

प्रधान मंत्री, हिन्दी राष्ट्रीय मसदूर काँग्रेस

01-28-9.96-rc-

2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024 2025 2026 2027 2028 2029 2030 2031 2032 2033 2034 2035 2036 2037 2038 2039 2040 2041 2042 2043 2044 2045 2046 2047 2048 2049 2050 2051 2052 2053 2054 2055 2056 2057 2058 2059 2060 2061 2062 2063 2064 2065 2066 2067 2068 2069 2070 2071 2072 2073 2074 2075 2076 2077 2078 2079 2080 2081 2082 2083 2084 2085 2086 2087 2088 2089 2090 2091 2092 2093 2094 2095 2096 2097 2098 2099 2100 2101 2102 2103 2104 2105 2106 2107 2108 2109 2110 2111 2112 2113 2114 2115 2116 2117 2118 2119 2120 2121 2122 2123 2124 2125 2126 2127 2128 2129 2130 2131 2132 2133 2134 2135 2136 2137 2138 2139 2140 2141 2142 2143 2144 2145 2146 2147 2148 2149 2150 2151 2152 2153 2154 2155 2156 2157 2158 2159 2160 2161 2162 2163 2164 2165 2166 2167 2168 2169 2170 2171 2172 2173 2174 2175 2176 2177 2178 2179 2180 2181 2182 2183 2184 2185 2186 2187 2188 2189 2190 2191 2192 2193 2194 2195 2196 2197 2198 2199 2200 2201 2202 2203 2204 2205 2206 2207 2208 2209 2210 2211 2212 2213 2214 2215 2216 2217 2218 2219 2220 2221 2222 2223 2224 2225 2226 2227 2228 2229 2230 2231 2232 2233 2234 2235 2236 2237 2238 2239 2240 2241 2242 2243 2244 2245 2246 2247 2248 2249 2250 2251 2252 2253 2254 2255 2256 2257 2258 2259 2260 2261 2262 2263 2264 2265 2266 2267 2268 2269 2270 2271 2272 2273 2274 2275 2276 2277 2278 2279 2280 2281 2282 2283 2284 2285 2286 2287 2288 2289 2290 2291 2292 2293 2294 2295 2296 2297 2298 2299 2300 2301 2302 2303 2304 2305 2306 2307 2308 2309 2310 2311 2312 2313 2314 2315 2316 2317 2318 2319 2320 2321 2322 2323 2324 2325 2326 2327 2328 2329 2330 2331 2332 2333 2334 2335 2336 2337 2338 2339 2340 2341 2342 2343 2344 2345 2346 2347 2348 2349 2350 2351 2352 2353 2354 2355 2356 2357 2358 2359 2360 2361 2362 2363 2364 2365 2366 2367 2368 2369 2370 2371 2372 2373 2374 2375 2376 2377 2378 2379 2380 2381 2382 2383 2384 2385 2386 2387 2388 2389 2390 2391 2392 2393 2394 2395 2396 2397 2398 2399 2400 2401 2402 2403 2404 2405 2406 2407 2408 2409 2410 2411 2412 2413 2414 2415 2416 2417 2418 2419 2420 2421 2422 2423 2424 2425 2426 2427 2428 2429 2430 2431 2432 2433 2434 2435 2436 2437 2438 2439 2440 2441 2442 2443 2444 2445 2446 2447 2448 2449 2450 2451 2452 2453 2454 2455 2456 2457 2458 2459 2460 2461 2462 2463 2464 2465 2466 2467 2468 2469 2470 2471 2472 2473 2474 2475 2476 2477 2478 2479 2480 2481 2482 2483 2484 2485 2486 2487 2488 2489 2490 2491 2492 2493 2494 2495 2496 2497 2498 2499 2500 2501 2502 2503 2504 2505 2506 2507 2508 2509 2510 2511 2512 2513 2514 2515 2516 2517 2518 2519 2520 2521 2522 2523 2524 2525 2526 2527 2528 2529 2530 2531 2532 2533 2534 2535 2536 2537 2538 2539 2540 2541 2542 2543 2544 2545 2546 2547 2548 2549 2550 2551 2552 2553 2554 2555 2556 2557 2558 2559 2560 2561 2562 2563 2564 2565 2566 2567 2568 2569 2570 2571 2572 2573 2574 2575 2576 2577 2578 2579 2580 2581 2582 2583 2584 2585 2586 2587 2588 2589 2590 2591 2592 2593 2594 2595 2596 2597 2598 2599 2600 2601 2602 2603 2604 2605 2606 2607 2608 2609 2610 2611 2612 2613 2614 2615 2616 2617 2618 2619 2620 2621 2622 2623 2624 2625 2626 2627 2628 2629 2630 2631 2632 2633 2634 2635 2636 2637 2638 2639 2640 2641 2642 2643 2644 2645 2646 2647 2648 2649 2650 2651 2652 2653 2654 2655 2656 2657 2658 2659 2660 2661 2662 2663 2664 2665 2666 2667 2668 2669 2670 2671 2672 2673 2674 2675 2676 2677 2678 2679 2680 2681 2682 2683 2684 2685 2686 2687 2688 2689 2690 2691 2692 2693 2694 2695 2696 2697 2698 2699 2700 2701 2702 2703 2704 2705 2706 2707 2708 2709 2710 2711 2712 2713 2714 2715 2716 2717 2718 2719 2720 2721 2722 2723 2724 2725 2726 2727 2728 2729 2730 2731 2732 2733 2734 2735 2736 2737 2738 2739 2740 2741 2742 2743 2744 2745 2746 2747 2748 2749 2750 2751 2752 2753 2754 2755 2756 2757 2758 2759 2760 2761 2762 2763 2764 2765 2766 2767 2768 2769 2770 2771 2772 2773 2774 2775 2776 2777 2778 2779 2780 2781 2782 2783 2784 2785 2786 2787 2788 2789 2790 2791 2792 2793 2794 2795 2796 2797 2798 2799 2800 2801 2802 2803 2804 2805 2806 2807 2808 2809 2810 2811 2812 2813 2814 2815 2816 2817 2818 2819 2820 2821 2822 2823 2824 2825 2826 2827 2828 2829 2830 2831 2832

ગાંધીજી રાજી એન રમ્મ પાણી એ સાંતીના યોગ્ય રીતે આપતે હતા
રોડવાળો લાભ અરિ મલ્યો. આપની મુજબીન દરમિયાન આપે
કરોં નામજાણના રૂં પ્રત્યાપ્તિના પડ્યા તે આપને પૂછી જોઈએ એવું
મારી કુલ રાજ્ય આપને આ કામના ભજી દુઃખે જોઈ કુલ કુલ

[illegible]

[illegible]

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સામ: "લેખક"
તારી: ૨૦૮૪ ફરિયાદ આદ
દિન: ૨૦૮૪ સેપ્ટેમ્બર

મનુર મહાજન સંઘ



AIR MAIL

મનુર બોલિસ,
ભાલ દરવાજા,

ક્રમાંક

અમદાવાદ, તા. ૨-૨-૧૯૮૮

પૂ-૨૧ રેડફોર્ડ બાલનભાઈ,

રાણપો પૂન્ય બાપુસંગ

સાહેબદેવ સાહેબ હર સંસ્કૃતિમાં અવસાન થયું તેથી
બધાને અજ્ઞાત થયું બાપુ અને સાહેબ દેશ સેવો
પૂન્ય બાપુસંગે તે સમયે અવર ૩૪૫ તરંગ કરતાં અમુક
પૃષ્ઠ ૫૭૭ સાથે ૦૫૫ એમના સિદ્ધાંતોને શાંતિ અનુભવ
અમલમાં લેવાના બીજાઓ તે અમુક પૃષ્ઠ ૫૭૭ ૫૫૫-૨૫૫
સાથે ૫૭૭૫૦૫૫ તિરતિરતી મારે મોની પાસે
૭૫૨૩!

અમદાવાદના મનુરોના તો એ જાણી રહ્યાં અને
એ સેત મનુર રસમો. ૫૫-૧-૨-૧૯૮૮ સેત પૂ-૨૫
મોરોરોના ૫૫૫૫૫૫૫૫૫, એ સધાનેથી પૂ-૨૫
બાપુસંગે ૧૯૨૫-૨૦૫૫ કોમલમાં મારાવળી રસપના કરી,
અમલો અમલ ૩૫૫૫૫ સાથે ૨૫૫૫ જાણીને મંડળ

આમા: 'સેવક'
કોન: ૨૦૮૪ સુવિધાદ ખાતે
૨૦૮૪ સેક્ટરી

મજૂર મહાજન સંઘ



મજૂર કોમિશન,
સાલ દરખાસ્ત,

આમા

૨

અમદાવાદ, તા.

૧૯૪

સત્તા મળે અને સરકારમાં જે જે કરવામાં આવે તે
આ સમયે મોકલવા છે.

મજૂરોને બાબતે મેં જોયું છે. માર્ગો અગત્ય વધવાની
ગતિશીલતા અને જે જે કરવામાં આવે તે સમયે મોકલવા
માટે દિવાલની રીતોમાં ગોંધી ~~સરકાર~~ મજૂર સમાજ
કોમિશન ઉદ્દેશ્યમાં ગતિશીલતા છે. જેમ મજૂર દારૂ સરકારી
કોમિશનમાં સમાવવામાં છે અને જે બધાને સરકારી મળે
તો સારા સમાજ દેશભરમાં અને સમાજમાં મજૂરોની
માટે સરકારી મળે તેમાં સમાવવામાં છે. ~~સરકાર~~ આ
કોમિશનમાં સમાવવામાં આવીને મોકલવામાં છે.

૧૯૪૦
બિંદુભાઈ દરખાસ્ત.

૧૯૪૦.

(૧) મજૂર મહાજન સંઘના દિવસ-રતના સંયુક્ત પ્રતિનિધિ મંડળની આ સભાને મહેત્વા ગાંધીજીના અવસાનથી મજૂરોને ઉપજેલા દુઃખ અને ક્ષોભનું સજ્જોમાં વર્ણન કરવાનું અશક્ય લાગે છે.

સને-૧૯૧૭ની સાલમાં આ મંડળના પુમુખ શ્રીમતી અનસૂયાબાઈને મજૂર પ્રવૃત્તિની પ્રેરણા આપનારા, ૧૯૧૮ના મજૂરોના ધર્મયુધ્ધના નેતા, ૧૯૧૯માં દેસાઈમાં મજૂરોનું હાથ પહેલું વ્યવસ્થિત મહાજન બંધનારા, મજૂરોની લડતોને સત્ય અને અહિંસાને માર્ગે મુકનારા, મજૂરોને ઈસ્ટિ મેળવવાનો ધોરી માર્ગ બતાવનારા, આર્થિક, સામાજિક અને રાજકીય સ્થિતિનો સામનો કરવાનો મંત્ર આપનારા અને મજૂરોની આંતરિક નબળાઈનો દૂર કરી આઘ્યાત્મિક શ્રેયો માર્ગે પ્રેરનારા પૂજ્ય બાપુને આ મંડળ વારંવાર વન્દન કરે છે.

મહાત્માજી મજૂરો અને બેડુતોના પ્રાણ હતા, ગરીબોના પેલી હતા, રાહતના પિતા હતા, જગતના પેગમ્બર હતા, સત્ય અને અહિંસાના અવતારરૂપ હતા, પ્રભુના પ્રતિનિધિ હતા. જેમનો સંદેશો જગતમાં ક્રમેમાં ફેલાયો રહ્યો.

જેમની પૂજ્ય દોરવોને પરિશિષ્ટિ તે જેમના જીવન દરમ્યાન અહિંસામય લડતને માર્ગે દેશને સ્વરાજ મલું તે સ્વરાજ ગમ્યા સર્વોદયમાં પરિશિષ્ટિ તે મોટે તેઓ પોતાના જીવનનો એક એક પગ ખસી રહ્યા હતા, તેવામાં કોમી કડવાશના ભોગ થઈ પડેલા સૂવકના દૂર હુમલાના તેઓ ભોગ પડ્યા અને આપણી વચ્ચેથી તેઓ ચાલ્યા ગયા.

સોજી રહિત સમાજ-તેમાં સહુ સુખી હોય, સહુનો સમાજે વિકાસ થતો હોય, એવો સમાજ સત્ય અને અહિંસાના સાધનો વડે સ્થાપવો એ તેમનું હોય હતું. આ હોયને પહોંચવા માટે મહાત્માજીને જે આદેશો આપણી સ્મૃતિપ્રકૃષ્ટ છે તેનું પાલન કરવા આ મંડળ પ્રતેજા લે છે. આ મંડળ તેની પ્રતિજ્ઞા ફેરાર પૂજ્ય મહાત્માજીને ડંડા દિવના લાગણીયા માનવસી અંજલી અર્પે છે.

મહાત્માજીનું અવસાન થયું છે પણ જો અમદાવાદના મજૂરો પોતે આ પ્રતિજ્ઞાનું પાલન કરતા થઈ અને પોતાની નમ્ર સેવા વધારા દેશભરના મજૂરો પાસે આ પ્રતિજ્ઞાનું પાલન કરાવશે તો મહાત્માજી આપણી પાસેજ છે એવી આપણને પ્રતિષ્ઠિ થશે એમ આ મંડળનું માનવું છે.

અમર રહો પૂજ્ય બાપુ.

(૨) પૂજ્ય ગાંધીજીના બેશોને અમલમાં મૂકવા માટેના આ મંડળે લોધેલી પ્રતિજ્ઞાને મૂર્ત સ્વરૂપ આપવા માટે આ મંડળે ઠરાવે છે કે મિલોમાં કામ કરતા તમામ મજૂરોએ પોતાનો ત્રણ કલાકનો કમાણી -- મોડર તથા મોડવારો સવાર સહીતના એકઠો કરવો અને આ રીતે એકઠો થયેલો ગાંધી મજૂર હારક હાલો પૂજ્ય ગાંધીજીની મજૂર ચળવળ હેતુરૂપના માટે વાપરવો. નિયુક્ત પ્રતિનિધિ મંડળે આ હાલો ઉદઘાટનમાં મોકલેલો, જેવો એસેમ્બલીએ તથા સરકારનો સહકાર સાધવા ઠરાવ્યું છે. -- અને એ રીતે હાલો સરકારના માટેનો જવાબદારી રજવા મંત્રીને સ્પષ્ટ આપવાનો નિર્ણય કર્યો છે.

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BENGAL PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE
ALL INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

~~XXXX BOW BAZAR STREET, CALCUTTA~~

46 South End Park, Rashbehari Avenue P.O.

Ref. No.

Calcutta, the

15th Jan 194

Hon'ble Barlar Vallabhai Patel
Deputy Minister,
Government of India,
New Delhi.

Dear Sir,

Enclosed you will find copy of a statement issued by Shree Lina Kanta Bose, President, Bengal Committee of the All India Trade Union Congress on your speech at Calcutta on the hartal declared by the B.P.T.U.C. As none of your "honest" congress papers published the statement, but some had the "fairness" to comment on it, I am sending it to you lest it might not have attracted your notice.

Yours sincerely,

a. M. M.
General Secretary,
B.P.T.U.C.

Mr. Arinal Kanti Bose, President, Bengal Provincial Trade Union Congress, has issued the following statement:-

"The Congress Ministry of Bengal knowing fully well in their heart of hearts that public opinion in the province is overwhelmingly against the Security Bill, has been bringing to Calcutta one Congress big gun after another to prop up their indefeasible case. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was brought for the purpose the other day and Sardar Patel's services have been requisitioned for the same purpose. The Sardar has advised the people of Calcutta to avoid the Martial or General strike which has been called to-day the 5th January, 1948 to protest against the Security Bill.

According to him the Martial called by the leftist parties (including the T.U.C.) is wrong, but the one sponsored by the Ghosh Ministry on Saturday in honour of Sardar Patel is right. Does the Sardar know that Ghosh Ministry had issued an order, for it is nothing else, calling upon all employers of labour to close their concerns at 11 A.M. in order that their workers might have the opportunity to listen to Sardar Patel's speech in support of the Security Bill and against the Martial.

He has condemned the labour leaders who, according him, are out "to retain their leadership". He has said that "it was not very difficult to get labour out of their work for a day if they were told by their leaders that they would get their wages for the day that could come out just to enjoy a holiday".

The cap does not fit the labour leaders, but it fits his proteges of the Ghosh Ministry. Workers who will observe Martial today at the call of the T.U.C. and other leftist parties, know very well that they will lose their wages for the day and they will stand the risk of being victimised. It will involve a sacrifice on their part. But when they observe a Martial declared by the Government, they will not only have their wages for the day but what is more, there will not be the slightest chance of incurring displeasures of the employers. The Sardar knows very well that the influence of a Government in power, whatever the Government may be, is far greater with the employers than that of any non-official body.

A Government Martial, according to the Sardar, is no Martial at all. It is only "a holiday with full pay". It does not reduce production or do the slightest harm to the industry. But when this Martial is observed in protest against a measure of the Government, however, unpopular, it has a serious effect on production and does irreparable harm to the industry.

The Sardar has given a very striking instance how partisanship can blind even an eminent Congress leader of his position. How could the people record their disapproval of a measure like the Security Bill? The Sardar says, the people could remove the Ministry by an appeal to the electorate. How could that be done now? The Ministry has repeatedly been called upon to resign and seek re-election on the issue of the Security Bill. No head has been paid to that appeal.

The other day Dr. P. C. Ghosh, the Prime Minister, stood in a bye-election from the Birhum constituency. The draft of the Security Bill was then ready, but Dr. Ghosh maintained a strict silence over it. Why did he not tell his electorate that he was going to introduce a Bill like that and seek the support of the electorate? Was this honest conduct consistent with truth on the part of a devoted follower of Mahatma Gandhi? Here was an opportunity for Dr. Ghosh to seek the support of his electorate. In democratic countries when a general election is not possible, important issues are placed before the electorate in bye-elections. By this means the views of the electorate are ascertained and the

Government of the day as well as the position prepare or guide themselves accordingly. Dr. Ghosh did not go through these democratic procedures, for he knew very well that if the Birbhum electorate got an inkling of the measure subversive of civil liberties, his Government had, in readiness, the chances of his election would have been nil. He unscrupulous enough in seeking and getting the support of political parties including the Communist Party in his election, the very parties whom he and his supporters are now describing as "fifth columnists". Could dishonesty go further?

Sardar Patel while promising Mazdoor Raj for the country has held out the threat that "if workers thought they could seize power by strikes they were mistaken". Workers have no such thought. Sardar Patel has been misinformed as to the frequency of strikes in this province. With the exception of one or two the labour dispute in and about Calcutta are before the Tribunals. Neither the workers nor their much abused leaders are therefore the black devils they are depicted to be. In this case also the cap fits not the labour leaders but Sardar Patel's proteges, the Bengal Ministers. It is they or rather the Congress group to which they belong who are out to maintain their control over the machinery of the Government to keep themselves in power as long as possible. The so-called Security Bill is for their own security, not at all for the security of the poor, or for the security of any section of the population.

The Sardar says that he does not know how many people in Bengal have been arrested under Special Powers Ordinance. I shall send him a list which he could get from the head of the Calcutta Police or Dr. Ghosh himself. These persons have been kept in jails without trial. Their relatives have been unable to get information ~~xxx~~ as to the jails in which they are located. Some Muslim leaguer in the Murshidabad District were arrested in connection with the invasion of Pakistan troops of certain places (Char) in their district. But they were released three or four days after, as soon as an angry protest came from the Premier of East Bengal. The victims of the Special Powers Ordinance are all Hindus and almost all of them are connected with labour movement. This is enough indication as to how the proposed Pill will be utilised.

Dated, the 4th Jan'48.

INDIAN NATIONAL TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

9

Mazdoor Manzil,
Bombay-12.

Dated the 10th December, 47.

CIRCULAR 4.

To

All Affiliated Unions,

Dear Friend,

Sub: Election of delegates, proposals for the
Session etc.

The Bombay Provincial Branch of the INTUC has started, in right earnest, all the preparations for the Session of the Congress to be held on 29th and 30th January 1948. A Reception Committee consisting of the representatives of various affiliated unions and sympathizers has been formed with Sgt. Abid Ali as the Chairman and various sub-committees have been set up. The Reception Committee is making arrangements for the reception, accommodation and boarding of the delegates and invited guests. An early intimation about the number of delegates who will come on behalf of your union, will be highly appreciated. This will be helpful to make proper arrangements for their boarding and lodging.

/in As the time at our disposal is very short, you are requested to comply with the following with the time table specified against each item.

1. If any of our unions were previously affiliated to the A.I.T.U.C., these unions should be immediately disaffiliated from the AITUC by informing the said organisation and intimation of the same should be sent to us forthwith.
2. In your Affiliation Form you have mentioned..... as your members. Accordingly you are entitled to send..... delegates. The names and the addresses of the delegates should reach this office by the last week of this month. Any change in the membership since then, would affect the number of delegates.
3. Draft resolutions and the amendments in the Provisional Constitution along with any suggestion which you may like to send for the consideration of the Session, should reach this office by the 5th, January 1948.

Yours sincerely,

G. Bipani
General Secretary.

For information only

Mazdoor Manzil,
Bombay-12.

Dated the 4th December 47.

CIRCULAR. No.3.

To

All Affiliated Unions.

Dear Friend,

Sub: Latest membership figures as on 1st December 1947 and other requirements under section 7 (Obligations of Affiliated Organizations) of the Constitution of the INTUC.

You are aware that the Provisional Executive Committee of the INTUC in its meeting held in Bombay on the 12th & 13th Octr. 47, has decided to hold the open session of the Congress in Bombay, in January on the 25th & 26th 1948.

More unions have been affiliated to the Congress since then, bringing the total membership figure of 4,03,067 to date. It is very necessary to get the up to date figures of membership so that we may be able to fix the numbers of delegates in accordance with section 9 (Election of Delegate) of our Constitution. The membership figures will also help us in assessing and ascertaining our representative capacity vis-a-vis other Organisations.

Our contention against the existing Central Labour Organisations has been that the membership of its affiliated unions is not in complete accord with the actual payment of membership dues, and also it admits paper organisations and accepts fictitious or grossly exaggerated returns of membership. It is, therefore, very strongly felt that we have to be very scrupulous and take a meticulous care in showing our membership and other returns.

You are, therefore, requested to furnish us, i) the latest membership figure as on 1st December 47 and ii) the method or procedure of collecting membership dues. We have also to bring to your notice section 7 of our Constitution and your special attention is invited to sub clause (a) 1, 2, 3. You will, therefore, please keep the records of your union up to date and ready for being examined and scrutinized by our representative or any other authority.

You will kindly comply with our request at your earliest.

Yours sincerely,


G. Inapara
General Secretary.

11

The Tata Workers' Union, Jamshedpur.

(REGD, No 14)

Phone No 381 A.

17. K. ROAD

Ref, Nopa/68/47

Jamshedpur, 10 Dec.

1947

The Personal Assistant
to Hon'ble Deputy Prime Minister,
Indian Union,
NEW DELHI.

Dear Sir,

The following express telegrams
were sent to Hon'ble Sardar Vallabhbhai
Patel. This is to confirm.

"UNDERSTAND YOU ARE VISITING EASTERN STATES
PLEASE DO TOUCH JAMSHEDPUR SPARING TWO
HOURS FOR LABOUR MEETING PLEASE CONFIRM".

"MORNING MASS MEETING UNSUITABLE PLEASE
CHANGE TIME TO EVENING CONFIRM".

Yours faithfully,

h. j. anis

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✕
TELEGRAM.

EXPRESS

STATE


MICHAEL JOHN
JAMSHEDPUR WORKERS UNION
JAMSHEDPUR

REGRET NOT POSSIBLE VISIT JAMSHEDPUR

VALLABHBHAIPATEL

Not to be telegraphed:

Signature:


Address: The Hon. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel,
Deputy Prime Minister of India,
New Delhi.

Dated 7th Decr 1947.

*signed & carbonation
copy sent by post
Rd 7/12/47.*

13
TELEGRAM.

EXPRESS

STATE

MICHAEL JOHN
JAMSHEDPUR WORKERS UNION
JAMSHEDPUR

WILL TRY TO ADJUST TIMINGS BUT CANNOT PROMISE STOP WILL
TELEGRAPH LATER

VALLABHBHAI PATEL

Not to be telegraphed:

Signature

K. P. Vaidya
Personal Assistant

to Hon'ble Deputy Prime Minister.

Address: The Hon. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel,
Deputy Prime Minister of India,
New Delhi.

Dated 6/12/1947.



INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT.

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Sent, from

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MORNING HAS MEETING UNSUITABLE PRAY CHANGE TIME TO EVENING CONFIRM =

JOHN

N.B.—The name of the sender, if telegraphed, should be written after, and separated from, the text.

POSTAGE—1968—22-10-45—135,000 Hrs.

16
IMMEDIATE

TELEGRAM.

IMMEDIATE

STATE

MICHAEL JOHN
JAMSHEDPUR WORKERS UNION
JAMSHEDPUR.

██████████ CAN COME FIFTEENTH MORNING PUBLIC MEETING
NINE A.M. STOP WILL LEAVE FOR DELHI AFTER LUNCH STOP
PLEASE TELEGRAPH IF THIS IS SUITABLE

VALLABHBHAI PATEL

Not to be telegraphed:

Signature: *John* Personal Assistant,
to Honble Deputy Prime Minister,
Address: The Hon. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel,
Deputy Prime Minister of India,
Government of India, New Delhi.

Dated 5th Decr. 1947.

Michael John
Jamshedpur
Office of origin

POSTS AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT
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(See Instructions on reverse)

Reply



17

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT



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4

23

SARDAR PATEL

NEW DELHI

= UNDERSTAND YOU ARE VISITING EASTERN STATES PLEASE DO
TOUCH JAMSHEDPUR SPARING TWO HOURS FOR LABOUR
MEETING PLEASE CONFIRM = MICHAEL JOHN

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મ જૂર મહાજન સંઘ



મનુષ્ય ઝોડિયસ,
લાલ દરવાજા,

4315

અમદાવાદ, તા. ૧૪-૧૦-૧૯૪૭

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ਫੁੱਲਾਂ ਦੀ ਚਿਕਨ, ਚੜ੍ਹ

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 } ૨૩૮૪ સેકેટરી

મજૂર મહાજન સંઘ



મનુર જોડિયા,
લાલ દરવાજા,

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અમદાવાદ, તા.

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૧૦૨૨૫૧ પરાંડે સાદિયેરા મુંબલિં લાગુ પાતાન
 ૧૧-૨૫-૨૬-૨૭ માર્ચે લાગુ પાડે જાતી મુંબલિં. સેરેસિયાન
 આગર તત્તવાનં સાદિયેરા કલ્યાણે રાતે પરાંડે પાટા
 તદ્દં કે સાજી જાતી મુંબલિં પ્રથમ સાદિયેરા મુંબલિં
 જાણુને એકતરોડે લક્ષ્યે લેવામાં આવે. એ સાદિયેરા
 જો રાતે જાતી મુંબલિં તરો. તેમજ સા. વાળાની લક્ષ્યે જો
 એકતરોડે લક્ષ્યે જાતી મુંબલિં લેવામાં આવે. એ સાદિયેરા
 જો રાતે જાતી મુંબલિં તરો. તેમજ સા. વાળાની લક્ષ્યે જો

[illegible]

આને બધાં મુખપત્રો સુધી + યો રામાનુજ
 યેસુસખ તમ વિદે તેજ બધાંને રાધેલાય પડે છે. તારા
 કોને સુખાયવને વાતો મુખપત્રમાં મળે રહે. કો
 રાવનનો પોત્ર કે કોમ્પુનાસા છે તે સેસમુખાસાના
 બધે અંગે કહો રામાનુજને તો. તે છે કવે મેમુ
 બાપર પડેને મીનાસુગા. તે છે કવું લા. ના. વ. ર. ૨
 રૂ. દા. વ. છે. આ બાપનાં આપનામી પદ છે. રા. ર. ર. ર.
 રા. નો તમા બનારા છે. આપના પ્રવેશાંશી ર. ન. ર. ર.
 C. રૂં બિગડું તમ દેખ્યા તરવા પડું તો પડું પડું રહે
 એ. હા. રા. રા. લપા. રે. ર. તમ તમારો નદ તમારો છે.

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16/10
Report of the Executive Committee Meeting of the
I.N.T.U.C.

21

12-10-1947.

A meeting of the Central Executive Committee of the INTUC was held at Congress House, Bombay to-day, under the Chairmanship of Dr. Suresh Chandra Banerjee, the President. Among those present were Shri Gulzarilal Nanda, Shri Hariharnath Shastri, Shri Suraj Prasad Awasthi, Shri Deven Sen, Shri K.Ramachandran and Shri Saqui Niyazi.

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In his report of the work done and the progress made so far by INTUC the General Secretary, Shri Khandubhai Desai, stated that Provincial Organisations of the Congress had been set up in Gujarat, Bengal, Karnatak, Bombay, Central India, Maharashtra, Tamil Nad, C.P., Andhra, U.P. and Assam. It was hoped that in the few provinces that remain branch organisations would be set up very soon so that the General Session of the Congress to be called in January next may be representative of the whole country.

About 150 unions with total membership of over 3,50,000 have joined the organisation and the membership is expected to reach the target five lakhs by the end of the year.

Five new members were coopted on the committee, and they are Shri Hariharnath Shastri, Shri Saqui Niyazi (C.P.) Sardar Lachanna (Andhra) Shri P.K.K. Sharma and Shri G.Ramanujam (Tamil Nad). The Committee discussed various organisational and administrative matters.

The following resolutions were adopted:

1. This meeting of the Provisional Executive Committee of the INTUC hails the independence that was achieved by the people of India on the 15th August last. An event unprecedented in its magnitude and importance it has been brought about in a short period by the uniqueness of the methods followed and the means adopted in the struggle under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. Political independence is only a step towards the attainment of economic democracy and the bringing into being of a society based on social justice and equality of opportunity in the fullest sense. The Committee hopes that in the struggles that lie ahead for the attainment of this goal the working class and the people of India will

continue to put their implicit faith in the same principles and methods as brought them political independence namely, ~~truth~~ ^{truth}, non-violence and satyagraha.

The Committee is shocked at the inhuman and terrible atrocities and mass murders committed in the Punjab and the neighbouring areas. The Punjab massacres are not an isolated development. They are a direct sequel, of the campaign of hatred and violence in the pursuit of communal ends. However it is gratifying to note that the working class generally has maintained balance of mind and kept themselves aloof from the designs of interested parties as no body knows better than working class that their salvation economic, political and social lies in complete solidarity and harmony ^{in their ranks} among the toilers of the land to whatever religious denomination they may belong. The Committee hopes that the working class will maintain the attitude that they have hitherto shown and thereby set an example to their countryman.

13-10-1947.

The Central Executive Committee of the INTUC met for the second day at the Congress House, Bombay, this morning with Dr. Suresh Chandra Banerjee in the Chair. The Committee accepted the resignation of Dr. Banerjee as President in view of his having become a Minister of the Government of Bengal, and by a unanimous vote elected Shri Hariharanath Shastri as the new President. The Committee placed on record its thanks for the able guidance and strong support the organisation had received from Dr. Banerjee, nearly 100 unions with a membership of about 1,50,000 having joined it from Bengal alone. *The following resolutions were adopted:*

I The Committee has very carefully considered the working of the present system of cloth control and has no hesitation in stating as its considered view that not only has the system failed to achieve the ends in view but the Control Board, dominated as it is by the vested interests, has done positive disservice to the country.

"The Committee therefore urges upon the Government to overhaul and modify the system in such a way as to eliminate the abuses that have marred its working. The Committee is ~~strong~~ ⁱⁿ of view that the only way to secure the active and closer co-operation of the consumers

and labour is through the formation of Joint Production Committees to formulate and direct policies at every stage aimed at increasing production, bringing down prices, and improving the methods of distribution.

"The tentative scheme of solving the question of cloth supply announced by the Government a few weeks back is, in the opinion of the Committee, highly detrimental to the interests of the consumers. The country is bound to resent the principle of subsidizing the so-called weaker units of production by imposing further burdens on the consumers in the form of price increase even though the industry has made and is ~~xx~~ still making profits out of all proportion to the service it renders to the country. The scheme contains several features which are not acceptable to the working class. The Committee feels that in order to win the active support and co-operation of the working class in any scheme of production the Government should desist from imposing any further burden on the consumers and should so adjust the economics of the industry that a fair income may be assured to qualifying units from an equalisation fund built up from the profits.

"The Committee further urges upon the Government to appoint an impartial Inquiry Committee to investigate into the whole question and make recommendations bearing on production, prices and control."

II. The Committee is keenly conscious of the fact that without speedy progress in the matter of economic rehabilitation of the country, its newly won freedom as well as its internal stability would be put in serious jeopardy. The Committee expresses its deepest concern over the slow pace of recovery in several sectors of India's economy creating an anxious situation for the people and the Government. While our difficulties are largely due to the damage caused by the war to our economic organisation which it has still not been possible to repair, the problems have been further aggravated and our capacity to satisfy the urgent needs of the people on an adequate scale seriously curtailed by the anti-social tendencies manifested in the conduct of our trade, in the industry, and administration. The Committee, however, recognises the fact that labour's contribution to the solution of the problem has not been at the highest level and that in a number of cases production has been hampered by strikes and slow-down tactics under the influence of groups

and parties exploiting the credulity and ignorance of the workers in the interests of sectional political advantage, or ulterior aims of a destructive character. While the labour movement is primarily concerned with and can at no time be unmindful of the improvement of the conditions and status of the working class and the redress of its genuine grievances, it has to be equally alive to the grave dangers that beset the path of the Indian Union and the stupendous problems it has to face. It thus becomes labour's first care and supreme duty to assist it in securing an efficient and honest administration and to strengthen its hands in maintaining peace and order, and to strive to improve and augment production.

"The Committee having given careful consideration to all the circumstances and with the full sense of its responsibility resolves that the workers should exert their utmost to put the resources and equipment of the nation to the best use and that towards this end they should endeavour their utmost to eliminate all possible waste through stoppages of work or otherwise placing their reliance on the method of arbitration and legislation for the redress of their grievances and the improvement of their conditions."

III "This Committee passed a resolution welcoming the recommendations of the Pay Commission in its meeting held at Delhi on the 15th June, 47. While reiterating its resolve to support generally the recommendations, the Committee feels that one of the main intentions behind the recommendations of the Central Pay Commission is obviously to ensure equal pay for employees doing the same work in the various railway systems throughout the country. This object cannot be realised by attempting to fix the pay of Rly. employees in the scales recommended by the Pay Commission on the basis of the widely varying scales of pay now in vogue in the different railways for the same kind of ~~work~~ work. The Committee therefore suggests that efforts should be made to minimise such disparities in the existing scales of pay as between one railway and another on the basis of the scales now obtaining in Class 1 State-owned railways and then fix the appropriate scales of pay in the new salary structure recommended by the Central Pay Commission.

"The Committee feels that the ^{discrimination} ~~distinction~~ in the matter of payment of the advance of Rs.50/- as between pre-1931 and post-1931

to railway employees is unnecessary and that this privilege and other concessions such as the interim relief, etc., should be made available to all employees irrespective of their date of joining the railway service.¹⁰²

A deputation consisting of the President, the General Secretary, Shri Shantilal Shah, acting president of the B.B. & C.I. Railway Employees Association, and Shri. K. Rameshchandran, General Secretary of the S.I. Rly Workers' Union was set up to represent to the Railway Board all the outstanding grievances of Railway Workers at an early date.¹⁰³

The first open session of the Congress is to be held in Bombay towards the end of January next by which time it was expected the membership would have reached the target of five lakhs.

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INDIAN NATIONAL TRADE UNION CONGRESS.
-----General Secretary's report for the period June 16th
to October 12th 1947.

Events of momentous importance have taken place in India since the last meeting of this Committee on June 15 last. On August 15 our country became independent and free. An event unparalleled in world history for its uniqueness, magnitude and importance, it was but the fitting culmination of an equally glorious struggle.

The attainment of liberation from foreign domination by a national movement based on truth and non-violence is of the utmost importance to us trade unionists. For, surely, the weapons that served us so effectively in our struggle against the foreign imperialists can be no less effective in our movement for the attainment of economic democracy and the establishment of social justice. The INTUC has accepted the same means. We have no doubt we shall succeed.

At the time when independence was being celebrated by the hundreds of millions in India, communal murders on an unprecedented scale were taking place in the Punjab. The Punjab massacres are not an isolated development but a logical sequel to what had taken place elsewhere. The trouble started in Calcutta on August 16, 1946, on the Direct Action Day of the Muslim League and should be directly traced to the two nation theory and the propaganda of violence and hatred systematically carried on by the League for some years. This should open the eyes of all who propagate violence as a means for winning their objectives. However selfless may be the motive, the advocates of hatred and violence are sowing seeds the harvest of which is surely going to be blood and tears for the masses they seek to serve. The riots have put in cold

~~storage~~ all the various plans of economic development.

Millions of people, mostly of the agricultural and labour ~~classes~~ have been uprooted from their homes and are migrating to distant, ^{poor} unknown places. They are ^{given} to constitute a terrible economic burden wherever they may go. Over thousands of square miles all economic activity has been brought to a standstill. The mobs have destroyed grain, cloth and other articles of consumption. They have destroyed houses, looted shops and seriously interfered ^{with} into the means of communications. Thousands of factories and workshops are either destroyed or deserted and their employees murdered or fled. The Punjab the erstwhile granary of India is now bottomless drain of food materials.

The attention of the Central Government being revetted to the problems of law and order and the safe escort or rehabilitation of ~~refugees~~ all plans of reconstruction and development have ^{been} postponed. At the present moment the gloom seems to be partially lifting. Let us hope law and order be restored soon and the people enabled to lead a normal life.

11. Organisation.

Cooptions. Recommendations have ^{been} received in the Central Office for the cooption of 2 persons: Mr. Saqui Niyazi, Akola and Sardar Lachanna from Andhra. Mr. Niyazi is one of the leading members of the C.F. & B.M. provincial Branch of the INTUC and an office bearer in a number of trade unions. Two unions with which he is connected in an official capacity have already been affiliated to the INTUC. Sardar Lachanna is the General Secretary of the Andhra Provincial Branch. A number of unions from that province ^{are} expected to join us soon.

When the time came for the formation of a separate Government for West Bengal the choice for Labour portfolio inevitably fell on Dr. Suresh Chandra Banerjee, our President. Dr. Banerjee has evolved ^{and is} in working out several schemes to the benefit of the working classes of the Province. His statement

of policy has been very well received by labour organisations, even by those who differ from us on many issues. His appointment of a Tribunal for ^{the} Jute industry has been acclaimed as a very bold step, considering the forces that he is up against. The policy, programme and approach of the West Bengal Labour Ministry are identical with those of the INTUC.

Dr. Banerjee is still with us, although he cannot be expected to devote the same amount of time or energy for the INTUC work as he used to do.

What may be described as a land slide has taken place in U.P. and the large mass of U.P. labour are with us to-day, although formal affiliation has not yet taken place. This has been achieved largely through the efforts of Shri Hariharnath Shastri who has now left off all connections with the AITUC and the Socialist Party. Shri Shastri was unanimously elected President of the U.P. Provincial Branch of the INTUC which has recently been set up. He is attending this meeting by special invitation.

Resignations and Disaffiliations from AITUC. Besides Shri Shastri, the following persons who are actively connected with INTUC and ~~were members of its General Council~~ have resigned from that organisation. *In A.I.T.U.C. General Council*

Shri G. Nigara,
" Kallipade Mukherjee,
Mr. Aba Ali Jafferbhai, and
Shri V.C. Gopal.

The Rastriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh, Bombay, and the Tata Workers Union, Jamshedpur, are two of the more important unions that have disaffiliated from the AITUC and joined us. Their membership figures respectively are 30,000 and 19,182. Provincial Branches. Branch organisations of the INTUC have been formed in the following provinces: Gujarat, Karnatak, Bengal, Maharashtra, Central India, Bombay, Tamil nad, C.P., Andhra, U.P. and Assam. Intimation was received of the preparation to set up the Branch in Bihar, but it is not known whether it has been formed or not. It is hoped that in the few remaining Provinces also Branch organisations will be set up so that ~~xxxxxx~~ that the one meeting that is to be held at

not a distant date may be fully representative of the whole of India.

Affiliations. The strength of our organisation has more than doubled since the last meeting of this Committee. The total membership which was about 1,57,000 on the 15th June last, now stands at 3,24,088 distributed in 149 affiliated unions. A table showing the number of unions affiliated from each province is appended herewith. There was a time immediately following the last meeting when it appeared that not enough interest was being taken by our people in the Provinces to add to the strength the organisation by affiliating to it unions under their control and influence. That was a somewhat anxious period as the prevailing mood seemed to be one of quite assurance and satisfaction that since the INTUC had come to stay it was no longer in need of immediate propping up. But that stage has been passed, and a steady flow of unions is being maintained now. Members will be glad to know that the revival of activities and interest does not yet show any sign of waning. If this is maintained, as we have every reason to expect, our aggregate strength by the end of the year will certainly have substantially exceeded the 4 lakhs target we had originally fixed.

Prospects. Almost all the trade unions wielding any real influence with the working class in Gujarat, Kathiawad, and Baroda have joined us already. The support our organisation received from Bengal exceeded all expectations. Over 90 unions with a membership of about 1,31,000 have affiliated themselves to us from that province and the total number is expected to reach 2 lakhs by the end of this year. A rally held but a few days ago at the Calcutta Maidan to celebrate Gandhi Jayanti was one of the largest labour rallies held in that city. All the major ^{iron} ~~iron~~ and steel and engineering unions in Bihar are with us. There is one distinctive character in the about unions and that that they are all under guidance and control and fully amenable to the discipline of the Tata Workers Union, Jamshedpur. In this ^{iron} condition is very similar that of the Union of Gujarat and Kathiawad

which too work according to the policies and the directions given by the Textile labour Association, Ahmedabad. These two examples are worthy of emulation in other centres.

Despite the need for close co-ordination on general policies by the Centre, the sort of decentralisation implied in this suggestion has its own obvious advantages.

Our position in Bombay City and Suburbs cannot yet be said to be strong although we are fast gaining ground. But Bombay labour has its own special characteristics. Having long been used to indiscipline and disorder it is now a hard task inculcate in them a respect for law and faith in peaceful progress. But our workers are progressing slowly, may be, but surely and the recent strike staged by the Girni Kamgar Union was itself a sign of the panic that is overtaking them and a last desperate bid to delay, if not prevent, the return of sanity, order and democracy. In most of the other provinces our movement has still to make headway. But we are full of hope and confidence.

It has to be mentioned at this stage that industry ^{with} our weakest links are coal mines and railways, both of the utmost importance. The Committee has to take serious note of this and chalk out a programme to make up for this vital major deficiency.

Co-ordination. It is regrettable that what had been pointed out in the report submitted before the last meeting about lack of coordination and mutual understanding in our activities has to be repeated here. The Central Office has no information of what is taking place in the provinces and local areas. Many provinces have not sent us any information about their activities beyond the short, matter-of-fact note regarding the Branch formation, in most cases containing only the names of office bearers. None but few seem to have realised the fact that keeping the Central Office fully informed about all their activities is itself a very essential part of our work. In the absence of this essential contact, it is impossible to bring into being that living sense of unity and comradeship so vitally essential to all organisations.

Publicity. The publications of the INTUC up-to-date consist of

(1) Report of the Proceedings of the Inaugural Conference at New Delhi on May 3, (2) A bulletin containing the report of the proceedings of the last meeting of this Committee and the resolutions adopted and (3) the Indian Labour Journal, three issues of which have been brought out so far. Copies of all these are being forwarded to all affiliated unions and Committee Members, etc. A variety of improvements can and have indeed to be made in the Journal. Advice and suggestions of members are invited in this connection. There are very few non union subscribers to the Journal. We are still hesitating to launch a drive for enrolling private subscribers for fear of entering into a commitment before the necessary ^{arrangements} ~~encouragements~~ for its fulfilment are poised on a firm footing.

Receipts and Expenditure. A brief statement of accounts is attached to this report. A few unions sent in their contributions with their affiliation fee although it was not obligatory.

General Secretary.

Appendix.

Name of the Provinces.	Total No. of union affiliation.	Total membership
1. Bombay.	15	56,368
2. Gujarat.	23	82,508
3. Bihar.	9	34,434
5. C.P.	1	1,000
6. Tamil Nad.	1	6,234
7. Madras.	5	4,660
8. Central India.	2	7,887
9. Bengal.	93	1,30,997
	149	
Grand total.		3,24,088

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New Delhi.
The 13th October, 1947.

You remember when you were here I gave you a copy of the letter which I had received from Ruiker. I am sending you a copy of my reply. On hearing from him please take necessary appropriate action.

Yours sincerely,

The Hon'ble Shri
Gulzari Lal Wanda,
Labour Minister,
Government of Bombay,
Poona.

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New Delhi.
The 13th October, 1947.

Dear Friend,

Thank you for your letter of the 6th October, 1947. I have already sent a copy of it to Nandaji.

2. I am definitely of the view that the welfare of the working classes lies in their problems being approached from a non-political angle, namely, the interests of the working classes themselves. The Communists have a different philosophy. Some others have sympathies with the manner in which they have handled the labour problem to the ultimate detriment of the working classes.

3. I am glad to know that you have come to realise the need for a concerted action to wean the working classes away from the present communistic influences. I would welcome such formal consultation as you have suggested, but would ask you to write direct to Nandaji whom I am sending a copy of this letter.

With kind regards,

— Yours sincerely,

Shri H.M. Raiker,
/ C.P. President, / Textile Workers Federation,
Worker Road,
Nagpur City.

G.

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C. P. & BERAR

TEXTILE WORKERS FEDERATION

Com. R. S. Ruiker,
President.

Walker Road

Com. V. G. Balwaik,
General Secretary.

Vagpur City, 6th Octob. 1947

Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel,
Deputy Prime Minister,
Government of India,
NEW DELHI.

My dear Sardarji,

I am writing to you after a very long time. As a matter of fact I wanted to write to you on this subject even earlier than this but many other pre-occupations prevented me from writing earlier to you on this subject.

2. The subject on which I am writing to you is about the unity in the Working Class. I have closely followed the events which have led to the formation of the Indian National Trade Union Congress under your inspiration. I quite realize that there are strong grounds which have led you and the Hon'ble Mr. Nanda to form the National Trade Union Congress but at the same time I do feel that the step was taken rather hastily without consulting those of us who were generally in agreement with you and the Hon'ble Mr. Nanda as regards our attitude towards the Communist Party.

3. Before the All India Trade Union Congress met at Calcutta in 1947 I had a talk with the Hon'ble Mr. Nanda

C. P. & BERAR

TEXTILE WORKERS FEDERATION

Com. R. S. Ruiker,
President.

Walker Road

Com. V. G. Baiwaik,
General Secretary.

Vagpur City.

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at Bombay and it was then decided that all of us who are in the Congress should join the All India Trade Union Congress and therefore we all decided to attend the All India Trade Union Congress at Calcutta. Later on the labour situation in the country changed very rapidly and we had no intimation or information that we have to change our attitude to the All India Trade Union Congress. However, no useful purpose will be served at this time by referring to the events in the past.

4. What matters most now is the future of the Working Class movement in India. You possibly know that I have never seen eye to eye with the Communist Party of India not only that but I have been ^a very strong and an open critic of the Communist Party of India. ~~in Calcutta~~ ^{R.} ~~there~~. Recently we had an occasion to meet at Bombay in the All India Trade Union Congress and many of us who are working in the All India Trade Union Congress do feel that we have to throw ^{over} the dictatorship of the Communist Party in the All India Trade Union Congress and to try to organise the central organisation of the Working Class

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C. P. & BERAR

TEXTILE WORKERS FEDERATION

Com. R. S. Ruiker,
President.

Walker Road

Com. V. G. Balwaik,
General Secretary.

Vaggar City

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on a proper basis. With this object in view we have formed the Workers' United Front. I am enclosing herewith for your information the proceedings of the first meeting of the Workers' United Front and the statement issued by us who are in the Workers' United Front. You will find from the statement and the proceedings of the meeting that we are in general agreement with the criticism that you and Hon'ble Mr. Nanda have levelled at the All India Trade Union Congress and that if we make a sincere and genuine effort, it is possible that even on an All India basis we will be able to win over to our side the majority of the Trade Unions in the country.

5. It may be necessary for this purpose to have some sort of ^{an} informal conference of the leaders and groups but unless such a move is welcomed by you and Hon'ble Mr. Nanda I hesitate to proceed further in the matter.

