result of our efforts. We couldnot, however, prevent the so-called "rent holiday" or exemption being granted to Government buildings. The Bill essentially retained its pro-landlord character.

The key to this minor success in our efforts lies in the fact that there was united stand among us, the PSP, SP and Delhi Congressmen. Faced with this unity in the Select Committee, the Home Minister had to yield on a number of items. Incidentally, our Comrades on the Select Committee submitted a joint note of dissent with the Socialist Party member.

#### V. PARLIAMENT (PREVENTION OF DISQUALIFICATION) BILL

The Parliament Prevention of Disqualification Bill gave rise to a major policy controversy. The Joint Select Committee proposed to bring under disqualification the Office of Chairman, Director and the Membership of a number of Statutory and non-Statutory bodies (named in Part I of the Schedule of the Bill) as well as the office of the Chairman, Secretary and the membership of the Standing Committee or the Executive Committee of a number of other statutory and non-statutory bodies (named in Part II of the Schedule). This would have prevented Members of Parliament getting anywhere near the effective control of a large number of statutory and non-statutory bodies in the public sector, while these would remain exclusively open to the vested interests and bureaucrats. We decided to stubbornly fight these disqualifications so that it would become possible (i) for Members of Parliament to participate in such bodies and (ii) for good non-official elements from such bodies seeking elections to Parliament. The vested interests wanted to keep all these bodies open to them but closed to popular representatives. They resorted to the demogogy that these disqualifications were necessary in the interests of ensuring the "independence of members of Parliament" etc. We countered their contention and exposed their demogogy. A great debate followed in Lok Sabha as a result of which the Bill was amended in the direction of our standpoint. Now the directorships or the memberships of statutory and non-statutory bodies (named in Part I of the Schedule) will not be regarded as disqualification for membership of Parliament. In other words, members of Parliament can be sent as directors and members of these bodies. Only the Chairmanship carried disqualification. As for Part II of the Schedule (which names a number of such bodies) only the Chairmanship and Secretaryship carry disqualification. Members of Parliament can be members of their standing and executive committees.

It should,.....

It should, however, be mentioned that the University Vice-Chancellorship has now by implication, been declared a disqualification, although it is argued by the Government that such Vice-Chancellorship as is not an office of profit would not so disqualify. We, of course, wanted that no disqualification should attach to the office of the Vice-Chancellor at all.

It is noteworthy that underlying the debate and controversy over this Bill there was a kind of tussle and fight between the public sector and the private sector, the latter striving its hardest to keep these bodies inaccessible to Members of Parliament. Our approach attracted considerable support from all sections of the House and even the Law Minister could not defend the position of the Government. Treasury Benches were forced to at least modify their stand. Needless to say, but for the positive and helpful attitude of a large number of Congress MPs, the Bill would not have been so favourably modified. This has been a big achievement for the democratic forces as a whole, although its significance will not be immediately understood by wider public. We and other champions of the public sector will have now an opportunity for intervention.

## VI. FOREIGN CAPITAL

In connection with a number of other Bills, we raised policy issues. For example, the Indian Tariff Amendment Bill gave us an opportunity and provided an occasion to highlight our policy on "protection". We exposed how Tariff protection is being taken advantage of by the foreigners as well as monopolists. We espoused the cause of the smaller units as against the monopolists, both Indian and foreign. In this connection, we also emphasized the question of prices which affect the consumers of the articles coming from the protected industries. Likewise, the Foreign Exchange Regulations Amendment Bill was utilized by us to expose exchange manipulations of big business and demand strong measures. This Bill was introduced on the advice of the World Bank and the protagonists of foreign investments in the private sector. It is only we who focussed Parliament's attention on this unsavoury aspect. The Government was badly rattled over this matter.

## VII. INTERFERENCE WITH JUDICIARY AND DISCRIMINATION IN APPOINTMENT OF JUDGES

Regarding the High Court Judges Bill, we exposed certain unjust and discriminatory treatment meted out to some judges of the former B State High Courts (as for example, Hyderabad). The Government was compelled to give assurance that the matter will be considered and it is on that assurance that we withdrew our amendments. In the course of the discussion, we exposed the manner in which the Congress Ministers interfere with the Judiciary and we fought for the power of regulating the vacation of High Courts being retained in the hands of the high courts themselves. We did not, of course, succeed in this, but it must have created good impression among the High Court judges. Parliament's attention was drawn to the fact that whereas two defeated Congress candidates (defeated by the Communists) had been appointed as Judges of the Calcutta High Court, an Alipur lawyer was not appointed as a district judge due to adverse police reports (of being associated with the Communists and the Students Federation before partition) although he was recommended for the post by the Chief Justice of Calcutta. This concrete exposure embarrassed the Government and the Minister could find no answer except saying that the Government does not discriminate. Yet, he had to admit that sometimes police reports are considered. This particular instance needs to be noted for two reasons. Firstly, the Congress Party is accusing the Kerala Government of political discrimination; secondly, even one or two such concrete instances proved more telling than many generalised speeches. It is one of our weaknesses that we do not always have such concrete exposure materials.

## VIII. AMENDMENT .....

### VIII. AMENDMENT TO ELECTION LAW

The Government wanted to give peremptory powers of deletion and transposition of names in the voters' list through amendments to the People's Representation (Amendment) Bill, 1958. We took a firm stand against this and, together with others, ultimately succeeded in getting the Government to accept an amendment that proper notice should be served on those whose names are proposed to be deleted and they should be given an opportunity of personal representation. This will no doubt make the tampering with the voters' list a little difficult.

### IX. THE QUESTION OF AIR TRAVEL FOR MPs

We prevented the Salaries & Allowances of MPs Bill being so modified as to enable MPs to take long distance travel by air by paying difference between the first class fare and the air fare. But for the objections of the Communist Group, in contrast to the stand generally of the rest of the Opposition, this amendment would have been passed. We, however, proposed that one free air journey during every session should be allowed for those MPs whose constituencies are beyond 700 miles from the Capital. We justified this on the ground that the railway journey, especially to Madras, Andhra, Kerala and Assam take a lot of time, making it difficult to combine the work in Parliament and personal contact with the constituency during the session. Our stand has been somewhat misunderstood by a number of people because of rather inaccurate press reporting. Some newspapers gave the impression as if we were asking for general free air travel for the MPs. Actually we did not even propose an amendment containing our above-mentioned suggestion. We decided that unless the Congress and other parties were prepared to accept an amendment of this kind we would not pursue this matter. We, however, suggested that the MPs from Tripura should be given free air travel from Calcutta to Agartala because the only railway communication through Pakistan is now out of the question. It is likely that the issue of air travel will come up again in the near future.

### X. FOREIGN GRAB OVER TEA BUSINESS

During the discussion on the 'Tea Duties of Excise and Customs (Amendment) Bill', we brought to light the concentration in foreign hands of the ownership and operation of the tea business at all stages. Not only are a few managing agency houses controlling over 3/4 of the capital and acreage, but the sales, purchasing, shipping and auctioning are all concentrated in a few British firms. The deleterious effect of this extraordinary concentration on the economy of the Plantations, how this control is being exercised against the interests of the country was brought out by us. We also took the opportunity of the debate on the Operations of the Monopolists concerns in the country to bring up again the question of concentration in Tea business.

### XI. LIFE INSURANCE FUNDS INVESTMENT POLICY

In the course of the discussion on the LIC Investment policy, we exposed how the LIC funds are being utilised to finance the monopolists. We demanded that the public sector must have the priority in the matter of LIC investments. These investments must go not to increase the economic power of the big business or otherwise help concentration of economic power in private hands. In this connection, we also raised the question of outright nationalization of such concerns like Juggops and the British India Corporation in which the LIC has large stakes.

### XII. TEXTILES.....

## XII. TEXTILES INDUSTRY CRISIS

Apart from Bills, we succeeded in raising a number of other important issues through various procedural forms.

We exposed the games of the textile magnates and put forward our policies in regard to this industry with special reference to (i) closure of textile Mills, (ii) automation (iii) export promotion and (iv) management. The pro-monopolist policies of the Government as well as the latter's methods and practices were exposed. Their mischievous slogan of Chinese competition was exploded in Lok Sabha by us. Likewise their cry about the crisis in the textile industry to wangle more concessions from the Government was also exposed. The textile bosses and their friends in Parliament were put on the defensive.

## XIII. LAND REFORMS QUESTION

The discussion on land reforms and community development projects (the former in Lok Sabha and in the latter in Rajya Sabha) also turned out to be useful. In the discussion on land reforms, we were able to spotlight Kerala's progress as well as the failures on the part of the Congress Governments in the States. The Government was forced to accept the proposal for the appointment of a panel of Planning Commission to review the progress of the land reforms. The importance of this constructive pressure in Parliament will be better understood if one remembers the current moves of certain interested parties to scuttle land reforms. As regards the administration of the community project, we pointed out how the benefits were largely going to the rural rich. Bureaucratism and malpractices were also exposed. The Minister had to admit a lack of popular enthusiasm and promised improvements. In this context, the question of land reforms was also stressed and even the Minister could not deny its urgency.

## XIV. OTHER ISSUES

Discussions on the unemployment question has been fruitful and very likely that there will be a committee to go into this matter. Through a non-official resolution, we had a fairly exhaustive discussion on the operation of monopolists. In this connection, it should be mentioned that we gave considerable attention to the Tatas and also brought home with the Keonjhar SP's letter to the Tatas. The Government reply that monopolists were being controlled and that concentration of economic power was being broken out practically no ice and sounded such too hollow even among the Congressmen.

The Ganga Barrage issue was again raised but no definite commitment could be got from the Government. There is no chance of this project being actually taken up in another two-three years. But the pressure from our side could not go without effect.

A discussion on the sugar cane prices took place in Lok Sabha in raising which we also joined with other Opposition MPs, and received considerable support from all sections of the House, but the Government remained adamant.

We pursued the BHU issue, in both Houses and kept up the pressure.

The following topical issues were pressed, through half-an-hour discussions (15 minutes being given to our speaker and 15 minutes to the Government) : (i) the problems of the film industry, especially in respect of import of raw film and export promotion; (b) Tungabhadra High Level Canal, (c) Procurement of

rice in Andhra.....

rice in Andhra for Kerala, (d) Closure of Kulti blast furnaces, (e) proposal to close down refugee camps in West Bengal by July, 1959.

#### XV. DANDAKARANYA SCHEME

It is not necessary to elaborate these items. However, it should be pointed out that there is a lot of confusion about our attitude vis-a-vis the Dandakaranya scheme. We are being asked as to why we are not supporting Government policy of the rehabilitation of the East Bengal refugees in Dandakaranya. It seems that most members of Parliament do not believe that there is any possibility of rehabilitation of these refugees within West Bengal. Although we have succeeded in exposing some aspects of the old rehabilitation policy of the Government our Party stand, vis-a-vis, the Dandakaranya scheme is not generally appreciated. They think that we are being unreasonable and rigid in this matter. There does not seem to be very strong support behind the decision to close down the refugee camps arbitrarily. This is a point in our favour. This session we have kept the problem of the East Bengal refugees in the forefront, although it has received little publicity.

#### XVI. NON-OFFICIAL BILLS INITIATED BY US

We brought up some private members' bill. The debate on the Company Law Amendment Bill by which we have proposed the ban of donations by companies to political funds has enabled us to get the assurance from the Government that the relevant provisions in the Act will be amended. It has also given us a good opportunity to expose how the big money contributes to the Congress election funds. We took a very broad and non-partisan approach in the matter and tried to isolate the big money and expose its influences within the Congress. The response was good and the Government was put on the defensive. Our bill to amend the Criminal Procedure Code Bill made it possible for us to bring to the notice of the Parliament how Sections 144, 107, 129, 130 and 131 (which empowers the calling out of military) are being used by the Congress Governments to suppress democratic movements. In this connection, we utilised the valuable materials supplied to us by the Provincial Committees of Punjab, West Bengal, Orissa and Bihar. We cited the recent instances of use of military in Jamshedpur as well as in connection with the Port and Dock strike of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, but our focuss was naturally on Jamshedpur. The debate will continue in the next session.

#### XVII. S.P.JAIN AND THE HOME MINISTER'S MADRAS SPEECH

S. P. Jain affair (regarding foreign exchange) and especially Home Minister's statement regarding T.T.K. in Madras became big events. In both these our Group played the leading part. With regard to S.P.Jain, we have maintained a constant pressure on the Government so that the investigation is widened. In the other case not only has the Home Minister been pretty cornered but the plans to bring Krishnamachari back have been given a severe blow. It is widely talked now that at least for the present it will not be possible for the Government to rehabilitate Krishnamachari. This indeed is our political success. It should, however, be mentioned here that certain people are interested in exploiting the Home Minister's indiscretion to the advantage of H.M.Patel and other two officers of the LIC. Cliques and groupings within the ruling circles have also been revealed over this matter. It is said that the clever Home Minister was never seen so crest-fallen as on this occasion. His position would have been much more difficult if we were allowed to ask a few more questions. It should be noted that we were not given the necessary consent to raise the privilege

issue in.....



issue in connection with the Home Minister's statements. The matter is still pending. Contrast this with the promptness with which the consent to raise the privilege issue was given in respect of the motion against Comrade E.M.S. We have reminded the Rajya Sabha Chairman of this.

#### XVIII. EXPOSURES

During the question hour, we exposed some malpractices and arbitrary acts of the Government. For example, we brought out the scandal of Rs.45 lakhs worth of import licence being sanctioned to the two firms - FEDCO and Wakefield. We also exposed the inexplicable and excessive foreign exchange expenditure in Rourkela Steel Plant. The closing down of the UPI was raised and the need for a second News Agency emphasized.

#### XIX. CONCESSIONS EXTRACTED

The Government wanted to avoid any definite commitment as to the time of publication of the Second Pay Commission Report. We have succeeded in extracting from them the commitment that the report will be published in February, 1959. But our significant contribution has been in respect of the demand of the LIC employees for bonus. The powerful movement of the employees plus our efforts have resulted in the acceptance of the demand for bonus, though as an ex gratia payment. We have also got the Government to publicly declare that the Code of Discipline would, though with modifications, apply to the Public sector. It will be recalled that the General Manager of the Southern Railway denied even the knowledge of such a code in connection with the dispute with the railway employees. The Government has also agreed to call a conference to discuss the conditions of service and terms of employment of industrial workers in the public sector.

We moved a number of adjournment motions. Compared to the previous sessions we moved fewer adjournment motions in this session. The adjournment motions were on U.S. arms supplies to Pakistan, on the dissolution of elected Assembly in Pondicherry and fixation of higher prices of sugar canes.

#### XX. SAMYUKTA MAHARASHTRA

We also highlighted the issue of breaking up of the bilingual Bombay and expressed our solidarity with the Samyukta Maharashtra demonstrators before the Parliament. While the demand to break up of the bi-lingual Bombay attracted considerable attention, the border question did not at all seem to impress the Members of Parliament. All one can say now is that a process of rethinking has started among many MPs about the bilingual formula. Given the impact of a correctly-led movement for the break-up of the bilingual State, this process will no doubt grow. More and more MPs will veer round to the demand for creation of the Samyukta Maharashtra and the Maha Gujerat. The Government is now definitely on the defensive and the alignment that came about in 1956 in support of the bilingual formula has begun to disintegrate.

#### XXI. FAILURE TO RAISE A DISCUSSION ON FOOD SITUATION

During this session we took up a number of issues concerning Tripura although these have not received much press publicity.

We have, however, failed to force a discussion on the food situation and this should be considered as a major failure. As a matter of fact, there is a feeling that we havenot given sufficient attention to agrarian issues. The Food Minister managed to evade the discussion and we did not pick up a row. It appears that the

decision.....

decision about the formation of popular committees has not been implemented in most States. Despite the decision about the State trading in food grains, no definite measures had been worked out nor the States had been given any directives. This was the position when the Parliament prorogued.

We got a motion admitted for discussing Morarji's visit to the Western countries but no Minister is prepared to face the debate in the Finance Minister's absence. Morarji was in hospital. Next session this will come up.

## XXII. PRIVATE SECTOR LOBBY

This winter session has been marked by intense activities on the part of the private sector. The Birlas sponsored a proposal to set up a Steel Plant in the private sector. Their spokesmen pressed for more licences for private undertakings in small pig iron, etc. In order to retain certain defence orders in their hands exclusively, they launched a vigorous campaign against the Defence Minister for his contracts with certain foreign concerns. These contracts ran counter to the interests of the Tatas and other big business elements in the Indian automobile industry. Properly utilised they may also help in strengthening the automobile industry, in the public sector. Their pressure to restrict, if not curtail, our trade with the Soviet Union and other Socialist countries and the impact of this pressure was noticed in the speeches of the Minister for Industry. He was at pains to prove that the deferred payment and rupee payment were more or less the same as payment in Sterling and Dollars. By amending the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, the Government also offered some advantages to the foreign private investors. What is to be particularly noted in this connection is that the pressure of the monopolist is growing and making itself more and more felt in the matter of official policies. One of their objective of course is to see that the Third Five Year Plan is formulated, as far as possible, to suit their narrow interests. Calcutta tirade of Nehru against the vested interests is to be understood in this context of ugly and unrestrained offensive of the big business. But Nehru's words are not at all matched by any actions. Rather official trends are obviously in the opposite direction. It must be pointed out that it is the private sector that carry with it the majority in Parliament and the protagonists of the public sector.

## XXIII. KASHMIR

For the first time perhaps in recent years we spoke up on the internal questions of Kashmir. We voiced the demand for the extension of the Election Commission's jurisdiction and Supervisory jurisdiction of the Supreme Court through agreement with the Kashmir Government. We demanded annulment of the entry permits for the Indian citizens. The need for democratisation of the administration was also stressed. In all these we were supported by speeches from both sides of the House. Finally, we drew Prime Minister's attention on the floor of Rajya Sabha to Mr. Sadiq's telegram about assault on the D.N.C. workers by the Peace Birgade followers, assisted by the Police. Thus the ice of silence was broken!

## XXIV. PARTIES

A few words about the various parties. Within the Congress Party conflicts over policies are developing. This was underlined by the resignation of the Secretary of the Congress Party in Parliament Shri R m Subhag Singh on the issue of Banaras Hindu University (he was, however, persuaded to withdraw his resignation) whereas the extreme right wing and reactionary elements are very active. There is hardly any leadership from those who take a relatively progressive stand. Nehru seems to be gradually losing

his grip.....

his grip over the affairs of the Congress Party in Parliament. While he offers no solution to the crisis of the 2nd Five-Year Plan, the others are trying to fully exploit it for their own ends. Good and honest elements are disarrayed and frustrated. Factional bickerings in the ministerial circles are more and more becoming audible. The development in Pakistan have caused genuine concern and anxiety in the minds of a number of Congress M.Ps. They are worried about the future. On policy issues our contacts with the progressive elements are far better today than they ever had been. But this needs special attention and improvement. It is becoming clearer everyday that unless we succeed in drawing large number of them into struggle for progressive policies and against the vested interests, we cannot get very far in advancing the popular cause in Parliament.

As for the PSP, it speaks in many voices except when it comes to anti-Communism. As an opposition, its role is essentially disruptive. It is also significant that Ashok Mehta and a few other PSP leaders are more and more allying with the extreme rightwing in the Congress on the anti-Communist plane. Our relations with the PSP are very strained. It is with a number of Congress MPs that we have good social relations. The PSP MPs like Bimal Ghosh who are not violently anti-Communist have become somewhat cynical and frustrated. As for the RSP, Forward Bloc, they are little in the picture. Our relations with the MPs of the Samyukta Maharashtra are not bad. Ashok Mehta and his friends are, however, constantly working on them to isolate us. In this connection, it should be mentioned here that in order to defeat us in the election to the Shipping Board (From Rajya Sabha) the PSP voted for a Jan Sanghite Raja from U.P. en bloc. A number of Congressmen gave their second votes to our candidate. Both we and the PSP lost in the Lok Sabha.

#### XXV. ORGANISATIONAL SIDE

As for the organisational side of the functioning of the Group we have regularly held the General Body meetings. These meetings have been generally preceded by the meetings of the Executive Committee although the latter meetings have not always been conducted properly. However, on almost all political and policy questions, there have been discussions both in the General Body meetings and the Executive Committee meetings. We have consciously tried to reduce discussions on selection of speakers and other technical matters. It is such collective discussions on Policy matters that enable us not only to speak in one voice but also to speak effectively. It must, however, be admitted that the attendance at the General Body meetings is not always satisfactory.

In the matter of selection of speakers, sometimes we have been guided by the line of giving "chances" to comrades in disregard of the political importance of the subject and practical considerations about press publicity. Not that more and more chances should not be given to large number of comrades, but it is also to be realised that this should not be done at the cost of the wider interests of the Party. One or two of our interventions proved ineffective because we did not bear in mind this aspect of the matter. This is a question which has to be discussed and a guiding line must be worked out. All the same, it is encouraging that many comrades are taking interest in speaking and some are shaping well, indeed. This we have to encourage. In Rajya Sabha, sometimes it becomes a problem to find speakers, because with our strength half that of our Group in Lok Sabha, we have to more or less handle the same business.

As for attendance in the House, the position has not much improved. The practice of absenting from Parliament in disregard

of the.....

of the interests of our Group still persists. Some comrades do not regularly attend even when they are in Delhi. Laxity on this account has to be overcome.

The kind of business Parliament transacts demand serious study and painstaking efforts. This many of us have still to cultivate. Vigilance and initiative must not be left only to the leading members or some individuals. These must form a habit of all comrades in relation to Parliamentary work.

During the session under review, comrades have visited provinces but we have not been able to meet every single demand. There is, however, a tendency amongst us to underestimate the importance of visits to the provinces in connection with local agitations.

Our staff remains extremely weak, with only two comrades doing the desk work. Of them again, one is mostly engaged on the administrative side. The result is that preparatory work greatly suffers. We are trying to strengthen the staff but have not so far succeeded. We have sought part-time assistance of two comrades.

The contacts of our office with the Provincial Committees and some mass organisations are improving, but there is much that is to be desired in this respect. It has been found that such contacts immensely help the work of our Group and improves its quality. We hope the Provincial Committees and the mass organisations will bear this in mind and help us. The contacts with our groups in the State Legislatures hardly exist except in the case of one or two.

Many individuals from all over India and from different walks of life write to us on various matters. In fact, even at the office, we have to deal with a large number of such letters. Besides, other M.P. Comrades also receive many letters which they tackle individually. All the year round we have to make many representations to the Governments for redress of grievances of people. Sometimes, we get succeeded in getting such grievances redressed. But our work on this score is somewhat handicapped on account of extreme shortage of personnel at the office. It should be noted here that correspondence from the people comes even when the Parliament is not in session.

As regards the Central Levy, we regret to say that heavy arrears have accumulated (Rs. 11,233.75) for 1957) and they continue to accumulate. The G. B. has made certain recommendations in this respect to the Secretariat.

The annexure will give somewhat detailed information of the work done during the session and the part we have played.

oooOooo

Encls.

- Copies to:
1. All National Council Members.
  2. All Provincial Committees.
  3. All Leaders of Communist Legislature Groups.
  4. All Communist Members of Parliament.

Sl.No.	Name of the Bill.	Date.	Speaker.	Date.	Speaker.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	The High Court Judges (Condition of Service) Amdt. Bills, 1958.	17.11.58	T.C.N.Menon	27.11/1.12.58	Dr. Raj Bahadur Gour Bhupesh Gupta
2	The Tea (Alteration in Duties of Customs & Excise) Bill, 1958.	-do-	P.T.Punnoose	25.11.1958	Bhupesh Gupta P.Narayanan Nair
3	The Poisons (Amendment) Bill, 1958	19.11.58	V.P.Nayar	2.12.1958	P.Narayanan Nair
4	The Indian Electricity (Amdt) Bill, Motion for reference to Select Comm. -do-	20.11.58	T.C.N.Menon Chintaman Panigrahi Sadhan Gupta	2.12.1958	V.Prasada Rao
5	The Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Bill, 1957 as reported by the Joint Select Comm.	21.11.58 24.11.58 25.11.58 27.11.58 1.12.58 3.12.58	P. K. Vasudevan Nair K. T. K.Thangamani T. C. N. Menon.	11.12.1958 16.12.1958 17.12.1958	P.Narayanan Nair
6	Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Amdt.Bill, 1958.	20.12.58	S.Eswara Iyer	24.12.58	
7	Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly (Constitution and Proceedings) Validation Bill, 1958.	3.12.58 9.12.58	V.P.Nayar	18.12.1958	Bhupesh Gupta V.Prasada Rao
8	The Assam Rifles (Amdt.) Bill, 1958.	5.12.58	Dasarath Deb	18.12.1958	Bhupesh Gupta
9.	The Representation of People (Amdt) Bill, 1958.	10.12.58 20.12.58	S.Eswar Iyer U. Ramam	24.12.1958	Bhupesh Gupta
10	The Salaries & Allowances of Members of Parliament (Amdt) Bill, 1958.	11.12.58	P.T. Punnoose Eswar Iyer	22.12.1958	P.Narayanan Nair

1	2	3	4	5	6
11	The Delhi Rent Control Bill, 1958 as reported by the Select Committee.	12.12.58 13.12.58	S. V. Parulekar V. P. Nayar.	23.12.58	Dr. Raj Bahadur Gour
12	The Indian Tariff (Amendment) Bill 1958.	17.12.58 18.12.58	V. P. Nayar T. C. N. Menon	22.12.58	Bhupesh Gupta
13	The Cinematograph (Amdt) Bill, 58	18.12.58	S. Eswar Iyer Sadhan Gupta		
14	The Cost & Works Accountants Bill 1958 - Motion for reference to Select Committee.	20.12.58	K.K. Warier	9.12.58	J.V.K. Vallabha Rao Bhupesh Gupta
15.	The Orissa Wights & Measures (Delhi Repeal) Bill, 1958.	20.12.58		23.12.58	Dr. Raj Bahadur Gour
16	The Workmen's Compensation (Amdt) Bill, 1958			24.11.58 25.11.58 27.11.58	Dr. Raj Bahadur Gour J.V.K. Vallabha Rao K. L. Narasimham
17	The Chartered Accountants (Amdt) Bill, 1958	4.12.58		4.12.58	P. Narayanan Nair
18	Foreign Exchange Regulation (Amdt) Bill, 1958	20.12.58		23.12.58	Bhupesh Gupta

NON-OFFICIAL BUSINESS

Sl.No.	Name of Business.	Date	Subject Matter.	Moved by:	Communist speakers.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Non-off. Resolution	21.11	"A committee be appointed to estimate the incidence of unemployment in this country and to suggest ways and means to dealing with it"	D.C.Sharma of Congress Party	1.C.Panigrahi 2.S.M.Banerjee 3.K.T.K.Thangamani 4.P.K.Vasudevan Nair	
2	-do-	21.11 5.12	Resolution on the pattern of military expenditure.	Naushir Bharucha (Ind)	S. A. Dange	
3	Non-official Bill	28.11	A Bill to amend section 293 of the Companies Act on the contribution of funds to political parties.	Surendra Mahanty of Gandantra Parishad of Orissa	S. M. Banerjee (Independent) Eswar Iyer.	
4	Non-official Bill	12.12	The Sikh Gurudwaras Bill, 1958.	Amar Singh Saigal of Cong.Party.	V. P. Nayar	
5	Non-official Resolution.	19.12	"A Committee of Mrs be appointed to assess the progress made so far in the matter of land reforms all over the country"etc..	Chintamani Panigrahi of Communist Group.	1. C.Panigrahi 2. T.Nagi Reddy 3. P.K.Vasudevan Nair 4. Renu Chakravarty 5. K.T.K.Thangamani	
6	Non-official resolution.	28.11	"A Committee of MPs to examine the operations of the monopolistic concerns in the country and to suggest suitable measures so as to restrict their powers and activities which are detrimental to the national economy".	Dr.Raj Bahadur Gour of CPI.	1. Dr.Raj Bahadur Gour 2. P. Narayanan Nair 3. K. L. Narasimham 4. Bhupesh Gupta	
7.	Non-official resolution.	28.11 12.12	"With view to checking the prices of commodities .... the Govt. should take early steps to open consumers' stores in all places, etc..."	Dr. Seeta Parmanand of the Cong. Party	Bhupesh Gupta	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	Non-official Bill	3.12	A Bill to amend Section 293 of the Companies Act - Re; contribution to funds of political parties.	Bhupesh Gupta of CPI.	1. J.V.K.Vellabha Rao 2. P.N. rayanan Niar 3. Abdur Razzaq Khan 4. Bhupesh Gupta	
9	Non-official Bill	3.12	A Bill to amend a number of undemocratic provisions in the Code of Criminal Procedure like Section 107, 129, 144, etc.		1. Bhupesh Gupta 2. Z. A. Ahmad	
10	Non-official Resolution	12.12	A resolution calling on the Govt. to amend clauses (a) & (b) of Section (1) of article 133 of the Constitution on the ground that it discriminates against the poor in favour of rich litigants.	W.S. Barlingay of Congress Party	Bhupesh Gupta	



OTHER BUSINESS

Sl.No. 1	Subject Matter. 2	Date 3	House. 4	Speakers. 5
1	Discussion on the 'Verification of Union Public Service Commission (Consultation) Regulations, 1958.	18.11.58	Lok Sabha	P.K.Koniyar
2	Discussion on insecurity of and danger to life and property in Railway Travel, etc.	18.11.58	-do-	K.T.K.Thangamani
3	Discussion on Ganga Arrange Project.	19.11.58	-do-	1. Hiren Mukherjee 2. Renu Chakravarty 3. Sadhan Gupta
4	Discussion on closure of Banaras Hindu University.	20.11.58	-do-	1. Sarju Pandey (L.Sabha) Rajya sabha/9.12.58 1.Dr.Raj Bahadur Gour. 2.Dr.Z.A.Ahmad.
5	Discussion on the Annual Report of the Hindustan Alul Frvt Ltd. (Public sector Alul Plants)	25.11.58	-do-	Chintamani Panigrahi
6.	Privilege Motion on Chief Minister of Kerala raised by M.R. Masani.	27.11.58	-do-	T.C.N.Menon S.A.Dange A.K.Gopalan
7	Discussion on the Investment Policy of the Life Insurance Corporation.	28.11.58 29.11.58	-do-	S.A.Dange Rajya sabha 3.12.58 Bhupesh Gupta
8	Discussion on the Report on the working Company Act.	29.11.58	-do-	T.C.N.Menon
9	Discussion on late running of trains	2.12.58	-do-	A.K.Gopalan
10	Discussion on present trends in export trade.	3.12.58 4.12.58	-do-	1. S.M.Banerjee 2. S.A.Dange 3. K.T.K.Thangamani
11	Half-an-hour discussion on Weekly Scheduled Freight Service of Air-India International.	5.12.58	-do-	Renu Chakravarty

1	2	3	4	5
12	Discussion on International situation.	8.12.58	Lok Sabha	S. A. Dange Rajya Sabha: Bhupesh Gupta 15.12.58 P. Narayanan Nair
13	Discussion on Report of the Organisation & Methods Division	9.12.58	-do-	P. K. Vasudevan Nair
14	Demands for Excess Grants - Railways.	11.12.58	-do-	-do-
15	Supplementary Demands for Grants - General.	15.12.58	-do-	
16.	Half-an-hour discussion on import Raw Films	16.12.58	-do-	A. K. Gopalan
17	Discussion on retired Government officers taking up employment in private sector.	17.12.58	-do-	K. T. K. Thangamani
18	Half-an-hour discussion on Tungabhadra High Level Canal	-do-	-do-	T. Nagin Reddy
19.	Discussion on fixation of Higher Prices for sugarcane.	18.12.58	-do-	S. M. Banerjee Sarju Pandey
20.	Half-an-hour discussion on closure of Kulti Furnaces of Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.	18.12.58	-do-	Renu Chakravarty.
21	Calling attention on the lay-off of 800 workers of the Assam Railway Trading Co.	20.12.58	-do-	Mohmed Elias
22	Half-an-hour discussion on the procurement of rice in Andhra for Kerala Government.	20.12.58	-do-	P. K. Vasudevan Nair
23	Discussion on the Report of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences.	11.12.58	Rajya Sabha	Dr. A. Subba Rao
24	Discussion on the report of the Textile Enquiry Committee, 1958	17.12.58	-do-	1. Bhupesh Gupta 2. Dr. Raj Bahadur Gour

1	2	3	4	5
25	Discussion on the Fifty Report on the working of Community Development and MB3 Blocks.	18.12.58	Rajya Sabha	V. Pr. sada Rao P. Narayanan Nair
26	Half-an-hour discussion on the closing down of Blast furnace and coke oven batteries by Indian Iron & Steel Co.	22.12.58	-do-	Bhupesh Gupta
27	Short Notice Question on Pandit Pant's statement at Madras.	24.12.58	-do-	Bhupesh Gupta
28.	Short Notice Question on Arcor Bridge on National Highway No.47, in Kerala State.	9.12.58	Lok Sabha	T.C.N.Menon Vasudevan Nair A. K. Gopalan
29	Indian resident in Singapore rendered stateless.	29.11.58	-do-	K. T. K.Thangamani
30	Settlement of displaced persons in West Bengal. - Half-an-hour discussion.	12.12.58	Rajya Sabha	Bhupesh Gupta

31. Petition: Com. Dasarath Deb (Tripura) presented a petition on 4.12.58 signed by 2653 displaced persons in Tripura regarding realisation of loans from them.

QUESTION HOUR IN PARLIAMENT

Record of Participation by Communist Members

November-December, 58

Sl.No.	Name.	No. of Questions Admitted.
1	U. Raman	1
2	T. Nagi Reddy	67
3	T. B. Vittal Rao	62
4	D. Venkateshwar Rao	3
5	S. A. Dange	--
6	L. M. Matera	--
7	S. V. Parulekar	7
8	Nana Patil	--
9	S. Eswar Iyer	9
10	M. K. Kumaran	--
11	V. P. Nayar	86
12	P. K. Kodyan	37
13	P. T. Punnoose	10
14	P. K. Vasudevan Nair	29
15	T. C. N. Menon	43
16	K. K. Warier	17
17	F. Kunhan	24
18	A. K. Gopalan	46
19	K. T. K. Thangamani	109
20	Parvathi Krishnan	35
21	Chintamani Panigrahi	122
22	Choudhury Pratap Singh Daulta	--
23	Sarju Pandey	47
24	Prabhat Kar	14
25	Mohmad Elias	68
26	Hiren Mukherjee	64
27	Sadhan Gupta	9

Sl.No.	Name.	No. of Questions Admitted.
28	Kansari Haldar	27
29	Renu Chakravartty	20
30	Dasarath Deb	59
31	M. Basavapunniah	1
32	Dr. Raj Bahadur Gour	22
33	V. Prasada Rao	19
34	J. V. K. Vallabha Rao	19
35	K. L. Narasimham	--
36	M. N. Govindan Nair	--
37	F. Narayanan Nair	18
38	N. C. Sekhar	--
39	F. A. Sollomon	5
40	Dr. A. Subba Rao	7
41	Lalji Pendse	1
42	Z. A. Ahmed	12
43	Bhupesh Gupta	59
44	Abdur Razak Khan	--
	S. M. Banerjee (Ind)	105
	TOTAL	1,283

Note: Of the total number of questions sent by the Office as well as by Members individually, only about one-third were admitted.

✓

RESOLUTION REGARDING LEVY

"The General Body meeting held on December 21, 1958 has considered the question of levies and takes a serious view of the arrears which continue to accumulate. The General Body resolves:

(i) that the arrears for the year 1957 or earlier be paid by such instalments as may be settled in consultation with the Treasurer of the National Council, Com. S.V.Ghate, during the remaining period of this Lok Sabha, having regard to the total amount of dues;

(ii) the question of any exemption in respect of these arrears will be left to the Secretariat to decide;

(iii) all arrears for the current year upto the end of November 1958 shall be paid by January 1, 1959;

(iv) the names of the defaulters for the year 1958 be published in the Party press excluding those which are exempted by the National Council or the Central Executive Committee or the Secretariat;

(v) the names of those who have paid fully for the year 1958 be published;

(vi) the names of those who have been exempted in respect of any dues for the year 1958 be included in the publication stating that such exemptions have been given by the Party Centre for valid reasons.

December 21, 1958.

-----

Camp: Bangalore  
January 10, 1959

Dear Com.PGJ,

Your letter was shown to Com.Dange.

2. He made a report for five yours yesterday. The report was orally made. The Council is considering the report and members from various States are speaking on it. Com.Achuthan is the only steno with us who is taking note of the speeches.

3. The summing up and slogans will be finalised on 18th morning. The volume of the work in typing ~~minutes~~ from the notes and getting it okeyed by SAD is so much that it cannot be done in time for the Republic Day number as desired by you. Neither do I feel Com.SAD in his present condition is in a position to write anything for the special number now. Hope you realise the position.

4. Nevertheless, Com.Raj Bahadur is sending you today his 'Labour Notes' which covers ~~extensively~~ the report made by Com.SAD.

Yours fraternally,

(K.G.Sriwastava)

Part 1  
जिल्हा कमिटी, मुंबई  
२० ए, जानसेनगन, इलाहाबाद  
20.1.59

Dear Com. Sange

On the occasion of the  
V<sup>th</sup> District Conference of the party we  
feel pleasure in inviting you to  
address the public rally here on 15<sup>th</sup>  
Feb. The date can be changed by  
a day or two to suit your  
convenience.

The general complaint of the  
public here is that no All India  
leaders of the Communist Party address  
the people here when leaders of  
the parties never fail to visit  
Allahabad. We had been ally  
looking forward for such an

opportunity and the Conference  
will provide a suitable occasion.  
Hope you will give your  
consent so that we may go  
ahead with our announcement  
programme etc.

With greetings

Yours Comradely

Kirpa Shankar  
Secretary

All India Council

29 JAN 1959



Party

✓

January 12, 1959

Dear Achutan,

Kind enclosed my chit to SAD. *Prasad*

We will look up to you to take the speech down and send us the stuff and if the whole thing is too long, at least post in time the relevant extract properly sub-edited and okayed by the old man.

G r e e t i n g s ,

*P. C. Joshi*  
(P.C. Joshi)

ENCL. - (1)

# new age

COMMUNIST PARTY WEEKLY

EDITOR : P. C. JOSHI

GRAND : M A R E B A D I

PHONE : 25794 AND 27002

7-4, ASAF ALI ROAD,  
NEW DELHI

January 12, 1959

Dear Comrade Dange,

This is an urgent SOS to you. We cannot have a Republic Day number without a contribution from you. You let us down on 15th August, and you cannot be allowed to do so this time.

I suggest that you ask Achutan to send us the full text of your address that you make to the TUC General Council members. We want to use the portion on workingclass struggles and perspective ahead or any other bit that you think would go very well into the Republic Day number. We will leave the choice to you.

Please request Achutan to see that your speech with the necessary markings and corrections is posted by air-packet on 17th, latest 18th. Please drop a card to say that you will do so and in time and how much space to keep reserved for you.

I can realise how busy you must be and your health. But please do treat this as urgent.

G r e e t i n g s,

P.C.Joshi

(P.C.Joshi )

January 10, 1959

Dear Com.Kali Shankar,

Herewith is the copy of a letter received from Com.Shiva Bahadur of the Lucknow petroleum Union.

Hope you will find some time to meet this comrade at an early date.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

*mm*  
*gan 10.*  
(K.G.Sriwastava)

Encl:

Com.Kali Shankar Shukla,  
Secretary, UP PC, CPI,  
5 Hasan Building,  
Aminabad, Lucknow

Letter from,

Petroleum Workers' Union,  
Hathikhana, Lucknow.

Dear Com, Sriwastava,

While I am extremely grateful to you for your letter dated 21.11.1958, I regret to advise you that, in spite of repeated attempts, I have had no response from 2148 on any day. Out of my disappointment, I rang up Com. Jharkhandarai at 4083 on 16.12.1958 to explore the possibility of contracting Com. Shukla through that medium. I was informed that the premises where 2148 is installed had been given up and that Com. Shukla would be 'phoning me up that very day from 4083.' After waiting for these two days I today again ~~tried~~ tried at 2844, the "Jan Yug" Office and have been told that Com. Shukla is in Delhi. They however, could not say when he was expected back in Lucknow.

In the circumstances, I am obliged to bother you once again to please request Com. Shukla in Delhi to enable me to contact him on his return from Delhi.

As regards Kanpur, I shall try to contact the State TUC Office on 29.12.1958, when I am scheduled to visit Kanpur.

With highest regards,

Yours fraternally,

sd- (Shiva Bahadur)  
Provincial Secretary.

- cc. Com. G.N. Tandon, Ambala.
- cc. Com. Ram Asrey, Genl. Secretary,  
U.P. State Committee of AITUC,  
12/1, Gwaltoli, Kanpur.
- cc. The Genl. Secretary, P.W.D,  
4215, Tel Mandi, Paharganj,  
New Delhi. for information.

(True Copy)

# Petroleum Workers' Union

(Regd. No. 109)

UTTAR PRADESH BRANCH

PROVINCIAL OFFICE

Head Office :  
TEL MANDI  
PAHARGANJ  
NEW DELHI  
Address : PETROLEUM  
No. :

AITUC..

*Lachman Sadan*  
HATHIKHANA, LUCKNOW.

Dated. 18th Decr., 58.

Com. K.G. Srivastava,  
Secretary,  
All-India Trade Union Congress,  
4, Ashok Road,  
New Delhi.

Dear Com. Srivastava.

While I am extremely grateful to you for your letter dated 21.11.58, I regret to advise you that, in spite of repeated attempts, I have had no response from 2148 on any day. Out of my disappointment, I rang up Com. Jharkhanderal at 4083 on 16.12.58 to explore the possibility of contacting Com. Shukla through that medium. I was informed that the premises where 2148 is installed had been given up and that Com. Shukla would be 'phoning me up that very day from 4083. After waiting for these two days I today again tried at 2844, the "Jan Yug" Office, and have been told that Com. Shukla is in Delhi. They, however, could not say when he was expected back in Lucknow.

In the circumstances, I am obliged to bother you once again to please request Com. Shukla in Delhi to enable me to contact him on his return from Delhi.

As regards Kanpur, I shall try to contact the State TUC Office on 29.12.58, when I am scheduled to visit Kanpur.

With highest regards,

Yours fraternally,

*S. Behadur*  
(Shiva Behadur)

cc. Com. G.N. Tandon, Ambala. PROVINCIAL SECRETARY.  
cc. Com. Ram Asrey, General Secretary,  
U.P. State Committee of AITUC,  
12/1, Gwaltoli,  
Kanpur.  
cc. The General Secretary, P.W.U.,  
4215, Tel Mandi, Paharganj, New Delhi, for information.

cc. G. N. Tandon  
cc. Shukla  
Ram Asrey.

U.P.  
2/12

Madras Press, Calcutta F 1/67E/55-56 (Part IV)...17.5

178...29.7.2  
000 Bks.



INDIAN POSTS AND



TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT



Class }  
Prefix } Code

Recd. from \_\_\_\_\_ Sent at \_\_\_\_\_ H. \_\_\_\_\_ M.  
To \_\_\_\_\_  
By \_\_\_\_\_

Handed in at (Office of Origin.)	Date	Hour.	Minute.	Service Instructions.	Words.
		15	00		22

TO \_\_\_\_\_ Recd. here at \_\_\_\_\_ H. \_\_\_\_\_ M.

L. NAGPUR INLE A 16 12 SHAKIRALI COMMUNIST PARTY  
 BANGALORE C  
 NIGHT NAGPUR BYELECTION - BARDHAN

N. B.—The name of the sender, if telegraphed, should be written after, but separated from the text.

*M. V. Bhadram.*

SECRETARY.

Andhra Pradesh Trade Union Congress.

VISAKHAPATNAM-1.

D/December 31, 1958.

Dear Com. Dange,

Since the general council of AITUC is meeting at Bangalore and some of the comrades of the PORT fraction will be attending the same I request you to convene a meeting of the Port Fraction to discuss the situation ~~xxx~~ prevailing in various ports after the June General Strike.

Yours fraternally,

*M. V. Bhadram*

Phone:2656

22 SEP 1958

Grams:JANASAKTHI

COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA

Com. S. A. Dange

Tamilnad Committee.

Dated Sep., 1958.

Dear Comrade,

We address this to you in view of your being at Madras for the ensuing National Council Meeting. We are very anxious that during your visit this side and immediately after the National Council Meeting is over, our people should hear on our Party and its work and policy. The P.C. Secretariat is arranging meetings in the Tamil Districts at which you are requested to speak.

We request you therefore to give two days immediately after the National Council Meeting for the Tamilnad P.C. and adjust your programme in advance accordingly.

Please let us have a line from you accepting this demand of ours. To help us fix programmes and publicise previously in advance we seek your reply by return of Post.

