

Standard - Vacuum Oil Co.
S.V.O.Co. will form an Indian
company, which will own & operate
the refinery. Cumulative preference
stock of the refinery company,
amounting to 25 % of the
issued capital, will be offered
to Indian investors, while the
ordinary shares of the company
will be owned by the
S.V.O.Co. (Delhis Times Dec. 2, 51)

8031

(1) Legal Defence Committee

(2)

Standard - Vacuum Oil Co.

240.00 will pay on balance

amount which will cover 2 years

of ordinary maintenance

of the various components

amounting to 22.10 of

total cost will be covered

by the maintenance fund

of the company

in the amount of

240.00 (Total cost)

10001

Percentage of population dependent on agriculture

1891	61.1
1901	66.5
1911	72.2
1921	73.0

Percentage of population dependent on industry

1911	5.5
1921	4.9
1931	4.3

} decline by over 2 millions while population increased by 38 millions.

~~1921-2~~ Area under ~~food grains~~
~~1931-2~~
~~1941-2~~

Year	Area Under Major food grains (mill. acres)	Production of major food grains (mil. bags)	Population (mil. persons)
1921-2	158.6	54.3	233.6
1931-2	156.9	50.1	256.8
1941-2	156.5	45.7	295.9

No. cultivating landholders	1931 million	1931 million
	3.7	4.1
Cultivators (owners or tenants)	74.6	65.5
Agri. labourers	21.7	33.5

~~of these 25.8 million~~
~~are engaged in other~~
~~landholdings~~

	1911	1921	1931	1941
Population (in millions)	315	319	353	400
Working Pop. (")	149	146	156	170
Persons employed in industries (")	17.5	15.7	15.3	16.0
% of workers in industries to the total W.P.	11.0	11.0	10.0	9.4
% of industrial workers to the total W.P.	5.5	4.9	4.3	4.0

~~In 1931, there were~~

In 1931, there were 31.5 million agr. labourers, of whom 23 millions were estimated to be landless while the total no. of non-agr. labourers was 25 millions.

Thus total w.c. W.P. among 56.5 millions out of 156 million persons engaged in all occupations in India. More than one-third of the W.P. engaged in all occupations depends on wage labour as a means of livelihood. Of the 25 million non-agr. labourers, at least 16 millions are engaged in industrial work contributing cottage industries, workshops & large industrial concerns. Of these employed in factories in 1942, there were 22,91,563

1945 = 26,42,977
 217 = 22,30,564. 50% - time increase about 37% labors.

Text Of Indo-U.S. Pact On Point-4 Technical Aid

The following is the text of the agreement signed in New Delhi last evening, providing for exchange of technical knowledge between India and the U.S.A. under Point-4 Programme.

The Government of the United States of America and the Government of India have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE I. ASSISTANCE AND CO-OPERATION

1. The Government of the United States of America and the Government of India undertake to co-operate with each other in the interchange of technical knowledge and skill and in related activities designed to contribute to the balanced and integrated development of the economic resources and productive capacities of India. Particular technical co-operation programmes and projects will be carried out pursuant to the provisions of such separate written agreements or understandings as may later be reached by the duly designated representatives of India and the Technical Co-operation Administration of the United States of America, or by other persons, agencies, or organizations designated by the Governments.

2. The Government of India through its duly designated representatives in co-operation with representatives of the Technical Co-operation Administration of the United States of America and representatives of appropriate international organizations will endeavour to co-ordinate and integrate all technical co-operation programmes being carried on in India.

3. The Government of India will co-operate in the mutual exchange of technical knowledge and skill with other countries participating in technical co-operation programmes associated with that carried on under this Agreement.

4. The Government of India will endeavour to make effective use of the results of technical projects carried on in India in co-operation with the United States of America.

5. The two Governments will, upon the request of either of them, consult with regard to any matter relating to the application of this Agreement to project agreements heretofore or hereafter concluded between them, or to operations or arrangements carried out pursuant to such agreements.

ARTICLE II. INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY

1. The Government of India will communicate to the Government of the United States of America in a form and at intervals to be mutually agreed upon:

(a) Information concerning projects, programmes, measures and operations carried on under this Agreement, including a statement of the use of funds, materials, equipment and services provided thereunder;

(b) Information regarding technical assistance which has been or is being requested of other countries or of international organizations.

2. Not less frequently than once a year, the Government of India and of the United States of America will in mutual consultation make public in their respective countries periodic reports on the technical co-operation programmes carried on pursuant to this Agreement. Such reports shall include information as to the use of funds, materials, equipment and services.

3. The Governments of the United States of America and India will endeavour in mutual consultation to give full publicity to the objectives and progress of the technical co-operation programme carried on under this Agreement.

view to agreeing upon the amendment.

3. Subsidiary project and other agreements and arrangements which may be concluded may remain in force beyond any termination of this Agreement, in accordance with such arrangements as the two Governments may make.

4. This Agreement is complementary to and does not supersede existing agreements between the two Governments except in so far as other agreements are inconsistent herewith.

In WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed the present Agreement.

DONE at New Delhi, in duplicate, this 28th day of December, 1950.

For the Government of the United States of America:

Sd/- Loy W. Henderson,
Ambassador.

For the Government of India:

Sd/- G. S. Bajpai,
Secretary-General,
Ministry of External Affairs.

ARTICLE III.

PROGRAMME & PROJECT AGREEMENTS

1. The programme and project agreements referred to in Article I, Paragraph I above will include provisions relating to policies, administrative procedures, the disbursement of and accounting for funds, the contribution of each party to the cost of the programme or project, and the furnishing of detailed information of the character set forth in Article II, Paragraph I above.

2. With respect to any funds, materials and equipment introduced into India by the Government of the United States of America pursuant to such programme and project agreements, the Government of the United States shall not be liable for taxes, service charges, and investment or deposit requirements, and will be exempt from exchange restrictions.

3. The Government of India agrees to bear a fair share, as may be mutually agreed upon, of the cost of technical assistance programmes and projects.

ARTICLE IV.