6. So far as this Province is concerned, we in the Congress dominate the entire working class movement. The Communists here are practically a drop in the ocean and the same position can be created on an All India Basis provided

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C. P. & BERAR

TEXTILE WORKERS FEDERATION

Com. R. S. Ruiker,
President.

Walker Road

Com. V. G. Baiwaik,
General Secretary.

Koppar City

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provided that all of us who are in the Trade Union Congress and those ^{2 of us & 1} in the National Trade Union Congress put their heads together to chalk-out a programme of work and action which will give a correct lead to the Working class.

7. I know you are awfully busy and you are shouldering a great responsibility at this critical juncture of our national life. The whole country is looking upto you to give ^a strong and militant lead to checkmate the evil designs of extreme Muslim League Communalists. I would not have ordinarily disturbed you at this critical juncture but I thought it desirable that you should be kept informed of the trend of opinion of many of us who are in the All India Trade Union Congress.

8. I will feel highly obliged if you can find time to write to me and let me know what you feel about the move that we have ^{& and &} taken [^] in the possibility of a unity between all of us who are in the Congress and who do not agree with the methods, policies and programmes of the

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C. P. & BERAR

TEXTILE WORKERS FEDERATION

Com. R. S. Ruiker,
President.

Walker Road

Com. V. G. Balwaik,
General Secretary.

Madurai City.

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of the Communist party of India.

I hope you are keeping good health.

With my respectful Pranams to you.

Yours Sincerely,

R. S. Ruiker

C. P. & BERAR
TEXTILE WORKERS FEDERATION

Walker Road

Com. R. S. Ruiker,
President.

Com. V. G. Balwaik,
General Secretary.

36
Vijapur City, 6/10/1947

To. Suresh Vallabha Bhai
Patel.

Deputy Prime Minister
of India
New Delhi.

For information & necessary
action.

R. S. Ruiker.

Statement of the Members of the Workers' United Front.

Unity in the Working Class, the need of the hour.
Sectionarian and Party tactics injurious to the Indian
Working Class.
Representation of Indian Politics from the Working Class
standpoint, the need of the hour.

Com. A.S. Ruiker, M.L.A., Nagpur, Com. K. Shrivastava, President P.T.U.C. (U.P. Lucknow), S.C.C. Anthony Pillai, President Madras Labour Union, Sisir Roy, Calcutta, Binoy Chatterjee, Calcutta, D.R. Jadhav, Indore, Sheelbhadra Yajee, Bihar, V.G. Salvaik, President of P.T.U.C. Nagpur, Com. Bhakundlal Sarkar and Giridhar Bhargava of A.I.T.U.C. Bombay, have issued the following statement to the Press, explaining the aims and objects and the reasons which have led to the formation of the Workers' United Front.

We are very much pained and grieved to find that the unity of the Working Class is in grave danger today, when it was highly essential and desirable that the working class in India should have spoken with one United Voice. We were hoping, against hope, during the last few months that at least with the deepening economic crises and the consequent aggravation of the miserable conditions of the Indian Working Class, a serious and sincere effort would be made by the leaders of the A.I.T.U.C., the N.T.U.C., the Socialist Party and the other political groups to restore and maintain unity in the Indian working class, but we are sorry to find that instead of making any efforts to restore unity, the gulf between the various sections and groups of the Trade Union movement has been growing and widening everyday. The first blow at the unity of the Indian working class was unfortunately struck when the Indian National Trade Union Congress was formed. Then came the secession of the Socialists Party from the A.I.T.U.C. and formation by it of an independent Trade Union unit. Though the gulf and division between the various sections in the Trade Union Movement was widening everyday, we regret to find that the leaders of the A.I.T.U.C. did not make any serious effort to restore unity in the Trade Union movement, nor was any genuine attempt made to meet the reasonable apprehensions and fears of the other political parties, who were seceding from the A.I.T.U.C.. The reason for this inaction on the part of the leaders of the A.I.T.U.C. is not very difficult to find out. Today the A.I.T.U.C. is overwhelmingly dominated by the Communist Party of India, and it never hesitates to form unholy alliances in the A.I.T.U.C. with - reformist and reactionary groups so as to shut out the genuinely working class and revolutionary elements to have its adequate control and share in the affairs of the A.I.T.U.C.. We also feel very strongly that whatever may be the reasons which might have led the Congress and Socialists leaders to form separate Central All India Trade Union Organisations, the results thereof have been highly injurious to the interest of the working class of India. We, in the Workers' United Front are alive and conscious to the sectionarian and partisan policy of the Communist Party of India, and we have not hesitated to express our differences with the Communist Party whenever it was adopting a wrong and suicidal policy. But still we do feel that it is not desirable that the Trade Union Movement in India should be divided into separate water-tight compartments owing allegiance to different Political Parties. Such a policy will disrupt the Indian working class, as we have most painfully noticed in the Bombay Textile Industry and will mean nothing but disaster to the Indian working class.

The first and foremost object of the United Front is to restore unity in the Trade Union movement under the banner of the A.I.T.U.C. by removing the legitimate and reasonable objections of the Socialist and Congress leaders and by making the A.I.T.U.C. the democratic central platform of the Indian working class on the basis of representation to various Trade Unions whose membership and credentials are scrutinised and checked by an independent and impartial Judicial Tribunal acceptable to the main political parties and groups working in the Trade Union Movement. We are conscious of the fact that political parties and

groups who have kept away from the A.I.T.U.C. have a feeling that some of the Trade Unions affiliated to the A.I.T.U.C. are paper and bogus unions formed with the sole object of increasing the party strength of the Communist Party, and we feel that this apprehension of the other political parties and groups has to be reasonably met in the interest of Trade Union unity.

The political events that have happened during the last few months have rapidly changed the outlook of the Indian working class on Indian Politics. The A.I.T.U.C. must therefore function in a manner which will give full expression to the feelings and aspirations of the Indian working class as a whole rather than be the forum for the Communist Party to express its political views. At the recent General Council of the A.I.T.U.C. held at Bombay on the 6th and 7th of September, 1947, we had the bitter experience as to how the Communist Party makes unholy alliances with the reformist and reactionary elements in A.I.T.U.C. who have become strange bed-fellows to maintain power in their hands and to control the A.I.T.U.C. A resolution moved by a prominent member of the A.I.T.U.C. and supported by the other left political groups in the A.I.T.U.C. was defeated by the Communists by unholy alliance with the reformist and reactionary element in the A.I.T.U.C.. The tame and insipid political resolution passed by the A.I.T.U.C. is an eloquent testimony of the wrong tactics adopted by the Communist Party in the A.I.T.U.C.

That real freedom has still to dawn in India and that political power still remains in the hands of the vested interests and that freedom from slavery can be achieved only under a Socialist Govt. are political propositions which no working class or Socialist Leader, worth his name, will ever deny. But that is what was done by our Communist friends by an unholy alliance with the reformist and reactionary elements at the meeting of the A.I.T.U.C. on the 7th of September, 1947.

The task that lies before the United Front is therefore two-fold

- (i) To restore unity in the working class movements in India, and
- (ii) To revolutionise the politics of India with a view to reach our cherished goal of Socialism. We are confident that the Indian Working Class and the various Political Parties and Groups working in the Trade Union movements will wholeheartedly co-operate with us in achieving these objects of the United Front.

Camp Bombay.
8th September, 1947.

Central Committee to restore unity in the working class.

Revolt against the domination of the A.I.T.U.C. by the Communist Party in alliance with reformist and reactionary groups.

A meeting of the members of the All India Forward Bloc, the Bolshevik Party of India, the Revolutionary Communist Party of India, the Bolshevik Leninist Party of India and Independent Workers not attached to any political group, who had come to Bombay to attend the meeting of the General Council of the A.I.T.U.C. was held at the office of the B.P.F. Bloc on the 5th of September 1947. Com. Mukundlal Sarkar, Secretary of the All India Forward Bloc presided. Amongst those that were present in the meeting were:

(i) Com. R.S. Walker, M.L.A., Nagpur, (ii) Com. K. Shrivastava, President U.P.F.T.U.C. Committee, (iii) Com. V.G. Balvaik, President C.P.P.T.U.C. Committee, (iv) Sisir Roy of the Bolshevik Party of India, (v) Binoy Chatterjee of the Revolutionary C.P.I. and (vi) Anthony Pillai, President Madras Labour Union of the A.I.L.U. (vii) B.R. D.R. Jadhava (Indore), (viii) Malaya Brahmachari of Calcutta and (ix) Girdhar Thakkar, Ambikar Behara and Babubhai of Bombay and Sita Seth.

(1) It was decided to form a workers' United Front with the following Central Committee.

- (1) R.S. Walker, M.L.A., Nagpur.
- (2) Somendra Nath Tagore, Calcutta.
- (3) Vishwanath Dubey, Calcutta.
- (4) Anthony Pillai, Madras.
- (5) Mukundlal Sarkar, Bombay.
- (6) Girdhar Thakkar, Bombay.
- (7) Upan Sharma, Assam.
- (8) Binoy Sarkar, Assam.
- (9) Shalibhadra Meher, Bihar.
- (10) Tintoo Das, Bihar.
- (11) K. Shrivastava, Lucknow.
- (12) A.W. Siddiqui, B. State Pakistan.
- (13) B.L. J. Ghosh, Indore.
- (14) V.G. Balvaik, Nagpur.
- (15) Malaya Brahmachari, Calcutta.
- (16) T. J. Ghosh, Calcutta.
- (17) Jnanu Sen, Bombay.

with powers to co-opt.

(11) It was decided to provisionally appoint Com. R.S. Walker, M.L.A., Nagpur, as the convenor of the above committee.

(12) The objects of the United Front:

(i) To make and build up the following should be the objects of the Workers' United Front.
To restore and maintain unity in the working class of India which today is threatened, because of the formation of A.I.T.U.C. and the Reactionist and Partisan attitude and a tactics of the Communist Party of India, which is today dominating over the A.I.T.U.C. in alliance with reformist and reactionary groups, and the decision of the Socialist Party to secede from the A.I.T.U.C. and the further formation of a separate Trade Union Organization by it.

(ii) To make and build up the A.I.T.U.C. as the only Central Organization of the working class, free from the domination of any single political party or group and open to all groups and parties, who are prepared to work under the banner of the A.I.T.U.C.

(c) To register Trade Unions on the basis of class struggle and to co-ordinate the activities of all Trade Unions who are prepared to work in alliance with the Workers' United Front.

Resignations from the Workers' Unions and Delegations of the A.I.T.U.C.

(iv) The meeting further confirmed the earlier decisions informally taken by the representatives of the above parties, that no member

of the United Front should accept or continue to be an office-bearer or member of the Working Committee of the A.I.T.U.C. or be on the delegation of the A.I.T.U.C. either to I.L.O., World Trade Union Federation or the Government of India.

Holding of Conventions and Formation of United Front Committees in the provinces.

(v) It was decided that every attempt should be made to hold Conventions of workers and to form United Front Committees in all the provinces of India and Pakistan, and that a monthly report of the work done by the various United Front Committees in all the provinces be sent to the Head Office of the United Front.

(vi) It was decided to issue a questionnaire to all Trade Unions willing to work in the United Front asking for full information about the Trade Unions.

(vii) It was decided that the next meeting of the United Front be held within three months either at Nagpur or at Chempore.

(viii) It was further agreed that the question of inclusion of any new party or group, in the United Front should be decided by the United Front Committee.

(ix) It was further agreed that a statement be issued under the signature of the members of the United Front Explaining its Policy and Programme. Com. R.S. Ruikar was authorised to draft the statement.

(x) It was decided that the Central Office of the Workers' United Front be kept at Nagpur City, (C.P., India, c/o The Nagpur Textile Union, Walker Road, Nagpur).

Com. Ruikar's Resignation from A.I.T.U.C.

It is understood that in pursuance of the above decisions Com. R.S. Ruikar, Nagpur, has resigned from the Working Committee of the A.I.T.U.C. and that his resignation has been accepted by the General Council of the A.I.T.U.C. Com. Vishwanath Dube of Calcutta and Com. K.N. Joglokhar of Bombay who are members of the W.C. of the A.I.T.U.C. are also resigning from the W.C. of the A.I.T.U.C.

Camp - Bombay,
8th September, 1947.

Telegram: 'LABOUR'

Khandubhai K. Desai

M. L. A.

Member, Constituent Assembly.



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Telephone : 3386
TEXTILE LABOUR ASSOCIATION

(Representative Union)

Lal Darwaja

Ahmedabad. 22-5-1947

પ્રેમ્ય એરદમ્ વત્તમનાઈ,

દિલ્લીમાં રૂ. ૨ લા.
કેપાસ પછી મને કાલ સાંજે રાત્રી થઈ
દિલ્લી દોડ્યા પરનાં કાપને ખર્ચા રાત્રીના
ભાંગા સાથે બાદ રૂ. ૩૦૦ વધુ જમાવ
સુધી ગયા રાત્રી. રૂ. ૩૦૦ સાથે અને તે
તકની પછી ફરી એકાદે છે.

દિલ્લીમાં પપ્પા, કોમી રૂંધા (ગા) બાદ
દોષાંચો લેવા જાણી. કાપને મારે આ
રૂ. બહુ જોરો અને ગાંભીર્યવાળા
સાથે અને પછી રૂંધા કાપને રોકી
પૂરે જતાપૂરે રૂંધા રોકી ગયા. તે મુકા
રૂ. ૫૦ દિલ્લીમાં દાંધલ મારે દલાલ જોડું છે.
તેના અનાગ. મને કાલ રોજી કાલે ૫૫૫.
પામી છે અને રૂ. ૫૫૫ એસોનાં રૂ. ૫૫૫
લાગશે કે મળી એમનાં ફરજિયાત છે
અને એના સાથે એડાં કરવાં નામો છે.

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મને એ કામ્ય લખાઈ તે કે એ
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જા.
 રિદ્ધિ પાત્રના
 પ્રકાર.

(copy)

Amritsar, 2nd September 1947

My dear Mr. K.K. Desai,

I could not send you "Papari" of Amritsar made due to non-acceptance of these both by railway authorities and postal authorities.

The situation in Punjab worsened too much but thanks to the due attention given by our Prime Minister, The situation is fast improving in East Punjab. The stories related by refugees from West Punjab are so much, so pathetic and heart breaking that you people in Bombay side cannot dream and even after hearing, you will easily say that this is impossible in this so called civilised world.

Though our Government here to some extent controlled the situation in East Punjab but the root of disturbance is yet there. In fact, the situation eased due to the fact that almost all Muslims migrated to West Punjab. The looters and Gundas who are making the lay days are still there who will not restrain themselves to show their teeth to peaceful living citizens of their own community very soon.

Our Government is failing in many respects while having vast resources at its disposal. On the contrary, the Pakistan Government is taking every measure to console their brethren migrated from East Punjab. For instance, sixteen thousand houses in Lahore and many thousand houses in Shekhpura, Kamoki, Gujranwala etc are being allotted to the refugees; while our refugees from West Punjab are being stationed in schools, colleges and other public places in our cities. Second instance is that Pakistan Government is allotting evacuated lands by non-Muslims to Muslim refugees while our Govt is still silent in this respect. Third instance is that our Govt has no arrangements for food for the refugees. Our refugees are getting food by local society and sabha arrangements.

The most dangerous root of disturbances has recently come to light is that the military and police of either side is helping the looters and Gundas to do their wishful. Hindu Military and Police of East Punjab is helping Hindus and Sikhs of East Punjab to loot destroy and slay the Muslims of this side while Muslim

(1000)

military and police of West Punjab is doing the same thing towards non-Muslims in their territory. These military and police people are having the fruits of loot and filling purses.

I know very well the measures which are being taken by our Government but in my opinion this is not sufficient. The measures should be taken jointly by both the Govts very very strong and severe, though by this innocent people may suffer. If the present way of controlling things go on for ever, this disease will spread all over India and the consequence will be that until and unless all Muslims of India migrate to Pakistan and all non-Muslims to Pakistan migrate to India, the situation will not ease.

The situation is such that if I go on writing, it cannot be finished in tons of pages. I am therefore finishing with the words that we Punjabis have always suffered at the time of change of Raj since the history of India comes to light.

You are in a position to send some words of this devastated city to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

"GIVE US PEACE AT ANY COST". If you think proper send my this letter to them.

Yours sincerely,
(sd) Sirri Ram.

The most dangerous root of disturbances has recently come to light is that the military and police of either side is helping food by local society and extra arrangements.

no other rights for food for the refugees. Our refugees are getting distribution in this respect. India include is that our Govt has evicted hundreds of non-Muslims to their refugees while our Govt is civil. In India a Government is allowing refugees in other places in our allotted in the refugees will be refugees from all places being to them as in hospitals, schools, universities etc are being to them. Sixty thousand houses in Lahore and many in other places.

RASHTRIYA MILL MAZDOOR SANGH

44

Telegram:
Telephone : 61850.

MAZDOOR MANZIL
GOVERNMENT GATE ROAD,
BOMBAY 12.

Ref.No. RM.489/47-48.

3rd October 1947.

Dear Sir,

The Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh is doing trade union work among the textile labourers of Bombay on the principles laid down by the Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh. The Union is also affiliated to the recently started Indian National Trade Union Congress. It is proposed to start a weekly paper known as "Kamgar" from Gandhi Jayanti the 11th of October for giving proper guidance to workers on behalf of this Union. We have therefore to-day addressed a telegram to you as follows:

"RASTRIYA MILL MAZDOOR SANGH BOMBAY TEXTILE WORKERS' UNION JOINED TO INDIAN NATIONAL TRADE UNION CONGRESS STARTING WEEKLY PAPER KAMGAR FOR SERVICE OF LABOUR ON ELEVENTH OCTOBER GANDHI JAYANTI DAY KINDLY SEND MESSAGES".

It will seem presumptuous on our part to ask for a message from you in these riot affected days when we know you are so hard pressed from all sides. We are not unmindful of this fact but we have appealed to you in the hope that a few lines from you may hearten the workers of Bombay to follow the right path of helping themselves and the country instead of falling a prey to a wrong and misguided leadership.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

G. S. Amlekar.

Secretary.

To

The Hon'ble Sardar Vallabhbhai
Patel,

NEW DELHI.

'HINDUSTHAN MAZDOOR SEVAK SANGH

45

President:

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

Secretaries:-

Sft. Jai Ramdas Daulatram

Lala Gulzari Lal Nanda

860
7.9.47

"MAZDOOR MANZIL"
BOMBAY 12.

The 9th September, '47.

Revered Shri Sardar Sahib,

Shri Nandaji has asked me to forward to you a copy of the letter which we have received from Tamil Nad for your information.

The letter is from Shri.G.Ramanujam, a member of our staff at present working in Tamil Nad.

With respectful regards,

Yours obediently,

S. Nigam

Copys sent to
Mr. J. R. Rao.
W 4/10

10

46

The Indian National Trade Union Congress
(Tamil Nad Branch)

Provisional Secretaries:

P.R.K. Sarma, M.L.C.,
G. Ramanujam.

32, West Chittrai Street,
MADURA.

1st September '47.

My dear Lalaji,

It must now be nearly a fortnight since you returned from your continental tour. I have been keeping myself in touch with the various statements made and published in the Press.

You might have heard how the Tamil Nad Branch of the I.N.T.U.C. was formed during your absence from India. It had a very good start and till date is progressing well.

Even from the start, the Tamil Nad Congress Committee began to adopt a hostile attitude. It has systematically discouraged union representative from joining us. I have reliable information that the Head of the Labour Section of the Provincial Congress Committee himself went about saying that it is all Patel's Organisation, a Capitalist device to perpetuate exploitation and nobody should join this. He had even attempted to sabotage by endeavouring to make the members of the Provisional Committee to resign, but till now he has not succeeded.

I can understand such opposition from Communists and Socialist Partymen, but not from Congressmen. When the Labour Section was invited to the Tamil Nad Branch Inagural Conference, I received a curt reply saying that they regret they cannot attend. And today I find a press statement from the Labour Section that they are going to hold a conference of labour workers to decide the question of affiliation - whether to affiliate their organisations with the A.I.T.U.C. or the I.N.T.U.C. I have informed them before hand that the provisional Committee has been purposely left incomplete so that late comers may be accommodated. I will not be surprised if they decide in the conference to keep aloof from both the organisations for some time - that sometime may be till the present committee is sufficiently weakened. In this province, ridden with power and group politics within the Congress, the worst opposition is from the official congress which has also unfortunately come to be looked upon as one group among the many, and

so far we have succeeded in keeping our Branch free from all these narrow and selfish interests.

I have started a new textile union, in Madura, named THE NATIONAL TEXTILE WORKERS UNION, MADURA. Madura is one of the strongholds of the Communist Party in Tamil Nad. The S.P. leadership also is trying hard to get a foothold and does not omit a single opportunity to damn our organisation as Patel Organisation. So much propaganda has been done here that the mere mention of 'Patel's Union' is enough to scare the worker away from it. Sardar Patel is painted here as one owning a number of mills in Bombay, who in order to perpetuate capitalism and exploitation, has hit upon the idea of trapping labour through such organisations as Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh and Indian National Trade Union Congress.

I am doing all that is possible to counteract this interested propaganda. Our new Union has already secured some following. There are some legitimate minor grievances, which at least if redressed by the intelligent co-operation of the Provincial Govt., much of the propaganda against us can be proved as meaningless by our actions. I do not know how far you can help me here struggling at this distance. But even a little bit will go a long way.

With respectful regards,

Yours sincerely,
Sd/- G.Ramanujam.

"True Copy"

Tele { phone No. 61550
grams : 'INTUC'

(23)

48

Indian National Trade Union Congress

PRESIDENT:

SURESHCHANDRA BANERJEE

M. L. A., BENGAL: Member, Constituent Assembly

GENERAL SECRETARY:

KHANDUBHAI K. DESAI

M. L. A., BOMBAY: Member, Constituent Assembly

TREASURER:

SHANTILAL H. SHAH

M. L. C., BOMBAY.

'MAZDOOR MANZIL'

Bombay 12

Ref. No. 4662

Date 30th August, 1947

The Secretary,
Department of Information & Broadcasting,
Government of India,
New Delhi.

Sir,

I am forwarding separately a copy of the first issue of the 'Indian Labour Journal' the fortnightly organ of the Indian National Trade Union Congress. I am sure your Department will be keenly interested in it for various reasons.

Please let us know how many copies you would like to subscribe to. Single copies are priced 4 annas and the annual subscription is Rs.6/-.

Looking forward to an early reply and thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

Copy forwarded for information to:

The Hon'ble Minister for
Information & Broadcasting,
Government of India,
New Delhi.

B.T.B.

23/8

49

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By _____

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D L NAGPUR G I P

SARDAR PATEL HOME MEMBER NEWDELHI

SEVERELY STRONGLY PROTEST AGAINST INDRINDNATE DELAY PUBLICATION AWARD JADNA/ BOSE FACT FINDING COMMITTEE CSPECAL FIELD THOUGH WEEK PASSED STOP HAVE T STRONG REASONS BELIEVED DIALATORY TACTICS BEING DELIBERATELY EMPLOYED W R WITH VIEW DESRUPT CIPI MINE WORKERS IN UNION AND HELP

NATIONAL TRADE UNION CONGRESS STOP RESPONSIBILITY FOR A NY BREACH OF PEACE OR LABOUR UNREST IN MINER AREA ENTIRELY ON SHOULDERS INDIA GOVT STOP TRUST YOU WILL INTERVENE IMMEDIATELYJOGLEKAR VICE PRESIDENT

A I T U C

મજૂર મહાજન સંઘ



મળ્યું નહોતું.

આ.સ.કે. ૬૨૫(બ),

॥ ॥

અમદાવાદ, તા. ૬ - ૬ - ૧૯૮૭

[illegible][illegible]

[illegible]

51
1, Aurangzeb Road,
New Delhi,
13th August 1947.

Dear Sir,

With reference to your letter No.539/WU/A-47 dated the 10th August 1947 addressed to the Hon'ble Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, I am directed to say that the Hon'ble ^{Member} regrets that it is not possible for him to get a pass ^{for you} for the 14th and 15th instant.

Yours faithfully,

Personal Assistant to the Hon'ble
Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

R.K.Mitra, Esq.,
Vice-President,
Workers' Union,
Government of India Press,
Aligarh.

52

THE GOVT. OF INDIA PRESS WORKERS' UNION

CIVIL LINES, ALIGARH

(Regd. under Trades Union Act and Recognised by the Govt. of India.)

PRESIDENT

Sh. Malkhan Singh
M. L. A. (U. P.)
(Congress)

VICE-PRESIDENT

R. K. Mitra

GENERAL SECRETARY

Habib Ahmed

OUR REF 539/WU/A-47.

YOUR REF

Dated 10th Aug. 1947.

Dear Shree Vallabhbhai Patel,

I have for acknowledgment your kind letter of July 16, '47 and thank you very much. I may say that I had written a letter to Sjt. Khandubhai K. Desai, Genl Secretary of the A.I.N.W. U.C., as advised by you but no reply has been recd. as yet. I am still waiting for it.

2. I am very anxious to witness the historic ceremony of the transfer of power which will take place in the Constituent Assembly on the night of 14th Aug. next and the following morning. Will you please exert your good offices and get a Pass issued for myself for the same? I trust you kindly help me. Awaiting your reply.

Thanking you in anticipation.

Yours Sincerely,

R.K.
R.K. MITRA.

Vice President,
WORKERS' UNION,

Govt. of India Press, Aligarh.

Shree Vallabhbhai Patel,
Hon'ble Home Minister,
1, Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi.

મજૂર મહાજન સંઘ

મનુર જોડિયા,
લાલ હરવાળા,

અમદાવાદ, તા. ૪ - ૮ - ૧૯૭૭

1) 2024. 2) 2025. 3) 2026. 4) 2027. 5) 2028. 6) 2029. 7) 2030. 8) 2031. 9) 2032. 10) 2033. 11) 2034. 12) 2035. 13) 2036. 14) 2037. 15) 2038. 16) 2039. 17) 2040. 18) 2041. 19) 2042. 20) 2043. 21) 2044. 22) 2045. 23) 2046. 24) 2047. 25) 2048. 26) 2049. 27) 2050. 28) 2051. 29) 2052. 30) 2053. 31) 2054. 32) 2055. 33) 2056. 34) 2057. 35) 2058. 36) 2059. 37) 2060. 38) 2061. 39) 2062. 40) 2063. 41) 2064. 42) 2065. 43) 2066. 44) 2067. 45) 2068. 46) 2069. 47) 2070. 48) 2071. 49) 2072. 50) 2073. 51) 2074. 52) 2075. 53) 2076. 54) 2077. 55) 2078. 56) 2079. 57) 2080. 58) 2081. 59) 2082. 60) 2083. 61) 2084. 62) 2085. 63) 2086. 64) 2087. 65) 2088. 66) 2089. 67) 2090. 68) 2091. 69) 2092. 70) 2093. 71) 2094. 72) 2095. 73) 2096. 74) 2097. 75) 2098. 76) 2099. 77) 2100. 78) 2101. 79) 2102. 80) 2103. 81) 2104. 82) 2105. 83) 2106. 84) 2107. 85) 2108. 86) 2109. 87) 2110. 88) 2111. 89) 2112. 90) 2113. 91) 2114. 92) 2115. 93) 2116. 94) 2117. 95) 2118. 96) 2119. 97) 2120. 98) 2121. 99) 2122. 100) 2123. 101) 2124. 102) 2125. 103) 2126. 104) 2127. 105) 2128. 106) 2129. 107) 2130. 108) 2131. 109) 2132. 110) 2133. 111) 2134. 112) 2135. 113) 2136. 114) 2137. 115) 2138. 116) 2139. 117) 2140. 118) 2141. 119) 2142. 120) 2143. 121) 2144. 122) 2145. 123) 2146. 124) 2147. 125) 2148. 126) 2149. 127) 2150. 128) 2151. 129) 2152. 130) 2153. 131) 2154. 132) 2155. 133) 2156. 134) 2157. 135) 2158. 136) 2159. 137) 2160. 138) 2161. 139) 2162. 140) 2163. 141) 2164. 142) 2165. 143) 2166. 144) 2167. 145) 2168. 146) 2169. 147) 2170. 148) 2171. 149) 2172. 150) 2173. 151) 2174. 152) 2175. 153) 2176. 154) 2177. 155) 2178. 156) 2179. 157) 2180. 158) 2181. 159) 2182. 160) 2183. 161) 2184. 162) 2185. 163) 2186. 164) 2187. 165) 2188. 166) 2189. 167) 2190. 168) 2191. 169) 2192. 170) 2193. 171) 2194. 172) 2195. 173) 2196. 174) 2197. 175) 2198. 176) 2199. 177) 2200. 178) 2201. 179) 2202. 180) 2203. 181) 2204. 182) 2205. 183) 2206. 184) 2207. 185) 2208. 186) 2209. 187) 2210. 188) 2211. 189) 2212. 190) 2213. 191) 2214. 192) 2215. 193) 2216. 194) 2217. 195) 2218. 196) 2219. 197) 2220. 198) 2221. 199) 2222. 200) 2223. 201) 2224. 202) 2225. 203) 2226. 204) 2227. 205) 2228. 206) 2229. 207) 2230. 208) 2231. 209) 2232. 210) 2233. 211) 2234. 212) 2235. 213) 2236. 214) 2237. 215) 2238. 216) 2239. 217) 2240. 218) 2241. 219) 2242. 220) 2243. 221) 2244. 222) 2245. 223) 2246. 224) 2247. 225) 2248. 226) 2249. 227) 2250. 228) 2251. 229) 2252. 230) 2253. 231) 2254. 232) 2255. 233) 2256. 234) 2257. 235) 2258. 236) 2259. 237) 2260. 238) 2261. 239) 2262. 240) 2263. 241) 2264. 242) 2265. 243) 2266. 244) 2267. 245) 2268. 246) 2269. 247) 2270. 248) 2271. 249) 2272. 250) 2273. 251) 2274. 252) 2275. 253) 2276. 254) 2277. 255) 2278. 256) 2279. 257) 2280. 258) 2281. 259) 2282. 260) 2283. 261) 2284. 262) 2285. 263) 2286. 264) 2287. 265) 2288. 266) 2289. 267) 2290. 268) 2291. 269) 2292. 270) 2293. 271) 2294. 272) 2295. 273) 2296. 274) 2297. 275) 2298. 276) 2299. 277) 2300. 278) 2301. 279) 2302. 280) 2303. 281) 2304. 282) 2305. 283) 2306. 284) 2307. 285) 2308. 286) 2309. 287) 2310. 288) 2311. 289) 2312. 290) 2313. 291) 2314. 292) 2315. 293) 2316. 294) 2317. 295) 2318. 296) 2319. 297) 2320. 298) 2321. 299) 2322. 300) 2323. 301) 2324. 302) 2325. 303) 2326. 304) 2327. 305) 2328. 306) 2329. 307) 2330. 308) 2331. 309) 2332. 310) 2333. 311) 2334. 312) 2335. 313) 2336. 314) 2337. 315) 2338. 316) 2339. 317) 2340. 318) 2341. 319) 2342. 320) 2343. 321) 2344. 322) 2345. 323) 2346. 324) 2347. 325) 2348. 326) 2349. 327) 2350. 328) 2351. 329) 2352. 330) 2353. 331) 2354. 332) 2355. 333) 2356. 334) 2357. 335) 2358. 336) 2359. 337) 2360. 338) 2361. 339) 2362. 340) 2363. 341) 2364. 342) 2365. 343) 2366. 344) 2367. 345) 2368. 346) 2369. 347) 2370. 348) 2371. 349) 2372. 350) 2373. 351) 2374. 352) 2375. 353) 2376. 354) 2377. 355) 2378. 356) 2379. 357) 2380. 358) 2381. 359) 2382. 360) 2383. 361) 2384. 362) 2385. 363) 2386. 364) 2387. 365) 2388. 366) 2389. 367) 2390. 368) 2391. 369) 2392. 370) 2393. 371) 2394. 372) 2395. 373) 2396. 374) 2397. 375) 2398. 376) 2399. 377) 2400. 378) 2401. 379) 2402. 380) 2403. 381) 2404. 382) 2405.

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કેમ સહીદી સંને મનુષ્યતાનું વધુ અમારું સંસ્કાર
મળે છે.

૧૧-૧૫ માન હિન્દુઓ તો સૌથી પહેલાં પંડિત
ભાઈ પછી મનુષ્યતાનું ફેરવતું પાંચભાગી કાન
બાપુ એવો સંભવ છે. એ હિન્દુ પ્રાચી ધર્મગ્રામી
ફોલ્ક સંસ્કૃત સૌથી ~~પહેલાં~~ ધાર્મિક માનવ સંસ્કાર
મેળ ઉપર ગાંધીજી તથા બાપુ આગ્રહ કરી લેવા દે
એવી દેવ્ય સંપત્તિ ~~પર~~ કાપલ રહી પણ પંડિત
સૌથી સૌથી તથાકે નવા વિધિવિધના તથા ઊરજા
સહિત અને જાણે સહીદી એવા, કાપલ વગર ૧૫
હિન્દુસ્થાન સંપત્તિનું ફોલ્ક સંસ્કારોનું લોકાંતરણ
સંસ્કારો ભાગ્ય ફોલ્ક વગર ~~સહી~~ ૧૫ સહીદી એક
રિદ્ધિ મરાઠી, કોઈ સંસ્કાર, કોમ્પ્યુટરના સંસ્કાર
છે. ૨ સંસ્કારપાત્ર સંસ્કારો ભાગ્ય ભાગ્ય અમારું
સંસ્કારો વગર અમારો અમારો સંસ્કારો સંસ્કારો
રોડી પાણી ખાંડા રિદ્ધિ અને સંસ્કારો પાણી પાણી
પણ સંસ્કારો સંસ્કારો અમારો અમારો અમારો
ફોલ્ક સહીદી. આ પછી આગામી સંસ્કારો સંસ્કારો
મળેલાં લેખારો ૧૫ સહીદી એક સંસ્કારો

56
1, Aurangzeb Road,
New Delhi.
The 10th August, 1947.

Dear Mr. Khandubhai Desai,

With reference to your telegram dated the 6th August, 1947, addressed to the Hon'ble Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, I am sending herewith his message for your Association.

Yours sincerely,

(V. Shankar).
Private Secretary to the
Hon'ble Sardar Vallabhbhai
Patel.

Shri Khandubhai Desai,
Secretary, Textile Labour Association,
Mazurmahajan Karyalaya,
Mirzapur,
Ahmedabad.

57
Sardar Patel's Message.

The struggle for India's freedom in which the Textile Labour of Ahmedabad had contributed its due share under the discipline, control and guidance of the Mazdur Mahajan, comes to a successful end on August 15th. We have all reason to be proud of the glorious end of the struggle. The political success we have achieved is great, but we have still to reach the greater goal which was set out by Gandhiji and we have now to concentrate our efforts to attain that goal. That success, if we could achieve, would be much more glorious than the one we have just attained. I trust that the Textile workers of Ahmedabad will play their full part in that struggle.

B.T.B.

2050

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From _____

To _____

By _____

By _____

X LK AHMEDABAD 6 HONBLE SARDAR VALLABHAI PATEL NEW DELHI

AHMEDABAD TEXTILE WORKERS CELEBRATING INDEPENDENCE FOURTEENTH MIDNIGHT
KINDLY SEND YOU INSPIRING MESSAGE TELEGRAPHICALLY.....KHANDUBHAI DESAI
SE CY TEXTILE LABOUR ASSOCIATION.....

Handwritten signature and 'Sent' stamp.

શ્રાવિતલાલ ઠ. શાહ

૧૭૭.૧૬મી જાગીર, અમદાવાદ

અમદાવાદ - ૨૨

તા. ૧૭/૭ -

૫૭

18th July 1947

Respected Sardar Sahab,

I enclose herewith copy of a letter from Shri A. Kameshwara Rao M.L.A. of Guntur Andhra. He was formerly a Communist and was then in C.S.P. but has now left both. For sometime he was in Ahmedabad as a Hindu Maha Sabha worker. He has married a Gujrati lady from South Africa and was in Russia and other countries. You will recollect that when we were selecting candidates for Madras Assembly he stated that he was in British Air Force in the last War (1914-18) and refused to go on duty as he considered it imperialists () and was thereupon sentenced to death. This last fact, I believe, had impressed you and was one of the grounds for taking him as a candidate. He now wants to work for the I.N.T.U.C. in Andhra. I have written to Shri Khandubhai about

about him and if necessary he will
consult you.

Yours respectfully,

Shant Lal

Encl

J

To

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
1 Aurangzeb Road
New Delhi

શ્રી. મહિંબેન,

જા. જા. રેલવેનું અકબડા

હાંદમી અને મહિંબેનની રીડ તમારો વિચાર છે. તેમણે
પ્ર. બાપુનો સંદેશો મારા રીડે તો સાંજે. એ વિષયો
નુકા મારા રીડે જાણ્યા છે. પ્ર. બાપુનો રીડ
અમારો સંદેશો મોકલ્યો.

જા
શ્રી મિત્ર

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY EMPLOYEES ASSOCIATION

.. Registered & Recognised ..
(Established in 1920)

PRESIDENT

SARDAR VALLABHBHAI J. PATEL

अध्यक्ष

सरदार वल्लभभाई जे. पटेल,

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY EMPLOYEES ASSOCIATION

PATAN BUILDING, CHANDAN NAGAR

BOMBAY 7.

Ref. No. 8544

Date July 9th., 47

Respected Sir,

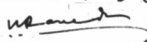
I am very glad to say that all preliminary arrangements for starting our weekly Hindi Paper 'Railway Mazdur' have been completed and the first issue would be out by the end of this month. It would consist of eight pages of demi-size (Bombay Weekly 'Forum' size) and would be issued every Wednesday. The price per copy would be Rs-1/2- only and annual subscription Rs 6/- only - post free. As the name implies, it would be devoted to mainly to Railway Labour, more particularly to the work of the Association and happenings on the B.B. & C.I. Railway line and about other Railways and Labour activities in general.

I beg to request you to give your blessings to this enterprise of ours and also a message for the first issue.

Thanking you,

I am,

Yours respectfully



Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel,
New Delhi.

Guntur
15-7-47.

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My Dear Shantilalji,

Please excuse me for writing to you a bit late. Ofcourse, I have not been keeping quiet. Immediately after I arrived here, I went to Madras to consult some friends and many of them are in favour of working for I.N.T.U.C. Some of them are of the opinion (i.e. man like Mallikarjuna Rao M.L.A.) that it is disrupting the working class ranks. They are of the idea that it is possible to get many of the unauthenticated labour organisations affiliated to the T.U.C. and it can be captured. But I and many of my friends hold that I.N.T.U.C. can be made into a strong working class organisation, working together for the unity of the working class.

I am now convinced that I.N.T.U.C. alone can become the real representative of this Indian working class and hence I have decided to work for it in the South. If you so desire I am willing to serve on the All India Executive and also be its organising secretary if you want me to.

I have already begun to work in right earnest and have approached the organisations like the Andhra Agricultural Labour Congress, Provincial National Press Workers Union, Andhra National Handloom weavers Congress etc. and persuaded them to get ~~themselves~~ their organisations affiliated to the I.N.T.U.C.

Please send the required authorisation and literature and I shall build up a mighty organisation. You must authorise me to appoint Provincial Provisional Provincial I.N.T.U.C. executives for the Provinces of Andhra, Tamilnad, Karnatak and Kerala with regional office at Madras. Send the required forms for applying for affiliation, rules etc. and I shall move in the matter on blitzkrieg lines.

As you are too busy with other work you can put me in touch with the office secretary, and if you want me for more consultations send a wire and I shall be there.

I am glad you have given me a great opportunity

opportunity to work with you and come in close touch with you and through you to serve the working class under Sardarji's leadership. I am proud of your association and friendship. With love and respects. Please convey my greetings and love to Sardarji.

Ever Yours,

Sd/- ~~xix~~ A. Kumbhswara Rao,
M.L.S.

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The Cordite Factory Labour Union, Aruvankadu. 62

(Registered under the Trade Unions Act No. XI of 1926).

President: Mr. E. D'CRUZ.

Legal Adviser: Mr. S. R. NARAYANA AYYAR.

Secretary: P. MARIAPPAN.

ARUVANKADU.

No. L. U.

Dated. 23rd July 1947.

To

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhai Patel,
Government of India,
New Delhi.

Sir,

I am forwarding herewith a copy of the
resolutions passed in yesterday's General Body meeting of
the Union. I hope you will do the needful in the matter.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

P. Mariappan

Enc: One.

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The following Resolutions were unanimously passed at a General Body meeting of the Cordite Factory Labour Union, Aruvankadu, under the Presidency of the Advisor of the Union Sri. S.R. Narayana Ayyar on 22nd July 1947.

1) This General Body meeting of the Cordite Factory Labour Union strongly protests against the policy of retrenchment of labourers while highly paid officials are not affected. It requests the authorities to take back all the labourers who have now been asked to quit the Factory without any delay. This Union has always tried its best to work amicably with the authorities but it regrets to note that every appeal and every constructive suggestion given by the Union are not even considered by the authorities. It particularly condemns the attitude of the various heads of departments in the Factory who do not help the higher authorities by putting before them practical suggestions for making use of the very costly machines bought during the war and which are now idle. These officials are reluctant to carry out any work which gives employment to labourers. For instance the large orders for acids from Calcutta have not been carried out. This Union feels that if the officials have any sympathy towards the labourers they will not behave in this way. This attitude if persisted in will only result in rousing bitter feelings in the hearts of labourers which should be avoided at any cost. The demands of the labourers are merely to give them work and pay them for their services and they do not ask for charity. The Union points out that this Factory has enough of raw materials to manufacture large quantity of Nitric and Sulphuric acids, Acetone, Aluminium and tin vessels of all sorts, every kind of mechanical repairs and electrical goods. Further the Factory has got a very large area planted with Eucalyptus trees and hence it can manufacture enough quantity of pure Eucalyptus oil. It can easily manufacture all kinds of Charkas. Yet the Union regrets that the Factory authorities are exporting and selling the raw materials away from the Factory. This export and sale of these raw materials should be stopped immediately and they should be used for giving work for labourers. Further there are a number of sewing machines in the Factory which can be used for stitching all uniforms for Government servants.

Proposed by P. Narayan and seconded by Venja Gowder and passed unanimously.

2) The following telegram is approved to be sent to Pandit Jawaharlal, and other members of the cabinet at New Delhi and also to Mahatma Gandhi and Jai Prakash Narain New Delhi. A copy of the telegram is to be sent to the D.O.F. through the Superintendent, of the Cordite Factory.

"The Superintendent of the Cordite Factory is retrenching poor labourers who have put in even seven years service while highly paid officials are not affected stop Factory has got enough raw materials for manufacturing various civilian articles and hence Union prays immediate orders stopping retrenchments as labourers are very much agitated stop Detailed resolution follows".

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7 Western Court,
New Delhi.
16th July 1947.

Dear Comrade,

It is with profound regret that I am hereby tendering my resignation from the membership of the Socialist Party. This automatically involves my resignation from the membership of the National Executive. In doing so, I may briefly state the causes that have led me to come to this decision, which has been arrived at after most anxious consideration - though with great reluctance. As you are aware, there have for sometime been sharp differences between myself and the majority in the Party executive over certain live issues. It was this realisation, that prompted me on the occasion of the last Party convention at Cawnpore, to request you not to include my name in the list of the new National Executive. You however insisted on my continuing on the position and you did me the honour to put me on the new Executive. Since then, my differences with the party, instead of narrowing down, have all the more accentuated. One major issue, over which sharp differences were manifested, was regarding the attitude, that the party should adopt in relation to the Indian National Trade Union Congress. After the treacherous role of the Indian Communist Party in course of the 1942 national struggle, in which it not only betrayed the cause of national revolution, but also sacrificed the interests of the working class, I along with most others, have been convinced that there was neither the possibility nor the desirability of our working with the Communists on any common platform. In view of the fact that the Communists had secured a dominating

position in the Trade Union Congress, by taking advantage of our forced absence during that critical period, I arrived at the definite conclusion, while in prison in 1944, that instead of our continuing any further association with the Communists on the common platform of the Trade Union Congress we must secede from it and build an independent central labour organization, that could serve as rallying ground for all the nationalist forces and genuine trade unionists in this country, having common line of approach regarding the trade union movement. On my release from jail in 1945, when members of the National Executive met informally at Bombay, during your absence, I strongly pressed my viewpoint. But opinion was divided and a decision on the issue was for the time postponed. Again on your release, early in 1946, I personally discussed the question with you at great length and the arguments advanced by me in support of my viewpoint carried considerable weight with you at the moment. The matter was again discussed at the National Executive in your presence. But my opinion on the subject was superseded by a decision to continue association with the Trade Union Congress, in order to make one final effort to free it from the Communist influence. In spite of my strong feelings on the subject, I yielded to the verdict of the Party majority and honestly worked in that direction. In my own province, where the Communists had gained considerable influence, I mobilised all the sincere elements in the labour field and controlled the provincial branch of the Trade Union Congress, where even to-day, the Communist influence is hardly one to

four. This has however been an exception. In the All India Trade Union Congress taken as a whole, the Communist influence has remained in fact. They have managed to retain their comfortable majority in the Central organization. Our policy of continued association with them has only enabled them to build their prestige and to consolidate their position both in this country and internationally. I pointed out the consequences of our shortsighted policy to the Party Executive again in February 1947 and I pleaded with it even at that late stage to take the initiative in forming a Central Trade Union Organization in this country and to isolate the Communists from the Indian working class. No heed was however paid to my advice.

There were however others, - though outside the sphere of our party - particularly, the Hindustan Mazdoor Sewak Sangh, who shared my views. In November 1946, the Sangh had decided to join the Trade Union Congress. But it had to revise the decision in light of subsequent developments, including discussion with certain eminent persons, having long association with the Trade Union Congress. I might add that I happened to be one of those few people, who firmly believed and who impressed on the Sangh that the Trade Union Congress, was incapable of being converted into an instrument to give expression to the genuine aspirations of the Indian working class. Being convinced of the futility of having any truck with the Trade Union Congress, the Sangh decided to take the lead in setting up a Central Organization ~~among~~ of the working class in this country.

The new organization took concrete shape in May 1947 under the name of Indian National Trade Union Congress.

The National Executive of the Socialist Party was again confronted with the question as to what attitude should be adopted by it in relation to the Indian National Trade Union Congress. I earnestly pleaded in favour of joining the new organization. The Executive while deciding to secede from the old Trade Union Congress, rejected my proposal to join the new Indian National Trade Union Congress. It decided to build individual industrial unions on national basis, independently of any of the existing trade union organizations.

It will not be out of place to analyze the arguments on the basis of which the Party decided to keep out of the Indian National Trade Union Congress. Briefly put they are as follows :-

1. That the I.N.T.U.C. is sponsored by the Congress High Command. Now that the State and the Congress are indistinguishable, the new organization shall have to respond to the needs of the State.

2. That the principle of arbitration as accepted by the new organization is a denial of the right of the working class to go on strike, and that it cuts ^{at} out the very root of the principle, that the Party has sought to vindicate all the past years.

Coming to the first point, I do assert that the Indian National Trade Union Congress is not a body engineered or sponsored by any outside agency and that its creation simply marks a natural phase in the working class movement in this country. The argument that it is designed to respond to the needs of the State hardly carries any sense in the present altered circumstances. As long as the needs of the State and those of the people - including essentially the producing masses -

are identical, no working class organization with any sense of responsibility can afford to be antagonistic to the State. On the contrary, it must offer its whole-hearted co-operation to it to improve the conditions of work and the standard of life of the working class and to promote the well-being of the people as a whole. I clearly visualize that if the new I.N.P.U. Congress grows into a strong and effective mouthpiece of the working class, it is bound to greatly influence the policy of the State not only in tackling labour problems but also in determining the social and economic structure of our country.

The second point, regarding compulsory arbitration raises a vital issue that calls for deep consideration of the Party. What method should be adopted to redress the grievances and to solve the economic problems of the working class in this country? No drama can help us to make a choice. The objective situation in the country, shall be the main criterion that can determine the correct course. If we judge this question in light of the objective situation in this country, we can arrive only at one conclusion—that it is a distinct disservice to the cause of the working class to pursue the method of strikes. Let us analyze the position:

1. There is acute scarcity of commodities essential to the life of the community due to steady rise in population and as a result of abnormal conditions created during the war, that are still persisting. We cannot afford to further accentuate the situation by pursuing a line that may adversely affect production.