*M. R. Venkataraman*

COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA  
TAMILNAD COMMITTEE  
15, PERIANNAMAISTRY STREET  
MADRAS-1.

for P.C. Secretariat,  
(Tamilnad)



✓

A LETTER OF APPEAL FROM THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF JAPAN  
TO THE COMMUNIST AND WORKERS' PARTIES, DEMOCRATIC PARTIES  
AND PROGRESSIVE PEOPLE OF THE WORLD, TO PROTEST AGAINST  
THE KISHI GOVERNMENT'S CONSOLIDATION OF MILITARISTIC POLICIES  
AND MALREVISION OF "THE POLICE DUTIES LAW".

October 20th, 1958.

Dear Comrades:

The Kishi Government of Japan, suddenly on October 10th, submitted to the House a bill for the revision of the Police Duties Law, the bill which had been in secret preparation for a long time, and attempts by sheer force to rush it through the House.

With the revised law, they intend to oppress the Japanese labour movement and the democratic movements more than ever and to uproot the people's rights and liberties and thereby to attempt an entire malrevision of the Japanese Constitution, which contains the clause to prohibit the possession of military power and the use of belligerent forces, to reorganize Japan again as a military police state of ultra-nationalism, to dare the overseas dispatch of troops, and to consolidate an aggressive setup of Japan against neighbouring countries.

The pressure of political reaction and the menace of militarism imposed upon the Japanese people are more unbearable than ever because of the national oppression by American imperialism.

The negotiation which is now under way between the Japanese and U.S. governments for the revision of the Security Pact following the Fujiyama-Dulles talks of last August, aims at the formation of a new military alliance, the consolidation of the Japan-U.S. joint operation setup and the establishment of North-East Asian military bloc.

This means imperialistic revival of Japan as well as resurrection of the notorious Japanese militarism, both of which are closely connected with the U.S. world domination policy.

Premier Kishi's statement which was made on October 14th at the interview with Cecil Brown, NBC correspondent, for the purpose of broadcasting to the United States, exquisitely revealed his true character.

In his statement, Premier Kishi announced that, on the occasion of revising the Japan-U.S. Security Pact, "the time has come for Japan to abrogate Clause 9 of our Constitution that provides that Japan cannot send troops abroad, cannot engage in war and is restricted purely to a "Self-Defense Force" and declared "Japan must be prepared to play her full part in the fight to preserve the Free World". Furthermore, Premier Kishi not only branded the work of the Chinese Government to free Taiwan and coasted islands as an aggression and blasted that "it is absolutely essential for Japan that Korea and Formosa be kept out of communist hands" and alluded to his intention to recover the former colonies. This very anti-communist self-defense advocacy was the prologue of their aggressive war against China.

As is clearly shown in the Kishi's statement, their intention is in subjugated concert with American imperialism to shamelessly realize again the aggressive actions against the peoples of Asian and Pacific countries of the neighbouring areas.

Such a design to revive Japanese militarism will make more frenzied the U.S. invasion into the Chinese territory and armed aggression upon the Chinese people now being carried out, utilizing the Japanese land as the most important bases and will threaten the security of the neighbouring peoples and give a serious menace to world peace.

This keeps pace with the intrigues of the American imperialism such as to sow the seeds of new horror in Europe by delivering the atomic and hydrogen weapons to the revanchistic militarists of West Germany, to make up their clumsiness in the aggression against Middle and Near East by winning over President Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia in conspiracy with Britain so as to cause dissensions among Arabian countries and to strengthen reactionary political setups in Asian countries by intervening their domestic affairs in collusion with their reactionary elements. This has something in common with the advent of De Gaulle in France.

✓

Such action of the Kishi Government is most vividly expressed in its slavish behaviour in the United Nations as a cat's paw of the United States.

At present, when such questions as the general disarmament, the permanent prohibition of atomic and hydrogen bomb tests and the agreement to ban the manufacture and use of nuclear weapons are strongly called for in the United Nations in reflecting the earnest desire of the peoples of the world, the irresponsible words and actions of the Kishi Government which truckles to the war provocative policy of the United States have become a great impediment for the establishment of world peace.

The peoples of all countries who have the honour in the fact that they fought against the outrageous aggressive actions of Japanese imperialism in World War II, will never let pass such an intrigue as to revive militarism by an A-class war criminal Nobusuke Kishi, a survivor of the Tojo Cabinet and his company.

The Japanese people who once failed to hold in check the aggression of the Japanese imperialists and underwent all hardships of the war, has now made such advance as will no longer allow the evil machinations by the Kishi Government.

Now in Japan, from the Communist Party and the Socialist Party down to every trade union and democratic organization, all are opposed to the malrevision of "the Police Duties Law" by the Kishi Government, which aims at the reactionary course leading toward a militaristic police state, and are courageously pushing forward the resistance movement, greatest not only in the post-war history but in all the history of Japan.

The Communist Party of Japan, with all its might, is leading the movement to the victory together with its millions supporters.

In order to crush the Kishi Government's design which threatens the world and Asian peace, hindering the development of friendship among all nations and drawing the Japanese

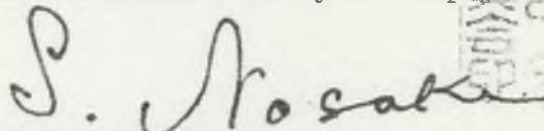
✓

people into a bog of horrible war crimes, we strongly appeal for action of solidarity, to all brotherly parties, democratic parties of every country, to all progressive peoples and peace-loving nations of the world.

This is also an earnest desire of all people's organizations and of an overwhelming majority of the Japanese nation. Similar request will be made from various other organizations.

In compliance with the above-mentioned purport and in view of the urgency of the matter, we hereby take the initiative to appeal to you and shall be much obliged if you can make a study for speedy measures for the actions of solidarity.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan



A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "S. Nosaka". To the right of the signature is a faint, rectangular stamp with illegible characters.

---

Sanzo Nosaka  
Chairman

11 DEC 1958

Programs: COMMUNIST

Phone No. 350

# The Daily "NAWAN ZAMANA" (Punjabi)

(The only Punjabi Progressive Daily of the Punjab)

JULI, UNDUR

No. \_\_\_\_\_

Dated 8<sup>th</sup> Dec. 58



my dear Com. Dange,

I am very happy that you have regained your health and are back at your work in the Parliament. The report given in the National Council about your health worries us very much — specially me — your old <sup>Colleague</sup> ~~friend~~.

Please send a copy of ~~the~~ your speech given on international affairs in the Lok Sabha at once for the Nawan Zamana. This is most urgent and brooks no delay.

Hope you are enjoying good health these days.

With greetings to your wife.

fraternally yours,

Sohan Singh Joshi

8/12/58.

Dear Sir  
has given copy

14/12/58

Party

4 Ashok Road,  
New Delhi.

December 15, 1958

Dear Com.Josh,

Yours of 8th inst. to Com.Dange.

He has been away from Delhi to Calcutta for some days and has just returned.

I am sorry to inform you that we have no copies made of Com.Dange's speech on foreign affairs, in its complete text. It is fairly long and we are endeavouring to get copies at the earliest. However, as you have seen, the New Age this week has carried a summary of the speech.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

*K.G.*  
15/12/58  
(K.G.Sriwastava)

24 SEP 1958

SHILLONG LOCAL COMMITTEE,  
COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA

Dr. P.B. Sen Road.

SHILLONG

Ref. No. \_\_\_\_\_

Date 20.9. ✓ 1958

Dear Comrade,

I am sending herewith one article on Location of oil refinery etc. written by one of our Party members, with the expectation that the same could may be taken up on the floor of the Parliament - from the paper reports it is learnt that the proposed refinery in Assam will be of less than one million capacity whereas the public demand is that there should be only one refinery & that should be in Assam in the interest of industrial development. It is further learnt from the paper that the American Experts who were commissioned by the Govt. of India to enquire into the whole affair ~~of paper~~ visited Assam & it is alleged that they suggested for one refinery & that too should be in Assam.

The writer of this article has also asked me to request you to comment on his suggestions & if any further clarification or elucidation is required, we are prepared do that.

An early reply is requested.

Yours sincerely,

Jm B Comrade,

Benny Lathi

Secretary

COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA

## LOCATION OF OIL REFINERIES

### Proposals for sites and transport arrangements for the oil refineries in the Eastern Zone to process the crude oil of Assam.

By

Shri Salil Acharya, M.Com.  
Head of the Department of Commerce,  
Shillong College, Shillong.

(Formerly Lecturer in Modern Economic Development,  
St. Anthony's College, Shillong).

We understand that a team of experts who were appointed by the Government of India to prepare a project report each for the proposed oil refineries at Barauni and in Assam, recently came to this State to make a final selection of the site for the location of the refinery in Assam. While we have no doubt as to the integrity and ability of the experts, we are afraid that their findings will have only limited value unless the Government of India first of all clarified its policies with regard to the following issues which are of vital significance to the Assam refinery. The issues referred to are : (1) size and capacity of the proposed refinery, (2) the question of freight pool for petroleum products, and (3) the place of inland water transport in the transport arrangements for purposes of this refinery.

#### CAPACITY OF THE REFINERY PROPOSED FOR ASSAM.

2. A suspicion is growing in the minds of people in this part of the country that the Assam refinery will be a small unit, rather of the type of subsidiary of the principal refinery proposed for Barauni. Opposition to the concept of the Barauni refinery has also come from responsible quarters in this State. This attitude of the people, though painful at first sight, has certain justifiable reasons behind it.

3. It is indeed surprising that just at a time when the foreign exchange crisis has been playing havoc with the Second Plan forcing a complete abandonment of a number of projects and a heavy pruning of others, the Union Government should actually go for two refineries instead of one as originally visualised for processing the crude of Nahorketiya! Will not this course lead to an almost doubling of the foreign capital requirements at a most inopportune time and for a purpose that could have been adequately served by the earlier proposal for one refinery only? A refinery at Barauni at this moment appears to be not only inopportune and



and uneconomic, but also redundant in view of the fact that both the Assam refinery and the Barauni Unit will be called upon to serve precisely the same market in the Eastern Zone. The apparent bungling on the part of the authorities on this score has been responsible for the attitude of suspicion and scepticism now noticeable among the thinking people in Assam in their approach to the oil refinery issue.

4. Be that as it may, the least that we can say here is that the case for a full-fledged refinery in Assam should be considered separately and not mixed up with the Barauni or any other proposal. The demand for a refinery in Assam rests on the hard rocks of prudential economic considerations such as the rationale to process the raw material at its source, the removal of regional economic imbalance in the national economy, and the imperative need for a rapid economic development of this State. We therefore, with all the emphasis that we can command, urge upon the Government of India to give us this categorical assurance that the project report for the proposed refinery in Assam will concern with a full-fledged unit and that alone.

#### FREIGHT POOL FOR PETROLEUM PRODUCTS.

5. The experts referred to in the beginning of this paper, will be considering a number of proposals put forward from various quarters for the location and transport arrangements in respect of the proposed refinery. Most of these proposals, according to our humble opinion, have been dominated by one single factor, namely, fear of unfavourable competition from rival refineries due to disproportionately high transport charges which the products of the Assam refinery will have to bear owing to their transport over long distances. In order that the questions of location and transport requirements of the proposed refinery in Assam, and for that matter, of all future refineries in the country, may be decided strictly on merits without being vitiated by other extraneous considerations, it is necessary to disentangle these questions from freight charges of petroleum products. Hence, may we suggest that a freight pool be created for petroleum products? Such a freight pool if instituted, might operate on an all India basis, or might remain circumscribed within the limits of the Eastern Zone States. In this context we are eagerly awaiting the publication of the recommendations of the Railway Freight Structure Enquiry Committee which also may have reviewed this particular issue.

BRAHMAPUTRA - THE "NATURAL PIPE LINE"

6. Brahmaputra indisputably is the greatest gift of nature to Assam - greater than even her otherwise immensely valuable oil fields. This State is thrice blessed in that these oil finds occur at the farthest extremity of the Brahmaputra and not far from the river which is navigable over practically the whole length of its 500-mile course in Assam. Water transport being the cheapest means of transport, the best plan for the location and transport arrangements for the refinery would obviously be the one that would permit the fullest possible use of the Brahmaputra, the "natural pipe line", for transporting refined products which have a high value in small bulk as contrasted to bulky, low-priced crude oil. Keeping these points in view the name of Disangmukh, the present upstream terminus for the bigger steam vessels plying on the Brahmaputra, was suggested for the refinery site in course of a proposal submitted last year by the present author to Shri B.R. Medhi, the then Chief Minister of Assam. Unfortunately, the list of places visited by the experts in their search for the refinery site, does not include Disangmukh or any place with comparable advantages.

A BRAHMAPUTRA-CENTERED PLAN.

7. We think that the case for a Brahmaputra-centered refinery in Assam is not yet wholly lost. As stated above, the refinery may be located at Disangmukh which is situated on the Brahmaputra at a distance of about 50 miles from Nahorkatiya, the source of crude oil for this refinery. Storage terminal for refinery products might be set up one at the western end of the Brahmaputra at, say, Dhubri, and another at Barauni in Bihar. Refinery products from Disangmukh should be sent to Dhubri by river barges over a distance of 400 miles. From Dhubri a 300-mile multi-purpose pipeline might take them to Barauni from which place the products could be carried by railways, or if possible, by the Ganga steamer route, to Patna and beyond. As for the transport of crude oil for the Disangmukh refinery, a short distance pipeline, about 50 miles in length, could be laid out to Nahorkatiya with the refinery site.

8. It is well known that the Assam Oil Company has made an offer of £10 million for building a 200-mile pipeline for carrying crude oil from Nahorkatiya to Gauhati. There is yet another offer of £12 million advanced from French sources towards constructing a "products" pipeline over the 450-mile route from Gauhati to Barauni, or for building a refinery, or for both. However, our Proposals would involve the construction of a total length of 350 miles of pipelines as against 650 miles which will be necessary if the refinery were located at Gauhati and pipelines used throughout for carrying crude oil as also for transporting refined products.

Even if waterways were used for transporting crude oil to a Gauhati refinery, a 450 mile pipeline would be required to carry the products to Barauni. Compared to the A.O.C.-cum-French proposals, our own proposal for a shorter pipeline would entail a net saving of £15 million, and compared to the other proposal, the saving would be £5 million. These are no mean amounts considering the critical circumstances in which the country has befallen in regard to her foreign exchange resources.

9. The greatest attraction with our proposals lies in that they will open up the latent possibilities of the Brahmaputra to upgrade the economy of Assam and refix it on a genuinely industrial plane. The greatly augmented navigation on the river will provide gainful employment to a large number of people in a variety of occupations such as piloting and servicing the river barges, channel conservancy, river control and training, shore establishments, and the like. Establishment of a river craft building yard, and a new impetus to coal mining and lumbering industries in the State, are the other beneficial results which might follow from the increased steamer services on the Brahmaputra. These in their turn are expected to further stimulate employment here.

10. Our proposals involve a minimum use of foreign capital and a maximum stress on the utilisation of the available internal resources in the State in the shape of inland water transport on the Brahmaputra. As such, the proposals are, we modestly claim, cheap, employment-orientated, and at the same time eminently practical.

11. Of course we have no closed mind on the question of location of the Assam refinery. If a site be found other than Disangmukh that conforms to the transport proposals for the refinery as outlined above, our purposes would be equally served. Proximity of Disangmukh to the oil fields at Nahorkatiya, Moran and Hoogrijan and the fact that the place is now the farthest point on the Brahmaputra for 5-ft. draft steamers going upstream, are among the main considerations that prompted us to suggest its name for the location of the refinery.

#### OIL AND THE GANGA.

12. The name of Barauni was first mentioned by the Government of India in connection with the oil refinery and oil pipe lines. This place is in North Bihar, about 6 miles from Semaria ghat on the Ganga. Barauni has neither direct facilities for steamer transport, nor is it near any great oil consuming market. Further, its central location on the Ganga basin in Bihar makes it unsuitable

for handling barge transport of crude oil or refined products along the Ganga to any considerable extent. If instead, Manikchawk, on the opposite bank of Rajmahal were selected as the outer end of the pipeline from Dhubri the length of pipe route would be only 200 miles or about. It would mean a still greater saving of the valuable foreign currency. The Ganga steamer services are now lying prostrate under the combined attacks from high freight charges, keen competition from railways and political factors emanating from the partition of the country. Should the pipeline terminal be set up at our suggested point, and steamer transport used for purposes of oil and oil products, the steamer services on the Ganga and the Gogra would get in oil products a new, important commodity to handle. As such, that would have the effect of the much needed rejuvenation of the inland water transport on these routes.

13. If and when our foreign exchange resources justify the establishment of a second oil refinery to process the crude oil from Assam, its location might be considered from the same standpoint, namely, utilisation of the steamer routes on the Ganga-Gogra systems. White experts alone could give the final verdict on this question, we think that Buxar and Barhraj would be good starting points for such an enquiry. The former place is the western terminal of the steamer route on the Ganga, and the latter, the similar terminal on the Gogra. Buxar has the added advantage in that it is situated in the industrial district of Shahabad, and is also not far from the industrial belt of Kanpur.

#### TRANSPORT OF SURPLUS CRUDE OIL.

14. The question of transporting surplus crude oil to any refinery outside this State should be considered only after the establishment of a full-fledged refinery in Assam has been accepted in principle. Subject to this observation the following suggestions can be advanced for transporting the surplus crude outside Assam. Crude oil should in the first lap of its journey be pumped to a Disangmukh terminal wherefrom it would be barge-transported upto Dhubri by the Brahmaputra route. The multi-purpose pipeline visualised by us for the refinery products, may take the crude from Dhubri to Barauni (or Manikchawk, if our latter suggestion is accepted). However, possibilities should also be explored for the transport of crude oil from Nahorkatiya to Disangmukh by barges on the Dehing after the completion of the Feeder Service Projects now in progress on the Dehing and Burhi Dehing rivers, and of using the East Pakistan rivers for a continuous transportation of the crude oil by the river route beyond Dhubri. For the latter purpose again, watchful eyes should also be kept over the Ganga - Brahmaputra canal which is being jointly projected by the Union and West Bengal Government.

22 SEP 1958

Party

हिंदी कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी,  
रत्नागिरी जिल्हा कमिटी.  
मुख्य ऑफीस:- देवधर वाळ,  
विपळूण. १९-८-५८

ता.

प्रिय का. डगि वांस,

हाल सलाम.

गेल्या निवडणुकीकरींदरपासून रत्नागिरी जिल्ह्यामध्ये आपल्या दौऱ्याची आम्ही सवेअज अत्यंत आतुरतेने वाट पहात जहोत.

गेल्या निवडणुकीमध्ये विपळूण मतदार संघाच्यावर्तिने का.अेस्.जी.तांबीटकर यांना मिळालेल्या महत्वाच्या विजयाने आमच्या कामाची प्रगति होत आहे. आज पार्टीची दोन ऑफीसे आहेत. एक विपळूण व एक जुडाळ येथे. वार्डच्याम पार्टीचे एक लहानसे वसण्याचे ठिकाण रत्नागिरी येथे आहे.

विपळूण तालुक्यांमध्ये केतकरी संघटना बरी असून त्या ठिकाणी लाल निशानचे कायेंकते व आम्ही सहकार्याने काम करीत आहोते. एका वर्षाच्या वाळांत साधारणपणे ११५ च्या वर पार्टीसभासद झाले असून २५० पर्यंत पार्टीसभासद बनविण्याचा आमचा संस्यस्यस्यस्य निर्धार आहे. तसेच रत्नागिरी जिल्ह्यांत सर्व तालुक्यांतून संभुक्त महाराष्ट्र समितीच्या शाखा असून कांही शाखांमध्ये आम्ही काम करीत आहोत.

अशा परिस्थितीत साऱ्या रत्नागिरी जिल्ह्यांत आपला एक दौरा झाला तर अकंदर चळवळीला फार मोठी मदत होणार आहे. शिवाय या भागांतील अकंदर जनतेची इच्छा आपला दौरा ंहावा अशा आहे.

याबाबत का. पाटकर आपल्याशी बोलले होते. तसेच मा व का.तांबीटकरस यांनीहि प्रत्यक्ष विनंती केली आहेव.

तरी आपल्याला नम्र आणि आग्रहाची विनंती आहे की, आपण रत्नागिरीसाठी एक आठवड्यांचा दौरा देण्याचे कबूल करावे.

दौऱ्याचा महिना, तारखा आणि कार्यक्रम आपल्या सोयीनुसार पण शक्यतो केडुवारीच्या आंत ठरवावा असे आम्हाला वाटते.

तरी पत्राचे अुत्तरस- पाठनावे.

आपला नम्र,

D. Vaidya

# Communist Party Of India.

Asansol Sub-Divisional Committee.

G. T. ROAD, ASANSOL.

Ref. No. - 4 SEP 1958

Date 1. 9. 1958

To

Com. Dange,  
New-Delhi.

Dear comrade,

Perhaps, to some extent you

have been able to get back your health. If

not, please try and adopt all necessary

arrangements so that you can get the

recovery of your health and pass the ~~xxxxxx~~

days with your sound health. Really, We are

much anxious of your health.

The report attached should be sent up at your place earlier. But, As you had some programmes for the area, so we decided that it would be given in your hands. Now that it has not been possible so the report is being sent in your address and, most probably, the report will speak ~~insuffi~~ for itself.

Next, you know that workers of the P.T.O.

Communist Party of India

General and Divisional Committee

Next, you/that workers of the area and of  
have been anxiously waiting to  
meet you and this time you have failed to come  
over which nobody had the control, you should,  
at your earliest possible time, just after you  
have been able to recoup and adjust your health,  
come once and send us the programmes for your  
tour, to enthuse and bring back the morale  
of the workers.

We promise that we will not over  
burden you or the programme. Expecting your sound health and

Expecting your sound health and  
with greetings.

Comradely yours'

Bejoy bal  
Secretary.

4 SEP 1958

To

Com. S. S. Dange,

New-Delhi.

Dear comrade,

You have last heard the report about Burnpur-Kulti at the time of the Jamshedpur strike. Since then much has changed. After the successful strike at Jamshedpur the moral of the worker had rose, but when thousands of workers were kept out in the Tisco the workers of Burnpur-Kulti began to feel that Burnpur has been repeated there and perceiving the utilization of the police and military to such an extent they began to feel that it won't be possible to wage any successful strike under this Government who so called serves the interests of the capitalists. Perhaps the leadership of the United Union could not explain properly the events of the Jamshedpur struggle or may be through frustration the workers at Burnpur became gradually demoralized to a great extent & a panic spread.

In such a state of affairs the INTUC workers who have always been more vocal than our cadres inside and even outside the works (factory) began to take on to their side one worker after the other while our cadres and supporters of the United Union watched silently. The activity of the INTUC workers increases wherever any chargesheet is issued against anybody or any question of promotion or manning or the like arises in any department. To-day the position is such that in some of the departments such as Blast Furnace, Cokeovens and rolling mills they have increased their membership and may even claim to have a majority following. In other departments we may say that we have more supporters and the position of the INTUC is weak there. But one thing is to be borne in mind is the fact that our supporters are not so vocal in the departments.

The participation in the United Union elections was not good. But inspite of the above facts there is still remains a hard core of our supporters who have revived their annual membership. Our bulk of the supporters are the lower paid ones.



The agreement arrived at with Dr. B.C. Roy, at the time of the contractor's workers strike is also not properly implemented and nothing effectively is or can be done by the United Union to fight for it.

(65 days wage Profit Sharing Bonus of the Indian Standard wagon Company has been paid to the workers without arriving any agreement with the recognised INTUC Union. The INTUC had asked the workers not to take the Bonus, but on the advice of the leadership of the United Union they took it. The United union took such a stand because the INTUC had not specified its demand - whether they want any increase in the Bonus or not. At the time of the payment our subscription rose appreciably. But no headway could be made there also.

The IISCO has also declared 65 days pay as profit sharing bonus. The notice written by the IISCO is in such a manner that it indicates that it can be revised by the Company if pressed for. But till now no agitation is being organised from any quarter. The Bonus will be paid on and from the 16th of Sept', Section by section. This time also the Company did not make any agreement with John's Union.

Taher Kossel is also demoralised. He has been continuously staying at Calcutta for the last so many days. Formerly at the time of the Assembly Session he used to come to Burnpur regularly. He is reported to have connected with other wing of the Congress but nothing seems to have materially emerged out of the meeting. At Burnpur his role has not changed and though there was a campaign by the INTUC people that he wants to come in the Congress, the general workers have ceased to believe in to their propaganda. Of late it is reported that he is indisposed and hence unable to come to Burnpur.

We are holding some mohalla meetings to make some headway in the T.U. field. The implications of the Jamshedpur struggle, 16th. Labour Conference and the present problems

of Burnpur are being explained in to the meetings. It seems that such meetings are not conducted with vigour. In fact some of our cadets both of the Party and the United Union seems to be more demoralized than the general workers.

To find a way out we had discussions at P.C. and U.C. level. In these meetings main stress was laid on the organisational weakness of the Party and some organisational steps were envisaged. We are going to have some discussion again at the P.C. level.

We had organised a meeting of the Trade Union Activists after the 15th. Labour Conference which Com. Ranen Sen and Indrajit spoke. Attendance from Burnpur in that meeting was quite good.

Please take full appraisal of the situation and send your opinion.

I had spoken to you at Amritsar about sending Com. Manoranjan Suha Thakurta abroad for treatment. In Calcutta Dr. B.C.Roy and other leading Physicians have seen him but to no effect. We are arranging for a passport. Please make further arrangements in this matter.

With greetings.

Comradely yours

Bejoy Bal

# यूनाइटेड आयरन ऐंड स्टील वर्कर्स यूनियन

## UNITED IRON & STEEL WORKERS' UNION

REGD. NO. 3389

1 SEP 1958

BARI

Head Office : KENDWA ROAD, KULTI, BURDWAN.

INT/8/58

Dated, the 30th. Aug 1958.

Com. S. A. Dange M. P.  
President, United Iron & Steel Workers' Union,  
New Delhi.

Dear Comrade Dange,

When we were eagerly awaiting your arrival at Asansol as per your own scheduled program, the disappointing news came that ill-health stood in the way of your coming.

We learn that you have had to undergo an operation for a ball. Hope, you have fully come round by now.

Please find attached herewith copies of notices issued by the Management, IISCO, on the Annual Profit-sharing Bonus for the year 1957-58. We have been, of course, campaigning for 4-months wages as Bonus as per decision of the Martin Burn Federation. A leaflet has also been issued on this Bonus-issue. (copy please find attached herewith).

Please find herewith a copy of the letter from the Labour ~~Ministry~~ Minister, West Bengal, on the question of discharged workmen of Kulti which will throw some light on the attitude of the Company and the Govt. obtaining at present.

At present we are passing through a position of stalemate. But the question of recognition has come to the forefront. A programme of action ~~has~~ to be worked out, keeping in view and linking up with, I think the Tata situation. Also another black cloud is hovering over us at Kulti. The Management has again declared in uncertain terms that 'some' plants at Kulti have to be shut down. Obviously, they mean the Kulti Blast Furnaces and Coke Oven plant as well. In last year's address as Chairman, delivered to the Shareholders (yes, you were supplied with a copy) Sir Biren hinted at the idea of closing down Kulti Blast Furnaces. But in the same speech he also said that the Govt. had asked them to keep the Furnaces running for another FOUR years. One year has hardly passed when Sir Biren again threatens closure.

The proposed closure will involve in the retrenchment of some 500 workmen if only the Furnaces are closed. Another 500 will be involved if the Coke Oven Plant is also shut down. Please go through the news published in the Statesman of 7.8.58 on the reported speech of Sir Biren on the occasion of the opening ceremony of the New Coke Oven Plant at Burnpur, for other harmful points made as well.

In the background of an acute shortage of steel and Iron for Foundry use, the closure of Kulti Blast Furnaces which produces one of the best quality of Pig Iron (for Foundry use) will, on the one hand, hit the Industry and on the other hand, result in retrenchment of about one thousand workers in these days of unemployment crisis. On this point

15

THE INDIAN IRON & STEEL CO., LTD.  
KULTI WORKS.

From W. M. to. All departments.

Circular No, WK/CIR/7279  
August. 26th, 1958.

Re: Profit Sharing Bonus for the year 1957/58.

Further, to WK/PO/56559 dated 14.8.58 enclosing Notice Ref. GM/PER/5460 of 12.8.58, we give below details of payment of Profit Sharing Bonus to Staff and Labour.

According to the Profit-sharing Scheme, payment will be made at the same rate as last year viz., 65 days' pay to those who qualify in respect of the year ended 31st March'58.

The following rules will be observed for making payments:-

- 1) Bonus is payable only to those employees who have been in continuous service throughout the financial year ended 31st March, 1958.

'Continuous Service'- shall mean a period of service unbroken by discharge or resignation and shall include all periods of authorised leave, training, apprenticeship and probation.

- 2) Any employee entitled to bonus under this scheme, and who has left the service of the Company before the payment is made, will be paid provided his application is received not later than six months after the date on which payment becomes due.
- 3) In the event of an employee, who shall be entitled to Bonus under these rules, dying before the payment is due, his estate shall be entitled to the payment of Bonus, Provided application is made within six months after the date on which payment becomes due.

We give below details on which payment will be made to Staff and Labour in respect of the Profit Sharing Bonus :

To Labour of Non-Foundry Departments	- On Thursday,	18.9.1958
" " of Foundry Departments	- On Friday,	19.9.1958
To uncovenanted Staff, Subordinate Staff & Watch & Ward	- On Saturday	20.9.1958

S. N. Gupta

W. M.

Ref: No. GM/PER/5460

Dated Burnpur 12.8.58.

N O T I C E .

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held to-day the directors declared an interim dividend on the ordinary share capital of 10 percent in respect of the year ended thirty-first March, 1958 on the condition that this would in fact be the final dividend for the year.

Profit sharing Bonus at the same rate as last year, namely sixty five days pay to those who qualify, will be paid on and after the 15th September 1958, on which date the dividend will be paid to the share holders

J. McCracken.

G. M.

# वनपूर कुलटी के श्रमिक कर्मचारियों से अपील

चार महीना का वेतन प्राफिट शेयरिंग बोनस के हिसाब से  
वसूल करने के लिये आन्दोलन को शक्तिशाली बनाने के

साथियों !

इसको कम्पनी की ओर से एक नोटिस द्वारा सूचित किया गया है कि पन्द्रह सितम्बर के बाद किसी भी दिन १९५७-५८ साल का प्राफिट शेयरिंग बोनस के हिसाब से पैसठ दिन का वेतन दिया जायगा। हम लोगों को यह मालूम है कि इसको कम्पनी इस साल में गत साल की अपेक्षा अधिक लाभ किया है। इस लाभ के अनुसार पैसठ दिन का वेतन बोनस देना त्रिकुल अनुचित है। जहाँ इसी मार्टिन वन कम्पनी का कलकत्ता स्थित हवड़ा वन कारखाने में पच्छिम बंगाल सरकार के चतुर्थ श्रमशिल्प अदालत (ट्राइब्यूनल) ने राय दिया है कि १९५५-५६ साल के लाभ के मुताबिक तीन महीना का प्राफिट शेयरिंग बोनस वेतन के रूप में देना होगा। (पार्ट १ कलकत्ता गजट १० जुलाई २११७ पृष्ठ ६०) दोनों कारखानों में एक ही काम, एक ही मैनेजिंग एजेंसी तिस पर ऐसा भेद भाव क्यों ?

आज शिल्प अदालत (ट्राइब्यूनल) १९५५-५६ साल के मुनाफा के ऊपर ३ महीना का वेतन-बोनस देने की राय दी है। १९५७-५८ साल के अधिक मुनाफा के ऊपर इस साल कम से कम चार महीना प्राफिट शेयरिंग बोनस मिलना चाहिये। इसके अलावा टाटा इस साल में एक करोड़, आठ लाख पन्द्रह हजार रुपया प्राफिट शेयरिंग बोनस के रूप में देने का निश्चय किया है। यहाँ पर इसको कम्पनी सिर्फ सैतीस लाख रुपया वेतन बोनस दे रही है। दोनों के अन्दर मुनाफे का ज्यादा अन्तर नहीं है किन्तु बोनस के अन्दर इतना फर्क क्यों हो रहा है ?

श्रमिक कर्मचारियों के मन को पसीना करके उनके कठोर परिश्रम से समर्थ्यादार मुनाफे का पहाड़ उठा रहे हैं। आज इस मुनाफे में राजदूतों का भी हिस्सा है। नैनीताल श्रम सम्मेलन में पूजा पतियों को भी यह मानना पड़ा है। किन्तु भर बीरेन मजदूरों का यह जायज हिस्सा भी हड़प कर लेना चाहते हैं। इस लिये हमलोग चार महीना का वेतन बोनस की माँग करते हैं। मार्टिन वन श्रमिक कर्मचारी फेडरेशन भी तयाम मार्टिन वन कारखाने में इस माँग को बसूल करने के लिये आन्दोलन को शक्तिशाली बनाने का अह्वान किया है। सिर्फ यही नहीं

पच्छिम बंगाल प्रान्त के सभी कल कारखानों में प्राफिट शेयरिंग वोनस की लड़ाई जोरदार होती जा रही है। हमलोघों का संग्राम भी इसी का एक अंश है।

हमलोग बंगाल सरकार और केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास इन मागों को पेश कर दिये हैं। और कम्पनी को भी पैसठ दिन के वेतन वोनस के विरोध में प्रतिवाद पत्र भेज चुके हैं। किन्तु आखिरी फैसला आप लोगों के कठिन संग्राम और एकाई के ऊपर ही निर्भर है। हम लिये देर न करके डिपार्ट डिपार्ट में संगठन को मजबूत करके संगठित स्वर से चार महीना का प्राफिट शेयरिंग वोनस वसूल करने के लिये आवज को बुलन्द कीजिये। हम लोगों को यह पूरा विश्वास है कि बनपूर कुल्टी के मजदूर कर्मचारी जिस संगठित शक्ति से पन्द्रह दिन के वेतन वोनस को बढ़ा कर पैसठ दिन का किया उसी संगठित शक्ति और एकाई के बल पर चार महीना का वेतन वोनस ले कर रद्देंगे।

इन्कलाब जिन्दा वाद। वारी साहव जिन्दा वाद।

यूनाइटेड यूनियन जिन्दावाद।

चार महीना का प्राफिट शेयरिंग वोनस देना होगा।

जनाव ताहिर हुसेन

जनरल सेक्रेटरी यूनाइटेड आयरन एन्ड स्टील वर्क्स यूनियन,

ता० २१-५-५८

बनपूर-कुल्टी।

अजन्ता प्रेस, आसनसोल।

## বার্ণপুর-কুলটীর শ্রমিক কর্মচারীদের প্রতি—

৪ মাসের বেতন প্রফিট-শেয়ারিং বোনাস হিসাবে আদায়ের  
সংগ্রাম জোরদার করুন।

বন্ধুগণ,

ইন্ডো কর্পোরেশন এক নোটিশ মারফৎ জানাইয়াছে যে ১৫ই সেপ্টেম্বরের পরবর্তী কোনও সময়ে ৫৭-৫৮ মালের প্রফিট শেয়ারিং বোনাস বাবদ কোম্পানী ৬৫ দিনের বেতন বোনাস দিতে মনস্থ করিয়াছে। আমরা জ্ঞানি ইন্ডো কোম্পানীর মালিক গত বৎসর হইতে এ বৎসর অধিক মুনাফা লাভ করিয়াছে; তাই বোনাস হিসাবে ৬৫ দিনের বেতন অভ্যন্তর মর্মেস্তিক। যেখানে এই মার্টিন-বার্ণ কোম্পানীর হাওড়া-বার্ণ কারখানাকে মুনাফার হিসাব অনুসারে গত ৫৫-৫৬ মালের জন্ত তিনমাসের বেতন বোনাস হিসাবে দেওয়ার জন্য পঃ বঙ্গ সরকারের চতুর্থ শ্রমশিল্প আদালত নির্দেশ দিয়াছেন (পার্ট ১, কলিকাতা গেজেট, ১০ই জুলাই, '২১১৭ পৃঃ ৫) সেখানে একই গোষ্ঠী, একই ম্যানেজিং এজেন্সীর অধীন, বার্নপুর-কুলটি কারখানায় বোনাসের এই তারতম্য কেন?

আজ শিল্প-আদালত ১৯৫৫-৫৬ মালের লাভের অঙ্ক ধরিয়াই তিন মাসের বেতন বোনাস দিতে আজ্ঞা করিয়াছেন। ৫৫-৫৬ মালের মুনাফার উপর তিন মাসের বেতন—এই হিসাব ভিত্তি করিলে ৫৭-৫৮ মালের উচ্চহারে মুনাফার উপর কমপক্ষে ৪ মাসের বেতন বোনাস হিসাবে প্রাপ্য হয়। তাহা ছাড়া টাটা কোম্পানী ৫৭-৫৮ মালের জন্ত ১,০৮,১৫০০০ টাকা (এক কোটি আট লক্ষ নয় হাজার টাকা) প্রফিট শেয়ারিং বোনাস হিসাবে দিতে মনস্থ করিয়াছে, যেখানে ইন্ডো কোম্পানী মাত্র ৩৭,০০০,০০ (সাঁইত্রিশ লক্ষ টাকা) টাকার মত প্রফিট-শেয়ারিং বোনাস দিতেছে (৬৫ দিনের হিসাব ধরিলে); লক্ষ্য করিলে দেখা যাইবে যে লাভের অঙ্কের তফাৎ এই দুই কোম্পানীর মধ্যে খুবই কম— কিন্তু প্রফিট শেয়ারিং বোনাসের এত তারতম্য কেন?

আজ শ্রমিকের রক্ত-জল করা পরিশ্রমে মালিক মুনাফার পাহাড় সৃষ্টি করিয়া চলিয়াছে। এই মুনাফায় শ্রমিকেরও ন্যায় অংশ প্রাপ্য তাহা বিগত শ্রম-সম্মেলনে সকল পক্ষই স্বীকার করিয়াছেন। এই প্রফিট-শেয়ারিং বোনাস প্রবিণ্ডিতে-প্রাপ্য-অর্জিত-মজুরী" (ডেফারড্ ওয়েজেস) হিসাবে সর্বজন স্বীকৃত। কিন্তু এই মালিক ন্যায় অংশ হইতে শ্রমিককে বঞ্চিত করিতে চাহিতেছে।

তাই, আমরা কমপক্ষে ৪ মাসের বেতন বোনাস দাবী করিয়াছি এক মার্টিন-বার্ণ শ্রমিক-কর্মচারী কেডারেশন ও সেই দাবীতে মনস্থ মার্টিন-বার্ণ কারখানায়-অফিসে চারি মাসের বেতন বোনাস আদায়ের সংগ্রামের অফিস



জানাইয়াছে। শুধু তাহাই নহে বাংলাদেশের প্রতিটি কল কারখানায় এই প্রকৃষ্টি-শেয়ারিং বোনাস আদায়ের সংগ্রাম ছুঁকার হইয়া উঠিয়াছে আপনাদের সংগ্রাম এই বৃহত্তর সংগ্রামেরই অংশ।

আমরা এই বোনাস সম্পর্কে পঃ বঙ্গ সরকারের এবং কেন্দ্রীয় সরকারের দৃষ্টি আকর্ষণ করিয়াছি, পত্রাদি প্রেরণ করিয়াছি; কর্তৃপক্ষের নিকটেও ৬৫ দিনের বেতন বোনাসের বিরুদ্ধে প্রতিবাদ লিপিও প্রেরণ করিয়াছি। কিন্তু সবই নির্ভর করে আপনাদের শক্তিশালী ঐক্যের এবং সংগ্রামের উপর।

তাই, আর একগুহৃষ্ট সময় নষ্ট না করিয়া ডিপার্টে ডিপার্টে ঐক্যবদ্ধ আওয়াজ তুলুন— 'কমপক্ষে চারি মাসের বেতন বোনাস হিসাবে চাই।' আমরা দৃঢ়ভাবে বিশ্বাস করি— বার্ণপুর-কুলটির শ্রমিক কাম্চারীরা একদিন যে ঐক্যবদ্ধ সংগ্রামী শক্তির জোরে ১৫ দিন হইতে ৬৫ দিনের বোনাস আদায় করিতে সক্ষম হইয়াছিল— আজও সেই শক্তির জোরেই ১ মাসের বেতন বোনাস হিসাবে আদায় করিতে সক্ষম হইবে।

—ঈনকিলাব জিন্দাবাদ!

—বারী মাহেব জিন্দাবাদ!

—ইউঃ ইউনিয়ন জিন্দাবাদ!

জনাব তাহের হোসেন

সাধারণ সম্পাদক

ইউঃ আররণ এণ্ড ষ্টীল ওয়ার্কস ইউনিয়ন

তাং— ২শে আগষ্ট

বার্ণপুর-কুলটা

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

CALCUTTA, THE 19th August, 1958.

D. O. No. 2619 GE

My dear Taher Hossain Sahab,

I write to apprise you of the present state of negotiation by our conciliation officer with the management of the Indian Iron & Steel Co. on the question of dismissal of 91 workers of the Kulti Works and revision of pay scales of 23 employees of their medical department. With regard to the 91 workers it has been suggested to the Management that they might reconsider these cases for employment in future in the same way as other ex-employees of the Company. On the question of the pay scale of the employees of the medical department, the Management have been persuaded to re-examine these cases. Communication from the Management is being awaited on both these accounts on receipt of which we may follow up the matters further, if necessary.

With Salams,

Yours sincerely,

( A. Sattar.)

Shri Taher Hossain, M. L. A.,  
Secretary, United Iron & Steel Workers' Union,  
P.O. Kulti, Dist: Burdwan.

S. A. DANGE,

4 Ashok Road,  
New Delhi

Com. Jyoti Basu,  
Secretary, W. Bengal PC, CFI,  
Calcutta.

December 18, 1958

Dear Comrade,

I want to draw your attention to the following:

I was in Jamshedpur, as you know, and addressed a public meeting there on 13th. In that meeting, the first speech after the president was delivered by Com. Tahir Hussain. You know the visit of Tahir Hussain and his stay in Jamshedpur has mobilised the workers and he has helped in reorganising the position there with great skill. In his speech he enthused the workers, told them in detail what to do and what not to do.

He also answered the objection of certain people to the fact that Swadhinata, a Communist paper, alone reports on Jamshedpur. He answered the critics and declared support for the Swadhinata Rotary Fund. Such is the nature of his approach.

Yet I was surprised to find in the report of the Swadhinata the next day (Dec. 14) that even the name of Tahir Hussain had been completely omitted. This is bound to affect not only Tahir Hussain but also the workers that are around him. It is a clear case of positive discrimination and seems to be a line in favour of some people in Swadhinata and also the PC. I am told that some of our leading comrades do not very much favour the idea of full-throated cooperation with Tahir Hussain. They advance several grounds, all of which are bogus and wrongly conceived.

If this line persists, we shall lose a very good friend of ours and shall also be instrumental in disrupting the unity on the mass front in those areas. I think the PC ought to consciously fight this trend, if the PC at all agrees with me on this question.

If the PC disapproves this method of reporting of the Swadhinata as harmful to the TU movement, in that case, it should strongly warn the comrades concerned.

PTS

page two

So far as we in the TU Centre are concerned, we are going to give full support to Com.Tahir Hussain, just as he is giving full support to us, though he may not be a member of the Party.

I have had to write this to you because the problem is not merely one of a small slip of the reporter but is a positive tendency among some leading people in your area. I mentioned the matter to Com.Indrajit Gupta and asked him to raise the matter with you.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

(S.A.DANGE)

Copy to: Com.Ajoy

23 DEC 1958

Dated, Calcutta, 20th December '58.

Dear Com. Dange,

A copy of your letter to Com. Jyoti Basu of 18-12-58 was received by me.

You will recall that when I met you on the morning of Decr: 14th at Subrata's place and you pointed out the omission of ~~my~~ any reference to Tahir in that day's Swadhinata, I told you that this particular report had been telephonically received from Jamshedpur on the 13th itself; hence (in my opinion) it was only a brief, preliminary report which was sure to be followed up by a more detailed one after the return of the reporter comrade who had gone to Jamshedpur to cover your meeting.

Subsequently, you may have seen in the issue of Decr: 16th an additional report which featured Tahir's speech and was prominently displayed along with this photograph.

It also transpires that in the original (telephonic) report of the 13th itself, there was a definite mention of Tahir's speech, and the whole matter which was written and composed for printing included a para to that effect. But it was excluded late at night by the comrade who was on night duty and whose job it is to use his personal discretion in making last-minute chops and changes in accordance with available space. This Comrade is neither a member of the Editorial Board nor of the P.C., but an ordinary member of Swadhinata Staff, and it would be totally incorrect to ascribe any motives to him.