PERSONNEL

1. All employees of the Government of the United States of America assigned to duties in India in connection with co-operative technical assistance programmes and projects and accompanying members of their families shall be exempt from Indian income-taxes with respect to: (1) salaries and emoluments paid to them by the Government of the United States of America and (2) any non-Indian income upon which they are obligated to pay income or social security taxes to the Government of the United States of America.

2. Such employees and members of their families shall receive exemption with respect to the payment of customs and import duties on personal, household and professional effects and supplies including one personal automobile on certificates being furnished, by such employees, to the Collector of Customs concerned, through the Technical Assistance Unit of the Finance Ministry of the Government of India, to the effect that these effects and supplies are for the personal use and consumption of such employees and members of their families. Duty is liable to be paid in respect of any such article imported without payment of duty and sold or disposed of within three years, but there shall be no liability if such articles are re-exported within the period.

ARTICLE V.

ENTRY INTO FORCE, AMENDMENT AND DURATION

1. This Agreement shall enter into force on the day on which it is signed. It shall remain in force until three months after either Government shall have given notice in writing to the other of intention to terminate the Agreement.

2. If, during the life of this Agreement, either Government should consider that there should be an amendment thereof, it shall so notify the other Government in writing and the two Governments will thereupon consult with a

K.P.Shankerligam,
522A.Massani Road,
Matunga - Bombay 19.
23rd April 1952.

FOR FAVOUR OF EARLY ATTENTION.

Special convention of the A.I.T.U.C. at Calcutta
in the third week of May 1952.

Dear Comrade,

You must of course be making preparation to attend with your deligation the above sessions and be also preparing a report of the work in your Union. A Special session, to review the Railway work and to chawk out our future programe and tasks, is on the schedule. Will you please arrange to send me a copy of your report at your earliest, to enable a draft All India Report to be made, for the special meeting of the Railway Section.

I think the following particulars will be necessary.

1. Total Membership of the Union at present.
2. Centres or Branches with our membership.
3. Average monthly subscriptions collected.
4. Average monthly quota to the Head Office.
5. Brief summary of agitation and propaganda by the Union and the response.
6. Names of rival Unions and their position with regard to the above.
7. Efforts made to cláse up the ranks of workers in a single Union.
8. Effect of Zonalisation of Railways and any special gréevances with regard to the same and the soope for the formation of a single Union as a consequence of Zonalásation.
9. Your suggestions for the co-odination of T.U.work on differ-ent Railways.
10. Any special difficulties experienced by your Union in organisation work.

Yours fraternally,

K.P. Shankerligam

Eastern Punjab Railway Workers Union.

DRAFT REPORT OF AITUC

Comrades:

The representatives of the trade unions of the AITUC are meeting in an all-India convention after three years. A regular session of the AITUC was held in Bombay in May 1949, Since then the rapidly changing situation has enabled us to meet in a Convention.

Hardly a year ago many of our unions in several states were illegal and their representatives and leaders in prisons or in underground. In several areas, no shred of any civil or democratic liberty existed. The right of assembly and free speech had been destroyed for the millions in the name of Law and Order and the rampant rule of the Preventive Detention Acts.

Now many of these unions have been legalised and several of our detainees have been released, though according to the Central government's statement 487 detainees still continue to be in prison and scores under warrants of arrests.

In these last three years several heroes of our working-class and peasant struggles have fallen victims to the bullets of the police and hired gangs of the employers and landlords. Scores have been killed in strike-struggles, in defence of the interests of the working-class and the people. In Telangana, Andhra, Travancore-Cochin, Bengal, Ballia, Basti, Assam, Bombay, Punjab and Malabar in fact in every State, the ruling class have taken their toll of the blood of our Martyrs. We pay our homage to their memory. Over five hundred workers and peasants are being prosecuted under conspiracy cases to overthrow the government. Com. C.A. Balan the worker from Coimbatore stands sentenced to death and also Com. from Gwalior. Let us hope the voice of peoples' protest will restore all these comrades to the people again.

The legalisation of our unions and the release of our prisoners does not, however, mean that a fully democratic regime has come into existence and that the people now can work over their future path, to progress and happiness according to their own wishes.

The people of India have gone through the elections based on adult franchise. The elections showed that the Congress which claimed the undisputed leadership of the majority of the people actually secured a minority of the votes, despite the fact that it had the State machinery at its disposal during the elections. The people passed a verdict of no confidence in the policies of the Congress, which could not solve any of our burning problems of life and living.

Despite the minority of votes the Congress could secure majority of the seats in the legislatures, due to the absence of representation in proportion to the votes. This has enabled the Congress to again usurp power in the name of the people.

There is no hope that in this new period of their rule, the Congress leadership will be able to solve the urgent needs of the people. In fact hardly have they stepped to the gilded throne than they announced the end of food subsidies to fifty million people and made living dearer thereby. Their new regime threatens further attacks on the standards of living of the masses.

It is because the Congress regime is a regime that follows the policy of guarding and serving the interests of the feudal landlords, the reactionary big bourgeoisie and their friends in the finance world of England and America. A large section of the Congress ruling circles are either drawn from these very classes

or are linked with dominated by their interests, to the detriment of the masses. A landlord-bourgeois rule cannot solve the problems of the working people, however cultured and saintly be their personalities or professions.

What economic future does the Congress government hold before the people in the matter of food and clothing, housing and health, education and freedom?

For years now we are hearing of the Five Year Plan by which the Congress Governments swear to build a better future for the people. But despite their professions, the very economy of the Plan and its mechanics of execution in their analysis show that is not intended or executed to solve the problem of the workers or the peasants or the people in general, but is a plan which will only enrich the Anglo-American financiers and their partners in India among the landlord gentry and big business. In the very textbook plan, they rely on Anglo-American loans to finance them. They refuse to tax the highest incomes in India. They do not hope to give land to the peasant lest it rouse social antagonisms. They do not hope to reduce inflation and prices. They want people to reduce their consumption. They want the worker to work more, for lesser wages, accept more work-load and not protest by strikes or else he would have to be "disciplined" by law and Order.