2. The country is passing through a critical change, fraught with all kinds of dangers. In spite of recent division of the land, there seems to be no end

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to the communal frenzy, sought to be accentuated by reactionary elements to torpedo the country's advance to freedom. The situation, created by some native states, who have decided to declare their "independence" ^{the independence of their people but the assertion} not of their old autocratic regime - is still more dangerous. The principal task before the Indian people ~~task before the Indian people~~ is to stoutly fight against these reactionary forces. This task can be accomplished only by a disciplined and united Congress and by a strong central authority backed by all classes of people. Slogans of strikes at such a critical juncture is unpatriotic and a reactionary move.

The only practical alternative, then, is the method of arbitration. To harp on the old and out of date theme that acceptance of arbitration is a denial of the right of the working class to strike, raises a merely theoretical discussion. Nay, it demonstrates utter lack of touch with the practical problems of the working class. Let us not forget that inspite of 30 years of its life, the trade union movement in India is yet very weak. Its proper growth has been greatly hampered due to obvious factors resulting from foreign domination and also due to constant internal conflicts. Left to its own resources the working class is incapable of wresting its legitimate rights from the unwilling hands of the employers. It is only the policy of arbitration that has come to their rescue so far. I claim to have got some practical experience in this respect as a result of my intimate contact with trade union organisation in United Provinces. Till ^{March} May 1947, industrial disputes in that province used to be settled by adjudication under Rule 81 of D.I.R.

The D.I.R. lapsed on 25th ^{March} May 1947 and it gave way to method of voluntary conciliation. This system miserably failed as employers, as a general rule, were in no mood to come to any reasonable settlement with labour. Within a few weeks, the situation became so difficult that the Provincial Government was forced to come out with a new Ordinance, under which they reverted to the old system of referring industrial disputes to adjudication.

I fail to appreciate how the Socialist Party can object to unity with I.N.T.U.C. on this basis. In fact the principle of arbitration was accepted by the Party as far back as in the year 1938, when it offered its full support to the Bombay Industrial Bill. Again only quite recently, a note was prepared by Comrade Ashoka Mehta, Labour Secretary of the Party and the same was presented to the Hindustan Mazdoor Sewak Sangh. According to that note the principle of arbitration was accepted, subject of course to certain modifications.

Thus it is clearly established that the objections raised against joining the I.N.T.U.C. are not well founded and that the only proper place of the Socialists is with and in the new organization. The decision of the National Executive of the Party to take the initiative in building strong industrial unions, on national basis though theoretically sound, can in practice be materialised only if all the genuine elements in the trade union movement jointly pull their resources together and work in complete harmony under one common central organization. The present policy of keeping out of the I.N.T.U.C. and at the same time trying to build national unions, hardly stands any chances of success. On the contrary,

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it is sure to weaken the trade union movement by giving rise to parallel unions and adding to the number of paper organisations.

In my humble opinion the real cause standing in the way of the Party, joining the I.N.T.U.C., is its changed attitude in relation to the Indian National Congress. The feeling is gaining ground in the Party that the Congress has exhausted its potentialities and that there is no further scope in it to fulfil the aspirations of the people. Certain topmost leaders of the Party have publicly emphasised in their recent speeches that the Congress must, in near future, cease to exist. It is also felt that even if the Congress continues to function, Socialists have no place in it and that before long, they must get out of the "rut". Here too lies my fundamental difference with the Party. In my humble opinion, the new trend in the Party is most dangerous. I have already stated the potent dangers that the country is confronted with. The unity of the country is already impaired under the British plan and the task of freedom is yet incomplete unless that unity is restored. A new front on which the struggle seems inevitable is that against those native states that seek to divide India into innumerable parts. What else, if not the Congress can work for the unity of the country and effectively fight against impending dangers? The unfinished task of national revolution demands full-fledged allegiance of all sections of people and every progressive group in the country - including essentially the Socialists - to the Congress. As a practical manifestation of such policy, Socialists must make common cause with the rest of the Congress to chalk and work out a common ^{all round} plan leading to the rejuvenation of the country and to fulfilment of the aspirations of the people.

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Here I may point out that the Party has during the last 13 years of its existence, steadily gained in strength and prestige because it has all along occupied front rank in every national movement so far. It played a glorious part in 1942 struggle, as an integral part of the Congress and thereby it raised itself much high in the estimation of the Indian people. It was due to its correct policy that the party survived critical moments in its life history, when others like the Communist Party, were thoroughly discredited and completely isolated by pursuing wrong and anti-national tactics.

But, I regret, that the new tendency that is manifesting itself at the present moment is suicidal to the very existence of the Party. Moreover it is bound to impede the path for the realisation of the Socialist objective in our land. Please excuse me, if I dare submit that our policy in relation to the Congress is almost the same as that followed in Germany by the Communists 14 years back in relation to Social Democracy. The German Communist Party by its foolish tactics brought Hitler to power. I am afraid, our Party, if it persists in its present policy, will be responsible for paving the way for Fascism of the worst type in this country. I tried to check this unhealthy tendency in the Party in my own humble way but I confess to have miserably failed. in my efforts and I, now feel, there is no further place for me in the Party.

Words fail to give expression to my deep sense of grief in parting company with those to whom I have been loyally devoted through thick and thin

during all these momentous years. I only wish that circumstances, may so shape themselves that it may again be possible for us, some day, to work together for the realisation of our cherished goal.

With best regards,

Yours fraternally,

Sd) Hanuman Prasad Shastri

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NEW DELHI, the 23rd July 1947.

My dear Menon,

With reference to our correspondence regarding the recognition of the B.B. & C.I. Railway Employees Association, I enclose a copy of the letter which I have received from Mr. Shantilal Shah and which explains the position. I should like to know for H.M.'s information as to whether you have heard anything further from Mr. Guruswami on this matter.

Yours sincerely,

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(V. SHANKAR)

Private Secretary to the
Hon'ble the Home Member.

V.K.R. Menon, Esq., ICS.,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Labour Department,
New Delhi.

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10th July 1947

Dear Mr Shankar,

I am in receipt of your letter of the 7th instant to hand yesterday. On the B.B. & C.I. Ry there are three Unions (1) B.B. & C.I. Railway Mens Union (2) B.B. & C.I. Railway Employees Union and (3) B.B. & C.I. Railway Employees Association. The 1st Union is Communist the 2nd one is Royist and ours, which is 3rd, is Congress. *The B.B. & C.I. Adm. nistration recognises all three unions.* Of these three the 1st two have been affiliated but ours has not been affiliated though we applied for such affiliation a year and half ago. I have sent to Shri Kaniben copy of our correspondence with the Federation which she will give you. In some Federations, it is a rule that only one Union from each establishment is recognised. The All India Railway Mens Federation however has no such rule as it has already recognised the above mentioned two Unions from the B.B. & C.I. Railway. Similarly there are two recognised

recognised Unions from Bengal Assam,
Bengal Nagpur and East India Railways.
From the North Western Railways there
are 5 Unions and two from the South
Indian Railway.

I believe that the Federation which
was at one time controlled by the Communists
did not like to affiliate our Union as
we opposed the threatened ~~xxx~~ Railway
Mens strike last year and they fear
that we will not agree to follow their
policy.

The other two Unions on the B.B. & C.
I. Railway claim a membership of 10000 to
12000 which I believe is inflated. Our
membership is about 5000. I believe this
gives you all the information necessary.

Yours sincerely,

Shankar

Shri V. Shankar
c/o Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
1 Aurangzeb Road
NEW DELHI

ટેલી } આમ: 'લેઆર'
ફોન: ૨૦૮૪ કૃષિબાઈ આઈ
૨૩૮૪ સેક્રેટરી



ક્રમાંક

મજૂર મહાજન સંઘ

મજૂર કો-ઓર્ડિનેટર,

લાલ હરિવાલ,

અમદાવાદ, તા.

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૧૪-૭-૫૭

શ્રીમતી કાળિબેન

ગૃહ વખતે હું શ્રી. ખંડુભાઈ સાથે
૨૦ સરદાર સંઘને મળ્યો ત્યારે વાત
ચર્ચ હતી તે મુજબ રિફરેન્સ મજૂર
સેવડ સંઘ કે Constructive
Workers Fund બંધી રવા

માટે હવે હું તમામ જવાબદારી
આ કામ માટે ૨. સરદાર સંઘને
શ્રી. બીજાને જિલ્લા ઉપરનો પત્ર
માટે લઈ જવાનો છે તો ૨૦ સરદાર

(૨)

રેાહજ પાસે આ પત્ર લખાવી
કોતલી આપવા વિનંતિ છે

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Draft Minutes of the Meeting of the Central Executive Committee, B.B. & C.I. Rly Employees' Association Bombay.

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A quarterly meeting of the C.E.C. was held on 31.5.47 at the Rly. School at Gangapur, when the following were present:-

M/s.
Shri Mountilal M. Shah (President), Ajit Desai,
C.L. Malik, Harshadaji, Desai, Shafi Mohamad, Chinu-
Shai Patel, Harishan Upadhyaya, D.D. Malik, Jaishri,
P.M. Dube, Sukhadeo Prasad, Nagindas Mistry and
Janswant Lal.

Invited: *M/s* V.V. Ranade, Yogendra Mehta, Haribhai Desai,
Mandhar Mhat, Vithalbai Joshi, P.K. Chaudhri,
Naphada, Arjunshah, Barmahapurkar, Keshavlal,
Kikuri, Jainani.

Minutes of the last meeting were read by the General Secretary and they were confirmed. The C.E. then read out some of the replies received from the General Manager to the resolutions passed at the last meeting.

The question of subsidy to schools run by the Administration was discussed and it was agreed that education was a function of the local or provincial Govt. and this question ought to be taken up with them. In regard to the third resolution about canteens further correspondence is to be carried on by the C.E.

social
In regard to the question of social discrimination, the C.M.'s reply was not considered to be satisfactory. The following fresh resolution was passed unanimously.

social
"There should be no social discrimination in any institute that receives any grant from the Administration and the donations and grants given to them should be on the basis of membership figures only."

In regard to the question of Trade Tests in the Workshops, Mr. Ranade briefly narrated the achievement of the Bombay Branch in obtaining certain regular

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procedure for trade tests and promotions atleast so far as Paral Workshop was concerned. After some discussion the C.M.C. passed the following resolution.

"The C.M.C. notes with satisfaction that the loco and Carriage Supt. Paral, has agreed to lay down and enforce certain rules regarding promotion of employees and that a Trade Test Syllabus has already been prepared on the lines of the M.G. System. It also appreciates that the Trade Tests would henceforth be administered by a joint committee. However, it would be more conducive to fair pay and invoke more confidence amongst the workers if a non-official, independent technician is associated with the Rly Officers in conducting the Trade Tests."

Thereafter, the General Secretary read out the minutes of the meeting between Mr. Shantilal Shah and the General Manager, held on 1-.

The next question taken up was that of affiliation to the newly formed Indian National Trade Union Congress, in place of the All India Trade Union Congress.

Shri Shantilal N. Shah explained at some length the background of the new organisation as well as the features which marked it out from the A.I.T.U.C. The question of accepting the principle of arbitration was discussed wherein Messrs. Laladhar, Chandhai, Pube, Bhande and others took part; the President wound up the discussion, describing at length the difficult position through which the country was passing and the economicness which is an after-bark of the War. The theme of his argument was that there was a vicious circle and prices and wages were chasing each other; unless there was abundant production, mere increase in wages could not lead to full satisfaction. In the end he also reminded the audience that our duty as Indians was as important as our rights as Railwaymen. In the end it was decided (that subject to ratification by the General body) the Association should affiliate itself to the I.N.T.U.C. in place of A.I.T.U.C. The meeting was then postponed and met again at 2.30 p.m. when consideration of the Pay Commission Report was begun.

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There were a number of resolutions on the subject tabled by the Dehli Branch and a General discussion on the basis of these resolutions was carried on. Several members expressed their opinions on the various provisions of the Report but adverse criticism was mainly confined to the following aspects viz:

1. So far as category four was concerned, the amount of annual increments viz -7/- was very low, as also the maximum of the Rs. 35 and Rs. 45

2. In regard to category four: the period of training reaching the maximum was inordinately long and the existence of F.F., gave a weapon in the hands of the Administration and encouraged favouritism in new form.

3. Withdrawal of grant concession was generally resented. However, as the A.I.R.F. was shortly meeting at Gorakhpur to consider the question from an All India point of view, it was not thought necessary to pass any formal resolution but it was suggested that the Association's representation should voice the opinion expressed by the speakers at the meeting.

Sanction was then accorded to the opening of a new Branch at Ajmer and the General Secretary was authorised to do the needful, including transfer of Mr. P.K. Chandhari from Dehli to Ajmer.

It was also resolved that:-

1. Mr. Malik and Mr. Chandhari are requested to prepare a case for proper implementation of the Pay Structure in the Workshops i.e. the L. & C.E. Section (B.G.)

2. Branches should formulate their cases for various categories of Staff and send it on to the Head Office.

3. The General Manager be requested to consult the representatives of the Association before finalising the implementation of the Pay Structure.

Mr. Ramchandra Lal who along with a co-workers of his,

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who had come down specially from Ajmer was then introduced to all the members, who in turn introduced himself and colleagues to the gathering. He also narrated the activities of the Fed at Ajmer. How he got disgusted with them and agreed to work for the Association.

The following cases from the branches were then discussed at some length and the General Secretary was authorised to take up the matter with the departments concerned.

Detail so case given helpfully

The Dehad Branch suggested the amendment of Rule 1707(d) para 2, as follows:-

The suggestion was noted.

There was also some discussion regarding (1) extension of the benefit of special casual leave for delay in getting repairs to ~~square~~ or artificial limbs through P.W. Agency. (2) Splitting up of family pass i.e. separate passes for each member of the family. (3) The question of fixing up grades of employees transferred from Bombay to Dehad. (4) Question of the grades of other skilled and semi-skilled staff at different centres to be considered in detail before fixing up new grades. (5) Reviewing the rules regarding water proof clothing and blankets to such employees of the lace and electric dept. who have to work in the open. (6) Providing the painters with aprons. (7) State of affairs at the Aly. School at Gangapur - the Branch was asked to gather all details and send a statement to the General Secretary for necessary action. (8) Aly. Employees' services on loan to the Union; copy of G.M.'s letter on the subject was to be circulated. (9) Availing of additional leave - the GOC Branch to send detailed statement to the General Secretary for necessary action. (10) Interim relief amount to staff working more than 26 days next month - the Aly Branch to send further details. (11) The concluding sentence of para 2 of Rule 1102 of the S.R.E.C. Vol 1, regarding grant of educational assistance to the Railway Employees ought to be amended; medium of instruction is an important item. (12) The right of every employee to get a written copy of the reply given by the Administration to his representation. (13) The utility or otherwise of the "Staff Committees" and the Association's policy regarding them.

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The thorny question of membership fees was then raised and after a long discussion the following revised rates to be effective from July 1947, were stopped.

| | | |
|-------------------------|--------------|-------|
| Salary Rs. 1 to Rs. 100 | Monthly fees | - 4/- |
| " " 101 " 200 | - do - | - 8/- |
| Salary above Rs. 200/- | - do - | 1/- |

The resignation of Shri. Kama! Jorajani, as the Treasurer, was then put before the meeting and after some discussion, it was accepted; the resignation of Shri. Indrawadan B. Thakar as General Secretary was also accepted. The meeting put on record its appreciation of the valuable services rendered by these two resigning Officers bearers and expressed its gratefulness to them. The meeting hoped that they both would still continue to wait for the Association and help it to the best of their capacity. The W.E. was requested to fill up the vacancies as and when he thought fit.

The Meeting authorised the General Secretary Mr. Ajit Desai and the working president to take all necessary steps for starting the Associations Weekly 'Railway Banders'.

The meeting terminated with a hearty vote of thanks to the General Branch and their workers as well as local sympathisers for the pains they had taken to make the meeting a success.

— X —

*For Information and correction
if any.*

70
17/7
NEW DELHI, the 16th July 1947.

Dear Friend,

Thank you for your letter No.517/WU/A-47 dated the 15th July. I fully appreciate the doubts which you have expressed on the position of labour at the present juncture, but a way out has been pointed out to the labour organisations all over India by the decision to set up an organisation called the Indian National Trade Union Congress. I would ask you to read the necessary literature on this subject and to affiliate your organisation to that institution. You can get in touch with the General Secretary of the Indian National Trade Union Congress at the following address:-

Sri.Khandubhai K.Desai, M.L.A.,
General Secretary,
Indian National Trade Union Congress,
Majur Mahajan Karyalaya,
Ahmedabad (B.B. & C.I.).

Yours sincerely,

R.K.Mitra, Esq.,
Vice-President,
The Government of India Press Workers' Union,
Civil Lines,
Aligarh.

81

THE GOVT. OF INDIA PRESS WORKERS' UNION

CIVIL LINES, ALIGARH

(Regd. under Trades Union Act and Recognised by the Govt. of India.)

PRESIDENT

Th. Alakhn Singh
M. L. A. (U. P.)
(Congress)

VICE-PRESIDENT

R. K. Mitra

GENERAL SECRETARY

Habib Ahmad

OUR REF 517 /WU/A-27.

YOUR REF

Dated 15th July 1947.

Dear Border Patel,

Now that the independence of India is a matter of few days only, I, on behalf of the working classes of India, take this opportunity of congratulating the Indian National Congress and yourself & Pandit Nehru in particular. With the swift changes in the constitutional set up of the Country and with the consequent changes in the future organisation and activities of Labour in India, I request you to please help me solve the following problems now confronting the Labour:

I have observed with great regret the disastrous split now brewing in the ranks and files of Labour on communal lines; which was hitherto absent from the working classes of India. After the announcement of the formation of a new State of Pakistan the Muslim workers here are fast changing colours and bringing disunity and bitterness in Labour. I do not understand what policy we should adopt to suppress the crisis.

I will like to know on what lines we should now organise the Labour. I am very keen that the present outlook of the Labour which believes in frequent Strikes under the destructive influence of the irresponsible Communists and Communal fanatics should stop forthwith. I desire to mobilise the Labour of free India in a perfectly disciplined and organised manner and step up the production of the country by every possible means. We must accelerate the process of augmenting the material well-being of our peoples. India cannot brook any loss in production due to the negligence of its Government or ~~Workers~~ Workers. There should exist a very cordial relation and friendly dealings between the Govt. and its workers and the disruptive forces which are now at work should be annihilated at the earliest opportunity. The Unions should get more recognition and utmost co-operation by the Govt.

B.T.O.

(2)

3. I may also bring to your notice that nearly all the Muslim Officers (most of whom have elected to serve in Pakistan) now in India, are criminally abusing their powers and doing grave injustice to the Hindus serving under them. While some of those officers are real fanatics, there are others who are prompted to such acts with a hope to get preferential treatment in future Govt. of Pakistan; which, they hope will suitably reward them.

As this is causing much resentment among the workers, we will like to know to what safeguards we should now make to check their activities and how these misdeeds will be undone by the future National Govt. of India? I feel the Congress should now function for the uplift of the Peasants and the working classes of India.

With kindest regards and best wishes, I remain,

Yours Sincerely,

B.K. Mitra

B.K. Mitra.

Vice President,
WORKERS' UNION,
Govt. of India Press, Aligarh.

Shree Vallabhbhai Patel,
Hon'ble Minister,
1, Amangzeb Road,
New Delhi.

1, Aurangzeb Road,
New Delhi.
The 7th July, 1947.

Dear Mr. Shantilal Shah,

I took up with the Labour Department the question of the affiliation of the B.B. & C.I. Railway Employees Association. They contacted Mr. Guruswamy who was here and the latter has promised to take up the matter at the next meeting of the Federation and to do his best to see it through. From what Mr. Guruswamy told them it appears that there is already another association of the B.B. & C.I. Railway Employees Association which has been recognised by the Federation. Could you let me know which that Association is and what is its position vis-a-vis yours?

Yours sincerely,

Shri Shantilal H. Shah,
177, Lakshmi Nagar,
Khar,
Bombay. 21.

Dated New Delhi, the 4th July 1947

Dear Shankar,

Will you please refer to Mr. Menon's D.O. to you No. LR32(15), dated the 25th June 1947 on the subject of the affiliation of the B.B. & C.I. Railway Employees' Association with the All-India Railwaymen's Federation? When Mr. Guruswamy, General Secretary of the Federation was here recently, Joshi talked over the matter with him and he was told that the request for affiliation was rejected by the General Council of the Federation on the ground that there were other unions of workers of the B.B. & C.I. Railway affiliated to the Federation. Mr. Guruswamy stated that the question ^{might} ~~must~~ be reconsidered at the next meeting of the General Council to be held sometime this month, and that he would do his best in the matter. The Association will have to make a fresh application for affiliation with the Federation.

Yours sincerely,

H. Khanna
(H. Khanna)

Rai Bahadur.

V. Shankar, Esq., ICS.,
Private Secretary to the Hon'ble Member for
Information & Broadcasting, New Delhi.

शान्तिनाथ ह. शाह

१९९. लक्ष्मी नगर, अयोध्या

५-५-३१-२२ ३५

ता. ३१-३०-३१ June '४७

Respected Anwar Sahib,

When I was in Delhi last, I had spoken to you that though our association had applied for affiliation to All India Railwaymen's Federation so far back as 18th December 1945, such affiliation had not yet been granted. There is a rule of the Railway Board that any representation to the Railway Board on behalf of the staff must be made through the Federation. Some representations, which we have sent up have not been dealt with as they are not sent through the Federation. It is now a year and half that we applied for affiliation, but the matter has been put off without any reasonable ground, and the only excuse is that our representations to the Railway Board on behalf of the members of the staff are not receiving notice at the hands of the Railway Board.

When I came to Delhi in May beginning of May last at the inauguration of the Indian National Trade Union Congress, I saw Mr. R. L. Khan, member of the Railway Board but he said that it was a rule of the Railway Board not to deal with the representations sent by the workers direct and only a Cabinet decision can change the rule. I wanted to see Mr. Patil but he was busy and I therefore saw his personal assistant on the subject. I also saw Mr. Jagjivan Ram, the Labour Member and gave him a representation in this behalf but no further action seems to have taken as yet.

You had desired me to send you copies of the correspondence between the Federation and our Association on the subject.

subject. Accordingly enclose herewith three copies thereof.

It will be seen from the correspondence that we last wrote asking for affiliation on 18th December 1945. The affiliation of our union is on agenda issued on 18th October 1946. Our association, however, has not been affiliated so far.

Mr. Meadgill has sent in his resignation from the Hindustan Sahas Mazdoor Sevak Sangha.

I ought to tell you about the events in Bombay yesterday relating to stoppage of railway traffic. Yesterday, Friday the 27th inst, was announced as the Demand Day by the Federation. On Thursday evening we had received information from the Railway authorities at Parel that they expected some trouble, possibly a strike by the workers of the Parel Loco Workshop. Hence, Mr. Yogianna, Mr. Mehta, the president of the Bombay Branch and Mr. Rannade, our secretary, went to Parel at 7 in the morning and addressed a meeting of the workers. They pointed out that the Federation had not called for a strike and that Mr. Jayaprakash Narain had definitely stated that there should be no strike. They therefore asked the workers to go to the workshop and start work. Accordingly all workers went in and work was started in the normal course. The Police Officer, who was present on the day and Mr. Krishnamurti the works manager, both stated that we had done a good job of it. Mr. Mehta and Mr. Rannade then went to the Mazdoor Manzil at Parel to phone to me but I was out.

After about an hour's work, the workers from the Parel Loco Workshop began shop

शान्तिनाथ ए. शाह

१९७०. मई ३१, २५३२

५५५३१-२९

ता. ३१.५.७० २८th June '47.

-3-

१५

shop came to Parel Workshop and so also did some workers from the Parel shop and the G.I.P... There was stone throwing and Parel Workshop operatives also came out. Some of them possibly joined in the stone throwing.

When Mr. Chitambar and Mr. Ramdas returned to Parel at about 9.30 A.M., they found that the situation had already gone out of hand, that police had taken charge and there was firing. Nothing could then be done as it was difficult to approach the workers with a section of the workers indulging in stone throwing and the police ready to fire. Mr. Chitambar and Mr. Ramdas therefore came out.

I informed Mr. Chitambar about this and he stated that nothing need be done by us immediately. The workers of B.C.I.M. both local as well as through traffic were resumed work earlier than in the G.I.P. due to the fact the disturbance on B.C.I.M. was to a smaller extent than on the G.I.P. I cannot say that we have got sufficient control over the workers but the fact that the workers followed our advice and went in to work when they were already been instigated to a strike is a thing, however small, to our credit. On the G.I.P. where the union is mostly in the hands of the communists and Mr. Medgikar, there was a disturbance almost the whole day.

In my estimate, our influence on the railway workers at Parel Workshop is better and if we had been able to hold meetings with Mr. Chitambar and Mr. Ramdas returned to Parel, the subsequent disturbances caused by Parel Workshop workers might not have taken place. However, we had not many men and the railway authorities themselves

themselves had asked ~~us~~ to hold a meeting at Barcl and stated that they did not expect anticipate any trouble at Namalaxmi.

I enclose herewith a copy of the statement, which I am today issuing to the press.

Yours respectfully,

Shantilal

Encl: 3 Copies ~~Copy~~
1 statement.

Correspondence exchanged between All India Rlymen's
Federation and B.B.&C.I.Rly. Employees'
Association.

86

C O P Y.

No.AD/220/45.

18th December 1945.

The Secretary,
All India Railwaymen's Federation,
Madras.

Dear Sir,

My Association which is started in 1920 desires to be affiliated to your Federation. The Association has been working for the cause of railway labour under the able guidance of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. Unfortunately, during the years between 1937 and 1945 the Association could not function due to the disturbed political situation of the country. Since February last we have been able to reorganise the working of the Association. Our new draft constitution which is to be placed before the Central Executive Committee meeting which meets this week, is enclosed herewith. A copy of the old constitution is also enclosed herewith for reference.

Mine is a registered Association and has been recognised by the railway administration since 1928 and it is first Association on the B.B. & C.I.Rly. to get the recognition.

The paid membership of the Association that we have been able to enrol in the short span of ten months is 1500.

I hope to get the affiliation at your earliest.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

Hon:General Secretary.

The All - India Railwaymen's Federation

Mylapore, Madras,

23rd December 1945.

No.BB/3/45.

The General Secretary,
B.B. & C.I.Rly. Employees' Association,
486, Revdi Bazar, Ahmedabad.

Dear Sir,

I am to acknowledge receipt of your letter No.AD/220/45 dated 18.12.1945 with thanks.

I await copies of the Rules promised in para 1 of your letter.

The question of affiliation of any Union has to be decided by the General Council and I propose to place your application at the next meeting to be held sometime next month.

As soon as the date of the meeting is fixed, I shall inform you in advance so that you may send any representatives for placing any necessary information before the General Council.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/- S.Guruswami,

General Secretary,

- 2 -
C O P Y.

87

The All India Railwaymen's Federation.

Mylapore, Madras.

5th October 1946.

Cir.39.

The postponed meeting of the General Council will be held at 1 P.M. on Sunday the 27th instant at 16-D Perozshah Road, New Delhi.

Sd/-
General Secretary,

The All India Railwaymen's Federation.

Mylapore, Madras.

15th October 1946.

No. Cir/40.

The Affiliated Unions and
Ex Officio Members.

Dear Comrades,

The following subjects will be included in the agenda of the forthcoming General Council meeting.

- I (1) Affiliation application of
 - (1) E.B.& C.I.Rly. Employees' Association.
 - (2) O.& T. Railway Employees' Association
 - (3) S.I. Railway Workers' Union.
 - (4) N.W. Railway Workers' Union
 - (5) G.B.S. Railwaymen's Union.
- II The complaint of N.W. Railway registered and recognised Union against Com. Mirza Ismael, Vice President, A.I.R.F.

Yours fraternally,
Sd/-
General Secretary.

The General Secretary,
All India Railwaymen's Federation,
Mylapore, Madras.

15th October 1946.

Sir,

As you are aware, our Association has applied for being affiliated to the Federation.

We learn that a meeting of the council of the Federation is to be held at Bombay on the 4th May and shall thank you to send us 6 passes for admission of our representatives at the meeting.

Yours faithfully,
Sd/-
Secretary.

Copy to:-

Mr. R. A. Khediykar,
Vice President,
A.I.R.F. Bombay.

- 3 -
C O P Y.

88

The All India Railwaymen's Federation.

Mylapore, Madras.

16th October 1946.

No.Cir/41.

The Affiliated Unions and
Ex-Officio Members.

Dear Comrades,

In supersession of my previous circulars, in view of the joint request made by six affiliated unions in Bengal that the proposed date fixed for the General Council will interfere with the work of the Unions collecting evidence for the Adjudicator, the meeting of the Council has been postponed to a more suitable date.

Telegraphic advice has been given to the Unions situated in distant places.

Yours fraternally,
Sd/-
General Secretary,

C O P Y.

The All India Railwaymen's Federation.

Mylapore, Madras.
19th October 1946.

S.Guruswami, M.L.A.,
(Central)
General Secretary.

My dear Desai,

Many thanks for your D.O. No.532/46-4F dated 12th October 1946 and you have my assurance that I shall do my best to secure the affiliation of your Association.

Will you kindly send me a copy of the latest Annual Audited Statement of ~~xxx~~ Accounts and Membership.

Wishing you all success.

Yours sincerely,
Sd/- S.Guruswami.

To
Ajit Desai Esqr.,
R.B.& C.I.Rly. Employees' Association,
Bombay.

Ref.No.617/46/47

5th November 1946.

The General Secretary,
The All India Railwaymen's
Federation, Mylapore, Madras.

My dear Guruswamiji,

I am sending you herewith a copy of our last balance-sheet as desired by you in your letter of the 19th ultimo. Total membership now comes to about 3000.

I am sure you will expediate affiliation of our Association to the Federation.

Thanking you,

Encl: 3 sheets.

Yours sincerely,
Sd/- Ajit Desai,
General Secretary.

Ref. No.D/956/46/47.

17th December 1946.

The General Secretary,
All India Railwaymen's Federation,
Mylapore,
Madras.

Dear Mr. Guruswamy,

I had sent you a letter on the 5th November last attaching therewith our final Balance Sheet and the total number of membership.

I have neither received an acknowledgment nor intimation about affiliation as yet.

Please look into the matter and do the needful.

Yours sincerely,

Sd/- Ajit Desai.

General Secretary,

No. 707/47.

18th June, 1947.

To

The General Secretary,

All India Railwaymen's Federation,

Madras.

Sir,

Re. Our affiliation to the Federation.

I hereto remind you of our application for being affiliated to the Federation which has been pending with you since long. I have just learnt that the General Council is meeting in the middle of July. I consider, among other things, the report of the Ray Commission. I hope that you will include in the agenda our application also. We will please intimate to me in good time the place and the date of the meeting and enable me to send our representative to attend the meeting in good time.

Requesting an early reply,

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

For General Secretary.

N.B.

A copy of the constitution of the Association has since been sent to the Federation under separate cover by book-post.

Correspondence exchanged between All India Rlymen's
Federation and B.B. & C.I. Rly. Employees'
Association.

90

C O P Y.

No. AD/220/45.

18th December 1945.

The Secretary,
All India Railwaymen's Federation,
Madras.

Dear Sir,

My Association which is started in 1920 desires to be affiliated to your Federation. The Association has been working for the cause of railway labour under the able guidance of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. Unfortunately, during the years between 1937 and 1945 the Association could not function due to the disturbed political situation of the country. Since February last we have been able to reorganise the working of the Association. Our new draft constitution which is to be placed before the Central Executive Committee meeting which meets this week, is enclosed herewith. A copy of the old constitution is also enclosed herewith for reference.

Mine is a registered Association and has been recognised by the railway administration since 1928 and it is first Association on the B.B. & C.I. Rly. to get the recognition.

The paid membership of the Association that we have been able to enrol in the short span of ten months is 1500.

I hope to get the affiliation at your earliest.

Yours faithfully,
Sd/-
Hon: General Secretary.

The All - India Railwaymen's Federation

Mylapore, Madras,
23rd December 1945.

No. BB/3/45.

The General Secretary,
B.B. & C.I. Rly Employees' Association,
486, Revdi Bazar, Ahmedabad.

Dear Sirs

I am to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. AD/220/45 dated 18.12.1945 with thanks.

I await copies of the Rules promised in para 1 of your letter.

The question of affiliation of any Union has to be decided by the General Council and I propose to place your application at the next meeting to be held sometime next month.

As soon as the date of the meeting is fixed, I shall inform you in advance so that you may send any representatives for placing any necessary information before the General Council.

Yours faithfully,
Sd/- S. Guruswami,
General Secretary.

- 2 -
C O P Y.

The All India Railwaymen's Federation.

Mylapore, Madras.

5th October 1946.

Gir. 39.

The postponed meeting of the General Council will be held at 1 P.M. on Sunday the 27th instant at 16-D Ferozshah Road, New Delhi.

Sd/-
General Secretary,

The All India Railwaymen's Federation.

Mylapore, Madras.

15th October 1946.

No. Gir. 40.

The Affiliated Unions and
Ex Officio Members.

Dear Comrades,

The following subjects will be included in the agenda of the forthcoming General Council meeting.

- I (1) Affiliation application of
(1) E.B. & C.I. Rly. Employees' Association.
(2) O. & T. Railway Employees' Association
(3) S.I. Railway Workers' Union.
(4) N.W. Railway Workers' Union
(5) G.B.S. Railwaymen's Union.

- II The complaint of N.W. Railway registered and recognised Union against Com. Mirsa Ismael, Vice President, A.I.R.F.

Yours fraternally,
Sd/-
General Secretary.

The General Secretary,
All India Railwaymen's Federation,
Mylapore, Madras.

15th October 1946.

Sir,

As you are aware, our Association has applied for being affiliated to the Federation.

We learn that a meeting of the council of the Federation is to be held at Bombay on the 4th May and shall thank you to send us 6 passes for admission of our representatives at the meeting.

Yours faithfully,
Sd/-
Secretary.

Copy to:-

Mr. R. A. Khediykar,
Vice President,
A.I.R.F. Bombay.

- 3 -
C O P Y.

The All India Railwaymen's Federation.

Mylapore, Madras.

16th October 1946.

No.Cir/41.

The Affiliated Unions and
Ex-Officio Members.

Dear Comrades,

In supersession of my previous circulars, in view of the joint request made by six affiliated unions in Bengal that the proposed dated fixed for the General Council will interfere with the work of the Unions collecting evidence for the Adjudicator, the meeting of the Council has been postponed to a more suitable date.

Telegraphic advice has been given to the Unions situated in distant places.

Yours fraternally,

Sd/-
General Secretary.

C O P Y.

The All India Railwaymen's Federation.

Mylapore, Madras.
19th October 1946.

S.Guruswami, M.L.A.,
(Central)
General Secretary.
My dear Desai,

Many thanks for your D.O. No.532/46-47 dated 12th October 1946 and you have my assurance that I shall do my best to secure the affiliation of your Association.

Will you kindly send me a copy of the latest Annual Audited Statement of ~~the~~ Accounts and Membership.

Wishing you all success.

Yours sincerely,
Sd/- S.Guruswami.

To
Ajit Desai Esqr.,
B.M.& C.I.Rly. Employees' Association,
Bombay.

Ref.No.617/46/27

5th November 1946.

The General Secretary,
The All India Railwaymen's
Federation, Mylapore, Madras.

My dear Guruswamiji,

I am sending you herewith a copy of our last balance-sheet as desired by you in your letter of the 19th ultimo. Total membership now comes to about 3000.

I am sure you will expediate affiliation of our Association to the Federation.

Thanking you,

Encl: 3 sheets.

Yours sincerely,
Sd/- Ajit Desai,
General Secretary.

Ref. No.D/956/46/47.

17th December 1946.

The General Secretary,
All India Railwaymen's Federation,
Mylapore,
Madras.

Dear Mr. Guruswamy,

I had sent you a letter on the 5th November last attaching therewith our final Balance Sheet and the total number of membership.

I have neither received an acknowledgment nor intimation about affiliation as yet.

Please look into the matter and do the needful.

Yours sincerely,

Sd/- Ajit Desai.
General Secretary.

No. 767/47.

25th June, 1947.

To
The General Secretary,
All India Railwaymen's Federation,
Madras.

Sir,
Re. Our affiliation to the Federation.

I beg to remind you of our application for being affiliated to the Federation which has been pending with you since long. I now ~~learn~~ learn that the General Council is meeting in the middle of July to consider, among other things, the report of the Pay Commission. I hope that you will include in the agenda our application also. You will please intimate to me in good time the place and the date of the meeting and enable me to send our representative to attend the meeting and oblige.

Requesting an early reply,

Yours faithfully,

Sd/.

For General Secretary.

N.B. A copy of the constitution of the Association has since been sent to the Federation under separate cover by book-post.

Correspondence exchanged between All India Rylymen's
Federation and B.B. & C.I. Rly. Employees'
Association. 43

C O P Y.

No. AD/220/45.

13th December 1945.

The Secretary,
All India Railwaymen's Federation,
Madras.

Dear Sir,

My Association which is started in 1920 desires to be affiliated to your Federation. The Association has been working for the cause of railway labour under the able guidance of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. Unfortunately, during the years between 1937 and 1945 the Association could not function due to the disturbed political situation of the country. Since February last we have been able to reorganise the working of the Association. Our new draft constitution which is to be placed before the Central Executive Committee meeting which meets this week, is enclosed herewith. A copy of the old constitution is also enclosed herewith for reference.

Mine is a registered Association and has been recognised by the railway administration since 1928 and it is first Association on the B.B. & C.I. Rly. to get the recognition.

The paid membership of the Association that we have been able to enrol in the short span of ten months is 1500.

I hope to get the affiliation at your earliest.

Yours faithfully,
Sd/-

Hon: General Secretary.

The All - India Railwaymen's Federation

Mylapore, Madras,
23rd December 1945.

No. BB/3/45.

The General Secretary,
B.B. & C.I. Rly Employees' Association,
486, Revdi Bazar, Ahmedabad.

Dear Sirs

I am to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. AD/220/45 dated 18.12.1945 with thanks.

I await copies of the Rules promised in para 1 of your letter.

The question of affiliation of any Union has to be decided by the General Council and I propose to place your application at the next meeting to be held sometime next month.

As soon as the date of the meeting is fixed, I shall inform you in advance so that you may send any representatives for placing any necessary information before the General Council.

Yours faithfully,
Sd/- S. Gurnawami,
General Secretary.

- 2 -
C O P Y.

The All India Railwaymen's Federation.

Mylapore, Madras.

5th October 1946.

Cir.39.

The postponed meeting of the General Council will be held at 1 P.M. on Sunday the 27th instant at 16-D Ferrozshah Road, New Delhi.

Sd/-
General Secretary.

The All India Railwaymen's Federation.

Mylapore, Madras.

15th October 1946.

No.Cir#40.

The Affiliated Unions and
Ex Officio Members.

Dear Comrades,

The following subjects will be included in the agenda of the forthcoming General Council meeting.

- I (1) Affiliation application of
- (1) E.B.& C.I.Rly.Employees' Association.
 - (2) O.& T.Railway Employees' Association
 - (3) S.I.Railway Workers' Union.
 - (4) N.W.Railway Workers' Union
 - (5) G.B.S.Railwaymen's Union.

- II The complaint of N.W.Railway registered and recognised Union against Com.Mirza Ismael, Vice President, A.I.R.F.

Yours fraternally.
Sd/-
General Secretary.

The General Secretary.
All India Railwaymen's Federation,
Mylapore, Madras.

15th October 1946.

Sir,

As you are aware, our Association has applied for being affiliated to the Federation.

We learn that a meeting of the council of the Federation is to be held at Bombay on the 4th May and shall thank you to send us 6 passes for admission of our representatives at the meeting.

Yours faithfully,
Sd/-
Secretary.

Copy to:-

Mr.R.A.Khedvikar,
Vice President,

A.I.R.F. Bombay.

- 3 -
C O P Y.

The All India Railwaymen's Federation.

Mylapore, Madras.

16th October 1946.

Mo. Cir/41.

The Affiliated Unions and
Ex-Officio Members.

Dear Comrades,

In supersession of my previous circulars, in view of the joint request made by six affiliated unions in Bengal that the proposed dated fixed for the General Council will interfere with the work of the Unions collecting evidence for the Adjudicator, the meeting of the Council has been postponed to a more suitable date.

Telegraphic advice has been given to the Unions situated in distant places.

Yours fraternally,

Sd/-
General Secretary.

C O P Y.

The All India Railwaymen's Federation.

Mylapore, Madras.
19th October 1946.

S. Guruswami, M.L.A.,
(Central)
General Secretary.
My dear Desai,

Many thanks for your D.O. No. 532/46-47 dated 12th October 1946 and you have my assurance that I shall do my best to secure the affiliation of your Association.

Will you kindly send me a copy of the latest Annual Audited Statement of Accounts and Membership.

Wishing you all success.

Yours sincerely,
Sd/- S. Guruswami.

To
Ajit Desai Esqr.,
B.B. & C.I. Ry. Employees' Association,
Bombay.

Ref. No. 617/46/47

5th November 1946.

The General Secretary,
The All India Railwaymen's
Federation, Mylapore, Madras.

My dear Guruswamiji,

I am sending you herewith a copy of our last balance-sheet as desired by you in your letter of the 19th ultimo. Total membership now comes to about 3000.

I am sure you will expedite affiliation of our Association to the Federation.

Thanking you,

Yours sincerely,
Sd/- A. S. Desai,
General Secretary.

Encl: 3 sheets.

Ref. No.D/956/46/47.

17th December 1946.

The General Secretary,
All India Railwaymen's Federation,
Mylapore,
Madras.

Dear Mr. Guruswamy,

I had sent you a letter on the 5th November last attaching therewith our final Balance Sheet and the total number of membership.

I have neither received an acknowledgment nor intimation about affiliation as yet.

Please look into the matter and do the needful.

Yours sincerely,

Sd/- Ajit Dasg.
General Secretary,

No. 767/47.

25th June, 1947.

To
The General Secretary,
All India Railwaymen's Federation,
Madras.

Sir,
Re. Our affiliation to the Federation.

I beg to remind you of our application for being affiliated to the Federation which has been pending with you since long. I now ~~learn~~ learn that the General Council is meeting in the middle of July to consider, among other things, the report of the Pay Commission. I hope that you will include in the agenda our application also. You will please intimate to me in good time the place and the date of the meeting and enable me to send our representative to attend the meeting and oblige.

Requesting an early reply,

Yours faithfully,

Sd/.

For General Secretary.

N.B. A copy of the constitution of the Association has since been sent to the Federation under separate cover by book-post.

Mr. Shantilal H. Shah, the Working President of the B.E. & C.I. Railway Employees' Association, has issued the following statement to the press:-

The Railway workers, who resorted to a strike on Friday last and those of them who indulged in stone-throwing, have rendered no service either to themselves or to the public. Assuming that they had a legitimate grievance or disliked the recommendations of the Pay Commission, or the proposed closure of the grain shops, yesterday's strike and the subsequent rowdism reflect no credit on the workers. The Federation had not called for a strike and its President had categorically stated that there should be no strike. I am sure that the workers were a victim to rowdy elements amongst themselves and the machinations of interested parties. The blame for the deaths of two workers rests on these rowdy and scheming persons who brought about the disturbances. In any event there was no justification for compelling long distance passengers from Poona & Calcutta to get down at wayside local stations and for pelting stones at innocent members of the public travelling in the trains. This will naturally forfeit the sympathy of the public for the Railway workers. I must therefore condemn the unauthorized strike and the acts of rowdism committed by the workers yesterday and particularly the stone-throwing at the trains.

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3. 7. 1947.

My dear Khandubhai,

I have your letter of the 2nd instant.

The strike in the four Railway work-shops in Bombay is a dangerous thing, and it must be put down firmly. Jaya Prakash, I hear, has gone to Bombay. He is the President of the Federation, and this strike is against the orders of the Federation. He has issued a statement to that effect. I hope this time they will learn a lesson, and ~~that~~ the Socialists will also see that nothing can be done for Labour without discipline.

Yours sincerely,

Sri. Khandubhai K. Desai, M.L.A.,
Major Mahajan Karyalaya,
AHMEDABAD.

(B.B. & C.I.)

૧૫૦૦ રૂપિયા વડે વડોદરામાં રહેલા પાણી, લાકડાના તરવ-
 વામાં રાખવાથી રાત્રીના બેઠે રાત્રિ નિવેશન તરફથી અને
 રાત્રિ રાત્રિ માટે માત્ર લેવું નિવેશન કે લગભગ પ્રાપ્ત છે.
 પહેલે તરફથી રાખવામાં રહેવાના પ્રમાણમાં વડોદરામાં
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personnel હો તેના અહવાલ અપાયાં નથી
 રીતી રહે છે. જેમનાં આ નાદાં ૧ સારું મુંઝવે તેમ
 જાણવા માટે આરે બેમન રહેતો હોઈ એને એ
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Press Note

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100

Mr. Khandubhai K. Desai, General Secretary of the Indian National Trade Union Congress has issued the following Statement :-

The workers working in the four Railway workshops at Bombay struck work on the 27th June 1947 which day was announced by the Railwaymen's Federation to be observed as Demand Day in a peaceful and dignified way. The strike on that day was unauthorized and I understand it was brought about by a rowdy section among the workers of these workshops contrary to the official instructions of the labour organizations. The acts of violence and hooliganism associated with wanton destruction of public property and thoughtless sabotage of machinery and rolling stock deserves to be condemned and deplored by every sane Trade Unionist to whatever organization he belongs. Such acts on the part of public servants is calculated to alienate and antagonise the public opinion, which should be our asset on which alone we can depend for our success in ~~our~~ our struggle and fulfilment of our just aspirations. The workers of railway workshops have already done very great disservice to the cause ~~source~~ of labour generally and railwaymen particularly, and I appeal to them, in the name of sane trade unionism, and in their own interest, to desist from any further mischief, violence or sabotage, and peacefully resume work. Let me frankly tell them that violence against passengers and attempted destruction of railway property defeats the very purpose for which they are fighting. The railways are a national asset and it is being run and maintained for public service and convenience, and therefore the public has a right to demand of their servants disciplined, peaceful and regular service. If the employees have any grievance against the administration, there are open to them various other peaceful and dignified methods of protests, and if necessary, actions.

If, as I feel, this hooliganism is in consequence of the insidious designs of some interested parties or individuals it is high time that the railwaymen should find out the enemies

in their ranks and expose them. It is also the duty of Government to institute a searching enquiry into these incidents and take strict measures against those who are found to have ^{egged} on the innocent workers to indulge in these senseless violence and mischief. The fact that this suicidal acts are persistent lends itself to an obvious interpretation that there may be some designed hidden hand behind it. I hope all parties concerned including trade union organizations in the country will be vigilant and nip this anti-working class designs in the bud.

I must also appeal to all political parties not to make working class movements a pawn in their game for political manoeuvres, and allow the trade unions to function as pure working class organizations. I ^{hope} ~~expect~~ the workers now ^{will} ~~to~~ resume work peacefully before their good name is further tainted.

LSD:

L. Bano
- 27/1/21

This information

HINDUSTHAN MAZDOOR SEVA SANGH

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Mazdoor Manzil,

Bombay 32.

Date 12th June '47.

SIR,

Subject: Training Classes for Trade Union Workers.

Dear Friend,

From time to time we have been receiving requests and demands for trained and experienced workers to organise and guide Trade Unions in several provinces. Congressmen, especially in industrial areas, are alive to the importance and the necessity of doing constructive work among labour, but the want of trained personnel came in their way of advancing organisational work to an appreciable extent. Whenever any urgent necessity arose, members of our staff used to visit different centres to assist Congress-men in their Trade Union activities. But the services rendered by the Sangh though very useful, were limited taking into consideration the vastness to be covered. Right from its inception the Sangh has felt that the best service it could render to the labour movement was to place at its disposal trained workers with correct understanding of the needs of labour and a practical knowledge of the appropriate means and methods of promoting its best interests. Keeping this in mind we had prepared a training scheme and forwarded it to all the members of our Central Board requesting them to send trainees. As the response was not satisfactory we could not start the classes then.

It would be admitted on all sides that a strong and healthy labour movement requires experienced and trained workers in charge of it. The Sangh is willing to assist Congress-men in providing facilities for the training. It is earnestly hoped that Congress-men will take benefit of such facilities.

The Government of Bombay, we understand, are soon going to start a training course for labour workers. The Training Scheme and other particulars like the duration of the course, the exact date of commencing it etc., will be supplied as soon as they are available to us.