In these circumstances, I feel that your letter, basing itself solely on the omission in the issue of Dec. 13th, has been unnecessarily harsh and unfair to Swadhinata.

I may also point out that, to the best of my knowledge, the trend of "no full-throated cooperation", etc. mentioned by you has no support either in the P.C. or the Swadhinata Editorial Board. Such a trend does exist among certain comrades of Burnpore and this was reported to you. But Swadhinata has always given Tahir due publicity, and the P.C. (only 3-4 months back) held a special meeting of Burnpore Comrades in order to fight this harmful trend, and it was unanimously decided there that cooperation with Tahir must be strengthened both from the Union end and Assembly end.

I am writing this in my personal capacity simply to help dispel any confusion and misunderstanding.

Yours,

*Horajit*

P.S. Please confirm your programme for 26th onwards.

*Df.*

*Sanjay D. Gule*

*Mr. ...  
3/12/58*

December 16, 1958

Dear Balachandran,

I have just received the text of your Bill on Industrial Disputes. I will try and find time to look into it today or tomorrow. It seems the copy sent was roving about here and there for quite some time.

There is another point on which I am writing. You are aware of the General Council meeting. Since in those days you would have no Assembly, I expect that your prominent members of the TU movement should be there in Bangalore. It would be a good thing if a written report on Kerala, covering all major disputes as well as the measures taken by the Government and the trade unions were prepared for the General Council. The AITUC could then bring it out as a small pamphlet of one section of the AITUC - a section which is in power. The report should be made from that angle inclusive of any mistakes we may have committed.

Many people are writing about Kerala in general but a special study on the trade union and working class situation is overdue from outside, i.e., AITUC. You will understand the importance of this. The report must be extremely factual, then we can add some embellishments and put it out properly. Please talk over this with other friends and consider this as a most essential task. It should not merely be a pamphlet. It can be big enough because there will be no difficulty in printing or selling. Could you put one or two people on the job to collect all the raw material and get it in a proper form? Please let me know what you decide.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

(S.A. DANCE)

Com.P.Balachandran Menon, MLA,  
General Secretary, KSPUC,  
Trivandrum

December 10, 1958

Dear Com. Phani Bora,

You and the trade union friends must, of course, be aware of the meeting of the AITUC General Council in Bangalore next month. I am writing to you in order to request you to get one or two things done.

I want a report on the organisational position of the trade unions of the AITUC in Assam. Secondly, a review of all the struggles as well as settlements that may have taken place in Assam, especially in tea plantations, coalmine and oil. I do not want struggles only of the AITUC union, but also of others. Would you ask Barin, Bhowmick and the comrade in AR&T Co. Margherita, to put all the material together and let us have a report in advance, which should reach us by 8th or 10th of January.

I would also request you to see that, if possible, all these three comrades do come to Bangalore. I want especially the AR&T comrade to be present. In the case of Assam, we would give you a subsidy of Rs.100/- for fares. The rest you have to manage.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

(S. A. DAVIS)

Com. Phani Bora,  
Assam PC.

Communist Party office  
Raja ki Mandi  
Agra

16th Dec 58.

Dear Com. Durgu,

It has given us to understand that you are visiting Agra to participate in Trade Unionists economists Conference, to be held here between 31st Dec 58 and 2nd Jan 59. If it is so, and my information is correct, then will it be possible to <sup>address</sup> one Public meeting to be organised by the Party, on General Political Situation in the country, and another General Body and Sympathisers meeting, as well as a lecture on 2nd Five year & 3rd 5 year plans before an invitees meeting. Please confirm and advise us, so as to enable us to organise the same accordingly. An early reply is solicited.

Comradely yours,  
Abdul Hafiz  
Acting C. Secretary  
C.P.I. Agra.

COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA

Raja ki Mandi, Agra.

3rd Feb 59.

~~Dear Com. Durgu,~~

~~This is to inform you that what ever reports we have received particularly from Agra City proper, out of 750 polling, you got approximately 125 votes (First preference). This is according to an disorganised work and the delapidated condition of the Party locally.~~

~~You must have fared well at Kanpur as is apparent from the news published in local papers.~~

~~Have got Prasad got about 400, second was Champa Ram Chaturvedi, who must have received about 200 votes.~~

~~Hope you will intimate us the full result as soon as counted is complete.~~

~~Rest is O.K.~~

~~Yours Comradely,  
Abdul Hafiz.~~



Phone: 2923.

B I H A R S T A T E C O M M I T T E E

COMMUNIST Party OF INDIA

LANGORTOLI.

PATNA - 4.

December 3, 1958.

To  
Com. S. A. Dange

~~The~~ Secretary,  
National Council of Communist Party of India,  
New Delhi.

Dear Comrade,

We have already addressed two letters to the Central Secretariat about our Provincial Party Conference. But we have received no reply so far. Our anxiety is growing as the dates of our Conference are coming nearer.

Our Conference will be held on 24th to 30th December, 1958, at Giridih in Hazaribagh District. The mass rally will be held on 29th.

When we had met at Madras in the National Council meeting, the dates of our Conference were 16th to 21st December. We had approached Com. Ajoy and Dr. Z.A. Ahmed and they had agreed to come over to our Conference on the same dates. But the dates of the Conference had to be extended to 24th to 30th December due to unavoidable reasons including Patna Corporation election and Dhanbad bye-election for Bihar Assembly. We have already addressed two letters informing about the change in dates and requested for any other two Secretariat members if the changed dates donot suit Com. Ajoy and Dr. Z.A.Ahmed. Having received no reply from the collective, and in order to ensure the presence of two sectt. members in our Conference, we are compelled to approach you, a member of our Central Secretariat, to kindly agree to attend our Conference and confirm the same telegraphically.

Hope you won't disappoint us.

Anxiously awaiting your reply,

Yours fraternally,

*Y. Sharma*  
(Y. Sharma)  
P.C. Secretary.

. A. DANGE,

4 Ashok Road,  
New Delhi

December 16, 1958

Com. Yogindra Sharma,  
Secretary,  
Bihar State Committee,  
Communist Party of India,  
Langortoll, PATNA.

Dear Comrade,

Your letter dated 3rd December.

I think some of your PC Members had a talk with Com. Ajoy when he was in Calcutta last week about attending your Conference.

I am sorry I shall not be able to come over there as I have already fixed up my programme in Burnpur about that date.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,



(S.A.DANGE)

MINUTES OF THE GENERAL BODY MEETING HELD ON

21.12.1958.

RAJYA SABHA (Business for the week commencing on 22.12.58)

1. Himachal Pradesh Bill - V. Prasada Rao
2. Salaries & Allowances Bill of Members of Parliament. - P. Narayanan Nair
3. Railway Appropriations - N. C. Sekhar.
4. Indian Tariff Bill - V. Prasada Rao or anybody else.
5. Delhi Rent Control - Dr. Raj & Dr. Ahmad.
6. Prevention of Disqualification - Dr. Ahmad
7. Representation of People Act - V. Prasada Rao
8. Foreign Exchange Bill - Bhupesh Gupta
9. Sugarcane prices - Dr. Ahmad & V. Prasad.

2. LEVY After a thorough discussion the following resolution was passed unanimously (without opposition). An amendment moved by Com. T.E. Vittal Rao to postpone the operational part to April 1959 was lost.

"The General Body meeting held on December 21, 1958 has considered the question of levies and takes a serious view of the arrears which continue to accumulate. The General body resolves:

(i) that the arrears for the year 1957 or earlier be paid by such instalments as may be settled in consultation with the Treasurer of the National Council, Com. S. V. Ghate, during the remaining period of this Lok Sabha, having regard to the total amount of dues;

(ii) The question of any exemption in respect of these arrears will be left to the Secretariat to decide;

(iii) All arrears for the current year upto the end of November 1958 shall be paid by January 1, 1959;

(iv) the names of the defaulters for the year 1958 be published in the Party press excluding those which are exempted by the National Council or the Central Executive Committee or the Secretariat;

(v) the names of those who have paid fully for the year 1958 be published;

(vi) the names of those who have been exempted in respect of any dues for the year 1958 be included in the publication, stating that such exemptions have been given by the Party Centre for valid reasons.

# COMMUNIST GROUP IN PARLIAMENT

2, WINDSOR PLACE,

NEW DELHI.

GRAMS : "REDCORNER"

PHONES : 45818  
45407

Resolution adopted by the General Body meeting of  
Communist Group in Parliament on 21st December, 1958.

## ON LEVY QUESTION

The General Body meeting held on December 21, 1958 has considered the question of levies and takes a serious view of the arrears which, continue to accumulate. The General Body resolves:

(i) that the arrears for the year 1957 or earlier be paid by such instalments as may be settled in consultation with the Treasurer of the National Council, Comrade S.V.Ghate, during the remaining period of this Lok Sabha, having regard to the total amount of dues;

(ii) the question of any exemption in respect of these arrears will be left to the Secretariat to decide;

(iii) all arrears for the current year upto the end of December 1958 shall be paid by January 1, 1959;

(iv) the names of the defaulters for the year 1958 be published in the Party press excluding those which are exempted by the National Council or the Central Executive Committee or the Secretariat;

(v) the names of those who have paid fully for the year 1958 be published;

(vi) the names of those who have been exempted in respect of any dues for the year 1958 be included in the publication, stating that such exemptions have been given by the Party centre for valid reasons.

Copy forwarded to:

22nd December, 1958.

*K. P. Subramanian*

New Delhi  
December 5, 1958

Dear Ajoy,

I was told that the Secretariat had taken a decision to reprint the articles of Com. BTR on Sarvodaya, which had appeared in the Monthly New Age and that 3000 copies were to be reprinted. I am also told that you have informed the PPH directly about this reprint on behalf of the Party. The reprint of your article on Pakistan has also to be undertaken. My opinion on this is as follows:

The Sarvodaya article has already circulated in 4000 copies of the Monthly New Age. As such, I do not think there is any independent market over and above this 4000 for another 3000 copies. Perhaps it is considered desirable to have it as a pamphlet in order to form a course for Party education and for Party members who may like to have all the articles in one pamphlet. If that is the view, then 1000 copies of the reprint would be quite enough.

As regards the pamphlet on Pakistan, it is on topical interest and hence 1000 or 2000 of that might go. Already the New Age has circulated it in 8000 copies and hence, in order to avoid locking in money on surplus stock, I think the reprints should be 1000 for Sarvodaya (if at all you think it should be reprinted) and 1000 for the Pakistan pamphlet.

2. I think our activities in the line of publication of topical and permanent interest are not receiving sufficient attention and unless the Party Centre mobilises its own efforts, along with our friends in the middle class world, not much of publishing activity would be forthcoming from PPH. In this matter, we should not be hovering round and round a few pamphlets from friends and acquaintances. So I would like you to once pay attention to this and see if the Sectt could really get on to the problem.

3. We have already discussed the report on the Press and taken decisions. There is still quite a lot of resistance in the PPH functionaries to carrying out drastic changes in the method of work. Since our last meeting, however, and my talk with the people concerned, some amount of change has taken place. But yet it is not of a radical nature. That will take still a month or more since a change from top to bottom cannot be carried out quickly.

4. The question of the sale of land in Bombay is still hanging fire. As you have seen from the report on the finances of the press, we are in need of large funds to pay back some debts and also to make some investments on machines. The machines-component of the press is totally unscientific and ill-equipped for the type of work we have been canvassing or for any type of work. Of course, it is a legacy of past decisions. But in order to correct the whole imbalance, we shall have to find some more capital. I am looking into

the question as to how to do it without overburdening the press with too many liabilities. In this, the sale of land should be of great help. I do not know what you can do about it.

5. In view of the developments that are likely to take place in the near future in the political world, I feel that the Party must have a Daily English newspaper of its own. Preferably it should be not directly run as an organ of the Party but must convey politics as we would like to shape it. I think we should seriously think of such a venture, to be located in a place where some minimum number of buyers are available and where things can be done with less difficulty. In short, it should be located in Bombay.

I need not tell you the other reasons for locating it in Bombay. We should soon be having the technical equipment for this purpose, through a friend who would have surplus capacity and would not mind putting it at our disposal on payment. That would obviate the necessity of sinking in much ~~xxxxx~~ money for machinery for which we have no resources. That is one more reason why it should be located in Bombay. Delhi is out of the question. For this purpose, a mobilisation of capital of Rs. one lakh is the minimum that is necessary. If this idea is agreeable, in principle, then we may think out the further details.

Many friends in Bombay whom I have consulted approves of the idea and are ready to help. I am putting it to you as many of us would be concerned with it and hence you should be in the know of things as they are likely to shape. There would be no liability on Party funds, of course. The scheme should work out in such a way that it might be launched next year by the month of May. We would be floating a company for the purpose. It is obvious that I shall have to be in charge of the thing and that would mean curtailing my work at Delhi for some time, until the thing is set on its feet. That will, of course, not come in the way of my TU work. I am putting this down as sort of loud thinking and not as a finished project. I think it would be better not to let the talk about this go round too much.

6. My programme for the present is as follows:

- December 5 to 8 in Bombay regarding Belgaum satyagraha and textile union developments in Bombay
- December 8th - back in Delhi
- Dec. 9 to 12 - Calcutta - meeting of National TU Sub-Committee and problems of iron & steel, coal, engineering, etc.
- Dec. 13-14 - Jamshedpur.
- December 15 - return to Delhi

- In Delhi, from 15th to 20, there are fraction and committee meetings, especially the Bank TU.
- December 20-22, there is the textile union's conference in Bombay.
- In December last week, we have some more fraction and committee meetings in Delhi, concerning the P&T, Railways, Tea Plantations, Rajasthan TUs, etc.
- Also during this period and in the first week of January, there is the work of preparation for the General Council meeting.
- January 14th to 18th - AITUC General Council at Bangalore
- January 20-23 - CEC Meeting.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

(S.A.DANGE)

# Communist Party of India

HAZARIBAGH DISTRICT COMMITTEE

Ref. No. *1.12.58.*

BARWADIH, GIRIDIH

Dated *25.11.58*

Dear Com. Dange,

I have already written to you about the state conference of the party which is going to be held at Giridih from the 24th Dec. to 29th December 1958. You know very well that after a long time the movement led by party is taking a new turn in the working class area of Bihar.

Congress Leaders are trying their best as can be seen from the various high level conferences that they are organising at Tata Dhanbad and Ranchi etc. It will be the best thing if you attend this state conference to make the whole Bihar party alive to the ~~situation~~ situation. Com. Ajoy and com. Jyoti Basu also coming and hence I am confident the best possible thing can be done. It will be a tragedy if we fail now.

Copy to:-

1. National Secretariat, Yours Comradely
2. Bihar P.C.

*Chalimman Mishra*  
Secretary 26/11/58  
Hazaribagh Dist. Committee



By hand

New Delhi  
November 28, 1958

Com.Jyoti Basu,  
Secretary, W.Bengal PC, CPI,  
Calcutta.

Dear Com.Jyoti,

I am calling a meeting of the TU Sub-Committee of the National Council which was set up in Madras. I am also calling a meeting of the prominent workers on the TU front in Orissa, W.Bengal and Bihar, particularly with reference to mines and iron & steel, at Calcutta.

So, I have to request you to make arrangements for their accommodation.

The meeting is being called on December 9, 10 and 11, 1958. Most probably people will arrive there on 8th evening.

In all, the number of comrades attending (from outside Calcutta) would be about 20.

I have circulated a letter to the comrades who are handling the various unions on this front. But it is necessary that the PC as such should appoint its own representative for this meeting as the PCs should have the overall supervision of these affairs.

As to who the PC representatives should be is for you to decide - or whether you would be satisfied with the TU invites which we have already put down in our list, viz., Coms.Indrajit, Ranen Sen, Jolly Kaul and Elias. You know these comrades were there at the last meeting we had in Calcutta.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

(S.A.DANGE)  
for Secretariat of  
the National Council

# हिन्दुस्तान की कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी

1 DEC 1958

चौथा राजस्थान प्रांतीय सम्मेलन  
भीलवाड़ा ( राजस्थान )

क्रम सं०

ता० 25th Nov. 1958.

*Com. S. A. Dange  
New Delhi*

Dear Comrade,

The fourth annual conference of Rajasthan Provincial Party is going to be held at Bhilwara on 27th, 28th and 29th of December., 1958, public programme shall be held on the 29th evening.

Com. Randhiva shall represent the central committee, Com. Harkishensingh Surjeet and Z.A. Ahmed have also consented to participate in the conference

Looking to the local political conditions, we feel your participation in the public programme essential on the 29th, moreover your presence on the occasion would be an encouragement to the local party unit and party members specially.

Therefore please send your consent at the earliest and oblige.

*M. V. Dange*

Convenor  
Tairari Committee

*Rept.*

*mm.  
T. 1958*

28 NOV 1958

(Party)

Dear Comrade Dany,

Comrade N. C. Ray Chandini J. J. M.  
Biswas have come to Delhi to meet  
to pay Commission matters. They have brought  
a letter from Comrade Purnendu Jit Ray about  
the railways. I should like you to meet  
them and give them your ideas about  
how you propose to handle the problem.  
I have been hanging fire for some time  
and, by all accounts, your intervention  
is desperately sought.

Shripati

28.11.58

27 NOV 1958

Dear Com. Srivastava,

Received your letter.

No further facts are with us.

I already wrote that to substantiate the  
or challenges w: inflated membership figures  
of GNTU unions, only possible means  
to have the complete membership lists of  
these unions. But probably you won't have  
these from them.

Anyway, some of our Rly Coms  
from SE Rly are going to Delhi to appear  
before the Pay Commission. They would meet  
you & also Com. Darga. You can have  
further information from them too.

Greetings,

Yours faithfully,  
P. S. D. S.

23/11/58

COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA  
Central Office

New Delhi, November 28, 1958

BE HAND

To Members of the T.U. Sub-Committee  
of the National Council

Dear Comrades,

A meeting of the Sub-Committee appointed by the National Council has to take place as soon as possible. The situation in the iron and steel and mining industries requires immediate attention. Similarly, a review of the position in railways, plantations, etc. is necessary. In short, following recent developments, the meeting of the INTUC General Council and such other things, an immediate overall review has become urgent. A meeting of comrades in iron & steel and mining industries in 3 States of Bihar, Bengal and Orissa has been asked for by people over there and I have already fixed up December 9, 10 & 11, for this meeting at Calcutta. I think, our sub-committee of the National Council also should meet in Calcutta, preferably a few hours before the other meeting and the Committee should continue in session along with other comrades invited there.

So I propose to hold our meeting on 9th December, 1958. Please therefore make necessary arrangements to be there.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

  
(S.A. DANGE)

for Secretariat of  
the National Council

4 Ashok Road,  
New Delhi

November 23, 1958

Dear Gurbux,

Your letter.

had

2. Banerjee ~~is~~ to go to Kanpur for certain very urgent affairs on 22nd and 23rd and on November 28, 29 and 30, we have the joint meeting of the Working Committees of Punjab, Delhi and Or MBS unions.

3. I spoke to certain other MPs but none of them is at the moment willing to oblige me. Some have already fixed their engagements. Then there is party meeting of MPs on Saturday and Sunday. And again, on Sunday mornings MPs will be taken round the exhibition and they - at least some of them - want to avail of this opportunity.

4. In the Hindi-speaking region of Punjab, you should correctly put the word 'Communist Party' in Hindi. It should be . ~~The~~ spelling on your letterhead might have perhaps been tolerated in the Punjabi-speaking region of your State.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

*Kmo*  
*Sriwastava*  
(K.G.Sriwastava)

Com.Gurbux Singh Dewan,  
Secretary,  
Ambala District Committee,  
Communist Party of India,  
Railway Road,  
AMBALA CITY.

20 NOV 1958

AMBALA DISTRICT COMMITTEE  
COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA.

अम्बाला जिला कमि्युनिस्ट पार्टी  
रेलवे रोड, अम्बाला शहर।

अम्बाला जिला कमि्युनिस्ट पार्टी  
रेलवे रोड अम्बाला शहर।

Railway Road,

Ambala City

195

Ref. No. \_\_\_\_\_

Dear K. G.,

Received a letter from

Dada S. M. and it was again a  
dis appointment. High court must be  
closed on 22nd & 23rd & so if he  
can reach on 23rd programme at  
Chandigarh on morning train, that  
would be great. Otherwise please fix.

Com. Govt., Vithal Rao or some other  
M. P. for our new centre holding its  
Annual Union Conference. I have  
sent you a telegram today. Please  
help us save our face.

Com. S. M. has written to come  
on 29th or 30th but I have  
requested him to come in 2nd week

28 OCT 1958

SADANANDA MAHANTY,  
SECRETARY, BANJAR DISTRICT COMMITTEE,  
COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA.

BHANJNAGAR,  
D/24-10-1958.

Dear comrade,

The conference of the District communist party will be held at Bhanj Nagar on 14th, 15th, and 16th of November, 1958. There will be a public rally on 16th evening.

Our conference is meeting for the first time after the adoption of the new constitution of the party and - naturally the people would like to know the authentic version of the communist stand in various aspects of the National and international life.

I therefore request you to kindly attend our conference and the public rally and do help us in moulding the mass mind in direction of socialism.

We shall go to the press after hearing from you.

Comradely yours,

Sadananda Mahanty

Reply  
Mr  
11/11

To Com. Party.



ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

4 Ashok Road, New Delhi

November 1, 1958

*Party*  
Dear Comrade,

Thank you for your letter of 24th October to Com.Dange. We are sorry to inform you that due to certain other urgent preoccupations, Com Dange would not be able to accept your invitation.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

*me*  
*for*  
(K.G.Sriwastava)  
Secretary

खाद्य संकट और बढ़ती कीमतोंके खिलोक

## २५ अगस्तसे कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी का राज्यव्यापी आन्दोलन

[ ३० प्र० कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी का प्रस्ताव ]

कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी की उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य कमेटी को यह बैठक राज्य में फैले हुए गहरे संकट पर गम्भीर चिन्ता प्रकट करती है। आज यह संकट केवल कुछ जिलों तक सीमित नहीं रह गया है, बल्कि एक भयावती विभीषिका की तरह पूरे राज्य पर छा गया है।

मेरठ और अलीगढ़ जैसे जिलों में भी, जो अन्न का भण्डार कहलाते थे, गेहूँ के दाम आज २२) से २५) मन तक हैं। आगरा, मथुरा, इटावा और बदायूँ जैसे जिलों में बाढ़ तथा अति बृष्टिने हाजत और भी खराब कर दी है।

पूर्वी जिलोंमें वैसे भी अन्न संकट रहा करता था किन्तु इस वर्ष राज्य भरमें दामोंकी महंगाईने इस संकट की तीव्रतामें वृद्धि कर दी है। केन्द्रीय जिलों की दशा भी कुछ कम खराब नहीं है। इलाहाबाद, बाँदा, मिर्जापुर तथा पहाड़ी जिलोंमें भूखमरी और दरिद्रता का राज्य है।

यह हालत सिर्फ देहाती इलाकों की ही नहीं है। अनाज तथा अन्य आवश्यक वस्तुओंकी बढ़ती हुई कीमतोंने गहरी जनताके जीवन-स्तर पर जबर्दस्त प्रहार किया है और उसके लिए अपना जीवन व्यतीत करना दूभर हो रहा है।

स्वतंत्रताके ११ वर्षके बाद भी इस प्रकार की परिस्थितिका उत्पन्न होना इस बातका परिचायक है कि शासक दल कितनी दिवालिया और सड़ी-गली नीतियों पर अमल कर रहा है। सरकारने बार-बार ऐलान किया है कि हम अन्नके मामलेमें आत्म-निर्भर हो जायेंगे। विकास योजनाओंको सफल बनाने, खूब वेज लगवाने तथा सिंचाई की सुविधाओंको बढ़ानेके नाम पर उसने जनता पर करोड़ों रूपयके टैक्स भी लगाये हैं।

किन्तु इन सब योजनाओं और कामोंके बावजूद नतीजा यह हुआ कि अन्नका उत्पादन वर्ष प्रति वर्ष कम होता चला गया है।

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की नीतिके असली रूपका पता इससे चलता है कि एक ओर तो सरकार के मंत्रिगण पैदावार बढ़ाने की अपीलें करते रहे और दूसरी ओर राज्यमें अपनी जमीनों का क्षेत्रफल सन् १९५१-५२ से लेकर १९-५५-५६ तक के ५ वर्षों में ५ गुना (६ लाख एकड़ से ३१ लाख एकड़) हो गया। सिंचाई के साधन बढ़े, किन्तु सींची जाने वाली भूमि का क्षेत्रफल ७ लाख एकड़ कम होगया। कृषि सुधार के जिन कदमों को केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा योजना आयोग ने स्वीकार कर लिया था उनको भी राज्य सरकार ने लागू नहीं किया। राज्यमें लाखों एकड़ कृषि-योग्य जमीन बेकार पड़ी हुई है, किन्तु उसका बंटवारा गरीब और जरूरत-मन्द किसानोंमें नहीं किया गया। जोतों की हद-बन्दी के तो नाम से ही राज्य सरकार के मंत्री नाक-भों सिकोड़ने लगते हैं। वेदखलियाँ लगातार होती रहीं, किन्तु मंत्रिमण्डल केवल उनसे इनकार करता रहा।

कृषि सुधार के यह उपयोगी कदम उठानेके बजाय सरकारने चकबन्दी जैसी योजना पर जोर दिया जिससे भ्रष्टाचार का बोल-बाला हुआ और किसानोंने अपनी भूमि छिन जानेके डरसे क्षेत्रोंमें खाद आदि डालना भी बन्द कर दिया।

कीमती को नियंत्रित न करने की सरकारी नीति के कारण उत्पादक किसानों और उपभोक्ता नागरिकों दोनों की क्षति हुई : किसानोंको उनकी पैदावार का उचित मूल्य नहीं मिला और शहरके लोगोंको अत्यन्त महंगे दामों पर गल्ला खरीदना पड़ रहा है।

प्रत्यक्ष है कि ये नीतियाँ आम किसानोंके हितों की न होकर भू-स्वामियों तथा सामन्ती तत्वोंके हितों की रक्षा करने वाली हैं और इनके द्वारा कृषि-उत्पादनमें वृद्धि नहीं की जा सकती है।



### विरोधी पक्ष की सारी अपीलें अनसुनी की गयीं

१९५८ का वर्ष प्रारम्भ होनेके पहले ही अन्न संकटके लक्षण दिखने लगे थे। इस वर्ष रबी की फसल बाजारमें आनेके बाद भी मूल्योंमें कमी नहीं हुई, किन्तु सरकारने अपनी शीघ्र प्रतिष्ठा की रक्षाके लिए उत्पादन को बमौके तथ्यों को छिपाया। अप्रैल १९५८ तक केन्द्रीय सरकारसे भी अनाज नहीं लिया गया यद्यपि राज्य सरकारके पास अन्न का स्टॉक बहुत कम था।

विरोध पक्ष की पार्टियोंने बारम्बार सरकारके सामने इस परिस्थिति को पेश किया, किन्तु उनकी बात बिलकुल अनसुनी कर दी गयी। विरोधी दलोंके साधारण सुझावों को भी माननेसे इनकार करना और उनके प्रति चुनौती भरे रुखसे पेश आना उत्तर प्रदेश सरकारके उसी पुराने गैर-जनवादी रवैये को बनलाता है जिसके मातहत गत वर्ष माल मन्त्री श्री चरण सिंहने पूर्वी जिलों की सर्वदली समितिके काम का चलना नामुमकिन कर दिया था।

विरोध पक्ष, और यहाँ तक कि, अनेक कांग्रेसजनों और कांग्रेस कमेटीयोंने भी सरकारसे अपील की थी कि अभाव ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों की जनताके इन दिनोंमें

कमसे कम दो-तीन महीनेके लिए लगान, तकावो, कर्जों तथा टैक्सों आदि को वसूली बन्द कर दी जाय। लोगों की हालत इतनी खराब है कि मजबूरीमें उन्हें अपने लड़के तक बेचे हैं। पर सरकार इस छोटी सी मांग को भी मानने को तैयार न हुई !

इस परिस्थिति में, बाध्य होकर, विरोध पक्ष के दलोंने संकटकी ओर सरकारका ध्यान आकर्षित करनेके लिए अन्य जनतांत्रिक उपायोंका सहारा लिया। प्रजा समाजवादी पार्टी, सोशलिस्ट पार्टी, जनसंघ, स्वतंत्र विधान सभाई दल, कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी तथा अन्य दलोंने खाद्य स्थितिके सम्बन्धमें सभाओं, जलूसों, प्रदर्शनों, घेरावों, आदिके द्वारा सरकारका ध्यान आकर्षित करनेका प्रयास किया।

किसान मजदूर प्रजा पार्टीके नेता श्री शिवचनलाल मक्सेना एम० पी०, श्री मदन पाण्डे एम० एल० ए० तथा उनके अन्य साथियोंने २१ अगस्तसे अनशन करनेकी घोषणा की। किसान सभा तथा कम्युनिस्ट पार्टीने ४ अगस्त को पूरे राज्यमें भूख मार्च संगठित किये और १२ अगस्तको कम्युनिस्ट पार्टीके नेतृत्वमें हजारों व्यक्तियोंने सामूहिक अनशन करके सरकारकी उपेक्षा-पूर्ण नीति के विरुद्ध प्रतिवाद किया।

किंतु राज्य कमेटीको अत्यन्त दुःख है कि इन तमाम कार्रवाइयोंके ताद भी जनताके प्रदर्शनोंकी ओर सरकार और उसके नेताओं से कोई सद्भावना-पूर्ण उत्तर नहीं मिला।

### जनताको बचानेके लिए आवश्यक कमसे कम मांगें

♦ इस परिस्थिति पर गम्भीरतासे विचार करनेके बाद कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी की राज्य कमेटी इस तर्जिह पर पहुँची है कि राज्यकी जनताके सामने अब केबल यही मार्ग खोप रह गया है कि अपने आन्दोलनको वह और भी तेज और व्यापक बनाये और सरकारको अपनी आवाज सुनानेके लिए मजबूर करे।

राज्य कमेटी समझती है कि जनताको बचानेके लिए कमसे कम इस वक्त निम्न मांगोंका पूरा किया जाना अत्यन्त आवश्यक है।

१—बड़े हुए मूल्योंको गिरानेके लिए सरकार फ्रीरी तथा कारगर कदम उठाये।

२—सस्ते अनाज की व्यवस्था करनेके लिए सरकार को ओरसे काफ़ी सादादमें दूकानें खोली जायें। देहाती क्षेत्रोंमें प्रत्येक न्याय पंचायतके इलाक़ेमें कमसे कम एक सस्ते गल्ले की दूकान हो और शहरों तथा क़स्बोंमें ३००) से कम आयके सभी लोगों को सस्ता अनाज देनेका प्रबन्ध किया जाय।

साब ही, सस्ते गल्ले की दूकानोंका कोटा बढ़ाकर ५० मन प्रतिदिन किया जाय।

३—अन्न संकटके क्षेत्रोंमें लगान, तकावो, कर्जों तथा पंचायत टैक्सों आदि की वसूली फ़ौरन स्थगित की जाय।

४—संकट-ग्रस्त क्षेत्रोंके विद्यार्थियों को इस वर्ष की फ़ीस माफ़ की जाय।

५—सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी सभी मजदूरों और कर्मचारियों का महंगाई भत्ता चीजों की बढ़ी हुई कीमतोंके अनुपातमें बढ़ाया जाय ।

६—जिन क्षेत्रोंमें अन्न संकट अत्यधिक तीव्र है और लोग भुलमरीसे परेशान हैं वहाँ लोगों की क्रयशक्ति बढ़ानेके लिए टेस्ट बकं खोले जायें । इन क्षेत्रोंमें द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजनाके विकास कार्यों को फ़ौरन चालू किया जाय ।

७—प्रदेशमें खाद्य स्थिति की जाँच करने तथा उसके सम्बन्धमें सहाय पेश करनेके लिए एक सर्वदली कमेटीका निर्माण किया जाय ।

### राज्य व्यापी संघर्ष छेड़ो

इन मांगों की पूर्तिके लिए और अन्न संकट तथा बढ़ी हुई कीमतोंके विरुद्ध राज्यमें एक शांतिपूर्ण आन्दोलनको संगठित करनेके लिए कमेटी निम्नलिखित कदम उठाने का निश्चय करती है :—

१—राज्य कमेटीके तीन सदस्य—श्री जयबहादुर सिंह एम. एल. सी०, प्रांतीय पार्टीके मंत्री श्री कालीशंकर शुक्ला तथा पश्चिमी क्षेत्रीय पार्टी कमेटीके मंत्री श्री शांति त्यागी आगामी २५ अगस्तसे लखनऊमें अनिश्चित काल के लिए अनशन आरम्भ करें ।

२—पार्टी की जिला कमेटियाँ अपने यहाँके जिला तथा तहसील केन्द्रों पर सामूहिक अनशन संगठित करें । लेकिन अनिश्चित कालके लिए अनशन करनेके वास्ते साथियोंको राज्य कमेटीसे पूर्व अनुमति लेना आवश्यक होगा ।

३—विभिन्न जिलों तथा क्षेत्रों की ठीस परिस्थितिको ध्यानमें रखते हुए वहाँ जन-प्रदर्शनों, हड़तालों, अनशन सत्याग्रह तथा वेगव आदि सभी प्रकारके व्यापक किन्तु शांतिपूर्ण आन्दोलनोंका संगठन किया जाय ।

कमेटी की निश्चित राय है कि सरकार पर प्रभावशाली दंगरे दबाव डालने और उसकी वर्तमान विनाशकारी नीतियोंमें परिवर्तन करवानेके लिए आवश्यक है कि एक राज्य-व्यापी आम हड़तालकी तैयारी की जाय । इस प्रकार की हड़तालको सफल तथा प्रभावोत्पादक बनानेके लिए आवश्यक है कि विरोधी पक्षकी सभी पार्टियाँ और सभी देशभक्त तत्व एक साथ मिलकर संगठित रूप से कदम उठावें ।

विरोधी दलोंमें पारस्परिक एकता न होनेके कारण खाद्य संकटके विरुद्ध जनताके आन्दोलनमें कमजोरी पैदा होती है । इसलिए कमेटी सभी विरोधी दलों तथा उन देशभक्त लोगोंसे, जो जनताकी इस हालतसे चिन्तित हैं, अपील करती है कि वह जनताके संकटकी इस घड़ीमें एक साथ मिलकर काम करें ।

राज्य कमेटी अपने सचिव मण्डलको आदेश देती है कि इस सम्पूर्ण आन्दोलनमें एकता स्थापित करनेके लिए सभी विरोधी दलों, जन संगठनों तथा जनता प्रेमी तत्वोंसे सम्बन्ध स्थापित करे ।

[ १८-१९ अगस्त १९५८ को लखनऊ में हुई उ० प्र० राज्य कम्युनिस्ट पार्टीकी असाधारण बैठक में पास किया गया प्रस्ताव ]

# २५ अगस्त से राज्य-व्यापी आन्दोलन करो

[ २० प्र० कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी का गर्ती-पत्र : तमाम क्षेत्रीय, ]  
जिला और स्थानीय कमेटियों के नाम ]

प्रिय साथी,

२५ अगस्तसे खाद्य-संकट और अन्न की बढ़ती हुई क्रोमतीके खिलाफ राज्य-व्यापी आन्दोलन की शुरुआत हो रही है ।

◆ इस दिनसे का० कालीशंकर शुक्ला, का० जयबहादुर सिंह और का० शांति-त्यागी आमरण अनशन प्रारम्भ कर रहे हैं । यह अनशन लखनऊ में दाइलशफके कमरा नं० १०५ में होगा ।

◆ राज्य कमेटोने और भी कुछ जिलोंके साथियोंको २५ तारीखसे ही आमरण अनशन प्रारम्भ करने की अनुमति दे दी है । जिन साथियों को यह अनुमति मिल चुकी है वे अपने जिला केन्द्रोंमें उसी दिनसे अनशन आरम्भ कर देंगे ।

◆ इस अनशनके समर्थनमें २५ तारीखसे ही जिलोंके केन्द्रीय स्थानों पर अनशन, प्रदर्शन तथा सभाओं आदिका सिलसिला जारी कर दिया जायगा ।

◆ यह आन्दोलन केवल अनशनों, सभाओं या प्रदर्शनों तक ही सीमित न रहेगा । पार्टी-यूनिटों की जिम्मेदारी होगी कि वे इस आन्दोलनमें जनताके उदात्तसे ज्यादा भागको लायें और सक्रिय बनाये रखें । सरकारी दफ्तरों, कचहरियों और अफसरों आदि को घेरा-बंदियाँ, पिकेटिंग, सत्याग्रह, हड़ताल आदि सारे शांतिपूर्ण उपाय—जहाँ जो संभव हो—इस आंदोलनके दौरमें अपनाये जायें ।

◆ पार्टी कमेटियाँ, अपने-अपने यहाँ की स्थितिके अनुसार, इस तमाम आंदोलन की स्वरूपा और योजना तैयार करें ।

◆ २५ तारीखसे आन्दोलनको इस प्रकार तेज और संगठित किया जाय कि २ सितम्बरको हर जिलेके विभिन्न केन्द्रों पर विशाल केन्द्रीय रैलियाँ करायी जा सकें ।

जिला कमेटियोंको अभीसे अपनी पूरी शक्ति लगाकर इस रैलीको इतना व्यापक बनानेके प्रयत्नमें लग जाना चाहिये कि उसमें जनताके हर भागको लाया जा सके ।

पार्टी कमेटियाँ अपने आंदोलनको २५ तारीखसे प्रारम्भ करके लगातार जितना ही ऊँचा उठातीं जायेंगी २ सितम्बर की रैलियोंमें उन्हें उतनी ही सफलता हासिल होगी ।

**आम हड़ताल की सफलता की गारंटी करो**

राज्य कमेटोने इस आम-हड़तालके बारेमें अन्य विरोधी दलोंसे भी बातचीत की है । यह काफी विश्वासके साथ कहा जा सकता है कि जनताके सभी वर्गों, राज्यके सभी राजनीतिक दलों और जन-संगठनों, प्रदेशके तमाम विचारशील नागरिकों और जन-सेवकोंका व्यापक समर्थन इस हड़तालको प्राप्त होगा । इस बात की भी पूरी आशा है कि यह हड़ताल केवल कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी की ओरसे न होकर तमाम विरोधी दलों की ओरसे मिली-जुली हड़ताल होगी । इसकी तारीख आदि की सूचना आपको समाचार-पत्रों द्वारा शीघ्र ही मिल जायगी ।

निश्चय ही, यह आम हड़ताल आन्दोलन को एक तथा मोड़ देगी ।

साथियो,

इन फ्रंसलॉके वाद हर पार्टी कमेटी और हर साथीके कर्णों पर गहरी जिम्मेदारी आ पड़ी है। पार्टी जनताके जीवन भरणके प्रश्न को हल करवैके लिए मैदानमें उतर रही है। इस सम्बन्धमें पार्टी का प्रस्ताव आपको मिल चुका होगा। अब तत्काल पूरी शक्ति झोक देने का समय आ गया है।

यह हमारी परीक्षा का काल है। आशा है आपका यूनिट इसमें गौरव पद प्राप्त करेगा।

♦ कृपया आप हमें फ़ोरन लिखें कि आप इस सम्बन्धमें क्या कर रहे हैं।

♦ आप अपने यहाँ की लगातार रिपोर्टें भेजने का प्रबन्ध करें ताकि आन्दोलन की इस आधीम हमारा आपका सम्बन्ध टूटने न पाये। आप किसी साथी को यह जिम्मेदारी दे दें कि वह प्रान्तीय दफ्तर या 'जनयुग' को रोज एक कार्ड भेज दिया करे।

♦ साथही आप यह नोट कर लें कि इस आन्दोलनसे बोखला कर सरकार ऐसी कार्रवाइयाँ कर सकती है जिससे हमारा आपका सम्बन्ध आरज़ी तौरसे टूट जाय। इस परिस्थितिके लिए आपको तैयार रहना है। ऐसी हालत उत्पन्न हो जाने पर आपको स्वयं अपनी पहलकदमी पर आन्दोलन को तेज़ करते जाना होगा।

♦ राज्य कमेटी की तरफसे हम यह कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि हमारे साथी ज्यादासे ज्यादा जगहोंमें पहुँच सकें।

♦ यह भी निश्चय हुआ है कि जल्दी-जल्दी इस आन्दोलनके सम्बन्धमें "जनयुग" के परिशिष्टांक नौ निकाले जायें।

♦ यह कहने की जरूरत नहीं है कि इग आन्दोलन को चलानेके लिए राज्य कमेटीके केन्द्र को काफ़ी बड़ी रकम की जरूरत पड़ेगी। राज्य कमेटी की सेक्रेटरियट की तरफसे अपील है कि वे ज्यादासे ज्यादा सहायता शीघ्रसे शीघ्र भेजने का उपाय करें। इस समय हर पार्टी मेम्बर, हर हमदर्द और हर देशभक्तसे ज्यादासे ज्यादा कुर्बानी की माँग है। इस प्रकार :

♦ जिल्लों-जिल्लोंमें तमाम पार्टी इकाइयोंको २५ अगस्तसे खाद्य संकट और बढ़ती हुई कीमतीके विरुद्ध आंदोलनका प्रारम्भ कर देना है।

♦ उसे इस प्रकार लगातार तेज़ करते जाना है कि २ सितम्बरकी केन्द्रीय रैली ऐतिहासिक रैली बन जाय।

♦ आम हड़तालके सवाल पर अपने यहाँके तमाम जन संगठनों और राजनीतिक दलोंके कार्यकर्त्ताओंको, प्रमुख दूकानदारों और उनके संगठनोंको, विद्यार्थी नेताओंको, मिलों, कारखानों, दूकानों और दफ्तरोंके कर्मचारियोंको—सभीको आपको एक मोर्चे पर जमा करने की कोशिश शुरू करना है।

♦ प्रांतमें इस दौरमें जो कुछ हो रहा है उसके लगातार प्रचार का आपको प्रबन्ध करना है।

♦ आप यह भी सूचित करें कि इस सम्बन्धमें "जनयुग" के जो परिशिष्टांक निकलें उनकी कितनी प्रतियाँ आपके पास भेजी जायें। जितनी प्रतियाँ भी आप मँगाना चाहें कमसे कम २ अंकोंके लिए २॥ रुपये प्रति सैकड़ाके हिसाबसे पेशगी भेज दें।

♦ राज्य कमेटीके लिए ज्यादासे ज्यादा सहायता एकत्रित करके शीघ्र रवाना करें।


♦ प्रबन्ध करें कि आपके जिल्लेमें इस सम्बन्धमें जो कुछ भी हो रहा है, उसको सूचनाएँ जल्दसे जल्द हमें मिल जाया करे।

५ हसन बिल्डिंग,  
अमीनाबाद, लखनऊ  
२२ अगस्त १९५८

साभिवादन  
आपका साथी,  
कालीशंकर शुक्ला  
मंत्री, उत्तर प्रदेश कमेटी, कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी



October 17, 1958



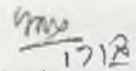
Dear Com.Sardesai,

We have today received a cable from Com.Dange stating that he would be unable to return to India early enough. His health has improved. The treatment in hospital is continuing.

Com.Dange wanted this information to be conveyed to you.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

  
17/18  
(K.G.Sriwastava)



## INDIA PRESS AGENCY

1, E. N. S. BUILDINGS, OLD MILL ROAD  
NEW DELHI

NO. 503.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1958.

KERALA GOVERNMENT SEEN AS IMPORTANT GAIN OF DEMOCRATIC  
MOVEMENT — SRI AJOY GHOSH'S PLEA AGAINST DISCRIMINATION BY CENTREMadras, October 11.

Sri Ajoy Ghosh, General Secretary of the Communist Party of India, referred to the Communist-led Government in Kerala as "the most important gain of the democratic movement since the achievement of Independence" and called upon all members of the Party to defend it.

Sri Ghosh, who was reporting to the National Council of the Party on Kerala situation, said, "the birth of the Communist Government in Kerala helped the growth of democratic movement all over the country. Let the democratic movement also stand by Kerala."

Analysing the events since the Amritsar Congress of the Party, Sri Ghosh said the Communist Party believed that the Congress Government at the Centre, which talked about virtues of parliamentary democracy day in and day out, would respect the Constitution, and allow a non-Congress Government to continue in power. This was, however, proving to be an illusion in practice.

He warned the Party members that the Congress Party would use all methods — constitutional and unconstitutional — to throw the Communists from power in Kerala. "This method of parliamentary democracy, which we accepted and are working, is proving very inconvenient and dangerous to the Congress Party itself."

Even Sri Jaiprakash Narain felt that parliamentary democracy was a sour pill to swallow since it allowed the Communists to come into power in one State and may allow so in others in future. He visualised a mounting offensive against the Government in Kerala by the Centre and the Opposition Parties as well as the "bourgeoisie".