If the people accept such an economic plan and when the big River Valley Schemes and factories will begin to produce more, you might expect a better future.

The question is - can landlord -bourgeois economy dependent on foreign finance capital and administered for sheer rent, profit and loot ever fulfil such a perspective? It cannot. Experience teaches us that neither the State nor the Government in India, just because it is run by the Congress, has ceased to be a State belonging to the Landlord-bourgeois classes, relying on the financial rings of England and America and building an economy which is not going to be beneficial to the toiling masses or building a social order which is going to be really a Peoples Democracy.

Four years back the Congress Ministries called upon the working-class to increase production, which alone was promised to be the key to reduction of prices and inflation and to increased supply of goods to people. What has been the result?

In the year 1951 production in almost every line has increased to almost unprecedented extent. Sugar, Cement, Iron and Steel, Chemicals went over pre-war levels. Textiles too increased. The general index of production in 1951 was 119.6% over 1946 and 14 points more than 1950.

The year 1951 was an year of lowest figures of loss of working-days. If the Bombay textile strike were omitted the year 1950 also was a similar year. In 1947 working-days lost in strikes and lock-outs were 16.5 million, in 1949, 7.8 million, in 1950, 12.8 million and in 1951 only 3.5 million.

The governments itself admits year 1951 as a very good year. Yes. But for whom? What did the people and workers benefit?

There was no fall in cost of living and goods were as dear as before. In fact it was another boom for the bourgeoisie, because the Americans had attacked Korea and were stockpiling for war and we were doing our best to supply them. There was increase of production but not for the people.

Our direction of trade, our currency and finance were all still linked with the Anglo-American markets. We supplied what they wanted and at the rates they dictated. We were told that in exchange we would get loans, machines, technicians, and aid and then we would build our Plans.

I do not want to go into the politics of the thing here. The Anglo-American were building for war in order to save their imperialist system from crash, in order to enslave the colonial people, their markets and the men power for their monopoly profits, and in order to smash the growing strength of the Democratic and Socialist forces of the world led by the Soviet Union and China. Our economic tie up in trade, in exports and imports, in currency and finance meant our tie up with them in their war-mongering, however, much we may pretend to or aspire to be neutral and peaceful.

The American defeat in Korea, the peace movement of the people stalled the schemes of war-mongers. The liberation movement of Indi-China, Malaya, Iran, Tunisia, Africa, thwarted the colonial rule of British imperialism.

Their hope that they could save themselves from depression by war-mongering was dashed to pieces and the slump came.

The slump did not hit China or Soviet Union and the People's Democracies. It hit the Anglo-American economy and their satellites.

India pretended to be nobody's satellite. But, it was hit by the slump because its economy was and is a satellite of the Anglo-Americans. And where economy goes there goes politics also.

When the slump came, prices began to fall. The consumers were hoping to get relief.

But the employers hit back by starting to close factories. The first to close down and suffer were those that were linked to Anglo-American markets.

The same bourgeoisie which had called for increased production now called for less production. The government which was promising to work for reducing prices now took measures for increasing prices.

Sugar, cloth and such other goods needed by the people were allowed to export in huge quantities in order to arrest the fall in prices.

Food subsidies were abolished and food prices increased so that over commodities may not fall further. Every thing was done so that the cost of living and prices may rise, so that big business in crisis may not lose its profits, or the consumers get any substantial relief, and the Finance Minister made brazen statement that the rise in cost of living would not be more than 4%.

This shows how the policies of the government are guided by the interests of landlord-bourgeois classes and are tied up with the Anglo-American schemes of war-mongering and world domination, which lead to the impoverishment of the people.

Such are the policies of this "democratic government" of the people.

Will its Plans succeed with the aid of the Anglo-American banks? They will not. The big River Valley schemes which are supposed to solve the food crisis are going to nothing but a huge-octopus eating into our treasury and saddling us with American loans and consequent by mortgaging our economy to their profits and crisis. Not that we shall build with their loans but they will mint millions at our cost,

which ultimately leave us as dry as before and in bankruptcy.

The scandalous expenditure, the want of any plan, any check, any foresight in these schemes is exposed in the reports of government itself. Every schemes oversteps its planned cost by millions because they are all at the mercy of the Shylocks of the British & American banks, commission agents, and bureaucrats. The River Valley Schemes are a bottomless pit in which we are mortgaged to sink our blood and our money and to reap, if at all, things which no one will be able to buy because they will be so costly and we will be so poor!

Such are the Plans, such the landlord-bourgeois economy for which we are asked to suffer. Nehru says we are not proud of the D.V.C. scheme but sing praises to Dnieper Dam. But he forgets that the Dnieper Dam was not built to irrigate landlords' land and rent. And the workers building it there did not die of Cholera as in the Hirakud Dam because the contractors gave no drinking water and people drank from putrid pools. The Dnieper Dam belonged to those who built it, the D.V.C. belongs to the landlords and Americans and is a grave of those who build it.

Hence, when the question arises whether, we should advise the workers and the people to bear sacrifices for these Plans our answer can only be that though we will want a planned economy this is not the true one. Hence, we shall not suffer wage-cuts, taxes and loans, starvation and suffering for a Plan made only to enrich the rich few. Amend the plan into a real democratic plan based on the economy of the working-class and the peasantry. Then alone it can succeed and be supported.

We hear that there are trade union organisations belonging to the HMS and the INTUC who have undertaken support to this Plan. We would warn the workers of the results of such a Plan and request them to unite on an agreed platform to demand its amendment and execution in agreement with working-class and peasant organisations.

II

The crisis of our semi-colonial economy dependent on the half from the imperialist and the hindrance from within of the parasitic classes is threatening the working-class with unemployment, rationalisation and wage-cuts.

In textile mills, plantations, leather, bidi, Mica, Coir and several other lines, closures have already taken place or are threatened. In some it is due to loss of export markets, because the Anglo-Americans in the grip of their crisis have stopped buying. The greatest sufferers are the workers and small owners.

Instead of finding an alternative market for the goods, the first advantage that the government took was to stop food subsidies pleading fall in export duties, which were expected to feed the subsidies. Instead of lending credit to genuine producers it stopped credit, in the name of controlling inflation, which only helped Big Money with its huge black holdings.