An effort is being made to secure admissions to the candidates recommended by us. We therefore request you to communicate

to us the names of the candidates you propose to send for training immediately. Our Sangh would be giving some scholarships to needy and deserving candidates.

An early reply is necessary so that we shall be in a position to inform the Government of Bombay of our exact requirements regarding admissions and to make arrangements for their accommodation.

Yours sincerely,

G. H. Kelare

Secretary.

MC:

All communications should be addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Labour, by title, NOT by name.

Telegrams :

"LABOUR."

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
Department of Labour.

D.O.No.LR,32(15)

New Delhi, the 25th June, 1947.

My dear Shankar,

Will you please refer to your D.O. letter of the 20th instant relating to the question of the affiliation of the B.B. & C.I., Railway Employees' Association with the All-India Railwaymen's Federation. The Association has also approached us in the matter and Joshi, our Chief Labour Commissioner, discussed the question of affiliation with Shanti Lal Shah, President of the Association.

I understand that at the last meeting of the Federation held at Gorakhpur early this month it was decided to appoint a Negotiating Committee to discuss certain matters with the Railway Department arising out of the Pay Commission's Recommendations and the meeting is expected to take place on the 30th of this month. We shall try to contact some of the representatives of the Federation and use our good offices in getting the B.B. & C.I. Railway Employees' Association affiliated to the All-India Railwaymen's Federation, but you will realise that this is a matter which concerns the internal administration of the Federation in which we have no say officially.

Yours sincerely,

V.K.R. Menon
(V.K.R. Menon)

V. Shankar, Esquire, I.C.S.
Private Secretary to the Hon'ble Member for
Information & Broadcasting, New Delhi.

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CONSTITUTION & RULES

OF

GENERAL MOTORS INDIA LIMITED BOMBAY
STAFF UNION

—: Office:—

Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh,
(Bombay Provincial Board)
CONGRESS HOUSE, BOMBAY 4.

Published by
H. N. Trivedi

General Secretary
General Motors India Limited, Bombay Staff Union.



Managing Committee:—

| | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <i>President:—</i> | Shri M. Y. Nurie, Bar-at-law. |
| <i>Vice-President:—</i> | „ R. Srinivas. |
| <i>General-Secretary:—</i> | „ H. N. Trivedi. |
| <i>Assistant Secretary:—</i> | „ A. V. Raghavan. |
| <i>Treasurer:—</i> | „ U. Purushotham. |
| <i>Legal Advisor:—</i> | „ C. L. Dudhia, Bar-at-law. |
| <i>Members:—</i> | „ S. Narayan, |
| „ | „ R. J. Patel, |
| „ | „ B. Vaidya, |
| „ | „ K. Vaidyanath, |
| „ | „ M. M. D'Souza, |
| „ | „ J. Ridonat. |
| „ | „ L. G. D'Silva, |
| „ | „ M. R. Moorthy. |

15

CONSTITUTION & RULES

OF

GENERAL MOTORS INDIA LIMITED BOMBAY STAFF UNION

Name

1. (a) The name of the Union shall be the "GENERAL MOTORS INDIA LIMITED BOMBAY STAFF UNION" and it shall in the following rules be referred to as the "UNION"
- (b) The "staff" includes Indian officers, clerks, sepoys, hamals, drivers, and other salaried workers on a monthly basis, excluding watchmen.

Aims and Objects.

2. The aims and objects of the Union shall be:-
 - (a) To organize and unite the staff engaged in General Motors India Limited Bombay and to regulate their relations with their employers.
 - (b) To secure to the members fair conditions of life and service.
 - (c) To try to redress the grievances of members.
 - (d) To endeavour to settle disputes between employers and employees amicably.
 - (e) To endeavour to provide against sickness, unemployment, infirmity, old age and death.
 - (f) To try to prevent any reduction of wages and to obtain an increment whenever circumstances allow,

- (g) To endeavour to secure compensation for members in cases of accidents under the Workmen's Compensation Act, wherever applicable,
- (h) To provide legal assistance to members in respect of matters arising out of, or incidental to, their employment.
- (i) To endeavour to render aid to the members during any strike brought about with the sanction of the Union or lock-out;
- (j) To co-operate and federate with other organisations of a similar character having similar objects;
- (k) To help in accordance with the Indian Trade Union Act, the working class in India and outside in the promotion of the objects mentioned herein and,
- (l) Generally to take such other steps as may be necessary to ameliorate the social, economic and civic conditions of the members.

Admission of Ordinary Members

3 Any person of the staff of the General Motors India Ltd, Bombay shall be entitled to become an ordinary member of the Union on payment of rupee one for admission and monthly subscription of rupee one for those drawing a salary of Rs. 150/- and above inclusive of allowances; and rupee one for admission and monthly subscription of annas eight for those drawing a salary of Rs. 149/- and less inclusive of allowances and in the case of sepoys & hamals rupee one for admission and monthly subscription of annas four.

Admission of Honorary Members

4. On the recommendation of Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh, Bombay Provincial Board, persons who are not entitled

to become ordinary members of the Union may be elected or co-opted as honorary members for purposes of being elected or co-opted to the Managing Committee and they shall be honorary members of the Union during the period of their office. The number of honorary members shall be subject to the provisions of section 22 of the Indian Trade Union Act 1926.

Fines and Forfeitures

5. A member failing to pay his monthly subscription for three consecutive months without the permission of the Managing Committee, shall cease to be a member of the Union. The Managing Committee may permit him to rejoin the Union on paying his arrears and a fresh entrance fee.

Benefits

6. No member of the Union shall be entitled to any special benefits that the Union may decide to give to its members unless he has been a member for at least six months and has paid all dues, subscriptions and contributions.

7. A member of the Union who is in arrears with his subscriptions or dues shall not be entitled to any benefits until all arrears have been paid and a period of two months has elapsed from the date of payment of such arrears.

8. Should the members of the Union go on strike without the sanction or approval of the Managing Committee, they shall not be entitled to any benefits whatever.

Register of Members

9. The Union shall keep a register of its members containing their names and particulars of their place of work, their residence etc.

10. Subject to previous appointment, the register shall be open to inspection by any member or officer of the Union at the Union office during hours of office.

Office Bearers

11. The Union shall have a President, a Vice President, a General Secretary, an Assistant Secretary, a Treasurer and a Legal Adviser. All of them shall be elected or co-opted by the Managing Committee and they shall be eligible for re-election or re-cooption.

Management of the Union

12. The affairs of the Union, financial and otherwise, shall be conducted by a Managing Committee consisting of the office-bearers and four honorary members subject to Clause (4) of the Constitution.

Vacancies and Removals

13. Should a vacancy occur among the office-bearers or the members of the Managing Committee, it shall be filled by the Managing Committee by co-option.

14. Any office-bearer of the Union or a member of its Managing Committee can be removed by a meeting of the general body of the members by a threefourths majority of the members present and entitled to vote in such meeting, for having acted against the interest of the Union provided the office-bearer or the member to be removed is given adequate opportunity to explain his conduct. Due notice of the proposed removal shall be given beforehand to all the members.

Meetings of the Managing Committee

15. The Managing Committee shall meet once a month or as often as may be necessary on such days and at such places as

may be fixed by the General Secretary in consultation with the President.

16. The presence of at least one-third members of the Managing Committee shall be necessary to form a quorum. No quorum is necessary for adjourned meetings.

17. At least two days' notice shall be given for a meeting of the Managing Committee.

Duties of the Office-bearers

18. The President and the Vice-President.—The President shall preside over all the meetings of the Union and the Managing Committee, preserve order, sign all minutes and shall have a casting vote only. The President shall have power to call special meetings of the Managing Committee or of the Union, whenever necessary. The Vice-President shall function in place of the President in his absence.

19. The General Secretary:—The General Secretary shall take minutes of all Union and Committee meetings, conduct all correspondence, convene all meetings, keep all accounts, exercise supervision over the affairs of the Union and shall also keep an account of all receipts and expenditure. He shall prepare a balance-sheet annually, showing clearly every item of receipt and expenditure, shall be responsible for submitting to the Registrar of Trade Unions all returns and notices that should be sent to that officer under the Indian Trade Union Act 1926. He shall have power to engage in consultation with the President and subject to the approval or confirmation of the Managing Committee, any assistants for organizing and clerical purposes he considers necessary and all such assistants shall be under the control of the General Secretary.

20. **The Assistant Secretary:**—The Assistant Secretary shall generally help the General Secretary in his work.

21. **The Treasurer:**—The Treasurer shall be responsible for all sums of money which may from time to time be paid into the Union and for duly banking them. He shall make payments towards all expenditures sanctioned by the General Secretary. He should take the sanction of the Managing Committee in case of such item exceeding Rs. 25/-. He shall have no power to draw money from the bank without first having the cheque signed by the General Secretary or Treasurer and countersigned by the President or Vice-President.

22. **The Legal Adviser:**—The Legal Adviser shall give legal advice to the Union when occasion arises.

General Meetings

23. There shall be held in the month of April or May an Annual General Meeting of all the members of the Union, to transact the following:

- (a) to adopt the report of the work done by the Union and the audited statement of accounts;
- (b) to elect the office-bearers and other members of the Managing Committee for the current year;
- (c) to transact such other business as may be brought forward with the permission of the Chairman.

24. The President or the General Secretary may call a special meeting of the General Body on written requisition of not less than five members of the Managing Committee or twenty-five per cent of the general body.

25. At least seven days' notice shall be given to the members for a General Meeting.

26. The presence of at least one-fourth members shall be necessary to form a quorum at a General Meeting. No quorum is necessary for adjourned meetings.

Strike

27. If the Management refuses to submit any dispute to be decided by an independent arbitration, the Union may call out a strike provided that on taking a strike ballot there is a three-fourth majority of the members of the Union in favour of such strike and provided further that fourteen days notice of its decision to go on strike is served on the management.

General Funds

28. The general funds of the Union shall consist of subscriptions from members, donations, etc. They shall be deposited in a Bank or Banks, approved by the Managing Committee in the name of the Union and the account shall be approved in terms of Rule 21. The General Secretary or the Treasurer shall not keep more than Rs. 50/- with them for current expenses.

Objects on which the General Funds can be expended

29. The general funds of the Union shall not be spent on any objects other than the following namely:—

- (a) The payment of salaries, allowances and expenses to officers of the Union;
- (b) The payment of expenses for the administration of the Union including audit of the accounts of the general funds of the Union;
- (c) The payment for the prosecution or defence in any legal proceedings to which the Union or any member thereof is a party when such prosecution or defence is undertaken for the purpose of securing or protecting

any rights of the Union as such or any rights arising out of the relations of any member with his employer or a fellow member:

- (d) The payment of expenses incurred in any trade disputes on behalf of the Union or any member thereof;
- (e) The compensation to members or their dependants on account of death, old age, sickness, accidents or unemployment of such members;
- (f) Allowance to members or their dependants on account of death, old age, sickness, accidents or unemployment of such members;
- (g) The issue or the undertaking of liability under policies of assurance on the lives of members, or under policies insuring members against sickness, accident or unemployment;
- (h) The provision of educational and social benefits for members (including the payment of the expenses of funeral ceremonies for deceased members) or for the dependants of members;
- (i) The upkeep of a periodical published mainly for the purpose of discussing subject affecting employees as such;
- (j) The payment, in furtherance of any of the objects on which the general funds of the Union may be spent, of contributions to any cause intended to benefit employees in general provided that the expenditure in respect of such contributions in any financial year shall not at any time during that year be in excess of one-fourth of the combined total of the gross income which has upto that time accrued to the general funds of the Union during that year and of the balance at

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the credit of these funds at the commencement of that year; and

- (k) Subject to any conditions contained in the notification the payment for any other object notified by the appropriate Government in the official Gazette.

30. The Union shall make due provision for the annual audit of the Union by competent auditors appointed by the Managing Committee in accordance with Rule 18 of the Bombay Trade Unions Regulations 1927.

31. The financial year of the Union shall begin on the first of April every year.

Inspection of Books of Accounts

32. Subject to previous appointment, the books of accounts of the Union shall be open for inspection by any member or officer at the office of the Union during office hours.

Amendment of Rules

33. The rules may be amended, altered, rescinded or added to at any time by a majority of the members present at a General Meeting provided previous notice of at least seven days is given to the members of the proposed alterations.

Dissolution of the Union

34. The Union shall not be dissolved except by the vote of a majority of three-fourths members present at a meeting of the general body called for the purpose, and provided further that the total number of votes cast at such a meeting is not less than two-thirds of the total number of the members then on the rolls of the Union.

The funds of the Union after meeting all the liabilities shall be disposed of in accordance with the terms of the dissolution meeting.

—AN APPEAL TO THE EMPLOYERS—

"Kind treatment to the employees, high and low, is the 'sine quanon' of the success of the business. In the name of our nation which is slowly yet definitely realising itself, I fervantly appeal to the captains of that business not to neglect their primary duty to their staff. In the contentment of the staff lies the stability and so also the progress of their business.

(*Extract from Shri S. K. Patil's speech.*)

105
NEW DELHI,
20th June 1947.

My dear Menon,

H.M. understands that the application of the B.B.C.I. Association, Bombay, for affiliation to the All India Railway Federation has been pending with the Federation for the last twelve months without any action having been taken by them. H.M. would like to know whether your Department can intervene and if so, what particulars you would require for such intervention.

Yours sincerely,

(V. SHANKAR)
Private Secretary.

V.K.R. Menon Esq., ICS,
Secretary, Labour Department,
Government of India, NEW DELHI.

HINDUSTHAN MAZDOOR SEVAK SANGH

Telephone 61550

President:

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

Secretaries:-

Sri. Jajamdas Davlatram

Lala Gulsari Lal Nanda

"MAZDOOR MANZIL"

BOMBAY 12

Camp. M a d u r a,
9th June 1947.

My Dear Shanitlalji,

I had a long talk with Sri S. Gurusamy of the All India Railwaymen's Federation at his residence in Madras. He says he wants to work for promoting the work of the I.R.T.U.C., but is helpless for the present. Firstly because he has to adopt certain tactical methods to keep his office in the A.I.R.F., and nextly because of his preoccupation with the Pay Commission Recommendations. He, however, promised ~~he will do all that he can~~ ^{but} for extending the influence of the I.R.T.U.C. after July.

In regard to the question of affiliating our Unions, he again pleaded helplessness, and as the communist influence is still very considerable he ~~is~~ ^{is} not sure of ~~our~~ ^{our} representatives being admitted to the convention. Personally, I feel there is no use in expecting much from him as he himself ~~lets~~ ^{lets} out on the Federation from a Communist Union, which can any day throw him away if he does not meet ~~their~~ ^{its} requirements.

I am enclosing herein a list of railway labour organisations affiliated to the A.I.R.F., with their full address, membership, political complexion and other affiliations. This information may be very useful for I.R.T.U.C. work among the railways.

My work in the S.I.Ry., is progressing slowly. Finance is still the problem.

I have received the letter from Sri K. Srinivasan for the newsprint. Thanks so much. The press is under erection now. I shall meet Sri Rammathji with the letter and let you know the result.

With best regards,

Yours sincerely,

Mamaji

107
1 Aurangzeb Road,
New Delhi, 19.6.1947.

Dear Sir,

Shri Nandaji had sent me the enclosed two statements which he had issued to the press and had asked me to forward them on to you. He was under the impression that you were in Delhi. Since, however, you had left Delhi ere these reached me, I am sending them on to your Ahmedabad address.

Yours truly,

Personal Assistant to Hon.
Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

Shri. Khandubhai Desai,
Major, Mahajan Karyalaya,
AHMEDABAD.

V.

118
1 Aurangzeb Road,
New Delhi, 19.6.1947.

Dear Mr. Ramachandran,

Here is the statement to which
I referred during our telephone conversa-
tion this afternoon. Please arrange to
release it in full.

Yours sincerely,

P.A. to H.M. Home & I&B.

Sri. Ramachandran,
Associated Press of India,
4 Parliament Street, NEW DELHI.

109
1 Aurangzeb Road,
New Delhi, 19.6.1947.


My dear Joshi,

I have your letter of the 17th instant along with the two statements of Shri Nandaji.

Shri Khandubhai Desai has left Delhi day before yesterday, and I have therefore sent a copy of each of the two statements to him at Ahmedabad.

I have forwarded a copy of the second statement to the Associated Press of India and have asked them to release it in full. They have agreed to do so. Regarding the first statement, they are unable to take any action on that since it has already been published in the papers and it would have lost its news-value.

Yours sincerely,


Personal Assistant to Hon.
Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

M.P. Joshi Esq.,
Personal Assistant to
Hon. Minister for Labour,
Government of Bombay,
Secretariat, BOMBAY.

116
Labour Minister's Office,
Secretariat,
Bombay, 17th June 1947.

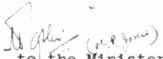
My dear Mr. Vaidyanathan,

Shri Gulzarilal Nanda, Minister for Labour, has asked me to send you the enclosed copies of his statement for the use of Shri Sardar Saheb. The first statement has already appeared in Bombay papers and the other of 16th June will appear on Thursday the 19th instant.

2. Shri Nandaji desires that publicity should be given to these statements in Delhi and Northern India papers also after showing them to Sardar Shri. He has therefore asked me to request you kindly to make arrangements to contact the various newspaper representatives in Delhi with a view to give publicity to the above statements.

3. A copy of the statements may please be given to Shri Khandubhai Desai who is at present in New Delhi for the I.N.T.U.C. meeting.

Yours sincerely,


Personal Asstt. to the Minister for
Labour.

Shri Vaidyanathan,
P.A. to Hon. Sardar Patel,
1, Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi.

154 Shakti
Shakti
NOT TO BE PUBLISHED BEFORE WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11

DIRECTORATE OF PUBLICITY,
GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY, BOMBAY.

JUNE 9, 1947 III

INTUC IS INDEPENDENT BODY SWORN TO
SERVE LABOUR

Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda Answers Critics.

Replying to various criticisms of the ~~APP~~ Indian National Trade Union Congress vis-a-vis the Congress and Congress Governments, Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Labour Minister and Secretary of the Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh, replies first to the Socialists and makes it clear, in a statement that the INTUC is second to none in its desire to work for the ~~xxxx~~ emancipation of Indian labour and that the new organisation would not play second fiddle to any person or institution in its determination to secure a higher standard of life for the working class.

Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda elucidates the INTUC's insistence on the method of peaceful settlement of strikes, while considering strike to be the final weapons for the purpose. The new organisation; it is stated, will employ only peaceful and democratic procedures for purposes of seeking to influence, modify or ~~xx~~ reverse any Government measure or policy.

The statement says: "I have read the comments, favourable and otherwise, which have appeared in the press concerning the formation of the Indian National Trade Union Congress. Several friends have urged that as Secretary of the Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh, which has sponsored the new organisation, it is my duty to clear up the doubts and meet the objections which have been raised.

"I shall deal with the criticism very briefly in three stages which broadly represent the viewpoints of the Socialists, a group of independent trade unionists and the Communists.

SOCIALISTS MISGIVINGS

"The Socialists are very much dissatisfied with the way in which the A.I.T.U.C. is composed and conducted. They are convinced

"INTUC is independent body ... page 2"

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INTUC and Congress

"I shall first take up for answering the objections raised by the

members of the Socialist Party. As regards the relations of the I.N.T.U.C. with the Indian National Congress, no personal assurance is necessary that the new ~~organisation~~ organisation is and will remain independent of the Congress or any other political body. The association of Congressmen in the formation of the Indian National Trade Union Congress does not affect the independent status of the ~~organism~~ organisation or make it an appendage of the National Congress. The political independence of the new body is ensured by its constitution with its self-sufficient goal and a democratic structure. The interest evinced by prominent Congressmen in the I.N.T.U.C. should not ~~remain~~ be interpreted as a disadvantage so long as the organisation remains a fit instrument for the realization of the aspirations of the working class. The aims and policies of the Congress are, today, in line with the needs and the aspirations of the working class. This provides ample ground for a relationship of co-operation and mutual goodwill.

An Independent Body

"The Indian National Trade Union Congress is not tied to any Government. Why should it hesitate to resist in a proper manner any measure or policy of a Government which in the eyes of the representatives of the working class would be prejudicial to the workers' interests? The attitude and line of action of the National Trade Union Congress in its dealings with Governments will, of course, be decided on democratic lines by the affiliated unions. There are, however, several considerations of mutual advantage which ~~fix~~ for the most part settle the relations of the organization with Governments on the basis of close collaboration. The political forces and the atmosphere in the country will necessarily set these Governments on the path leading to a Socialist society. Consequently, occasions for serious conflicts between authority and the trade union movement would be reduced to the minimum. The movement has, on its side, very good use for the instrument of legislation and the State

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"INTUG is independent body, ... page 4"

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"In some things the labour movement and a Government may not see eye to eye with each other. Only peaceful and democratic procedures will be employed in seeking to influence, modify or reverse any measure or policy which to Government may have adopted. There can be no thought of creating political embarrassment for democratic Governments based on and functioning in accordance with the will of the people. In these circumstances, there is no call for direct action in the political field, in order to secure a political change.

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"The insistence of the I.N.T.U.C. on arbitration and its attitude to strikes have been discussed at length but with imperfect ~~imperfect~~ understanding of the true position. The I.N.T.U.C. does not make light of the difficulties and the hardships of the workers. The strikes which occur are in many cases due to ~~delays~~ apathy and neglect on the part of the employer and the irritating delays in the redress of genuine grievances. If stoppage of work were the only and best weapon in the hands of the workers for improving their conditions and securing justice, there should be no talk of arbitration or anything else. The constitution of the I.N.T.U.C. has made full provision for strikes. One of its objects is to make the necessary provision for the efficient conduct and successful and speedy conclusion of authorised strikes or satyagraha.

"INTUC is independent body... page 6"

Strike the last Resort

"The Indian U.C. gives priority to conciliation and arbitration and resorts to the method of strike only in its last extremity when every other road to justice is found to be barred. The attitude on arbitration would be appreciated better if it is known that in most cases strikes do not have a favourable outcome for the workers and that even at the end of prolonged strikes, the settlement is brought about by official enquiry, conciliation or arbitration. Without resort to strikes, workers have succeeded in securing substantial gains by these methods. It is all to be borne in mind that the employers are, as a rule, averse to arbitration and almost invariably, they are either compelled to accept arbitration under pressure of the organized strength of the workers or it has to be imposed on them under official sanction. In any case, Governments have to use their compulsory powers when the workers approach them in a state of helplessness or exhaustion. The choice of the appropriate method for the realization of the aims of the labour movement and for the redress of the wrongs of the workers will rest on the balance of real all-round advantage. In the present condition, it lies on the side of arbitration and not on the side of strikes. It would be insensate cruelty to add to the agony and sufferings of the people of this country by stopping production and disrupting the system of transport and distribution while it is possible to procure a reasonable settlement of dispute by arbitration or other peaceful means.

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GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY, BOMBAY.

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42
I.N.T.U.C. is independent body... page 5

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Bombay, June 15

Mr. Guizarilal Wanda, Secretary of the Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh, writes as follows:

"I have to answer those friends who urge that whatever the deficiencies of the A.I.T.U.C., we should have avoided a split at any cost. Why do we not strive for reform of the organisation from within and achieve our aims by enlisting the majority on our side? The reply is that this is not possible. It will be recalled that the Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh had been pressing forward in this direction, in spite of the familiar fact that the fictitious element in the composition of the T. U. C. membership formed a very high proportion of its reported strength. On the 17th November 1946 the Sangh passed a resolution recommending entry into the A.I.T.U.C. The policy of the Sangh took a sharp turn away from this position when a resolution was adopted on the 2nd of May in favour of forming a separate Central organisation of labour. The explanation of this abrupt change is simple. It was decided to enter the A. I. T. U. C. because a number of congressmen prominently connected with the labour movement were actually functioning in that body and were not disposed to leave it. When they learnt that the Sangh had decided to enter the A. I. T. U. C., they advised the leaders of the Sangh in clear and categorical terms, on the strength of their intimate knowledge of the doings within the A. I. T. U. C., that it was futile for us to hope to win our rightful place in that body by democratic methods since we could not imitate the others in the art of fabrication of membership figures and of unions. Warnings crowded on us from all sides. At an earlier stage Mr. Kallappa, an ex-President of the A. I. T. U. C. had conveyed to us that our joining this organisation would do nobody any good. Later Shri Harinar Nath Shastri and Shri V. V. Giri, both ex-Presidents of the A.I.T.U.C. told us that it was their painful duty to acquaint us with the risks and disadvantages ^{attendant} ~~connected~~ on the move to join the A.I.T.U.C. It was their firm and emphatic opinion that to save and serve the working class and the country the formation of a new Central organisation of labour was an indispensable necessity.

" Those who talk of disruption do so under the mistaken impression that the A. I. T. U. C. does in some real sense reflect the solidarity of the working class in the country. There is a feeling that the I. N. T. U. C. comes in to divide the ranks of the workers hampering them in their march against the forces of vested interests. This is not true. It will perhaps come as a surprise to those who are not conversant with the working of the A.I.T.U.C. that the exercise of its prerogative to nominate representatives to conferences and committees in India and abroad and the passing of a set of resolutions at certain periods, practically exhaust the range of the activities of the A.I.T.U.C. It takes no hand in organising the working class. It has failed to develop a strong and sound trade union base for the labour movement in the country. It has not touched more than a small fraction of the wage earners in the country. In many cases the trade unions lack the essential attribute of an effective organisation of labour and have not developed beyond the stage of strike committees. The numerous strikes betray the weakness of the movement and are not an index of its strength or a measure of the influence of the A.I.T.U.C. Organised labour wins its battles by collective bargaining drawing its sanction from the power of sustained resistance which it acquires by its constructive activity. This has not been done here. For the gains labour is able to secure, by strokes too heavy a price is being paid in the form of loss of wages to the workers and production of goods and service for the community, which in the present circumstances is a very vital and paramount consideration. By the effective techniques which the I. N. T. U. C. offers to the working class, it can make a much quicker advance towards the goal at a much smaller sacrifice. Intelligent and disciplined participation of the workers in the making and carrying out of policies and programmes for mutual advantage constitutes the essence of trade union activity. This can be obtained only if there are regular election meetings, records, accounts, staff, funds, collection of dues, day to day attention to the needs and complaints of the workers and a certain equipment for representing and negotiation of their demands and grievances.

If these tests are applied, the trade union movement in the country will be found to be at a very low ebb.

"The A. I. T. U. C. is one of the loose federations of labour which claim to speak in the name of the inchoate labour movement in India. Rival unions in the same jurisdiction are allowed to affiliate themselves to this organisation. It has been stated that no decision of a far reaching character can be taken unless there is a three fourth majority in support of it and that the election of office bearers has always been unanimous. This has been held up as a feature of great merit. What it amounts to is that the distribution of posts in the A. I. T. U. C. is settled by bargaining and expression of opinion is confined to non-controversial issues. The groups within the A. I. T. U. C. ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ differ so radically in outlook and policy that in the most vital matters the working class remains without a practical lead in any particular direction.

"The A.I.T.U.C. has done the greatest disservice to the working class by taking up an altogether indefensible stand in the matter of arbitration. Under the present laws in the country disputes are not compulsorily referred to arbitration as a matter of course, but the State has the power to refer disputes to arbitration or adjudication in particular circumstances. It is not honest to condemn this system on the one hand and to approach the Governments every now and then for the exercise of these very powers in the interest of the workers when they are pushed into a tight corner in the disputes with the employers. There is something fundamentally wrong with a body which is capable of such gross inconsistency.

"It is not so much the short-comings of the existing organisations as the great contribution which it can itself make towards the solution of the problems and the realization of the aims of labour that gives to the advent of the I.N.T.U.C. a high value and significance. It is setting out to extend the benefit of organisation to wage ~~xx~~ earners in every occupation, and every region of the country. Whatever the measure of success it is able to achieve, the outcome of its efforts can only be pure gain and added strength for the working class of the country."

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Bombay, June 16, 1947

Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Secretary of the Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh, writes as follows:

"I have to answer those friends who urge that whatever the deficiencies of the A. I. T. U. C., we should have avoided a split at any cost. Why do we not strive for reform of the organisation from within and achieve our aims by enlisting the majority on our side? The reply is that this is not possible. It will be recalled that the Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh had been pressing forward in this direction, inspite of the familiar fact that the fictitious element in the composition of the T. U. C. membership formed a very high proportion of its reported strength. On the 17th November 1946 the Sangh passed a resolution recommencing entry into the A. I. T. U. C. The policy of the Sangh took a sharp turn away from this position when a resolution was adopted on the 2nd of May in favour of forming a separate Central organisation of labour. The explanation of this abrupt change is simple. It was decided to enter the A. I. T. U. C. because a number of congressmen prominently connected with the labour movement were actually functioning in that body and were not disposed to leave it. When they learnt that the Sangh had decided to enter the A. I. T. U. C., they advised the leaders of the Sangh in clear and categorical terms, on the strength of their intimate knowledge of the doings within the A. I. T. U. C., that it was futile for us to hope to win our rightful place in that body by democratic methods since we could not imitate the others in the art of fabrication of membership figures and of unions. Warnings crowded on us from all sides. At an earlier stage Mr. Kallappa, an ex-President of the A. I. T. U. C. had conveyed to us that our joining this organisation would do nobody any good. Later Shri Harihar Nath Shastri and Shri V. — Giri, both ex-Presidents of the A. I. T. U. C. told us that it was their painful duty to acquaint us with the risks and disadvantages ^{attendant} ~~connected~~ on the move to join the A. I. T. U. C. It was their firm and ~~convincing~~ ^{sound} opinion that to save and serve the working class and the ~~country~~ ^{people} the formation of a new Central organisation of labour was an ~~unavoidable~~ ^{inevitable} necessity.

Those who talk of disruption do so under the mistaken impression that the A. I. T. U. C. does in some real sense reflect the solidarity of the working class in the country. There is a feeling that the I. N. T. U. C. comes in to divide the ranks of the workers hampering them in their march against the forces of vested interests. This is not true. It will perhaps come as a surprise to those who are not conversant with the working of the A.I.T.U.C. that the exercise of its prerogative to nominate representatives to conferences and committees in India and abroad and the passing of a set of resolutions at certain periods, practically exhaust the range of the activities of the A.I.T.U.C. It takes no hand in organising the working class. It has failed to develop a strong and sound trade union base for the labour movement in the country. It has not touched more than a small fraction of the wage earners in the country. In many cases the trade unions lack the essential attribute of an effective organisation of labour and have not developed beyond the stage of strike committees. The numerous strikes betray the weakness of the movement and are not an index of its strength or a measure of the influence of the A.I.T.U.C. Organised labour wins its battles by collective bargaining drawing its sanction from the power of sustained resistance which it acquires by its constructive activity. This has not been done here. For the gains labour is able to secure, by strokes too heavy a price is being paid in the form of loss of wages to the workers and production of goods and service for the community, which in the present circumstances is a very vital ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ consideration. By the effective techniques which the I. N. T. U. C. offers to the working class, it can make a much quicker advance towards the goal at a much smaller sacrifice. Intelligent and disciplined participation of the workers in the making and carrying out of policies and programmes for mutual advantage constitutes the essence of trade union activity. This can be obtained only if there are regular election meetings, records, accounts, staff, funds, collection of dues, day to day attention to the needs and complaints of the workers and a certain equipment for representing and negotiation of their demands and grievances.

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"It is not so much the shortcomings of the existing organisations as the great contribution which it can itself make towards the solution of the problems and the realization of the aims of labour that gives to the advent of the I.N.T.U.C. a high value and significance. It is setting out to extend the benefit of organisation to wage earners in every occupation, and every region of the country. Whatever the measure of success it is able to achieve, the outcome of its efforts can only be pure gain and added strength for the working class of the country."

Revered Sardar Shri

I have received your kind letter.

Khandubhai is looking after the I.N.T.U.C. Central office. He has made Bombay his headquarters. We have been discussing the various questions concerning the I.N.T.U.C.

The most urgent need is to have an adequate staff of active workers in the various regions at the Centre. To select suitable persons recruit and train them will take some time. Efforts are being made. All the available workers have been put in the field.

Vasavda has gone to Calcutta. He reports that the atmosphere there is favourable to the Indian National Trade Union Congress and there are good prospects of successful work there. Our organization has received extensive publicity in the local papers - much of it is favourable.

Mr. Ramajum has gone to Madras. The political bickerings there are hampering Congress trade union work there. He will be sending a detailed report.

Mr. John has been entrusted with the work in Bihar. He has not answered our letters. Perhaps he has difficulties. Mr. Vasavda will go to Bihar after the meeting of the Executive at Delhi on the 15th.

Mr. Ostwal has toured Maharashtra and the neighbouring States. In Maharashtra proper Socialists hold the dominant position. They are not willing to join us. More and Khadilkar are contemplating the formation of a separate labour organization to function in collaboration with the Communists. They believe in and want to work for a revolution of the Russian type. They are constantly engaged in maligning the Congress leadership and Congressmen generally. With strenuous work we may hope to secure 30 to 40 thousand membership in Maharashtra.

In Karnatak, the position varies. In South Kanara, there are about 50 thousand workers. Kamaladevi's influence prevails there. In Mysore State, the Communists control the major portion. In Bangalore, Congressmen are more active and may furnish a strength of about 20 thousand. Ostwal will go to C.P. and Hyderabad in a few days. Dravid will shortly tour Orissa and U.P. and also Bihar.

I have been following the press carefully. Mr. Joshi and Mr. Dange have expressed themselves strongly against the formation of the I.N.T.U.C. Joshi's statement has received wide publicity. ^{Dr} Prof. Suresh Banarjee has been active and has issued several statements. Giri's press interview was published in Madras papers, but did not appear in Bombay papers. Bombay Chronicle has maintained an undercurrent of hostility to all that we do. Local papers generally have been critical. Many people are exercised on the issue of the disruption of working class unity. In other provinces the reception has been mixed - almost evenly divided. In Janata and other papers the Socialists have kept up their dual position of condemning the A.I.T.U.C. but not approving of the new organization. They have started a weekly paper "Mazdoor" in Bombay which devotes itself chiefly to attacks on our textile union.

Socialists have been made to leave the Rashtriya Sangh and they are very bitter on that account.

For steady expansion of work we must have papers in the regional languages. Something will have to be done about it now.

I shall be leaving for Geneva in the instant.

I hope yourself and Manika are quite well.

*Yours sincerely
Gubani Lal*

Sardar Shri Vallabhbhai Patel,
Home Member to the Govt. of India,
1, Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi.

शांतिनाथ ६. शाह

१७७. लक्ष्मी नगर, २५/६

५-५-३१ - २९

ता. २५ 5th June 47.

BY AIR.

Respected Sardar Sahab,

A meeting of the Central Executive Committee of B.B.C.I. Association was held at Gangapur last week and our association has decided to disaffiliate from A.I.T.U.C. and join the I.N.T.U.C. Sri Naval Jeraani has resigned as Treasurer and Sri Indrayadan Thakore as general secretary. These vacancies are now being filled up and I am thinking who should be taken in their place. We have also prepared a budget for the next year of about Rs. 2500/- a month. We have decided to increase the monthly fees from Rs. 1, 3 and 5 to Rs. 4, 8 and Rs. 12. I am also asking my Bombay friends to seriously set about collecting moneys for our work. We have also decided to start a weekly to be called the Railway Mazdur as the organ of our association. It will be published in Hindi and if possible from Bombay. If we publish say 1000 copies only with 4 pages of the Weekly Bombay Chronicle size and price it at 1 anna, there will be a loss of about Rs. 100/- a month. Any way the need of propaganda was so much felt by everyone that we have decided to start the paper immediately.

I wanted to go to Gorukhpur to attend the meeting of All India Railway-men's Federation, but the heat at Gangapur had such a bad effect on me that I could not go there.

There is one matter which you might discuss with Sri Kher and Shankerrao Dev and also possibly with Sri Lathe, who has come there to see you. Mr. S.N. Mane, Bar-at-Law, an ex-Parliamentary Secretary

In Karnatak, the position varies. In South Kanara, there are about 50 thousand workers. Kamaladevi's influence prevails there. In Mysore State, the Communists control the major portion. In Bangalore, Congressmen are more active and may furnish a strength of about 20 thousand. Ostwal will go to C.P. and Hyderabad in a few days. Dravid will shortly tour Orissa and U.P. and also Bihar.

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Socialists have been made to leave the Rashtriya Sangh and they are very bitter on that account.

For steady expansion of work we must have papers in the regional languages. Something will have to be done about it now.

*I shall be leaving for Geneva in the 4th instant.
I hope your visit and friends are quite well.
Yours sincerely,
Gandhi*

Sardar Shri Vallabhbhai Patel,
Home Member to the Govt. of India,
1, Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi.

शास्त्रिक ६. शास्त्र

१७७. लक्ष्मी नगर, १२/५

५-५-३१ - २१

ता. ५/६ June ४७.

BY AIR.

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A meeting of the Central Executive Committee of B.B.C.I. Association was held at Gangapur last week and our association has decided to disaffiliate from A.I.T.U.C. and join the I.N.T.U.C. Sri Navali Jerejani has resigned as a treasurer and Sri Indravadan Thakore as general secretary. These vacancies are ~~with~~ notices filled up and I am thinking who should be taken in their place. We have also prepared a budget for the next year of about Rs. 2500/- a month. We have decided to increase the monthly fees from Rs. 1, 3, and 5 to Rs. 4, 8 and Re. 1. I am also asking my Bombay friends to seriously set about collecting moneys for our work. We have also decided to start a weekly to be called The Railway Mazdur as the organ of our association. It will be published in Hindi and if possible from Bombay. If we publish say 1000 copies only with 4 pages of the Weekly Bombay Chronicle size and price it at 1 anna, there will be a loss of about Rs. 100/- a month. Any way the need of propaganda was so much felt by everyone that we have decided to start the paper immediately.

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There is one matter which you might discuss with Sri Kher and Shankerrao Dev and also possibly with Sri Lathé, who has come there to see you. Mr. S.N. Mane, Bar-at-Law, an ex-Parliamentary Secreta-

-r-

Secretary, has been appointed a Minister in the Kolhapur State. I think in the circumstances, he must resign his seat in the Assembly and there will be a bye-election. A more important question will be about his seat in the Constituent Assembly. I think having accepted ministerialship in an Indian State, he should resign that seat also. My own view is that having accepted the ministerialship in a native state, he cannot represent British India. If he resigns, then my suggestion is that Dr. Ambedkar should be taken in place of Dr. Jaykar, as the former will probably lose his seat in the Constituent Assembly after the partition of Bengal. Mr. Mane's seat may be filled in by taking somebody from Karnatik which will remove their complaint that they have not had sufficient representation in the Constituent Assembly.

Yours sincerely,

What shall we do about Khedgiker? I do not think he is behaving properly. I will speak to Kher Sahab about him when he returns to Bombay and also to Khandu Sahab who is coming in a day or two.

Yours obediently,

Shantilal

श्री. महिजन,

तुमारे सा-रु मेने तुजाम मळो रानो. BB

Association ला वीत लो वीर लज्जा छे INTUC तुं
 साम-मु सखड सहे यड्डु नसी. तुं मोरर मेमामको प्रयत्न
 +3: लु. मम डे लललन सोम सखरे 9-11. त्वाड INTUC ला
 कोडोसमां नचरी. मोरलपुर नलं दीपदी. थुडो-कमड उवातो ४.
 जमुने नथु नमने मया निथुरवलो पुगा ने लो न जमुने.
 मोरे ला जवा लज्जा मयां छे. सो मममां छे. तमने यार रे छे. सो मममां छे.

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[illegible]

૧૨૧૧૨.
 આપણી influence રહેવાના બધા મસાલો સીધા
 મગફળીના તેલમાં જાડવાથી એકબીજા સંદર્ભ સીધા
 લાગતા અને મુશ્કેલીથી. અને ઉપરના લાગણી અને
 સંસ્કૃતિમાંથી રહેતી મુશ્કેલી. એકસાથે જાડવા
 અને તેના અન્ય તરફથી માત્ર એકબીજાના સંસ્કૃતિમાં
 જોડવા માટેના છે અને તેના સંસ્કૃતિમાં અન્યમાં
 અને જાડવાથી એકબીજાના સંસ્કૃતિમાં જોડવા માટેના
 હોય. મુશ્કેલીમાં જોડવાથી તેના સંસ્કૃતિમાં
 અને જોડવાથી તેના સંસ્કૃતિમાં જોડવા માટેના
 જોડવાથી તેના સંસ્કૃતિમાં જોડવા માટેના
 જોડવાથી તેના સંસ્કૃતિમાં જોડવા માટેના

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Telephone: 61550

HINDUSTHAN MAZDOOR SEVAK SANGH

135

President:

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

Secretaries:-

Sgt. Jitramdas Daulatram

Lala Gulzari Lal Nanda

"MAZDOOR MANZIL"

BOMBAY 12.

Date 6th June 47

Dear Sir,

I am sending for your record and reference a copy of the resolutions adopted by the Central Board in its meeting held at New Delhi on the 3rd May 1947 under the presidentship of Sardar Shri Vallabhbhai Patel.

Yours faithfully,

MC-

V. Shivankar
Secretary.

Sgt. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

New Delhi

The Resolutions passed at the meeting of the Central Board of the Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh held on May 3, 1947, New Delhi.

1. The Central Board of the Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh passed a resolution on 17th of November 1946 expressing the opinion that all unions in which the members of the Sangh are connected should be affiliated to the Trade Union Congress to promote through it the policy and the programme of the Sangh. Subsequent experience has compelled a total reversal of this policy and the Board hereby repeals the aforesaid resolution.

The Sangh deploras the fact that the discontents and difficulties of the workers are being exploited by parties and groups for ulterior political motives, causing serious damage to the economic and political life of the country and doing deep injury to the best interests of the working class and the masses in general. In the opinion of the Board the most urgent need of the moment is to speedily bring into being and develop a Central Organisation of Labour in the country which will strive to secure the highest benefits and the maximum progress for all categories and classes of labour while preserving a national spirit and outlook, and which will conduct the struggles of the workers for improved standards and just conditions in accordance with the principles set out in the statement of the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress dated 13th August 1946. The Board recommends to the members of the Sangh and other congressmen actively interested in labour to take immediate steps to form an organisation on these lines, which will be purely non-communal and which will not be subject to the control of any political party.

The Board approves of the statement prepared by the Secretary, explaining the circumstances and reasons which have made the creation of a new central organisation of labour inevitable.

2. Resolved that the Sangh should start a public fund to be known as the Labour Constructive Work Fund

and that the collections should be applied exclusively for the purpose of (a) promoting the health, efficiency and welfare of the working class, (b) peaceful settlement of disputes by conciliation and arbitration and (c) training and maintenance of cadres of workers for constructive activity on the lines of the Sangh.

3. The constitution of the Sangh be revised to introduce the principle of election in the case of local and provincial branches, which have been functioning regularly for a period not less than two ^ayears. Every member who has signed the pledge of the Sangh can be a voter in the primary election. The Central Board and the Working Committee will also be constituted by election.

4. Condolence resolution

Prof. Abdul Bari.

INDIAN NATIONAL TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

Mazdoor Manzil,

Bombay-12.

June 2, 1947.

Sub: Publicity.

To
Friends, Members and Workers of the INTUC,

Dear friend

Although it is hardly a month since the INTUC was born signs are not wanting which indicate that we have come to be recognised as one of the established organisations of the country. Few indeed even in the opposite camp entertain any doubt as to the fact that the INTUC has come to stay. There has been hostile criticism from certain quarters. That was not so unexpected or surprising as the wide publicity they received in the Press. May be, they have succeeded in filling the minds of some people with prejudices and misunderstandings about us. But there are reasons to believe that their propaganda has helped, perhaps even more than anything that we ourselves have been able to do, to create a general interest in our infant organisation. This office and various leading persons connected with us have been receiving numerous inquiries and requests for copies of our constitution and other literature.

But we should not rely too long on our opponents to carry on publicity work for us nor take for granted continued resistance on the part of the public to their persistent campaign of misrepresentation. Public curiosity when once aroused has to be satisfied at the earliest possible moment. If we fail to do that at the right time in the right manner we shall only be providing further opportunities to others to befoul our name and create prejudices in quarters where they have not been able to penetrate so long. It may still be some time before we evolve and build up an effective machinery for publicity. Meanwhile no opportunity is to be missed by friends anywhere to place our aims and objectives before

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Secretariat, Bombay,
The 6th June 1947.

My dear Shankar,

I have received your letter enquiring about the standing and policy of the DAILY LOKMANYA of Bombay. The editor Pt. Ramshankar Tripathi met me some time ago. He assured me that his publication was meant to give vigorous support to the policy of the Congress Governments with regard to labour. I have not heard anything to the disadvantage of this paper. It is known to be pro-Congress. This paper is distinct from the Marathi Lokmanya of Bombay.

Yours sincerely,

G. Khandekar

V. Shankar, Esquire, I.C.S.,
Private Secretary to the
Honourable the Home Member,
Government of India,
1, Aurangzeb Road, NEW DELHI.

PS has informed the Editor that
NM is so that he is bringing out a special
edition but regrets that he won't be

the public in the clearest possible terms. You are therefore requested to give to the News Agencies as well as the local press the fullest reports concerning the activities that you and your colleagues are carrying on in furtherance of the policy and programme of the INTUC.

We should not shrink open discussion of any issue. Fortunately the old vested interests in the trade union movement have been too badly shaken to keep the peace. They will themselves be raising controversial issues. No such occasion should be allowed to pass without a full discussion of the various problems and exposing the true character of their organisation as against our own.

You will please keep the office regularly informed as to how you are faring.

Yours sincerely

BKN:MC.

S. S. Chakravarty
General Secretary

Secretariat, Bombay,
The 6th June 1947.

My dear Shankar,

I have received your letter enquiring about the standing and policy of the DAILY LOKMANYA of Bombay. The editor Pt. Ramshankar Tripathi met me some time ago. He assured me that his publication was meant to give vigorous support to the policy of the Congress Governments with regard to labour. I have not heard anything to the disadvantage of this paper. It is known to be pro-Congress. This paper is distinct from the Marathi Lokmanya of Bombay.

Yours sincerely,

G. Khandekar

V. Shankar, Esquire, I.C.S.,
Private Secretary to the
Honourable the Home Member,
Government of India,
1, Aurangzeb Road, NEW DELHI.

PS has informed the Editor that
he might be bringing out a special
edition but regrets that he won't be

2. 10/1/67. a message due to
no answer.

K
10/1/67.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTION WAS ADOPTED UNANIMOUSLY IN A MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE CALCUTTA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CORPORATION MAZDOOR UNION, HELD ON 18.5.47 :

"THIS MEETING RECORDS ITS EMPHATIC PROTEST AGAINST THE FORMATION OF A NEW ALL INDIA TRADE UNION ORGANISATION UNDER THE NAME "ALL INDIA NATIONAL TRADE UNION CONGRESS", RIVAL TO THE ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

"IN THE OPINION OF THIS MEETING THE N.T.U.C. BY ITS ACCEPTANCE OF COMPULSORY ARBITRATION AND BY ITS ADOPTION OF ANTI-STRIKE POLICY WILL ONLY HELP TO MAKE THE WORKING CLASS DEFENCELESS IN FACE OF THE INHUMAN EXPLOITATION OF THE CAPITALISTS, SPECIALLY OF THE FOREIGN MONOPOLIES LIKE THE CALCUTTA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CORPORATION LTD. THE MEETING IS OF CONSIDERED OPINION THAT THE UNPRECEDENTED STRIKE-WAVE WHICH HAS BEEN PASSING OVER THE COUNTRY IS NOT THE RESULT OF THE INSTIGATION BY ANY POLITICAL PARTY BUT IS THE DIRECT RESULT OF THE SEVERE ECONOMIC DISTRESS OF THE WORKING MASSES.

"THE MEETING CAN NOT SUBSCRIBE TO THE VIEW THAT THE A.I.T.U.C. IS DOMINATED BY A PARTICULAR POLITICAL PARTY IN VIEW OF THE FACT THAT IN ACTUAL PRACTICE NO IMPORTANT ISSUE IS DECIDED IN THE A.I.T.U.C. BY THE STRENGTH OF A MAJORITY NOR THE CONSTITUTION OF THE A.I.T.U.C. ALLOWS ANY POLITICAL ISSUE TO BE DECIDED BY A SIMPLE MAJORITY.

"THIS MEETING, THEREFORE, CAN NOT BUT BE OF OPINION THAT THE FORMATION OF THE NEW ORGANISATION WILL SERVE NO OTHER PURPOSE BUT TO DISRUPT THE UNITY AND SOLIDARITY OF THE WORKING MASSES, BUILT UP BY THE UNTIRING EFFORTS OF THE A.I.T.U.C. THROUGHOUT 25 YEARS OF ITS EXISTENCE.