Discrimination By Centre

Referring to discrimination by the Centre in the matter of food supplies to Kerala, the Communist leader said: "It has become a part of the political struggle being waged against the Kerala Government."

He described the Devicolum bye-election as the "Waterloo" of the united opposition to the Communist Government, and said this had made the Opposition to lose its head. Since then, the Opposition had been taking up each and every minor

issue.....

issue for agitation, and conducting it in a provocative way to compel the Government to use force, and also organising clashes between the masses following the Communist Party and the Opposition.

At the same time, they had also started an all-India slander campaign about the supposed break-down of law and order, about the misuse of authority. This, he said, was intended to create a situation in which the Ministry would not be able to do anything for the people of the State.

Sri Ghosh said that in this effort of the Opposition inside Kerala, they were being backed by the All India Congress Committee, a section of the press, the landlords, the Catholic Church and the planters.

Analysing the opposition of the Union Government to Kerala, Sri Ajoy Ghosh said that as a result of the crisis of the Plan and the increasing discontent of the people as in West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa and elsewhere, the Congress and the Praja-Socialist parties feared that Kerala would become more and more a rallying point of the people. Hence they desired to remove this source of danger to their power. The bourgeoisie, he said, felt that by removing this source of danger, they could better prove their bonafides and get American aid.

He said there was a gentleman's agreement among the bourgeois parties not to touch the administrative machinery in their political campaign. Even this was not being respected in Kerala.

Sri Ghosh asked the Communists in Kerala to act with extreme patience and tolerance despite the provocation from the Opposition Parties. He also asked the Communists in other States to expose the doings of the Congress Ministries such as political murders, discrimination against political parties and administrative

#### Sri Nambudiripad's Speech

Speaking at the National Council discussion on Kerala, Sri E.M.S. Nambudiripad, Chief Minister of Kerala, expressed regret that the Jemikaran Bill, which was passed unanimously by the State Assembly, should have been held up for want of assent by the Kerala Governor.

He said that if the religious institutions were kept outside the purview of the measure as the Governor wanted, then for about one-fourth to one-third of the total land in the State, there would be no land reforms. Moreover, many of these religious...

religious institutions were private-owned, and gave the instance of his own family which possessed about a dozen temples.

Sri Mamboodiripad gave an account of the varied reactions to the Agrarian Relations Bill of the Kerala Government. He said Kerala was witnessing a scene wherein almost every middle-class household was discussing the Bill animatedly, weighing the repercussions of such a measure on his small holding, while on the other hand, a large number of panchayats which were in Congress hands were won by the Communists due to the proposed land reforms bill.

Many members of the National Council took part in the discussion on Kerala. One member from the Punjab drew particular attention to the statement reported to have been made by Sri Dhebar at a Congress workers' meeting in Panipat wherein he said, "harijans, kisans and landless labour in Kerala said that the Communist Government has achieved for them objectives such as elimination of social evils, removal of corruption in the administration, cultural development and economic progress." The member added that it is this achievement that is responsible for the hatred of the Congress towards Kerala Government. —(IPA)—

WORKING CLASS FAMILIES TO BE INCLUDED IN EMPLOYEES  
STATE INSURANCE SCHEME -- PUNJAB GOVERNMENT'S DECISION

Chandigarh, October 11.

The Punjab Government and the State Insurance Corporation have agreed to include the families of workers in the Employees State Insurance Scheme without any additional deduction from the wages of the workers.

An announcement to this effect is expected to be made shortly. This will put the Punjab as the first State in India to extend the Insurance Scheme to workers' families.

In the recent past, State-wide demonstrations and meetings have been held by workers in which the demand for extending the insurance scheme to the families of the workers also has been prominent. A memorandum signed by many thousands of workers was submitted to the State Labour Minister and the Employees State Insurance Corporation.

Last year, the then Governor of Punjab, Sri C.P.N. Singh, had held out the assurance in his address before the Vidhan Sabha and the Legislative Council that

this.....

this scheme would be extended to the families of the workers from April 1958. However, till recently, no concrete steps were taken in this direction.

At the beginning of September, the Punjab Committee of the All India Trade Union Congress called upon all unions to observe September 21 as State Insurance Scheme Day and it further decided to organise pay strike from October.

The decision to extend the scheme to the families of workers, which the Punjab Government is shortly to announce officially, will be welcomed by all the trade unions. --(IPA)--

PUNJAB'S RICE CROP DAMAGED BY PESTS --

"RICE BUG" CAUSES HAVOC

Ludhiana, October 11.

Following the havoc to the food crops caused by the rains, the rice crop in the Punjab is reported to have been considerably damaged by crop pests, particularly the "rice bug".

According to one estimate, rice crop on nearly one lakh acres of land has been seriously affected by this pest. The districts of Karnal, Hissar, Patiala and Sangrur have suffered the most.

The State Plant Protection Organisation has launched immediate measures to check the "rice bug". So far about 10 thousand acres of land under rice crop have been treated with insecticides, which includes 4,000 in Karnal, 2,300 acres in Sangrur and 1,800 acres in Patiala.

According to agricultural experts, the "rice bug" attacks rice in all the rice-growing tracts in the plains of the State. The nymphs and adults of the pest suck sap from the leaves in the early stages of the crop. But when plants put on ears, they suck the milky juice of the developing grains and the yield is adversely affected. In severe case of infestation, the crop may entirely fail.

Another form of pest, "rice hirpa" has appeared in a serious form in the District Kangra, and is stated to have damaged a portion of the rice crop in that District.

The rice produce of the Punjab, it is feared, may be greatly affected this year on account of these pest attacks. --(IPA)--

J.C. BOSE BIRTH CENTENARY WEEK --

IMPRESSIVE PROGRAMME CHALKED OUT

Calcutta, October 11.

The birth centenary of Acharya Jagadish Chandra Bose, one of the greatest scientists of this century, which falls on November 30, 1958, is to be elaborately observed all over the country.

A 50-member Centenary Celebration Committee, with President Rajendra Prasad as Patron-in-Chief and Vice-President Radhakrishnan, Prime Minister Nehru and West Bengal Governor Radhaji Maitra as Patrons has been constituted. Dr. B.C. Roy, West Bengal Chief Minister, is the President of the Committee.

The Committee has chalked out a week's programme which, among others, includes publication of J.C. Bose's biography in English, Bengali and possibly in other Indian languages and also a special memorial volume, The Transactions of the Bose Institute, which contains invited articles from prominent scientists of the world. Exhibitions of letters, manuscripts and other documents and scientific apparatus of Dr. J.C. Bose will also be arranged.

The Committee has decided to create two Endowment Funds. The Government of India has agreed to prepare a documentary film on his life and activities and also to issue commemoration postage stamps.

Dr. J.C. Bose's birth centenary will also be celebrated, it is understood, in foreign countries including the Soviet Union.

Great Achievements

Acharya J.C. Bose was the first Indian scientist of modern times to obtain recognition in the international world of science.

His researches and inventions in the field of electro-magnetic (radio) waves investigations on establishing similarity of responses to stimulation in plant and animal tissues, and those on similarity of responses on the living and the non-living are remarkable contributions to modern science.

Acharya Bose's influence on cultural renaissance of Bengal, his contributions to literature, his deep love for art etc. have won for him a revered place among great men of India and the world in general.

--(IPA)--

24 SEP 1958



INDIAN POSTS AND



TELEGRAPHS 1172



Class }  
Prefix } Code

Recd. from \_\_\_\_\_ Sent at \_\_\_\_\_ H. \_\_\_\_\_ M.

To \_\_\_\_\_

By \_\_\_\_\_

Office of Origin				Date	Hour	Minutes	Service	Instruction	Words
X	HF	CALCUTTA	23	12			AJOYGHOSE	HARXBADI	DELHI

TO \_\_\_\_\_

URGENT WORK PREVENT MY GOING DELHI TWENTYFIFTH = RANEN

MCI 1958-278-16-3-57

A. DANGE,

4 Ashok Road,  
New Delhi

September 12, 1958

Secretary,  
Alleppey District Committee,  
Communist Party of India,  
ALLEPPEY, Kerala

Dear Comrade,

This is to acknowledge receipt of  
your letter No.G1/58 dated 6th September  
to Com.Dange, along with the enclosure.  
The factual material supplied in your memo-  
randum would be extremely useful to  
Com.Dange.

Yours fraternally,

*K.G.*  
*sep 12*  
(K.G.Sriwastava)

11 SEP 1958  
COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA  
ALLEPPEY DISTRICT COMMITTEE.

Ref. G1/58

Office: ALLEPPEY.  
Date 6/9/58

To Com: S. A. Dange, M.P., ✓  
Communist Parliamentary Party  
Windsor Place, New Delhi

Dear Comrade,

We are pleased to inform you  
for your information, a copy of  
Memorandum which our District  
Committee had presented to Shri  
U. N. Dhebar, President of the  
Indian National Congress, on the  
6th September 1958, when Shri  
Dhebar visited Alleppey.

With greetings,  
Yours fraternally

H. S. S. S.

V. S. S. S. S. S.  
Secretary





# INDIAN COMMUNIST PARTY

ALLEPPEY DISTRICT COMMITTEE.

Office: ALLEPPEY.

6/9/58

MEMORANDUM SUBMITTED BY THE ALLEPPEY DISTRICT COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA TO SHRI. U.N. DHEBAR, PRESIDENT OF THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS (CAMP: ALLEPPEY)

Respected Sir,

We understand that your present visit to Kerala is intended, inter alia, to make a personal study into the real nature of the situation prevailing in Kerala. We are glad that this is so. We believe that after evaluating the real nature of the situation in this State, no effort would be spared by the organisation under your leadership to promote a peaceful atmosphere in the State.

We wish to invite your kind attention to a few instances that we could recall at the moment of murders, assaults and other violent activities that have been perpetrated under the leadership of the local Congress for some time past, especially after the coming into power of the Government led by the Communist Party. May we expect that you will try to make an impartial enquiry as is possible into these incidents? We believe that you will be in a position to correctly assess the situation in the State only by a thorough examination of not only these incidents but also of the following questions:- (a) Whose interests the Congress Organisation in Kerala and its leadership stand to protect to-day? (b) Whether the Congress in Kerala has strived to maintain and protect the law and order in the State or has it been trying to subvert them? (c) What stand the Congress in Kerala, aligning itself with the landlords, capitalists and the catholic clergy, has taken in the matter of protecting the interest of Muslims and workers, especially the Harijans? (d) What has been the attitude of the Congress in Kerala in the matter of promoting the development of this economically backward State?

During the last one year, in this District alone four communists/communist Sympathisers have been killed, and in all these cases the fatal assaults have been committed with the blessings of the Congress Organisation. Six cottages of agricultural workers (Harijans) have been destroyed by incendiarism. Seventy five of our workers have been wounded by stabbings and other assaults. We could narrate to you a number of incidents wherein the followers of the Congress Party in the State had come out on the stage, holding the noble Tricolour Flag in one hand and daggers and lethal weapons in the other, only to deny the poor agricultural labourers the minimum wages due to them under the law, and to forcibly evict Kisans from their holdings. We hope you will appreciate the irony of the fact that while the respected Prime Minister of India, the Central Government, and your goodself have been repeatedly making appeals to all States in India to promote the interest of Harijans, to effectively stop eviction of agriculturists from their holdings and to fix up and implement without any delay minimum wages for agricultural workers, your followers in this State holding in their hands at one and the same time the tricolour of the Congress and leathel weapons of the Goondas, stand in the forefront to violate in an organised manner some of the measures which the Kerala Government have introduced to stop evictions and to secure minimum wages to agricultural workers, who belong to the poorest section of society and who are mostly Harijans.

If at all the Congress Organisation or its labour Organisation, the I.R.T.U.C. takes up the problems of workers it has become the fashion with these organisations to so conduct their struggles as to obstruct the normal activities of the District Head Quarters or the Government or other Government Offices by picketting and staging unruly demonstrations, instead of directing the struggle against the employers. In other cases the so-called struggles launched in the name of workers are waged on the basis of some demands which have

(Contd.)

no basis in fact and law. The so-called struggles conducted in the name Ferry Workers by picketting the Collectorate is against the appointments made by the independent Public Service Commission, of permanent Ferry Workers and the consequent displacement of temporary workers. In the recently constituted Water Transport Corporation, the Government, the workers and the boat owners hold shares. Since all workers who have any proper record of service have been taken over by the Corporation in its service without any detriment to their existing service ~~wixk~~ conditions, the gratuity earned by them during their service with the private boat owners has been credited towards the share amount of the workers in the Corporation. A struggle in the form of picketting the Collectorate is being conducted by the INTUC for the immediate payment of this gratuity, which is payable in accordance with the Central Industrial Disputes Act only on termination of service and not where the workers are taken over in the service of a successor concern with no detriment to their existing service conditions. The aim in all these cases is only to create difficulties for the Government and not for promotion of the Workers' interests.

Before we go into the details of the various incidents, we wish to refer to two unfortunate cases which occurred in the District wherein two persons whom the Congress claims to be Congressmen were killed. We earnestly regret such unfortunate happenings. But we would however request you to take into account also the attendant circumstances of those two incidents. A few months back, a Black-Flag demonstration was organised under the leadership of the Congress, against the Education Minister when he came to Alleppey on his way back from Kuttanad. In fact the so-called demonstration was not a Black Flag demonstration, but a stampede of men armed with stout iron rods with pieces of black cloth or paper affixed to them, towards the Minister's car. The scene of this "Demonstration" was one of the busiest spots of the town, namely the Boat Jetty. The Police did not arrive on the scene

immediately, due to some reason or the other. When these men rushed towards the Minister's car, a clash ensued between them and some people who rushed to the spot when they saw the Minister's car surrounded. In the clash many persons were injured and one Vakkan was one among the injured. He subsequently died in the Hospital. Criminal proceedings launched against some persons in connection with the alleged attack on Vakkan were vacated by the Magistrate for want of evidence. It was not proved that Vakkan died as a result of the injury sustained in the clash. Another incident was the one where a person named Ouseph was killed at Niranom in Thiruvalla Taluk. It is understood that the said Ouseph was known to be a confirmed rowdy of the locality and was a Captain of the so-called "Christopher" organisation sponsored by the Catholic Church. On the 28th Aug, 1958 this Ouseph is reported to have severely assaulted, without any cause a Communist worker by name Chacko, and Chacko had to be admitted in the Hospital. A case had been registered against Ouseph. Immediately after getting himself released from custody on bail, this Ouseph is said to have severely assaulted Chacko's brother at the same place where he had assaulted Chacko. It may also be mentioned here that Chacko's brother is a poor Quarry worker, with no political leanings at all. In the tussle that ensued between Ouseph and Chacko's brother, Ouseph was fatally injured. After this incident, Congressmen of the locality are understood to have gone in an organised manner and assaulted all the members of Chacko's family. Many members of that family including an old man nearing seventy, are lying in a precarious condition in the hospital.

In both these incidents we hope you will be in a position to know, from which side the provocation came and also to realise whether in fact there has been any organised attempts on the part of the Communists to attack Congressmen. On the other hand, it will also be seen that all those incidents wherein Communists have been killed or assaulted, have been cases of deliberate and organised attempts at assaults, on the part of the Congressmen.

(Contd.)

On October 27th, 1957, a worker by name Chellappan was fatally stabbed by Congressmen under the Muttathu Church at Sherthallay. The poor worker was stabbed while he was returning home after attending the public meeting held at Vayalar in observance of the Vayalar Martyrs' Day. The assault was made by persons armed with deadly weapons, who were hiding inside the Church compound, behind the church wall. There was absolutely no provocation for this dastardly attack on Chellappan. It may also be mentioned that persons who were prosecuted in connection with this fatal assault on Chellappan have been punished by the Magistrate's Court. We are not aware whether it is in line with the policy of the Indian National Congress to insult Martyrs. It is however worth mentioning that Congressmen in these parts make it a point every year to make organised attempts to create disturbances when the "Vayalar Martyr's Day" is observed, and thus to openly insult those Martyrs who bravely fought against the Dewan regime in Travancore, for establishment of responsible Government in that State.

On the 31st May, 1958, at Kurathikad in Mavelikkara Taluk, Congressmen and P.S.P. Workers joined together to make a fatal assault on two Communist workers, Pappukutty and Balakrishna Jolsiyan. These two workers were fatally stabbed while they were going the way in front of the residence of one Mr. Krishna Pillay, a P.S.P. Worker, by some Congressmen and P.S.P. Members who were keeping themselves ready inside that house armed with weapons. Except for the fact that a few days prior to this incident, the Communist workers of the locality had opposed an attempt by Congressmen and Praja Socialists at eviction of an agriculturist, there had been no other incident which could have provoked the Congressmen and Praja Socialists to this fatal stabbing of two workers.

On the 21st March 1958, an agricultural worker, a Harijan named Kunjan was beaten to death by Congressmen at Kiranam in Thiruvalla Taluk. Besides, 38 Harijan workers including the wife, sister and four children of Kunjan were also severely assaulted by a set of Congressmen who were going about ~~the~~ <sup>over the</sup> all area assaulting the Harijan workers who,

(Contd.)

had to flee from the place to save their lives. In fact for a few days no person other than Congressmen could freely move about safely in that locality. Such was the terror unleashed by Congressmen. John Jacob, a brother of the late Congress Minister, Shri E. John Phillipose, was openly giving the lead in all these violent activities. There are many workers in that area who had their limbs fractured, and severely wounded due to these assaults. Four cottages of Harijan workers were set fire to. Many had to leave the village. And all these brutal attacks on these workers were for no other crime than that they organised themselves and demanded the minimum wages due to them under the law, for agricultural operations.

We would also invite your kind attention to the fact that the Congress had organised receptions to those who were prosecuted in connection with these attacks and killing, when they came out of bail, from custody. At such a reception organised at Thiruvalla, the leader of the opposition in the Kerala Assembly also participated. We would like you to note particularly the slogan that was raised at that meeting, where the Congress Assembly party Leader was present. "Niraman Deshom Bharanom Chēyathal Arival Bharanam Arabi Kadailil"

(നിരമാം ദേശം ഭരണം ചെയ്യാൻ അറിവ് ഭരണം അറബിക്കടലിൽ)

This Malayalam slogan could be literally translated into English as "If you rule over the land of Niranom, Sickle regime would be consigned to the Arabian Sea." Does this not mean that the Congress Party Leader in the Kerala Assembly was openly siding with those who were challenging the authority of the duly established Government in the State? Does this not mean that the Congress leader was siding with those who were brazenly raising the slogan that the Constitutionally established Government should not exercise its authority over a little village in the State?

We now list below some other incidents, which we recall to our memory at the moment, - instances of violent activities indulged in by your followers in Kerala.

LIST OF OTHER INCIDENTS.

SHERTHALLEY TALUK:

1. On the 27th October 1957, Soondas severely assaulted

our Comrades A. Kurian, T.K. Padmanabhan, Chekidan Madhavan, Vavachen, Thankappan and Laskshmanan. These Comrades were assaulted by "Christopher" Goondas who were camped at the Muttathu Church. These comrades had been to participate in the Vayalar Martyrs' day. It was on the same day that Chellappan was fatally stabbed.

2. Appi Raghavan, his brother, brother-in-law and sister-in-law, all of them belonging to Pinnakanattu House, Panavally Village, Chelattubhagom Muri. This incident took place in November 1957.

3. At the same place, one Chandri and his wife were assaulted. Congress goondas had committed this assault to help a landlord who had discharged a worker engaged by the landlord, for cocconut tree climbing.

4. One Mathukutty, a communist worker was stabbed at a place called Vettakkal. On the same day 4 fishermen were assaulted and their fishing nets were destroyed. Congressmen armed with daggers marched in procession to terrorise the fishermen who were conducting a struggle to win back their fishing rights. All these attacks were intended to crush that just struggle of poor fisher folk.

5. At Pattanakkad, Com: Damodaran, a toddy tapper (Chethu Thekkilali) was severely assaulted merely because he was standing at a place where a Congress meeting was being held. When he tried to run away to escape from the assault, he was followed and was pummelled with what are known as "ldi cattas".

6. One Thankappan, an agricultural worker was assaulted by Congressmen at a place called Ulathala.

7. On the 6th Nakaram 1133 (M.E.) one Raman Palani of Ulladatharayil, Arthunkal was stabbed by Congress goondas (Thekkappan and Mathukutty Madhav). The poor worker had to get one of his arms amputated as a result of the injury sustained by him.

8. On the 13th Meenom 1133 (M.E.) the same goondas stabbed one Sankaranarayanan of Kodiveetil, Arthunkal.

9. On 29-8-1958 the said Thankappan stabbed one Kesavan Gangadharan of Velliyil.

MAVELIKKARA TALUK:

1. On the 11th March 1958 Com. S.K. Thanthri, a college student and a Students' Federation activist was severely assaulted at Kudassanad, Palanel Pakuthy by a set of persons under the leadership of a Congressman Pappadyil Ramakrishna Kurup.

2. On 19th August 1958, one Idathara Kutty, who is a Congressman and a toddy-shop contractor, and a set of goondas joined together to assault 4 workers, at the toddy shop belonging to the said Kutty.

THIRUVALLA.

1. In order to forcibly evict a Kisan who had been cultivating the land for last 13 years, assaults were committed at Miranom on Kisans, by Congressmen under the leadership of the local Panchayat President.

2. At Ezhumattoor, one Kumaran Sankaran of Narakathainyil was assaulted by persons under the leadership of one Joseph, a Congressman. Congress M.L.A. Sri. M.M. Mathai openly encouraged this assault.

3. At Mallappally, a Communist Party meeting was forcibly dissolved by a set of goondas under the leadership of local Panchayat President (Congress) Shri Somasekharan Pillai and an Ex-M.L.C. Shri M.C. Madhavan Pillai.

4. Congress M.L.A. Shri M.M. Mathai openly encouraged an attack on a tea-shop owned by a Communist sympathiser, at Mallappally.

5. At Puramattom, Youth Congress worker Phillipose assaulted a Communist worker Shivarani Pillai.

6. At Kallooppara, Congressmen attacked the Communist Party Office and tore up the Party Flag.



Kuttanad Taluk:

1. During the recent students' struggle much damage was done to boats at Pulinkunnoo, Chakrapani, a Syreng in the Boat Service was assaulted. Congressman including Mr. Devassia, brother of Congress M.L.A. Shri Thomas John and INTUC leaders openly encouraged these attacks.

2. At Thakazhi, the Mandalam President Sri. Krishna Kurup gave the lead in abusing the teachers and threatening students who did not come out of strike, during the students' struggle (in the first week of July)

3. During the students' struggle at Muttar, the Congress Panchayat President M.D. Francis, INTUC leader Dr. Joseph and other Congress leaders led a set of persons who stoned boats and indulged in violent activities.

4. At Edathua, an attack was made Thalavady Government High School in the last week of July. Glass panes were broken, laboratory equipments were destroyed. The Senior Assistant Headmaster of the school Shri. Balakrishna Pillai and another teacher Viswanathan Nair were severely beaten. (Congress) Panchayat Member A.M. Mammen, Seva Dal Organiser E.Mamen, Mandalam Committee Member Kochukutty and other congressmen are reported to have openly led the mob of 500 persons who indulged in these unfuly, violent acts. A case is pending in the court in this regard.

5. Congressmen are reported to have planned to attack a Jatha held in connection with a public meeting under the suspicions of the Communist Party on 10th August 1958 at Pulinkunnoo. Stones, sticks etc were collected by them for the purpose. Though this attempt failed they tried to disturb the meeting.

6. It is reported that at a meeting of the Kuttanad Landlords held on 15th August 1958, decisions were taken to organise 3000 volunteers and to collect lethal weapons to unleash attacks against agricultural workers. Most of the landlords who attended this meeting are active Congressmen,

(Contd.)

or responsible Congress leaders. They openly ~~threaten~~ threaten the leaders of the Agricultural Workers' Union. At Thalavady, a set of persons under the leadership of Panchayat Member Shri A.M. Manen (Congress) assaulted the Secretary of the Unions Ward Committee Com: Joseph and two other workers.

KARTHIKAPPALLY TALUK:

1. At Kayamkulam, during recent municipal bye-elections, Com: K. Narayanan, a member of our District Committee who is in charge of the Kayamkulam Town Committee of the party was assaulted while he was sitting in the party's election office, by a Congress worker, Ismail. A case has been registered by the Kayamkulam Police in this regard.

2. On 13th April 1958 in connection with an attempt at forcible eviction of a Kisan from the land which he had been cultivating for the last 30 years, a set of 150 persons forcibly took away the crop from the field. Congress Mandalam President Shri Noohookanna is reported to have given the lead in this matter, and the brothers of the Congress Leader Smy. Naffissath Bibi are also reported to have been involved in this. In a search made by the Police, daggers, stones, chilli powder etc. were found. A case is pending in the Sub-Magistrate's Court at Kayamkulam.

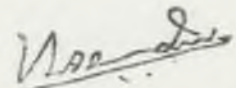
We have listed herein only a few of the numerous incidents. It will be evident from the incidents narrated above that the Congress, which used to stand for the aspirations of the people, has to-day in Kerala become the protector of the vested interests and of all anti-people unsocial elements; that Congress in Kerala to-day shamelessly tries to subvert the rule of law; that the Congress in Kerala has been persistently trying for sometime now to create disturbances in the State and to encourage attacks on workers who stand with the common people to serve, defend and promote the people's interests; that the Congress in Kerala to-day is trying to put obstacles in the path of peaceful development of this State, which is economically backward and which had been neglected in the past, in the matter of industrial and economic development;

- 11 -  
(contd.)

that the congress in Kerala to-day is carrying on a suicidal policy of not caring a wee bit for the urgent needs of the people of the State, who have been suffering since long due to acute unemployment, food-shortage and economic backwardness; that the Congress in Kerala to-day is acting against the declared policies of the Indian National Congress even in the matter of land reforms.

We are confident that you will give your weighty consideration to the facts narrated in this Memorandum. We are also hopeful that your wise counsel would get the followers of the Congress in the State, out of the erroneous path in which they find themselves to-day and lead them onto a path of real service to the people and of promotion of peace and progress in the State.

Yours faithfully,



SECRETARY.

2/9/58

EXPRESS

ADHIKARI

COMMUNIST PARTY

RAJBHUVAN VALLABHAI PATEL ROAD

BOMBAY 4

ASK SARDESAI AND V D DESHPANDE ATTEND TONIGHTS

SAMITI PARLIAMENTARY BOARD MEETING

DANGE

September 9, 1958

To  
Com.Mohan Punamia  
Com.Kumaranand

Dear Comrade,

It has been reported to me that following the failure of the Rajasthan TUC to clear up arrears of rent of the premises occupied by them at Jaipur, the landlord has sent a lawyer's notice and filed a civil suit.

Com.V.V.Joshi, I understand, had signed the Rent Deed and on his leaving Jaipur for health reasons, he handed over charge of the office of the TUC to Com.Anshi Lal.

I am told that a sum of Rs.478.87nF is due to the landlord and that a bank employee, Shri Hari Narain who stood surety for the rent, has also been made party to the civil suit. This employee is now worried lest he be forced to pay the entire amount, the practice of the Rajasthan TUC <sup>being</sup> what it has been.

Will you please let me know the actual position in this regard?

The civil suit on the arrears of rent, it is said, would come for hearing on 24th of this month. I hope that will be sufficient time for you to clear up the whole thing.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,



(S.A. DANGE)  
General Secretary

CIVIL SUIT IN THE COURT OF JUDGE SMALL CAUSE

COURT JAIPUR on 21-8-1958.

Rent Case --- Govind Narain Mian Cloth Merchant

versus  
Comrade V.V. Joshi

1. A portion of the house owned by Shri Govind Narain Prop. M/s.Mangi Lal Govind Narain Cloth Merchant Khanda Manak Chawk Jaipur was taken on rent @ Rs.50/- p.m. as office premises for R.T.U.C. on 21.12.1954.
2. Rent Deed was signed by Com. V.V. Joshi.
3. An advance for one month's rent was paid.
4. As surety the name of Com. Hari Narain was entered and he signed the Rent Deed as such.
5. Com. Hari Narain was transferred from Jaipur in November, 1955.
6. A Registered Notice for arrears for 12 months 16 days i.e. Rs.626/14/- was received by Com.Hari Narain in the year 1957.
7. On enquiry from Jaipur Comrades, Com. Hari Narain was told that the arrears have been paid and that on 8.10.1957 the above office premises were vacated.
8. Com. V.V. Joshi left Jaipur for Poona etc. on grounds of health in 1957 and before leaving he left certain arrears. He handed over charge of the office of R.T.U.C. to Com. Anshi Lal who is still the Incharge there.
9. To the utter surprise Com. Hari Narain received the summons of the Court for the above suit and date fixed 24-9-1958.

It is found that Rs.103/- more have been paid towards arrears and Rs.50/- (Advance amount) were also adjusted. The balance of Rs.478/87-NP. (Rupees Fourhundred ~~eighty~~ seventyeight and eightyseven Naye Paise only) remains for which the above suit.

*arrears between*

*September 1956*

*+ 1957.*

33/12, Erandavara

Poona 4 : 3-9-58

Mathu Vallath & Pravinji. I  
am also writing both of them.  
I am writing to Jayram.

Yours sincerely  
V.V. Joshi

Dear Harinasayaji,

You must have received a notice from  
Small Causes Court, Jaypur, in connection with  
a suit for the recovery of rent arrears by  
Gowind Narayan Mibhaji, Jaypur.

I have also received a notice from them.

As I had never expected this thing to  
happen, as from June to June I was  
informed by Anshulal and Gurm that they  
will manage for the same.

I am extremely sorry and also ashamed  
about what has happened, and but we  
are assured you that I will see that you  
are not put to any trouble for the goodness  
you had shown to me.

I will pay all the dues.

As a party to the suit, you will have  
to ask some pleader to appear on your  
behalf. I think, you will ask

*Party*

Sept. 5, 1958

Dear Com.Kali Shankar,

Your letter. I was in Kanpur on 29th and 30th in connection with the TU School. I had a talk with Com.Sarjoo Pande to know the background of the decision. Generally we do not know details about this movement but try to keep in touch with it as far as possible.

2. You must have learnt about the decision of Parliament Group from Dr.Saheb. As you have seen in the papers, Opposition MPs walked out en bloc yesterday on the EP question.

3., I had a talk with Com.Zia. He told me about the recent trip of Com.Shankar Dayal and the collection.

We are meeting again tomorrow.

Besides funds, please tell us concretely what you expect us to do.

I feel that TUs in UP should move and then only cities will also come up in the food movement.

I am writing to Com.Ram Asrey to visit here for consultation in this connection for a few hours from Aligarh.

Hope you are keeping normal.

Wish you and other comrades early success.

Yours fraternally,

*Uma*  
(K.G.Sriwastava)



2 SEP 1958

COMMUNIST GROUP IN PARLIAMENT

2, Windsor Place, New Delhi

27th August, 1958.

-----  
INFORMATION DOCUMENT.

ON MONOPOLIES. ✓

The following pages contain a series of papers, notes and other materials collected from varied sources in connection with the discussion on the resolution on monopolies and the non official bill on the same subject. It is hoped that the notes will be useful for our work in Parliament.

K.P.S.Menon  
-----

I. MONOPOLY IN INDIA

(A note by a well-known Economist)  
Prepared for our use.

Introduction: It is generally admitted that India is an under-developed country meaning thereby that she is at a low level of industrial development. This leads many persons, including a few economic experts, to draw a facile conclusion that capitalism in India is still in the stage of infancy. Economic trends in the last thirty years reveal an altogether different picture of Indian Capitalism Viz., that the volume of industrial production in selected consumer's goods industry is considerable and that the element of 'monopoly' in the industrial organisation is dominant. The degree of concentration of control and ownership over industries and the enormous economic and Political Power, wielded by the financial oligarchy in India are by no means less than in the most highly industrialised capitalist countries. Beneath the deceptive label of "free - enterprise", Indian capitalism conceals the Octopus of monopoly which has spread its tentacles far and wide over our economy and makes a mockery of freedom of enterprise.

Monopoly exists in India in two forms: (a), concentration of control exercised through the mechanism of Managing Agency or inter - locking directorates and (b), Elimination of competition at the marketing stage by "gentleman's agreements" or marketing associations. The latter is sometimes adopted by the leading oligarchies thus achieving the ideal combination of control over the production stage with control over the marketing stage.

contd.....

MANAGING AGENCY: According to a survey carried out by Asoka Mehta, 500 leading industrial companies were controlled by 200 directors, the upper ten holding as much as 300 shares among themselves. The extent of concentration of control may be seen from the following facts. (Sources: i) Nabagopal Das I.C.S., - Industrial Enterprise in India ii) M.M. Mehta - Structure of Indian Industries) In 1939, 53 Jute mills (total 100 mills) with a capital of Rs. 8 crores (total capital Rs. 23 crores) were controlled by 17 managing agents, four of them controlling 30 mills. 60 collieries with a capital of Rs. 6½ crores (Total capital Rs. 10 crores) were managed by 18 firms - four of them having 31 collieries. 117 companies in tea industry were controlled by 17 managing agents - five of them controlling 74 companies. The Associated Cement Company was formed after a merger of 11 different concerns, among them, F.E. Dinshan Ltd., Tata Sons Ltd., The Killick Nixon & Co., Mac Donald & Co. An instance of integrated industrial empire is that of the British India Corporation - Capital 1½ crores, single board of directors - which controlled 2 woollen mills, a cotton mill and the largest shoe-making concern in the country. The fabulous empire of the Tatas covered 22 concerns with a capital of Rs. 30 crores and included 4 cotton mills, 4 electricity supply companies, 1 oil mill, an iron and steel factory, chemical concerns, hotels, insurance companies, and airways, their combined assets adding up to Rs 100 crores in 1939, 34 British Trusts controlled 400 concerns with a capital of Rs. 75.5 crores while 6 Indian financial houses controlled 50 concerns with a capital of Rs. 37.5 crores. In the cotton textile industry, according a survey by Khandubhai Desai for the period 1940 -46, 150 textile magnates controlled the entire industry with a capital of about Rs. 50 crores.

The Second World War intensified the movement towards concentration. At present the Tatas control 32 companies; the Birlas 125 companies; J.K.Group 50 companies; Dalmia Jain 40 companies (to say nothing of Mundhras).

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA: { Census of India's Foreign  
{ Liabilities and Assets.

An analysis of the distribution of directorships shows even more startling phenomenon. 28 persons in the coal industry hold 247 directorships, 7 of them holding 64 directorships. In the Jute industry 267 directorship are held by 130 persons, the top 4 holding 82 directorships. To quote Shri Asok Mehta again, 1103 person held 3728 directorships 61 of whom held 1038 directorships and 20 of whom had 805 directorships (average of 40\*). According to M.M. Mehta, "multiple directorship is a very outstanding feature of Indian Industrialism". i) 100 persons hold as many as 1700 directorship, 10 persons hold 400 directorships. (See Tables I, II, III,) Managing Agency system, thus results not only in concentration of control in few concerns but also in the hands of few persons. "The Board of directors, today is a "close preserve". Sons and relations - community. People at the farthest, alone have access to the citadel of industrial leadership." ii), "The Managing Agents practically nominate the directors of all their companies and they nominate one another". iii), (What a freedom of enterprise for the young and talented industrial entrepreneurs in India.\*). Interlocking directorships goes hand in hand with the interlocking of assets. In the recent investigations into certain investments by the Life Insurance Corporation in Mundhra concern it was clearly revealed that the Managing Agents freely handle the reserve funds of different concerns under their management (Funds of the B.I.C. were used for acquiring control over other concerns.) These facts conclusively prove the firm grip of monopoly over our economy.

It may be added that interlocking directorships are used as a mechanism to secure a close connection with banks, insurance companies and investment trusts. Most of the leading managing agents have either their own financing- corporations or insurance companies. Many of them run and control the leading banks in the country and usually secure for their nominee a place on the Board of Directors of one or more banks. The Tatas had four of their nominees on the (a), Board of Directors, (b), Two investment Trusts and (c) one Insurance company, The Birlas had four, (a), two (b), and three (c), Dalmias two (a), three (b), and two (c), respectively.

\* Structure of Indian Industry, P.261 -

ii Ibid p.260

iii Dr. P.S. Lokanathan: Industrial Organisation in India P.328.

Note: In the post Independence period, there has been a tendency towards progressive advance of Indian Monopolies into industrial fields, which were formerly the exclusive preserves of British Capital. This can be seen in coal, Tea, Jute and Engineering industries. Another notable feature has been the progressive increase in the number of Indian financial houses with foreign monopolies. Capital is subscribed jointly, the foreign firms providing the foreign-exchange component of investment and technical know-how. The Birlas, Tatas, etc., have formed such 'consortiums'. However this marriage of Indian and foreign capital and dressing up of Br. management in a Swadesi costume, all the more strengthens the case for a control of monopoly.

The emergence of marketing associations is a recent development. Almost every industry common price and wage policy. Their importance lies not only in the elimination of competition through price-cutting but also in confronting the organised labour with a common wage policy and also in extracting higher prices from the Government in cases where the Government fixes the prices of their products such as those of steel, coal oil, sugar, cement etc. Examples of this type of associations are The Tea Marketing Expansion Board, The Cement Marketing Board, The Sugar Syndicate, Vanaspathi Manufacturer's Association, Biscuit Manufacturers Association, Soap Manufacturers Association, Radio Manufacturers Association, Fan Manufacturers' Association etc., etc. The modus operandi of eliminating competition in these associations differs widely and most of the agreements are kept a closely guarded secret. Even though the inside information may be lacking the fact that Indian Consumers have never known any price-war' between the leading producers of their daily requirements shows beyond any doubt the effectiveness of these cartels. The pressure which these associations exercise over the government in getting higher prices for steel, coal and cement has been sufficiently revealed in the last few years. (A notable instance was the raising of the steel retention prices by which the Tatas alone raked in a profit of several crores of rupees) It is because of these associations of the manufacturers that the Indian consumer is paying higher prices for steel, coal, cement, soap, radio, electric fan, biscuits, vanaspathi oil and a host of other articles.

Monopoly in India exists in a highly developed form which poses a serious menace to our avowed goal of a "socialist pattern of society". Any complacency on the part of the people regarding this problem is fraught with serious dangers to democracy and socialism. The half-hearted control of the Managing Agency system provided by the recent companies Act cannot effectively curb this monstrous evil. We must not ignore a very important Directive Principle of the state policy embodied in our constitution which declares "The State shall so direct its policies that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment". The authors of the constitution laid down this principle only after realising the existence of this menace to our society. Safeguarding only the interests of the minority share-holders as the recent companies Act envisages to do, does not fully obey this directive. What is needed is a safeguard to the millions of unorganised consumers against the Octopus of monopoly capitalism, which no one can deny, is "to the common detriment."

#### STATISTICAL INFORMATION

TABLE I, Number of companies managed by 6 Managing Agents.

	<u>1911</u>	<u>1931</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1955</u>
Jute	22	31	38	40
Cotton	24	27	36	39
Sugar	6	9	30	32
Tea	58	84	96	100
Engineering	6	15	21	34

606

TABLE II, Multiple Directorships (East India)

Name of Director	Number of directorships
H.C. Waters	50
Purshotamdas Thakurdas	50
C.L. Bajoria	32
W.A. Russel	28
G.T. Routledge	27
K.L. Jatia	26
B.P.S. Roy	24

Name of Director	No. Of Directorships
D.F. Macmillan	21
T. Lestic Martin	20
Maharaja of Burduian	20
N. Stenhouse	19
C.J.B. Palmer	30
G.C. Bangur)	26
G.L. Bangur)	26
G. Morgan	26
C.L. Kanoria	22
S.C. Law	21
H.F. Banskya	22
A.D. Vickers	25
Ram Niwas Ruia	41
Padampat Singhania )	40
Kailashpat Singhania )	36
Laxmipat Singhania )	30
Ramkrishan Dalmia	38
Shantiprasad Jain	39
D.M. Khatan	25
K.P. Goenka	32
B.N. Jalan	24
A.L. Poddar	24
B.P. Khaitan	22
K.C. Thapar	22
C.V. Mehta	20
C.B. Mehta	20
A.D. Shroff	19
M.M. Ruia	19
R.K. Ruia	19
D.K. Daji	16
Ambalal Sarabhai	16
G.S. Lal	26
Mafatlal	16
J.R.D. Tata	15
Poddar	14
T.D. Kilachand	14

TABLE III Groupwise Distribution of Directorships.

Group.	No. of Directorships
Singhania Bros.	107
Dalmia Jain Bros.	105
Ruia Bros.	80
Birla Bros.	60
Goenka Bros.	55
Poddar Bros.	55
Bangur Bros.	52
Jatia Bros.	51
Thapar Bros.	35
TOTAL ...	<u>600</u>

666

TABLE IV Managerial Integration of Industrial Units in 1951.

Managing Agents	Number of concerns managed					
	Jute	Coal	Tea	Cotton	Misc	Total
Andrew yule	10	10	17	--	13	50
Meleod	11	--	18	--	11	40
Martin Burn	--	--	--	--	26	26
Bird & Co.	7	4	--	--	10	21
Duncan	--	1	25	--	--	26
Gillanders, Arbuthust	2	1	7	--	10	20
Octavius Steel	--	1	13	--	10	24
Shaw Wallace	--	5	6	1	4	16
Jardine - Henderson	6	2	36	--	6	20
Williamson, Magor	1	--	13	--	1	15
Kilburn	--	2	7	--	4	13
Killick, Nexon	--	1	--	1	10	12
Tata Sons	--	--	--	4	20	24
Birla Bros.	1	--	1	7	17	26
Dalmia	--	1	--	2	35	38
J.K. Group	1	--	--	4	37	42

II. LAC INDUSTRY.

Sent by Comrade Dinesh Roy/ of the West Bengal

Legislature Party Office, & Jnan Bikash Moitra.

There are about 200 factories, big and small in the Purulia District of West Bengal. When working to full capacities, they employ 8 -10 thousand workers. At present, almost all those factories are closed.

The yield of sticklac in the district this year has been very meagre, but the factories can be worked normally if this raw material is imported from outside the district. But till now, neither the central Government nor the State Government has given any attention to the cultivation of sticklac or to the development of the shellac industries. As a result, the the entire industry is passing into the monopoly control of three firms - the Angels Brothers, the Shellac Industries Ltd. (owned by the Isppahins) and, F.O. Lang (a west German concern).

The two factories in the country using latest machinery, are owned by the Angels Brothers and the Isplains. There is no wastage in these factories due to mechanisation. But in all other factories, where machines are not in use, the shellac produced is no doubt of better qualities; but even after selling this shellac and the by-products - "Kiri", "Molamma", "Rangjal", etc. - the loss amounts to about 10%.

F.O. Lang has placed its agents at places like Jhalda, Daltongang, etc., who buy of large quantities of seedlac. The chief agent is one Sri Mohan Singh, who is also connected with the shippers.

The best machineries are used by F.O. Lang, and it is gradually pushing out the Angelo Brothers and the Isphahanis from the world market.

The cost of manufacturing shellac from seedlac comes to Rs.14 -15/<sup>per</sup>maund in the smaller factories; but in the bigger ones the cost amounts to Rs6 - 7.

Small factories owners sell their goods to the shippers, who mix up lower and higher qualities shellac and export them abroad. As a result, our shellac does not fetch the price that it should have.

The three firms and the shippers are running our shellac



industries. It is being gradually transformed into a supplier of only raw materials.

We therefore demand that the Government take the following steps:

- (1) To convene a high-level conference of representatives of the Government, factors, owners and workers and technical expert to formulate a comprehensive scheme for the development of the industries.
- (2) To set up a factory for utilising the by-products. It should be preferably State-owned.
- (3) To take steps to standardize different grades of shellac and to take strong measures for the enforcement of the scheme.
- (4) Price-fixation should be made in such a way that the differential between seedlac and shellac is at least Rs 14 - 15 a maund.
- (5) To take steps for increasing the use of shellac within the countries
- (6) To arrange for the immediate distribution of loans to peasants for buying lac seeds or to distribute unproved qualities or seeds.
- (7) Relief to the unemployed workers - Payment of Rs 1/- and Rs2/- per week per worker.

### III British Monopoly In Tea Trade.

(From Dinesh Roy & Jnan Bikash Moitra)

Marketing of tea, the most important section of the industry remains more or less under the absolute control of a bunch of Britishers, who have growing interest in other rival tea growing countries.

British brokers-Near about 97% of the entire business remains in the hands of, in fact, 4 British control Broking houses making a fantastic profit of roughly a crore and a half of rupees a year where as their paid up capital in cash would not perhaps exceed Rs. 12,000,00/-. In London half of this business are handled by a total of about 17 first and second hand brokers. They lend to producers crores of rupees thereby gain monopolistic control over their produce for sale.