The International Economic Conference at Moscow offered a market for our goods and to supply capital goods to our industry. But our so-called neutral government and third-camp industrialists and their ideological leaders refused to participate in the Conference and banned those who wanted to. Thereby it only hampers our being relieved from the slump and its effects.

This, therefore, enjoins on us the tasks of defending doggedly and carefully the interests of our working-class.

Our trade unions must reach every factory and basti to organise the employed as well as the unemployed to save them from the onslaught of the profiteers and their friends. Down to the factory and the basti, on to the mass front must be our slogan.

We must invite all unions, all workers and leaders irrespective of their political views and affiliations to unite to fight the attack of the slump and its originators, to render relief to the masses and defend their struggles for better standards of living and work.

We must explain to the masses the criminal responsibility of the war-mongers, who in order to build guns, refuse us machines to weave clothes, or who in order to make germ-bombs to kill crops and men refuse us chemicals to grow food and feed children.

Though we may not be in war, yet being linked to war-makers plan, we are suffering from famines and shortages. We must, therefore, fight for Peace and against war and not be complacent and say that we are interested in neither.

To live and work with the masses, unite the working people, to defend their struggles for better life and living and to defend Peace and thereby our future prosperity are some of the main tasks before our T.U. movement. We must frame a programme of basic demands of the working class on the above basis and unite to win it.

III

I cannot in this short space review the position of the various industries and the working-class therein, their wages and working-conditions.

With the end of the war, the working class fought big struggles to win higher wages and better conditions. The Congress governments in power while conceding some wage increases, bonus payments and dearness allowances, through the Arbitration Tribunals in the hope of neutralising the workers struggles on the one hand and shooting down the militants on the other, launched a big offensive to disrupt and divide the working class by splitting the T.U. movement. It took advantage of its anti-war-days popularity and the mistakes of some sections of the T.U. leadership to launch the INTUC. The INTUC partly capitalising the support of the workers believing in the nationalism of the Congress and partly the direct patronage and protection of the employers and the state has entered into the working-class with its slogan of "trustee-capitalism" and "welfare State" to devitalise the will of the worker to struggle against his exploiter. And where he resist, he is bludgeoned by the several anti-strike laws of the government bans, and ordinances.

The INTUC was followed by the HMS in splitting away from us. Then our friends of the UTUC went away.

The employers are now mounting an offensive on our past gains and future demands. In plantations, they tried to stop the cheap rice supply. In Collieries, they are attacking even the meagre conditions of the previous awards. In textiles they are planning rationalisation and freezing of bonuses and D.A. and so on. To their are coming new laws of the government. Still further curtailing the workers' liberty to act.

To meet this offensive, in each industry we must undertake the building up of all-India Trade Federations, frame the demands of each industry in a united manner and struggle to win them.

Another question which deserves our greatest attention in the matter of unity is take note of the feelings of caste oppression, national or religious minority, disabilities, feelings of pride of language and State, which also prevent the class-unity of the workers as against

the class unity of the employer.

Another matter which affects the question of the unity of the workers is the disruption in international solidarity of the working-class carried out by the ICFTU. At the end of the war, the world's working class was united in the World Federation of Trade Unions. But the W.F.T.U. championed the freedom of the colonial people, their claim for better working and living conditions, it opposed the enslavement of the working-class of Europe by war mongering schemes of monopoly capital.

The British and American AFL, C.I.I. and TUC split from the WFTU and joined in the ICFTU.

The WFTU's appeal for joint actions on common demands concerning preuly the defence of the economic demands of the workers irrespective of politics was rejected by the ICFTU.

The ICFTU helped by the INTUC and the HMS is carrying out an offensive against the AITUC and the WFTU.

The AITUC delegations are refused permission to attend international conferences of the WFTU and even those of the ILO on which the WFTU sits.

It is peculiar that the HMS which speaks of fundamentally being opposed to the INTUC in India joins hands with it on an international plane, under the auspices of the British and the Americans. This amiability to Anglo-American influences should at least prevent the HMS from accusing the AITUC of being influenced by foreigners. We stand by international solidarity of the working-class and also our national sovereignty and refuse to lose our national identity and existence in "the cosmopolitanism" and "one world schemes" of certain theoreticians.

The AITUC unions must endeavour, however, for unity, while educating the worker in the outlook of class-solidarity, nationally and internationally.

There are many other tasks we have to discharge and I need not take your time on them as the many resolutions coming before you will outline them.

One such task is to enforce the application of those laws which are beneficial to the working-class and which it has won at the cost of great battles and sacrifices. We have also to work for the refutation of laws which are enacted to divide and weaken us. In short to develop a legal wing of the AITUC is an important part of the class-struggle, whose importance should not be underrated.

With our representatives in the legislatures, we have now great opportunities to put our problems to the people and unmask the landlord-bourgeois policies of the government. Our T.U.s must use as well as assist the work of our legislators in defence of the people.

Our T.U. must also not neglect cultural, cooperative and welfare work in the service of the working-class. The defence of the rights of young workers in matters of wages along with right to sports and education is an urgent task. The defence of the women workers, who not only labour in the factory but work in the home and are open to greater persecution by employers and their agents, as exploiters and as corrupt men require our attention. The women worker as a mother requires creche, maternity benefit and such other protection. Whole families living on streets, for want of housing with their women and children, exposing the false claims of culture of the ruling-classes

in our country and demand a great movement for housing, and health.

Such in brief are many other tasks.

We have to undertake working-class education in the history of his class-struggles, in the economy that grinds him and the theory of the State that holds him in subjection to the exploiters, in the great principles that show him the way to exploitation. For this we have to produce teachers, schools, cadres literature and papers'. All this has to be done in different languages,. It is our desire to print an organ in Hindi and one in Tamil, if sufficient supports come forward, in order to help the T.U.s and workers in their work.