"LASTLY, THIS MEETING WARNS THE WORKERS AND EMPLOYEES IN GENERAL AND THOSE OF THE CALCUTTA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CORPORATION IN PARTICULAR THAT THEIR INTEREST WILL BE JEOPARDISED SHOULD THEY SHOW ANY SIGN OF WEAKNESS OR COMPLACENCY TOWARDS THIS NEW ORGANISATION. THE MEETING, THEREFORE, CALLS UPON THE WORKERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE CALCUTTA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CORPORATION LTD., TO STRENGTHEN THE A.I.T.U.C. IN THEIR OWN INTEREST BY FURTHER STRENGTHENING THE CALCUTTA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CORPORATION MAZDOOR UNION, WHICH IS AN AFFILIATED BODY TO THE A.I.T.U.C.

"THE MEETING FURTHER RESOLVES TO FORWARD A COPY OF THIS RESOLUTION TO SARDAR BALLAV BHAI PATEL AND PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU."

COPY FORWARDED TO :

*The Home Member,
Interim Government of India,
New Delhi.*

Mamf Hussain

20.5.47

Secretary,

Calcutta Electric Supply Corp.

MOZDOOR UNION

Regd. No. 395

121, Lower Circular Road,
Calcutta.

File 23

TRADE GROUP: _____

No. _____

PROVINCE: _____

141

THE INDIAN NATIONAL TRADE UNION CONGRESS

(Application for Affiliation)

To

The General Secretary,

The Indian National Trade Union Congress,

'MAZDOOR MANZIL', Bombay 12.

Dear Sir,

I / We, the undersigned, on behalf of _____

request you to affiliate our Trade Union / Federation to the INDIAN NATIONAL TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

I / We have carefully read the Constitution of the I. N. T. U. C., and having accepted the same, hereby agree to abide by the said Constitution. A copy of the resolution passed by our _____ authorising me / us to apply for affiliation of my / our / Union / Federation to the I. N. T. U. C., along with a copy of the Constitution and the latest available Annual Report of our organisation are enclosed herewith.

The Affiliation Fee for the current year, Rs _____ (Rupees _____ only) is sent per enclosed Cheque / Postal Order / separately by M. O

I am / We are furnishing overleaf the necessary particulars required for affiliation purposes.

Enc.

Yours faithfully,

PARTICULARS

1. Name of Union/Federation _____

2. Full Address _____

3. Date of Formation _____ 4. Date of Registration _____

5. Membership _____

6. Industry/Trade/Occupation _____

7. Total No. of employees in the industry in the centre _____

8. Names and Full Addresses of Office-Bearers: *

1. President

2. Vice-Presidents

3. Secretaries

4. Treasurer, etc.

(Please state outsiders as such)

9. Rate of subscription. _____

10. Amount collected by way of subscription
during the last twelve months Rs. _____

11. Whether recognised by employers _____

12. Contributions Rs _____

13. Name of rival union or unions, if any
and its/their membership _____

The above particulars are true and correct to the best of my/our knowledge
and belief.

TRADE GROUP: _____

No. _____

PROVINCE: _____ 142

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 3. Secretaries _____
 4. Treasurer, etc. _____
- * (Please state outsiders as such)
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The above particulars are true and correct to the best of my/our knowledge and belief.

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FUTURE OF INDIAN LABOUR

A Plea For Establishing A New
Central Organization
of Labour

by

Gulzarilal Nanda,

Secretary, Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh

&

Minister for Labour, Government of Bombay

May 1947]

[Price Two Annas

In this monograph an attempt has been made to indicate in outline the future role of the Indian National Congress in securing peace and progress and a stable democratic administration in India. A case is also made out for setting up a new and progressive Central Organization of Labour pledged to work on democratic, non-party and non-communal lines. As to the objects of this organisation, it is stated that it will "promote the national and economic integrity and strength of the country. It will strive for the highest attainable status and standard of life for workers of all categories in keeping with the just claims of all sections of the community. It should unite all those who adhere to the ideal of an equalitarian society—rid of every form of exploitation—to be achieved and maintained by democratic and peaceful means."

THE INDIAN SCENE—AN ANALYSIS

We may not agree with those who see in the recent occurrences in the country signs of the coming breakdown of peaceful and democratic administration. It must be acknowledged, however, that it would be difficult to avert a violent crisis if certain tendencies and forces now vigorously at work are not combated and overcome by foresight and concerted action. Our hard-won freedom may become a prelude to a painful, violent and long drawn out transition to an unpredictable end. The starving and suffering people of the land who have been nursing hopes of a better life are being led into courses of action which can only intensify their misery. While the parties and groups aiming at the capture of power by violent upheavals are forging ahead, those who are wedded to the philosophy of peaceful change, are making little concerted preparation to meet the challenge and to avert the threatened disaster.

I hope I am expressing the point of view of those who do not just seek to preserve peace but are keen to ensure progress. Both progress and peace are now in jeopardy. There is a call on each and all of us to think and act.

I humbly offer a few ideas and suggestions.

Leftist Forces and Capitalism

The urge to capture power or to secure a share in it will lead to the formation of numerous parties with various shades of political and economic ideology, method and programme. The Left will be split into many fragments. The vested interests will organize and consolidate their influence and build up a certain amount of striking power. *There would be constant turmoil, political instability and increasing dislocation of the economic life of the country, if it cannot manage to keep alive one big political party, large enough to guarantee a stable Government and strong enough organizationally to maintain its hold and influence over the people.* Such a party should have a programme of radical change aiming at social justice and eradication of exploitation in all its forms. There should be no limit to its advance in these directions except that set by considerations of practicability.

The Congress alone can answer to all these requirements. The Congress has proved its capacity to adapt itself to the needs of the changing times. It should be reorganized as a party to play its new role. A fresh historic task has to be taken up without any break in the continuity of the life of the Congress. Disaster awaits us in all directions if the Congress fails to transform itself so that it can assume this great responsibility. If such a calamity occurs, the guilt will be of those who by any act or omission weaken or disrupt the Congress. This applies also to those who foment internal dissensions and indulge in destructive criticism or unfair practices.

Dissolution of Congress Suicidal

There is some talk of dissolution of the Congress after June 1948. We must raise our voice against this. The Indian National Congress is a cherished name for millions in this country. It is a symbol of the nation's long and bitter struggle and tangible embodiment of its political, cultural, social and economic aspirations. How can a Congressman ever think of dissipating this enormous political asset? No other party, new or old, has a chance to build up a tradition and following of the same weight and magnitude in many a year.

In this context, the outstanding question at the moment is, whether we can keep the Socialists in the Congress in integral and harmonised relation to this parent body, or whether we must lose this important element. It is plain that there is no room, within the Congress party, for any formation which differentiates itself on the basis of an independent programme, policy or discipline and which is out to seize power for itself. *A party within the Congress is now inconceivable in the new political setting.* The existing position is wholly untenable. *Any compromise arrangement can only add to the confusion, bitterness and estrangement but a total separation will, on the other hand, cause deep and irreparable injury to the Congress and will set the Socialists on a course which must eventually reduce them to a position of relative insignificance in the political life of the country.* A certain other party will gain all-round at our expense. The consequences for the country would be just too horrible. If its revolutionary urge and youthful cadres are depleted, the Congress may fall out of step with the times and cease to be a fit instrument of the country's destiny. When the Congress finds itself without the capacity to guarantee and give security, and orderly progress to the people, the country is likely to take a long plunge into anarchy culminating in dictatorship of one type or another.

Socialists Must Not Quit

The most urgent need of the moment is to make the Socialists stay and feel at home within the Congress. There is no room for a separate Socialist Party in this country. Keeping within the bounds of the democratic method and approach, there is no socialist objective which the Congress has not made its own or cannot adopt and set out to achieve. Taking the personal or group factor, the Socialists should have no fear with regard to their future place in the Congress. It should not be very difficult to readjust the Congress machinery so that it might reflect in its various organs, in due measure, the voice and the strength of the more advanced and progressive sections. Only a truly democratic basis for the Congress can be consistent with this approach. If, however, with the very best will and endeavour it is not found possible to absorb the Socialists within the framework of the Congress, the present link with them should, without loss of time, be cut asunder totally. The Congress should then gather together all the rest who are in broad agreement with its policy and programme. Of such the number will not be small but size alone will not give effectiveness. It will not do for the Congress to remain a loose and leisurely affair. There is urgent need for much hard and disciplined work by many men and women in every field of national activity. The parties competing with the Congress for the support of the people have very large numbers of paid and unpaid field workers, who keep up incessant propaganda against the Congress and Congress Governments. It is made to appear that whatever good is accomplished has been wrested by extremists from unwilling hands. What the Government fails to give or cannot offer is exploited for fanning discontent and working up resistance. Since seizure of power is the motive, even the highest level

of achievement will not disarm criticism or quell the opposition.

Liaison Between Masses and Government

But no Government, Provincial or Central, can for a considerable period, effect any impressive and visible advance towards the satisfaction of the felt needs of the people. Our safety lies, therefore, in spreading a correct understanding of the situation and creating our own agencies in different fields manned by a large force of trained personnel to interpret the minds of the people to the authorities, to explain the position of the latter to the former and to maintain organized activity in the interests of the masses, especially the workers and the peasants. The possession of a vast machinery of State creates a false sense of power. It will prove incapable of achieving our true purposes, since in the absence of remedial action, the distance and estrangement between the ruler and the ruled will grow. And this is happening before our very eyes.

Mazdoor Sevak Sangh

The Congress aims call for a clear restatement in respect of an Independent India. Are they great enough to kindle enthusiasm and evoke a spirit of sacrifice? *To save the country from chaos and ruin and dictatorship, to preserve its freedom and to place within the reach of the mass of the people, on an equitable basis, all the best that the resources of this country can produce would be a worthy goal for which men may strive and suffer.*

I have in mind a concrete application of this ideal in the case of the working classes. The Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh with its Socialist objective can well prove to be the medium through which the Congress may work out its aims in relation to labour. Even as it is, the Sangh represents adequately all groups and schools of thought in the Congress. A further change

could still be made in the constitution and composition of the Sangh to remove any ground for complaint which might still exist. The Sangh has already been accorded a measure of recognition by the Congress. Since the Congress is to function as a homogeneous party, the Sangh may now fully represent it in the field of labour.

The Sangh should undertake the training of a large number of field workers. For this purpose and for other forms of constructive work in labour, a fund should be raised.

The Sangh pins its faith on the two-fold process of awakening and activating public opinion and giving it concrete expression in progressive legislation and judicial determination of differences between labour and capital in the light of the declared social policy embodied in the constitution and laws of the country. There should be constant organized effort to raise the standard of life, the intelligence and capacity and the cultural level of the working classes.

Need for Organising Workers

The Sangh has so far proceeded on the basis that it could perform its functions of serving and guiding the working classes through the channel of the All-India Trade Union Congress. Opinion has been fast growing that this hope must now be definitely abandoned. The Communists practically own that organisation and with the advantage of having little use for scruples or honest dealings, can so manipulate it as to be always in a dominant position. *It is obvious that the Communists are the perpetual enemy of any established authority in this country and that they will seek to keep the country in a disturbed state in order to suit the international aims of a foreign power or to bring about conditions favourable to a violent revolution.* Whenever and wherever we associate ourselves with the

Communists we incur loss or liability for ourselves. *Therefore, the need for creating a separate Central Organisation of Labour is immediate and imperative.*

The new organization should function on non-communal and non-party lines and in such a manner as to promote the national and economic integrity and strength of the country. It will strive for the highest attainable status and standard of life for workers of all categories in keeping with the just claims of all sections of the community. It should unite all those who adhere to the ideal of an equalitarian society—rid of every form of exploitation—to be achieved and maintained by democratic and peaceful means always.

New Delhi, 19-4-1947.

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The
Indian National Trade Union Congress

Provisional
CONSTITUTION

: Head Office :
MAZDOOR MANZIL
BOMBAY 12

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Indian National Trade Union Congress

CONSTITUTION

1. Name

The name of the Organization shall be the Indian National Trade Union Congress or the Rastriya Majdur Congress.

2. Office

The Central office of the Congress shall be at Bombay or at such other place as the General Council may from time to time decide.

3. Objects

The objects of the Congress shall be

1 (i) to establish an order of society which is free from hindrances in the way of an all-round development of its individual members, which encourages the growth of human personality in all its aspects, and goes, to the utmost limit, in progressively eliminating social, political or economic exploitation and inequality, the profit-motive in the economic activity and organization of society, and the anti-social concentration of power in any form;

(ii) to place industry under national ownership and control in suitable form in order to realize the aforesaid objective in the quickest time;

(iii) to organize society in such a manner as to ensure full employment and the best utilization of its manpower and other resources;

(iv) to secure increasing association of the workers in the administration of industry and their full participation in its control;

(v) to promote generally the civic and political interests of the working class.

II (i) To secure an effective and complete organization of all categories of workers, including agricultural labour;

(ii) to guide and coordinate the activities of the affiliated organizations;

(iii) to assist in the formation of trade unions;

(iv) to promote the organization of workers of each industry on a nation-wide basis;

(v) to assist in the formation of regional or provincial branches of the Indian National Trade Union Congress.

III (i) To secure speedy improvement of conditions of work and life and of the status of the workers in industry and society;

(ii) to obtain for the workers various measures of social security including adequate provision in respect of accidents, maternity, sickness, old-age and unemployment;

(iii) to secure a living wage for every worker in normal employment and to bring about a progressive improvement in the workers' standard of life;

(iv) to regulate hours and other conditions of work in keeping with the requirements of the workers in the matter of health, recreation and cultural development;

(v) to secure suitable legislative enactments for ameliorating the conditions of the workers and to ensure the proper enforcement of legislation for the protection and uplift of labour.

IV (i) to establish just industrial relations;

(ii) to secure redress of grievances, without stoppages of work, by means of negotiations and conciliation and failing that by arbitration or adjudication;

(iii) where adjudication is not applied and settlement of disputes by arbitration is not available for the redress of grievances, to facilitate recourse, on the part of the workers, to other legitimate methods including strikes or any suitable form of satyagraha;

(iv) to make necessary arrangements for the efficient conduct and satisfactory and speedy conclusions of authorised strikes or satyagraha.

V (i) To foster the spirit of solidarity, service, brotherhood, co-operation and mutual help among the workers;

(ii) to develop in the workers a sense of responsibility towards industry and the community;

(iii) to raise the workers' standard of efficiency and discipline.

4. Means

The means to be adopted for the furtherance of the objects mentioned in section 3 shall be peaceful and consistent with truth.

5. The affiliation, loss of affiliation and withdrawal

(a) Any organization of workers accepting the objects, means and methods mentioned in the constitution of the Congress, and whose subscription rate for its members is not less than two annas per month shall be entitled to apply for affiliation, provided that during the first year after coming into force of this constitution the Working Committee may waive this requirement.

(b) The congress shall not affiliate to itself more than one organization, belonging to the same industry, trade, business or calling in the same local area and where, for an industry, a federation has been affiliated to the Congress an individual organization belonging to the same industry shall not be directly affiliated. Organization or federation seeking affiliation shall apply in the prescribed form and according to the prescribed procedure. The word "organization" in this constitution includes a federation of organizations.

(c) The General Council of the Congress shall have authority of accepting or rejecting application of an organization for affiliation provided however that in case of the rejection of application by the General Council the Assembly of Delegates may confirm or set aside that decision.

(d) The affiliation of any organization whose affiliation fees, contribution or levy remain in arrears, for a year after the expiry of the time limit prescribed in section 6 (d) *ipso facto* ceases. If an organization which has lost its affiliation under this clause, applies for reaffiliation, it shall pay all arrears, affiliation fees, contributions and levy which would have otherwise become payable if the organization had not lost its affiliation, provided that the General Council may exempt any such organization from paying a part or whole of affiliation fees, contribution and levy to be paid under this clause.

(e) Withdrawal

(i) Any affiliated organization may withdraw from the Congress after giving six months' notice in writing.

(ii) Any organization that loses its affiliation under clause (d) of this section or under any other provision of this constitution shall forthwith be disentitled from exercising the rights as an affiliated members and shall have no claim on the funds and assets of the Congress.

6. Affiliation fees, contributions and levies

(a) Each affiliated organization shall pay to the Congress an annual affiliation fee of Rs 5/- per every 2,000 primary members or any fraction thereof.

(b) Each organization shall also contribute one percent of its total annual subscriptions from its primary members. Primary members of an affiliated organization including the honorary members shall hereafter be referred to in this constitution as primary members.

(c) The General Council may make special levies for such amounts and for such purposes as it may from time to time decide.

(d) The annual affiliation fee shall be paid within three months of the commencement of each calendar year, the annual contribution within three months after the close of the year, and the special levy within such time as may be prescribed.

(e) The right of voting shall be suspended in the case of any organizations which has failed to pay its affiliation fee, contributions or levy under clauses (a), (b) or (c) of this section till the arrears are paid provided that the General Council may, in special cases for reasons to be recorded, remove the disqualification.

7. Obligations of affiliated organizations

(a) Every affiliated organization shall

(i) take scrupulous care that its records and

returns of membership are in complete accord with the actual payment of membership dues;

(ii) the membership dues shall be payable for each wage period unless an exception is made by the working committee in the case of any organization in respect of the frequency of payment;

(iii) extend facilities for scrutiny or inspection by a person or persons authorised by the working committee of its accounts, registers and other documents and will supply such information as may be asked for by the working committee or by such authorised persons;

(iv) submit to the working committee such returns and in such forms as may be prescribed from time by the working committee;

(v) have a meeting of its executive committee at intervals of not more than three months;

(vi) record in a minute book all the resolutions passed whether by the executive committee or the general body of the organization;

(vii) offer to submit to arbitration every industrial dispute, in which a settlement is not reached by negotiation;

(viii) not sanction or support a strike unless all methods of settlement mentioned in Clause 3(iv) have been exhausted and the majority of its members vote by ballot in favour of such strike or by show of hands in a general meeting.

(b) If any affiliated organization fails in the discharge of its obligations mentioned in clause (a), the General Council may take such action as it may think proper including suspension of membership, forfeiture of privileges or expulsion and give such direction as it may consider necessary in the interest of the Congress.

(c) Before taking any action under clause (b), the organization concerned shall be given notice of the charges against it and be given an opportunity to explain its conduct.

8. General Council

(a) The General Council shall be composed of members elected at the annual general session by the Assembly of Delegates on the basis of one representative for every 5,000 members or part thereof in each industrial group.

(b) The General Council shall administer the affairs of the Congress and carry out its policy subject to the control and in accordance with the resolutions of the Assembly of Delegates.

(c) The General Council shall have the right to co-opt members, who need not be primary members of any organization. The number of such co-opted members shall not exceed 10 or one fifth of the total number of the elected members of the Council, whichever is less.

(d) The General Council shall elect from among its members the following office bearers:

One President, five vice-Presidents, one General Secretary, one or more Organizing Secretaries, one or more Assistant Secretaries and one Treasurer.

The General Council shall also appoint an auditor for the Congress.

(e) An elected member of the General Council who ceases to be a primary member shall cease to be a member of the General Council of the Congress.

(f) The General Council shall frame rules for the election of representatives to the Council, for filling in vacancies and for the general administration of the Congress, including the arrangement and conduct of meetings and for guidance of affiliated organization. Such rules shall be submitted for approval of the Assembly of Delegates.

(g) The General Council, subject to the approval of the Assembly of Delegates, shall prescribe procedure and frame rules regarding (1) elections under this constitution, (2) issue of delegate cards, (3) communication of names and addresses of delegates, (4) proposals for the agenda of the session of the Assembly, (5) arrangements and proceedings of the meeting and rules regarding special session, (6) method of voting and other matters connected with the work of the session of the Assembly including formation, duties, powers, and work of the reception committee, and (7) formation of regional and provincial branches.

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(h) The General Council shall meet at least once in six months. The quorum for business shall be one-sixth of the strength of the council or 20 members whichever number is less.

(i) The General Council shall appoint a Working Committee of not more than nine members excluding office bearers, whenever the number of the Council exceeds 25. The Council may delegate such of its functions to the Committee as it may deem fit.

(j) The word "council" in this constitution will denote the 'General Council'.

(k) The General Council will define industrial groups.

9. Election of Delegates

(a) The affiliated organizations shall be entitled to elect delegate to the Assembly on the following basis of representation. One delegate for the first 250 primary members or part thereof, two delegates for membership between 250 and 500, one more delegate for every 500 additional primary members or part thereof.

(b) For the purpose of clause (a) of this section a primary member shall mean a member of at least six months' standing.

(c) Members of the General Council shall be ex-officio delegates at the session of the Assembly of delegates.

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1 MAY 1947

(d) A person who is not qualified as a primary member under sub-clause (b) shall not be entitled to be elected as a delegate for the Assembly.

(e) **Quorum** : One third of the total number of delegates elected to the Assembly or 100 whichever is less shall form quorum for the session of the Assembly.

10. Amendments of the Constitution

It shall be open to the Assembly of Delegates on the report of the Council to make any additions and changes in this constitution by an absolute majority of card votes, provided that two-thirds of the delegates present approve of the change. Special notice of the proposed meeting specifying the proposed amendment shall be given at least 14 days before such meeting.

The above Constitution was passed by the Conference at its session held on 4th May 1947 at New Delhi with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in chair.

New Delhi
4th May '47

Sd/-Suresh Chandra Benerjee
President

Sd/-Khandubhai K. Desai
Gen. Secretary

Indian National Trade Union Congress

President

Dr. Suresh Chandra Banerjee

M. L. A. (Bengal)

General Secretary

Khandubhai K. Desai

M. L. A. (Bombay)

Treasurer

Shantilal H. Shah

M. L. C. (Bombay)

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Published by: Slt. K. K. Desai, General Secretary, I. N. T. U. C. Bombay.

Member, Constituent Assembly.



નોંધ: યુ. મહિલાઓ જાણવા માટે જાણો મળ્યા છે.
તા. ૩. ૬. ૨૭ Telephone : 2984

Textile Labour Association

(Representative Union)

Lal Darwaja 145

Ahmedabad,

54V, m-26-4-20

५०५ २१२९।२.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible][illegible]

147
Secretariat, Bombay.
The 21st May 1947.

It is curious that your letter of the 8th May reaches me here now. There has been some postal irregularity in this case. I have already answered a subsequent letter from you. I have shown this letter to Khandubhai and I have already acquainted you with the steps that have been taken. We should secure a suitable man for publicity. It has not been done so far.

I shall discuss with Khandubhai the question of starting public collection.

I am handicapped at the moment by the fact that I have to leave for Geneva in the second week of June. I am engaged in disposing of urgent official work and am preparing for my departure. I shall, however, give to the work of the new organization all the attention I can.

Yours sincerely
Guzarilal
Nanda

P.S. I find that the letter was addressed: "Secretariat Patna". This accounts for the delay.

The Hon'ble Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel,
Home Member to the Government of India,
1, Aurangzeb Road,
New Delhi.

148
Camp: Birla House,
Mussoorie,
26th May 1947.

My dear Nandaji,

H.M. has received a request from the DAILY LOKAMANYA of Bombay which is edited by Pt. Ramshankar Tripathi for a message for its July number which would be devoted to Indian labour. The Editor says that you have already made your contribution. H.M. would like to know if this is so, and whether having regard to the standing and policy of the paper you would recommend that he should send a message.

Yours sincerely,

(V. SHANKAR)
Private Secretary.

Sri. Gulzarilal Nanda,
Labour Minister,
Government of Bombay,
Secretariat, BOMBAY.

तारका पत्रा "Dailo"
पो. बा. नं. ११५३

कोन नं. { निवास-८९१२३
प्रेस-२७९६१

प्रधान कार्यालय
१६० हरीजनरोड
कलकत्ता.

दैनिक लोकमान्य

[हिन्दीका प्रमुख दैनिक एवं साप्ताहिक]

बम्बई आफिस
खटाब बाड़ी
गिरगांव,

संचालक-
पं. रामशङ्कर त्रिपाठी.

बम्बई २१/४/१९४७

() माननीय सरदार पटेल जी साहब,
इन्फार्मेशन व होम विभाग
गवर्नमेन्ट आव इंडिया
आदरणीय महोदय, नयी दिल्ली.
आपकी सेवा में यह सूचना देते-
हुए बड़ी खुशी होती है कि दैनिक
लोकमान्य (बम्बई, कलकत्ता-नागपुर) का
इंडियन लेबर या भारतीय मजदूर विशेषांक
आगामी जुलाई में प्रकाशित होने आ रहा है।
इसकी नीति आल इंडिया नेशनल ट्रेड
यूनिन काँग्रेस के अनुसार है। विवरण
पत्र के साथ है। बम्बई सरकार के लेबर
मिनिस्टर श्री गुलजारीलाल नंदाने
प्रपना समर्थन दिया है। आपका
महत्वपूर्ण संदेश इस अंक के लिये
प्रार्थनीय है।

भवदीय
रामशङ्कर त्रिपाठी
संचालक

दैनिक लोकमान्य— भारतीय मजूर अंक

श्रमिकों का प्रश्न आज जगत् में एक विशेष अवस्था में है। अमेरिका और इंग्लैंड जैसे धनी और सुखी देशों में भी इस समय हड़तालें का जोर है। बात की बात में लाखों श्रमिक काम बंद कर देते हैं, जिससे सरकार और जनता दोनों को ही बड़ी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है। कहीं-कहीं सेना से श्रमिकों का काम लिया जाता है। हड़तालों के साथ ही लाठी और गोला कांड भी बहुधा सुन पड़ते हैं। संसार की इस लहर से भारत का श्रमिक समाज कैसे अछूता रह सकता था !

और; अब तो भारत में किसान भजदूर राज्य का नाद सर्वत्र गूंज रहा है। प्रान्तों और केन्द्र में लोक प्रिय सरकारों की स्थापना होने से मजूर आन्दोलन में बड़ा बल आगया है। सरकारी और गैर सरकारी सभी प्रकार के मजूरों का प्रबल संगठन हो रहा है। हड़तालें भी लूब हो रही हैं। कितने ही श्रमिक कार्यकर्त्ता और संगठन इन हड़तालों का दुरुपयोग भी कर रहे हैं। भारत स्वाधीनता के सिंहद्वार पर उपस्थित है। अतः देश के मान्य नेताओंका यह विचार है कि मजूरों को सब तरह की सुविधाएं दी जायें; किन्तु अनावश्यक हड़तालों द्वारा श्रमिकों के संगठन और बल का दुरुपयोग न होना चाहिये। यह विचार ऐसा है जो श्रमिकों के लिए जहां लाभदायक है, वहां सरकार और जनता के लिये भी हितकर है।

इसी विचार के अनुसार लोकमान्य (बंबई, कलकत्ता, नागपुर और दिल्ली,) का मजूर विशेषांक प्रस्तुत किया जा रहा है । इसमें भारत के भिन्न भिन्न क्षेत्रों में कार्य रत मजूरों की दशा, उनके विविध प्रश्न, उनके संगठन और उनके भावी कार्यक्रम आदि महत्वपूर्ण अंगों पर अधिकारी व्यक्तियों द्वारा लिखित विचारों का संग्रह किया जायगा । सरकारी और गैर सरकारी सूत्रों से उनके आर्थिक, शिक्षा सम्बन्धी और अन्य प्रकार उन्नति की जो चेष्टाएं हो रही हैं; उनका भी संग्रह किया जायगा ।

—इसके प्रकाशन में हमारा उद्देश यह है कि मजूर समस्या और उसके समाधान के लिये होनेवाले प्रयासों का उचित विवरण जनता के सम्मुख उपस्थित किया जाय । मजूरों में हिंदी भाषियों की संख्या बहुत अधिक है, किन्तु यह बड़े दुःखकी बात है कि हिन्दी में इस विषय का साहित्य नहीं जैसा है । यही कारण है, हिन्दी भाषी श्रमिकों को अपनी अवस्था और श्रमिक आन्दोलन से यथार्थ परिचय नहीं हो पाता । इस का यह फल होता है कि कितनीही बार वे गुमराह किये जाते हैं और गहस नुकसान उठाते हैं । अतः हिन्दी में श्रमिक आन्दोलन सम्बन्धी ऐसे साहित्य की बड़ी आवश्यकता है, जो मजूरों को उन्नति की दिशा निर्देश करे; और साथ ही उनको गुमराह होने से बचाये । अतः इस अंक के निर्माण में हम सभी श्रमिक नेताओं और संस्थाओं का सहयोग चाहते हैं ।

विषय-सूची

- (१) मजूर कौन है ?
- (२) भारत की मजूर समस्या
- (३) ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस का विकास
- (४) नेशनल ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस का जन्म
- (५) कांग्रेस की मजूर नीति
- (६) भारत सरकारका लेबर विभाग
- (७) रेलवे श्रमिक और उनके प्रश्न
- (८) भिन्न-भिन्न रेलवे द्वारा मजूर हितकर कार्य
- (९) जहाजी मजूरोंकी स्थिति
- (१०) कोल माइनिंग और मजूर
- (११) साइका माइनिंग
- (१२) जूट मिलोंके मजूर
- (१३) जूट मिल्स द्वारा अमहितैषी कार्य
- (१४) टेक्सटाइल मजूर
- (१५) शुगर मिल्स के मजूर
- (१६) आयरन स्टील के मजूर
- (१७) केमिकल कारखानों के मजूर
- (१८) टी गार्डन के मजूर

- (१९) भारतीय मजूरों के नेता
- (२०) विदेशों में भारतीय श्रमिक
- (२१) भारत सरकारका श्रम विभाग
- (२२) कांग्रेस प्रान्तों के श्रम-मंत्री
कांग्रेस प्रान्तों की श्रमनीति
- (२३) लीग प्रान्तों की मजूरनीति
- (२४) लीग प्रान्तों के श्रममंत्री
- (२५) श्रमिकों की निवास समस्या
- (२६) श्रमिकों की शिक्षा समस्या
- (२७) नारी श्रमिकों का प्रश्न
- (२८) बालक श्रमिकों की दशा
- (२९) षोडा, बेल और मैसागाही के श्रमिक
- (३०) रिकसा मजूरोंकी अवस्था
- (३१) बिजली और टूमके श्रमिक
- (३२) कार्पोरेशन म्युनिसिपल श्रमिक
- (३३) टेक्सी चालकों की समस्या
- (३४) हवाई जहाजों की श्रमिक दशा
- (३५) परेड श्रमिकों का प्रश्न
- (३६) व्यापारिक फर्मों के श्रमिक इत्यादि-इत्यादि

दैनिक लोकमान्य भारतीय मजूर अंक

15013

श्रमिकों का प्रश्न आज जगत् में एक विशेष अवस्था में है। अमेरिका और इंग्लैंड जैसे धनी और सुखी देशों में भी इस समय हड़तालें का जोर है। बात की बात में लाखों श्रमिक काम बंद कर देते हैं, जिससे सरकार और जनता दोनों की ही बड़ी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है। कहीं-कहीं सेना से श्रमिकों का काम लिया जाता है। हड़तालों के साथ ही लाठी और गोला कांडभी बढ़ा सुन पड़ते हैं। संसार की इस लहर से भारत का श्रमिक समाज कैसे अछूता रह सकता था !

और; अब तो भारत में किसान भजदूर राज्य का नाद सर्वत्र गूंज रहा है। प्रान्तों और केन्द्र में लोक प्रिय सरकारों की स्थापना होने से मजूर आन्दोलन में बड़ा बल आगया है। सरकारी और गैर सरकारी सभी प्रकार के मजूरों का प्रबल संगठन हो रहा है। हड़तालों भी खूब हो रही हैं। कितने ही श्रमिक कार्यकर्त्ता और संगठन इन हड़तालोंका दुरुपयोग भी कर रहे हैं। भारत स्वाधीनता के सिद्धांत पर उपस्थित है। अतः देश के मान्य नेताओंका यह विचार है कि मजूरों को सब तरह की सुविधाएं दी जायें; किन्तु अनिवार्यक हड़तालों द्वारा श्रमिकों के संगठन और बल का दुरुपयोग न होना चाहिये। यह विचार ऐसा है जो श्रमिकों के लिए जहां लाभदायक है, वहां सरकार और जनता के लिये भी हितकर है।

इसी विचार के अनुसार लोकमान्य (बंबई, कलकत्ता, नागपुर और दिल्ली,) का मजूर विशेषांक प्रस्तुत किया जा रहा है। इसमें भारत के भिन्न भिन्न क्षेत्रों में कार्यरत मजूरों की दशा, उनके विविध प्रश्न, उनके संगठन और उनके भावी कार्यक्रम आदि महत्वपूर्ण अंगों पर अधिकारी व्यक्तियों द्वारा लिखित विचारों का संग्रह किया जायगा। सरकारी और गैर सरकारी सूत्रों से उनके आर्थिक, शिक्षा सम्बन्धी और अन्य प्रकार उन्नति की जो चेष्टाएं हो रही हैं; उनका भी संग्रह किया जायगा।

इसके प्रकाशन में हमारा उद्देश यह है कि मजूर समस्या और उसके समाधान के लिये होनेवाले प्रयासों का उचित विवरण जनता के सम्मुख उपस्थित किया जाय। मजूरों में हिंदी भाषियों की संख्या बहुत अधिक है, किन्तु यह बड़े दुःखकी बात है कि हिन्दी में इस विषय का साहित्य नहीं जैसा है। यही कारण है, हिन्दी भाषी श्रमिकों को अपनी अवस्था और श्रमिक आन्दोलन से यथार्थ परिचय नहीं हो पाता। इस का यह फल होता है कि कितनीही बार वे गुमराह किये जाते हैं और गहरा नुकसान उठाते हैं। अतः हिन्दी में श्रमिक आन्दोलन सम्बन्धी ऐसे साहित्य की बड़ी आवश्यकता है, जो मजूरों को उन्नति की दिशा निर्देश करे; और साथ ही उनको गुमराह होने से बचाये। अतः इस अंक के निर्माण में हम सभी श्रमिक नेताओं और संस्थाओं का सहयोग चाहते हैं।

1501C
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विषय-सूची

- (१) मजूर कौन है ?
- (२) भारत की मजूर समस्या
- (३) ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस का विकास
- (४) नेशनल ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस का जन्म
- (५) कांग्रेस की मजूर नीति
- (६) भारत सरकारका लेबर विभाग
- (७) रेलवे श्रमिक और उनके प्रश्न
- (८) भिन्न-भिन्न रेलवे द्वारा मजूर हितकर कार्य
- (९) जहाजी मजूरोंकी स्थिति
- (१०) कोल माइनिंग और मजूर
- (११) माइका माइनिंग
- (१२) जूट मिलोंके मजूर
- (१३) जूट मिल्स द्वारा श्रमहितैषी कार्य
- (१४) टेक्सटाइल मजूर
- (१५) शुगर मिल्स के मजूर
- (१६) आयरन स्टील के मजूर
- (१७) केमिकल कारखानों के मजूर
- (१८) टी गार्डन के मजूर

- (१९) भारतीय मजूरों के नेता
- (२०) विदेशों में भारतीय अभिक
- (२१) भारत सरकारका अभि विभाग
- (२२) कांग्रेस प्रान्तों के अभि-मंत्री
कांग्रेस प्रान्तों की अभिनीति
- (२३) लीग प्रान्तों की मजूरनीति
- (२४) लीग प्रान्तों के अभिमंत्री
- (२५) अभिकों की निवास समस्या
- (२६) अभिकों की शिक्षा समस्या
- (२७) नारी अभिकों का प्रश्न
- (२८) बालक अभिकों की दशा
- (२९) पोटा, बेल और भिसागाही के अभिक
- (३०) रिक्शा मजूरोंकी अवस्था
- (३१) बिजली और ट्रामके अभिक
- (३२) कांवेरेशन म्युनिडिपल अभिक
- (३३) टेक्सी चालकों की समस्या
- (३४) हवाई जहाजों की अभिक दशा
- (३५) घरेलू अभिकों का प्रश्न
- (३६) व्यापारिक फर्मों के अभिक इत्यादि-इत्यादि

151
Camp: Birla House,
Mussorie, 26.5.1947.

My dear Gulzarilal,

I have your letter of the 19th instant.

I have received Khandu-bhai's letters after I wrote to you. We should make more efforts about our publicity work for the INTUC.

You have not written anything about the reactions of the Socialists and the Communists about our new organisation. You must keep me informed of the progress from time to time.

Yours sincerely,

Sri. Gulzarilal Nanda,
Bombay.

HINDUSTHAN MAZDOOR SEVAK SANGH

Telephone: 81550

President:

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

Secretaries:-

Sjt. Jatramdas Daulatram

Lala Gulzari Lal Nanda

152
"MAZDOOR MANZIL"

BOMBAY 12

The 19th May 1947.

Revered Sardar Sir,

I have just received your kind letter.

Khandubhai has been here for some days, and I learn from him that he has already written three letters to you. An office has been set up and a skeleton staff is at work. The telegraphic name INTUC has been registered. A circular letter and affiliation forms have been issued. Immediately on return from Delhi we had a conference of all our workers here and ~~arrangements~~ ^{assignments} for touring were made. Two of them have already commenced their work, and the others will be leaving shortly. Correspondence is being dealt with. Printed copies of the constitution are also being sent out. A pamphlet covering the proceedings of the conference will be ready in a day or two. There has been one omission. They should have announced the address of the Central Office in the Press. They will do so now.

I hope Maniben and yourself are quite well.

Yours sincerely,

Guzaridel
Nand

The Honble Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel,
Home Member,
1, Aurangzeb Road,
New Delhi.

153
**BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE,
Congress House, Bombay 4.**

1567/47
21st May 1947.

To:

The Secretary,
Indian National Trade Union Congress,
Mazdoor Manzil,
Parel, Bombay 12.

Dear Friend,

We beg to enclose herewith for your information a copy of a resolution which the B.P.C.C. at its meeting yesterday has passed welcoming the formation of the Indian National Trade Union Congress and calling upon all Congressmen interested in Labour and Trade Union work to shape their activities according to the principle and policy of the I.N.T.U.C.

Yours sincerely,

J. S. Raw
General Secretary.

Copy forwarded with compliments for information to :

- 1) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, New Delhi. ✓
- 2) The General Secretary, A.I.C.C., Allahabad.
- 3) H.M.S.S., Bombay Branch, Congress House, Bombay.
- 4) Labour Committee.
- 5) All Wards Congress Committees.

INDIAN NATIONAL TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

(a) The B.P.C.C. heartily welcomes the move of the Hindusthan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh and the Resolution of the Congress-minded labour workers passed on 31st May 1947 in New Delhi to form an organisation called 'The Indian National Trade Union Congress.' The need for such an organisation has, for some time, been felt by all those Indians who saw that some of the present Labour leaders were doing incalculable harm to the true interests of the very workers whom they professed to serve and were also coming in the way of national well-being by calling strikes in season and out. The new organisation is pledged at one and the same time to try to improve the standard of living of the workers and also the general economic position of the country without which even the workers cannot enjoy the full fruits of their labours. The B.P.C.C. is clearly of the opinion that it is to the benefit of workers themselves to support the new organisation which will save them from all varieties of exploitation. The Indian workers are therefore advised to join only such Trade Unions as will affiliate themselves to the Indian National Trade Union Congress.

(b) The B.P.C.C. calls upon all Congressmen who are interested in the welfare of labour and are connected with any trade Union to note that they have to shape their activities according to the principles and policy of, ~~and to participate in organising only such Trade Unions as will affiliate themselves to the~~ I.N.T.U.C.

Camp: Birla House,
Mussorie, 22.5.1947.

My dear Shankarrao Deo,

I have received your letter of the 19th instant with its enclosures.

I do not think that Sri. Rao Sahas Patwardhan will agree with us in anything in this matter, because the Socialist group as such is opposed to the formation of the New National Trade Union Congress. In fact, the whole question has been hanging over such a long time because of the direct or indirect hostility of that group. You can place the matter before the Working Committee again and try to get a decision.

Yours sincerely,

Sri. Shankarrao Deo,
General Secretary,
All India Congress Committee,
c Jantar Mantar Road, New Delhi.

OFFICE-BEARERS FOR 1947

President :

J. B. KRIPALANI

Treasurer :

VALLABHBHAI PATEL

General Secretaries :

SHANKERRAO DEO

JUGAL KISHORE

अखिल भारतीय कांग्रेस कमेटी

स्वराज भवन, इलाहाबाद

آل انڈیا کانگریس کمیٹی

سراج بھون - الہ آباد

ALL INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE

SWARAJ BHAWAN, ALLAHABAD

Camp: New Delhi.

Telephone : 173

Telegrams : "CONGRESS"

156

Ref.....

Date. 19. May. 1947

Dear Sardarji

The Working Committee in its meeting on May 4th considered the enclosed resolution passed by the Central Board of the Hindusthan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh at its meeting of 3rd May 1947 in Delhi with an accompanying letter by its Secretary, Shri Gulzari Lal Nanda, and it was resolved that the Resolution should be sent to the Members of the Committee appointed by the Working Committee by its Resolution passed at Wardha on 13th August 1946 and they be asked whether now after this resolution of the Hindusthan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh they will recommend to the Working Committee to give effect finally to its resolution on recognition being given to the Hindusthan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh. For your ready reference a copy of the Resolution of the Working Committee dated 13th August 1946 is also enclosed herewith.

From that resolution you will find that the Working Committee appointed a Committee consisting of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Lala Gulzari Lal Nanda and Shri P.H. Patwardhan to confer with the H.M.S.S. and report to the Working Committee in order that the Resolution of the Working Committee may be given effect to. Two members of the committee, viz. Sardar Patel and Shri Gulzari Lal Nanda, made a report on the basis of the Resolution passed by the Central Board of the Sangh that effect should be given to the Resolution of the Working Committee. The third member, viz. Shri P.H. Patwardhan, sent his suggestions separately. The whole thing was placed before the Working Committee in one of its meetings, but no final decision was taken. In the meanwhile another meeting of the Central Board of the H.M.S.S. was held in Delhi on 2nd and 3rd May and it has passed the above-mentioned Resolution. The resolution accepts the election principle in the working of the Sangh and therefore the main objection to the acceptance of the Sangh as the representative body of the Congress in the Labour field that it is practically a nominated organization is removed.

P.T.O.

- 2 -

I wish to place this subject again before the next meeting of the Working Committee which is being held on the 31st May and subsequent days. As in the changed situation the matter has become urgent, I hope you will send us your opinion immediately.

Yours sincerely,

Shankar Rao

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel,
1, Aurangzeb Road,
New Delhi.

Encl: Copy of two resolutions.

151
Resolution passed at the meeting of the Central Board
of the Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh at New Delhi
on 3rd May, 1947

" The Constitution of the Sangh be revised to introduce the principle of election in the case of local and provincial branches, which have been functioning regularly for a period of not less than two years. Every member who has signed the pledge of the Sangh can be a voter in the primary election. The Central Board and the Working Committee will also be constituted by election. "

Resolution passed by the Working Committee
on 13th August 1946

158

Whereas the Congress has to play an increasingly active role in helping the working class to organise itself on sound and healthy lines, to achieve the rightful place in industry and society and to make a progressive contribution towards raising the economic and social standards in this country, the Committee have come to the conclusion that a Central Agency should be provided to encourage, support and co-ordinate the efforts and activities of Congressmen in the field of Labour Organisation and the service of the working class. The Committee note with satisfaction that the Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh has been functioning in this field for a number of years, and has built up a policy, tradition and machinery well calculated to advance and fulfil the aims which the Congress has in view in relation to labour. The Committee recommend to Congressmen to make the fullest use of the facilities provided by the Sangh for the service of the working class, and to accept its guidance in dealing with labour questions.

In order to give effect to the above resolution a Committee consisting of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Lala Gulzarilal Nanda and P.H. Patwardhan be appointed to confer with the Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh and report to the Working Committee.

ကလေး မိသားစု,

1921-22 92 11 5000 10000

१. मूल्य निर्धारण : यह एक अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण
 और जटिल प्रक्रिया है। इसमें
 उत्पादन लागत, बाजार की मांग, प्रतिस्पर्धा
 और अन्य कारकों को ध्यान में रखकर
 मूल्य तय किया जाता है। यह प्रक्रिया
 निरंतर होनी चाहिए और समय-समय पर
 समीक्षा की जानी चाहिए।

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57

(24) accumulation

SA views that ...

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 માન: ૨૦૮૪ મરિયાદ ખાત્ર
 ૨૩૬૪ સેકેટરી

મ જૂર મહાજન સંઘ



મહારાજ જી.કે.સી.,

बाबू देवानन्द,

4415

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2

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 માન: ૨૦૮૪ સુરિયાદ ખાતે
 ૨૩૮૪ સેકેટરી

મળૂર મહાજન સંઘ 164



મબુર જોડિયા,
લાલ દરવાજા,

4315

ଅଭିନବ, ଗୁ.

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 ૧૦૦ બિંદુ.

162
Circular No. I

Indian National Trade Union Congress

'Mazdoor Manzil'

Bombay 12

Date, 7-5-47

The Indian National Trade Union Congress having been formed at a Conference of the Trade Union workers, held at New Delhi, on the 3rd and 4th May 1947, it is desirable in the interests of the working classes that the strength of the organization should be known immediately to the country and the authorities. The critical situation through which the country and particularly the working classes are passing through at present, cannot brook any delay, and therefore it is highly imperative that the strength and influence of the I. N. T. U. C. should be made known to everybody concerned. The organizations applying for affiliation to the I. N. T. U. C. should, therefore, inform the Chief Secretary, of their respective Provincial Government and Secretary, Labour Department, Government of India, New Delhi, about their affiliation. In the case of organizations which are hitherto affiliated to the A. I. T. U. C. should forthwith withdraw from that Body, and should intimate their withdrawal to their respective Provincial Governments, and also to the Central Government. While intimating to the Provincial or Central Government, organizations are advised to mention their numerical strength of members withdrawing from the A. I. T. U. C. and joining the I. N. T. U. C. Organizations are requested to send copies of the communications referred to above to this office.

Khanul Haik-Desai

General Secretary

Indian National Trade Union Congress

(Application for Affiliation)

163

To

The General Secretary,

Indian National Trade Union Congress,

'Mazdoor Manzil', Bombay 12

Dear Friend,

I/we the undersigned, on behalf of

beg to request you to affiliate our Trade Union to the Indian National Trade Union Congress.

We have read the Constitution of I.N.T.U.C., and having accepted the same, we pledge ourselves to abide by the said Constitution. A copy of the resolution authorising us to affiliate our organization to I. N. T. U. C. is enclosed herewith.

The affiliation fee for the current year is sent herewith.

The information given below is correct to the best of our knowledge :

1. Centre :
2. Province :
3. Industry :
4. Total No. of employees in the Centre :
5. Name of the Organization/ Federation/ Union :
6. Registered address of the office :
7. Names and addresses of the office bearers :
8. No. of members of the Organization :
9. Rate of subscription :
10. Whether recognised or not by the employers :
11. Amount of affiliation Fees :
 - Subscription :
 - Contribution :

Yours faithfully,

Secretary

N. B. :

Please attach with this form a copy of the Constitution and a copy of the last available Annual Report.

34A. Berozepore Road, Lahore,

29th. April 1947

23 file
Hon'ble Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel,
Home Member, Govt. of India,
New Delhi.

Sir,

I have to go to England this summer to be present in One Privy Council for my appeal. It has occurred to me that while ^{there} I should study the Trade Union movement in that country. As you know I am doing in a very small way some work for the labour, but my handicap here is that I do not have trained people to help me and myself also I am not much of a trained hand.

I wonder whether it will be possible for you to arrange with the labour party in England that when I approach them they give me all facilities for learning their methods of solving the labour problems in their country. With that training I shall be able to help guide the labour movement in this country which at the moment is in the hands of Communists who are using labour for purposes unconnected with the welfare of the labour, and are thus causing tremendous harm to the country.

I am attending the conference in Delhi on the 3rd. and 4th. May, and will pay you my respects in person and discuss the matter with you.

I may mention that on my own also I will study the Trade Union movement in England, but your patronage will be a great help, and as I have to be in England I wish to use my time in a way that may be beneficial to my country.

I hope you will help me in this matter:

Very Sincerely Yours.



-(J.M.Lall)

R.S.R.

11/10/23

955

165

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT.



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REGARDING INTERNATIONAL = HARIHARNATH SHASTRI

Telegrams: "ATIBI" Calcutta.

Telephone: South 1666

Insurance Herald

166

(Props. Chhaya Publication Ltd.)