Exporters: This section of the trade also remains under full British control - 80% of the business are controlled by the Britishers in their own name. They also indulge in "Benami". They make unthinkable volume of profit and as a result in places like west Germany, Switzerland

etc.....

etc., a pound of tea costs anything between 12/- and 30/- and a cup of tea between 12/- and 2/- . Their import duties are not so high to justify the prices.

#### British Blenders.

95% of the packet business in this country are mainly controlled by two large British firm of tea blenders. (Brookebond and Co., Lipton & Co.)  
The true <sup>cost</sup> of the contents of a packet of tea in India is seldom more than 50% of the price consumers are compelled to pay to day. (other profits of Brooke Bond & Co., in a single year (1956 - '57) amounted to 10 crores.

#### British Warehousing Company.

Warehousing is more or less a monopoly in the hands of a single British Company who are also producers and exporters.

Transportation of tea by river is also in the hands of a joint British steamer company.

Even the U.K. wholesale market was concentrated in the hands of a few buyers. In 1954 prices soared. The international confederation of Trade Unions wanted a fullscale impartial enquiry to put a curb on undue profits earned by monopolistic producers and traders and remarked that there may well have been a deliberate attempt on artificially manipulated shortage".

#### Percentage of teas sold by Brokers in Calcutta Auction.

<u>1956- '57</u>		<u>1957- '58</u> (up to Sale 30 )	
<u>Percentage</u>	<u>Chests</u>	<u>BROKERS</u>	<u>Percentage.</u>
39.71%	12,86,480	J. Thomas & Co. (P) Ltd.	42.37 %
16.64%	5,39,133	A.W. Figgs & Co. (P) Ltd.	16.17%
17.88%	5,79,376	W.S. Cresswell & Co, ....	17.80%
21.62%	6,99,962	Carrit Moran .. ..	20.41%
2.22%	71,697	Sudhir Chatterjee ....	2.24%
1.59%	51,715	S.K. Chakraborty ....	0.27%
0.34%	11,509	Tea Brokers (P) Ltd. ....	0.74%
4.15%			
<u>100.00%</u>	<u>32,39,872</u>		<u>21,03,631 100.00%</u>

	<u>Approximate Million Pounds.</u>	
	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Total North Indian Crop	540.1	521.3
Crop		
Total sold in Calcutta Auction	323.9	
*Total Direct Shipment	216.2	

\*Direct shipment generally done by European Agency Houses and their respective European Brokers derive some commission on this business by arrangement.

(11)  
TEA BROKING BUSINESS IN CALCUTTA

This is one of the safest and most profitable business which the Europeans have managed to keep under their full control. The amount of control they exercise in this particular section of the trade (in a foreign country - for them) is really unbelievable.

In Calcutta there are four British Tea Broking Houses out of which three are almost fully owned and controlled by British private limited companies. The fourth one has a fair Indian investment in it, though it is controlled by the Sahebs.

When the New Company Law was enforced last year, the three fully owned European Broking Houses gave a small number of shares to some of their Indian assistants. In the case of one firm which employs only 1 assistant of pure Indian origin and this firm refused to handle Indian business some years ago (actually the Indian who offered the business to them was told to go and see Gandhi for their business) has given 50 out of 500 to Indians. These clever gentlemen as directors seldom keep many shares in their own names. This is done to pay less tax on their incomes. The majority of the shares are, as the record shows, held by their wives who earn through their husbands and pay tax at a lower level.

The volume of business handled by these Brokers is fantastic. Here below I am giving a comparative statement of business done in Calcutta against London. In London roughly 15 lakhs of chests of tea are sold annually by roughly 11 first-hand broker in London gets 1% and the second-hand broker gets  $\frac{1}{2}$ %. In Calcutta 30 lakhs of chests of tea (double the quantity) are sold by 4 European Brokers handling 95% of the total business and 5% handled by two insignificant Indian brokers. In Calcutta these Broking Houses act as first-hand as well as second-hand brokers thereby draw commission from both the sources which comes to approximately  $1\frac{1}{2}$ %. A broker in Calcutta gets roughly an average of Rs. 3-8-0 for selling such chest of tea. For selling 30 lakhs chests of tea, he gets over a crore of rupees per year. But this is not the only source of their income. They buy and sell quota on which they make money. They lend money to the Tea Estates

hold insurance agencies, gets commission on premiums paid by Tea Gardens and most of all money from sample teas. To rough estimate, these 4 firms of "conscience keepers" of the tea industry earn a gross revenue of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  crore per year, for doing practically nothing at least no more than what a postmaster does. They are not required to invest their money in business, neither they have any chance of losing any money. Then, why should they be allowed to make this fabulous profit and keep the industry under their thumbs.

In theory, they are supposed to look after the interests of both seller and the buyer, but is it practicable? In my opinion, they only deliver the goods and try to get some sort of price which has no relation whatsoever with the money the actual consumer pays at the other end of the world. The position of Broking Houses is also worth checking. They have a lot of chaps on high salaries who haven't the clue of what they are doing. The tea tasting business is a great racket and often becomes the object of ridicule. These Broking Houses are not capable of fetching the price to the seller what the actual consumer is paying and therefore their existence is not a necessity for the trade. How a British Trading Firm evades taxes and deprives the country of its legitimate share of Foreign Exchange?

For example X London is a British Trading Company, registered in London which is the parent company. (2) X Calcutta is a branch company functioning in India. X Calcutta buys from the Calcutta auction a pound of tea for Rs. 4/- and negotiates the sale of the tea to a customer in Germany, say, at Rs. 7-8-0. After the sale has been concluded, this tea is shipped to a German port by the Calcutta office. What is practised to day is that X Calcutta invoices X London for Rs. 4/-  $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ , that is, Rs. 4-0-4. X London now comes in the picture and draws on the German customer at Rs. 7-8-0 and makes a profit of Rs. 3-7-0 from London Account. X Calcutta Office gets  $\frac{1}{4}$  anna as a remuneration for doing everything to sell this tea and this  $\frac{1}{4}\%$  is hardly enough to meet the running expenses of the office. Therefore at the end of the year, there is very little left on the balance sheet which could be taxed by the Government. On Income-tax account our poor country loses its tax, say, at least Rs. 2/- on each pound of tea sold under

such conditions if the money paid by German wholesaler comes into this country for the produce which has been delivered to him. This is one account and a second account the country is getting Foreign Exchange, to the tune of Rs. 4-0-0, out of which again another amount goes out as remittances from British staff, for a commodity which is worth Rs. 7-8-0 to a customer in in another country. In one word, we are ~~se~~ selling something worth Rs.7-8-0 at Rs. 4-0-0. This is being constantly done for millions and millions of pounds of tea and many other commodities. Another drawback is this: These British traders have created a bottleneck to serve their purpose and use it whenever they like to run the industry down. These Britishers have now bigger interests in countries like British East Africa, Portugese East Africa where sufficient quantity of tea is being grown and the quality and quantity of which is going up every day and in the very near future it will take a big slice out of the quantity of Indian tea consumed in European countries. Unless the whole marketing system is controlled by Indians, this industry is bound to face a crisis before long.

-----

Q. What is the total acreage in West Bengal and what percentage is controlled by the Britishers ?

A.

Q. What is the average selling price of a pound of tea in India and abroad ?

A. As one would see from various yearly reports average price fetched by Darjeeling tea for last season was in the region of Rs.3/- . This price is the average of teas sold say between Rs. 1/10/- and Rs.6/- . There might be even instances where tea is also sold at Rs.25/-, that has no relation so far with the average selling price structure of Darjeeling tea. But I feel no where in the world even in Darjeeling town one can buy a pound of Darjeeling tea at anything below Rs.5/- per lb. loose. The so called Darjeeling blend was marketed or catered to the housewives by the British blenders mainly in a very expensive and colourful tins, it would cost round about Rs. 6/- . This does not have 100% Darjeeling tea. Taking the yearly average prices I am inclined to say a pound of tea sold in a packet does not cost more than 50% of its selling price=~~for~~=the=~~contents~~=~~of~~=~~Tea~~=~~today~~=~~has~~=~~become~~=~~an~~=~~essential~~=~~com~~=~~mod~~

price for the contents. Tea today has become an essential commodity for every housewife and such an essential commodity is being sold at such a fantastic price allowing blenders, mainly Europeans fabulous profits. To give a picture of what happens to tea when it goes to various overseas market like Britain, Germany, Africa, Switzerland, America, Canada, Southern Ireland, I should say the following. In Britain I have seen a packet of ordinary blended tea being sold between 6/od. and 9/od. Now this packet of blended tea does not by any means contain 100% tea. It is a blend ~~tea=does=not=by=tea=does=not~~ strong Assam common clean fairly liquoring Doors, etc. and very inferior quality from Africa, Ceylon, Indonesia, Formosa, Japan, Latin America and even filthy Iranian teas a "price reducers". Now I cannot say what would be the true cost of a packet of tea in Britain but it is a considerable amount which I can guess because a big blender company, if I remember, declared dividends between 30 to 40% year after year. Once they decided to give 3 bonus shares to each ordinary shareholder. Well, this will give an idea how much ~~is~~ made out of tea. Britain is a very wise country they do not buy any kind of fancy tea, they only buy such tea which is has plentiful of Caffein and Tanin which are the main . . . . .

Germany is the paradise of British exporters. If one goes to a restaurant he will be required to pay 1½ mark to 3 mark (Rs.1-10-0 to 3-6-0) for a cup of tea. I do not think that one can buy a pound of tea for anything less than Rs.10/- the tea which is being sold in Calcutta for say Rs.3/-. I had been in the shops in Germany and I have seen teas being sold even at Rs. 30/- a pound. We are struggling here for our existence and the commodity we produce is enjoyed by consumers in different country, but we do not even get a fraction of the true price of the commodity. So I feel the remedy lies to start with in the fully Indianising of the marketing side industry.

Q. How do they infringe the foreign exchange regulations ?

A, This acute position in foreign exchange is definitely due calousness of our . . . . .

of our Government. In 1952/53 Shree T.T.Krishnamachari, our great talker, while addressing the Associated Chamber of Commerce of Calcutta tried to tell us that foreigners will not be allowed to do much trading, etc. In this country, but what has happened instead, they have come in more number and are expanding very well. These traders devote a lot of energy and time in various ways and means for smuggling out money from this country. Here are the instances: - XL is the British company registered in London. XC is the Calcutta office of the same company. XC is sitting in Calcutta without a proper registered office; he is contacting importers in various countries and identifying himself as an Indian firm or a British Indian firm and getting only that way. Now what he does, he sends tea samples from Calcutta to various overseas buyers and get orders against those. He secures those teas and sells it. But what he does is this - Suppose a pound of tea costs in Calcutta Rs.4/- he sells that tea to a man in Canada at Rs. 4/8/- invoices the customer at Canada at Rs.4/8/-, but makes it payable to London office @ 4/8/- and receives payment from London office @ Rs. 4/- plus 1% which is barely enough to meet the establishment expenses of the Calcutta Office. By this the Govt. is being deprived of two things: (1) Full price of the tea in foreign exchange (2) loss of income-tax- In this way lakhs of rupees are taken out in this country every day.

Q.

A. Recently what the British tea exporters are doing is that they have set up dummy Indian firms to secure orders from the Communist Country in Europe. The business involves few crores of rupees and the profit will be quite appreciable. It is not different- difficult in this country to find suitable Indians who are prepared to act as scapegoats, I think in exchange of small remuneration or for sheer love for the "bilati sahebs". The Government of India should immediately institute suitable enquiries in detecting these fake firms who are bluffing, and well wishes in foreign countries.

THE CALCUTTA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CORPORATION Ltd.

(Comrades Dinesh Roy &amp; Jnan Bikash Moitra)

A British monopoly concern operating in West Bengal

(Sterling Company)

The aggregate installed capacity of the company's generating stations on 31-12-55 was 448.500 KW, which is 85% of the total installed capacity of all generating stations in this state.

The company holds Monopoly in the supply of electrical energy to Calcutta, Howrah, Huggly, and 24 Parganas, the four most concentrated industrialised areas of West Bengal, constitutions' 18% of the total population but consuming 85% of the total energy used in this state.

Net Profits Earned

1947 -- £632,127

1955 -- £1,800,233 (Roughly Rs. 2,40,00,000 )

In spite of huge profits earned by the company year by year, the selling price per unit of electricity supplied to Calcutta consumers has not been reduced (Average /3/- per unit) Company's recent agreement with DVC for the supply of DVC power to Calcutta consumers.

Total to be supplied by DVC - 1,00,000 KW already supplied though Howrah agreed incidentally it should be mentioned that for supply in 12 thousand KW of electricity through Howrah greed DVC has incurred a loss of Rs 15,00,000 DVC supply of 1,00,000 KW will enable the CESC to earn an additional profit of not less than Rs 75,00,000 per year.

The company is purchasing electricity from DVC at the rate of 3 NP per unit, but is selling the same to Calcutta consumers at an average rate of 19 NP. In reply to a question in the W.B. State legislature, the minister in charge admitted that the state government has neither the power, nor the intention to ask this British monopoly concern to reduce the rate.

Under the terms of the company's new license, the State Government had option of purchasing the undertaking on 1st January 1959, that as the state Government did not exercise that option,

the ...



the state Government did not exercise that option, the next date on which Government has the option of purchasing the undertaking is 15th January 1970.

But there is no guarantee that the State Government shall exercise that option early in 1970.

In 1955-56 a non-official, resolution (on behalf of communist members) urging upon the State Government to take over the concern in the public interest was opposed by the government.

How the Company with the Consent of the State Government  
Fleeces the consumers:

According to the electricity supply act, 1/3 of the excess profit over the reasonable return of 5 percent should go to consumer's benefit in the shape of rebates etc., From 1949 to 1953, total excess profits over the reasonable return is Rs. 1,28,54,000; one third of this amount (ie. Rs. 43 lakhs) is due to the consumers according to the act, but the company has appropriated to its special appropriation fund (or misappropriated) the entire amount of Rs. 43 lakhs with the consent of the state Government.

Racial discrimination

Total number of employees = 6,495

There are about 50 British officers there, the average monthly pay of these British officers is above Rs 2 thousand 5 hundred excluding all allowances, But an Indian Steno - Typist starts with a basic pay of Rs 70 per month. Average monthly earning of an Indian skilled worker is Rs 85 only.

Most of the responsible posts are occupied by British officers. Indian Technical hands are seldom promoted to responsible posts.

-----  
(Sent by Comrade Dinesh Roy of  
West Bengal State Legislature  
Party Office)

V. RUBBER TYRE INDUSTRY.

(Prepared by Parliamentary Office from Tariff Commission Report).

Tyre Industry in India is an example of powerful monopolies- especially foreign controlled - operating against the interests of the country and its economy. The industry is completely owned by four foreign subsidiaries, namely, the Dunlop, the Firestone, the Goodyear and the India Rubber & Tyre Co. The Tariff Commission in its Report on Fair Prices of Rubber Tyres and Tubes, 1955, points out :

"The tyre industry provides a typical instance of oligopoly which so far as prices are concerned, functions virtually like a monopoly".

Paid Up Capital & Debentures of Tyre Co.  
by Ownership Pattern.

DUNLOP

(1954).

	<u>Parent company.</u> Rs.	<u>Indians</u> Rs.	<u>Non-Indians</u> Rs.	<u>Institutional Investors</u> Rs.	<u>Total</u> Rs.
1st Preference shares	4,500	8,02,990	1,53,900	20,39,600	30,00,000
2nd do	10,00,000	16,40,000	1,05,000	12,55,000	40,00,000
Ordinary Shares	1, 20,02,560	13,38,490	1,38,510	25,20,440	1,60,00,000
Total	1,30,07,060	37,80,490	3,97,410	58,15,040	2,30,00,000
Debentures	---	35,84,500	31,000	93,84,000	1,30,00,000
Grand Total	1,30,00,000	73,64,990	428,410	1,51,99,540	3,60,00,000

The parent Company's holdings in the ordinary share capital in which the earnings have been the highest, aggregate 75 per cent. Institutional Investors have the largest share of holdings in fixed interest capital, viz. debentures and preference shares. Indian nationals hold only a small portion (8.37 per cent) of ordinary shares.

FIRESTONE: The Firestone Company is a private limited company with an authorised capital of Rs.2 lakhs made up of 2000 shares of Rs.100 each and a paid up capital of Rs.20,000 made up of 200 shares of Rs.100 each, all of which are held by the Firestone parent Company in USA. For all ~~xxx~~ practical purposes the Indian Company functions like a branch of the parent Company, obtaining funds for capital expenditure

(when needed) from the latter and remitting all surplus profits to the parent Company as dividend without maintaining a reserve fund. The original value of the fixed assets of the Firestone Company in India rose from 53.37 lakhs in 1946 to 160.34 lakhs in 1954. The Firestone organisation consists of 33 factories all over the world most of which are engaged in the manufacture of tyres and tubes, while the others are engaged in the manufacture of textiles and synthetic resins. It also owns some rubber plantations.

GOODYEAR.

The authorised and paid up capital of the Company is Rs.15,000 consisting of 15 ordinary shares of Rs.1000 each which are all held by the Goodyear parent organisation. The Company is essentially a trading organisation dealing mainly in products manufactured with their brand names in the Dunlop and other factories and a few imported articles. Their fixed assets consist only of certain items of factory equipment including moulds and liners which are installed in the Dunlop factory for their use. The original value of their fixed assets rose from 6.19 lakhs in 1946 to 24.40 in 1954.

INDIA TYRE & RUBBER.

The authorised capital of the Company in 1946 was Rs.16 lakhs made up of 1,60,000 shares of Rs.10 each. The paid capital in that year was Rs.7 lakhs. The entire share capital is held by the parent company in Scotland. The Company is essentially a trading organisation dealing mainly in products manufactured with their brand names in the Dunlop factory and a few imported articles.

Low Labour Costs. Direct labour charges constituted only 2.3 per cent of Dunlop's factory costs and only 0.8 per cent of Firestone's factory costs of the selected types in 1952-53.

<u>Gross Profits.</u>	in lakhs of Rs.			
<u>31-12-53.</u>	<u>Dunlop</u>	<u>Firestone</u>	<u>Goodyear</u>	<u>India Rubber</u>
As determined by Tariff Commission	125.02	168.21	35.47	21.94
As per balance sheet	92.88	136.17	33.43	16.76

Complete Elimination of Competition in Prices.

The tyre companies do not compete with each other on the basis of price, but only of quality and ~~maximum~~ service.

The complete elimination of price competition results in excessive reliance being placed on publicity, personal liaison and service attractions of various sorts leading to a competitive increase in selling and distribution expenses. While price competition benefits the consumer, the kind of competition which prevails among the tyre companies leads to a growing burden being placed on the consumer. The industry is so organised that the individual units are not in a position to engage in price competition with each other and have, therefore, to act in unison so far as prices are concerned. The prices of tyres and tubes were in excess of the fair prices as determined by the Commission by 21.79 per cent in 1946, 18.90 per cent in 1947, 15.26 per cent in 1948, 11.24 per cent in 1952 and 8.52 per cent in 1953.

#### High Profits.

The conclusion that the prices of tyres and tubes during the period from 1946 to 1953 were excessive in relation to costs is corroborated by the over-all trading results of the tyre companies. The ratio of gross profits to capital employed varied from 19 per cent to 37 per cent in the case of Dunlop between 1946 and 1953 and from 47 per cent to 77 per cent in the case of Firestone from 1946-47 to 1952-53. These ratios are high in comparison with what Indian industries in general have been earning.

#### Higher Profits than that of Parent Companies.

In each year from 1947 to 1953, except 1950, Dunlop (India) earned a higher rate of profit on capital employed than Dunlop (UK). In view of the fact that Dunlop (UK) have a much higher turnover and much larger scale of operations spread over several countries the rate of profit earned by Dunlop (India) on their capital employed should not have even as high as that earned by their parent company. For example, from the period 1946 to 1953, the Dunlop made a profit of Rs.10 crores, of which they utilised 6.8 per cent for extra depreciation, 9.4 per cent for bonus, 4.8 per cent for interest, 20.4 per cent for allocation to Reserves, 36.2% for taxation provision, 20% for dividends and 0.8 per cent for expenses connected with the issue of debentures.

Of the total amount of Rs.200.26 lakhs paid by Dunlop as dividend during the eight years under review, Rs.28.26 lakhs were on preference shares and Rs.172 lakhs on ordinary shares. The dividends declared worked out to the following percentages of the paid up value of the ordinary shares:

40 per cent from 1946 to 1948.  
20 per cent for 1949 to 1950.  
15 per cent for 1951 to 1953.

The paid up value of the ordinary share capital, however, was inflated by the issue of bonus shares (Rs.50 lakhs in 1949 and Rs.60 lakhs in 1951). In relation to the original value of the ordinary ~~xxx~~ share capital, the dividends declared worked out to 40 percent from 1946 to 1950 and 48 per cent from 1951 to 1953.

#### Drain of Profits from the Country.

The tyre companies could have retained in business much larger amounts than they have done during the last eight years. By declaring dividends at high rates, the companies have given away a good part of their earnings which could have been utilised for expansion and modernisation of their business. "The profits which the tyre companies remit abroad year by year represent a sacrifice to the national economy which partially nullifies the benefit accruing from the local manufacture of tyres and tubes."

#### What the Tariff Commission did not examine.

There is however one aspect, which has not been examined by the Commission. The world wide Firestone organisation is highly centralised. The parent company in US (Akron, Ohio) supplies machinery to its factories in different countries. It is quite possible, and almost certain that they supply used but reconditioned equipment. What the prices charged for such equipment is not known. If prices as for new machinery are charged, then the real profits are obviously in excess of what are shown in the statement of profit and loss to the extent of what ~~xxx shown~~ is the difference between prices of new and secondhand equipment, difference between the inflated depreciation and the real and due depreciation etc. This will also reduce the taxes which the company has to pay.

VI. MONOPOLY IN RAYON INDUSTRY.

(Received from a friend).

BIRLA Bros have 3 factories producing RAYON Yarn :

- 1) Century Rayon, Bombay
- 2) Gwalior Rayon, Gwalior and
- 3) Sirsilk, Hyderabad.

These three account for 70% of the production of art silk yarn in India. Gwalior Rayon produces staple ~~xxxx~~ rayon which is not produced by any other factory and imports of which is totally banned for protection. So for Rayon as a whole Birlas enjoy a 70% monopoly and for staple rayon the monopoly is 100%. Pulp for all rayon factories have now to be imported but when the Birlas set up their Rayon Pulp factory in Kerala, they will enjoy complete monopoly in that also.

-----

VII. FOREIGN MONOPOLY IN PETROLEUM.

(prepared by Parliamentary Office from the 22nd Report of the Estimates Committee of Lok Sabha).

OIL CONSUMPTION IN INDIA:

The importance of finding out and producing sufficient quantities of oil to Indian economy cannot be over-emphasised. In 1956 the Thacker Committee on 'Requirements and Utilisation of Coal' assessed that the total energy consumption of India in 1956 was 225 m.tons (coal equivalent) of which commercial energy accounted for only 20 percent, Of the remaining 55 percent or 100 million tons of coal equivalent were consumed in the form of animal dung, wood charcoal etc, while 45% or 76million tons (coal equivalent) were accounted for by animate effort. Of the commercial energy, oil met approximately 12 % of the country's requirement, coal nearly 83% and hydro-electric power approximately 5 % . On a conservative estimate the Thacker Committee (assuming a ten per cent compound increase in utilisation of commercial energy) assessed the total commercial energy requirements at 396 million tons (coal equivalent) by 1975, of which only 17 % would be met from oil from natural or synthetic sources-11% by natural oil produced at home or imported and 6% from synthetic oil. On this basis, the total natural oil requirements of the country by 1975 would be of the order of 40 million tons which on a conservative estimate would cost over Rs. 400 crores.

The present.....

The present production of mineral oil in India, viz. at Digboi amounts to 8% of the present annual requirements of 5 million tons. Full exploitation of the newly-found Nahorkatiya oil fields would add another 2½ million tons of crude in 1960 meeting another 40 % of the country's requirements of 6.6 million tons. Thus the balance of over 50 % would remain to be met.

On the present basis the following would be the anticipated imports of crude and petroleum products for the period 1955-61:

<u>Year</u>	Value in Rs. crores at an average of Rs.200 / ton
1955	85
1956	81
1957	90
1958	108
1959	118
1960	130
1961	142

The magnitude of the imports of oil required in the economic expansion of the country as well as the foreign exchange required for the purpose would clearly indicate the importance and urgency of making determined attempts to find oil and gas in the country as sources of energy, since the alternative is to slow down the proposed rate of industrial progress.

PETROLEUM PRODUCTION AT PRESENT IN INDIA.

The oil refinery in Digboi which was established in 1920 has an all indigenous crude oil in take of 3.5 lakhs tons per year and meets about 8% of the country's requirements. It produces a number of petroleum products including kerosene, ( both superior and inferior grades) , diesel oil, high speed diesel oil, motor spirit etc.

In December 1951 the Government of India signed an agreement each with Standard Vacuum and the Burmah-Shell according to which the Companies each agreed to set up a modern refinery in Trombay near Bombay. Another agreement with Caltex on 28 th March, 1953, provided for setting up a refinery in Visakhapatanam. The aggregate capacity of the 3 refineries is about 4.37 million tons of petroleum products per annum. Burmah-Shell refinery capacity is 2.3 million tons, Stavac 1.4 and Caltex 0.67 million tons. India's current requirements of just over 5 million tons.

To refineries.....

Two refineries are likely to be set up to refinery the newly discovered Nahorkatiya in Assam. Their estimated capacity would be about 2 million tons.

The Estimates Committee calculates that the extent of imports during the period 1955-60 would be Rs. 314 crores for crude and Rs.315 crores for other products.

#### PRICING OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS IN INDIA.

It has been a standing complaint in India that the Oil Monopolies charge the country exorbitant prices for the petroleum products distributed by them in the country. Repeated and persistent criticism in the Parliament and outside by MPs and the public has recently resulted the Government being bold enough to face the oil companies and force them to bring down the prices to some extent. But it will be interesting to know what has been the position and still continue to be to a greater or lesser extent.

The prices of petroleum products are fixed in accordance with a certain formula known as "Valued Stock Account Procedure" agreed to by the Government of India with the oil Companies with effect from 1st April 1950. The basic items included in this formula are the F.O.B. prices, ocean freights, post c.i.f. charges and remuneration at a fixed percentage of certain charges. The account is maintained by Burmah-Shell and is audited by their auditors. The prices thus arrived at are also followed by the other oil companies.

It will be seen from the above that the Government of India have no say in the pricing of the products. Everything is done by the Burmah-Shell and we are obliged to be dictated upon by the oil companies.

That this has resulted in our country paying relatively higher prices for petroleum products than other consuming countries is shown by the following prices of petrol and petroleum products in India and a few other countries some of which are further away from sources of supply than India:

Prices Rs. per gallon.

	<u>Bunker "C"</u>	<u>Motor Sprit</u>	<u>Kerosene</u>	<u>Aviation Spirit</u>
Bombay	0.475	1.33	0.83	1.97
Karachi	0.401	1.27	0.83	1.33
Colombo	0.59	1.13	0.975	1.67
Rangoon	.53	1.41	0.85	1.84
Singapore	0.57	1.16		1.63
London	0.65	1.195	0.97	1.43
Ankara	-	1.37	1.29	1.87
Baghdad	0.08	0.73	0.33	1.81
Sydney	0.74	1.38	1.25	1.81



From the above table it will be seen that we pay the highest price for Aviation spirit and motor spirit prices in India are exceeded only Rangoon and Sydney. Even Pakistan pays 64 NF. less for Aviation spirit and motor spirit respectively than India. It has to be understood that this difference would in all, amount to several crores of rupees annually. No doubt the recent price reduction, though meagre, is welcome. But the Estimates suggestion that the Tariff Commission should be asked to probe into oil prices and that the petroleum laws of the country should be so amended as to make provisions in regard to the prices of petroleum products should be pursued vigorously.

-----

Stanvac Marketing Operations - 1957 Results.  
(Free Press Journal, 25/8/58.)

After providing Rs.184.1 lakhs for income and wealth taxes, Rs.64.9 lakhs against depreciation and writing off Rs.40.12 lakhs, covering expenses incurred in the search for oil in West Bengal, Standard-Vacuum Oil Company in India excluding Refinery operations earned a net profit of Rs.106.5 lakhs in a year's transaction ended December 31, 1957.

The audited accounts of the Company show that the net profit resulted from a gross turnover of Rs.5,621.9 lakhs which includes inter Company turnover of Rs.27 lakhs. The net profit for 1957 represents a return of 2.1% on the total sales turnover, 3.4% on the total assets and 4.1% on gross block plus working capital.

Sales volume increased from 33.33 crores of Imperial Gallons achieved in 1956 to 38.04 crores of IG representing an increase of 14.3%. Trading results however reflect the fact that the Company was unable to recover fully increased costs for the most part caused by the continued closure of the Suez canal early in the year 1957 and higher operating costs for supplying upcountry markets.

The value of the Company's total assets at cost increased by Rs.3.49 crores from Rs.30.27 crores in 1956 to 33.76 crores in 1957. The total value of its inventories in India at cost stood at Rs.12.21 crores as against Rs.10.47 crores in the previous year. The value of its investments in fixed assets at cost increased by Rs.1.48 crores and stood at the end of the year at Rs.13.31 crores.

-----

MONOPOLY IN DRUG TRADE IN USA.

Washington: August 3, 1958. The Federal Trade Commission yesterday filed charges under antimonopoly laws against six leading U.S. drugs companies alleging that they conspired to monopolize the multi-million-dollar "wonder drug" trade.

The Commission, which has just completed a two-year study of the antibiotics industry, alleged that these six drug houses had conspired to fix the prices of "wonder drugs" at arbitrary, artificial non-competitive and rigid levels.

The companies have denied the charges. The commission alleges that the six companies have a monopoly of the sales of tetracycline drugs, have a monopoly of the sales of aureomycin, terramycin and achromycin and are by dollar volume the largest-selling antibiotics.

Americans are estimated to have spent \$ 750 millions (about £278xxx) (about £ 276,750,000 ) on "wonder drugs" in 1957 .

Rauter.

-----

## भारतीय कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी

बिहार राज्य कमेटी

- 4 SEP 1958

लंगरटोली

पटना-४

तिथि 31. 8. 58. १६५

Com. S.A. Dange, M.P.,  
4, Ashoka Road,  
New Delhi.

Dear Com. Dange,

Find enclosed our letter to West Bengal P.C. The letter is self-explanatory. I looked forward to meeting you at Jamshedpur on 22nd August when you were to come there with Com. Ranen, K.G. and Indrajit. We hoped to discuss the problems of Jamshedpur as also the I.M.F. with you there. Since you were suddenly taken ill the much needed meeting did not materialise.

I suggested to K.G. that if you get well and are fit to travel, you must come to the Bhurkunda Conference and from there to Jamshedpur, so that we may be able to discuss the problems of policy and acuter problems of organisation in relation to Steel as well as coal.

We have requested Com. Ranen to come to Bhurkunda so that we may be able to discuss what we could not do at Jamshedpur.

Discussion of these problems with you are long overdue and we look forward to meeting you at Bhurkunda. Please send a wire to Mahendra Bharati, Coal Workers Union, P.O. Bhurkunda (Dist. Hazaribagh) giving the date and train of your arrival. I am sure Bhurkunda comrades have informed you about suitable trains for reaching there.

We hope your ~~abscess~~ abscess has healed up and you shall be able to undertake the rather strenuous journey.

Yours fraternally,

*Jagannath Sarker*  
(Jagannath Sarker)

Copy to: C.W.U. Bhurkunda.

# भारतीय कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी

बिहार राज्य कमेटी - 4 SEP 1958

लंगरटोली

पटना-४

तिथि 31. 8. 58. १६४

To  
The Secretary,  
West Bengal Committee,  
Communist Party of India,  
Calcutta.

Dear Comrade,

The problem of providing proper leadership to the TU movement in the Steel and Coal industries is very pressing. Our PC is of the opinion that the PCs of W. Bengal and Bihar as also the Centre have to provide co-ordinated leadership to these important T.Us. Some suitable machinery needs to be built up in order to ensure such co-ordinated leadership. We wrote to the centre about this some time ago and sent a copy of the letter to you as well. But nothing has come out of that.

You must be aware that a Conference of the Indian Mine Workers Federation is going to be held from 5th to 7th Sept. at Bhurkunda in Hazaribagh Dist. of Bihar.

Now this federation includes all AITUC unions in the mining industry in India in the coal, gold, manganese ore, iron ore and mica mines. But there is no party unit to guide the comrades in the Federation. Two years back Com. S.A. Dange used to guide and help the comrades with IMWF, but it is not possible for him to ensure adequate and timely guidance. Hence the need of building up a proper machinery, as we have referred to above, is very urgent.

But we have to take certain decisions even before such a machinery is set up. The Conference of the IMWF is going to take place from 5th to 7th Sept. And we have to decide about the key office bearers of the Federation. The present president of the IMWF, Com. Vithal Rao does not seem to be in a position to work for the Federation.

P.T.O.

1514 578147 115714

(2)

228 932 F

1514 578147 115714

~~The present~~ In that case we shall have to fix up some other M.P. connected with mining unions for the post of Presidentship. It is necessary to have an M.P. for this job because that will be of help to the Federation in every way. If it is not possible for Vithal Rao to function then Com. Raj Behar Gour or Rajan Chakravarty, who are perhaps connected with some mining unions, may be persuaded to accept the post.

Com. Sashi Mukherjee who is the present Gen. Secy. of the Federation is ill and it has not been possible for him to function as Gen. Secy. for a considerable time and it will not be possible for him to undertake this responsibility for a pretty long period in the future.

In this situation our proposal is that Com. Kalyan Roy of Raniganj may be persuaded to take up the post of General Secretary of the Federation.

We shall like you to consider these points and let us know your opinion. We are not getting any response from the centre, hence at least the PCs of Bihar and Bengal should decide these things in consultation with each other as best as they can.

It will be very good if some responsible T. U. leader from N. Bengal e.g. Com. Bhanu Sen, could come to Ranchi so that we could discuss and settle these and other points.

We hope you shall pay immediate attention to this and let us know what you feel.

Yours fraternally,

(Jagannath Sarkar)

Copy to:

- 1) Com. Bhanu Sen
- 2) Secy. of National Council of C.P.I.
- 3) E.A. Dango, Delhi

13 AUG 1958

Type  
Touloupis  
Jaipur  
10.8.58

Respected com. Dange,

No alternative except write to you;  
Raj. Govt decided on 4.7.58 for the removal of Jaipur  
Bench of the Raj High Court. We understand in Kerala  
one bench was created after a great struggle for in  
Raj which in five times of Kerala and means of  
Communication too less, the existing bench has been removed.  
Benches at Lucknow, Nagpur and other places are  
still working. The Law Commission's report has not  
yet been approved by the Govt. Still merely on the  
recommendations of the Rao Commission, the state  
Govt has taken this decision on the advice of Pant  
the Home Minister. The six hundred lawyers of this  
place met the Chief Minister on 7.7.58 who replied  
that he himself was in favour of retention of the  
Bench at Jaipur but now he was helpless as the  
decision was taken by the Union Home Ministry. Shri  
A.K. Sen and Shri Desai are understood to have  
differences with Mr. Pant. Anyhow it was UNDOE  
INTERFERENCE by the home ministry in the state  
affairs and therefore a good case for ADJOURNMENT  
ACTION. The abolition of the bench is fatal to the  
civic life of the capital of Rajasthan and a disaster  
to the people of vital & major part of Rajasthan for  
whom the Justice has become not only dear but  
impossible due to backwardness. The abolition  
helps no one except sentimental chief to  
Shri Mathuradas Mathur, the backbone of this minority.

The Lawyers of Jaipur have boycotted the Court since  
5th July 58 and this continues till now. The free members  
of the Cabinet first agreed to resign from their posts  
but now fell prey to the expediency of the National  
regime. The lawyers of other places like, Jhansi, other  
Nizamathans, Dholpur, Surma H. etc. have also  
boycotted the Courts. The Government suspended the  
C.P.C. on the 12th July 58 and the same is still in  
force. The city observed continuous strike from 7.7.58  
to 24.7.58 and from then the complete strikes were  
observed on 29.7.58, 4.8.58 and 9.8.58. An action  
committee of the lawyers & prominent citizens and  
members of the political parties is running the whole  
movement. A convention of the Bar Association was held  
in Jaipur which has agreed to run the movement till the  
demands have been fulfilled. A broad convention of the  
people of Raj. consisting of all political parties, chairman  
of District Board, Panchayats, presidents of Panch, Kisan  
Sabha representatives & other associations scheduled to be  
held shortly. About 300 lawyers & 1500 other citizens  
have been to the Jail. This includes some ex-ministers  
and the chairman of Municipal Board Jaipur, 2 M.L.A.  
M.P. (Shri Harihar Chaudhary), Kisan Sabha leaders & student  
leaders. 9.8.58 was observed as a black day and  
the city of Jaipur took the shape of a civil war. About  
200 tear gas shells were fired by the police and every  
method of repression short of firing was adopted. Despite  
of no call by the action committee the whole city of  
Jaipur is observing STRIKE COMPLETE. The 15th of Aug  
is to be observed again as a black day and no one knows  
what will happen on that day. Daily satyagrahis are  
continuing arrests. It is understood the Police too refuse  
to obey the arbitrary orders. Almost no Govt work is done.

3 members of the Jaipur City Committee out of 5 have been to Jail. 8 other members of the unit, thus totalling 11 have been to Jail out of the number of 40. Government is adopting special torture to the members of the party. Some were given a very severe beating. No word in the NEW AGE. No word by any members of the executive Council or the Political Bureau (P.B.) STILL not knowing whether C.C. considers it a PEOPLES MOVEMENT or REACTIONERY. The prestige of the party lowering because of the silence from the centre. We appreciate all the party has gone to Kerala leaving the rest of INDIA to be dealt with by Com. Bhupesh alone, and that is why no satisfactory reply or guidance from him to date though I wrote to him as early as 5th July 58 and 36 days have elapsed since then. The HOUSE IS ON FIRE and ORDERS are UNDER ISSUE to DIG WELLS. Yesterday I read in news papers that you have returned from Kerala. Hence the only hope.

Comrade, will you agitate the issue in the Parliament, will you write in the NEW AGE will you speak the leaders of the party to pay attention, JAIPUR is also a part of INDIA and brother of Kerala. At least comrade will you write & guide us whether the agitation is a peoples movement or a reactionary one. May I hope a reply?

With revolutionary greetings,

Yours Internally.

Subodh Mal Jain.

अन्तर्देशीय पत्र

इस पत्र के अन्दर कुछ न रलिये



Com. S. A. Dange, M.P.

Leader of the Opposition.

Parliamentary Secretariat

NEW DELHI

भेजने वाले का नाम और पता :-

Sobhraj Mal Jain, Airtrecker  
Near Anil's Temple  
Nawak-hi Mandir, G.P.O.  
Ajmergate, JAIPUR

हिन्दुस्तानी कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी  
जिला कमेटी मेरठ ।



हिन्दوستانى كميونسٽ پارٽى

ضلع كميٽى ميرٿ

Meerut

16th. August 58.

Com. S. A. Dange <sup>M.P.</sup>  
New Delhi

Dear Comrade,

I am writing this letter to you after a great deal of courassing and pressure from Secondary teachers of this region. They are celebrating a day to popularise their demands - that may be on 21st Aug. or Sept. 7. I am told that their Federation has already written to you in this connexion yesterday. It has been one of their keen desires to have you here to address an open conference under the auspices of their Federation.

It will be very kind of you if you could find time on Sept. 7 or Sept. 14 to come down to Meerut for some hours in the evening to address such a gathering.

I hope you will not disappoint us.

Hoping to hear from you at your earliest.

With regards,

Yours fraternally  
Shanti Gyazi

हिन्दुस्तानी कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी कमेटी  
जिला-मेरठ

Party

August 19, 1958

Dear Com. Shanti Tyagi,

Your letter of 16th August through Com. M. Lal.

2. I had told Com. M. Lal that Com. Dange may be available for Meerut on 21st September. Com. SAD is not here at the moment and I had told him in the hope that he may be available.

Just now I learnt that it is not possible for Com. Dange to visit any place in September 1958. He has got other assignments including one abroad.

I am hurrying to inform you so that the feeling of giving word and making arrangements and announcements may not arise.

Hope you are well.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

*K.G. Sriwastava*  
(K.G. Sriwastava)

Com. Shanti Tyagi,  
District Committee,  
Communist Party of India,  
MEERUT.



C O M M U N I S T G R O U P I N P A R L I A M E N T

2 Windsor Place,

New Delhi.

Dated 2. 8. '5 8

---

Dear Comrade,

I suggest that before you leave for Delhi for the forthcoming Session you should meet your Provincial Committee Secretariat and other comrades (who may be of help) for getting their suggestion and advice for our work during the ensuing Session. You should particularly find out from them as to which issues and questions are to be raised by us. Please also try to collect necessary materials for the questions, non-official resolutions and bills that are to be taken up. Both Houses will discuss the food situation. It is necessary that you bring with you a memo on the food situation in your State.

The following Comrades are requested to undertake this responsibility in the States mentioned below:

Tripura	- Com. Dasarath Deb
W.Bengal	- Com. Renu Chakravartty
U.P.	- Com. Sarju Pandey
Punjab	- Com. P.S. Daulta
Madras	- Com. Thangamani & Com. Parvathi
Andhra Pradesh	- Com. Nagi Reddy & Com. Raj Bahadur Gour
Kerala	- Com. Vasudevan Nair
Bombay	- Com. S.V.Parulekar.

G r e e t i n g s,

*Bhupesh Gupta*

(Bhupesh Gupta)

Copy to: P.Cs concerned.

11 AUG 1958

C-3



INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

No.

Received here at \_\_\_\_\_ H. \_\_\_\_\_ M.

8 01 TRIVANDRUM 11 10 DANCE 2 ASORA ROAD NEWDECHI  
.. CASHED ISSUE SETTLED ... GOVINDANNAIR

*File*  
*17/11/58*

The sequence of entries at the beginning of this telegram is—class 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.

MGIEPAh.—121—30.4.57—91,370 Bks.



C.-3



INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

No.

Received here at     H         M    

13 AUG 1958

O MF KANPUR 12.

AI TUDONG NEW DELHI.

SEND RENU CHAKRAVARTY OR OTHER MP FOR AUGUST 15 PUBLIC MEETING----

MAHESH NIGAM SECY DIS TRICT COMMUNIST.....

OPD.  
1902.0BEROI.

The sequence of entries at the beginning of this telegram is—class 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.  
NGIF?Ah.—121—30-4-57—91,370 Bks.

CONFIDENTIAL.

COMMUNIST GROUP IN PARLIAMENT

2, Windsor Place,

NEW DELHI.

REPORT ON THE PREPARATORY WORK FOR THE  
AUTUMN SESSION(AUG-SEPT.) 1958.

By  
BHUPESH GUPTA.

1. The forthcoming Session is going to be a very important one in view of a number of major international developments and the country's internal economic situation. Many issues have accumulated during the inter-Session period for us to effectively take up in Parliament.
2. The developments in West Asia will naturally be the focus of attention. But by the time the Session begins some more important developments will have taken place. The developments in Indo-China vis-a-vis, the Geneva Agreement and the advent of Gen De Gaulle in France are also international topics for our purposes.
3. As far as the Geneva Agreement on Indo-China is concerned, it is clear that the Americans have stepped up their efforts to undermine it. In this connection the role of India which is the Chairman of the International Commission assumes considerable importance. As far as the developments in France are concerned it will be necessary for us, it believe, to expose the De Gaulle regime in relation to world peace and the struggle for Algerian liberation movement. The question of de jure transfer of Pondicherry is to be stressed. Besides, we will have also to refer to the US-inspired attack against the Indonesian Republic. Although the rebellion has been quelled, the foreign threats very much remain.
4. The manner in which the Americans and the British have been trying to treat the proposals for the Summit talks all these months have to be exposed. However, our concentration must be made on the problems in West Asia. Demand for the withdrawal of the Anglo American troops is the key slogan. The present aggressive role of Turkey - as the incendiary of war - has to be sharply brought out, all the more in view of the fact that Turkey does not receive adequate attention in this country.
5. Turning to the domestic front, the food situation, foreign exchange difficulties, and the crisis of the Second Five Year Plan will naturally figure prominently. Here it may be necessary for us to consider the problems that have arisen as a result of increasing reliance on American aid.
6. TISCO strike and the subsequent developments, the Port and Dock strike and the negotiations between the Federation and the Government are two specific issues on the industrial front that we must highlight. Besides it will be necessary to go into the question of current trends in industrial front particularly with special reference to the labour policy of the Government.
7. Unemployment problem continues to be in the forefront. Some new data are available. The closure of Jute Textile Mills and Cotton Textile Mills constitute a serious problem which has got to be adequately tackled.
8. Another issue is unemployment as a result of import restrictions and also difficulties of the small importers. The retrenchment in the DVC and the declaration of many employees as "surplus" is another issue
9. The Government have decided upon some new steps with regard to the displaced persons from East Bengal. This question will

will have to be again taken up by us in the light of the latest developments. In this connection, I would like to draw your attention to the Police firing in Betiah Camp in the middle of May resulting in the death of 5 refugees.