Our T.U.s have to undertake a campaign to save those condemned to death to demand withdrawal of cases and warrant. The defence of cases costs a great deal and many good democratic minded lawyers have helped us. The WFTU spent over 20 thousand rupees in lending a little to the defence of the workers' and peasants cases. But we have to do more. We cannot forget our fighters in prisons.

I am not giving you a detailed report because we have called this ad hoc Convention in order to meet after a long period of repression, estrangements and differences,. This is a Convention to seek Unity and undertake immediate tasks to build up the masses for defending their interests.

Hence from this platform, I appeal to all who left us to come and unite and let nothing stand in the way of unity. None need leave his principles to build unity because unity of the working-class is itself a principle, and the weapon to achieve our demands, our bread, freedom and peace.

Long Live the Unity of the Indian Working Class.

LONG LIVE THE W.F.T.U.

LONG LIVE THE AITUC.

LONG LIVE THE FREEDOM OF THE OPPRESSED PEOPLE

LONG LIVE PEACE

ON TO THE DEFENCE OF THE INTERESTS OF ALL WORKING PEOPLE.

S. A. DANGE
General Secretary,
All-India Trade Union Congress.

kr.

RESOLUTIONS.1. RESOLUTION ON MARTYRS.

The AITUC salutes with pride and sorrow the numerous martyrs that fell in the cause of the emancipation of the toiling masses since its last session.

These years witnessed the most savage terror unleashed by the the Congress Government and the most heroic resistance by the people in Teleganan & Andhra, Lakdweep and Ballia, in the food marches in Cooch Behar and Plantations in Travancore, in Textile struggles in Bombay and even in the prisons of Salem and Nasik. The names of these martyrs is legion. By their heroism and martyrdom they have headed down a heritage which, the AITUC feels confident the common people will carry forward till the great cause for which they fell is crowned with victory.

2. CONGRATULATIONS TO M.Ps. AND M.L.As.

This Convention of the AITUC sends its hearty congratulations to the workers and peasants and their leaders and sympathisers who have been elected to the Parliament and the State Legislatures and trusts that these democratic representatives of the exploited masses will exert all their best, in joint front, where possible, with other democratic progressive members, to defend the interests of the working-class, and the people.

The majority of votes cast against the Congress express the loss of confidence of the people in the Congress and their desire for alternative governments of the democratic forces, to fulfil their needs and aspirations. Yet due to the undemocratic constitution in which proportional representation according to votes secured by political parties is not given, the Congress has been enabled to secure the majority of seats with minority of votes and to usurp governmental authority. The pronouncements, budgets and measures of the new Congress Governments continue their usual policy of protecting parasite interests to the detriment of the country and its working people.

In view of this the AITUC calls upon working-class and democratic representatives to defend the interests of the working-people, on the floor of the legislatures and in solidarity with the movement of the masses outside for securing better standards of living and working conditions, for democratic and civil liberties, for land and bread, work and peace.

3. GLRM-WAR IN KOREA:

This Convention of the AITUC taking note of the statements of Jolliot Currie and other leaders of democratic opinion condemns the inhuman methods of germ-war launched by the American armed forces against the Korean people.

"Between January 28th and February 17th U.S. military aircraft in Korea disseminated, at the front and in the rear, the microbes of plague, cholera, typhus and other frightful, contagious diseases.

This horrible deed, that could never have been contemplated by a sane mind, has none the less been committed. It is a sequel to the no less monstrous crime of the destruction of hundreds of thousands of civilians in a few seconds by the atom bomb at Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

The use of bacteriological weapons is a clear violation of international law in particular of the Geneva Convention of June 17th, 1925.

They were employed by the Japanese armies in China. The U.S. General Staff, and public figures in the United States, had earlier made no secret of U.S. preparations and intention to use these weapons.

Today the peoples can see the peril in which they stand, the ruthless methods of terror by which it is sought to bring them to obedience.

Public opinion must arise to denounce this crime".

4. MALAYAN STRUGGLE:

The British imperialists are conducting their war against the Malayan people's struggle for national liberation with the ferocity of barbars and cannibats. For the sake of the profits of the British tin and rubber capitalists and madened at the heroic fight of the Malayan people for their freedom and independence, the British imperialists are uprooting hundreds of thousands of people from their homes, bombarding peaceful villages, destroying wholesale standing crops by chemical warfare and seeking to strike terror into the hearts of the people by employing cannibal head-hunters in their army, by sadistic exhibition of the decapitated heads of valiant freedom-fighters and by similar other methods of barbarous brutality. The AITUC finds no language strong enough to condemn this atrocious war against a freedom-loving people and appeals to the conscience of the whole world to protest against and put a stop to this inhuman action.

The T.U.C. is shocked that the government of India, instead of helping the Malayan people in their struggle, allowing the British imperialists to recruit Gorkha soldiers through India by giving them passport facilities and by various other means. It demands that the government of India immediately puts a stop to all this.

The Trade Union Convention makes it clear to the Malayan people that the action of the Indian government in support of the British imperialists is in direct contradiction to the wishes and demands of the Indian people. It expresses unshakeable solidarity with the Malayan people in their struggle against the British robbers and assures them that it will do everything in its power to strengthen their cause.

5. Execution of Patriots:

The monarcho-fascist military tribunal of American-occupied Greece have, through a foul frame up, pronounced the death sentence on the ardent Greek patriots, Nico Belyoannis, Elli Joannidou and their six comrades. The AITUC condemns this attempt, on the part of the American imperialists and their Greek puppets, to murder such valiant freedom-fighters as Belyoannis and his comrades and demands that the sentence be annulled. It further calls upon the U.N.O. to intervene in the matter and to save the lives of these Greek patriots.

6. SOLIDARITY WITH IRAN, EGYPT, TUNISIA, ETC.

The AITUC extends its whole-hearted support to the struggle waged by the peoples of Iran, Egypt, Tunisia and other colonial countries for their freedom from the political and economic bondage of the British, French and American imperialists. It condemn the virtual occupation of parts of Egypt by the British military forces and the attempts to separate Sudan from Egypt, the unleashing of a brutal and full-scale colonial war against the Tunisian people by the French Government backed by the American imperialists, the attempts of the British imperialists to prevent the nationalisation of oil industries in Iran and the manoeuvres of American imperialists to gain the control of Iranian oil. It demands the end of imperialist rule and all intervention in all these countries and expresses its solidarity with the struggle of the people and expresses its hope that it will be carried forward to victory.