(INDIA'S LEADING ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER ON INSURANCE AND ALLIED SUBJECTS)

Editor:

ASHUTOSH BANERJEA

Office:

2/1, MISSION ROW,

Ref. No. E.D. 431/47.

Calcutta

10. 5. 1947.

Hon'ble Sardar Ballav Bhai Patel,
Home Member,
Government of India,
New Delhi.

Dear Sir,

We invite your kind attention to the editorial captioned "I.N.T.U.C." appearing in our issue of date, a marked copy of which has been sent to you per separate cover.

Yours faithfully,

MB
MB:PD.


Editor

કોડી } મામ: 'સેન્ટર'
 ફાઇલ: ૨૦૮૪ સુરિવાદ ખાતે
 ફાઇલ: ૨૦૮૪ સેક્રેટરી



મજૂર મહાજન સંઘ

મજૂર કોમિશન,

લાલ હરિવાલ,

કોડી

અમદાવાદ, તા. ૧૨ - ૫ - ૧૯૪૭

પ્રમુખ સરકાર વતી,

ડી. સી. ડી. સિંગ

અત્રે કૃપા રાખીને મોકલવામાં આવેલો

Confidential and personal તરીકે મોકલેલો

૧૨૩ સંજોગમાં રહેલો મોકલેલો કે જેની સાથે

આમલ વાચકાને લેવામાં રહેલો મોકલેલો સાથે

આમલ વાચકાને લેવામાં રહેલો મોકલેલો સાથે

Circular ના મુદ્દા અંગત મોકલેલો મોકલેલો

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168
New Delhi,
the 17th May, 1947.

My dear Dr. Matthal,

I am sending herewith the information which I have received from a very reliable source. I feel that immediate enquiries should be made so that suitable action can be taken ^{and} the mischief is nipped in the bud.

Yours sincerely,

The Hon'ble Dr. John Matthal, CIE,
Member for Railways & Transport,
2, King Edward Road,
New Delhi.



Ref. No. _____

Textile Labour Association

(Representative Industrial Union)

Labour Office,
Lal Darwaja,

169

AHMEDABAD 14th May 1947

PERSONAL & CONFIDENTIAL

Respected Sardar Vallabhbhai,

I think that it is my duty to place before you certain very important facts relating to the behaviour of railway employees, which have come to my notice during the last week. The facts that have been placed before me after certain preliminary investigations, appear to be correct, and the Government should take earliest steps to prevent the occurrences, which has become now very frequent.

Railway employees working on the B.E.&C.I. Railway are members of three different rival Associations. A certain section of these employees are under the influence of Communists who are losing their moral influence during the course of last two years. However, they have still considerable influence over the running staff of the Railway. The drivers, firemen, and persons working in the Loco Engine Shed are also under their influence. Lately the Communists have instructed these persons to adopt the policy of "go slow" including sabotage. The running staff are deliberately running the trains slow, putting forward before the authorities various excuses which are not true. They take considerably long time in taking out the engines from the Shed or filling up stock of coal on the engines. This action of the Communist Party appears to me to have been taken with a view to create impression on other employees in order to prepare them to follow a call for a general strike which they contemplate calling out after the Report of the Pay Commission is out.

I do not know whether same sort of tactics are being followed on other Railways; but as far as the BB&CI Railway, both Broad and Meter Gauges are concerned, are affected by this insidious tactics and propaganda. The Trains, both Passenger and Goods, are running considerably late, and it is putting the public and the conscientious railway staff to a very great hardship. The Communists have already started a whispering campaign and propaganda for an impending general strike.

I am also given to understand that by these tactics, they also desire slowly to bring down the reputation of the railway administration in the public eye. They have already started the whispering propaganda that the Company administration was more efficient and was more sympathetic towards the employees in contrast with the present administration which is being managed by the Congress. If they succeed in "go slow" and sabotage tactics without the knowledge of the central authority in the initial stage, they think that in the very near future, they will be in a position to dictate to the Railway Administration what trains to run and what trains not to run. All these preparations are being made with a view to create deadlock with the Government on the Pay Commission's Report by creating public opinion on one side, and by harnessing non-Communist elements among the railway employees; on the other, through an appearance of strength. I would therefore strongly urge that the railway administration should take immediate steps to wipe out the impression thus being created and nip the mischief in the bud before it is too late. I am also making further enquiries in the matter at Bombay.

Yours obedtly,
Khandulal Desai.

170
14th May 1947.

My dear Gulzarilal,

Since you have left Delhi, I have not heard anything either from you or from Khandubhai. I have been getting a lot of letters from various places about the new organisation of labour. I have to refer them to Khandubhai, but I get no information about his whereabouts. Whether any office has been opened at Bombay or not, I do not know. You must give publicity to our work and our office and organisation. It is not proper to allow grass to grow under our feet. Now that we have started a separate organisation, we must see that the scheme does not fail.

I am enclosing herewith a letter I have received from Ajmer. You may deal with it or send it on to Khandubhai, wherever he is.

I hope he has received the amount of Rs.50,000/- which I had sent him.

Yours sincerely,

Hon. Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda,
Labour Minister, Govt of Bombay,
Secretariat, B O M B A Y.

171
1 Aurangzeb Road,
New Delhi, 13th May 1947.

Dear Sir,

Under instructions from Sardar Sahib,
I am sending herewith a letter which he has
received from Mr. Anil Mitter, Calcutta. He
has already sent to you the copy of the tele-
gram from Mr. Mitter.

Yours truly,

Personal Assistant to Hon.
Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

Khandubhai Karsanji Desai Esq., M.L.A.,
Major Mahajan Karyalaya,
AHMEDABAD, BB & CI Rly.

A.K. Mitter.

39 Badar Bagan Row,
Calcutta, 9th May 1947.

Sardar B. Patel,
Member, Interim Government,
New Delhi.

Sir,

This morning I have flashed a wire which reads as "Hearty Congratulations and full support for your INFUC".

I read with pleasure in a local daily newspaper your Presidential speech at the inaugural conference of INFUC at Delhi.

In Bengal there are a number of mushroom communists and organisation apart from the AIFUC. But still I can assure you a big - a very big and better class of labour are in the wilderness. They are longing and feeling for such a real right lead. You have struck at the right moment and done so. Kindly extend your hand to Bengal.

With Regards,

Yours truly,

Sd/-Anil Mitter.

173
12th May '47.

My dear Khandubhai,

I am sending herewith a copy of a letter received from someone who is interested in our new Labour organisation, though perhaps on different grounds. However, you can deal with the matter and give him a reply.

Yours sincerely,

Sri. Khandubhai Karsanji Desai,
M.L.A.,
Major Mahajan Karyalaya,
A H M E D A B A D (BB & CI)

P.S. I am also sending herewith copy of a telegram which has been received from Mr. Anil Mitter, Calcutta.

B. T. B.



INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT.

174
No.

Recd. at H. M.

Sent at H.

From

To

By

By

Office Stamp

X RK CALCUTTA 9-19 SARDAR B PATEL MEMBER INTERIM GOVT NEW DELHI

HEARTY CONGRATULATIONS AND FULL SUPPORT FOR YOUR INTUG

ANIL MITTER 364 INTUG

Brookdene, 175
Shillong, Assam,
5 May 1947.

Honourable Sir,

I have just seen in the papers that you presided at a meeting which decided to form a new Central Organization of Labour which will be free from Communist influence. We are very much encouraged to see that our leaders are doing something to ward off the danger of Communism.

I write this to let you know that I am getting large quantities of anti-Communist literature for free distribution all over India and I have started distributing to many persons. Of course this means much expense, but I feel it is worth while in the service of the country. A few friends help me to meet some of the expenses.

Under separate cover I am sending you two pamphlets on Communist Russia. I am expecting some excellent pamphlets from America exposing the tactics of the Communists. I shall send them on to you if you care to receive them.

I shall be very thankful if you can get some one to supply me with names and addresses of important labour leaders and social workers so that I may send them also such literature.

We Catholics have been solemnly warned by our Popes of the danger of atheistic Communism. That is another reason for my enthusiasm to fight this common enemy of peace, of all religious beliefs, of all moral codes, and of all forms of authority.

I remain,
Yours very respectfully,

J. Stephen Narayan
(J. Stephen Narayan)

P.F.O. for reply.

176
8th May 1947.

My dear Gulzarilal,

Yesterday I have sent a cheque of Rs.50,000/- to Khandubhai at Ahmedabad by registered letter for the use of the Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh. This will give you enough scope to start our work with all possible speed. We must not lose any time in organising and mobilising our forces so as to make the new organisation strong and effective. If we neglect or slacken our efforts in any manner, the organisation will not be taken seriously. Arrangements should be made to start propaganda and publicity on an organised scale, so that we may be able to meet with the criticism that is being organised against us. Some reports should appear daily of our activities and of our growing strength. The office should be opened immediately in Bombay and some full-time men should be employed in the office. You must spare some time to devote to this work in the office and the Publicity Department. You must also write to all organisations that are likely to join the new organisation, and set up a machinery for the election that is to take place before the end of three months. If any action is to be taken by the Central Government in this connection, or in connection with the checking up or the scrutiny of the registers of other organisations, you must write to Jagjivan Ram about it. A general appeal for funds should also be drafted, and efforts should be made to give publicity to it, and somebody should be entrusted with the work of collection.

P.T.O.

1 Aurangzeb Road,
New Delhi, 12th May 1948.

Dear Friend,

I have received your letter of the 5th May 1947, and I have referred it to the General Secretary of the Indian National Trade Union Congress, Ahmedabad, for disposal.

Yours sincerely,

Sd/- Vallabhbhai Patel.

176
8th May 1947.

My dear Gulzarilal,

Yesterday I have sent a cheque of Rs.50,000/- to Khandubhai at Ahmedabad by registered letter for the use of the Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh. This will give you enough scope to start our work with all possible speed. We must not lose any time in organising and mobilising our forces so as to make the new organisation strong and effective. If we neglect or slacken our efforts in any manner, the organisation will not be taken seriously. Arrangements should be made to start propaganda and publicity on an organised scale, so that we may be able to meet with the criticism that is being organised against us. Some reports should appear daily of our activities and of our growing strength. The office should be opened immediately in Bombay and some full-time men should be employed in the office. You must spare some time to devote to this work in the office and the Publicity Department. You must also write to all organisations that are likely to join the new organisation, and set up a machinery for the election that is to take place before the end of three months. If any action is to be taken by the Central Government in this connection, or in connection with the checking up or the scrutiny of the registers of other organisations, you must write to Jagjiwan Ram about it. A general appeal for funds should also be drafted, and efforts should be made to give publicity to it, and somebody should be entrusted with the work of collection.

P.T.O.

Please keep me informed of the progress that is being made from time to time.

Yours sincerely,

Hon. Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda,
Labour Minister,
Government of Bombay,
Secretariat, BOMBAY.

By Registered Post

178
તા. ૭/૫/૭૭

ભાઈ બંદુલાઈ,

આ આદે પચાસ વામરનો ચોક્કો મોકુલ્યો છે.
વિન્દુસ્તાન મનદર સેવક સંઘના ડામ આદે મોકુલ્યો છે;
આ વામરો ભાદે સોમવાદીકુ ડામ ઉપાડેલું છે.
અને એ ડામ જપારાબંદ આમની ચલાવલું લેદએ.
શરૂઆતમાં પૈસાની મરૂર પડશે એમ નંદાશ કહેતા
હતા એરલે એ ડામ પૈસા ભાદે અરકી પડેલું ન
લેદએ એક મોકુલું છે. તમે મંજા થયા છો તમારે
માલે વાદારે જલાવવાદારી છે. મુંબઈમાં ઓફિસ
ખોલો લરાબર ડામ ચલાવલે. એવેના માહાસો
રાખી લેલે. ડામની ખબર આપતા રહેશો.

ભા.

(સહી) વાલ્લભભાઈ
વંમ.

શાંતિસ્તાનને જી.જી.સી.આઈ.ના
સુનીયન ભાદે દસ વામર
રૂપાયા દીધા છે.

Encl. Cheque for
Rs. 50,000/-

R.P.-54

Acknowledgment.

179

(To be returned to office of posting for delivery to sender.)

RECEIVED a registered *

No.

addressed to (name) *Khandubhai Karsanji Desai*
MLA

† Insured for Rs

Major Mahajan Kanyalaya,

† Weighing (in words)

Ahmedabad

Value
Value

Signature of addressee

3-4-1945

Date of delivery

9/5/45

opn. Khandubhai K. Desai.
T. L. A. Ahwal

* Write here "letter," "postcard," "packet," or "parcel," as the case may be, preceded by the word "insured," if the article is insured.

† To be filled up only in the case of insured articles, and to be crossed out in the case of other articles.

MGIFPAH

[M. 2-12-32]

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT.

1.

Sender's name
and address



Honourable ~~Mr. Secretary~~
Valmiki Bhawan, ~~Delhi~~
Hansraj Road,
New Delhi

NEW DELHI, 7.5.1947.

Dear Mr. Khandubhai,

I am sending herewith copy of a letter dated 5th May 1947 from Mr. G. E. Noronha, General Secretary of the Federation of Post and Telegraph Unions.

Sardarji would like you to send Mr. Noronha the draft constitution of the I.N.T.U.C.

Yours sincerely,

(V. SHANKAR)
Private Secretary.

Khandubhai Karsanji Desai Esq., M.L.A.,
Major Mahajan Karyalaya,
AHMEDABAD.

NEW DELHI, 7.5.1947.

Dear Mr. Noronha,

I am writing to you with reference to your letter of the 5th instant addressed to the Hon'ble Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

A copy of your letter has been passed on to Mr. Khandubhai Karsanji Desai, Secretary of the I.N.T.U.C., for compliance.

The Hon'ble Member will be glad to see you when you visit Delhi next.

Yours sincerely,

(V. SHANKAR)
Private Secretary.

George E. Noronha Esq.,
General Secretary,
Federation of Post & Telegraph Unions,
Olympia House,
Mission Row Extension,
C A L C U T T A.

182-
1 Aurangzeb Road,
New Delhi, 8th May 1947.

Dear Mr. Shastri,

I have just received your letter of the 7th instant, and send herewith a copy of your statement relating to policy with regard to Indian National Trade Union Congress.

I arranged for its publication in Delhi through the A.P.I. You must have noticed that the Hindustan Times has published the statement in full.

About the other statement, I have handed it over to the A.P.I. with instructions to release it immediately the decision of the Labour Department is announced. Nandaji has also spoken to the man concerned in the A.P.I. just before he left Delhi.

Kindly acknowledge receipt of this statement as soon as you receive it.

Yours sincerely,

(N.S. Vaidyanathan)
P.A. to H.M. I&B.

H.N. Shastri Esq.,
11/39 Gwaltoli,
CAWNPORE.

संवीकृतः—

श्रीहरिहरनाथ शास्त्री
एम. ए. ए.

CONVENER:-

Harinar Nath Shastri

M. L. A.

संयुक्त प्रान्तीय कांग्रेस मजदूर उप समिति-कानपुर

यु-पी काँग्रेस मजदूर सब कमिटी-कानपुर

U. P. Provincial Congress Labour Sub-Committee

11/39 GWALTOLI

Cawnpore 7th May 1947

Ref. No.

Dear Mr. Vaidyanathan,

I shall be grateful if you send me a typed copy of the statement relating to policy of with regard to Indian National Trade Union Congress. Very little of it has been published in U.P. Papers. I require the full statement, so that its publication may be arranged in these parts.

Immediate compliance will oblige.

With thanks.

Yours sincerely

Harinar Nath Shastri

(H.N. Shastri)

N. Vaidyanatham Esqr.

1, Aurangzeb Road

New Delhi

6-5

These kept ~~the~~ typed copy of the statement relating to my withdrawal from the International Delegation in readiness. That may be released to the Press as soon as the decision is made by the Labour Dept.

Yours

184
1 Aurangzeb Road,
New Delhi, 6th May 1947.

A.R. Swami Esq.,
Associated Press of India,
4 Parliament Street,
New Delhi.

Dear Mr. Swami,

Further to your telephone conversation with the Hon. Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda and later on with me, I am sending herewith two statements; the statement marked (1) is to be released immediately, and the other marked (2) will have to wait till such time as the announcement is made, as Mr. Nanda has explained to you.

Yours sincerely,

P.A. to H.M. Home and I&B.

संयोजक—

श्रीहरिहरनाथ शास्त्री
एम. एल. ए.

CONVENER:

Hanbar Nith Shastri
M. L. A.

Ref. No.

संयुक्त प्रांतीय कांग्रेस मजदूर उप समिति-कानपुर

یو۔ پی۔ کانگریس مزدور سب کمیٹی - کانپور

U. P. Provincial Congress Labour Sub-Committee

111, B G WALTOLI

Cawnpore

5/5

704

My dear Sir,

As the Committee is desirous the statement should be in normal course, I shall receive further invitation from the far of India. On my declining of the offer, the list will be announced without my name. This may give the wrong impression that I was not included in the list of delegates at all, hence if you think the statement should not be at the moment, you may kindly see to it that when an announcement of names is made there is clear mention in the announcement that my name is not included, as I decline to give the delegation. If this is not done, the statement will be meaningless.

Ref. the statement itself, I made a little change in the last sentence - (see printed work). Anyway, I am sending both the state members & you may use any you like.

With best regards

Yours Sincerely
Hanbar Nith Shastri

P.S.
I am leaving for
Cawnpore tomorrow
morning. The

संयोजक:-

श्रीहरिहरनाथ शास्त्री

एम. ए. ए.

CONVENOR:-

Hanumanth Shastri

M. L. A.

Ref. No.

संयुक्त प्रान्तीय कांग्रेस मजदूर उप समिति-कानपुर

यूपी कांग्रेस मजदूर सब कमिटी-कानपुर

U. P. Provincial Congress Labour Sub-Committee

11/39 GWALTOLI

(C) 11/39

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Mr. Hanumanth Shastri, an ex-president of the All India Trade Union Congress and a member of the Labour Delegation to the International Labour Conference & he held at Geneva in June 1947 has issued the following statement to the Press:

The All India Trade Union Congress at its last annual session, nominated me its Labour advisor to the International Labour Conference to be held at Geneva in June 1947. No doubt the same nomination was made in consultation with and after securing consent from me. Since then however the situation has entirely changed. A new organisation of labour under the name of the Indian National Trade Union Congress has been formed with the active support of the Congress and an influential section of trade unionists in this country. These are certain important groups, who, though they have not yet joined the new organisation, have all the same decided to dissociate themselves from the old Trade Union Congress. For all practical purposes, the Trade Union Congress has become the labour wing or the mouthpiece of the Indian Communist Party. In the altered conditions it no longer reflects the majority of organised labour in this country. Such being the case, I strongly feel, I should not accept nomination to the International Labour Conference as representative of an organisation that is no longer competent to voice the feelings & aspirations of the Indian working class. ~~which~~ Therefore while thanking the Trade Union Congress for the nomination and also the Central Government for allowing otherwise my name, I have conveyed to them my decision to withdraw from the labour delegation.

Hanumanth Shastri

Mr. Hanumanth Shastri, an ex-President of the All India Trade Union Congress and a member of the National Executive of the Socialist Party has issued the following statement to the Press:

The setting up of the new Indian National Trade Union Congress, has once again brought to the forefront, the vital question as to what role should be pursued by Socialists regarding the trade union movement. Till the year 1939, Socialists of various shades of opinion in this country, were, generally speaking, united under the banner of the All India Trade Union Congress. Soon after the commencement of the war, the followers of Mr. H. N. Roy threw in their lot with British imperialism. In 1940, they seceded from the Trade Union Congress & openly carried on propaganda in favour of their imperialist masters, mounting new labour organisation, ~~strikes~~ & subsidized by the Government. The policy of the Indian Communists during various phases of the war was guided by the interests of their Russian masters. Before the war they were anti-fascists and active supporters of popular front policy. Soon after the conclusion of the Russo-German pact, they abruptly gave up their popular front policy and commenced active opposition of the allies' war efforts. The Communists of Europe by their secret propaganda and acts of sabotage in factories and army, were instrumental in bringing about an early fall of France and in consolidation of Germany in France throughout the Continent. In India, the Communists loudly proclaimed the slogan of social revolution and gave premature call of general strikes in defiance of Congress line. But no soon did the rupture between Russia and Germany take place, than the "great social revolutionaries of India" turned overnight into henchmen of British imperialism. In 1942, when the whole nation, hypnotised by the "Quit India" Mahatma, uttered by its greatest leader Mahatma Gandhi was preparing for a nationwide struggle against imperialism, the Indian Communist Party - true to its character, openly allied itself with imperialism and the reactionary forces in the country, not only intensify the British war efforts but also crush and sabotage the national movement. That period provided the best opportunity to the Indian working class, not only to play an effective role in national revolution but

able to gain adequate concessions for them. Part the Indian Communist Party which is the absence of all the labour workers in the country with Congress leanings, nothing in jails - had an open and undisputed field left to it, not only betrayed the cause of national revolution but it also misled the working class into pursuing a course that proved detrimental to its own interests. At the same time taking advantage of the forces absent from the field, of the nationalist elements in the trade union movement, the Communists captured the Trade Union Congress and by affiliation of a large number of new paper unions, they consolidated their position in the organization, so long as the war continued, the Trade Union Congress gave no positive lead to the Indian working class. On the contrary, Communist leaders in India as also abroad, posing themselves as real representatives of the Indian working class, gave the impression that Indian labour was against the national struggle.

The year being over in 1945 most of the trade union workers came out of prisons. It was since that very moment that I was firmly of opinion that there was no common meeting ground between communists and genuine trade unionists and socialists in this country. While still in prison, I had prepared a detailed note on the subject and therein I had advocated the creation of a new all India labour organization. I circulated the note to important leaders of the party. For reasons, that it would serve no useful purpose to discuss, the question was shelved for the moment. I again raised the issue before the Calcutta session of the All India Trade Union Congress but even then it could not materialize. Now the Hindustan Mardor Sewak Sangh has taken a keen interest in the matter and the Indian National Trade Union Congress is formed. I strongly urge on all socialists in the country - particularly members of the Socialist Party not to hesitate and waver any longer but to take a decision that may demonstrate their sense of reality and enhance their prestige in the estimation of the Indian masses. In my humble opinion, the party should throw in its full weight to make the new organization a real & effective mouthpiece of the Indian working class.

Certain arguments are advanced against the new move. It is argued that the new organization is sponsored by Congress members of the Indian Govt. that it is designed to check strikes wave in the country. I don't state ~~that it is a purely political move~~ that the formation of this organization has had nothing to do with the Indian Govt. In fact the idea has sprung from brains of people whose life long unflinching devotion to the cause of labour has never been disputed. It cannot however be denied that the new organization has got the sympathy of Congress leaders in the Government. But that can be no ground for disassociation from this organization. Congress leaders ^{and} because of their being in the Indian Government, are not expected to lose all interest in a movement, vitally affecting the wellbeing of the people. Moreover the new organization is not a mechanical creation. It is the outcome of objective conditions in the country that have for sufficiently long time been clamouring for such a move. It is a mere chance that the gap has been filled up by the Hindus & a Hindu or a Hindu or a Hindu.

Coming now to strikes no patriotic man - nay, no weltoher of the working class can advocate strikes at the present juncture for the sake of it as the Communists have been doing. At a time when there is a acute scarcity of goods, when the ~~very day that one of the whole community is in the working class~~ ^{and} forces of reaction are trying to create chaos and anarchy in this country, all possible means for an amicable settlement of disputes must be explored before a strike is resorted to. As would be clear on a close perusal of the objects of the new organization, they do provide for "strikes or any suitable form of satyagraha" where settlement of disputes by arbitration is not available. I do feel that the policy as chalked out by the new organization regarding industrial disputes is the only correct and positive policy as against the negative suicidal policy being pursued by Communists.

It is further argued that

Page 1

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The question of relation of the socialists with
Indian National Trade Union Congress is a
part of the bigger problem i.e. the relation of
socialists with the Congress. It is agreed that the
time has come when this question must be
boldly tackled. There are people in the Socialist
Party who feel that the Congress has almost
fulfilled its task and it has set on its future
possibilities and potentialities. I beg to strongly
differ. Let us not forget that before independence
is achieved and even for some time after it, there
are unmistakable dangers ahead. A sensible
man need be told the nature of these dangers,
they are so very obvious. The immediate
task before every socialist is to start
fight against these dangers and to open the
way for a stable central authority in this
country, without which neither the forces of
reaction in this country can be suppressed nor
can a basis for socialism be created.
This task can be accomplished only by close
alliance of all freedom loving and elements
under the banner of the Indian National Congress.
To think and talk otherwise, demonstrates lack of
appreciation of the objective conditions prevailing
in this country. Socialists, if they get out of
the Congress, would not only isolate themselves like
the Communist Party from the rest of the Indian
people but they would be hampering the very cause
for which they have so valiantly ~~worked~~ worked
and struggled all these years.

In view of the fact that the
National Executive of the Party is shortly
going to take stock of the situation, I do hope
every member of the Party would give due weight
to the points raised by me and influence the
Party to arrive at a correct and practical
decision.

Hanumanth Shastri

65

Mr. Hariharnath Shastri, an ex-President of the All India Trade Union Congress and a member of the National Executive of the Socialist Party has issued the following statement to the Press:

The setting up of the new Indian National Trade Union Congress, has once again brought to the forefront the vital question as to what line should be pursued by socialists regarding the trade union movement. Till the year 1939 socialists of various shades of opinion in this country were, generally speaking, united under the banner of the All India Trade Union Congress. Soon after the commencement of the war, the followers of Mr. M.N. Roy threw in their lot with British imperialism. In 1940, they seceded from the Trade Union Congress and openly carried on propaganda in favour of their imperialist masters, through a new labour organisation, subsidized by the ~~Comm~~ Government. The policy of the Indian communists, during various phases of the war was guided by the interests of their Russian masters. Before the war they were anti-fascists and active supporters of popular front policy. Soon after the conclusion of the Russo-German pact, they abruptly gave up their popular front policy and commenced active opposition of the allies' war efforts. The communists of Europe by their secret propaganda and acts of sabotage in factories and army, were instrumental in bringing about an early fall of France and in consolidation of German influence throughout the continent. In India, the communists loudly proclaimed the slogan of social revolution and gave premature call of general strikes in defiance of Congress line. But no sooner did the rupture between Russia and Germany take place, than the "great social revolutionaries of India" turned overnight into henchmen of British Imperialism. In 1942, when the whole nation, hypnotised by the "Quit India" mahamantra, uttered by its greatest

leader Mahatma Gandhi was preparing for a nationwide struggle against imperialism, the Indian Communist Party, true to its character, openly allied itself with imperialism and the reactionary forces in the country, ^{only} to intensify the British war efforts but to crush and sabotage the national movement. That period provided the best opportunity to the Indian working class, ~~not only to play an effective role in national revolution but able to gain adequate concessions for them.~~ But the Indian Communist Party which-in the absence of all the labour workers in the country with Congress ~~leanings~~ rotting in jails - had an open and undisputed field left to it, not only betrayed the ^{case} of national revolution but it also misled the working class into pursuing a course that proved detrimental to its own interests. At the same time taking advantage of the forced absence from field of the nationalist elements in the trade union movement, the communists captured the Trade Union Congress and by affiliation of a large number of new paper unions, they consolidated their position in the organisation. As long as the war continued, the Trade Union Congress gave no positive lead to the Indian Working Class. On the contrary, communist leaders in India as also abroad, posing themselves as real representatives of the Indian working class, gave the impression that Indian labour was against the national struggle.

The war being over in 1945, most of trade union workers came out of prisons. It was since that very moment that I was firmly of opinion that there was no common meeting ground between communist and genuine trade-unionists and socialists in this country. While still in prison, I had prepared a detailed note on the subject and therein I had advocated the creation of a new all India labour organisation. I circulated the note to

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important leaders of the socialist party. For reasons, that it would serve no useful purpose to discuss, the question was shelved for the moment. I again raised the issue before the Calcutta Session of the All India Trade Union Congress but even then it could not materialise. Now the Hindusthan Mazdoor Sowak Sangh has taken a lead in the matter and the Indian National Trade Union Congress is formed. I strongly urge on all socialists in the ~~the~~ country-particularly members of the socialist party not to hesitate and waver any longer but to take a decision that ~~my~~ may demonstrate their sense of reality and enhance their prestige in the estimation of the Indian masses. In my humble opinion, the party should throw in its full weight to make the new organisation a real and effective mouth-piece of the Indian working class.

Certain arguments are advanced against the new move. It is argued that the new organisation is sponsored by Congress members of the Interim Government and that it is designed to check strike wave in this country. I ~~am~~ dare state from my own personal knowledge that the formation of this organisation has ^{had} nothing to do with the Interim Government. In fact the idea has sprung from brains of people whose life-long unflinching devotion to the cause of labour has never been disputed. It cannot however be denied that the new organisation has got the sympathy of Congress leaders in the Government. But that can be no ground for dissociation from this organisation. Congress leaders simply because of their being in the Interim Government, are not expected to lose all interest, in a movement, vitally affecting the well-being of the people.. Moreover, the new organisation is not a mechanical creation. It is the outcome of ~~shikshign~~ objective conditions in the country that have for sufficiently long time been clamouring for such a move. It is a mere chance that the gap has been filled up.

that the gap has been filled up by the Hindustan Mandir Sewak Sangh. Coming now to strikes, no patriotic man - nay, no well-wisher of the working class can advocate strikes at the present juncture for the sake of it as the communists have been doing. At a time when there is acute scarcity of goods, vital for every day existence of the whole community including the working class and when forces of reaction ^{are} trying to create chaos and anarchy in this country, all possible means for an amicable settlement of disputes must be explored before a strike is resorted to. As would be clear on a close perusal of the objects of the new organisation, they do provide for "strikes or any suitable form of satyagraha", ^{where} ~~xxxx~~ settlement of disputes by arbitration is not available. I do feel that the policy ~~is~~ as ~~xxx~~ chalked out by the new organisation regarding industrial disputes is the only correct and positive policy ~~is~~ as against the negative suicidal policy being pursued by communists.

It is ~~xxx~~ further argued that the question of relation of the socialists with the Indian National Trade Union Congress is only a part of the bigger problem i.e. the relation of socialists with the Congress. I do agree that the time has come when this larger question must be boldly tackled. ~~xxx~~ There are people in the ~~xxxx~~ socialist Party who feel that the Congress has almost fulfilled its task and it has exhausted its future possibilities and potentialities. I beg to strongly differ. Let us not forget that before independence ~~it~~ is achieved and even for some time after it, there are unmistakable dangers ahead. No sensible man need be told the nature of these dangers. They are so very obvious. The ^{top} immediate ~~task~~ before every ~~xxxx~~ socialist is to stoutly fight against these dangers and to pave the way for a stable central authority in this country, without which neither the forces of reaction in this country can be suppressed nor can a basis for socialism be

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created. This task can be accomplished only by close alliance of all freedom-loving elements under the banner of the Indian National Congress. To think and talk otherwise, demonstrates lack of appreciation of the objective conditions prevailing in this country. Socialists, if they get out of the Congress, would not only isolate themselves like the Communist Party from the rest of the Indian people but they would be hampering the very cause for which they have so valiantly worked and struggled all these years.

In view of the fact that the National Executive of the Party is shortly going to take stock of the whole situation, I do hope every member of the Party would give due weight to the points raised by me and influence the Party to arrive at a correct and practical decision.

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT.

Recd. at H. M. Sent at 7-11 P.M. Date 195
 From To
 By R.

X rk madras 6 56 Unpublished Mr Honble Sardar Vallabhaipatel Mr
 Honble Mr Jagivan Ram New Delhi Honble Dr Rajendra prasad New Delhi.

South India chamber welcomes inauguration Indian National
 trade union chamber horrified at colossal waste and fall of produc-
 tion caused by widespread labour unrest accentuating scarcity and under
 consumption step whole nation to make unremitting efforts for increased
 increased share to labour therein step chambers best wishes for prog-
 ress of I N T U C . Indechamber.

MCS.

FEDERATION OF INDIAN TELEGRAPH UNIONS
Indian Telegraph Association, Ltd.
Olympia House, Missionary Extension,
Calcutta

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20th May, 1947.

Dear Sardar Vallabhai Patel,

May I take the liberty of introducing myself to you as the General Secretary of the Federation of Indian Telegraph Unions and of the Indian Telegraph Association, Ltd.?

I have read with interest and pleasure of the creation of the Indian National Trade Union Congress, and of the intention of yourself and other Congress leaders to "unhitch labour - Union, by default, has been falling into the hands of communists here and more in the past year - under the Congress banner."

You are probably aware that two out of the three Unions in the I.T.U. Department which launched a strike last July have entered the All-India Trade Union Congress, and that they have already been given a prominent place in its communications section. These Unions are now to join with the idea of a strike after the publication of the Central Pay Commission's report, but the Federation and the Indian Telegraph Association agree with you that it would be contrary to the real interests of the country, including labour, to launch any strike until the political situation is settled, and India achieves independence.

The organization which I represent would like to be represented in the newly-formed I.T.U.C., and I should appreciate it if you would be good enough to send me the draft constitution in advance so that we may have an opportunity to present you with our views, before the constitution is finalized.

I hope that I may have an opportunity of meeting you on my next visit to Delhi.

Yours with respect,


(George E. Foran)

General Secretary

Hon'ble Sardar Vallabhai Patel

197-10-67-10-10-10
HINDUSTHAN MAZDOOR SEVAK SANGH

Telephone: 61550

President:

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

Secretaries:-

Sjt. Jairamdas Daulatram

Lala Gulsari Lal Nanda

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— "MAZDOOR MANZIL"

BOMBAY 12.

17th April 1947.

U R G E N T.

The Secretary,

Provincial Congress Committee,

Dear friend

The present policy and working of the All India Trade Union Congress and its attitude towards various issues concerning labour have been the subject of serious criticism from several quarters. Congressmen in general and particularly those working in the field of labour have found it very difficult to co-operate any longer with the Trade Union Congress which has been repeatedly adopting a course completely disregarding or even in opposition to the declared policy and advice of the Indian National Congress. The stand taken by the Trade Union Congress in reference to the principle and procedure of arbitration in the settlement of industrial disputes has been strongly disapproved by many prominent Trade Unionists. It is felt that it will militate against the best and the most vital interests of the country and jeopardise its peaceful progress on democratic lines, if at this stage a central organization of labour is not formed in harmony with the ideas and resolutions of the Indian National Congress.

Pressing calls have been received by the Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh from the various quarters that action should be taken at once to initiate the formation of such a body which can voice the demands and aspirations of the working class in the country.

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The Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh is proposing to hold a meeting of its Central Board at Delhi on the 23rd and 24th of May next. The occasion may be taken advantage of to convene a conference of prominent Trade Unionists who are likely to be in agreement with this idea in order to take a decision and make the preparations for the formation of such a body.

We have therefore to request you to send your representative to participate in the deliberations at the proposed conference.

You will kindly intimate the name of your representative at your earliest convenience to this office.

Yours sincerely,

G. L. N. S. S.
f. Secy.

To,
Sardar Shri. Vallabhbhai Patel.
New Delhi.

HINDUSTHAN MAZDOOR SEVAK SANGH

Telephone: 61550

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President:

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

Secretaries:-

Sgt. Jitramdas Daulatram

Lala Gulzari Lal Nanda

"MAZDOOR MANZIL"
BOMBAY 12.

9th April 1947.

Revered Sardar Sahab,

I am sending for your information a copy of a circular letter addressed to the members of our Central Board. A list of persons whom we intend to invite over and above the members of our Board is also attached.

With respectful regards,

Yours obediently,

G. N. Nigam

G. N. Nigam

HINDUSTHAN MAZDOOR SEVAK SANGH.

Mazdoor Manzill,
Bombay. 12
8th April 1947.

Dear Friend,

A meeting of the Central Board of the Hindusthan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh is proposed to be held at New Delhi on the 3rd and 4th May 1947. The meeting will have before it the following agenda :

1. Reconsideration of the earlier resolution (text enclosed) of the Central Board adopted at New Delhi on 17-11-46, regarding the affiliation of Trade Unions to the All India Trade Union Congress, in the light of the suggestions that have been received from various quarters for the formation of a separate Central organisation of labour
2. Steps to be taken for developing organisational work in different parts of the country; and
3. Further consideration of the question of the relations of the Sangh with the various congress organisations.

At the time of the meeting of the Central Board it is proposed to convene also a conference of prominent Congress and other workers in the labour field in different parts of the country who are likely to be in sympathy with the objects of the Sangh. The conference will examine the possibilities and the desirability of forming a separate central organisation of labour to which Trade Unions accepting the lead of the Sangh may affiliate instead of the All India Trade Union Congress. You are therefore requested to suggest the names of leading persons, Congressmen and others, in your province who, in your opinion, may like to participate in the conference. Since invitations have to be issued by the middle of this month it would be helpful if the names are communicated telegraphically to this office at the earliest date possible. We also feel that it would be useful and necessary to associate all the Labour-sub committees and other bodies functioning in the field of labour in the various provinces, with the conference and are, therefore, addressing the Provincial Congress Committees in this regard.

In view of the momentous nature of the decisions to be taken, it is hoped that all the members of the Central Board will make it convenient to be present at the forthcoming meeting.

S. H. S. S.
f. Secretary.

To,

Shri .. *Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel* ..
..... *New Delhi* ..
.....

We intend to invite the following persons from your province to the conference. You will please send your suggestions regarding any changes and additions.

Text of earlier Resolution -- 2 --

" The Board is of the opinion that all unions with which the members of the Sangh are connected should be affiliated to the Trade Union Congress in order to strengthen it as the Central Organisation of labour in the country, to promote through it the policy and programme of the Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh and to secure such changes in the constitution, Organisation and administration of the Trade Union Congress as to make it a fit and effective instrument for the realisation of the legitimate aspirations of the working class and of the objectives of the Sangh.

The Board is further of opinion that members of the Sangh should take immediate steps to secure so far as the Trade Union Congress is concerned the adoption and application of Clause III (ii) of the Constitution of the Sangh and 3 (25) of the Bombay Industrial Relations Bill. And, if artificially created difficulties prevent the carrying through of these reforms all congressmen in the Trade Union Congress should withdraw from this body and proceed to form a Central Organisation on suitable lines.

o Clause III (ii) the Union will take scrupulous care that its records and returns of membership are incomplete in accordance with the actual payment of membership dues, which should be payable for each wage period, unless an exception is made by the Working Committee in the case of any union in respect of the frequency of payment.

• Sub-section 24 of section 3 of the Bombay Industrial Relations Bill reads as under:-

" Member " means a person who is an ordinary member of a Union and who has paid a subscription of not less than two annas per month.

Provided that no person shall at any time be deemed to be a member if his subscription is in arrears for a period of three months or more next preceding such time.

The Working Committee may relax in the case of particular Unions the condition relating to minimum subscription provided that in no case the minimum subscription will be less than one anna per month.

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MEMBERS OF THE WORKING COMMITTEE OF
HINDUSTAN MAZDOOR SEVAK SANGH.

President.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

Members.

Babu Rajendra Prasad.
Sjt. Gangadharrao Deshpande.
Sjt. J.B.Kripalani.
Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ghosh.
Sjt. Shankarrao Deo.
Sjt. B.G.Kher
Sjt. Khandubhai K. Desai.

Secretaries.

Sjt. Jairam ^{das} Daulatram.
Sjt. Gulzarilal Nanda.

MEMBERS OF THE CENTRAL BOARD.

Gujarat.

1. Sjt. Vasavada. S.R.

Bengal.

1. Dr. Mrs. Maitreyee Bose

Bihar.

1. Sjt. Jagjivan Ram
2. Sjt. Jaiprakash Narayan

Orissa.

1. Sjt. Hare Krishna Mehta

U.P.

1. Sjt. Suraj Prasad Awasthi
2. Sjt. Lala Pyarelal Agrawal.
3. Sjt. Hariharnath Shastri.

Punjab.

1. Dr. Gopichand Bhargava

C.I. and Rajputana States.

1. Sjt. Haribhau Upadhyaya
2. Sjt. V.V.Drauid

Tamil Nadu.

1. Sjt. S.R.Subramaniam

C.P. (Nagpur)

1. Sjt. V.R.Kalappa.
2. Sjt. P.Y.Deshpande.

Maharashtra.

1. Sjt. L.M.Patil.
2. Sjt. P.H.Patwardhan.

Bombay.

1. Sjt. S.K.Patil.
2. Sjt. Ashok Mehta.
3. Sjt. G.D.Ambekar.

Karnatak.

1. Sjt. R.S.Hukkerikar.
2. Sjt. K.B.Dandur.
3. Smt. Kamala Devi.

Delhi.

1. Sjt. Brijkishan
Chandiwala.
2. Sjt. B.D.Joshi.

Andhra.

1. Sjt. V.V.Giri.
2. Prof. N.G.Ranga.

List of invitees to Delhi Conference.

Bombay.

1. Sjt. R.A.Khedgikar.
2. " R.S.Nimbkar.
3. " V.G.Dalvi.
4. " Shantilal Shah.
5. " Navalbhai Jarajani.
6. " Abidalli Jafferbhai.

Gujarat.

1. Sjt. Chimanlal T. Shah.
2. " Jethalal Joshi.
3. " Indravadan Thakort
4. " Ishwarlal Gulebbhai Desai.

Maharashtra.

1. Sjt. R.K.Khadilkar.
2. Sjt.

C.P.

1. Sjt. R.S.Ruikar.

Punjab.

1. Dr. Lehna Singh Sethi.

Sind.

1. Prof. Ghanshyam Jethanand.

Karnatak.

1. Sjt. K.T.Bhashyam.
2. Changalrai Reddi.
3. S.V.Joshi.
4. N.B.Chalgiri.
5. Dr. N.S.Hardikar.

Bengal.

1. Sjt.Dr. Sureshchandra Bannerji.
2. " Deven Sen.
3. " N. Dutt Mujumdar.
4. " Shivanath Bannerji.
5. " Purmandu Kishore Sen Gupta.
6. " Humayun Kabir.

Bihar.

1. Mr. M.John.
2. Sjt. Basavan Singh.



મુંબઈ
૧૭-૩-૪૭

શ્રી સરદારસાહેબ,

આપનો તા. ૨૭/૨ નો પત્ર મળે
ગયા હતા અને તે વિષે આપની સાથે
ટલીફોન પર વાત કરી હતી. મારો વિચાર
તો એવો હતો કે જો આપને મળી જાય
અને આપને રૂબરૂ મળી ચોખ્ખા કરી જાય
મરી એસેમ્બલીમાં Labour Shift ઉતરતા
cut notions તુરત થયા છે પરંતુ લગ્ન
Housing કારના બાબી છે એ તુરત થયા
પરતો નીકળાય નહિ. આ મરિનાની
તા. ૨૭ માર્ચે આવી રહીશ અને ઘરે હું.

આપની સુચના તો ૧૬૫ ચોગ્ગ
છે. એમની સાથે તો આપણું નવાવાળું
છે નહિ. ગ.પ.૯ માં જવાળું તો આપણે
એકા માટે નહીં કર્યું હતું કે Congress
Socialists તરફના બહાર આપણા રીજના

નવેના. અજ્ઞાન આપણે એકાં જઈ તેને સુધારી
 સકીશું એક તમે જાણી આપના હતા.
 નવાના દિલ્હીમાં મંદુલાં એવી ખબર મળ્યા
 કે તે જોડે જોડે તોતે તરફ એ જલેલો કાંગાના
 નવા ડાહ્યાડે ડામ્યુનિસ્ટોના. *Piper Khanna*
 સામે રાણું રાજ્ય નવા. જોડે સામે તરફ
 મારે વાગે થઈ હતી. તેમજ મા તરફ એવોજ
 હતો. સામે એ નીચાણું છે એક માની
 બીજી રીતની જેવારી કરવાની જુર માની
 નાદિ તરફ. જ. ધ. C ની બેઠકના બેનાર
 દિવસ અગાંડે એવી સમાચાર મળ્યા કે
 C. Socialists તાદા અંદરજ રહેવા માગે
 છે એવું એ એ આપણે જુદી નીતિ બી
 કરવાને મારે અવકાશ રહ્યો નહિ.

જલજલકાર સામે બેસાર દિવસ ઉપર
 મારે વાગે થઈ હતી. તેઓ કરેલા હતા
 કે હજી નજી નવા. સાં સુધાણું છે કે
 એ તે તરફ નજી નવા.



(3)

લેવ અમે તો એ વિચાર ઉપર ઘાતી
મા બાએ કે Communists સામે કામ
કરું ખરાબ છે. લેવ વધુ વખત ને બેઠાણાં
અપાણા મુદ્દા સંસ્થા ક્રેમી કંઈ તેમ જોએ.
એની એવસ્થા જોઈ લેવામાં ને કે તો
અધવસ્થે રહી જાય તો કાંઈ તપાસ જાના
મજૂરોને કે સરકારને જાણ થાય નરિ.
આ સંધોની ચુકો માટે અપાની સામે
કરજી. છે.

તે ઉપરાંત - Congress Socialists
સામેના અપાણા સંબંધ તપાસ રીતી વિચાર
કરે છે. એકેના changes ને લાએ
એકેના સામેના સંબંધ વધુ મુદ્દેકે બંધો
છે. કોંગ્રેસમાં છે જતાં નથી. એ અકેંગેવ.
કાંઈ સિતિ છે. અંદર રહી શકે તો
સામે એ માટે એકેકે Party બરખાસ
કરજી જોએ. એકે નરિ કરે ને તકી

મુદા રાખશે તો અગાડિ કરતાં સ્થિતિ
વધુ બગડશે. Congress શબ્દ કહી વ. મ.
દે દતાં Congressman તારવે છે. છતાં
બીજા Non Congressmen સાથે બની મુદા
પડી રચે છે. એ સ્થિતિ તોયો સમજાવે
એકું મળતો વધા. ત્યાંથી અગરે શું
કરું? ઉત્કાંઠા Socialists અગરો
સંસ્થાઓનાં છે. છતાં Socialist Party
તો અગરો વિરુદ્ધ તૈયાર કરે છે. આખા
જતાં તો દરેક બાબતમાં આપણી સામેજ
બીજા વેલ્લાના છે. ખાસ કરીને Labour
અને રાજકીય યુદ્ધાઓનાં. એ તથા મુદ્દાનાં
આપે છે કે વેલ્લારોનાં સાથે બનતો એ
કાં ન લઈ શકે? H.M.S.D. ની
બાજી વિરુદ્ધ એ લોકો વને અને
સંધની શિશીનો લેના. ક્યાં કરતા લોકો
તો એની સાથે સેલ્ડાર એક થી શકે?



(૧)

ઉક્તગાં. ગ.પ.૯.ની બેઠકમાં B.ડ.ર.
જો વિશેષ ઉશ્વેશ આપ્યો તો
તેનામાંથી (Socialists) કોઈ ભારત
રહ્યો આપ્યો નહિ. આ બધા બાબતોની
સામગ્રી તરત જ તમારે સંચાર
આગળ જતાં જ થવાનું હોય તે થાય નહિ
તે જુદો વાળ છે. આ બાબતોમાં કોઈ
વધુ developments થશે તો હું અપેક્ષા
ભરી રહું છું, નહિ તો અમારે રૂબરૂ બીજા સંકલ્પ
કેળવવાના.

પંચાયતી Arbitration માટે અમે
કાંઈક છે. ટોંચી સ્થિતિ જતાં અમારે તો
કોઈ નાણાં વધે રહે એવું લાગે નથી. એ
બાબત અંગે હું યોગ્ય ગમ વિચારી
રહ્યો છું.

આશા છે કે અમારો નિર્ણય

सारी इसी श्री. मल्लिकार्जुन नाथ कुशुप
आपकी इसी.

गुलामगिरी लालनंदन
नाथ

ना. ५ में आपने अउ. statement
A.P. ७ आपने के तनी नडा आ
साल बाहुं हु के तनी के उ संधी
साल के फल बाहरी तने ना ना
अतीतनी अधनर्ये धिंदीकी मनीरुकी
अद्वैत के आपने ही तने ना
अरमाका कधी सला सधनं नडा
उरीके वांछा गहमे गहमे हु
सोने गहमी छ के आपने धिंदी के
अउ सधन गहमी गहमी

11/4
Issued on 17-3-47

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Interviewed in ~~connection~~ regarding the resolution passed by the Trade Union Congress at Calcutta, against the Bombay Industrial Relations Bill, Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Secretary of the ~~Sam~~ Hindusthan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh said ^{opposition} that the ~~function~~ of The Trade Union Congress to the principles and methods of peaceful settlement of disputes incorporated in the Bombay legislation creates a fundamental cleavage between ~~between~~ the group now in ascendancy in the Trade Union Congress and those who adhere to the ideology of the Hindusthan Mazdoor Sangh. The Sangh had by a unanimous vote given its approval to the Bombay Industrial Relations Bill. In view of the Trade Union Congress resolution it has now become impossible to implement an earlier resolution of the Sangh in favour of entering the Trade Union Congress. ~~Some~~ Proposals have been received from various parts of the country that the Sangh should sponsor the formation of a central organization of labour capable of effectively serving the interests of the working class in harmony with the conditions and requirements of the country at this critical ^{period in} ~~structure of~~ its history. An early ^a meeting of the Sangh will be called to consider and take decision on this question.