10. I think the question of Orissa Governor's behaviour in the Ministerial tangle will also be raised by others.

11. Besides, there are a number of other matters to which I would like to draw your attention:

- (i) Dr. Amiya Bannerjea's case (victimisation) (Materials ready)
- (ii) Mr. Amiya Guha's case (victimisation) (Materials ready)
- (iii) Rejection of Passport to Comrade BTR and other passport matters.
- (iv) Arrest of a number of Trade Union workers (Kesoram Cotton Mills) and Kisan Workers in Malda under the Preventive Detention Act.
- (v) Some important questions regarding the Durgapur Projects.

12. It is almost certain that some people will raise the Kerala issues in order to vilify the Government and the Party. We must be prepared to meet this.

#### OUR PREPARATIONS.

13. Now let me say something about our preparations. We have by today (1-8-58) sent about 650 questions from the office. I assume many other questions ~~fr~~ have been sent individually by Comrades themselves. (A statement on the questions sent by the office is enclosed). By the time the Session meets, the total number of questions sent from this office, I hope, will come to 800 or may be, more. The questions cover a wide range of subjects and have been sent in the names of a number of Comrades who had left signed forms here. Materials have also been collected for supplementaries.

14. We have prepared 11 non-official resolutions here, copies of which were sent to Comrades for being forwarded to their respective Parliament Secretariats after signature. I understand some other resolutions have also gone from individual comrades separately. One of our resolutions has topped the ballot in Lok Sabha. Materials are being collected for this resolution standing in the name of Comrade P. Kunhan. We have written to some PCs and Trade Union organisations for materials. What will be the fate of our resolutions in Rajya Sabha I do not still know. I have suggested to the office that materials for our resolutions should be collected from the States as well. Incidentally it is also proposed to send to proper quarters the admitted starred questions standing in the names of various comrades in order to get materials for supplementaries.

15. We have tabled three non-official bills - two for Rajya Sabha and 3 for Lok Sabha. They are: The Companies (Amendment) Bill, the Criminal Procedure Code (Amendment) Bill for Rajya Sabha and the same repeated in Lok Sabha in addition to The Monopolies and Unfair Business Practices (Control & Enquiry) Bill.

When I was in Bombay I had some talks with Comrade Daniel Latifi about amendments to the Constitution. He has since sent a note containing proposals for a draft Bill which we should consider.

16. Some reports of the Estimates and Public Accounts Committees have also been studied and brief notes prepared. They should be used by our Comrades.

17. We have not been, however, able to bring out the bulletin due to certain practical difficulties.
18. During the inter-Session period, we have been in correspondence with comrades outside for getting materials from them. We have received useful stuff from the Bihar Committee regarding the TISCO strike and the developments in Jamshedpur. We have also received some materials concerning the adverse impact of import restrictions on employment. Comrade Prasada Rao has prepared a brief note on the food situation and there are other materials on food situation. Extensive press cuttings have been kept. We expect to get notes from Comrade Indrajit Gupta (West Bengal) on the closure of Jute Mills and similar notes from Calcutta on the refugee front. The Assam PC has been asked to send a note on the border clashes and incidents together with other connected materials. Some MP comrades have been specifically asked to meet their respective PC Sectts for suggestions and advice before leaving for Delhi. They have been asked to bring a memo on the Food situation in their States.
19. Some charge-sheets under the P.D. Act have also been collected. We have also received some useful information from Manipur dealing with various urgent problems of their centrally administered territory.
20. For the Merchant Shipping Bill which is coming up during the session, some papers have been collected from the T.U. comrades concerned. We expect from the Maharashtra P.C. some briefing on the Trades Mark Bill.
21. During this period a number of representations have been made by me and the office to the various Ministries. These again would provide materials for use in Parliament.
22. I have also reported in my circular letter about the discussion Comrade Raj Bahadur Gour had with Bombay Committee for co-ordinating the work between Bombay and other State Legislature Parties. This has not, however, been followed up.
23. Com. Renu, Ilias and I had also some discussions with West Bengal Committee and the W. Bengal Legislature Party, on the same problem. I do not know what actual steps have been taken in other States.
24. I propose to have some discussion with the Legislature Party in Kerala when I am there for the C.E.C. meeting. My suggestions for starting this Session are as follows:  
(1) We take up immediately the Jamshedpur issue by adjournment motion and otherwise. Adjournment of course will not be allowed, but then we can fall back on our non-official resolution in Lok Sabha to expose the game of the Tatas and the Government, especially the Bihar Government. One Comrade should devote his entire speech on the Tatas and their friends. Three or four comrades should collectively consider the materials and prepare the points for this speech.  
(2) The next important item for which material has been prepared is food situation. Again three or four comrades should collectively study the materials and get ready for the debate. Non implementation of the good recommendations of Food Grains Inquiry Committee should be kept in view.
25. As far as the foreign affairs are concerned, it depends on the Prime Minister's programme and the latest developments. Useful notes on Indo-China are ready. We must make a little noise about the KMT followers among Calcutta's Chinese population.
26. With regard to the questions, I suggest that the Executive Committee should collectively study all the starred

questions and give tips for the supplementaries. A collective perusal of the questions will help us in formulating supplementaries and making the Questions House effective. Questions of other M.Ps must also be studied for supplementaries by us.

27. Generally we do not raise the half-an-hour discussion. The Executive should be on the look out for every opportunity to raise half-an-hour discussion or for calling attention. Here it will be necessary to keep track of interpellation in Parliament for this purpose.

28. As far as the non-official resolutions are concerned, we should fix up speakers beforehand and start preparations. Here again the Executive should consider the resolutions with a view to helping speakers.

29. With regard to the Bills some advance preparation should be undertaken. One comrade must be made 'Bill in-Charge'. It will be his responsibility to see through the amendments and ensure all necessary preparations.

30. Immediate consultations should be held with our comrades from Kerala so that all others are informed of the developments there. It will be useful if comrades inform other M.Ps of the realities of the situation in their private conversations with others, belonging to other parties and independents.

31. This time our Whips must keep an eye on the attendance. It is necessary that we mind this business of attendance a little more. I suggest that some ways should be evolved to check up attendance with a view to improving it. It is essential, therefore, that we know exactly who is attending the Session and for how many days. By attendance I ofcourse mean actual presence in the Houses.

32. There are some comrades who do not much participate in the proceedings of the Houses. Individual discussions should be held with a view to helping them to be more actual.

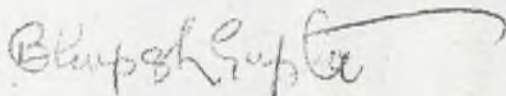
33. Our weekly review of the work in Parliament should be made more concrete and improved upon.

34. It is necessary that we develop better contacts with other M.Ps. This has to be undertaken in an organised manner. We should discuss this question. There are many issues on which we can get better coordination among the M.Ps of different parties, other considerations apart. This question will have to be, I believe, discussed first in the Executive and then in the General Body meeting with a view to fixing specific responsibility.

35. You may consider this note and make such additions and changes as you think necessary. We must have a broad ideas as of the work before us, although much depends on the official agenda as well as current developments. In this note I have not taken into account the official agenda which we have not yet received. This the Executive will consider.

36. Finally, I have to report to you that after staff position has become really very critical. This will be explained to you orally. I wish to put it on record that the comrades in the Office, specially Comrade Chippu - as the preparatory work itself will show - have done a good job of the work.

August 2, 1958.

  
(BHUPESH GUPTA)

PRESS CONFERENCE ADDRESSED BY MR. AJAI GHOSH, GENERAL SECRETARY  
COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA.

1. Food crisis should be treated as a national issue and dealt with on an all-party basis.

The food situation in our country is serious. In U.P. the situation is grave and critical. Food crisis should be treated as a national issue and dealt with on an all-party basis. We welcome the fact that Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru held a meeting with the representatives of opposition parties and they are meeting again on August 8.

However, the U.P. Government is adamant and has refused to accept the cooperation of the opposition parties in the state. U.P. will be the test of the move initiated by Prime Minister Nehru.

2. Two Aspects Of The situation in U.P..

The two aspects of the situation in U.P. are high prices of food-grains beyond the purchasing capacity of the people and the grave situation in the scarcity regions of eastern U.P..

The bankrupt policies, estimates and administrative machinery of the U.P. Government are responsible for this state of affairs.

How is it that wheat purchased <sup>from the peasantry</sup> at Rs. 14/- per maund was permitted to be sold to the consumers at the rate of Rs. 27/- and Rs. 28/- per maund? What action did the government take against profiteers and speculators? Why was the government soft towards them, callous towards the people and irresponsible towards the opposition parties? More so, when we find that this government is so firm in taking resort to unrestrained repressive measures against the leaders and workers of all opposition parties?

a) Why did the production of food grain fall for several years past?

The government says natural calamities are responsible. Huge amounts have been spent on projects for increasing food production. Could the increase on this account not even balance the loss due to natural calamities?

Facts must be faced. Yield per acre has declined. Irrigation resources have been only partially utilised. I am told that the total irrigated area has declined. Lakhs and lakhs acres of cultivable waste land



which can be brought under ~~cultivation~~ the plough lies uncultivated. Implementation of land reforms, even the suggestions of the Planning Commission, to say the least, has been tardy. The U.P. Government has refused to implement the recommendation of the Planning Commission to impose ceiling on existing holdings.

b) How is it that U.P.'s surplus has suddenly turned into deficit? Obviously this is due to wrong and faulty estimates. This is common knowledge that U.P. became a zone by itself only because the state government thought that the state was surplus. Wrong estimates are also responsible for under-estimating the needs of U.P.

c) The problem of eastern U.P. is two-fold - the relief measures and long term development plans for backward regions.

The government refuses to accept even such demands as (1) suspension of the realisation of land revenue, taqavi, etc.; (2) exemption from fees for students (3) adequate arrangement for cheap grain shops, (4) test work and development plans to provide employment and (5) free ration for destitutes.

As regards development of the region the efforts are meagre, or

3. The policies of the government are bankrupt and it is not prepared to review and re-orientate them. The attitude of the government is ~~for~~ callous, irresponsive and obdurate.

What then are the opposition parties to do? Is there an alternative to peaceful movement for effecting change in the state government's attitude which has become a material factor in the present situation? Can the food crisis be dealt with effectively unless the government is forced to change this attitude and accept cooperation of the opposition parties? My reply is NO.

4. The question is asked: How will agitation help in the solution of the food problem?

I would ask a counter question: Has not the movement already helped in the solution of the problem?

Has not the movement forced the state Food Minister to undertake a journey to New Delhi and bring extra- 25000 tons of wheat for

September? Is the Planning Commission not now thinking of a probe in the conditions of eastern U.P.? Have not prices begun to fall immediately after the no-confidence debate in U.P. Vidhan Sabha and the ~~intra~~ intensification of the movement by the opposition parties?

The taste of the pudding is in the eating and these results of the movement speak for themselves. The sufferings and sacrifices of the leaders on fast are not going in vain.

5. The movement launched by the Communist Party in U.P. is directed at changing the 'callous, irresponsible and obdurate' attitude of the state government and forcing it to treat the food crisis as a national issue to be tackled on an all-party basis.

This is the demand of the situation, the people and the welfare of the state and the Communist Party in U.P. will not rest till this demand is realised. Once the demand is accepted a new chapter of collective effort will be opened and Communist Party will be second to none in executing the agreed decisions for the relief of the people and for the permanent solution of the food problem in all aspects - production, procurement and distribution.

The call for state wide general strike on Friday September 12 by the Communist Party, the Socialist Party and the I.P.P.L.P.\* is aimed at achieving this goal and I would appeal to all sections of the people in Uttar Pradesh and to all the parties of opposition to make it a success.

## जगाधरी के सन्हती मरकिज को तवाही से वचाओ

शिमाली हिन्दुस्तान में जगाधरी शहर, वर्तन बनाने का अच्छा सन्हती मरकिज है। इस सन्हत में लगभग १२ हजार मजदूर काम करते हैं, जगाधरी के अकसरीयत अवाम की जिन्दगी का दारोमदार इस सन्हत पर है पिछले ७-८ माह से यह सन्हत भारी संकट का शिकार है जिसके कारण हजारों की तादाद में मजदूर बेकार हो गये हैं, दस्तकारों, व्योपारियों व छोटे सन्हतकारों का कारोबार तवाह हो गया है, ऐसी सूरत हाल पैदा करने की वजह कांप्रसी सरकार की गलत व निकर्मी पालिसी है, एक ऐसी पालिसी जो कि बड़े अजारादारों और सरमायादारों का तो फायदा करती है मगर छोटे तबका के लोगों को तवाही के मुंह में धकेलती है। कांप्रसी सरकार की इस अवाम दुश्मन पालीसी की पैदावार है तांवा कंट्रोल को तरीकाकार।

**तांवा कंट्रोल का गलत तरीकाकार:-**

मरकिजी सरकार ने अपने एक आडर के जरिये तांवा की विलत के नाम पर तांवा फरोस्त के लिए कोटे का सिस्टम रायज किया जिसके जरिया सरकार तांवे पर अपना कंट्रोल कायम रख सके और सन्हती जरूरतों को भी पूरा करसके, मगर कांप्रसी सरकार के इरादा और अमल में काफी बड़ा तफाद है जिसके कारण से तांवे का कोटा सिस्टम सन्हत को फायदा पहुंचाने की विजाये तवाही का कारण बन गया है। आम लोग इस बात से वाकिफ हैं कि मरकिजी सरकार ने तयाम देश भर में शैड्यूल और नानशैड्यूल के नाम पर जो कोटा का तनासब कायम किया है वह है ८० प्रतिशत शैड्यूल के नाम और २० प्रतिशत नान शैड्यूल के नाम पर जिसका अर्थ है कि ८० प्रतिशत तांवा तो फरोस्त किया जावेग वड़े अजारादारों के जरिया और २० फीसदी तकसोम किया जावेगा नीकर-शाही ढांचा की मारफत। ८० फीसदी कोटा की तो होगी ब्लोक मारकीट और २० फीसदी पर चलंगी रिश्वत-खोरी और लिहाज दारी।

**सन्हत तवाही के दरवाजा पर:-**

कांप्रस सरकार की इस अवाम दुश्मन पालीसी की वजह से जगाधरी का सन्हती मरकिज आज तवाही के दरवाजा पर खड़ा है कोटा वालों को तो तांवा कोई १०० रु० फी मन के करीब मिलता है परन्तु आगे ब्लौक में बड़ी मुश्किल से प्राप्त होता है, १५० रु० फी मन। मण्डी की मुकाबला बाजी में इतने मंहगे दामों तांवा खरीद कर छोटा सन्हतकार और दस्तकार बड़े सरमायादार का मुकाबला नहीं कर सकता, यही कारण है कि जगाधरी के दस्तकार, व्योपारी तथा छोटे सन्हतकार दिनप्रतिदिन बढ़हाली के चंगल में फरो जा रहे हैं। कमर तोड़ महगाई और बेकारी के युग में भारी सख्या में मजदूर और बेकार हो गये हैं।

**हमार मुतालबा:-**

बहुत समय से जगाधरी के अवाम और जत्था वदियां सरकार की इस निकर्मी और गलत पालीसी के खिलाफ आवाज बुलन्द करती चली आ रही है परन्तु इस कुम्भ करणी कांप्रसी सरकार के कानों तक जा तक नहीं रींगी। कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी हालात के मुताबिक इस कंट्रोल सिस्टम की मुखालफत नहीं करती। परन्तु कंट्रोल के नाम पर रिश्वत खोरी, ब्लोक मारकांट, बेकारी और सन्हती तवाही को भी बरदाशत करने के लिए तैयार नहीं है हमारा मुतालबा है कि कोटा के इस गलत और नाफिस सिस्टम को खतम करके अवाम के तुआवन से तांवा पर जमहूरी तरीका कार लागू किया जावे।

**हमारी अपील:-** तुजर्वा इस बात का गवाह है कि कांप्रसी हाकिम अपनी ताकत के नशे में चूर उस समय तक अवाम का आवाज को सुनने के लिए तैयार नहीं होते जब तक कि अवाम मजबूत जत्था वधक ताकत जहोजहद के जरिए इनको मजबूर न करदे, इसलिए कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी जगाधरी के अवाम खासकर वर्तनों की सन्हत से वाचस्ता मजदूरों, दस्तकारों, व्योपारियों और छोटे सन्हतकारों का आवाज देती है कि सरकारकी इस निकर्मी और अजारा दार नवाज पालीसी को तबदील करवाने के लिये अपना मजबूत इहाद कायम करके जहोजहद का रास्ता इख्तार करें। आखिर में हम जगाधरी की तयाम अवामी जत्था वदियां और सियासी पार्टियों से अपील करते हैं कि इस अवामी मफाद के काम को पूरा करने के लिये मुश्तका प्लेटफार्म पर मुतहिद होकर जोरदार आवाज बुलन्द करें।

**आपका साथी:-** अनूप राय, पार्टी सेक्रेटरी कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी (जगाधरी ब्रांच)

COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA

Central Office,  
7/4 Asaf Ali Road

New Delhi

July 30, 1958

For Immediate Release

ON KERALA SITUATION

The Secretariat of the National Council of the Communist Party of India has given its thoughtful consideration to the situation in Kerala following the agitation regarding boat fare concession campaign and the firing ~~on the~~ ~~organised~~ ~~workers~~ *in Quilon.*

The Secretariat has learnt with profound grief and sorrow that two workers lost their lives in the police firing on July 26. This sorrow is shared by our Party and Ministry in Kerala who during the last sixteen months have done their utmost to serve the people of Kerala and in every way possible. The Secretariat expresses its deep sympathy with the families of the deceased whose sorrow will be shared by all.

The Secretariat regrets to note that this unfortunate incident is being exploited by the opposition parties to misrepresent and vilify the Kerala Ministry and worse still, to add to their incitements and provocations.

As is well-known, during the last 16 months, the Kerala Ministry ensured the widest possible liberties for all legitimate movements of the people by openly declaring that the police will not be used to suppress legitimate popular movements. Despite utmost provocation from the leaders of the opposition parties, misrepresentation and distortion of facts and continuous incitement to violence, the Ministry, has all these months, functioned without the use of force. For the first time in Kerala, the people were free from police terror and breathed freely and acted without fear. But reaction is trying to turn this gain to its own designs.

Chagrined at the success of the Communist Ministry, the opposition parties banded together to indulge in violent acts so as to create a situation compelling the Government to use force. Every issue, howsoever obscure, was exploited to rouse passions and feelings. Religious and communal passions were roused on the Education Bill. Members of the Party were assaulted and a number of them were done to death. But the Devicolum election showed that the opposition propaganda and misrepresentation had isolated them from the people. They hoped to win the election by cashing on their crude propaganda. But they suffered a heavy defeat. The election once again demonstrated that the people stood by the Kerala Government.

In their desperation, the opposition parties started exploiting the students with the aid of Catholic educational institutions. They demanded that the Government should give a special discriminatory concession to a section of students of a local high school and fanned agitation. The Government had extended the boat concessions to all students. The Government also pointed out that the new concession rate did not prejudicially affect majority of students of the high school. But the opposition leaders wanted to make political capital out of the agitation and use it to intimidate the Communist...

the Communist Party and the Ministry.

They did not stop at inciting people to violence. Wherever the masses under the leadership of the Party demonstrated their support to the Ministry, they attacked them, bringing out clashes and spreading the slander that the Communists were taking law in their own hands. They distorted Com. EMS's speech to propagate that the Communists were preparing for civil-war. And finally they created a situation leading to the unfortunate police firing.

Having taken all relevant factors into consideration, the Secretariat is fully convinced that the opposition parties in Kerala are intent on carrying on a game of intimidation to blackmail the Ministry into submission. They are intent on creating conditions when the normal function of Government becomes impossible. They have never concealed their design that they want to bring about the downfall of the Kerala Ministry by using undemocratic methods. It will be noted that they are seeking Central intervention. The opposition parties in Kerala are not acting in conformity with the democratic interests of the masses and the people but the reactionary vested interests of foreign and Indian planters and landed interests who are perturbed at the agrarian and progressive labour steps of the Government. They seek to turn the Kerala Ministry away from the path of advancing the interests of the masses. These parties who today talk of democracy, oppose the progressive Education Bill, Agrarian Legislation and other Acts in order to serve the vested interests. Under their administration, they had denied the legitimate demands of the people and done everything to suppress the people by repeated lathi-charges and firing. The electorate rejected them last time because of these misdeeds of theirs.

The Secretariat appeals to the people to understand the issues in Kerala in their true perspective and not to be misled by a solitary unfortunate incident. There is no doubt that there is a concerted move to slander and defame a Ministry which has stood by the people as against the vested interests and make its existence impossible. Let not the people fall into the trap of the vested interests. For what is at stake is not merely the fate of a particular Ministry but the future of the democratic movement of the country as a whole.

It is well-known that the Communist Ministry in Kerala has no intention of restricting the legitimate liberties of opposition parties. The Secretariat appeals to the opposition parties not to violate democratic and constitutional forms. Their conduct at present can only hinder the growth of democratic institutions in the country and harm the unfolding of democratic processes.

The Secretariat sends its good wishes to our Party and Ministry in Kerala for the courageous way in which they have withstood this campaign of villification, provocations and murder. It assures all honest people that the Kerala Ministry holds on to its declaration of not using the police against the legitimate movements of the people. The Ministry has no interests to serve, apart from those of the people and it will continue to occupy office only with the consent of the people. It will not bow down to a campaign of slander and violence. The Secretariat calls on all Party units to stand firm by the Kerala Party and carry an explanatory campaign among the people and express their solidarity with the Kerala Party.

The Secretariat earnestly hopes that all right-minded people in all walks of life will see through the present game of the opposition and vested interests in Kerala as well as make their voice felt for defeating it.

Secretariat,  
National Council  
of the Communist Party of India

17  
Recd  
4.8.58

Dated, Jamshedpur the  
30th July '58.

The Secretariat,  
The National Council of C.P.I.  
New Delhi.

Dear Comrade,

Sometime back we wrote to you stating the help that we need from you in respect of Jamshedpur. We hope you have received that letter.

Since then we received a wire sent by Com. S.A. Dange, requesting Sunil to meet him at Bombay before the 28th July '58. AS Sunil is bed ridden and can't move out for a considerable time, he could not go to meet Dange. We informed Com. Dange about this and requested him to come to Jamshedpur. We have not received any reply from him yet.

However, we are sending a brief estimate of the situation which should be discussed by you so that you may take necessary action.

The situation in Tisco is once again moving towards another crisis. The facts are as follows:-

The workers who have gone back to works are terribly sulled and bitter. When the Government made a few arrests towards the end of June '58 there was a momentary panic and confusion but once again they overcame it and came to our rallies in huge masses. When the mass dismissals came about two weeks ago again there was a little panic but once again they overcame it and began coming in large numbers to the office and huge mass meetings. There was a meeting held yesterday the 27th July '58 in a rather out of the way spot which drew a crowd of over 10,000.

But that is not all. The Tatas have begun their long cherished plan of rationalisation drive. On 8th July '58 Sir J.J. Ghandhy issued a letter in the name of the workers "we are now approaching the time when the new extensions to our plant will be ready. We have to do this with our own experienced staff and have therefore started selecting and setting expert men that can be spared from the existing departments. In the agreement of 1956 (with the Tata Workers' Union) it was, as you will remember laid down that the standard force should be fixed for each existing department after consultation with the Union. Good progress has been made in this direction. (That means John has agreed). The Company has already promised that there will be no retrenchment and that the earnings in respect of incentive bonuses will be guaranteed at the average rates for the preceding twelve months to the employees rendered surplus. Not only in foreign countries but also in the three new Government Steel Plant the same production as in our plant, viz. about one million tons Ingot per year, would be obtained by less than half the number of men we have. In order to compete with them and to make Steel available in India at a reasonable price, we have to work in the same way to get equally good results."

Since then the Company is declaring a large number of workers as surplus in various departments, and they are being asked to do odd jobs here and there-- skilled workers being asked to

Cont'd....

1 2 1

skilled workers being asked to do un-skilled jobs--- and these surplus workers will be sent to the new plant. Work-load has already become unbearable workers are unable to have time for tiffin, interval for rest has been reduced--- and the workload will further intensify when these surplus hands are transferred to the new plant after a few months. It is said that 6000 will be declared surplus. Already more than 2000 have been declared surplus. This has made the workers furious. No one knows how and when it will burst out particularly when the surplus hands are transferred.

There was a certain amount of panic among the workers due to repression and mass dismissals, but the rationalisation drive is making them restless. Hence big response to mass meetings, considerable collection of funds from the workers. In 4 July '58 the workers contributed Rs.10,000/-

The New Steel Plants in the public sector will obviously put Tatas at a disadvantage and the Tatas want to solve it at the cost of the workers. They will not only lose their near monopoly in respect of steel production, but the new state steel plants being highly mechanised will produce cheaper Steel than the present old plant of Tatas. So the Tatas will have to face the competition from the State Sector or sell steel with subsidy from the State by means of some equalisation fund as is done at present in respect of imported steel. But the Tatas want to overcome these disadvantages of their old plant. by intensification and thus retain their whip hand. And the Government wants to give the Tatas a free hand in bringing this about. This is leading to a new showdown.

At present we are rousing the workers in meetings to fight against the rationalisation. At present Mass Meetings are being held everyday in various areas with very good response. Next we want to put through a signature campaign followed by an anti-rationalisation conference. In the signature campaign we want to include the demand for withdrawal of cases and re-instatement of dismissed workers apart from other demands.

But the campaign has raised very important problems regarding the direction of the movement and we need to discuss them. It will be very good if Com.S.A.Dange could come to Jamshedpur before the reopening of the Parliament in order to discuss these problems.

We are also thinking of sending a delegation of workers to Delhi with a public petition to the Parliament. Please send us a form of such public petition. Com.Sadhan Gupta said that there is some prescribed form in which public petitions are sent. The delegation would also do some lobbying among the M.Ps'. We want your opinion on this too.

In the end we shall request you to let us know as to what you are doing to help us which we mentioned in our last letter.

We hope you shall give serious attention to these points and send Com.S.A.Dange positively before the reopening of the Parliament.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

Jaganmohar Pasha

for P.O.Secretariat, Bihar.

From

Camp:

\_\_\_\_\_ M.P.

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

The Secretary,  
LOK SABHA.

Sir,

I hereby give notice of my intention to move the following resolution on ~~xxxx~~ Saturday the 16th August 1958.

Yours faithfully,

(Div.No. \_\_\_\_\_)

**RESOLUTION**

"This House is of opinion that in order to improve industrial relations in the interests of our national reconstruction in general and of industrial progress in particular it has become imperative to re-examine the causes of the present industrial unrest as well as the attitudes and policies of the ~~industrial~~ employers and the Government in the light of the declared objectives of the Second Five Year Plan;

"both ~~houses~~ with this end in view a Commission of less than 15 members but representing ~~the~~ parties and groups be appointed to go into the question and recommend to the Government such measures as may be found necessary for improving industrial relations on the basis of ~~and in~~ ~~conformance~~ ~~with~~ the Directive Principles of the Constitution and social justice and democracy."

*in conformance with*

\*\*\*\*\*



70  
National Aut

COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA  
Parliamentary Office  
2, Jawahar Place  
New Delhi

New Delhi,  
July 5, 1958.

Dear Comrade,

Please sign and send the enclosed non-official resolution direct to the Lok Sabha Secretariat so as to reach it before the 28th of this month.

Yours fraternally,

*K. P. ...*

Encls. 1

A. DANGE,

4 Ashok Road,  
New Delhi

July 3, 1958

Secretary,  
U.P. Committee, CPI,  
5 Hasan Bldg.,  
Aminabad, Lucknow.

Dear Comrade,

Enclosed, please find, a letter from  
Shri S.K.Gupta, M.A., of Napur, who wants to  
do party work, specially publicity and  
propaganda.

Please do the needful.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

  
(K.G.Sriwastava)

A. DANGE,

4 Ashok Road,  
New Delhi

July 3, 1958

Dear Shri Gupta,

Your letter of June 30 to Com.Dange.

Com.Dange is pleased to know of your desire to work for the Party. Your letter has been sent to the U.P.Committee of our Party, 5 Hasan Building, Aminabad, Lucknow.

Please contact Com.Kali Shanker, Secretary, U.P.Committee of the Communist Party in this connection.

With warmest greetings,

Yours fraternally,

*K.G. Sriwastava*  
(K.G.Sriwastava)

Shri S.K.Gupta, M.A.,  
C/o Sjt. R.K.Gupta,  
T.16/A Railway Colony,  
HAPUR (Meerut)

✓  
June 30, 1958

Dear Com. Bhupesh,

Your telegram of 26th to Com. Dange.

He left for Bombay on 27th  
and we have conveyed your telegram  
to him at Bombay.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

*Kms*  
30/6  
(K.G. Sriwastava)

COMMUNIST GROUP IN PARLIAMENT

Executive Committee

2 Windsor Place, New Delhi.

June 15, 1958.

---

To

All M.P. Comrades.

Dear Comrades,

Re: PROGRESS OF PREPARATORY WORK.

1. This note is only to indicate to you the nature of the work that is being carried on here. I should like to have your suggestions so that we may take up things we may be missing. But my whole purpose in writing this note will be lost if you don't enter the picture and help.
2. As usual a number of representations to the Ministries are being made from our office. These are being prepared here and most of them are being forwarded to the Ministries concerned over my signature since no other M.Ps are here at the moment. I find these representations very important from various points of view. We are trying to cull materials out of the papers that we get in this connection for use in Parliament. I should also like you to do the same when you make representations to the Government. Useful points or information can be easily taken down in a note book to be used subsequently.
3. We are sending questions for the next Session and we hope to send about a thousand questions. But here again, as I have already suggested, it is necessary for all Comrades to take initiative and play an important part.
4. We have already asked the Bihar P.C. to send a "briefing" together with press cuttings on the Jamshedpur strike and other connected incidents. Com. Dange and Com. Renu have sent some signed papers for giving notice for Adjournment Motions. This will of course be done.
5. We are also thinking of preparing one non-official Bill containing proposals for amendments to the Criminal Procedure Code with the help of Com. V.P.Nayar. I hope to prepare it.
6. We are keeping an eye on the food situation from the point of view of our work because this issue is going to feature prominently in the next Session. We have requested Com. N.Prasada Rao to prepare a "brief" for us and he has agreed to do so. I should, however, request you to send us facts about the food situation in your State.
7. Many a time it has been rightly criticised that we do not make proper use of the reports of the Public Accounts and Estimates Committees. This time two Office Comrades have been deputed to study these reports and prepare necessary notes. Com. Peethambaran has taken up the Public Accounts Committee Reports and Com. Chippu (K.P.S.Menon) the Estimates Committee Reports. We hope some improvement in this respect,

....but the

but the improvement will be much greater if at least some of the M.P. Comrades do the same.

8. As regards non-official Resolutions, we have not prepared any yet. There is time for it. But we would like to have your suggestions regarding subjects for such resolutions. You may also directly send resolution to the Parliament Secretariat.

9. You will have seen in the Press that Comrades Renu and Ilias went to Jamshedpur on behalf of our Parliamentary Group. Their presence there in that critical situation was useful. Later Comrade Dange visited both Patna and Jamshedpur and the results of his work are of course well known.

Com. Raj Bahadur Gour met some members of the Maharashtra Committee and discussed the question of co-ordination between the work of Parly Legislature group in Bombay State Assembly and our Parliamentary Group. This preliminary discussion will be followed up with a view to working out certain concrete steps. They have also discussed the question of helping Comrades Nana Patil and Laxman Mathera, having regard to their language difficulties. Com. Raj Bahadur Gour has been asked to meet the Andhra Pradesh Assembly Party together with Com. Nagi Reddy. Comrade V.P.Nayar, together with Com. Vasudevan Nair, has been deputed to discuss with the Kerala Legislature Party about co-ordination of work. Similarly steps will also be taken with regard to Tamilnad by Com. Raj Bahadur Gour. There the help of Comrades Thangamani and Parvathi will be essential. I have already talked to Com. Jyoti Basu about a similar meeting between some of us with the Executive of the West Bengal Legislature Party and I have written to Com. Renu to this effect. Regarding other States we will have to take some steps along these lines.

10. We have decided to resume the preparation of the Information Bulletin and Com. Peethambaran who has now been relieved of his Accounting job, has undertaken the preparation.

Comrade Mahendra is on leave for a month although I don't quite appreciate as to why full one month's leave should be necessary.

11. The division of job of the Office Comrades for the inter-Session period is as follows:-

1. Com. PEETHAMBARAN: Steno-typing, Preparation of Bulletins (with the help of Com. Chippu), studying Public Accounts Committee Reports, Questions and Office Secretary's duties.
2. Com. CHIPPU: Questions, General Correspondence, Estimates Committee Reports, Economic Matters, Business of the Houses, Resolutions and Bills, important Newspaper Marking and indexing. He also writes for New Age.
3. Com. MAHENDRA: Library, Despatches, Reception, Administrative arrangements, and Rehabilitation.
4. Com. MADAN: As usual.

Com. V.P.Nayar has agreed to do some work at the Office whenever he is in Delhi.

Com. Bhagwat, who is a qualified accountant and is now here for the PPH work, will be helping us in accounting and budgetting matters. His help will, I am sure, fill a gap in

our work.

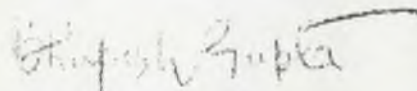
12. We have decided to check up the progress of the work from week to week. At the commencement of the Session, I hope to place before the G.B. a report of our preparatory work.

13. Now I have some suggestions to make. Comrades are no doubt getting their papers from the Parliament Secretariat. I would ask them to look through these papers and suggest to us as to what the office should do by way of preparation with regard to various Bills and other matters. Besides, I would also like you to collect preparatory materials for dealing with these Bills. It has often been found that our preparation on the Bills suffer from serious weaknesses because we do not have sufficient knowledge of relevant issues and facts. All of a sudden it is not possible to make preparations. Besides, there is a lot of materials that has to be collected from knowledgeable persons in the States. This task you can easily undertake and report to the Executive when you are here for the Session. For instance, suppose there is a Bill which deals with questions relating to Ports. Comrades in W.Bengal, Bombay, Madras and Kerala should at once look through the Bill and think over which issues need to be taken up by us and then proceed to collect materials right on the spot.

All this is necessary to improve the collective preparation during the inter-Session period by tapping all sources of information and knowledge.

14. When I was in Calcutta I talked to some Comrades about helping us in economic and statistical matters. They have agreed to do so but much will depend on the arrangements we actually make. I would discuss this matter with them for deciding upon the arrangements when I go to Calcutta next time. We are also trying to tap the help of some friendly people in Delhi itself.

Yours fraternally,



(BHUPESH GUPTA)  
for EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

P.S. At its latest meeting the Andhra Pradesh Committee has relieved Com. Nagi Reddy of his responsibilities as a member of the P.C. Secretariat so that he may devote more time to our work in Parliament.

I can understand some people disapproving of the execution of Imre Nagy on the ground that they dislike all such executions and the like. But I cannot understand some Congressmen and PSP people getting hysterical over the matter. I have yet to see them getting very agitated and threatening over the shootings of innocent workers that took place only two weeks ago in Madras Port strike or over the despatch of troops to suppress an ordinary thing like the strike in Jamshedpur.

Why should the moral indignation of these gentlemen be reserved only for some happenings in Socialist countries is worth inquiring.

Some critics forget that there is a host of counter-revolutionaries out to overthrow the Socialist regimes and re-establish the old imperialist order. And everyone knows that the imperialists and their agents cannot be silenced by mere prayers. They killed twenty thousand Hungarians and every Communist they could get hold of before they were repulsed.

Capitalists the world over are everyday planning to overthrow socialism where it exists or stop its coming where still ~~exists~~ it does not exist. And they do this by the most cruel and violent killings of the working class. So the socialist States have to be vigilant against them.

We must understand the Hungarian events in the context of this situation.

I have heard some Congressmen and PSPers saying that Imre Nagy was shot for ideological or political differences. And one prominent Congressman has even lectured us a sermon on Indian culture and Congress tolerance. As regards culture, I may remind these critics that in Indian traditions, even differences on philosophical questions was visited with the punishment of death and many philosophical pakhandis of our ancient or medaeval history were burnt alive for ideological views. Even Buddhism and its great message would have found difficulty in spreading if it had not been backed by the Kings of Rajgriha and the strong armed might of Asoka. So let us not go into that. Imre Nagy was not shot for political or ideological views.

Yet, having said all this, I feel that there can be an opinion that the executions were not so absolutely necessary at this stage, though punishment was necessary. It would have been better if it could have been avoided.

I am giving my personal reactions. As for the Communist Party, it will if necessary take up the matter in the meeting of the Central Executive Committee when it meets next month.

To all those honest men who feel disturbed about this, I would say, by all means express your dissatisfaction but do not allow the die-hard reactionaries, who were silent when the imperialists organised a rebellion in Sumatra or invaded Egypt to utilise this occasion for their game against the forces of socialism.



June 23, 1958.

Dear Com.Govindan Nair,

In Kerala, from the press reports I find that a number of cases are happening where the ~~Code of Discipline~~ ~~subcode~~ Code of Conduct agreed to at the Nainital Labour Conference for reducing inter-union rivalries (refer to our circular enclosed) are taking place, on the part of INTUC-affiliated unions.

Also that the INTUC and HMS unions are not following the Code of Discipline for trade unions and managements agreed to in the 15th and 16th Indian Labour Conferences.

If details of these cases are sent to us, these could be represented to the Union Government. But we have no reports from the PTUC centre in Kerala and as such, are unable to move in the matter.

We do realize the difficulties of the office-bearers of the PTUC which were reported to us at the Darjeeling meeting of the Working Committee of the AITUC. But the two Codes have become very important and our reporting cases from Kerala to the Union Government will strengthen the hands of the Kerala Government.

I hope you would please look into it and make some arrangements so that the cases are reported to us in detail. Mere news reports would not help us. This has to be written specially studying the obligations of the employers, the Government and the trade unions to the Code of Conduct and Code of Discipline and concrete instances would have to be detailed.

2. If you can arrange, please send us the official Government notifications concerning labour relations, for instance, the recent appointment of a Government pleader to give legal aid to trade unions. News reports which we get are rather scrappy and hence the need for official texts.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

*K.G.*  
23/6

(K.G.Sriwastava)  
Secretary

*P.C.J.*  
NEW AGE ( Weekly )

7/4 Asaf Ali Road,

New Delhi

---

June 21, 1958

Dear Com. Dange,

August 15th Special

This is to request you for an article on the Indian Working Class movement and its present role.

Space - about one page but you can go upto two pages of the New Age weekly.

Dateline is 15th July. But we can give you a week more and not more. Please let me have your consent by return mail so that we can announce the issue. If it will not be possible for you to do this article for any reason, please let me know so that we can fix up some other contributor.

G r e e t i n g s ,

*P. C. Joshi*

( P. C. Joshi )

Camp: Darjeeling  
June 1, 1958

Dear Comrade,

Com.Raj Bahadur Gour, M.P., Secretary, AITUC, has been assigned the job of attending the manganese mines conference in Tirodi (M.P.) on June 10 and 11, 1958.

I hope it will be possible for you to release him for this purpose. *It is very important.*

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

*S.A. Dange*

(S/A.DANGE)  
General Secretary

To

Shri

S. A. Dange

Maharashtra Communist Party Office.

Rajbhuvan, Girgaon.

Khetwadi, Bombay

Sir,

I beg to submit herewith copies of my representation made to the Government against the termination of my services from the Government of India Press, Nasik-Road.

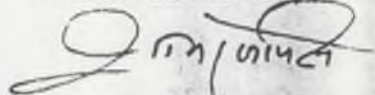
I fervently hope that Your Honour will go through them and kindly move the authorities concerned to take early decision in the matter.

I shall also feel obliged if your honour kindly advice me whether it will be appropriate to file the case in the Labour Court at Bombay. If so, will you kindly help me in this regard ?

Thanking you for your early reply.

Encls as above.

Yours faithfully,



(S. N. Ranpise)

Address :-

S. N. Ranpise,  
Government of India Press Quarters,  
G. 419, Gandhi Nagar,  
Nasik-Road.

Under Certificate of Posting.

To

- 1) The Honourable Minister,  
Ministry of Works, Housing & Supply,  
Government of India, NEW DELHI.
- 2) The Honourable Minister,  
Ministry of Home Affairs,  
Government of India, NEW DELHI.
- 3) The Honourable Minister,  
Ministry of Labour,  
Government of India, NEW DELHI.
- 4) The Chief Controller of Printing and  
Stationary ( India), NEW DELHI.

Dear Sir,

I beg to state that I was appointed as a Compositor in the Government of India Press, Nasik-Road, with effect from 3rd February 1958 by the Manager of the said Press under his Memorandum No. EST/FF 2390/57 dated 22-1-58 and under para (2) of the item (B) of the said letter I was kept on probation for a period of six months.

Since my appointment I had been working to the entire satisfaction of my Superiors and as such I had not been served any notice of unsatisfactory work and conduct etc., But to my utter surprise, I was informed by the Manager under his Memo No PF/Est/1/3579/58 dated 15-5-58 that " My services are ~~no longer~~ <sup>no longer</sup> required in this Press " and I am served with this notice under para (2) item B of my appointment order ( No. Est. /FF/23180/57 dated 22-1-58 referred to in para 1 above.) My services stand terminated from the forenoon of the 16th May 1958.

On receipt of the said memo I went to the Manager with the request to kindly apprise me of the reasons for termination of services in these hard days when employment is secured with great difficulties. The Manager told me that so far as my work and conduct are concerned he is fully satisfied but there are some grounds for termination of my services forthwith which he has declined to disclose.

In the circumstances, I am in a great fix to understand that while Civil Service ( Classification, Control, and Appeal) Rules 55 B and under article 311 (2) of the said Constitution of India, specifically envisage that the termination of the employment of a probationer

whether during or at the end of the period of probation, for any specific fault or on account of his unsuitability for the service the probationer shall be apprised of the grounds and given an opportunity to show cause against it, before orders are passed by the authority competent to terminate the appointment, the Manager without complying with the requirement of the said rules has terminated my employment forthwith.

I therefore, humbly pray to your Honour to kindly intervene in the matter for my reinstatement in the service and thereby to save me from the scourges of unemployment in these hard days, for which I shall remain highly grateful to you.

Dated, 17th May 1958.

Yours faithfully,

*S. N. Ranpise*

Sd/- S.N. Ranpise

Address :-

Shri S.N. Ranpise,  
Government of India Press Quarters,  
G. 419, Gandh-Nagar, Nasik-Road.

Copy to the General Secretary Press Workers Union

Government of India Press Nasik Road with a request to kindly move the authority concerned for my reinstatement in service. I shall be much thankful for the same.

*S. N. Ranpise*

(S.N. Ranpise)

COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA  
Central Office,  
7/4 Asaf Ali Road, NEW DELHI

No. NC/1/58

May 16, 1958

To

All Members of the National Council  
and Provincial Committee

Dear Comrades,

IN this note we are communicating to you a number of decisions taken by the CEC at its recent meeting held in Delhi from 8th to 10th of May, 1958. Some of the decisions, however, are endorsement of the proposals made earlier by the Secretariat, in some cases with modifications.

After the Party Congress, the Secretariat met in the last week of April and discussed mainly the question of division of responsibility and jobs for its own members. When the CEC met, decisions in this regard were of course placed before the latter. The CEC took necessary decisions.

I) Specific Responsibilities for the Members of the Secretariat are as follows:

- a) AJOY GHOSH - General responsibilities; works on the New Age Weekly Editorial Board, Agit-Prop Sub-Committee, Syllabus Sub-Committee.
- b) S.A.DANGE - Main responsibility TU; also press and publications; Syllabus Sub-Committee, Finance Sub-Committee.
- c) B.T.RANADIVE - Main responsibility New Age Monthly; Works on the Agit-Prop Sub-Committee and Syllabus Sub-Committee, Party Education. Also publication of Party pamphlets.
- d) P.C.JOSHI - Main responsibility New Age Weekly; Works on Agit-Prop Sub-Committees
- e) Dr. AHMAD - Main responsibility Kisan work and works on the Finance Sub-Committee, tours certain districts.
- f) A.K.GOPALAN - Main responsibility Kisan work.
- g) M.BASAVAPUNNIAH - Party Education, work on the Syllabus Sub-Committee; also routine work in the Party's ~~xxx~~ Central Office. Goes to his Province also.
- h) BHUPESH GUPTA - Main responsibility Parliament. Works on the Editorial Board of New Age weekly as well as on the Agit-Prop Sub-Committee. Goes to Province especially West Bengal.