7. RELEASE OF DETENUES ETC.

The AITUC views with grave concern the continued suppression against liberties and persecution of the leaders of the democratic masses.

Though a number of political detenues have had to be released due to mass democratic pressure the governments both of union and in the various states are attempting in the main to continue the police regime.

Hundreds of political workers are still being kept in detention without trial, hundreds of others are being imprisoned or are being prosecuted with the help of repressive laws and the "infamous" special tribunals. The rights of free speech, Press, Assembly, picketing and strikes are virtually being denied.

The AITUC strongly condemns the repressive policy being continued by the Congress Party which was rejected by a majority of the Indian people in the recent elections.

The AITUC demands the immediate and unconditional release of political detainees, the withdrawal of all pending warrants and cases against political workers and for the commutation of death sentences and and remitting all other sentences in respect of all those who have been already convicted for their political trade union or peasant activities.

8. DENIAL OF PASSPORTS TO USSR, CHINA, ETC.

The AITUC convention condemns the action of the Government of Indian Union in denying passports to Com. S. S. Dange and S.G. Patker to attend the world Economic Conference in Moscow and to Com. Jyoti Basu, Sayapriya Banerjee, Sheebhadra Yajee and S. S. Dange to attend the May Day Celebrations in Peking, and the refusal of the same government and its consul in Britain to permit the W.F.T.U. representative Com. Mackinnie to attend the present convention.

Earlier the Government had refused to allow Com. S. S. Dange to go and attend the meeting of the Executive Bureau of the World Federation of Trade Unions despite the fact that he was a member of the Executive and was one of the representatives of the W.F.T.U. on the Social and Economic Council of United Nations Organisation.

It has been the systematic policy of the Congress Government to discriminate against the AITUC and in favour of the INTUC and the Hind Mazdoor Sabha who are allowed full facilities to attend Conferences of the ICFTUC etc.

This convention strongly condemn this descrimnation and demands that such invidious restrictions on the free movement of Trade Union leaders in and out of India be removed.

9. ON FOOD SITUATION:

This Convention of the AITUC views with grave anxiety the food situation in the country.

It strongly condemns the action of the Union Government in stopping the food subsidy and the State of Bombay for rendering food dearer by 50% to 50 million people.

It condemns the systematic attempt being made to force the inferior milo imported from America on the people.

In large parts of the country such as Sunderban and the five districts of Rayalaseema in Madras acute mass starvation prevails and the AITUC condemns the government for delaying to declare these parts as Famine Areas.

The very fact that when Rayalaseema was at last declared to be a famine area and the army instead of being kept idle was sent for relief work there, it was able to find sources of water supply clearly shows that with a certain minimum solicitude for the interests of the people famine could have been averted.

The AITUC therefore demands that the Government should restore the food subsidy to Bombay and immediately despatch food and every other relief to the famine areas and enlist the co-operation of Trade Unions, ~~V~~isan Sabhas and the democratic organisations to see that the Famine areas receive the speediest and most effective relief.

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RESOLUTIONS

1. RESOLUTION ON BIDI & TOBACCO INDUSTRY.

This Convention of the AITUC is of the opinion that the following are the basic and immediate demands of the Bidi and Tobacco workers of India. The Convention urges the Bidi & Tobacco workers to launch an organised movement for the achievement of these demands.

1. The Factory Act and such other existing laws should be applied to this industry.
2. Yearly Bonus to workers.
3. Equal wages for women workers with men workers.
4. Attendance cards should be given to the workers and the owners of the factory and shop must keep a regular record of the workers to enable workers to check up on their earnings.
5. The system of fines and the rejection of Bidis should be abolished and the Payment of Wages Act applied in these matters.
6. All the provincial governments should accept and act upon the recommendations of the Regay Committee.
7. To safe-guard the interest of the workers in the industry and to regularise the industry, government of India and Provincial Governments should introduce the necessary legislations immediately.
8. The guarantee of work to the workers in the rainy seasons.
9. Protection of the interest of petty shop-keepers and owners of factories of this industry from foreign competitions and from Indian laws as hamper the trade market.
10. Government should reduce the Tobacco duty.
11. Tobacco leaves and other necessities of this industry should be supplied at the control rates by government.
12. The storage and stocking of Bidis and other Tobacco manufactured goods should be regulated and done in a manner as would prevent deterioration of the goods and bad supplies to the consumer, in order to prevent its ill-effects on the health of the consuming public.

2. ON THE COIR INDUSTRY.

The AITUC notes with deep concern the depression that has caught the Coir industry, the main industry of Kerala. Nearly 90% of Coir factories have been closed and in those still working workers find employment only from 1 to 3 days a week. Altogether 17 lacs of workers including those engaged in the preliminary stages of production viz., husk-beating, carding, etc., are more or less out of work. The depth of crisis can be gauged from the fact that in Alleppey the main Coir industrial centre of Travancore Cochin State, the off-take from ration shops has dwindled down to 40%, at a time when the adult ration per day is only 6 ounces. The entire coastal area of Travancore Cochin State is severely hit with famine conditions prevailing in predominantly Coir areas viz., the Aimbala-puzha and Shertalai taluques and near famine conditions at Chirayan-keeshu and Vypeen areas. All the attendant evils are making themselves felt with workers migrating to distant places and social life crumbling.

The AITUC cannot but condemn the attitude of the Travancore-Cochin

State Government and the Government of Indian Union for their indifference in the face of this calamity. The two conferences one on 20-2-52 and the other on 13-5-52 convened by Government only after pressure from the organisations of workers and people had to be adjourned sine die because the government had no concrete plan and were not willing to accept the one proposed by the workers' representatives.