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XXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXX

1 Aurangazeb Road,
New Delhi,
27th Feby. 1947.

My dear Gulzarilal,

I was hoping all along that arrangements will be made for a full attendance of the representatives of the Labour organisations under the Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh and other allied Unions at the annual sessions of the Trade Union Congress. Khandubhai had spoken to me some time ago that "We have decided to attend in full strength and to stage a walk-out from the Conference" and start a parallel organisation as a rival Trade Union Congress with some appropriate name. I now find that the Trade Union Congress session is over and none of our people attended the Congress.

The Labour Member of the Central Government was complaining to me that the existence of the recognised Trade Union Congress, which is now under the control of the Communist Party, leaves him no option but to select men of their choice as official representatives in international conferences, which gives them a status which they do not deserve. Besides, such exclusive selection gives them a status and strength that is being utilised for creating trouble all over India. The Government of India is being embarrassed owing to this status in the event of their taking legitimate action against them for their violent and terrorist activities.

We have missed the opportunity this time, but we cannot wait till the next Annual Sessions, and I think it is high time that we should mobilise our forces and start a parallel organisation which may for all intents and purposes be recognised as a

genuine Trade Union Congress. You may consult the Bombay friends and also Khandubhai about this matter and suggest your reactions without delay.

Yours sincerely,

Hon. Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda,
Minister for Labour,
Government of Bombay,
Secretariat, B O M B A Y.

P.S. Dr. Gopi Chand Bhargava wrote to me some time ago that, in the matter of dispute between the Birla Mills and their workmen in the Punjab, both parties have agreed to refer the matter to arbitration and also to accept my nominee as arbitrator. Somebody will have to be sent there, and you must suggest the name of a person I can nominate.

XXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXX

207
1 Aurangzeb Road,
New Delhi,
26th Feby. 1947.

My dear Patil,

I am enclosing herewith in original a letter which I have received from the office of the Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh. I do not know who has written this letter, but whoever has done so has exposed his own irresponsibility in this matter. He has not signed this letter and I am not in a position to understand who has written it. If there is anything to be done in this connection, you must look into it.

I am also of opinion that Khedgikar is not a very reliable sort of man, and if any of our men could take hold of the organisation, it would be better. But that is for you to decide.

Yours sincerely,

Sri. S.K. Patil,
President,
The Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh
(Bombay Provincial Board),
Congress House, B O M B A Y. 4.

P.S. I am enclosing a copy of Mr. Nimbkar's letter for your information.

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HINDUSTAN MAZDOOR SEVAK SANGH
(BOMBAY PROVINCIAL BOARD)

President:
S.K.Patil

Congress House,
Bombay 4,
24th Feb. 1947.

My dear Sardarsahib,

I am hereby approaching you to-day for the following urgent and important reason:-

You know that G.I.P. Railwaymen's Union is one of the important unions and at present controlled by Communists. Mr. Khedgikar is its president on their sufferance. This year both ourselves (Hindustan Mazdoor Sangh) and Socialists are trying to infiltrate with a view to capture it next year. Mr. Khedgikar is helping the C.S.P. Consciously or otherwise.

The annual election of the Union is to take place at Zansi on 28th inst. Mr. Khedgikar has entered into a compromise with Communists to divide the offices into ~~xxx~~ equal numbers.

There are in all six important posts.

1. President
- 2 & 3 Vice-Presidents
4. Treasurer
5. General Secretary
- & 6. Assistant Secretary.

of these Khedgikar is to have President, one vice-president and Asst. Secretaryship. He himself is to be the President. The vice-Presidentship is offered by him to Com. Abdul Razak of Bhusawal, A.C.S.P. man. For the Asst. Secretary's post there are two names - myself and Mr. Sane (A C.S.P. man). Mr. Khedgikar is wavering as usual.

I, therefore, request you to instruct him to adopt my name for Asst. Secretary's post and oblige.

Khedgikar is reaching Delhi on 25th morning and will be staying with Mr. N.V. Gadgil, M.L.A. I am not

writing more details just now. He will create some doubts just to have his C.S.P. man. Your one word, however, will be sufficient for me and I am quite sure to capture that Union next year.

He will be in Delhi up to 27th morning.
Wishing you good health and thanking you,

Yours obediently,

Camp Royal Hotel.

Lucknow 211

22nd Feb. 1947

Dear Sardarji,

I was in Delhi once or twice
after I returned from Europe. But I
did not see you as you were very
busy.

Well, I was unemployed
for nearly 16 months, which
meant picking up debts for me
again. I was not happy with
the present situation in Bombay also.
I had three offers so far. One
from Chamber & Pincus and another
from Sheti R. Dalmia. The third one
is from one ministry in B.P. They
wanted a temporary adviser to keep

labour, to put up their feet before
the Provincial Labour Enquiry Committee.
I have readily accepted this.

I am returning to Bombay to
wind up my affairs and coming
back after a week.

I have spoken about this
to Nand & Patil.

This is just for your
information.

With attch. regard,

Sin. yours

M S Vaidkar

P.S. The other one from A.P. who
represented the Labour leaders from
here.

HINDUSTAN MAZDOOR SEVAK SANGH
(BOMBAY BRANCH)

हिंदुस्तान मजदूर सेवक संघ
(मुंबई शाखा)

212

जा. नं.

मुंबई
१३-१-४७

शुभ्य सरदार साहेब,

आपनी बिमारीना समाचार मिला
आपका अमले चिंता था इतना कि लार्ड डाहाला
आपकी तबियतना समाचार मिला हुआ है
आपकी तबियतना वय सुधारो वयो है क्या तबलो
गर्बित आपलो समाचार मिला मुशी श्र. आशा
है उ आ त आपलो तबियत तबियत आपकी
तबियतना वय सुधारो शयो वरो.

वरो आपलो सेवकी वय वली
वरो है वयो वयो वरी तबियत है उ आपलो
सेवकी आलो वयो वयो वरी वरो वरो वरो
वरो वरो वरो वरो वरो वरो.

श. महिबले इराज वरो.

गुलशार लाल

ना
गुलशार

WORKING COMMITTEE:

A Meeting of the Working Committee of the Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh was held at ~~the~~ Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's residence ~~at~~ New Delhi on the morning of the 17th November 1946.

The following members were present:-

| | | |
|------------------------------|-------|--------------|
| Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. | .. .. | President. |
| Acharya J.B.Kripalani. | .. .. | Member. |
| Shri. Shankarrao Deo. | .. .. | " |
| Shri. Khandubhai K. Desai... | .. .. | " |
| Shri. Jairamdas Daulatram .. | .. .. | Secretaries. |
| Shri. Gulzarilal Manda. .... | .. .. | .. |

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel presided.

Shri. Gulzarilal Manda acquainted the members of the Working Committee with the work done by the Sangh since its revival in March 1945 and presented the Statement of Accounts for the period ending with 30th September 1946, a statement showing the estimated position as on 31st December 1946 and Budget for the year 1947.

The Working Committee adopted the Report, Statement of Accounts and the Budget, and decided to place them before the Central Board Meeting that evening.

Shri. Shankarlal Banker's letter of resignation was placed before the Working Committee. The Committee while regretfully accepting the same placed on record the valuable services done by Shri. Banker and expressed its sincere hope that Shri. Banker's valuable advice and guidance would still be available to the Committee and the Sangh.

The following draft resolutions were approved after discussion to be moved in the Central Board Meeting that evening.

Resolutions:- (1 to 9).

NEW DELHI,)
17-11-'46.)

Secretary,

REPORT OF THE HINDUSTAN MAZDOOR SEVAK SANGH
FROM MARCH 1945 TO 1946 OCTOBER.

214

The constitution of the Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh was revised in March 1945 and the work of re-organisation was taken in hand immediately. The Central Board was enlarged in consultation with the head of the Congress Body functioning in each Province when Congress as such was under a Government ban.

The following persons were co-opted as members of the Central Board:-

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Shri Gulzarilal Nanda. | 13. Shri V.V. Giri. |
| 2. " K.R. Desai. | 14. " B.G. Ranga. |
| 3. " B.G. Kher. | 15. " S.R. Subramanyam. |
| 4. " S.R. Vasavada. | 16. " V.R. Kallappa. |
| 5. " Moulana Abdul Bari. | 17. " P.Y. Deshpande. |
| 6. " Jagjivan Ram. | 18. " S.K. Patil. |
| 7. " Mrs. Maitreyee Bose. | 19. " S.K. Patil. |
| 8. " Kare Krishna Mehta. | 20. " Ashok Mehta. |
| 9. " Suraj Prasad Awasthi. | 21. " G.D. Ambekar. |
| 10. " Pyarelal Agrawal. | 22. " R.S. Mukkeriker. |
| 11. Dr. Gopichand Bhargava. | 23. " K.M. Dandur. |
| 12. Shri Karibhau Upadhyay. | 24. " Kamala Devi. |

Central Organisation.

Working Committee:

A meeting of the Working Committee was held on the 5th April 1945 under the chairmanship of Shri. Gangadharrao Deshpande. Shri. B.G. Kher and Shri. Khandubhai Desai were co-opted as members of the Working Committee.

Central Board:

A meeting of the Central Board took place on the 5th April 1945 under the Chairmanship of Shri. Gangadharrao Deshpande. Resolutions passed in the meeting related, among other matters, to the arrangements in connection with the training of workers and to the issuing of periodical bulletins by the Sangh.

Owing to the abnormal conditions in the country no further meeting of the Board could be held.

Administrative Arrangements:

The following administrative sections were created in the Central Office:-

1. Central Administration.
2. Branches (Relations with & co-ordination thereof.)
3. Trade Unions (Inspection, guidance and help.)
4. Training.
5. Welfare.
6. Information.
7. Publicity and Propaganda.

When the Sangh was reconstructed, the Central Office had the following staff:-

1. Shri. C. Mapara (In-Charge).
2. One Clerk.

Additions were made from time to time. The following constitute the staff at present:-

1. Shri. C. Mapara (General Supervision and dealing with branches.)
2. " B. K. Nair (Information.)
3. " G. Rameshnan (Office Supdt. & Accountant.)
4. " D. R. Salunke (Clerk.)
5. Peon.

For the purpose of organisation of the branches and supervision of Trade Union work it was decided to make regional allocation and the following five regions were fixed for the purpose:-

1. Northern - (N.W.P., Punjab, U.P. and Delhi.)
2. Eastern - (Assam, Bengal, Bihar, Orissa.)
3. Southern - (Kerala, Tamilnad, and Andhra.)
4. Western - (Bombay, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnatak, Sind.)
5. Central - (C.P. & Berar, Rajputana and Central India.)

Note:- Indian States shall be classified along with the adjoining provinces to which they are closely related.

The headquarters of the Sangh had been established at Ahmedabad from the start. The central office of the Sangh was located in the premises of the Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad, till October 1945 and in the Congress House, Ahmedabad, till July 1946. The office was shifted to Bombay in July 1946 and is at present housed in a spacious building in the heart of Bombay's labour area.

Finance:

The Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad, made collections from its members for assisting Trade Union work on the lines of the Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh. Out of this fund the Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh received Rs. 11,000/- in the course of a year. The aggregate donations received up-to-date are Rs. 21,000/- and this represents the total income of the Sangh for the period. There is at present (i.e. 30-9-46) a cash balance of Rs. 7,900/-. The sum of Rs. 13,900/- was spent during the period of 1st January 1945 to 30th September 1946, under the following heads:-

| | |
|--------------------------------|-----------|
| 1. Furniture. | Rs. 1,370 |
| 2. Staff Salary. | " 7,070 |
| 3. Stationery and Printing. | " 540 |
| 4. Postage and Telegrams. | " 325 |
| 5. Newspapers and Periodicals. | " 200 |
| 6. Advertisement Charges. | " 180 |
| 7. Publications. | " 190 |
| 8. Travelling Expenses. | " 1,450 |

| | |
|--|---------|
| 9. Loan to H.M.S.S., Ahmedabad Branch. | Rs. 200 |
| 10. Staff Loan and Salary advance. | " 720 |
| 11. Miscellaneous Advances. | " 540 |
| 12. Miscellaneous Expenses. | " 315 |

Detailed figures are given in the statement of accounts appended hereto.

Branches:

The division of units for the purpose of branch formation is on the lines adopted by the Congress for its Provincial Units.

A circular was issued to the members of the Central Board requesting them to form branches of the Sangh in their respective provinces in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. With the extension of membership by co-optation, branches have so far been formed in Bombay, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Central India & Rajputana, and Bengal. The members of the Central Board for the other provinces have sent no intimation to the Central Office regarding setting up of Branches in their areas. In many cases repeated reminders were sent which met with no response.

Details about the ^{membership} working of branches are given in the appendix attached.

Trade Unions.

Karnatak:

Shri. S.J.Athavle of the Bombay Provincial Branch was deputed by the Central Office to visit Karnatak, contact important Congressmen and study possibilities of organising a Branch there.

Recently in Hubli, the labourers of the local textile industry have been organised under the guidance of the Sangh.

Delhi:

Shri. G. Mapara of the Central Office visited Delhi several times in connection with setting up a Branch for the Delhi Province and assisting in the organisation of Textile Labour in Delhi. There is now a strong Trade Union working under the guidance of the Sangh. The Union has succeeded in securing substantial gains for the workers. The Union had to resort to a strike which ended when the management agreed to arbitration. In another instance a dispute which resulted in strike was settled satisfactorily on the intervention of the Sangh.

In Delhi, Railway coolies and P.W.D. staff have also been organised recently.

Bombay:

In Bombay City **three** labour centres have been organised under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Branch, one in the Congress House, another at Lal Baug, and the third at Sewri. The Congress House and Sewri Centres are dealing exclusively with non-textile labour, while the Lal Baug centre is concerned with Textile labour solely.

The Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh, working under the guidance of the Bombay Provincial Branch has now a membership of about 18,000 and there is every reason to hope that its membership will increase considerably in the near future.

The non-textile unions have a total membership of about 18,000 and are distributed among a number of unions in different fields. ~~(A detailed statement showing the list of the unions and their membership is attached)~~ 9

Training.

The Central Board in its meeting held on the 5th April 1945, passed a resolution approving the general lines of the scheme for training prepared by the Secretary. It was decided to set up a training and research institute. Copies of the scheme were sent to all Provinces and they were requested to communicate to the Central Office, the names of trainees for whom arrangements in respect of boarding, lodging, and tuitions should be made. Only two provinces sent their reply. For this reason and owing to other circumstances it has not been possible to make a regular start in this direction.

In an informal way training arrangements were made for six workers of whom one is serving in the organisation as a member of the staff of the Central Office and the remaining five are now active in the Trade Union field in Bombay, Bihar, and Maharashtra.

Information.

Trade Unions:

Information regarding Trade Unions in India and their membership has been collected and is being compiled and tabulated.

Labour Conditions:

Forms have been prepared and circulated to Provinces for supply of information. No Branch has so far given any co-operation and furnished any information.

Bibliography:

A list of books on labour and kindred subjects has been prepared for ~~the~~ guidance of the trainees and other interested in the labour movement. So far as Indian Labour is concerned, a list of books and reports compiled by the Central Office covers practically the entire range of literature on the subject.

Reference:

A system of reference records has been introduced and is being built up to facilitate reference on a various topics connected with labour questions. A part of the record is in the shape of reference cards and Foreign and Indian journals are being utilised for this purpose.

News and Developments:

Information regarding events and developments in the field of labour is being collected and compiled from day to day from various newspapers and files of paper cuttings are maintained and indexed.

Publicity and Propaganda:

Copies of Constitution and Explanatory Note were supplied to the members of the branches and to others interested in the work of the Sangh.

A Press Note relating to the activities of the Sangh was issued.

Periodical Bulletins could not be issued because most of the branches failed to supply information relating to their activities. The difficulties regarding supply of ~~the~~ paper also came in the way of publicity work in general.

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Appendix I.

Working of Provincial Branches.

Bengal.-

The Provincial Branch was formed on 3-6-45. Following are the members of the Branch:-

1. Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ghosh.
2. Shri. Kiran Shankar Roy.
3. Shri. Analakant Gupta.
4. Dr. Prabhat Kumar Rai.
5. Dr. Mrs. Maitrayee Bose.

In July 1945, the branch sent a brief report of its activities, according to which 64 workers had signed the pledge to work under the guidance of the Provincial Branch. They were engaged in nine unions covering engineering, textile, jute railway and municipal labour.

Two booklets were published. No further report was received by the office.

Maharashtra.-

Provincial Branch was formed on the 15th April 1945. The following are the members:-

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Shri. Shankarrao Deo. | 8. Shri. B.J.Mhatre. |
| 2. " B.G.Kher. | 9. " N.P.Joshi. |
| 3. " Indravadan Oza. | 10. " Vasantao Naik. |
| 4. " H.R.Kolte. | 11. " Appasaheb Vedak. |
| 5. " R.K.Khadilakar. | 12. " N.V.Varadkar. |
| 6. " L.M.Patil. | 13. " M.K.Deshpande. |
| 7. " P.S.Jadhav. | 14. " K.B.Bhalerao. |

The Central Office has received no information, regarding furtherance of the Branch activities.

Gujarat.-

The Branch was formed on 6-3-1945. The following are the members:-

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. | 10 Shri. Raojibhai Manibhai. |
| 2. Shri. Shankarlal Banker. | 11 " Chandulal Doctor. |
| 3. " Gulzarilal Nanda. | 12 " Kanhayalal Nanabhai. |
| 4. " K.K.Desai. | 13 " Ishwarlal Gulabhbhai Desai. |
| 5. " S.R.Vasawda. | 14. " Chimanlal K.Shah. |
| 6. " G.V.Mavlankar. | 15. Smt. Mridula Sarabhai. |
| 7. " Bhogilal Lala. | 16 Shri. Murarji Desai. |
| 8. " Manilal Chaturbhai. | 17 " Jethalal Joshi. |
| 9. " Chimanlal T.Shah. | |

Central India and Rajputana.-

The Provincial Branch was formed on 8th July 1945. The following are the members:-

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Shri. Haribhau Upadhyay. | 5. Shri. Shivdayal Rajawat. |
| 2. " Baijnath Mohodaya. | 6. " Devishankar Tiwari. |
| 3. " Kanhalilal Khadiwala. | 7. " Rameshchandra Vyas. |
| 4. " Shivshankar Rawal. | 8. " V.V.Dravid. |

Bombay.-

The Branch was formed in July 1945. The following are the members:-

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Shri S.K.Patil. | 6. Shri V.B.Korgaonkar. |
| 2. " G.D.Ambekar. | 7. " K.L.Borkar. |
| 3. " Ashok Mehta. | 8. " Dhirubhai Desai. |
| 4. " Shantilal Shah. | 9. " M.Y.Nurie. |
| 5. " Shantilal Shah. | 10. " R.A.Khedgikar. |
| H.R.Pardiwala. | |

Nagpur.-

The following are the members of the C.P. & Berar Branch:-

1. Shri.V.R.Kallappa.
2. " P.Y.Deshpande.
3. " Bhimenwar.

The following five unions are under the guidance of the Provincial Board:-

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------|
| 1. B.N.A.Railway Labour Union. | 12,000 |
| 2. Electric Workers' Union. | 200 |
| 3. Textile Clerks' Association. | 309 |
| 4. Watch and Ward Union. | 136 |
| 5. Mine Workers' Union. | |

No further report has been received by the Central Branch after September 1945.

Andhra.-

Members of the Central Board.

Date of co-option.

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| Shri. V.V.Giri. | 3 = 5 = 1945. |
| Shri. H.G.Ranga. | 28 = 5 = 1945. |

Circular letters were sent on 25-7-1945 and 23-5-1946. No information as to why the activities could not be started has been received.

Tamilnad.-

Members of the Central Board.

Date of co-option.

- | | |
|---|---------------|
| Dr. Mrs. Nimbkar. (Resigned on 8-12-45) | 5 = 4 = 1945. |
| Shri. S.R.Subramanyam. | 5 = 4 = 1945. |

Circular Letters were sent on 25-7-'45 and 23-5-'46. No information has been received as to the activities of the Branch.

Kerala.-

No names were sent by the Congress Committee for the co-option. Circular letters were sent on 25-7-45 but no reply has been received.

Bihar.-

Members of the Central Board.

Date of co-option.

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------|
| Shri. Jagjivan Ram. | 3 = 5 = 1945. |
| Shri. Moulana Abdul Bari. | 3 = 5 = 1945. |

No information regarding Branch formation has been received. Circular letters were sent on 25-7-'45 and 23-5-'46.

Assam.-

No name was sent from the Congress Committee. Letter was sent on 22-3-'45.

Karnatak.-

Members of the Central Board.

Date of co-option.

Shri. R.S.Hukkerikar.

10 = 7 = 1945.

Shri. K.B.Dundur.

10 = 7 = 1945.

No report regarding the activities of the Branch was received by the Central Branch.

United Provinces.-

Members of the Central Board.

Date of co-option.

Shri. S.P.Avasthi.

26 = 6 = 1945.

Shri. Pyarelal Agrawal.

26 = 6 = 1945.

No report regarding the branch formation has been received.

Orissa.-

Members of the Central Board.

Date of co-option.

Shri. Harekrishna Mehtab.

26 = 6 = 1945.

No report regarding the Branch formation and the activities of the Branch was received.

Sind.-

No Branch has been formed.

HINDUSTAN MAZDOOR SEVAK SANGH

RESOLUTIONS PASSED IN THE CENTRAL BOARD MEETING
HELD IN NEW DELHI ON 17th NOVEMBER, '46.

1. The Board resolves to enlist as 'Associate Unions' after approval by the Working Committee, such Trade Unions as signify their acceptance of the conditions relating to Associate Unions as laid down in Clause III of the Constitution of the Sangh.

The Board requests the Working Committee to prescribe the Form in which the list of Associate Unions should be maintained and to lay down Rules which should govern the relations between the Sangh and the Associate Unions.

2. The Board takes note of the Resolution of the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress, dated Wardha 13th August 1946, embodying Congress Policy in relation to Labour and requests every Branch and every Member of the Sangh to carry out to the fullest extent the policy and directions contained in the Resolution and to report to the Sangh any violation of this on the part of Congressmen or of labour organisations with which Congressmen are connected.

The Board invites special attention of Members of the Sangh and Congressmen in general to the fact that Congress Policy in the matter of industrial disputes favours recourse to arbitration in all cases in which other means for amicable settlement fail or are not available.

3. The Board approves of the Bombay Industrial Relations Bill as recently passed in the Bombay Legislative Council and requests members of the Sangh and Congressmen to give their full co-operation to the successful working of this ~~resolution~~ *legislation*.

The Board is of opinion that the Bombay Industrial Relations Bill would serve as a suitable model of legislation in other provinces and advises Congress Ministries to undertake similar legislation.

4. The Board welcomes the resolution of the Congress Working Committee dated the 13th August 1946 with reference to Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh and resolves that the Sangh should make adequate arrangements with a view to give effect to the intentions of the Working Committee in the matter.

5. The Board believes further that the aforesaid resolution of the Working Committee creates the following obligations :-

(1) Any activity undertaken by Congress Organisations for the benefit of the working class will, in the interest of economy, efficiency and uniformity of policy and direction, be entrusted to the appropriate branches of the Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh and the Congress Organisation concerned will give its full support and co-operation to the Sangh in the conduct of these activities.

(2) Any intervention ~~of~~ of Congressmen in labour questions will be on the basis of the policy and decisions of the Sangh and as far as possible after consultation with the Sangh.

(3) The Sangh will continue to offer full scope for activity within the organisation to persons belonging to all groups in the Congress who conform to the policy of the Sangh.

(4) Members of the Sangh belonging to different groups will function as a homogenous whole within the Sangh, performing their duties in such a manner as would promote the objects and programme of the Sangh and of the Congress. There will be no thought or effort on the part of any member to create sectional loyalties or advance the sectional aims of any group.

(5) The Sangh will make reports to the ^{/Congress} from time to time.

(The word 'Congress Organisations' will include Praja Mandals or other organisations affiliated to the All-India State Peoples Conference.)

6. Resolved that the following be co-opted as Members of the Central Board of the Sangh:-

1. Sjt. Jai Prakash Narain.
2. Sjt. Hariharnath Shastri.
3. Sjt. V. V. Dravid.
4. Sjt. P. H. Patwardhan.

7. The Board is of opinion that no change in the constitution is at present necessary in respect of the composition of the Working Committee and the Central Board and that any vacancies in the Board that may arise in the course of the following year should be filled up in consultation with the Provincial Branches concerned, and that the question of filling subsequent vacancies by election should be reconsidered when Provincial Branches have started functioning properly.

The Board is in favour of substituting in the Constitution of the Sangh the following words in place of clause III-A-(1):-

" The Union accepts the policy and programme embodied in the Constitution of the Sangh."

8. The Board is aware of the urgent need of strengthening the resources of the Sangh to enable it to perform its functions in keeping with its great responsibilities and the demands of the Congress Organisations and Congressmen generally, to make every endeavour to place the Sangh in possession of regular and adequate finances.

9. The Board is of the opinion that all unions with which the members of the Sangh are connected should be affiliated to the Trade Union Congress in order to strengthen it as the Central Organisation of Labour in the country, to promote through it the policy and programme of the Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh and to secure such changes in the constitution, Organisation and administration of the Trade Union Congress as to make it a fit and effective instrument for the realization of the legitimate aspirations of the working class and of the objectives of the Sangh.

The Board is further of opinion that members of the Sangh should take immediate steps to secure so far as the Trade Union Congress is concerned the adoption and application of Clause III (ii) of the Constitution of the Sangh and 3 (25) of the Bombay Industrial Relations Bill. And if artificially created difficulties prevent the carrying through of these reforms all Congressmen in the Trade Union Congress should withdraw from this body and proceed to form a Central Organisation on suitable lines.

* Clause III (ii) The Union will take scrupulous care that its records and returns of membership are in complete accord with the actual payment of membership dues, which should be payable for each wage period, unless an exception is made by the Working Committee in the case of any revision in respect of the frequency of payment.

+ Sub-section 25 of Section 3 of the Bombay Industrial Relations Bill reads as under :-

'Member' means a person who is an ordinary member of a Union and who has paid a subscription of not less than two annas per month.

Provided that no person shall at any time be deemed to be a member if his subscription is in arrears for a period of three months or more next preceding such time.

The Working Committee may relax in the case of particular Unions the condition relating to minimum subscription provided that in no case the minimum subscription will be less than one anna per month.

Report of the Committee appointed as per Resolution of
the Working Committee dated 13th August 1946.

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In pursuance of the Resolution of the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress, dated Wardha 13th August, 1946, with regard to the Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh, Members of the Committee had mutual consultations but no formal meeting could be held. Sjt. P. H. Patwardhan communicated his suggestions in a letter addressed to the Congress Working Committee, dated 22nd September 1946. He was invited to remain present at the meeting of the Central Board of the Sangh held at Delhi on the 17th November but he was unable to do so.

On the basis of these suggestions, the Central Board of the Sangh considered the matter at this meeting and passed the following Resolutions :-

1. The Board welcomes the resolutions of the Congress Working Committee dated 13th August 1946 with reference ~~for~~ to the Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh and resolved that the Sangh should make adequate arrangements with a view to giving effect to the intentions of the Working Committee in the matter.

The Board believes further that the aforesaid resolution of the Working Committee creates the following obligations :-

- (1) Any activity undertaken by congress organisations for the benefit of the working class, in the interest of economy, efficiency and uniformity of policy and direction be entrusted to the appropriate Branches of the Sangh and Congress organisations concerned will give its full support and co-operation to the Sangh in the conduct of these activities.
- (2) Any intervention of congressmen in labour questions will be on the basis of the policy and decisions of the Sangh and as far as possible after consultation with the Sangh.
- (3) The Sangh will continue to offer full scope for activity within the organisation to persons belonging to all groups in the Congress who conform to the policy of the Sangh.
- (4) Members of the Sangh belonging to different groups will function as a homogenous whole within the Sangh performing their duties in such a manner as would promote the objects and programme of the Sangh and of the Congress. There will be no thought or effort on the part of any member, to create sectional loyalties or advance the sectional aims of any groups.
- (5) The Sangh will make reports to the Congress from time to time.

(the word 'Congress Organisations' includes Praja Mandals or other organisations affiliated to the All-India State Peoples Conference.)

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2. Resolved that the following be co-opted as Members of the Central Board :-

1. Sjt. Jai Prakash Narain.
2. " Hariharnath Shastri.
3. " V.V. Dravid.
4. " P. H. Patwardhan

3. The Board is of opinion that no change in the constitution is at present necessary in respect of the composition of the Working Committee and the Central Board and that any vacancies in the Board that may arise in the course of the following year should be filled up in consultation with the Provincial Branches concerned and that the question of filling subsequent vacancies by election should be reconsidered when provincial branches have started functioning properly.

The Board is in favour of substituting in the Constitution of the Sangh the following words in place of Clause IIIA (1)

" The Union accepts the policy and programme embodied in the Constitution of the Sangh."

In our opinion these resolutions would suffice for the purpose of implementing the Resolution of the Working Committee dated 13th August, 1946 bearing on the question.

S/d. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

S/d. Gulzarilal Nanda.

HINDUSTAN MAZDOOR SEVAK SANGH

CONSOLIDATED (TRIAL BALANCE) INCOME & EXPENDITURE

STATEMENT TILL 30th SEPTR. '46.

| <u>PARTICULARS</u> | <u>INCOME</u> | | <u>EXPENDITURE</u> | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------|
| | <u>Rs.</u> | <u>As.Ps.</u> | <u>Rs.</u> | <u>As.Ps.</u> |
| Donations | 21,000 | 0-0 | | |
| Miscell. Income | 74 | 0-9 | | |
| Furniture | | | 1,370 | 0-0 |
| Staff Salaries | | | 7,063 | 1-9 |
| Rent & Lighting | | | 45 | 0-0 |
| Stationery & Printing .. . | | | 540 | 0-3 |
| Postage & Telegrams .. . | | | 324 | 8-3 |
| News Papers and Periodicals .. | | | 201 | 11-6 |
| Advertisement Charges .. . | | | 180 | 7-0 |
| Publications-.. . . . | | | 187 | 0-0 |
| Scholarship | | | 80 | 0-0 |
| Miscell. Expenses | | | 158 | 12-0 |
| Travelling Expenses.. . . | | | 1,445 | 0-3 |
| Staff Salary Advances .. . | | | 145 | 0-0 |
| Staff Loan | | | 575 | 0-0 |
| Aid to Branches (45-46).. . . | | | 42 | 12-0 |
| Loan to H.M.S.S. A'bad Branch (46-47) | | | 200 | 0-0 |
| Miscell. Advances (Refundable) | | | 391 | 12-0 |
| Travelling Expences Advances (46-47) | | | 150 | 0-0 |
| Cash on hand | | | 236 | 7-0 |
| Cash at Bank | | | 7,736 | 14-9 |
| Total.- | 21,074 | 0-9 | 21,074 | 0-9 |

* Rs 360/- due by way of rent to Gujarat Vidhyapit, Ahmedabad, not paid as yet.

BOMBAY,

SECRETARY.

HINDUSTAN MAZDOOR SEVAK SANGHESTIMATED TRIAL BALANCE AS AT 31-st DECR. 1946.

| <u>PARTICULARS.</u> | <u>Dr.</u> | | <u>Cr.</u> |
|-------------------------------------|------------|--|------------|
| | Rs.As.Ps. | | Rs.As.Ps. |
| Donations | | | 10,655-0-0 |
| Furniture (Rs 1370 + 150) .. | 1,520-0-0 | | |
| Loan to Branches.. .. | 200-0-0 | | |
| Staff Loan (Rs 575 - 75) .. | 500-0-0 | | |
| Staff Salary Advances (Rs 145 - 75) | 70-0-0 | | |
| Miscell. Advances (Rs 391 - 169) | 222-0-0 | | |
| Postage & Telegrams | 150-0-0 | | |
| Stationery & Printing | 100-0-0 | | |
| Staff Salary | 1,500-0-0 | | |
| Travelling Expenses | 600-0-0 | | |
| Rent & Lighting | 375-0-0 | | |
| Miscell. Expenses | 100-0-0 | | |
| Balance Cash | 5,318-0-0 | | |
| | | | |
| TOTAL Rs. | 10,655-0-0 | | 10,655-0-0 |

NEW DELHI,
17-11-1946.

Actt.

Secretary,

HINDUSTAN MAZDOOR SEVAK SANGH

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BUDGET FOR 1947.

ESTABLISHMENT :

STAFF SALARY:

GENERAL

| | | | |
|------------------|--------------------|----------|----------|
| 1. Office Supdt. | Rs 125 + 25 x 12 = | Rs 1,800 | |
| 1. General Asst. | Rs 75 + 25 x 12 = | Rs 1,200 | |
| 1. Typist. | Rs 55 + 25 x 12 = | Rs 960 | |
| 1. Office Boy. | Rs 35 + 25 x 12 = | Rs 720 | Rs 4,680 |

INFORMATION & RESEARCH:

| | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|----------|----------|
| 1. Officer-in-Charge | Rs 125 + 25 x 12 = | Rs 1,800 | |
| 1. Statistician | Rs 100 + 25 x 12 = | Rs 1,500 | |
| 1. Assistant | Rs 75 + 25 x 12 = | Rs 1,200 | Rs 4,500 |

PUBLICITY:

| | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|----------|----------|
| 1. Publicity Officer | Rs 125 + 25 x 12 = | Rs 1,800 | |
| 1. Assistant | Rs 75 + 25 x 12 = | Rs 1,200 | Rs 3,000 |

TRAINING:

| | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|----------|----------|
| 1. Officer -in-Charge | Rs 125 + 25 x 12 = | Rs 1,800 | Rs 1,800 |
|-----------------------|--------------------|----------|----------|

ORGANISATION, INSPECTION,

COORDINATION & GUIDANCE:

| | | | |
|--|--------------------|----------|-----------|
| 1. Central Officer
(With All-India
jurisdiction) | Rs 125 + 25 x 12 = | Rs 1,800 | |
| 5. Regional Officers
(In Charge of each
Region) | Rs 125 + 25 x 12 = | Rs 9,000 | Rs 10,800 |
| | | | Rs 24,780 |

| | | |
|--|-------------|-------|
| FURNITURE | .. .. . | 1,000 |
| STATIONERY & PRINTING | .. .. . | 500 |
| POSTAGE, TELEGRAMS & TELEPHONES | .. .. . | 500 |
| RENT & LIGHTING | .. .. . | 600 |
| TRAVELLING EXPENSES | 500 x 12 .. | 6,000 |
| INFORMATION & RESEARCH:
(News Papers & Periodicals) | | 500 |
| PUBLICITY:
(Bulletins & Pamphlets) | | 1,000 |
| MISCELL. EXPENSES | .. .. . | 600 |

TOTAL .. Rs 35,480.

NEW DELHI,)
17-11-'46.)

ACTT.

SECRETARY,



સુબાર
30-10-૨૬

શ્રી સરદાર સાહેબ,

આપની સાથે બહાર જઈ તમારો
રિનુસાન મંત્રી સેવક સંધની સાથે તો
આ નવેમ્બરે તુ દિલીમાં રાખી છે અને
બધા સંસ્થાને તેની ખબર આપી દીધી છે.
Agenda તા. માટે આપવામાં આવ્યો છે.

અહીં તુસ્વાર તા. આ એ
સિમા મારફતે બીજા તો તમેયલા વાસ્તે છું.
આપને તો વધુ મહેમાનો ન હોય અને
અંતરમાં તો આપની તાસેન રહેવા
જરાઈ રાખે છે.

મેં સંસ્થા Housing નું કામ
સાંધવામાં આવ્યું છે. ત્યારથી માંડે કામ વાસ્તે
બધા ગયું છે એ સંસ્થામાં રિનુસાન
મંત્રી સેવક સંધની સાથે તેની જો બધાની
શરૂ એક દેખાતું નથી એ એનો તા. આ
આપણે વિચાર કરવાનો રહેશે.

અમીની પરિસ્થિતિ હવે સુધરી
જહાની નવી લોખ અને કોમ્પેનિયન આંદોલનને
કેમકે ને Peace Campaign અને ઉદ્ધે છે
તેનો માર્ગ તાર મુક્તિ જણાવે છે આરા
છે કે આપણ જતાં એનો માર્ગ સવા
ધરો મિત્ર વિસ્તારકાં તાર લાગાવરહા અમરે
બાકી જણાવે છે એને પૂરોસા વપવો
માટે પ્રવળ ઉચે રહી જાવો.

આપણી ગણિત સારી હશે તો
મીનિબરેન તાર હુલાવે હશે.

ગુલશામીલાલ પંડ્યા
તારાં

File



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INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT.

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TO NEW DELHI =

SINCE WE HAVE TO COME TO DELHI FOR THE SESSION WOULD BE POSSIBLE

TO POSTPONE HINDUSTAN MAZDOOR SEVAK SANGHS MEETING TO EIGHTEENTH STOP

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230

HINDUSTHAN MAZDOOR SEVAK SANGH

Congress House,
Bombay 4.
21st Oct. 1946.

Notice of Meeting:

A Meeting of the Central Board of the Hindusthan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh will be held in Delhi on Friday and Saturday, the 8th and 9th November 1946.

Members are requested to kindly let us know the date and time of their arrival in Delhi and whether we should arrange for their accommodation.

The agenda, time and place of the meeting will be communicated later.

G. H. Gopal
f. Secretary.

To
Shri Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
New Delhi

233 233
233
Camp: Birla House,
Albuquerque Rd.,
N. Delhi.
30th Aug. 46

My dear Bidesh,

I have your letter of the 29th inst. I am glad to hear that the railway election work is going on smoothly.

If we can organise properly and work with one mind in labour, there is no reason why we should not be able to oust the Communists from all places in the labour field in Bombay. But unfortunately there is no unity in our ranks. I am grieved to find that in spite of all efforts, you have not yet succeeded in entrusting the labour work to a group of workers who would work in agreement. I shall await your suggestions with interest.

Yours sincerely,

Shri Bidesh Kulkarni,
The Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh,
(Bombay Provincial Board),
Congress House, Bombay 4.

HINDUSTAN MAZDOOR SEYAK SANGH

(Bombay Provincial Board)

President :
S. K. PATHI

Congress House,
Bombay 4.

29th August, 1946

My dear Sardar Sahib,

I am approaching you today with the following few lines for your kind and urgent consideration:-

1) The Railway Labour election work is going on very well. But my main object in this is to organise a group of workers with a view to control G. I. P. Railway Union. The Communists are moving heaven and earth to capture the Union completely and eliminating Mr. Khedgikar and few congressmen who are at present there. They are having an unholy alliance with the Royists and Ambedkarites. At marmad they created an ugly situation at the time of Union's annual branch election.

The various branches of G. I. P. Railway Union are having their annual elections by the end of next month. And I have decided to move into this matter and capture the union.

C. S.P.ers also are spending a lot of money on it. I hope you will sanction this move and direct me to go ahead.

2) Communists are trying their level best to create unrest and have firings, if possible. They have taken an offensive and are using violence at Dhulia, Amalner, marmad, Sholapur and Hubli. They are spending much on propaganda, while on our side we have not a single daily or weekly to counteract the propaganda.

I am thinking of submitting my suggestions in this respect to you very soon.

3) The labour departments-machinery (provincial as well as central) is very inefficient and sometimes still hostile and thus they are bringing the Government in disrepute amongst the working class. I will cite an example here.

(1) The threatened strike at Scindia Dockyard, Gandhigram, Visagapatam is entirely due to the negligence of Central Labour department and the hostile attitude of Mr. D. G. Jadhao, the Regional Labour Commissioner, Bombay; who is a ~~master~~ ^{maker} and creation of Dr. Ambedkar.

So also partially the S. I. R. Railway strike.

I hope you will please look into this matter.

Our shipping union work is going on very well.

I hope you are keeping good health.

Thanking you.

Yours sincerely

Bidesh Kulkarni

235 235
>
Camp: Birla House,
New Delhi.
30th Aug.46.

My dear Jayaprakash,

I have received your letter of the 22nd inst.

You're, I am afraid, mistaken in thinking that the seriousness of the complaint you had made has been under-estimated. I have only pointed out to you the difficult nature of the problem due to Prof. Bari's personality and his own way of handling these labour problems. But that does not mean that I have attached no importance to your complaint. At present there is a possibility of a serious conflict between the management at Jamshedpur and the labour. Dr. John Matthai is expected to go there in the first week of September to discuss matters in controversy with Prof. Bari. I do not wish to disturb him at this juncture but as soon as this dispute is settled, I will call him and try to set matters right.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Shri Jayaprakash Narain,
1 Narendra Place,
Parliament St., N. Delhi.

Congress Socialist Party

(CENTRAL OFFICE)

Telegram :

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General Secretary :
JAYAPRAKASH NARAYAN

Secretary :
SURESH DESAI

Ref. No.

Marathi Granth Sangrahalaya
(Top Floor)

Bhai Jivaji Lane, Thokurdwar,
Kadon Kurni, Patna.

BOMBAY,

22nd August 1946.

My Dear Sardar Sahab,

I thank you for your letter of 15th August. I am afraid, the seriousness of the complaint ^{had} been under-estimated. However, the matter is in your hands and the hands of Javaharlalji and Rajen Babu and I can only hope for the best.

Thanking you and with regards,

Yours sincerely,
Jayaprakash

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15th Aug. 1946.

My dear Jai Prakash,

I have received your letter of the 8th inst, sent through a messenger to Wardha. Jawaharlalji has also received your letter and he has written to Prof. Abdul Bari about it. I have also written a letter to him. You know him well but with all his defects, everybody agrees that he is honest and hard-working. This is no defence for what is said against him. I had a long talk with Mukund Babu and I will try my best to set matters right.

I am going to Delhi on the 17th.

I hope you are doing well and keeping fit. Please convey my blessings to Prabha. I hope she is also keeping good health.

With all good wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Shri Jai Prakash Narain,
Patna.

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पटना
२-२-१९५५

प्रिय सरदार साहब,

साधर प्रणाम।-

मैं अपने मित्र श्री मुकुटबारी सिंह को कुछ कागजात के साथ भेज रहा हूँ। मैं जानता हूँ आप दूसरे जरूरी कामों में किहना व्यस्त हैं, फिर भी मुझे आशा है आप थोड़ा समय निकाल कर मेरी प्रार्थना सुनेंगे।-

प्रार्थना प्रो० अबुल बारी के

सम्बन्ध में है। पहले भी एक बार इसका जिक्र आप से किया था। पत्र का विचार करके आपका समय नहीं लेना चाहता। मुकुटबारी नवाबी आपको सब बताने लगेंगे।- सप्रमोदता से कुछ बयान भी पढ़ें।- आपका शुभ होंगे।-

सक्षेप में बात इतनी है कि बारी साहब के गालीगलौज को बरदाश्त कर लेना मुश्किल नहीं था, लेकिन मारपीट से बरदाश्त करना मुश्किल है। आप बयानों हमलो से बचा करें।-

इस सम्बन्ध में जो उचित- कार्यवाई हो- करने की
की- कृपा करें । पं० उवाहलालजी को- इस विषय
में ~~किस~~ लिख रहा हूँ सो- कायजी- को भी ।

आपका

हृषीकानन्द

जयप्रकाश

Reception Com.

Maidan L.B. Jagannath 44
Sethi, Nodhi Nishan

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Beware ! Workers of Jamshedpur !!

Mr. Kutar with his lieutenants is working hard to break the solidarity of the Jamshedpur labour. The other day Messrs. Lala Baijnath, W. V. R. Naidu, Jagannath Prasad, Sane, and Sethi with so many other dalals formed themselves into a reception committee to invite outsiders to create division in the labour rank at Jamshedpur. It is 20th Century. It is impossible for a company to use goondas and dalals to break the labour front as Mr. Kutar used to do in the past at Jamshedpur. Mr. Kutar realised the difficulty of the situation and for this reason he has lately made radical change in his strategy and tactics. The supervisory staff in the Company is exerting its utmost to raise funds towards the purse that is intended to be presented to Mr. Jai Paakash Narain. Your enemy the Tisco Management with its supervisory staff is working day in and day out to make the reception of Mr. Jai Prakash Narain a success. It is unfortunate that people who are known to be publicists lend themselves to unscrupulous managements for breaking trade unionism at Jamshedpur. I say from experience that in 1939 Mr. Jai Prakash Narain with so many other people contrived to create a strike in the Wire Products. You all know that they bungled and the strike miserably failed. It created a great set back in the trade union movement in Jamshedpur. Recently some of his so called lieutenants played the part of saboteurs in the Cable Company, Wire Products and Patanagar Foundry Unions. They misappropriated funds and removed counterfoils of receipts, typewriter etc. He has been invited to strengthen the disruptive and disintegrating forces that are trying to make headway against the genuine trade union movement in Jamshedpur. I would request you all neither to contribute towards the purse nor to attend the meeting which is going to be held

at "L" Town Maidan on the 9th instant as announced. I offered to receive him on behalf of our Unions, but the agents of Mr. Kutar insisted that I should join the Reception Committee which I refused.

It is now about 8 months that the Tisco Management had agreed to present a scheme regarding Grade System, Departmental Production Bonus, confirmation of temporary hands of Works Construction etc. In the meantime Mr. Kutar has been appointed to officiate Mr Bryant as Works Manager inspite of our repeated protests. We are holding a meeting at the "L" Town Maidan on the 8th June, 1946 at 6 p. m. to consider a strike notice against the Tatas. We hope the workers will muster strong to consider the question of the Strike

We are further holding a Conference at Jamshedpur of the members of the different executive committees of all the Unions of which I am the President, on June 9th at the "G" Town Maidan at 6 p. m. Workers from Burnpur, Mosaboni, Maubhandar, Neamundi, Gua, Jharis, Dhanbad and Patna have been invited to attend the conference. We propose to form a Central Committee of all the Unions under me in order to strengthen, unite and consolidate the Labour front that I have created these years. I request you all to start in processions from Tinplate, Cable, Tatanagar Foundary Wire products, Jemco, Jugsalai, Sonari, Burma-Mines, Mohulbera, Kasidih, Kadma at 5 p. m. on Sunday the 9th June and march to the "G" Town Maidan with bands and placards with slogans to reach "G" Town Maidan at 6 p. m. on Sunday to attend the congregation. You have to create a good impression upon your comrades who are attending the conference from different places outside Jamshedpur.

Meeting at "L" Town Maidan on 8th

Meeting at "G" Town Maidan on 9th

Jamshedpur,
5th June '46

ABDUL BARI.

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15th Aug. '48.

My dear Prof. Abdul Bari,

Shri Jai Prakash Narain had sent Mukund Babu with three letters: one was addressed to me, the other to Jawaharlalji and the third to Gandhiji. Jawaharlalji has already written to you. His main complaint against you is that you have taken to violence against your rival workers in the labour field. I do not know what Jawaharlalji has written to you but you must, in your own interest and in the interest of labour work, give no occasion for any legitimate complaint of this nature. After all, you belong to the Hindustan Mazdur Sevak Sangh, whose policy, you know, is of strict non-violence and truth. We must be careful to stick to our own code of conduct.

I am going to Delhi on the 17th inst. and I shall expect your reply there.

Yours sincerely,

Prof. Abdul Bari,
Tata Workers Union,
Straight Mile Road,
Jamshedpur.

Telephone 2384

243 Telegram: LABOUR

HINDUSTHAN MAZDOOR SEVAK SANGH

President:

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

241
LAL DARWAJA.

Secretaries: Re. NO/2118.

Ahmedabad, 18th July, 1941

Sgt. Jitramdas Daulatram

Lala Gulzari Lal Nanda

My dear Lalaji,

In accordance with your instructions of the 18th May, I sent a circular letter to all the Provincial Branches, on the 23rd May. We have up till now received only few replies. Others have not even cared to write to us anything.

I am sending for your information the copies of letters we have received from the Provincial Branches.

With respectful regards.