The following Central bodies have been finalised by

by the CEC.

- i. Agit-Prop Sub-Committee: Ajoy Ghosh, B.T.Ranadive,  
P.C.Joshi & Bhupesh Gupta
- ii. New Age Weekly Editorial Board: Ajoy Ghosh, P.C.  
Joshi and Bhupesh Gupta.
- iii. Syllabus Sub-Committee: Ajoy Ghosh, B.T.Ranadive,  
S.A.Dange & M.Basavapunniah
- iv. Finance Sub-Committee: S.A.Dange, Z.A.Ahmad and  
S.V.Ghate.  
Com. Ghate - Treasurer.

v. The following comrades have been entrusted with the responsibility of preparing a kisan document to be considered at the next meeting of the CEC and the National Council:

Prasada Rao, A.K.Gopalan, Dr. Ahmad, Jagjit  
Lyalpuri, Bhowani Sen, Hare Krishna Konar,  
Keraleeyan, Y.V.Krishna Rao and M.Basavapunniah

The first meeting of the Sub-Committee will be held from 2nd to 7th of July, 1958 at Hyderabad(Dn.).

II. When the Orissa situation developed towards the end of April, the Secretariat immediately met and took certain decisions. Com. Bhupesh Gupta was sent to Bhubaneshwar and met the P.C.

The CEC considered the report on the Orissa situation made by Bhupesh Gupta and Gurucharan Patnaik and adopted its resolution which has been already published in the Party Press. The Secretariat was authorised to take other measures following up the resolution. Accordingly, the Secretariat has decided to send Com. B.T.Ranadive and Dr. Ahmad to Orissa to explain the line adopted by the CEC and help the Orissa comrades in arriving at a unified understanding with a view to implementing the above line. Comrades B.T.Ranadive and Ahmad have already left for Orissa.

III. The CEC considered the invitation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party for sending a fraternal delegation from our Party to their Party Congress. It was decided, on the proposal of the Secretariat, to send a delegation consisting of comrades S.A.Dange, B.T.Ranadive and Jyoti Basu. Com. Dange is to be the leader of the delegation.

IV. Changes in the Structure of the Party according to the New Constitution: The CEC decided that the changes in the structure of the Party in conformity with the new Party Constitution should be completed by the end of April, 1959. Each State or Provincial Committee should decide upon when this has to be effected within the said period.

V. Party Card: The CEC authorised the Secretariat to finalise the design etc. of the Party Card. The Secretariat accordingly examined the designs of the Andhra and West Bengal Party Cards. The Secretariat generally approved of the design of the Andhra Party Card with some modification. Coms. P.C. Joshi and M.Basavapunniah are to finalise the card and send specimens to all Provinces by the end of May, 1958.

VI. The CEC heard the report on the collection of Party

levies from . . . . .



levies from MPs. Having taken note of the heavy arrears that have again accumulated, the CED decided that --

a) There shall be no exemption or reduction in the levy of Rs.100/- per month for the Party Centre.

b) The Secretariat should fix a date by which arrears of the current year (1958) should be paid up by the MPs concerned and inform them accordingly.

c) As regards arrears of the last year (1957) the Sectt. should ask each MP concerned for explanation and fix up instalments in which the arrears would be paid.

d) In case of those whom the Secretariat finds to be chronic defaulters and who persist in not paying up their dues, the Secretariat is authorised to take disciplinary action against them. This may take the form of publication of their names in the Central and State Journals, after informing the PC concerned, followed up by other action, if necessary.

Subsequently, the Secretariat met and decided that all arrears for the current year (January to May, 1958) must be paid by the end of July, 1958.

VII. The CEC discussed the question of shifting of the Party office. It was decided that the Party Office should not shift to any MPs bungalow. If possible, a cheaper house should be found.

VIII. Next meeting of the CEC: The next meeting of the CEC will take place from July 8 onward at Hyderabad.

IX. Next Meeting of the National Council: The National Council of the CPI will be convened about the ~~mid~~ middle of September, 1958. The main item on the agenda of the National Council will be the Kisan document. The meeting of the National Council will be preceded by a meeting of the CEC which will discuss the kisan document prepared by the Subcommittee and finalise the draft to be placed before the National Council.

The CEC discussed a number of other important issues. It was decided that Comrade Dange should visit Kerala on May 22-25.

Comrades Ajoy and Gopalan left abroad for treatment on May 13, 1958.

It was decided by the Secretariat that Com. B.T.Ranadive will act on the Editorial Board of the New Age Weekly during Com. Ajoy's absence,

G r e e t i n g s,

Sd. Bhupesh Gupta

For Secretariat.

/Copy/

(Tamilnad P.C)

COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA  
Parliamentary Office,  
2 Windsor Place,  
NEW DELHI

May 12, 1958

To

All M.Ps  
All State Committees  
All State Legislature Party Committees.

Dear Comrades,

The Parliamentary Party Executive met on 12.5.1958 and among other things discussed the question of improving our work in the Consultative Committees of the various Ministries at the Centre.

We are circularising herewith the names of the Comrades serving on the various Consultative Committees.

The M.P. Comrades shall have to do the following things to improve the working of these Consultative Committees and our contribution to this work:

1. Study the Annual Reports of the Ministries concerned.
2. Study the Estimates Committee and the Public Accounts Committee Reports concerning the respective Ministries.
3. Contact the State Committees and the State Legislature Committees to get material concerning their States that could be used in our work in these Consultative Committees and the Parliament.

On the basis of these studies and this material comrades should suggest agenda for the Consultative Committees, put questions and raise discussions in the Parliament.

Our work in the Consultative Committees should be so directed as to secure specific relief for the people and expose specific defects in policies or shortcomings in administration.

Our work in those Consultative Committees should get us concrete information to improve our work.

With greetings,

Sd. Bhupesh Gupta

Parliamentary Executive,  
COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA.

Encls.

LIST OF M.P. COMRADES WORKING ON  
VARIOUS CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEES.

<u>Ministry.</u>	<u>Name of the Comrade</u>
<u>Commerce &amp; Industry</u>	1. M.K.Kumaran 2. V.P.Nayar 3. N.C.Selhar 4. J.V.K.Vallabha Rao 5. M.N.Govindan Nair 6. P.A.Solomon
<u>Community Development</u>	1. P.Kunhan 2. M.K.Kumaran 3. K.T.K.Thangamani 4. A.Razak Khan 5. M.Basavapunniah 6. Dr. A.Subba Rao
<u>Defence</u>	1. P.S.Daulta 2. K.K.Warior 3. V.Prasad
<u>External Affairs</u>	1. S.A.Dange 2. Sarju Pandé 3. P.Narayanan Nair
<u>Education &amp; Scientific Research</u>	1. H.N.Mukherjee 2. P.K.Vasudevan Nair 3. M.N.Govindan Nair 4. Dr. Z.A.Ahmad
<u>Finance</u>	1. Prabhat Kar 2. C.Panigrahi 3. T.Nagi Reddy 4. S.V.Parulekar 5. Bhupesh Gupta 6. Lalji Pendse
<u>Food &amp; Agriculture</u>	1. P.K.Kodiyam 2. C.Panigrahi 3. D.Venkateshwar Rao 4. A.K.Gopalan 5. Dr. Z.A.Ahmad 6. Dr. A.Subba Rao
<u>Health</u>	1. P.K.Kodiyam 2. Sarju Pande 3. U.Ramam 4. Dr. Raj Bahadur Gour
<u>Home Affairs</u>	1. Dasarath Deb 2. S.Eswara Iyer 3. P.T.Punnoose 4. M.Basavapunniah
<u>Irrigation &amp; Power</u>	1. D.Venkateshwar Rao 2. U.Ramam 3. V.Prasad Rao

contd.

<u>Ministry.</u>	<u>Name of Comrades</u>
<u>Information &amp; Broadcasting.</u>	1. Hiren Mukherjee
<u>Labour &amp; Employment</u>	1. M. Elias 2. Prabhat Kar 3. T.C.N. Menon 4. K.T.L. Thangamani 5. K.L. Narasimham 6. N.C. Sekhar 7. T.B. Vittal Rao
<u>Planning Commission</u>	1. T.B. Vittal Rao 2. P. Narayanan Nair 3. Bhupesh Gupta 4. Lalji Ponds
<u>Rehabilitation</u>	1. Renu Chakravarthy 2. Dasarath Deb 3. M.K. Kumaran 4. A.R. Khan
<u>Steel, Mines &amp; Fuel</u>	1. S.A. Dange 2. Parvathi Krishnan 3. T.B. Vittal Rao 4. J.V.K. Vallabha Rao
<u>Transport &amp; Communications</u>	1. A. Razak Khan 2. Raj Bahadur Gour
<u>Works, Housing &amp; Supply.</u>	1. K.K. Warrior 2. S. Eswara Iyer

/Copy/

(Tamilnad P.C.)

*Page*



Copy of Telegram received:

12-5-58.

X ME CALCUTTA 12 37 DANGE AITUCONG BOMBAY  
: NO OBJECTION KRISHNABASUS INCLUSION BOMBAY SCHOOL  
STOP BUT IF HE CANNOT LEAVE PRESENT JOB SUDDENLY  
BY WHAT DATE LATEST WILL HE BE ACCEPTABLE STOP  
RANEN REACHING DELHI SEVENTEENTH FOR ACCOMPANYING  
YOU NAINITAL :

JYOTIBASU

*Recd from B'69*

कम्युनिस्ट विधानसभा गट  
(घटक, विधिमंडळ समिति पक्ष)

ना. नं. ....

पेटीकोन नं. ११२४४.  
तारिखा रस्ता : मराठी युग  
अमृतवन, बलभद्राई पटेल रोड,  
पेठ नं. ४.

ता. १५ १९५४

Vazirabad  
Nanded  
(C. Rty)

Dear com. Dange,

Last year you were expected to  
give five days for 17' work and we  
looked to you with great expectations.  
Somehow you had to cancel the same.

Now from 25th May, people are  
preparing for municipal elections, which  
which will take place on 3rd June. Hence  
it is requested that you please consider  
giving five days to one week from 26th  
May to 2nd June. We suggest your visiting  
A'bad, Jalna, Nanded, Hingoli, Latur and  
Bhisi. At least you should spend time for the  
first four places.

This is to request you to kindly inform  
me in this respect.

Yours faithfully  
Vazirabad

May 11, 1958

Com.V.D.Deshpande, MLA,  
Vazirabad,  
Nanded, C. Ry.

Dear Comrade,

Yours of the 9th inst. to Com.Dange.

The Working Committee of the AITUC is meeting in Darjeeling from 29th to 31st May and hence it would not be possible for Com.Dange to go to Nanded on the dates suggested by you.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

*KMP*  
*11/6*  
(K.G.Sriwastava)  
Secretary





xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx S.S.Mirajkar

page two

participation in the Scheme.

We on this side have already taken our full burden of participating in the running of the school.

I should receive your reply - affirmative or negative - by wire in a day or two, as the classes are going to begin from 1st of May.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

S.S. (S.A. DARE)

Copy to: Com.Indrajit Gupta

P.S.

The matter has gone to the CSE and the participation has been approved on the said necessary response - carried over.  
S.S. 1/5/52

P.Ramamurti,  
Tamilnad Committee,  
Communist Party of India

15, Perianna Maistry St.,  
Madras-1,  
April 24, 1958.

My dear SAD,

I have just returned from the Devicolam area. We are doing our best in this election.

You should also do your part for this crucial election. You should be there one day i.e. on the 11th of May, the last Sunday before the polling day. You should reach Ernakulam on the 10th by plane. From Ernakulam you can go by car and reach Munnar the centre of Devicolam Taluk. The mass rally there will be at 10 o'clock in the morning. After finishing the mass rally you should motor to Vandipperiya which is the centre of Peermedu Taluk. You should address the mass rally there at 3 P.M.

The comrades will be enthused by your acceptance of this programme. The Parliament closes on the 10th. This might necessitate your leaving Delhi on the 9th. Still it is worth it. I would therefore urge upon you to unhesitatingly accept this programme and wire immediately of your acceptance to:

Stanley, Communist Party,  
Munnar

With greetings.

P. Ramamurti

To  
Com. S.A.Dange M.P.,  
New Delhi/Bombay

P.S.

Sunday is the only day in the week when mass rally can be held. On the 11th the rally should be held at any time in the day; they should be finished earlier by 6 P.M. That's why the programme.

P.R.



1009

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT



B. Class }  
Prefix } \_\_\_\_\_

No. 1020

Recd. at \_\_\_\_\_ H. \_\_\_\_\_ M. \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_ H. \_\_\_\_\_ M.

Office-stamp.

From \_\_\_\_\_

By \_\_\_\_\_

Office of Origin.

Date.

Service Instructions.



TO

PF BOMBAY J 16 28 ARUNA ASAF

ACT MAYOR DECHI

ARRIVING DECHI TOMORROW 10 HOURS ENROUTE

KASHMIR STOP WISH TO DISCUSS COMMON MUNICIPAL

PROBLEMS INFORM FRIENDS STOP ARRANGE CONVEYANCE

N.B.—The r

written after, but separated from, the text.

MG1FP4b-

MIRAJKAR MAYOR

## RE. THE POLITICAL RESOLUTION

The political resolution has missed the extremely significant developments in relation to our economy and the role of Soviet help in those developments. There has been a ~~change~~ <sup>big</sup> change in this field in all the Asian and African countries of the anti-colonial camp in their approach to Soviet help. India also is no exception. It will affect our Plan, ~~our~~ our economy and politics materially.

Its significance for the future deserves serious note which the Resolution fails to do. It sees more the American penetration and none at all of Soviet help and its neutralisation of Anglo-American influences. This failure to see the reality contains many deviations. A few points are put forward in this note which may be taken as points for amending the Resolution.

S. A. DANGE

April 1958

\* \* \*

The Second Five Year Plan placed a welcome emphasis on building heavy industries, which are the real basis for overcoming our economic backwardness.

The Congress Government and the national bourgeoisie had high hopes of fulfilling this programme of heavy industries in the State sector with the help of Anglo-American monopolists. Hence they did not place any very significant emphasis on help from the Socialist camp.

There was another reason for this reliance on Anglo-American camp and aversion to the Socialist camp - apart from the traditional reason that as capitalists they had faith in their brothers in the capitalist camp of the West.

The national bourgeoisie of India had no faith that the Socialist economy had either the financial capacity or the technical ability to help in the development of a vast country like India. They thought that Soviet Union and China may be militarily strong (Korea had shown it) but in industry and finance they were backward.

The national bourgeoisie had also the feeling that Soviet Union helps China because it has a Communist Government. But it may not help a capitalist Government or a Government not "attached" to them as sincerely and liberally.

This feeling was utilised by the monopoly sector to direct the Plan finance to reliance on the Anglo-American camp for capital goods and foreign exchange.

This feeling was not peculiar to the Congress Government. That feeling prevailed in the minds of the Governments of the Middle East, including Egypt (viz., the Aswan Dam Scheme, Oil, etc.).

But the events following the Suez invasion, the use made by the colonialists of their economic strength and the way Soviet help came to the ~~xxxxxx~~ rescue of Egypt changed the whole atmosphere in Asia and Africa.

The launching of the Sputnik finally blew up the illusion of the technical superiority of the West over the Socialist camp.

This changed the attitude of the national bourgeoisie of all economically backward countries towards the question of help from the Socialist camp.

The superiority in the financial and technical field by the socialist camp was visibly acknowledged and the fact was acknowledged that Socialist help is given even to non-socialist governments provided they are anti-colonial and follow peace policy.

This affected the attitude by the India Government and the national bourgeoisie here, despite the attitude of some extremely right-wing elements who were directly linked to Anglo-American capital.

The help from the Socialist camp was offered on a most liberal scale and generous terms. This enabled the Second Plan to see a way out of the crisis of foreign exchange, and above all, a way to bargain better with the Anglo-Americans and a way to fulfil part of its heavy industry programme more quickly and better.

*in the first Plan*  
In the early days, this approach did not exist. In fact, everything was done to avoid any large-scale help from the Soviet Union or large-scale trade. In the Second Plan, especially when it began to meet with a crisis, the India Government changed its approach. The difficulties of the Plan, the desire to go ahead with it so strong among the people, the visible economic and technical might of the Socialist camp and its readiness to help the backward countries to grow forward brought about a new situation, a welcome change.

It is not yet recognised how the Socialist help is taking our economy forward, despite the sabotage by the imperialist camp and their allies.

It is acknowledged now by the American top circles that Soviet help ~~to~~ to the backward countries is larger in volume and value than American help. Hence, now they have begun to talk of a "Marshall Plan" for India!

The help given to India and taken by the Government is in the State sector and in very strategic fields. India has got from them one steel plant which is going up by leaps and bounds. There is a heavy forging plant coming from Czechoslovakia without which supply of steel is of no use. There is also the oil borings which should help to break the monopoly of the oil companies of England and America. Fuel, one of the basic elements of growth, will be helped by the mining-machinery manufacturing plant by the Soviet Union. Heavy tools and ship construction has been discussed. Tractors in large numbers have come. The optical glass factory is decided upon. And so on.

This shows the pace at which the Socialist help is coming, its quality, its nature, its quantity.

This unprecedented development is helped by the training of our technicians in a genuine manner and in large numbers in Soviet and other Socialist factories.

Thus contrary to imperialist expectations, India and the countries of Asia and Africa have moved ~~xxxxx~~ nearer to the Socialist camp in the matter of rebuilding their backward economy.

This strengthens the anti-colonial democratic forces in their struggle against the colonialists.

The anti-socialist bias of the national bourgeoisie having weakened, it helps the Socialist forces to secure a position of vantage in the country in defence of democracy and welfare of the people.

It secures new allies to the working class in the ranks of the intelligentsia as also some sections of the bonest national bourgeoisie.

It helps India to secure some independence from its former total link-up with the economy of the imperialist countries.

It creates possibilities to cushion the effects of capitalist recession in economy.

Thereby it creates possibilities of protecting the masses from onslaughts on their living and to put a curb on the growth of the grip of right-wing monopolists on our political and economic life, by strengthening the State sector and the democratic forces.

It thereby helps the left forces to show the alternative way to the masses of reorganising the political and economic set-up which, if left, as today, in the hands of the Congress, will retard this growth at the behest of the monopolists, who have a powerful hold on the State machine.

We must therefore make the masses conscious of this development and indicate to them their tasks in the matter of defence of their interests, in the matter of their approach to the Plan, its State sector and the role of the help from the Socialist camp and the role of the Anglo-American camp; the growing strength and victories of the Socialist economy and technique in our own national development and the great significance of this friendship expressed in concrete living terms between the Indian people and the people of the Socialist camp. The Party must concretely study these developments and correctly seize their content and future possibilities.

-----



April 30, 1958

Dear Com.Khandkar,

You must have surely heard accounts of things happening in some parts of your State, viz. Rajnandgaon, Tirodi, etc. To tell you the truth, I do not know if these parts are in your area or in Bombay State. But in any case, things are happening to which I hope you will pay serious attention.

For example, one comrade of ours, Com.Prakash Roy conducted a struggle on his own against certain tactics of the employers in the Bidi industry in Rajnandgaon and ultimately succeeded in making certain gains. We have not heard anything about this from your side.

Then you are aware of the Samyukta Khadan Mazdoor Sangh, Tirodi, which deals with the question of mines. Here also I have deputed two organisers and they were being instructed from Nagpur directly under my advice. But since Nagpur passed over to Bombay, I do not know under whom these two organisers are placed. The two organisers are: Com.K.Modi and Com.Premnath Bhandari. I had assigned to them special tasks of organising manganese and other mines.

Modi was working in Tirodi and recently he had to fight the employers there by means of a hunger strike. Ultimately, the strike struggle seems to have succeeded and conciliations carried out.

On this question also, I should like to hear from the Madhya Pradesh organisation as to what they know about these things. I do not know at present where Premnath is working but sometime we had also undertaken the responsibilities of maintaining these organisers for a limited period. I have seen their work and we have been receiving regular reports from Modi and Prakash Roy but we have not heard from Premnath for some time.

However, it is my opinion that all the three organisers' work deserves to be commended. Instead of that, I have heard rumours that you seem to be displeased with them. I do not know if the report is correct. If by any chance there is any truth in it, then it means you are displeased with them for doing good work, especially in the trade union movement. So, would you let me know what the position is?

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

*S.A. Dange*  
(S.A.DANGE)



COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA  
CHEMBUR BRANCH  
BOMBAY 28.



28th April, 1958.

Com: S.A. Dange, M.P.,  
New Delhi.

Dear Comrade,

I am sending herewith a copy of the resolution passed at a Public Meeting held on 23rd instant under the auspices of our Branch Committee to give support to the workers of Premier Automobiles, Kurla, for your information and further action in the matter as you deem fit.

With greetings,

Yours Comradely,

V.T Hydare  
Secretary.

*Z/W*  
*8/4*

## R E S O L U T I O N .

This meeting, held under the auspices of the Communist Party of India, Chembur branch Committee, vehemently condemns the wanton lathi charge on peaceful striking workers of Premier Automobiles on 15th instant and the brutal attack on the union leaders and the destruction of the Union Office on 19th instant by hired goondas of the management with lethal weapons and the indifferent attitude showed by the police officers towards this criminal assault.

This meeting demands the government of Bombay to hold an immediate and impartial enquiry into this incident and punish those who are found guilty. These tactics of goondaism and violence adopted by the management of Premier Automobiles against the striking workers may spread to other industries also, thus endangering the healthy trade union activities of the country unless this menace is nipped in the bud. This meeting therefore calls upon the workers all over the city to unite to fight the menace of such agent provocateurs and close their ranks in support of the striking premier workers.

This meeting demands the immediate intervention by the Government of Bombay as well as of the Union Government in this trade dispute and to take necessary steps urgently to avert an industrial strike which threatens to throw out 5000 workers and their families in the streets.

The action of the Premier Automobile management withdrawing the recognition of the representative union and closing down the plant is against the spirit of collective bargaining guaranteed under the constitution. While our country is passing through phenomenal and dynamic transformations, it is absolutely essential to maintain industrial peace in the country, especially for the successful implementation of the 2nd Five Year Plan.

This calculated move of the Premier Automobile management is not only an attack on the

-2-

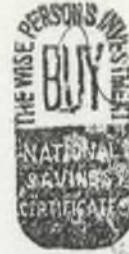
right of the workers to form trade union of their own choice, but is also an attempt to boost up the INTUC which does not enjoy confidence of the workers. This meeting, therefore, calls upon all the trade unions in the city and other democratic minded citizens to rally behind the Premier Automobile workers in their fight for the recognition of their union and other just demands.

dated 23rd April 1958.

PRESIDENT.



C-3



425

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

No.

Received here at           H.          M.

1 X T.C. AMUTSAL 13 22  
 MOHINDRAPUR ASHOKAPUR NEW DELHI  
 FRENCH CONLADE REACHING DELHI FIFTEENTH NIGHT BY AIR  
 TOP BOOK LOOK HOTEL ROADWAY MEET TUESDAY MORNING = SUBJECT

The sequence of entries at the beginning of this telegram is—class 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.  
MGLFPAh.—121—30.4.57—91,370 Bks.

New Delhi  
April 2, 1958

Dear Com.Ajoy,

I was busy here with the recording of evidence in the Pay Commission and the Central Textile Wage Board. I finished that this afternoon. Then I found that when such a fine event as the installation of a Communist Mayor in the biggest city in India is going to take place, I thought one of us should be present there. So in response to a trunk call from Bombay, I have decided to go there on 3rd morning and return to Delhi on 4th morning. I am leaving for Amritsar on the afternoon of the 4th and reaching there by 9 o'clock in the night.

In the meanwhile, I have sent copies of the Ernakulam Report for each CCM and also all the literature that has been published by the AITUC in recent days.

As I am not keeping well - in fact, I am worse than before, I do not know how far I shall be able to attend to work while in Amritsar!

However, more when we meet.

Yours fraternally,

*S.A.D.*  
(S.A.DANGE)

183, South Avenue  
New Delhi

5-4-58.

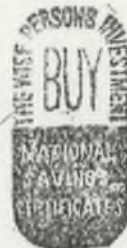
Dear Dange,

It is unfortunate that  
we have not been able to meet. I  
hope before either of us  
dies we shall meet and exchange ideas.

Yours sincerely  
Asok.



C-3



INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

No.

Received here at           H                     M          

726

DE AMRITSAR 1 11 0 42 4 HOKAROAD NEW DELHI

WIRE ARRIVAL EXACT TIME DATE = SURJECT =

The sequence of entries at the beginning of this telegram is—class 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.  
MQIPPAb—121—30-4-57—91,370 Bks



30.3.58

Party



HARKISHENSINGH SURJEET  
COMMUNIST PARTY  
COURT ROAD  
AMRITSAR

PLEASE ARRANGE FAMILY ACCOMMODATION FROM 3rd TO 13th APRIL

STOP REACHING THIRD MORNING BY PLANE

DANGE

C-3.

INVEST WISELY  
Buy NATIONAL  
SAVINGS  
CERTIFICATES



00068

# INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

No. ....



Received here at ..... H. .... M.

O LA BARIPADA 17 18 GURICHARAN PATNAIK COMMUNIST PARTY 64/1

LOWER CIRCULAR RD CA =

UNAVOIDABLE DIFFICULTY EXCISE INABILITY CONVEY COMRADE DANGE = COMMUN

The sequence of entries at the beginning of this telegram is—class 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 inquiry respecting this telegram.

MFP—310 Telegraph—11-3—(P-562)—10-0-56—100,000 Books.

# COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA

## DARJEELING DISTRICT COMMITTEE

DARJEELING

Ref. No. CPI/NL/58/

Dated 23th. March. 1958

The President,  
Republic of India,  
Rastrapathi Bhavan,  
NEW DELHI.

Your Excellency,

While inviting your attention to the recent resolution on language issue as moved by Dr. B.C.Roy, Hon'ble Chief Minister of the State of West Bengal on the floor of the Legislative Assembly, it is most humbly submitted that the introduction of Nepali language as medium of instruction as well as the Official Language in the district of Darjeeling, is accepted by the Government of West Bengal provided the presidential assent thereto is obtained. It is clear from the contents of the said resolution that all the members in the West Bengal Legislative Assembly irrespective of party affiliation, have unanimously passed the said resolution which incorporates the claims of the linguistic minorities in the State.

As such, the Darjeeling District Committee of the Communist Party of India once more draws your Excellency's benign attention to our letter NO. CPI/NL/OW/9181 dated the 27th. July, 1956 for taking positive action thereon in conformity with the all-party-supported resolution on the floor of the West Bengal Assembly by Dr. B.C.Roy.

We finally appeal to Your Excellency to bestow your kind assent to this appeal of the minorities living in the various States of this Republic for the flowering of all languages without any discrimination.

And for this act of your kindness, we shall ever pray.

Thanking you.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/- Ratanlal Brahma.

SECRETARY,

Darjeeling District Committee, C.P.I.

P.T.O.

-II-

NO.CPI/NL/58/ III (VII), dated the 28th. March, 1958.

Copy to:-

1. The Hon'ble Prime Minister, Govt. of India.
2. The Hon'ble Home Minister, Govt. of India.
3. The Hon'ble Edn. Minister, Govt. of India.
4. Sri B.G.Kher, Chairman, Language Commission
5. The Asst. Commissioner, Office of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities, 26.Hamilton Rd. All abad
6. The Hon'ble Chief Minister, Govt. of West Bengal.
7. Sri S.A.Dange, MP. Opposition leader in Lok Sabha,
8. Sri Bhupesh Gupta MP. Rajya Sabha New Delhi.
9. Sri T. Ganesan MP from Darjeeling.
10. Sm. Maya Devi Chhetri MP.
11. Sri Jyoti Basu Leader of the Opp. W.B.Assembly.
12. Sri Deo. Prakash Rai MLA.
13. Sri Bhadra Bahadur Hamal, MLA.
14. Sri Satyen Mazumdar MLA.
15. Sri N.B.Gurung, Dy. Minister, Govt. of West Bengal.
16. Sri T.Wangdi, Dy. Minister, Govt. of West Bengal.
17. The General Secretary, Communist party of India.
18. The Secretary, West Bengal Committee, CPI, Calcutta.
19. Sri Anand Singh Thapa, Chief Editor, Jagrat Gorkha Karyalaya, Dehra Dun, Cantt.

SECRETARY,

Darjeeling District Committee, CPI.

**NUA DUNIA**

(POLITICAL WEEKLY)  
PALITPADA, CUTTACK-2

Received in  
America

No. 107

Date

Dear Comrade Dange.

I have written to you about my inability to go to the Congress, this time.

Case: Kunder has already shifted to Jajpur Road & staying there. He has gone to Bhubaneswar for a few days to ~~the~~ ~~have~~ have some discussions, within a day or two after the city is opened. We have established our contact. Post registration of the union will be as late as we expect the immediate election of the union. Some ground work must be done before that.

The other Comrade who promised to come refused ~~to~~ in the last moment. I am contacting ~~to~~ another equally capable Comrade.

Joseph Ketchik. In my  
presence, immediately he went  
to Centre for Derge's passport.

He proposed me to go to  
Barabul along with below  
Commissioner to settle the dispute.  
There he has agreed to  
meet the deputation ~~with~~ <sup>for</sup> details  
papers disjunction.

I am going to Barabul  
on 5th with a journalistic  
delegation. We have ~~to~~ dropped  
the idea of Ketchik.

with love & greetings  
yours.

Geputraik



New Delhi  
March 21

*This was  
returned  
undelivered  
by the person  
concerned.*  
SAB

By hand

Dear Com. Gurucharan,

I wrote to you that I would be coming to Calcutta most probably about the 27th or 28th and that I would like to discuss with you some matters which were left over in the discussions we had last time. Now some comrade is going from here to Calcutta and hence I am trying to send through him this letter by hand as I did not want to get it "lost" anywhere else.

The point is that when you will send your new organisers in the new areas of Sukhinda and other mines, they must be very careful on how they first begin their work.

I would like you to instruct them to observe the following caution.

To begin with, they must not issue any leaflets denouncing in strong terms either the Government or the employers. The first handbills or statements issued should only ask for implementation of certain laws which are not being observed in regard to miners and demanding redress of grievances which you may find prevailing there.

If we proceed on these lines, we will not frighten people from any quarter. We will also get some confidence of the workers because the question will be that of implementation of laws that are existing, the removal of wrong practices and as such the redress also might be easier.

Secondly, there should be no talk of strikes to begin with. If after some period, the situation arises wherein the employer, in this case the Government, does not move, then we may think of other lines of action. My impression is that the moment we try to demand implementation of things already existing, the Government will move and concede a few things at least.

I have to write this because there is a natural temptation after seeing the ~~misery~~ misery of the workers in new areas to immediately call for strong denunciations and also calls for strikes, and so on.

MEMBER OF  
THE LOK SABHA



Page two

Hence I am giving this caution.

You should send me report by return by hand as soon as possible as to what you have done in order to send the comrades we had decided for the areas concerned.

I hope you have purchased the cycle by now. Send the Bill to our files.

Yours fraternally,

(S. A. DANGE)



S. A. DANGE,

4 Ashok Road,  
New Delhi

March 24, 1958

The Secretary,  
UP PC CPI,  
Lucknow

Dear Comrade,

The enclosed letter from Com. Tyagi of  
Bijnore is being sent to you for necessary  
action.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

*1/20/58*  
*24/2*  
(K.G. Sriwastava)

**THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA**  
**WEST BENGAL COMMITTEE.**

64A LOWER CIRCULAR ROAD :: CALCUTTA - 16

Telegrams : "COMMUNIST"  
Telephone : 44-5999

22<sup>nd</sup> - 3-58.

Com. S A Dange MP  
New Delhi

Dear Com. Dange.

Received your  
telegram on T U school.

I think the  
majority of the PC objected to  
our very participation in  
the school after hearing  
different reports from Coms  
Ehas and Indrajit. I  
raised the matter in the  
CC but it was not  
discussed in your absence

Now it is for  
the PB to decide whether to  
participate or not. In case  
you participate we have

no objection to ~~the~~ Kesto's  
name.

Hope you are  
alright.

Yours faithfully  
Gyoti Basu

INDRAJIT GUPTA

BENGAL TRADE UNION CONGRESS

249 BOWBAZAR STREET

CALCUTTA 12

SHALL I SUBMIT KESHTOS NAME TU SCHOOL TRAINING STOP WHAT ABOUT PROVINCIAL  
COMMITTEE'S CONSENT STOP OBTAIN THAT LEST THEY OBSTRUCT LAST MINUTE

DANGE

1/3

Sambalpur (Orissa)  
Dt. 22.3.1958

(P)

Dear Comrade,

On the 18th instant I <sup>have</sup> been  
conspicuously sent a letter in an  
envelope addressed to you under date  
the 17th March. I don't remember if  
I have signed the typed letter. The  
contents of the letter relate to relief  
or help to the son of a worker  
who has been killed in Hikal's  
labour movement.

If however, I have forgotten  
to sign the said letter please, on  
the basis of this note accept that  
as genuine and do the needful.  
I am really sorry for the forgetfulness  
and beg your kind excuse.

Hoping to hear from you  
soon in the matter.

With greetings  
Yours fraternally

My address  
Laxman Pujari  
Communist Party office  
P.O. & Dist :- Sambalpur  
Orissa

Laxman Pujari  
Secretary  
District Committee  
Sambalpur (Orissa)  
Communist Party of India



भारत गाने को गाना और वक्त :-  
Pujari  
Sambalpur  
Orissa.

Comrade S. A. Kanga  
Central Headquarters  
Communist Party of India  
7/4 Hoaf Aki Road  
New Delhi



भारत गाने को गाना और वक्त :-  
Pujari

DISTRICT COMMITTEE,  
Communist Party of India, Sambalpur  
The 17th March, 1958-

Dear Comrade,

You are aware that there was a Workers' Union of the Hirakud Dam Project in the year 1954. There was a strike in the month of January, 1954, in connection with some claims. The strike was suppressed by the Government by severe lathi charges. Consequently many labourers were wounded and two died. The names of the deceased labourers are Markanda Das and Raghunath Mahapatra.

Cases were instituted against a number of labourers and four labour leaders ~~xxx~~ were sentenced to imprisonment. Due to severe suppression and expulsion of labourers and temporary work of construction, the Workers' Union collapsed and the Sambalpur Communist Party was weakened. Now there is I.N.T.U.C. organisation supported by the Government, officials and the Congress. Nothing could or was done to keep the organisation alive from our side by the Provincial Committee.

The widow and two children of one of the above deceased labourers are passing their days with much difficulty. They belong to the Sambalpur District. The elder son of the deceased is now reading in the "Matriculation-2nd. class". Shri Sradhakar Supakar, M.P. ~~was~~ helping them since that day with Rs.10/- every month. *He has discontinued his help since January, 1958.*

There was an attempt for collection of funds in ~~xxxxx~~ their aid, but due to suppression of the Government and other circumstances it was not possible to make the collection.

The said boy is getting promotion to the "Matriculation-1st. Class" this year. One years expenses will be ~~xxxxx/-~~ <sup>500/-</sup> ~~xxx~~.

*press. The* widow comes to the District Committee office and weeps before us. I request you to arrange them assistance at least for one year's reading expenses, etc.

The ~~xxxxx~~ <sup>Party</sup> financial position of the Orissa <sup>Party</sup> is too poor and the position of the District Committee is even greater. So it is very difficult to render any assistance to the widow and the boys from the Orissa Party or the Sambalpur District

District Committee.

I, therefore, request that the matter may be discussed in the Parliamentary Party Committee and the A.I.T.U.C. Committee and necessary help kindly be rendered for the education of the boy..

Yours sincerely,

Secretary,  
District Committee,  
Communist Party Of India, Sambalpur

To

Comrade S. A. Dange, M. P.,  
*Parliamentary*  
Leader of the Communist Party, New Delhi,  
*and Secretary, All India Trade*  
*Union Congress*

S.A.DANGE,

4 Ashok Road,  
New Delhi

March 19, 1958

Dear Comrade Patnaik,

I am likely to go to Jamshedpur for a meeting on 28th and may have to pass through Calcutta on 27th.

I would at that time like to meet you in Calcutta to talk to you on one or two points which are urgent.

In the meanwhile, I hope you have started doing what is necessary for the Unions. Please do not issue any handbills on the problems of the new miners until we have met again as proposed above.

I will send you a wire about the exact programme on 25th. Also inform Mohanty if he is well enough.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,



(S.A.DANGE)



.DANGE,

4 Ashok Road,  
New Delhi

March 19, 1958

My dear Lalji,

I have received your letter. It is difficult for me to choose between the two places. So ultimately without much argument I have decided to inform Mama Warerkar to book that place for you. His place in South Avenue is far away from my place but that cannot be helped. Secondly, in that place you will have to employ your own cook for cooking. That in a way would be advantageous as you can have cooking of your own liking.

In the place I was thinking of, you would have been required to have another partner because it was meant for two MPs. And, if the partner is not of one's liking, then that also becomes a problem. Otherwise the bungalow I fixed was nearer to my place, nearer to the Party office and our people here. In South Avenue you will have Farulekar and Mama Warerkar nearby.

Please convey ~~xx~~ on my behalf greetings to Vinobaji when you and other friends meet him on the border.

Yours

S. A. Dange

S. A. DANGE,

*Pass*

4 Ashok Road,  
New Delhi

March 23, 1958

The Secretary,  
Maharashtra PC, CPI.

Dear Comrade,

As desired by Com.Dange, we enclose  
herewith a postcard received from Shri V.K.Jayawant  
from Khardi, Dist. Thana, for necessary  
action.

Yours fraternally,

*VMS*  
*2/27*  
(K.G.Sriwastava)

New Delhi,  
March 22, 1958

Dear Ajoy,

I have seen your note to D.P.Sinha regarding the purchase of the Lino. The position is as follows:

The PPH had ordered for the machine nearly an year ago but at that time there was no possibility of getting import permits. But somehow the Linotype Company could procure an import permit and the machine was shipped from London. They did it basing themselves on the earlier letter sent by the PPH to them.

When they informed the PPH about the shipment and asked the PPH what was their decision about the machine, I happened to come on the scene.

The PPH, of course, is not in a position to advance the money today though it is a fact that the present Lino capacity is insufficient to meet the full demand of the work undertaken by the press at present. I have found that my own work which comes to about 1000 or 1500 per month is many times delayed for want of accommodation on lino and also on cylinders. You have already acquired from the Punjab Party a cylinder machine. But the two Linos, one of which is an old machine and goes out of order every now and then is not capable of meeting demand, as I said above.

So I decided to take over the machine on our account.

I had also an idea that I might instal it in Bombay with Marathi types that are provided for in the machine. But later on I found that it would not be of much help in easing conditions in the New Age Press here. Moreover, things in Bombay are not yet ready for to take over machines for the project there.

So I asked the PPH to buy the machine in their name but it was booked in their name. I advanced the money which was Rs.10050/- which is 20 per cent of the cost. The rest of the money is to be paid in 24 equal instalments which means about Rs.1700 per month.

The position therefore is that the machine will be installed in the New Age Press, the formal ownership which at present rests with the PPH will be transferred to me, I will have my work done on it and the PPH if it gets work done on the machine will pay a nominal rent for its use.

As you will see therefore, I am not putting you to any new commitment on investments, the position in regard to which is really tight as I know it. Since you have asked Sinha to explain I have to write this because he really has nothing to do with the decision because there was no decision by the PPH to buy the machine as such. If later on if you want to take over the machine, you may, if the money position improves.

Yours

(100)

Date १६ मार्च १९५८

प्रिय को. अंगो. —

सोवत की पहिल्या प्रांतिक निवडणुकांवा-  
विहितीने पत्र पाठवीत आहे. त्यावरून माका अंगरमा  
प्रकारांबंधी काम म्हणाल्याचे आहे त्याचा आपणाला  
कोश होईलच. अंगरमा ही ही लोकसेवा विभाग  
दि. ६ एप्रिल ५८ रोजी आहेत. या निवडणुका लेगीत  
कौंग्रेसचे कार्यकर्ते स्वतःचालणे लढवीत आहेत. कौंग्रेसचा  
गोष्टी अधिवेशनापूर्वी या निवडणुका अधिकापणे  
लढलाच्या असे म्होच्या प्रांतिक कामितीने ठरवीत  
होते. पंतु गुजरातच्या प्रांतिकने लिखित अवेदना  
अने कळ्याचा दग दिव्यावर प्रांतिक कौंग्रेसचे लोक-  
उकमकते न त्यांची अंगरमा कौंग्रेस कार्यकर्त्यां  
वाचाला सोडले. न त्याचुळे ते कार्यकर्ते आगातक-  
आले आहेत. या उलट गुजरात प्रांतिक कौंग्रेस  
न गहागुजरात परिषद अंग हा गुजरातच्या आहे  
हे या निवडणुकीने लिखित कराल्याचे असा चंभ  
कांधून उभ्या राहिलेला लीन कौंग्रेस कार्यकर्त्यां  
संपूर्ण मदत करीत आहेत. अशा नेकी अंग-

माझ्याबाबत अंग आहे असे म्हणून उभ्या-

साक्षिणेना लिखिते उद्देवारांता- अधिपत सर्वानि  
 समित्तानि निवान पक्षाने तातडीने मदन-  
 करणे उगात्याने आहे. तसे कोडे तर-  
 पक्षावा तेथे धानिपुत्र संबंध निगण करता-  
 येतीस. त्या कार्याकर्याची सहसुद्धी राहिली  
 व पुढे महासुद्धास परिपदेशी वाराधार-  
 करताना तुमचे हात वळकत होतीस.

सुद्धास कार्याकर्याच्या निवडुद्धी  
 साही रूमे त्या माणसाच्या हातांत आहेत  
 तो माणूस आतिशय Corrupt & Debauch  
 आहे. त्या लढणे शक्य तेव्हा पुराने  
 लेख आपल्या वर्तमान पत्राचा प्रतिनिधी  
 गेल्यास त्याचा मिळतीस अशी त्याचीज  
 करता येईल. त्याचे आहे हापुन पाउता  
 येतीस. साहाही. या गोष्टीचा तातडीने  
 व अतिरपणे विचार करत आपणांस  
 काय करत येईल ते ठरवावे. आता त्या  
 प्रमाणे प्रोविस कमिटीला कळवावे.

कहावे.

आपण  
 ३१. ५. ४६

**THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA**  
**WEST BENGAL COMMITTEE**

64A LOWER CIRCULAR ROAD :: CALCUTTA - 16

Telegram : "COMMUNIST"

Telephone : 44-5999

Com S. A. Dange

Dear Dange,

We have for a long time  
been waiting for you at  
Calcutta on the 14th March. We  
have asked Bihari Prasad to send your  
reference to this meeting. You  
must not fail to reach Calcutta  
by the noon at any cost. Our meeting  
will be held at 4 PM at the  
Office.

Yours

Kanai Sen

Wife - Please write

address to 20 to 22

to Kanai

(Party)

EXPRESS

393158

✓

M N GOVINDAN NAIR

SECRETARY COMMUNIST PARTY

TRIVANDRUM

✓

KINGSLEY MARPAIN WELLKNOWN JOURNALIST AND EDITOR OF

NEW STATESMAN OF LONDON IS REACHING TRIVANDRUM MONDAY NOON BY

AIR STOP MEET AIRPORT ARRANGE ACCOMMODATION INTERVIEWS

DANCE

DR. RANENDRA NATH SEN

M. L. A.

64A, LOWER CIRCULAR ROAD  
CALCUTTA-16  
Phone No. : 44-9999

Urgent

Com S. A. Dange

3/3/58

Dear Com Dange,

We are sending Mr. Mohan Sahas  
to you to make a verbal report to you  
about Bournon situation which  
is serious enough.

We consider that your presence  
is absolutely necessary at Bournon  
where Comrades from Jamshedpur,  
Bournon and representatives of  
U. Deyal & Bihar P.C. will also  
assemble. For that meeting we  
are fixing Bournon as the venue.  
The meeting will be held on the  
7th inst. Please wire to Patna  
& Jamshedpur accordingly. We will  
also write to Com. Mohan.