The AITUC wishes to emphasise the dangers inherent in this callous drift and calls upon the government to:

1. Take immediate steps to utilise the possible big markets for Coir products in Egypt, Middle East, China, USSR and the People's Democracies of the Eastern Europe.
2. To restrict the export of raw coir and coir fibre.
3. Establish propaganda and sales centres in all important centres of India for sale of Coir products.
4. Utilise the possibilities of manufacturing new products with coirs viz., Volbike, bags, etc.
5. Control the price of husk fixing it at a level in conformity with the coir prices.
6. Grant aid to raise the holding capacity of the small coir industrialists.
7. Fix the minimum wages of workers in this industry at a level enabling a reasonable standard of living.

While these are steps calculated to revive the industries, the AITUC demands that the following immediate steps be taken to alleviate the suffering of the already misery-stricken workers.

1. Grant free ration to unemployed coir workers and their families as unemployment dole.
2. Grant remission to unemployed coir workers.
3. Grant free books, drugs, etc., to school-boys and children of coir workers and full freeship concessions where they are studying in secondary schools.
4. Start public relief works to give employment to such of the unemployed workers.

ON YOUTH CONFERENCE.

3. This Convention of the All-India Trade Union Congress welcomes the appeal of the young Sugar Refinery workers of Amsterdam for the convening of an International Conference in Defence of the Rights of Youth.

The Convention notes with satisfaction that the proposal has already won wide support from many international and national organisations of youth, students, women and workers including the World Federation of Trade Unions.

It fully approves of the aim of the Conference which is to intensify active struggle of young people in all countries in defence of their social and economic demands - the right to better living conditions, to education and democratic liberties, against all the effects of armaments drive and the preparations for a third world war.

The Convention is of the opinion that the rapid deterioration of the living conditions of Indian youth, particularly the young workers, the growing unemployment, the denial of access to education culture, and recreation and the mounting offensive on all their rights and liberties make the task of organised movement for these demands ever more important. The Convention, therefore, fully supports the recommendation of the General Council of the World Federation of Trade Unions "to devote more attention to the defence of the demands of young male and female workers everywhere, particularly at their places of work, to help in the organisation of and to participate in the International Conference in Defence of the Rights of Youth and to take part at all levels in the preparatory conferences" (Berlin General Council of W.F.T.U.)

The Convention calls upon all trade unions to take interest in the development of activities of young workers in defence of their rights by formulating their demands, helping in the formation of youth committees, organisation of conferences and by keeping close and constant contact with youth organisations working for the International Conference in Defence of the Rights of Youth.

4. RESOLUTION ON JUTE:

This Conference of the AITUC views with grave concern the conditions of chronic crisis which have developed in the Jute Industry since 1949.

This crisis is expressed in the form of deliberate restriction of production by the employers, reduction of working hours, sealing of 12½% of the total loomage, a direct cut in workers' wages, and "rationalisation" measures resulting in mass retrenchment and a heavier work-load.

This conference asserts that the responsibility for this grave situation in the leading export industry of our country must be laid at the door of the monopolist employers - British and Indian - and the anti-national, selfish policy pursued by them with the approval and assistance of the India government.

Instead of utilising this great industry, which occupies a strategically favourable position as the world's supplier of jute goods, in order to fulfil the people's needs and to advance the economic prosperity of India, the jute mill employers have been misusing their monopoly rights in order to fleece profits for themselves at the expense of the workers and the entire people.

By tying up the vast export trade in jute goods solely with the U.S. markets, by making production virtually dependent on the fluctuating needs of Washington's war economy and its rearmament plans, by refusing to develop additional trade relations with the democratic and socialist countries of China, USSR, and South-East Europe, the employers and the Indian Government have mortgaged the prosperity and the stability of the jute industry to the imperialist war-mongers and created an artificial "crisis" of markets and overproduction.

While the profits of the jute companies during 1945-48, and more especially during the Korean war period of 1950-51, have reached unprecedented heights, the 300,000 workers have been made to accept drastic inroads into their living standards and conditions of work.

Even the meagre increase in emoluments awarded by the Tribunal in 1948 and 1951 have been rendered illusory by the linking of wages and D.A. with attendance, so that with the almost unbroken short-time working of the mills since 1949, the workers have suffered a

corresponding cut in their incomes though prices have risen in the same period by at least 30 points and food prices, in particular, have been increased during the last six months. The basic minimum wage actually received has fallen as low as Rs.23/- p.m. and the D.A. to Rs.33/- p.m., which means that at present day prices the jute worker is literally starving.

The situation is even worse in the jute mills of Andhra, where the managements have refused to apply even the minimum wage and D.A. standards awarded by the Tribunal in West Bengal. Here the minimum basic pay is Rs.19/8/- p.m. and D.A. only -15/- annas daily.

Piece-rated earnings have also declined sharply. Between 8 to 9 thousand weavers have been sacked as a result of sealing of looms. Thousands of workers of the spinning and Preparing departments are being retrenched with the introduction of new, labour-saving machinery. Work-load in these departments is being increased without any corresponding increment in wages.

Workers have no security of service. Service records are being illegally manipulated to deprive workers of permanent status and of even their statutory dues on account of gratuities, paid leave, etc. The limited benefit awarded by Tribunals are whittled down in practice on one pretext or another. Violations of Payment of Wages Act, Factory Act, and Maternity Benefit Act are common, especially in the mills of Andhra and Bihar. Medical facilities and housing are still virtually in the same shocking condition noted 20 years ago by the Royal Commission on Labour. Physical maltreatment and harrassment of workers still goes on. Trade union facilities are practically non-existent and leading workers are victimised on the flimsiest of pleas. Workers' struggles are sought to be crushed by indiscriminate resort to lock-outs and repression.

Thus, while workers are being starved and exploited and the potential capacity of industry itself is crippled and made dependent on U.S. orders, the monopolist owners alone have been enriching themselves.

The peasants from whom raw jute is procured at low prices, the small traders, balers, and shippers, have all had to sacrifice their legitimate interests for profits of this British controlled industry.

This Conference condemns the attitude of the India government which has consistently refused to protect the interests of the workers, peasants, small businessmen, and the toiling people as a whole, while giving every possible relief and encouragement to the jute magnates in the form of reduced export duties, removal of controls, permission to restrict output, and a free hand to retrench workers in the name of rationalisation.