To
Sardar Gulzarilal Nanda,
Bombay. Yours sincerely,
S. N. Nanda

Telephone: 2384

242
Telegram: LABOUR

HINDUSTHAN MAZDOOR SEVAK SANGH. 247

President:

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

LAL DARWAJA.

Secretaries:

Re.NO/2061A.

Ahmedabad, 23rd May, 46.

Sgt. Jai Ramdas Daulatram

Lala Guleri Lal Nanda

Dear friend,

We shall be very thankful if you would kindly write to us about the work that has been done so far on behalf of and under the auspices of the Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh in your province. The two forms attached herewith will, we hope, give an idea as to the nature of the information required.

We would particularly request you to acquaint us with the difficulties and obstructions that might have come in the way of developing the Branch organization and the formation of unions in your province.

An early reply is solicited.

Yours sincerely,

(G. Mapara)
for secretary.

P.T.O.

N.B.: Copy of the letter addressed to the Provincial Branches, forwarded for information to.

1. Shri Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Patna.
2. " Shanker Rao Deo, Poona.
3. " J.B. Kripplani, Allhabad.
4. " Gangadhar Rao Deshpande,
5. " Jairamdas Daulatram, Hyderabad, (Sind)

Provincial Branches:-

1. Shri S.K. Patil, Bombay.
2. Prof. Maulana Abdul Bari, Patna.
3. Dr. Mrs. Maitreyee Bose, Calcutta.
4. Shri P.V. Deshpande, Nagpur.
5. " Hare Krishna Mantab, Katak. *cuttack*
6. " Suraj Prasad Awasthi, Cawnpore.
7. Lala Pyarelal Agrawal, Cawnpore.
8. Dr. Gopichand Bhargava, Lahore.
9. Sjt. Haribhai Upadhyaya, Ajmer.
10. " V.V. Giri, Madras.
11. " V.R. Kalappa, Nagpur.
12. " S.R. Subramanian, Madras.
13. H.M.S.S. Maharatriya Branch, Poona.
14. Sjt G.D. Ambekar, Bombay.
15. " R.S. Mukerikar, Dharwar.
16. " K.B. Dunder, Hubli.
17. " Brej Kislan Chandiwalla, Delhi.
18. " B.D. Joshi, Delhi.

GENERAL INFORMATION
(1) BRANCHES.

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1. Head quarters and address
2. Date of formation
3. Members.

- (a) Particulars supplied by each member along with the pledge.
- (b) Duties assigned to each.

4. Office bearers.
5. Paid staff.
6. Programme adopted.
7. Division of work.
8. Financial arrangements.
9. Local and district branches (in case of Provincial Branches).
10. Name of Unions with which members are connected (in case of local or district branches.)

-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-

SMP/

GENERAL INFORMATION
(ii) UNIONS.

244

244

1. Name and address.
2. Dates of formation & registration.
(attach copy of Constitution)
3. Latest recorded membership.
4. Scale of membership fees.
5. Composition of the executive.
6. Personnel of office-bearers.
7. Annual income (last year):

- (1) Membership fees.
- (2) Other "

8. Expenditure (last year):

- (1) General.
 - (a) Salaries.
 - (b) Rent, light, furniture & equipment.
 - (c) Travelling & conveyance.
 - (d) Stationery, Printing, Postage etc.

- 9
 - (2) Meetings.
 - (3) Collection of subscription.
 - (4) Disputes. (strikes etc.)
 - (5) Information & publicity.
 - (6) Welfare activities.
 - (7) Other "

9. Activities:

- (1) Meetings:- Summary of important decisions & copy of resolutions. Elections during the year.
- (2) Number of complaints received and disposed of; along with an analysis of results (successful, compromised, unsuccessful, closed for other reasons & pending.)
- (3) Strikes during the year, number, cause, duration, number of workers involved, result & method of settlement.
- (4) Aid to workers: Legal and other.
- (5) Social and welfare work.
- (6) Information, publicity and propaganda.

=====

COPY.

R.S. Hukkerikar,
M.A.M.L.A.

Dharwar,
29-5-1946.

245

246

Dear friend,

Your letter of 23rd inst. I must own that no work has been done during this year. The reason mainly being that all workers were busy with elections. The four members of the Sangh never met & are not likely to meet. I don't expect any work for them. I shall explain the reasons personally when we meet. My definite suggestions to you is that we must appoint two paid propagandists who should in the first instance counteract the propaganda now carried on by the Communists & Royists. The former are working with missionary zeal & have covered much ground in these two years. The Royists also are slowly progressing. The Congress is doing nothing. It is immersed in election only. If the Mazdoor Sangh can appoint two such organisers whose sole business will be to counteract others' propaganda and to organise labour according to our view, we shall be able to get some result. For one year at least these two workers must be paid by the Centre only. We must also prepare some literature in Kannada & distribute it amongst workers. If you have any Kannada-knowing workers there, you can depute them or we must find them out here. It is impossible to bring the four members of the Sangh together & get this done. I am prepared to shoulder the responsibility to guide & take work from these workers if you appoint them. But I shall not be able to collect money at this stage.

Yours sincerely,
R.S. Hukkerikar.

To
The Secretary,
Hindustan Mazdoor Sangh,
Ahmedabad.

C O P Y.

246

C/O. The Post Master,
Simla,
2-6-46.

Dear sir,

Ref. NO/2070, Dt. 23-5-46.

I have not been able to find a co-worker so far, therefore, no work worth reporting could be started in the Punjab.

Our Communist Friends are creating trouble everywhere. At Okara a committee has been set up, but this Committee is not yet affiliated to us.

I hope that work will begin in right earnest very soon.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) Gopichand Bhargava.

Prafulla Chandra Ghosh,
Confidential.

245
14/8, GARIAHAT ROAD,
Ballygunge, 247
Calcutta. 8-6- 1946.

Dear Shri Mapara,

I have your letter of the 23rd, which ^{reached} ~~received~~ me almost a week ago. I must say the work of the Sangh in Bengal is not satisfactory. If it continues like this it should be dissolved. In any case, even if it is considered to carry on the work in the name of the Sangh the Board should be re-constituted. I do not know how far we shall succeed in that too. I wish Gulzarilalbhai could come here. I understand that is not possible. I shall have a talk with Sardar in Delhi. I shall write to you from there also. The final decision may be taken after consulting you.

As at present arranged with Dr. Mrs. Bose ~~she~~ would write to you requesting you to come here in the last week of July. I also agreed to that. But if it be not possible to have a committee which would function properly I feel it would be shameful to ask you to come here merely for the purpose of dissolving the present Committee.

More in my next.

With thanks,

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) Prafulla Chandra Ghosh

P.S.

Please write to me in the above address.

(Sd.) P.C. Ghosh.

Reply, .

47 Chowringhee,
18-6-46. 246

Re.NO/2064.

Dear Mr.Mapara,

Your letter of 23-5-46 as Dr.P.C.Ghosh undertook to answer it, I kept quiet. Due to various difficulties, no work has been done in the name of H.M.S.S. after September 1945. The circumstances are well-known to Lalaji. If you come to Calcutta in the 1st week of July—it will suit us all.

With best wishes.

Yours sincerely,

Maitreyee Bose

249

~~215~~

म. 1 पं.

सवि.

वि. 501 - अलग

६२०२१ नं. ७४१६
२६

प्रिय ममारा,

नमस्ते । २३ मई का आपका पत्र मुझे मिला था।
आजामे रहने तथा अन्वेषण के कारोबार में मैंने
विलंब हुआ । मैंने कायदा के हकीकत में और नही से
मैंने कायदा कायदा होता है । आप में आपका
आपका सच कायदा होता है । आपका सच कायदा
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आपका सच कायदा होता है । आपका सच कायदा

आपका
हरि २४/१०

HARSHNA MAHTAB

PRIME MINISTER
Home, Finance and Planning
Orissa

D.O.No.576/HPM

250 246

CUTTACK

The 28th June, 1946

SECRETARY

Dear Sir,

Yours letter (letter no.2067 dated the 23rd May 1946. I am sorry, since my assumption of office, I have not been able to do anything in the matter. I have not yet been able to find out a man to put in charge of the work. The conflict that is now going on in the Congress camp is well-known to you. On one hand the Congress socialist party is actively engaged in forming their own groups and they do not like the Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh, They have got their own programmes. So in order to push the programme of the Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh, some workers having faith in the Gandhian principle are necessary. I am sorry, I donot find any such worker at present who would undertake the responsibility. But I am very much interested in the work and am continuously trying to find out

૨૫/૪/૮૩

અમદાવાદ, ૨૩-૩-૮૩

૨૫૧

~~૨૫૧~~

પ્રેમ સરદાર સર,

આપને પ્રેમ દિવસ એ એક મહત્વ લખ્યો છે, એમાં એક વસ્તુ લખવાની રહી ગઈ હતી. આપના પ્રેમમાં યુનિવર્સિટીમાં એક વિદ્યાર્થી હતો. તારી મુંડનારી તો ^{સામે} પાતાના સમય મુશ્કેલીમાં મદદ કરવામાં આવે છે અને યુનિ. તરફ એક માર્ગ સાથે પૂર્ણ કર્યા કરતા રહે છે. આપ વખતે છો તેમ યુ. સંસ્થામાં દારૂ સુધારવાનું રહે છે. આશા છે કે વિદ્યાર્થી પાસે બધું જોઈ તે સારું થઈ જશે. અમારી મુંડાણને એકે મલ મળીને મુંડાણમાં તો રહે એકે પલાની છે તે માટે અરિંદી તારી વસાવડા અને બીજા માર્ગદર્શીઓ તો રહે એકે અરિંદી નીતીમાં આવવાના છે. સરદારી અને હું આ તો રહે એકે અરિંદી નીતીમાં મુંડાણમાં રહે એકે ^{આપને} મળવાની આશા રાખીએ છીએ.

આપ સૌ વિદ્યાર્થીનાં પ્રેમથી

વિ.

ગુલશરૂબાઈ-૧૬૮

ના. બ. મ.

10-11-1948

PRIME MINISTER
Home, Finance and Planning
Orissa

D.O. No. 52/1948

CUTTACK

The 28th June, 1948

suitable workers.

Yours sincerely,

Shri Mahant Mohan Lal (Sd) of No. 1007 dated the 28th May

1948. I am sorry, since my resignation of office, I

Secretary, Hindustan Mazdoor
I have not been able to do any work, as I

Lalderwala, Ahmedabad. the matter. I have not been able to find out

a man to put in charge of the work. The conflict that

is now going on in the Congress party is well-known to

you. On one hand the Congress Socialist party is

actively engaged in forming their own groups and they

do not like the Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh, which

They have got their own programmes. So in order

to pursue the programme of the Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak

Sangh, some workers having faith in the Gandhian

principles are necessary. I am sorry, I cannot find

any such worker at present who would undertake

the responsibility. But I am very much interested

in the work and am continuously trying to find out

૨૫-૪-૬૫

અમદાવાદ, ૨૩-૩-૬૫

૨૫૧

~~૨૫૨~~

પૂજ્ય રાજદાસ સ્વામી,

આપને પત્રમ દિવસ મેં એક મંગલ લખ્યો છે, એમાં એક વસ્તુ લખવાની રહે ગઈ હતી. આપના પત્રમાં મ્યુનિસિપાલિટી મંગે હિસારો હતો. ભાઈ મુંડનાઈ તો ^{સામેયે} પાતાના સમગ્ર મુશીલાઈને મદદ કરવામાં આવે છે અને મ્યુનિ. ની જગ્યાએ મંગે માત્ર સાથે પૂજા સમાઈ કરવા રહે છે. આપ લખો છો તેમ મ્યુ. તંત્રમાં ઘણું સુધારવાનું રહે છે. આશા છે કે ઈશ્વર કૃપાથી બધું કામ કામ સારું થઈ જશે. અમારી મુંડાણને મંગે મત મુશીલાઈ મુંડાણમાં તો રહે મીએ થવાની છે તે માટે અરિંચી ભાઈ વરણવડા અને બીબા મર્ચન્ટનાઈઓ તો તા. ૨૭ મીએ અરિંચી નીતમી આ આવવાના છે. કા દેશાઈ અને હું પૂજા તા. ૨૭ મીએ અરિંચી નીતમી મુંડાણમાં રહે મીએ ^{આપને} મળવાની આશા રાખીએ છીએ.

આપ સૌ સ્વાસ્થ્યમાં રહેવા દેશો

વલ:

ગુલશરુલાલ-ઈલ

ના બ. મા.

૨૪/૪/૬

પૂજ્ય સરદાર શી,

૨૫૨

— આપની કૃપા મળ્યો. આપણે ત્યાં સ્વરૂપાનું પરિણામ બહુ સંતોષકારક આવ્યું છે એ અરિંગ આંકડા ઉપરથી આપે મળ્યું હશે. ઉમેરવું ઉમેરવું દાખાં તરત પાંચ લધારે મળે મળ્યા છે. અમારી સ્વરૂપા તા. ૨૫ મીએ છે. આશા છે કે બહુ નિર્ધારે અને સારી રીતે પાળી જશે. મંજૂરીમાં ખંડોફરની ઉમેરવાની રકમ તો તેથી બહુ ખર્ચ થયો છે. Substitute Candidate મેં ન રાખ્યો તે સમયનું બની. Election petition તરવાના છે તેની ખબર મળી છે. દાખા મેં પરિણામ આપણા લાભમાં આવશે.

આ સાથે મારું વરસ તથા તે પહેલાના વરસની સંધની આવક તથા ખર્ચની વાતોએ મોકલું છું, એથી અમારું રકમની વિશ્લેષણ આપને મળી જશે. આજની સાલ મોરું સંધનું બનેર મળી આપને જણાવી ચાકલ દર્શા. સંધની Boardની મીટિંગ લાંબા સમય થયા પછી નથી. વરસ આખરે બોલાવવાની રહેશે પૂરું આ નકલ આપની અનુકૂળતા પર આવડે છે. હાલના આપના નોંધણી એવા સંગ્રહના છે કે અન્ય લાભનો મોર આપનો સમય લેવો એ ચોક્કસ નીકળે તમામ, હતાં સંધની મીટિંગ બોલાવવા સારું આપની સગવડે થાય એ સુચના આપણે ત્યાં બોલાવવાની

અચલરશા તરીકે. Training Institute ના ઉદ્દેશ્યો
સમયે ને આ માર્ગે બોલાવવાનું ચર્ચા ગ્રામ તો ~~સમય~~
~~સમય~~ નેમ નીર નો અન્ય સમયે અન્ય સ્થળે જ્યાં મીડિંગ
બોલાવવાનું વધુ અનુકૂળ ગ્રામ તો નેમ નોંધવો કાલા આઠે
કેવી અગાધ પડશે નરિ.

આપ મીશનના કામ અંગે દિલ્હી ખાતે તે પરલાં
આ બાબત પરત્વે લેમજ બાજુ ફેરવીક બાબતો પરત્વે
આપને ચળવાની દીક્ષા થાયું છું. તા. રૂપ મીની સૂચનાના
પરિણામ થકી ત્યાં આવવાનું થશે.

આપ સૌ સારી રીતે અને કુશળ હશે.

બી:

ગુલશરીલાલ તંદા

ના ગ્રામ

हिन्दुस्तान मजदूर सेवक संघ.

सन. १९४५ / ४६

का हिसाब.

257

253

आय....

अनामत. मेगरी मी.जी. मरेठा वष वंदनी के फोरते मे.रा.
श्री बागेलाम जेजु मरेठा मरेठा के फोरते मे.रा.

१०००० / ०,०

.....

गर्ह साल आखिर

उ. ६६६ / १४,६

१. इतर उत्पन्न

उ. ४४ / १२,६

२. मजूर महाजन संघ अहमदाबाद नै हि.म.से.

संघदा खर्च के लिये मदद दी.

उ. १०००० / ०,०

.....

१०६८१ / ११,३

W. S. S.

हिंदू & जर्मन

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

हिन्दुस्तान मज़दूर सेवक संघ.

सन. १९४५, ४६

का हिसाब.

252
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व्यय.....

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|
| १. कर्मचारियोंको वेतन | रु. ३८३६ / ५, ६ |
| २. मकानभाडा और दिवाबत्ति | रु. २५ / ०, ० |
| ३. स्टेशनरी और कृपाख खर्च | रु. ३४८ / ५, ३ |

२३१ / १५, ३ स्टेशनरी खर्च

१९६ / ६, ० कृपाख खर्च

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| ४. डाक, तार और टेलिफोन खर्च | रु. २०६ / १४, ३ |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|

१४६ / ३, ३ डाक खर्च

३७ / १, ० तार खर्च.

२३ / १०, ० टेलिफोन खर्च

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| ५. मुसाफरी मत्थाभाडा खर्च | रु. ७६७ / १, ६ |
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| ६. डेडस्टोक, फर्निचर, इक्विपमेन्ट वि. खर्च. | रु. ८७० / १०, ० |
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३२ / ६, ० ट्रक २.

२२ / ०, ० फानुस ४.

७७८ / ४, ० साइकिल ३, इनके साधन सह.

५३२ / १०, ० डेडस्टोक खर्च.

७० / ०, ० कुर्तियाँ ४

३७ / ०, ० बीपाइ ५

१४ / ११, ० टेबल दुरस्ती

१२१ / ११, ० फर्निचर खर्च

८७ / ८, ० टाइपराइटर २ का दुरस्ती

खर्च

१३५ / १३, ० इतर इक्विपमेन्ट खर्च.

२१६ / ५, ० इक्विपमेन्ट खर्च.

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| ७. पुस्तकालय खर्च | रु. १६७ / २, ६ |
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२३ / ३, ६ पुस्तकालय खर्च

१४३ / १५, ० खर्च

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| ८. प्रकाशन खर्च. | रु. १४५ / ०, ० |
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| ९. शिष्य वृत्ति खर्च | रु. ४० / ०, ० |
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| १०. जाकर खर्च, कर्मचारियों के लिये. | रु. १७० / ६, ० |
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| ११. मसिमान और मुलाकाती के लिये खर्च | रु. २६ / १, ० |
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| १२. शालाओंको मदद | रु. ४२ / १२, ० |
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| १३. इतर खर्च | रु. ३५ / १५, ० |
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कुल खर्च रु. ६ ७ १ १ / ६, ०

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हि.मु.से.संघ के और
 ११११ सालोंकी बाकी
 थी वो भरपाई करली
 बालू सालका खर्च के लिये
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२. इतर सत्पन्न

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१. मजूर महाजन सँग अहमदाबाद को ^{दुगनी} ~~पैस~~ सालों का देना चुकाने में दिया.

₹. 3280, 90, 8.

- ## २. स्टेशनरी और क्वाइल खर्च

J. 248, 24, E.

- ### ३. डाक और तार टेलीफोन सर्व

J. 83,2,0

- #### ४. मुसाफरी, पत्थाभाडा खर्च

3. 448 0

५. डेडस्टोक, फर्निचर, हाक्वपमेन्ट वि. खर्च

5. 800 00

६. जाहेरखबर खर्च, कर्मचारियों के लिये.

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- ### ७. शिष्यवृत्ति सर्व

3. 80,000

८. इतर खर्च

5. 0.40

कुल व्यय रु.

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हस्ताक्षर नवीन

Tele } grams : LABOUR
phone : 2084



Ref. No.

Textile Labour Association

(Representative Industrial Union)

Labour Office,
Lal Darwaja,

AHMEDABAD 92- C - 9688

પૂજ્ય સરદાર વલ્લભભાઈ,

આપનો પ્રયાસ મલ્યો છે. બી.બી. એન્ડ સી. આર્ટ રીટેલ એસોસિએશન
સંબંધનો ફાઇડું વાંચ મુકી ગયા હતાં. આજે ભાઈ ઈન્ડિયન ડો. કિશુભાને
બંગલેની મુલાકાતમાં આજે સોંપી કાઢ્યો છે અને મને પાછો આપે
ગયા છે જે હું આપને આ સાથે મોકલું છું. સાથે એની ફીચર ટાઇપ ફિલ
ફીચર પણ મોકલું છું.

હું ત્યાં તા. ૧૬ ગઈને સવારે ૧૧:૦૫ થી ત્યાં મોંઘવાઈ તથા બોનસ સંબંધીનો કેસ તા. ૨૦ મીના રીડ થવાનો છે અને બનનાં કુદી તા. ૨૫ ની કુદીમાં પુરો થઈ જશે. વચમાં આપને મળે કોઈક અગત્યના વાતો સંબંધી આપનો સમય બીડે પરંતુ બાકીની વાતચીત તો કોઈનો કાર્યક્રમ પુરો થયા ૧છો. હું પુના આપને મળવા આવે જઈશ.

[illegible]

અરિ આપના ભાષણોથી ફેલાઈ શોઈનાઓના મનમાં થોડો ઉત્પાર
થયો જણાય છે. અમારા નાઈ વિમનલાલ દાર સાથે વાત કરના ફોજમાં
શેર શોતિલાલ ખૂબ ગુસ્સે થઈ ગયા હતા અને ગાંધીજી ~~સાથે~~ પાસે જઈ
બાબત અંગે જવાની વાત કરતા હતા. એમાં આપે જે વાત કરી હતી
તેમાં ફાઈ ખાટું તરફ છે તેવું ફાઈ ^{બતાવના} ~~સાથે~~ નહીં પરંતુ મધુર સાથે
વધારે પડતું તરવામાં આપું છે એમ તેમને લાગે છે. એક ભાષણમાં
આપે "ફાઈ" ઘણે વાપર્યો છે તે સંબંધે એમને વધારે ખાટું લાગ્યું છે.
Arbitration તોજા સંબંધે જે આપે વાત કરી હતી તેની વિરૂદ્ધમાં
તેઓ એક statement બહાર પાડ્યા દ્વારા છે. Arbitration જઈ
સંબંધે એક ફાઈલ મેં કા મળીબેનને સાબી હતી જે ઉપરથી એ બાબતની
ખરી સિમ્તિ સમજાય તેમ છે. મનુરવગમાં આપના ભાષણોથી ખૂબજ
સંતોષ થયો છે અને તેઓનો ઉત્સાહ પણ વધ્યો છે એમ સંકેતો હો
જવામાં આવે છે

દામલ રહેલાઓમાંથી ફક્ત ચારજ રીપતાલમાં છે અને તેઓ
સારી જગતે ફાઈ રહ્યા છે.

મળીબેનને મારા ઉપર એક પોસ્ટર્ડ લખ્યો છે જેમાં B.B.V. & Co. ના
ના draft statement ની નકલ વિષે એમણે પ્રકાશ્યું છે. એનો
પ્રતિસાદ આ ફાઈલમાં મારો છે જેની જુદા જમ લખતો નથી

તા. ૧૬ માર્ચે કા બંડુલાઈ પણ મારી સાથે ત્યાં આવ્યો.
આપની તોબાત સુધારા પર હો.

લિ.

ગુમચી જીલ્લા-૨૬

I wish to address a few words to the employees of the B.B.&C.I. Railway with whom I have been associated for the last twentyfive years as President of the B.B.&C.I. Railway Employees' Association. Owing to my preoccupations in other fields, in response to the call of the nation, I have not, for some years, found myself in a position to participate in the work of the organization to the desired extent; but I have always retained a keen interest in the welfare of the Railway workers. I cannot help recalling in this connection the work of Sjt. Manilal Kothari, my colleague in this field, who as General Secretary of the B.B.&C.I. Railway Employees' Association helped to build it up by his devoted services, extending over a period of 17 years.

The Railway workers have suffered in a number of ways owing to their disorganized condition. Their helplessness remains as an element of weakness in the economic and political life of the nation. This deficiency should soon be made up. I welcome the energetic steps that are being taken to vitalize the structure, ^{and} infuse new life into the working of the B.B.&C.I. Railway Employees' Association which has been in existence for the last 25 years. I advise all the employees of the B.B.&C.I. Railway to join the Association and co-operate in making it fully effective for serving and safeguarding their true interests in all directions. Let the Association so develop as to serve as model for railway employees all the country over.

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I wish to address a few words to the employees of the B.B.&C.I. Railway with whom I have been associated for the last 25 years as President of the B.B.&C.I. Railway Employees' Association. Owing to my preoccupations in other fields, in response to the call of the nation, I have ^{for some years,} not found myself in a position to ^{participate} take the ~~desired amount of active interest~~ in the working of the organization; ^{to the desired extent} but I have always retained a keen interest in the welfare of the Railway workers. [I cannot help recalling in this connection the work of Sjt. Manilal Kothari, my colleague in this field, who as General Secretary of the B.B.&C.I. Rly. Employees' Association helped ⁵ ~~and~~ build it up by his devoted services, ~~and~~ a period of 13 years]

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Council Hall,
Poona, 18th July 1946.

Revered Sardar Sahib,

I received your letter of the 10th July on the 16th. I have been in touch with Mr. Dravid in this connection. I am writing to him again to ascertain what is required to be done now.

The Communists entrenched themselves in Indore as well as Ujjain during the war years. Our organisation has succeeded in displacing the Communists from a good part of the field in Indore but they have still considerable influence and strength in Ujjain. As their position is being threatened by our activities they have taken recourse to violence and mischief. In Indore the rivalries between the Ministers are coming in the way of effective protective measures but the situation there has now improved. In Ujjain, the State authorities have given recognition and encouragement to the Communists, probably out of fear. Another source of difficulty for our work has arisen on account of differences between the Praja

Mandal and the Congress organisation there. The latter have been covertly helping the Communists.

Probably what Dravid seeks from us is some publicity to the happenings to which he has referred in his telegram. I shall try to find out whether anything in that direction is needed now.

I am concerned to learn that you are suffering from influenza. I hope you are very much better now.

Yours sincerely,



Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel,
68, Marine Drive,
Bombay 1.

10th July 48. 260

My dear Gulzarilal,

I am quoting below a telegram dated 8th inst. received from Shri Dravid, Secretary, Hindustan Mazdur Sewak Sangh, Indore:

"COMMUNISTS HAVE RESORTED OPEN GROSS VIOLENCE AGAINST HINDUSTAN MAZDUR SEWAK SANGH WORKERS IN INDORE UJJAIN ESPECIALLY WHERE SANGHS PROGRESS CONSIDERABLE IN SHORT TIME. BRUTAL ASSAULTS BY COMMUNISTS SABHA WORKERS ON SANGHA AGEWANS ALMOST EVERYDAY GOONDAISM IN SANGH MEETINGS UJJAIN MAZDUR SANGH OFFICE ATTACKED REMOVED AND INSULT TRICOLOUR OUR MORALE AND CONDUCT EXCELLENT SITUATION VERY GRAVE. URGE DEPUTE SOMEONE FOR COMPLETE INQUIRY AND REMEDY"

I do not know whether Shri Dravid is a capable man to handle the situation. He should be able to obtain redress against the Communists either legally through Law Courts, or unofficially through his organisation. I do not know whether you can think of anybody to go there, but you may wire to Mahadeo to proceed to Indore and see if he can do anything in the matter.

Yours sincerely,

Hon. Mr. Gulzarilal Nahda,
Labour Minister,
Council Hall,
POONA.

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INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT.

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SARDAR VILLABHAI PATEL C/O CONGRESS HOUSE BOMBAY

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COMMUNISTS HAVE RESORTED OPEN GROSS VIOLENCE AGAINST HINDUSTAN
MAJOUR SEWAK SANGH WORKERS IN INDORE UJJAIN SPECIALLY WHERE SANGHS
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INSULT ~~THREATEN~~ ^{TO COLOUR} OUR MORALE AND CONDUCT EXCELLENT SITUATION
VERY GRAVE URGE DEPUTE SOMEONE FOR COMPLETE ENQUIRY AND REMEDY

..... DRAVID SECY HINDUSTAN MAJOUR
SEWAK SANGH CENTRAL INDIA AND
RAJPUTANA BRANCH.....

(MMT/5/50)

Report submitted to
Shri Sardar V.T. Patel,
President, Hindustan Nagor Sewak Sangh. 262

The Provincial Branch of the H.M.S.S. has now been functioning in Delhi for about 4 1/2 months. It was after the release in September of the Congress leaders of the Province that the idea of establishing a branch of the Sangh in Delhi took concrete shape. Since July 1945 a small group of young Congress workers had been doing some constructive work such as running of night schools and rendering of medical and first aid etc. in labour localities. In order to ensure efficiency and coordination of work, they had formed the "Congress Mazdoor Sangh" with the valuable help of Smt. Parvati Devi. This was another name for the labour sub-committee of the Provincial Congress workers' assembly which financed the Sangh. The work of the Congress Sangh was confined to doing some constructive work in 3 or 4 localities, with a view to rehabilitating the Congress, an illegal body at that time, in the hearts of the working class. Nearly all the workers of the Sangh were new to the task. In fact they were newcomers in the political field. Most of their time was therefore occupied in establishing contact with the workers and forming an idea of their problems. There could not be a scientific enquiry or survey for the very reason that they had come for the first time among the masses.

The coming out of the jail of Sjt. Brij Kishanji Chandiwalla was the signal for the workers to rally round him for guidance and help in the work. With his wealth of knowledge and experience gained in the course of his work in the working classes of Delhi during the last 10 or 15 years, Sjt. Chandiwalla was able soon to give shape to the hitherto unorganised efforts of the workers. It was under his guidance that the provincial branch of the Sangh came into existence in October 1945.

The Provincial Congress Committee which had started regular work by that time nominated Sjt. Chandiwalla and Smt. Parvati Devi on the Central Board of the Sangh. It also placed at the disposal of the Sangh funds amounting to Rs. 3,200/- for enabling it to start organisational work among the textile workers of Delhi.

The foremost handicap which the Sangh today suffers from is lack of trained and experienced mazdoor workers with appropriate constructive outlook. Five of the Congress workers who had been

been working among the Mazdoors since July 1945 have become wholetime workers of the Sangh. It was essential that before undertaking definite organisational work among the mazdoors, the workers should themselves be well grounded in the ~~the~~ theory and principles which underlie the activities of the H.M.S.S. It was considered that they could learn it best with reference to concrete facts as they presented themselves to them in the shape of day to day problems of the Mazdoors. It is on this assumption that the workers of the Sangh have so far been working.

In the course of their work among the mazdoors during the last 3¹/₂ months the workers of the Sangh have gained a substantial knowledge of the mental, moral and material conditions of the local working class population. They have also formed an idea of their main problems, the main defects of the organisational work so far done among them and also the ~~xxxxxx~~ lines on which future success must depend in this field.

The Secretariat of the Provincial Branch of the Sangh was set up in Subzimandi area in October 1945. This branch serves as an information and coordination centre and has ~~the~~ Mr. B.D. Joshi as the incharge of the Secretariat with four other whole time field workers.

The first two months were spent in establishing contact with pro-Congress groups among mazdoors in Delhi. As a result of survey it was decided that the textile mazdoors numbering about 18,000 should be the first to be organised by the workers of the Sangh. Delhi offers a vast field for labour organisational work. The total number of workers employed in organised industries and occupations is about 50,000. There are four cotton textile mills. These are Delhi Cloth Mills, ~~the~~ Birla Mills, ^{the} Manabir Mills and the Ajudhia Textile Mills. The ^{about} proximate number of employees in each is 10,000; 5,000 700 and 300 respectively. The Delhi Cloth mills owned by M/s. Shankar Lal and Bharat Ram is ~~the most and~~ the biggest single industrial establishment in Delhi. Next to this in importance comes the Birla Cotton Weaving and Spinning Mills which is owned by Birla brothers. The activities of the Sangh have so far been diverted ~~x~~ mainly towards organising the mazdoors of these two mills.

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Comparative statement of general conditions of work obtaining in
the Birla and Delni Cloth Mills:

Birla Mills.

Wages. The General level of wages and other allowances is substantially below that obtaining in the D.C.M. The approximate average earnings (excluding dearness allowance and bonus) of a weaver are Rs.38/- P.M. Average rate of Dearness Allowances paid to the employees during 1945 was about Rs.30/- P.M. and average amount of bonus received by each worker during the year 1945 was about Rs.60/-.

Finan- Employees Provident fund scheme cial has just now been started. Full Benifi- scheme has not been published as yet. Provision of leave with pay for 15 days in a year on an attendance of 27/2 extremely defective. It is one of the main grievances of the workers, since very few of them are able to enjoy this benefit. Gratuity payment is made on the discretion of the mill authorities. Some financial relief is afforded in cases of sickness.

Accomm- Only 1/8th of the total number odation- of workers employed in the mills are provided with mill quarters. There are only one ill-ventilated and ill-constructed room. Water-supply in the old lines is not good. The general conditions of these lives is insanitary. There is urgent need for increasing as well as improving the existing accommodation.

Medic- Medical aid provided by the mills al Aid. leaves much to be desired both qualitatively and quantitatively. The mill hospital is staffed with 1 Doctor, 3 Vaidas and 3 Compounders and one female nurse for attending to female patients. There is no provision for indoor patients. No qualified lady Doctor; and there is no arrangement of any sort for maternity welfare.

Educational facilities.

Educational facilities provided both for boys and girls of the employees are quite splendid. But it is a pity that not many of those for whom they are intended are able to make use

Delni Cloth Mills.

The general level of wages and other allowances is the highest in the locality. The approximate average earnings of a weaver are about Rs.48/- P.M. Average rate of Dearness Allowances paid to the employees during 1945 about Rs.32/- P.M. and average amount of Bonus received by each employee during the year 1945 about Rs.80/-.

The employee's provident fund, sickness Insurance and bonus on increased production to individual workers are good schemes. The Provident fund scheme started many years back is, however, being stopped from this year for newcomers. Leave with pay is given for 6 days in a year. Gratuity payment to operatives with long service is also given at the discretion of the authorities.

About 1/10 th of the workers employed in the mills are provided with mill quarters. About 1/4 of the total number of quarters are unfit for human habitation. There is urgent demand by the workers for increase in quality and extent of housing accommodation.

Arrangement for medical aid are quite efficient both qualitatively and quantitatively. The hospital is staffed with well qualified Doctors, Vaidas and compounders. There is indoor accommodation provided. There is one female indoor ward under the supervision of a lady Doctor. There is much room for improvement in maternity arrangements.

There is no provision for the education of boys. One girl's (Primary) school does, however exist and a night school for adults is also carried on. The need for a

of them. This is due to (1) the poor economic condition of the workers who are compelled to apprentice their young children to some trade.
2) Due to scanty accommodation provided by the mill authorities which compels the maddoors to keep their families away at their native places.

Other Welfare Institutions.

There are two "Akharas" which are made use of only by a very small no. of workers who are almost invariably ~~the~~ "loyalists"; little is, otherwise, done to ~~and~~ encourage sport.

General conditions of work.

General conditions of work are disquieting. The absence of any standing rules governing the conditions of service provides the mill officers with an opportunity to become a law unto themselves. The behavior of the jobbers and some 'mistris' towards the operatives is often very objectionable. There is an urgent need for the ~~ix~~ framing of standing rules and for a strong union which could serve as a check against the supervisory staff taking the law into their own hands.

Methods of payment of wages, arrears and grant of other benefits are very defective and require a thorough overhaul in consultation with the representatives of the union.

Conditions of workers.

1. The poor material condition of the workers has resulted in a ~~great deal of~~ great deal of mental perversion. The Communists have a great deal of influence among the Birla Mill labourers. The workers have been made extremely "Class conscious" and it is indeed a problem how we can tackle them without effecting a total change in their economic conditions. They could be convinced of our bonafides only by our obtaining immediate financial relief for them.
2. Gambling is the most prevalent vice. Extent of drunkenness and indebtedness is also substantial. No steps are taken by the mill authorities to prevent these ills. There is a vast field for con-

~~There is no provision for the~~
~~establishment of a high school~~
high school for boys and one for girls is greatly felt.

"Akharas" ~~which are~~ with a swimming pool, sport is encouraged ~~through~~ though on a very moderate scale. However not many of the self respecting workers make use of these facilities for the reason that the general policy of the mills tends to become pro-Government.

General conditions of work are the best obtaining in the local mills. But still there is enough room for improvement. Some of the standing rules framed by the Mills Trust merely remain on paper with no practical application in day to day dealings with the employees. There is definitely need for framing clear cut standing rules and a strong union which could watch the interests of the labourers.

Methods of payment of wages and grant of leave and other benefits are quite satisfactory.

Labourers are well to do comparatively. This has gone a great way in developing a healthy political outlook in them. The workers are strongly pro-Congress. It is, however, time that we canalise this nationalist enthusiasm of the workers into constructive channels through a strong union run on our lines

2. Drunkenness is quite common. Gambling and indebtedness are also to be found. No steps have so far been taken by the Mill authorities to check these growing vices. Here too there is a great field for constructive efforts.

structive efforts in this direction.

3. The ~~immense~~ ^{increase} of T.B. and venereal diseases in very high and no special steps have so far been taken to check this menace.

The Mill Management.

The supervisory staff of the mills display unseemly - Callousness towards the general welfare of the workers. The nationalistic spirit which distinguishes the owners from other business magnates, is sadly wanting in the supervisory staff of these mills. The practical results of this spirit of 'pure commercialism' which pervades the staff tends to infuse anti-nationalism in the workers. The management has so far shown little realisation of the changed material and mental outlook of the workers. The changed industrial conditions call for setting up of an effective machinery for setting ~~xxx~~ labour problems and a liberal programme of labour ~~welf~~ welfare.

The supervisory staff of the mills is marked by nationalist minded, although the general policy of mills (as of its proprietors) tends to become pro-government. In practice the nationalistic elements ~~in~~ the labourers are generally encouraged.

The management is quite conscious of their increasing responsibilities and duties towards labour. The setting up of a Mill Trust, subsidised out of the mill profits is indicative of this consciousness. Their conception of a just industrial order, however, excludes the foremost pre-requisite of a strong and independent Trade Union movement which could keep a watch over the interests of labourer and which is essential for making successful all industrial and labour welfare schemes launched by the mill owners.

PART PLAYED DURING THE 1942 MOVEMENT.

the part played by the workers of these mills in the 1942 movement was not so prominent as that played by the workers of the Delhi Cloth Mills. The Company's attitude was on the whole, one of neutrality. About two dozen workers and members of the junior staff suffered imprisonment during the movement mostly on charges of 'rioting' and 'looting'. The Company conducted the defences of many of the members of the junior staff. They were also paid their wages for the period of their incarceration. But ~~some~~ of the workers were neither paid their wages nor have they so far been taken back in employment. These cases require a just consideration.

The Communists were responsible for breaking the political strike which was declared by the workers after the events of the 11th 9th of August. They have been ever since active among the mazdoors of this mill ~~striking~~ and have done a lot of harm to the Congress.

and some members of the workers and the senior staff of the mills played an admirable part in the movement. About 100 workers and officers suffered imprisonment. On the whole the ~~milkman~~ company's attitude towards the movement was unfavourable. Most of the workers who suffered imprisonment during 1942, have not so far been taken back in employment. While many of those connected with the movement were discharged from the company's service. The Textile Mazdoor Sangh has already taken up the cases of these workers and demanded their reinstatement in service. The company has not made any response so far.

The Communists could not mislead the workers for many reasons ~~and for the following reasons~~ here due to their sound political sense and due to the leading role played by ~~the~~ one of the senior officers of the mills.

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The conditions in the Mahabir Mills and the Ajodhya textile Mills are anarchic; there being no Standing Rules, no definite standard for wages, D.A. or Bonus and no provisions whatever for Labour welfare. Owing to comparative smallness of these units we have not so far examined closely the conditions obtaining in these mills. ~~grounds of expediency.~~

The workers of the H.M.S.S. have recently organised a Textile Union (The Textile Mazdoor Sangh) of the workers working in the local textile mills. About 1000 members have so far been enrolled as members of the Union. These are mostly from the Delhi Cloth Mills, where membership campaign is progressing very well. A small ~~no.~~ ^{number} of ~~it~~ workers from the Birla Mills have also become members. The 'Mazdoor Sangh Sabha' the rival Communist Union has considerable influence among the workers ^{in the mill} ~~here,~~ though increasing ~~no.~~ ^{number} of workers are being rallying round us ~~day by day~~ ^{every day}. We have been holding numerous group meetings and gate meetings and issuing handbills explaining our policy and programme to the workers. This is having telling effect on the more politically conscious elements ~~of~~ among the workers. We have also been attending to numerous complaints of individual nature in case of Birla Mills, where we have been granted the facility to negotiate on behalf of the workers direct with the Secretary. However, it must be pointed out that it is essential for the efficient working of any Union based on the twin principles of Truth and Non-Violence that ways and means of verifying correctness or otherwise of all complaints made by the mazdoors are available to it. For only then can the complaints be dealt with speedily and effectively. Unlike Ahmedabad where the accredited representatives of the Union have free access to the mill premises and to the various departmental heads and supervisors, we have so far been denied ~~this privilege~~ ⁱⁿ. This is a serious ~~serious~~ handicap in the way of our progress. Given this facility we

we can surely eradicate the influence of the 'Mazdoor Sabha' in another six months. The Delhi Cloth Mills set much store by their own Mills Union and the Mills Trust. They are not prepared to deal with any outside Union. Like every Mill Union their Mill Union functions merely as an ordinary Deptt. of the Mills. Although both these Mills have regular Labour Officers most of the complaints remain unredressed even after passing through the Labour Office.

In addition to the Textile Union, the workers of the Sangh are also organizing a District Branch of the B.E.&C.I. Rly. Employees' Association, which has its Head Quarters at Ahmedabad and has ^{Shree} ~~Mr.~~ V.J. Patel as its President. Extensive tours have been undertaken all over the line by the Distt. Organiser Mr. D.D. Basist, with a view to explaining aims and objects of the Association to the Rly. Employees. Some members have also been enrolled. But response has not so far been upto our expectations, due mainly to the fact that the rival Communist Union has during the course of the last 3 years consolidated its position among the employees in the District, and also due to our not having a clear cut policy and programme before us so far. The Resolutions passed by the Central Executive Committee recently, ~~however~~, provide us with a clear picture of both and we now expect to make good progress in this field.

As already mentioned nearly all the workers of the Sangh are inexperienced ~~and~~ and quite new to their task. There is imperative need for an experienced workers who could set us on the right track by ~~giving~~ guiding and co-ordinating our activities for at least three months. ^{Many} ~~Requests~~ for the loan of the services of such a worker from the T.L.A. Ahmedabad have been made. Mr. Mapara is expected to arrive here shortly from the H.O. of the H.M.S.S.

The 'Mazdoor Sabha' (Communists) has recently ~~announced~~ called for a General Strike of the workers of the Birla, the Khambir and the Ajodhya Textile Mills. The Strike is to start on the 27th.

But our methods of getting our demands met must differ from theirs.

The Strike called by the Communists is almost certain to fail.

Strikes in the Birla Mills have been a frequent occurrence.

As far as our observations go some genuine grievances of workers have always been behind these strikes. In the present instance demands which the Sangh considers reasonable.

too the demands put forward by the Communist Sabha are not ~~unreasonable~~ without justification. It is also certain that

strikes would take place yet more frequently in future unless the root cause thereof is removed. This is not possible unless pains are taken to ascertain through a scientific and thorough enquiry the main causes for this perpetual unrest among the workers.

An immediate and searching inquiry into the conditions of work in the mills is necessary, as also is the setting up of a permanent Board of Arbitration to deal with future disputes. This is the only way open for us ~~now~~ to combat the Communist influence among the workers.

On the reverse is a statement of main grievances and demands of the Birla Mills Mazdoors, as formulated by the workers as a result of the Sangh ~~during the last 3 months~~ their observation and enquiry during the last 3 months

P.T.O.

MAIN DEMANDS AND GRIEVANCES OF THE BIRLA MILLS
MAZDOORS.

1. 20% increase in wages of operatives of all grades and occupations.
2. Payment of Dearness Allowance on full scale to one loom weavers and to all winders irrespective of their output.
3. Payment of full day's wages to permanent operatives who remain idle due to no fault of their own.
4. Provision of 15 days' leave with pay on an improved basis.
5. Provision of increased accommodation by the mills and improvement in the existing accommodation.
6. Payment of Dearness Allowance and Bonus on Ahmedabad basis or on the basis of scales obtaining in the Delhi Cloth Mills.
7. Improvement in the quality of medical aid provided by the Mills and provision for indoor treatment in the Mills hospital.

Explanatory note.

1. The wages obtaining in the Birla Mills are approximately 25% below those obtaining in the Delhi Cloth Mills. Also the present wages in the Birla Mills are nine to ten per cent. below those obtaining before the present war in the same mills.

2. At present most of the weavers in the Birla Mills have to mind two looms. There are some ~~maxxxxxx~~ weavers (about a hundred) who have to mind only one loom. These one loom weavers are paid Dearness Allowance at half the prevailing rates. Similarly Grey winders whose ~~daily~~ output is less than 75 lbs. on a particular day are paid D.A. at half the existing rate for that day. In the Cloth Mills, both one loom weavers and Winders are paid D.A. at full rate.

3. Operatives have to remain idle when the machines allotted to them are under repair. At present they are not paid any wages for the day they so remain idle even if they are permanent hands. This is prima facie unjust.

4. In December 1944, the Birla Mills had announced the benefit of 15 days' and 9 days' leave with pay to all operatives having an attendance of 272 days (or above) and 250 days (or above) respectively during the year 1944. This benefit, which according to the mill authorities, is intended to discourage absenteeism among the mazdoors, could be enjoyed by an operative during 1945 provided that the actual period ~~xxxi~~ to be availed of by him ~~plus the no.~~ of days he has absented himself from his duty without permission did not exceed 15 days or 9 days, according as his attendance during 1944 was 272 days or 250 days.

This condition is causing a great deal of difficulty to the workers. Few of them ~~xxx~~ have been able to enjoy this benefit. They have very often to remain absent without permission because the methods of granting leave are very defective. When the no. of days during which an operative remains absent without permission is subtracted from the leave earned by him during the previous year, very little is left for him to be availed of. Thus on an average only 3 to 4 days' leave with pay has been granted to every ~~xxx~~ operative during the year 1945.

Only 16,000 workers have been able to enjoy this benefit during 1945 out of the total of 5000. And no one has got more than 10

5. (As already stated in the Comparison Statt.)

6. The Birla Mills pay Bonus and Dearness Allowance to their employees on the basis adopted by the Bombay Millowners' Assn. The Birla Mills Mazdoor is thus getting much less than the Delhi Cloth Mills. There is no reason why the basis of payment of these monetary allowances should not be changed to Ahmedabad basis or the Delhi Cloth Mills basis.

7. (Already dealt with in the Comparison Statt.)

Main Demands and grievances of the Mazdoors of the
Delhi Cloth Mills.

1. Grant of ~~Victory~~ Victory Bonus to the workers. (The Company has made a profit of Rs.1,63,00,000 during the year 1944. And the total amount paid as bonus to the workers so far is only Rs.6,00,000).

2. Reinstatement in service of workers dismissed during the period 1942-1944, for taking part in political activities. (The no. of such workers is about 25).

3r

3. Grant of the quarterly bonus paid by the company ~~fixes~~ on a flat rate of Rs.20/- to all operatives ~~independent~~ and abolition of the two-grade system of Rs.23/- and Rs.13/- .

(Workers who have not taken a single day's leave during the quarter are paid this bonus @Rs.23/- and others @Rs.13/- . No. of the former is almost microscopic).

4. Recognition of the Textile Mazdoor Singh as the Representative Union.

B.S. Doshi.

Sesq., 23/4/46.

Office of the Principal
Branch of the Hindustan ...
Subj. D. ... , Delhi.

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Mr. Hariharnath Shastri, an ex-President of the All India Trade Union Congress and a member of the Labour Delegation to the International Labour Conference to be held at Geneva in June 1947 has issued the following statement to the Press:

The All India Trade Union Congress at its last annual session, nominated me its Labour Advisor to the International Labour Conference to be held at Geneva in June 1947. No doubt the said nomination was made in consultation with and after securing consent from me. Since then, however, the situation has entirely changed. A new organisation of Labour under the name of the Indian National Trade Union Congress has been formed with the active support of the Congress and an influential section of trade unionists in this country. There are certain important groups, who, though they have not yet joined the new organization have all the same decided to dissociate themselves from the old Trade Union Congress. To all practical purposes, the Trade Union Congress has now become the labour wing or the mouthpiece of the Indian Communist Party. In the altered conditions it no longer reflects the majority of organised labour in this country. Such being the case, I strongly feel, I should not accept nomination to the International Labour Conference as representative of an organisation that is no longer competent to voice the feelings and aspirations of the Indian working class. ~~Thank~~ Therefore, while thanking the Trade Union Congress for my nomination, and also the Central Government for having approved my name, I have conveyed to them my decision to withdraw from the Labour Delegation.

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