Ranendra

Jyoti Basu

P.S. Bihar P.C. also want such



March  
----- S.S. Mirajkar ✓

March 4, 1958

Dear Comrades Jyoti Basu and Ranen Sen,

Your letter dated 3rd March. I shall not be able to come to Burnpur on 7th as you desire, as I shall have to appear in Parliament on the budget and be prepared for it. I therefore propose that you should hold the meeting in the afternoon of 14th March in Calcutta or on the morning of 17th.

I am reaching Calcutta by air on 14th in connection with the visit of the Estimates Committee. The Committee will leave on 15th morning for the oil area and return on 16th evening. I shall take the plane on 17th evening back to Delhi. So, you may either choose 14th afternoon or 17th morning for consultations. We can get about 10 hours for consultation on either day.

I agree with you that such a meeting as you propose is absolutely essential. It is time that Bengal, Bihar and also Orissa join in such a consultation. You have not proposed Orissa to be called but I think that is very necessary. There is no much use at present calling M.P. and Assam though these four according to our earlier line of thinking constituted a composite whole for purposes of very important industrial matters.

I do not think Burnpur will suit me as venue because then I shall have to do 12 hours travelling by car or train. At present, I have not got the strength to do it - nor time. I am, in fact, a little frightened of going to Calcutta since my last visit and illness. However, I have to undertake this journey because I agree with you on the urgency of the matter and the seriousness of the situation. So please let me know what you decide to do.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

  
(S.A. DANGE)

# COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA

## CALCUTTA DISTRICT COMMITTEE

80, LOWER CIRCULAR ROAD

CALCUTTA-14

Ref. No. ....

Dated 1.3. 1958

Comrade S.A. Dey  
Delhi

Dear Comrade,

We are in receipt  
of your note on Insurance  
Employees Committee sent through  
Comrade Kenu Chakravarty.

We shall be soon  
discussing it and shall then  
send our views.

With greetings

Ajay Dasgupta

Re. Insurance Employees' Committee

The comrades of this front have been asking for an all-India Party Committee to coordinate our efforts in the movement. They have sent me a list of names who, they say, should form a Party Committee for this purpose.

These names were selected in a meeting in October 1956 but it seems the Party Centre could not take any action on it.

In a consultation held in Calcutta on 2 Feb 1958 when I went there, this suggestion was again placed before me. I agreed that a small Committee should be established in order to advise our comrades in the different unions in the Federation on various issues as they arise from time to time.

I do not know whether the names that were suggested in the October 1956 meeting should still be held valid. However, before we can call some other meeting and hold a wider consultation, tentatively a Committee should be established.

The Committee cannot be as large as is suggested in the note of these comrades, i.e., of eight people, in which they have taken three from Calcutta and two from Bombay. The main reason why I do not agree to such a big Committee is that it is difficult to call such a large body together at short notice for discussion of problems which arise sometimes without much notice to us. Moreover, the question of expenses also becomes a hurdle when you ~~think~~ have to get a large Committee together.

Hence I am proposing to have a Committee of THREE only for the present, in which one representative should be from Calcutta, one from Bombay and one from the South, preferably from the Madras or Trivandrum centre.

The Bengal PC and the Bombay PC should tell us after consultation with comrades concerned as to which two names from each area they would like to send.

After one or two consultation meetings have been held, we can then think of changing or enlarging the Committee.

It should be understood clearly that the expenses for meetings will be borne by the comrades concerned and the Central Committee will not be responsible for expenses.

Secondly, no major decisions on this front will be taken by this Committee without prior consultation with the PB.

Thirdly, the first task that the Committee should execute is to prepare a short report on the movement in the various Zones and the future lines of work that they propose.

If the comrades in this Committee happen to be in the delegations to the Amritsar Congress, the first meeting should be held there. If they are not there, then we shall have to think ~~where to call the first meeting and when.~~  
where to call the first meeting and when.

A consultation is necessary in view of the fact that at present agitation is going on amongst the insurance employees on certain demands. But a meeting before April seems almost impossible.

The meeting will be convened by us at the Centre and therefore, the suggestion of a Convenor as of the Committee itself as is in the note sent to us, is not acceptable at present. The main reason for this is that if the work is to be co-ordinated on an all-India level, the meeting has got to be convened by us at the Centre and not by a member from the Provinces in the Committee.

In the meanwhile, I would like the various zones to prepare a report as suggested above and I am accordingly addressing comrades in the other zones which are not represented in this Committee of three, to let us have reports to guide us.

So, Calcutta comrades should let us know which one of the three names should be on the Committee and Bombay comrades should tell us who will be their representative from out of the two names sent to us earlier.

I shall be writing to the South independently.

S.A.D.  
for P.B.

New Delhi,  
Feb 23 1958

ANNEXURE

(Note sent by comrades on  
"Insurance Employees' Party Committee"

The Insurance Employees' movement and organisation has assumed all-India character recently. Party is the only organised force in the movement, though it is still weak. In Calcutta there are about 35 party members and a good number of sympathisers among Insurance employees. In almost all centres in Eastern Zone Party have members and sympathisers with whom we have contact. In Western Zone there are 4/5 Party Members in Bombay and good number of sympathisers, mostly unorganised. We have no good contact in any other centre in the Western Zone. In the Northern Zone we have 3 Party Members in Delhi City only. In Central Zone, there are 2 Party Members in Indore, perhaps 2 in Lucknow and one in Raipur. In Southern Zone we are not in contact with any party member though we were told that there is one party member and some sympathisers in Trivandrum. Comrade Mohan Kumaramangalam is the President of South Zone Federation and there are a good batch of new sympathisers, 2/3 among whom will soon get membership. Most of the 160 delegates to the last All-India Conference belong to no Party, but have good opinion of Communists working in the Insurance Employees' movement and organisation as well as the Communist Party. It shows that if efforts are made, Party can make good headway among the insurance employees.

In the All-India Working Committee of 43, there are 8 Party Members including General Secretary and 3 Joint Secretaries. There are some other sympathisers. Rajni Patel, the President, was once a P.M.

Party Comrades from different parts met during the General Council meeting in October, 1956 and discussed the matter of Party Co-ordination. Everybody felt the need for it and formation of an all-India Party Co-ordination Committee and names were also selected. The names, with a note was sent to C.C. for their opinion and ratification. But C.C. did not give any opinion on it. On 2.2.58 Calcutta comrades had a discussion with Comrade S.A. Dange in which this question was also discussed. Comrade Dange agreed that there should be Party Committee and told comrades that he would look into the matter. So the suggestion regarding the composition of the Committee is given herewith:

- 1) Ajoy Das Gupta (Calcutta) - CONVENOR
- 2) Chandrasekhar Bose "
- 3) S.N. Bhowmick "
- 4) P.P. Patil (Bombay)
- 5) N.S. Ghanekar "
- 6) Ranjit Ghosh (Delhi)
- 7) M.P. Wagle (Indore)
- 8) One from South Zone

श्री.बी.टी.रणदिवे, गोंस ....

दिनांक २-२-१९५८ च्या मराठी वर्तमानपत्रात गुजराथ प्रांतिक कम्युनिस्ट पक्षाच्या परिषदेचा थोटक अहवाल प्रसिद्ध झाला आहे. गुजराथ शाखेचे घिटणीस श्री.दिनेकर मेहेता यांनी परिषदेला जो राष्ट्रीय अहवाल सादर केला आहे. त्यात डांग संघी साठील उल्लेख असल्याचे प्रसिद्ध झाले आहे.

केवळ भाषेच्या तत्वावर डांगचा पुन सोडविता येणार नाही. तेथील आदिवासी जनतेच्या हिताच्या दृष्टीने व डांगचे गुजराथशी असलेले भौगोलिक व आर्थिक संबंध लक्षात घेऊन डांग गुजराथमध्ये समाविष्ट करण्यात आला पाहिजे.

याच सुमारास आपण अहमदाबादमध्ये एक जाहीर व्याख्यान दिल्याचे वृत्त वर्तमानपत्रात प्रसिद्ध झाले आहे. त्यावरून असे अनुमान करावयास हरकत नाही की, आपल्या हजेरीतच या परिषदेचे कामकाज झाले असले पाहिजे. कम्युनिस्ट पक्षाचे घोरण सर्व ठिकाणी सारखेच असते, अशी सर्वत्र समजूत आहे. या गोष्टी लक्षात घेऊन मराठी भाषिकांनी असे समजाव्याचे की की, गुजराथ कम्युनिस्ट पक्षाने मांडलेली ही भूमिका आपल्याला व महाराष्ट्र कम्युनिस्ट पक्षाला मान्य आहे ? महाराष्ट्र कम्युनिस्ट पक्षाने या बाबतीत आपले घोरण एकदा स्पष्टपणे जनतेसमोर मांडावे अशी आपल्याला माझी नम्र विनंती आहे.

महाराष्ट्रात कम्युनिस्ट पक्ष हा संयुक्त महाराष्ट्र समितीचा थोटक पक्ष आहे. तसेच थ गुजराथमध्ये कम्युनिस्ट पक्ष हा महागुजराथ परिषदेचा थोटक पक्ष आहे. गुजराथ कम्युनिस्ट पक्ष जर निसंदिग्धपणे या बाबतीतही आपली भूमिका जनतेसमोर मांडतो तर महाराष्ट्र पक्षानेही आपली भूमिका स्पष्टपणे जनतेसमोर मांडली पाहिजे. पक्षाने आपली भूमिका कदाचित कुठे तरी उराव रचाने मांडली असे तर ती सर्वसामान्य जनतेला अजून तरी कळी नाही. ही गोष्ट मात्र सरी आहे.

या विषयाला आज विशेष महत्व देण्याचे आपली एक कारण आहे.

पुढच्या महिन्यांत डांग जिल्ह्यामध्ये लोकल बोर्डाची निवडणूक आहे. डांगमध्ये काँग्रेस व्यतिरिक्त इतर कोणताही पक्ष वा आघाडी संघीतपणे काम करीत नाही, आणि या निवडणूका काँग्रेसपक्ष अधिकृतपणे लढवित नाही. परंतु डांग हा महाराष्ट्राचा अविभाज्य भाग आहे असे मानणारे आदिवासी व इतर कार्यकर्ते स्वतंत्रपणे ही निवडणूक लढवित आहेत. व त्यांना विरोध करण्यासाठी डांग हा गुजराथचाच भाग आहे असे समजणा-या मंडळींनी स्वतंत्र उमेदवार असे केले आहेत. या मंडळींच्या मारे कोणाची सधन पुण्याई आशिर्वाद देण्यासाठी उभी आहे याची आपण कधी दखल घेतली आहे काय ? या निवडणूकींत जी वाजू विजयी होईल त्या भाषिकांचा डांगवर हक्क राहिल असा लोकांसाठीचा वरूनन सोचला दिसणारा त्यांचा मानस आपण ज्यांच्याशी विद्वानांचा विसरुद्ध संयुक्त लढा देण्यासाठी हितगुज करीत आहोत त्यांनी कधी सांगितला आहे की ?

डांग जिल्ह्याच्या लोकल बोर्डाची निवडणूक अधिकृतपणे न लढविणारी गुजराथ प्रांतिक काँग्रेस कमिटी व संयुक्त महाराष्ट्र समितीशी मुंबईच्या कदल्यात डांग चा व्यापारी कारार करणारी महागुजराथ परिषद या दोन्ही संस्था या निवडणूकींचा अर्थ आपल्याला द्या नसा लावून घेण्यासाठी आपल्या जीवनाचा आवाजीचा करीत आहेत ?

आपल्याला माहित आहे का ? श्री.दिनेश मेहेतांनी आपल्या राजकीय प्रधांन वाणिल्ले गुजराथचे आर्थिक संघ पूर्वी इंग्लंडच्या हिंदुस्थानाची अस्तित्वा आर्थिक संघापेक्षा काहीं निराठे आहेत असे आपण सान्नीपूर्वक सांगू शकाल काय ? आणि हेच आर्थिक संघ कायम टिकविण्यासाठी सारे मोटाभाई अन् छोटाभाई डोंग जिस्वा बोडीच्या या निवडणुकींत अनाधिकृतपणे उतरले नाहीत काय ?

याच कारणामुळे या विषयाला आज विशेष महत्व आले आहे.

आपण मराठी भाषिक आहांत, श्री.दिनेश मेहेता गुजराथी भाषिक आहेत किंवा सुरत गुजराथचे आहे व मुंबई महाराष्ट्राची आहे हे जिके खरे आहे, तिकेच डोंगची जन्ता मराठी आहे आणि डोंगचे मोंगोलीक व सांस्कृतिक हितसंघ महाराष्ट्राशी निगडीत आहेत. हेही खरे आहे. तरी सुद्धा गुजराथच्या कम्युनिस्ट पक्षाला असे का वाटते याची कारणे शोधायला फार दूर जावे लागणार नाही. परंतु स्यां तो फ्रन नाही, स्या फ्रन आहे तो कम्युनिस्ट पक्ष या बाक्तीत काय करणार आहे याचा ल्हाच्या मागीने जाऊन मानाने वसे जगावे हे आदिवासी जन्तेला शिकविण्याची गौरवास्पद कामगिरी करणारा कम्युनिस्ट पक्ष डोंगमधील आदिवासी मराठी जन्तेसाठी काय करणार आहे ? स्या डोंगचे आदिवासी आपल्या जीवन मरणाचा मूक ल्हा ल्हात आहेत. त्यांचा आवाज मराठी जन्तेपर्यंत पोक्त नाही त्या ल्हाचा निस्त्राल पुण्या मुंबईत चर्चा करून लागणारा नसून अल्हाच्या शेतांत, जंगलांत लागणार आहे. डोंगची अल्ही जिस्वा (?) आर्थिक संघ असणा-या गुजराथमधील मांडळदार, कंत्राटदारांनी हे ओळखले आहे आणि म्हणून त्यांची सारी मंडळी डोंगच्या जंगला जंगलांत हिंडत आहेत. पण दुदैवाची गोष्ट ही आहे की, महाराष्ट्र प्रांतिक कम्युनिस्ट पक्षाने किंवा कम्युनिस्ट पक्ष घटक अस्तित्वा संयुक्त महाराष्ट्र समितीने या गोष्टीचे पुरेसे महत्व जाणले नाही.

महागुजराथ परिषदेच्या मोठ्ठीच्या कार्यक्तींनी डोंगचे दारे खुलू केले आहेत. पण संयुक्त महाराष्ट्र समितीचे श्री.एस.एम. जोशी किंवा श्री.डोंगे यांनी अजून डोंगचा दौरा केला नाही. सरकारने डोंग हा महाराष्ट्राला जोडलेला आहेच तेव्हा अधिक काहीं करण्याची जरुरी नाही अशी जर त्यांची समजूत असेल तर ती चुकीची आहे. बोडीच्या चालू निवडणुकी जर विरोधी गटाने जिंकल्या तर सरकारी निर्णय बदलाक्यांस वेळ लागणार नाही. डोंगमध्ये कार्य करणा-या मराठी भाषिक कार्यक्तींना जिण अस्व होईल, डोंगी जन्ता मराठी शिक्षणा-ला मुक्ते व महाराष्ट्र डोंगला मुक्ते.

अशी ही परिस्थिती आहे. आपला पक्ष राजकारण धुरंधर आहे. सामान्य मराठी माणसाच्या अपेक्षा काय आहेत ते मी आपल्याला सांगितले आहे, प्वढेच.

आपला नम्र

( डॉ. सुधीर फडके. )

Part

करभाला लसोवा मारुवाला  
इच्छा होती। मानगता धारण  
आयक इन्डुवने उगारि  
रुपा कडपापुने कुरा  
करभाल नकार दिव कोणी  
कोल बावला बरोबर  
सुभुत आधाडी डोली  
पुगे काम होईल सांगता ये  
गती। ज्ञानो

कडावेः  
पत्रा सुवात देवापुरः  
सुवात देवापुर  
कोड १०१०२५  
मालवा रोड मारवाली

अन्तर्देशीय पत्र

इस पत्र के अन्दर कुछ न लिखिये

Fill  
Details



श्री. एस्. ओ. डी.

2 Windsor Place

NEW DELHI

नया दिल्ली

सोमवार मोड़

भेजने वाली का नाम और पता :-



भेजने वाली का नाम और पता :-



रूस  
को

अलिपूर शहर  
नं-२६-२ पु

मिथि का: संगे:

धुके परिपरेपूर्व मी  
आपणाका पत्र लहेरके हाते:  
व विदेभाति दोरा अदाका मृणुग  
विनेको देखा हाते: अगिभा-  
व्यापाकुके आपणाकडुग उत्तर  
आके वाही:

नंतर अति-ती आर  
ह्यांनानि ३/३१ मपु जानेवारी  
राजि आपका दोरा निमित्त  
केळामे कुळाविले: (याअभागे  
आथि दोरा निमित्त देखा

परंतु पुके तो दोरा आपण  
धुकेथाका तर पाहणुन रद ठेव:

मारी हुपया उद्विहाला  
विदेभ दोरा निमित्त उराका  
व नारखा खातगी पन्थापर  
कुळवाच्या पत्रोतर पेइके

अशा अशा

विदेभ मित्त अन्वयुलो  
रथक सुंवका आणि आथिक  
अडभमा कुके २० फेक आरि  
पाहुन तासरी पाका-वदे  
देटी मरेपु पगार कपाग

To / URGENT  
Com. S.A. Dange.

5

Calcutta  
22.2.58.

Dear comrade.

The bearer of this letter is going to Delhi to attend the working Committee meeting of the A.D.R.F. From him you will get all necessary information re: The latest developments about amalgamation & other affairs of the Rly Federations. Your advice and guidance will also be required by him there about the issues to be discussed in the A.D.R.F. meeting.

On this question of amalgamation as also on other matters affecting the Rly movement as a whole, some sort of a meeting of Rly comrades on an all India level has, we feel, become a necessity. This time, moreover, a broader meeting consisting of at least 2/3 comrades from each Rly is required since <sup>merely</sup> the sub-committee can hardly cope with the developing situation today. In anticipation of your consent to this proposal, I am including herewith a draft circular convening such a meeting for your perusal and necessary action. The place & date of the meeting can be suitably changed by you according to your convenience, and the circular in its final form should be sent to all concerned immediately. Copies meant for E.R., S.E.R., N.E.F.R. and Chittaranjan can & should be sent to us through this comrade.

all ...  
S.E. Rly.

I am sending herewith again various cases of corruption prevailing on S.E. Rly. These include the one we discussed with you in the P.C. office here on 2<sup>nd</sup> Feb night. We feel that <sup>all</sup> big houses in the Rly Board are also involved, besides local offices. All these can & should be properly utilised both on the floor of the Parliament & outside during especially the impending Rly Budget discussion. It should be added for your information that in most typical & serious of these cases - the one concerning Dhiman & Brothers (Rly contractor) - has been very prominently featured in our 'Swadhina' of 21<sup>st</sup> Feb inst.

Recent victimisation of Rly. workers, an exhaustive list of all cases on all Rlys. has been sent to the Gen. Secy, A.S.R.F., who has again forwarded the same to the Rly Minister as desired by the latter during the course of the talks in Nov. last. Exact copies of these lists of E.R. and S.E.R. as also again typical cases were also sent to our M.P.s through Com. Jyoti Boman when he went to Delhi to attend the last C.C. meeting. It is eagerly expected that these will be thoroughly utilised during the Rly Budget discussion. The typical cases, as sent by us, should be further raised before the Rly Minister <sup>individually</sup> by our M.P.s, since the Minister to see how far the Minister honours his assurance to review each such case & to do justice wherever necessary.

From this Comrade you shall also get information about how we propose to implement the line adopted in Ennakulam session of ADTUC, specially on S.E. Rly. where as we are quite strong inside the Union. So far as the Second Plan goes, S.E. Rly. is the most important of all the Rlys, even though in other respects such as, Staff matters, the position is <sup>almost</sup> uniform on all Rlys. Though our discussions in the Zonal Fraction, certain problems have been raised & these have to be solved with your guidance. Anyway, it is better we discuss all these when we meet on an all India plane as proposed earlier. In the meantime, we would be eagerly awaiting publication of your Report to the Ennakulam session - in English as also in other languages. Your report to the W.F.T.U. session is available only in English. Hindi, Bengali & Telegu translations are most indispensable for S.E. Rly. Hope this would be done early. Com. Indrajit told me that Bengali versions of both these Reports would be published shortly. Even then, your personal attention would facilitate matters much.

A few days back the Gen. Secy of U.P.T.U.C. (Com. Ram Aray) wrote to the Gen. Secy, B.P.T.U.C., requesting him to send me ~~for~~ (as a member of the ADTUC Commission) to U.P. for a day. I wrote him back indicating my preparedness to do so in the second week of March. It is not clear, however, as to what specific reason I have been asked to go for. It is perhaps to attend some sort of a Rly Comrades' meeting of U.P.

Hindi & Telegu available

4

What is not, moreover, clear is who would bear the expenses.  
Com. Denny is writing to him on this point.

This is all today. Hope to receive through this  
comrade ~~himself~~ whatever you think necessary to send us.

Greetings

Yours fraternally,

P. Dutt Ray

Urgent

New Delhi  
Feb. '58

An all India meeting of the Rly Comrades will be held in Delhi on 11<sup>th</sup>, 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> March, '58, to discuss the agenda enumerated below. Two or three Comrades from each Railway and one Comrade from Chittaranjan besides the members of the Rly Sub-Committee are to attend this meeting. The said Comrades <sup>from each Rly</sup> are to be selected by the respective <sup>regional</sup> <sup>sections</sup> where these exist. In other cases, <sup>a selection should be made by</sup> the respective P.C.s in consultation with Rly Comrades concerned, ~~and to~~

Comrades have to make their own lodging & boarding arrangements in Delhi. All other expenses have also to be borne by themselves!

The agenda of the meeting will be as follows:

- Short Reports from each Rly
- Amalgamation & our tasks
- ADO's Resolution on 'Second Plan & the Working Class movement'  
& Tasks on the Rly front on Rlys.
- Urgent Problems of the Rly Movement such as Victimization, Pay Commission, Coordination, etc.
- Urgent organisational questions of the Rly movement such as coordination, <sup>guidance</sup> at ~~all~~ different levels, etc.
- Misc.

New Delhi  
24th February 1958

Dear Furnendu,

Your letter dated 22nd February. The experiment of having a Committee of four or five comrades to guide railway problems has failed completely, as you yourself have seen from the last one or two meetings of the Committee.

It only landed us in heavy expenditure on comrades who had certainly no resources for the purpose. Therefore, I have come to the conclusion that that Committee should be dissolved as it does not serve any useful purpose. But I will not take the step of dissolve that committee just now. Probably, it will be put in cold storage and its further fate will be decided later on, in consultation with the PB.

As regards your new proposal to call a meeting of two or three comrades from each zone, I do not think that I can call a meeting in the month of March, for the simple reason that we are all busy with the budget session and we cannot deal with that meeting.

The second reason is that after the 15th of March, I shall be going out for the meeting of the Bureau, to Prague. Therefore, the meeting that you propose can be discussed with some of us meeting at Amritsar.

If, however, other PB members are prepared to do the meeting about the time that you desire, they can do so. I am forwarding the proposal to the other members of the PB.

As regards the agenda, there can be no difference of opinion.

I myself, this time, am not dealing with the railway budget as I was ill and unable to attend Parliament day to day and also unable to make long speeches and undertake studies for that at present. Hence your suggestions will be passed on to the other comrades who are handling that question.

Yours

S.A.D.

New Delhi,  
February 24, 1958

To  
The P.B.

Dear Comrades,

You are aware that we had tried several times to coordinate our work in the railway trade unions through a Committee appointed for the purpose with the sanction of the PB.

We reorganised the Committee several times and the last reorganisation was done a year back or so. This Committee consisting of Coms. Nambiar, Purnendu, Nadkarni and Nata Singh, met three times and once it met at the time of the AIRF Convention in Poona along with other comrades.

My experience of this Committee was that it was unable to coordinate any work on the railways, for this reason that Com. Purnendu is in Calcutta and can only look after certain affairs in that area; Com. Nadkarni has taken to practising in the court for purposes of his living; Com. Nambiar pays attention to SIR work and as such unable to look into all-India problems; Com. Nata Singh has nothing to do with the railway movement at present and is just there because he has some contact with the workers (in fact, he is doing kisan work).

The meeting of this Committee have cost us a lot because many of these comrades had to be paid their fares and their expenses. And the expenditure was out of proportion to the utility of it.

Therefore, I am proposing that this Committee should be dissolved, if for nothing else, for the simple reason that two of its members do not function on the railways at all and two are locked up in their local work.

I have now received a letter from Bengal again, which is the only province which asks for repeated meetings of Committees which do not lead to any results, that I should call a meeting of two or three comrades of each zone about the 11th of March to discuss the several problems on railways and the question of coordinating our work, unification, tasks, etc.

So far, this problem has from time to time been dealt with by the General Secretary, by Com. Ramamurti and myself. At one time, Com. Ranen Sen also, I think, was in the Committee to handle this question.

On any recent date, the PB as a whole or two or three comrades of the PB together have not been able to review the problems on the railways. I do not know whether the PB can do it now on the eve of the Amritsar Congress. ~~If~~ But if it can do so, it should.



I myself am unable to call this meeting as suggested on 11th of March. One reason is that I am busy partly with the budget session and secondly, my health demands that I should have some sanatorium treatment and I hope to do this at Prague if I can go there about the 15th of March, in advance of the Bureau meeting which is scheduled to be held on 30th March in Budapest.

Apart from the need for going there, I have on hand the serious problem of the developing strike struggles in the iron and steel industries in Jaisiapur, Kulti and Burnpur. There is also a complicated situation arising in the Ports and Docks. There is the serious problem of the accidents in the mines and certain strikes in the mining areas.

I have also to prepare the case for the Textile Wage Board, which is overdue. The case ought to have been presented to the Board last month but the Board somehow or other agreed to hear me on behalf of the textile unions of the AITUC, whenever it would be convenient for me. Drafting of a case before the Textile Board in consultation with the various trade unions in the textile industry of the AITUC has been a very difficult affair.

We had one meeting in Bombay consisting of some representatives from Kanpur, Calcutta, Bombay and Rajasthan. But such a meeting was not enough to deal with the complicated problems posed by the Wage Board. Ultimately the Committee left it to me to appear before the Board along with whatever advisers who are able to come and I would like to take with me. That is certainly a very difficult position. I have to appear before the Board somewhere between 8th and 12th March.

In addition to this, my election case is now coming to its crucial stage and hearing will commence on 8th of March and examine witnesses that are being put forward by our opponents. Nobody is paying attention to that case. Even the lawyers seem to be scarce and in addition to that there are the difficulties of financing the whole thing.

Under such conditions, I shall not be able to take on my hand the problem of the railway meeting and the problems of the movement on the railways. At the same time, problems are serious and require attention. I wonder if any other member of the PB would be willing to take over this particular job. If anybody is ready, then the PB should inform the Bengal comrades about their decision.

S.A.D.

To  
The PB

Dear Comrades,

I am drawing your attention to a serious development that has taken place or is going to take place on the trade union front.

Recently, the HMS circulated a letter to the AITUC and independent Federations proposing a meeting in order to discuss the resolutions that the HMS adopted in their Bangalore Conference sometime back.

That resolution enjoined upon the HMS that they should call a "One-day Protest Strike" throughout the country in order to enforce a Charter of Demands which that Conference adopted.

The Bangalore Resolution also asked the HMS to contact other Central TU organisations and Trade Federations to join them in such a strike.

In pursuance of this resolution, the HMS wrote to us and proposed that we should join them in a meeting to discuss this question. Accordingly, a meeting was called in Delhi on 23rd February 1958.

In the meeting were present HMS people, P&T Federation, Defence Employees Federation, Sugar Workers Federation, the AIRF and ourselves.

The majority in the meeting constituted of PSP comrades and Socialist Party people.

You may be knowing now that the HMS at present has got divided into two trends, one led by the Lohia Socialists who have got the Presidentship, and another of the PSP people who have got the General Secretaryship, which was the compromise they effected at Bangalore.

Most of the effective unions in Bombay have passed ~~into~~ from the hands of the PSP people to the hands of the Lohia Socialists. DeMello in Bombay who controls a very large number of effective and functioning unions has gone over to the Lohia Socialists.

\*

In the meeting, they faced us with a set of demands that they had drafted which draft was neither very carefully done nor very comprehensive and was in many respects, a shabby draft. And they faced us with their decision ~~that~~ "in the first instance" for a One-day General Strike throughout the country.

Their whole approach appeared to be that a national general strike was an easy affair - we have to call for it and it will take place. I am not going to bother you with the proceedings of the Conference. I shall send along with this a summary of the proceedings of that meeting.

When they faced us with the question: either we accept the slogan of a One-day Strike and nothing else, we told them bluntly that we have not come to the meeting in order to carry out what the HMS has decided in their Bangalore Conference; that was not the way of having unified action on demands over which there could not be fundamental differences.

There was quite an argument on this question and at one time, the meeting threatened to dissolve without any result. However, the PSP group in the HMS was not in complete agreement with the Socialist group. Therefore, they also proposed that this Conference should take into consideration the viewpoint put forward by the AITUC.

The viewpoint which I had put forward had really a majority in the whole conference itself, including the support given by the AIRF, P&T Federation and many others.

Ultimately the HMS group decided to redraft the demands, to appoint an Action Committee which in the first instance would carry out demonstrations, observe a Day throughout India as a Day of Demands, which Day would be called for by the Action Committee and would be supported by trade unions and federations of all shades of opinion.

After the observance of such a Day, the Committee would meet again to assess the situation and decide on the next course of action which might include a one-day National Protest Strike for the Charter of Demands. We agreed to this.

The Day to be observed is going to be 27th of March on which date, all trade unions, in all the States will take demonstrations to the State Legislatures and one demonstration will visit the Parliament in Delhi and present the Charter of Demands.

It was also agreed that this Action Committee should circulate the Charter of Demands on its name and all the unions affiliated to the three national centres adopt this Charter and set up similar Action Committees in each State.

This development if it goes the correct way is expected to move the working class behind certain very vital demands which are being neglected by the Government -- on the question of wages, trade union rights and social security.

The Charter of Demands is being finalised and will reach you tomorrow. The Action Committee names and the resolution will also reach you.

I am drawing your attention to this particular development because it will need quite a serious attention from all Party Committees in the various States and particularly from the Central Committee and the FB.

Because a One Day Protest Strike on a national level is not a matter of joke and one cannot play with it. Because, if only a few factories and few unions succeed in that strike and the large mass of the working class does not move, then that is the end of the matter.

Some people may be intrigued how I can agree to a One Day Protest Strike. But, of course, these friends do not understand the tactic we are pursuing and have their own subjective opinions about the line I am pursuing.

You will therefore do well to inform the other FBs about this matter and, if necessary, discuss it.

I am going to Bombay for a meeting of the Samiti Executive which is to discuss the question of our nominations to the Rajya Sabha and other matters.

I shall be returning on 28th.

Yours fraternally,

S.A.D.

Delhi  
February 24, 1958

CALCUTTA

February 4, 1958.

Dear Com. Ghosh,

Day before yesterday we had the opportunity to meet Com. Dange with whom we discussed for more than an hour in respect of the problems confronting in the industry after Standardisation Order and perspective of our future movement - Programme & Slogan. A resume of the talks will be sent to you shortly. The group was headed by Com. Ajoy Das Gupta along with Saroj, Rabi and Bhowmick. Com. Bose couldn't participate due to indisposition of health. During the course of our discussion he asked us whether we have all-India Party body. In reply, Com. ADG said that although the said Committee was formed long before on October, '56, but it could not function due to C.C.'s silence over the matter although we informed them timely through Com. Ranjit Ghosh (Delhi). On hearing from us Com. Dange assured us that immediately after returning back in Delhi, he would personally look into the matter and inform us accordingly.

I have been asked by Com. Das Gupta to address you this letter, with a request to contact Com. Dange in this respect at the earliest opportunity. Please take this matter in right earnest and constantly gear-up the C.C. for their approval of our aforesaid decision. A note is being sent along with this letter which please hand over to Com. Dange.

The Eastern Zone Working Committee meets on 8th & 9th in connection with above.

We are so so. Coms. Bose & Das Gupta are not pulling well.

~~xxxx~~ Hope this finds you all in best of health and spirit.

Please ~~xx~~ acknowledge receipt of this ~~xxx~~ letter.

With best wishes and greetings,

Encls: 1.

Sri Ranjit Ghosh,  
DELHI.

Yours Comradely  
Jib Roy

# JANATHA

A Progressive Malayalam Daily of Central Kerala

(EDITOR: D. M. POTTEKAT)

February 10, 1958

The Editor,  
JANATHA,  
ERNAKULAM-1

Dear Sir,

Thank you for your letter of the 4th inst., to Com.Dange.

It is regretted that due to heavy pressure of engagements, Com.Dange is not in a position to write the article for your Special Number dated 5th April 1958.

Yours faithfully,

*V. G. Sriwastava*  
(K.G. Sriwastava)  
Secretary

Ref:.....

Ernakulam-1, 5-2-1958

Dear Sir,

We have much pleasure to inform you that we intent to celebrate the first anniversary of the first Communist-led Ministry of Kerala, with the publication of a 'Kerala Ministry Special' of our 'Janatha Daily' on 5th April 1958.

We shall be highly obliged if you would kindly send *an article* to the same, so as to reach here before 1st March 1958 and co-operate with us in this sincere attempt of making our people and Government move together in the field of national reconstruction and cultural development of our country and especially our State.

Thanking you and awaiting for early response,

Yours Sincerely,

*D. M. Pottekat*  
(D.M.POTTEKAT, EDITOR)

*Sag. Mr. Pottekat*  
*10/2*

000235



INDIAN POSTS AND



TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

Class

Prefix

Code

Recd. from

Sent at

II.

To

By

By



Handwritten '258' and 'C.'

Handled in at (Office of Origin)

Date

Hour

Minute

Service Instructions

Wards

O PC BOMBAY G 20 22 COMRADE DANGE CARE SWADHINTA 33 ALEEMJDDIN ST A =

CONFIRM SJDAM AMRACTI STOP YOUR PROGRAMME FOR 3 4 5- TH FEBRUARY =

RANADIVE

N. B.—The name of the sender, if telegraphed, should be written after, but separated from, the text

COMRADE DANGE'S PROGRAM AT ASANSOL.



24th. Jan.'58 Reached Asansol at 2 P.M.

3 to 4-30 P.M. ~~starts~~ ~~leading~~ ~~T.M.~~ ~~orders~~

at Asansol.

5-to 7 P.M.

Executive Committee meeting

of U.I. & S. Workers Union.

at Kulti ~~at Asansol~~

7-30 P.M.

Mass meeting at ~~Asansol~~.

Kulti

25th. Jan.'58 8 A.M.

meeting with coal comrades.

~~at~~ ~~noon~~

~~starts~~ ~~for~~ ~~Tata~~.

X

X

Mass meeting at Burnpur  
from 5 to 7 P.M



Your G.B. Meeting  
of T.V. Party ✓

cadres fixed up  
(hall booked) for

Feb. 2<sup>nd</sup>

from 1 to 5 pm.

---

Defence Employees Federation  
Conference at Coimbatore ✓  
On 1.2.58

V.K. Krishamenon will  
inaugurate

Deben Sen requests  
Com. Dange to attend,  
failip, send a message  
~~here~~ ~~to~~

(Party)

S.A. Dange.

4, Ashok Road,  
New Delhi, 10 Jan '58.

Dear Comrade,

Com: Dange's programme for  
January is booked and it will not be possible  
for him to attend the Conference such as  
he would have liked to.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

(K.G.Srivastava)  
Secretary

P.S.

Your telegram just received. Com.Dange  
has left for Bombay and will be there  
for the whole month.

K.G.Srivastava.

Com. E.K. Nayanar,  
Secretary,  
Kerala Communist Party Conference,  
Kozhikode.

# KERALA COMMUNIST PARTY CONFERENCE KOZHIKODE

President: H. MANJUNATHA RAO  
Secretary: E. K. NAYANAR  
It. Secretaries: K. CHATHUNNI MASTER  
P. C. RAGHAVAN NAIR  
Treasurer: G. B. PRABHU

Ref No. 5/58.

Dated 4th Jan 1958

Dear Comrade,

May I remind you of our letter dated 12-12-1957 requesting you to attend the Kerala State Conference of the Communist party.

Since then we had to alter the dates of the conference and now the dates are finally fixed as 24th, 25th and 26th instat.

We shall be much obliged if you will kindly attend the conference and address the public rally at Kozhikode on the 26th instat.

Thanking you,

With Greetings,  
Yours faithfully.

E. K. Nayanar -  
Secretary.

Com. S.A. Dange, M.P.,  
4, Asoka Road,  
New Delhi.

*Ref. on M. P. Road  
Com: Dange's program  
for Jan 24 is broken and  
have not to attend this rally  
to attend this rally: must be  
known like to.*

11  
Party  
January 9, 1958 ✓

Dear Com. Gurbux,

Yours of 8th instant. Thanks.

2. We did receive some representation and letter from T.D. and passed on to the Parliamentary office for necessary action. Now I verified from them and come to know that these questions could not come. However, some Cantt. Board Employees' questions were raised and replied but at present due to shortage of staff they are not in a position to send the replies to the union. In AITUC also for this whole month I am alone without my two permanent colleagues who are on leave in Kerala after the session.

3. From HSE to INTUC and then now does he want to move to AITUC? Copy of the Constitution I will be able to send in about 2 weeks when we get back all our luggage from Ernakulam.

4. Yes, you have in mind a big show. The report is under preparation and it will be printed soon. Important resolutions we are printing in this issue of T.U.R.

With best wishes,

*Yours*  
( K. G. Sriwastava)

2 copies of Constitution  
in enclosed  
9/1

# AMBALA DISTT. MAZDOOR COMMITTEE,

انہالہ ضلع مزدورو کمیٹی انہالہ

RAILWAY ROAD  
AMBALA CITY

No. 22/11/58

Dated 8.1.58

my dear Shrivastava ji,

I am enclosing herewith a Chit sending you the no. of letter sent to Com S.A.D & Com S.M.B. by Shri T.D. Bakshi of Ambala Cantt. to which he has not got any reply as to what has been done. Please let him know the action taken. The letter had some questions for the Parliament & if they had got any reply please send to him.

Also please send him a copy of the constitution of the A.I.T.U.C.

Please also send me a copy of the constitution.

Also you must be preparing reports about the AITUC session at Gunaikulam

No FED/560/57

By T.D. Bakshi Dec. 12. 57

D.O

Letter to S.M.B. + S.A.D

which I had the bad luck to Miss. Please  
send me a copy of the same.

A separate money order for Rs 3!  
for the T. U. Record for our organisation is  
being sent. Please do send us  
& even if more is the subscription, we  
can send next M. O.

With best Regards.

Yours  
Suri K. G. Srivastava, Gurhar  
A. I. T. U. C.

4 Ashoka Road  
New Delhi

Comrades present: SAD, PR, KLN, K.A.Nembiar, K.T.K., Sugathan, M.C.Narasimhan, P.Balachandra Menon and Kallat.

The situation on the Southern Railway was discussed.

After the Guntakal conference of the Dakshina Railway Union, Peter Alvares had written a letter to the Union, asking them to send membership books to Menon and also asking them to confine themselves only to ex-MSM area and not to open branches in Mysore, which was to be organised by Peter Alvares himself.

It was clear from all this what the PSP leadership was aiming at. It was aiming at opening bonus branches with bogus membership all over the railway, including the ex-S.I.R. area and then talk of merger.

- It is absolutely necessary to have one union affiliated to the AIRF, which Government cannot ignore. Recognition will be impossible if this is not done.
- Hence talk to the PSP leadership straight and come to understanding re. office-bearers for them and work for merger of S.I.R.Labour Union and Dakshina Rly. Union.
- While these talks at top level go on, we should make them realise that it is not easy to have bogus branches.
- For this purpose, the Dakshina Rly. Union should print forms of application of membership. These should be filled up and signed by workers who enrol as members.
- Call a meeting of the Executive to discuss the problems of organisation of the Dakshina Rly. Then get this proposal okayed.
- Also get it to appoint a small sub-committee of 3 or 5 including Menon to tour and organise Branches all over the railway except the ex-SIR area.
- In the Executive, get it accept the line that in view of ~~personal~~ fraternal relations with SIR Labour Union, we should not disrupt it and mar chances of unity by trying to start branches over the ex-SIR area.
- In the existing branches of the Dakshina Rly. Union, over the ex-S.I.R. area, fraternal relations with them must be built by S.I.R.comrades.
- Branches of Dakshina Railway Union to be organised at Arkonam, Jalarpet with the help of T.N.P.C.
- A committee with representatives of 4 PCs to coordinate these activities. Tamilnad PC to convene meetings.

NOTE ON INSURANCE EMPLOYEES' PARTY COMMITTEE

The Insurance Employees' movement and organisation has assumed all-India character recently. Party is the only organised force in the movement, though it is still weak. In Calcutta there are about 35 party members and a good number of sympathisers among Insurance employees. In almost all centres in Eastern Zone Party have members and sympathisers with whom we have contact. In Western Zone there are 4/5 Party Members in Bombay and good number of sympathisers, mostly unorganised. We have no good contact in any other centre in the Western Zone. In Northern Zone we have 3 Party Members in Delhi city only. In Central Zone there are 2 Party Members in Indore, perhaps 2 in Lucknow and one in Raipur. In Southern Zone we are not in contact with any party member though we were told that there is one party member and some sympathisers in Trivandrum. Comrade Mohan Kumaramangalam is the President of South Zone Federation and there are a good batch of new sympathisers, 2/3 among whom will soon get membership. Most of the 160 delegates to the last All India Conference belong to no Party, but have good opinion of Communists working in the Insurance Employees' movement and organisation as well as the Communist Party. It shows that if efforts are made party can make good headway among the insurance employees.

In the All India Working Committee of 43, there are 8 Party Members including General Secretary and 3 Joint Secretaries. There are some other sympathisers. Rajni Patel, the President was once a P.M.

Party Comrades from different parts met during the General Council meeting in October, 1956 and discussed the matter of Party Co-ordination. Everybody felt the need for it and formation of an all-India party Co-ordination Committee and names were also selected. The names, with a note was sent to C.C. for their opinion and ratification. But C.C. did not give any opinion on it. On 2.2.58 Calcutta Comrades had a discussion with Comrade S.A.Dange in which this question has also discussed. Comrade Dange agreed that there should be Party Committee and told Comrades that he would look into the matter. So the suggestion regarding the composition of the Committee is given herewith:

- |     |                        |            |            |
|-----|------------------------|------------|------------|
| (1) | Com. Ajoy Das Gupta    | (Calcutta) | - CONVENOR |
| (2) | " Chandrasekhar Bose   | (Calcutta) |            |
| (3) | " S. N..Bhowmick       | (Calcutta) |            |
| (4) | " P. P. Patil          | (Bombay)   |            |
| (5) | " N. S. Ghanekar       | (Bombay)   |            |
| (6) | " Ranjit Ghosh         | (Delhi)    |            |
| (7) | " M. P. Wagle          | (Indore)   |            |
| (8) | " One from South Zone. |            |            |



( C O P Y )

August 26, 1957

Dear Comrade Gurucharan,

The P.B. has decided that you should call a meeting of the P.C. on the 7th of September.

Comrade Dange has been asked to attend this meeting and to discuss with you your problems. We shall intimate to you the exact time of arrival of Com. Dange.

Please wire confirmation.

G r e e t i n g s ,

sd. ~~Ajxx~~

Party

August 27, 1957

Dear Dange,

I discussed your letter dated 26th instant with Com. Bhupesh and Dr. Ahmed.

From the time-table that you have given I find that you will not be able to attend the meeting of the C.C. and also of the PB. It is unfortunate that you won't be able to attend the meeting of the PB at least because there are a number of very important issues on which the forthcoming C.C. meeting will have to take decisions.

However, since you won't be here when the PB is meeting, we want that we three hold a discussion with you and get your views on a number of subjects. We have to give you a report on the developments in Kashmir. We have to get your opinion on the organisational changes which we are proposing. We have to get your view on the language Commission. Finally, after I come back from Punjab, we have to discuss with you the situation that has developed there and the stand that the Party has got to take on the language controversy.

Comrade Bhupesh will talk to you to find out which date would be most suitable for you before you go to Orissa for such discussion with us. The date and time will be fixed up only after Bhupesh has consulted you.

In the meantime, I want you to read the letter on Party organisation which we have sent to the CCs and also the recommendations of the Official Language Commission. The recommendations are given in a summarised form at the end of the Report and you can go through them.

As regards the TU position, if you want the CC to discuss any specific aspect of it, you should tell us in that meeting which we three have with you and also give a short note.

G r e e t i n g s,

( Ajoy Ghosh)

P.S. I am sending you a copy of the letter which we received from Com. Barucharan Patnaik after our talk with Sarat Patnaik and my reply to it.