This conference, therefore, demands that:

1. The capital holdings of the British companies and managing agencies which control the jute industry should be confiscated.
2. Trade relations must be opened up with the countries of South-East Europe, USSR and China for export of jute goods to them, so that the industry can work at full capacity.
3. Jute goods supplied to USA, Britain and other countries should be on the basis of barter exchange for India's vital needs, such as food, capital goods, tractors, etc.

4. The India Government must appoint a Committee to make thorough investigations into the illegal practices, speculative transactions, black market deals, false entries, etc. resorted to by the jute companies and managing agencies to cheat the public out of huge sums as revealed by the recent McLeod case.
5. The Madras government must appoint a non-official Enquiry Committee to investigate into the conditions of the jute workers in Andhra, with a view to ensuring for them the minimum benefits awarded by the West Bengal Tribunals.
6. The jute workers must be assured of:
 - (a) A living wage to meet the increased cost of living.
 - (b) No cut in wages or D.A. due to reduction of hours from 48 to 42½ per week.
 - (c) No retrenchment by sealing of looms, rationalisation, etc. Provision of alternative jobs and adequate benefits for the unemployed.
 - (d) No increase in work-load without corresponding increment in wages.
 - (e) Security of Service; no deprivation of statutory leave facilities.
 - (f) Adequate medical facilities.
 - (g) Decent housing at the expense of the employers and Government.
 - (h) Full trade union rights and no victimisation of Trade Union workers.
7. Resumption of the normal 48 hour week and unsealing of all sealed looms.

This Conference calls upon all jute workers, organised and unorganised irrespective of differences in political ideology, religion, caste, creed, or nationality, to organise united actions in mills and departments for fulfilment of the above demands. It calls their pointed attention to the necessity of combating the attempts of the employers at spreading national and communal disruption in their ranks. It calls upon them, further to build up united committees for carrying on struggle and united unions.

The prevailing disunity and weakness of organisation among the jute workers is the biggest weapon in the hands of the employers and must be overcome with speed and determination. This Conference welcomes the formation of the Andhra Jute Workers' Federation uniting all parties and groups working in the unions in Andhra and the AITUC therefore, appeals to the unions of the UTUC, INTUC, and HMS, in particular, to join hands with the AITUC unions in mobilising the jute workers unitedly on the basis of their common demands and the defence of their common interests. Only the united action of the workers can halt the capitalist offensive and also save this great industry for service in the welfare of the people.

5. ON RAILWAY COLLIERIES:

The production trend of the Coal Industry of the previous five years under the Congress Raj clearly shows that at the cost of Railway collieries and the low grade collieries i.e. the Indian owned collieries, the British Coal mine owners have increased their output heavily. The annual output of the Railway Collieries and the lower grade ones has been considerably decreased day by day such were the production and allocation of wagon policy of the government of India led by Corwett-Burrclough and Whitekar, the three heads of Coal, Mining and Geological departments of government of India.

It is to be noted that the production of the Railway collieries is being decreased deliberately when in fact the Railway Collieries produce only 1/3 of the total need of the Railway Coal Consumption and the need for Railways is to be self-sufficient.

The corruption and misappropriation of Public fund which is the another name of the congress Raj's rampant in the Railway Collieries.

And added together this continuous underproduction and corruption has run the Railway Collieries in constant loss of millions of Rupees every year for which no open enquiry is being made in spite of the repeated requests of the union,

India government, in stead of, eradicating the corruption of its machinery and ensuring profit producing annual output has begun to withdraw one after another long standing facilities of the workers and has resorted to further restriction of production by effecting heavy retrenchment. Notice to this effect to one thousand Bhadua Pit miners has already been given.

This Convention of the AITUC, therefore, strongly protests against the British Coal policy of the Indian government and is opposed to any policy which restricts or closes down the Railway collieries - the state sector of the economy.

This Convention request to the government to restore all the withdrawn but longstanding facilities of the workers and concede all the demands enlisted separately for reference to the Industrial Tribunal by the Coal "orkers' Union.

This session demands from the government to set up a Parliamentary enquiry Committee including members of the Parliamentary opposition to enquire into the causes of the chronic loss of State Railway Collieries and of the workers employed by it.

6. ON THE REPRESSION OF THE WORKERS OF THE KAKATA COLLIERY LTD.

This Convention of the AITUC records its strong protest against the manner in which the management of the Karkata Colliery Ltd. (Ranchi, Bihar) has discharged a number of office-bearers and the members of the executive committee of the union, who were elected on the 25th March, 1952 by the General Body Meeting of the Union.

This Convention demands that all the victimised workers be re-instated and the government authorities concerned should take proper steps to redress other grievances of workers also, which have already been put by the union.

ON PORT & DOCK UNIONS:

This Conference of the ATTUC notes with concern the appalling conditions that continue to prevail for the workers and employees of the various ports and docks in India.

One of the most serious problems facing dock labour is that their employment is linked up with shipping which is extremely uncertain. When traffic is heavy the workers can somehow manage to eke out a miserable existence but when it is slack the workers are forced to starve. In most civilised countries decasualisation schemes have been adopted to see that the workers' livelihood is not made entirely dependent on the hazards of shipping but in India in most ports this has been done.

Practically everywhere the Port and Dock employees are facing an offensive on the part of the employers which in some cases is the Government itself. The work load is being increased, gang-strength is being reduced, rationalisation schemes are being carried out. In Calcutta, Bangalore and Cochin the load per worker has been increased to an inhuman extent - workers being forced to carry as much as three maunds bags at a time or even more on the head.

As a result of all this unemployment is increasing and the conditions of the workers rapidly deteriorating.

The Ports and Docks are either directly administered by the Government or at least largely controlled by the Transport Dept. of the Government of India. In spite of that the widest disparity in conditions of work and living prevail. There is no uniformity of rules or service conditions. The pay commission's recommendations have either not been applied or applied very haphazardly. In the Calcutta, Bombay and Cochin Ports, in spite of the fact that there was an agreement with the unions that the pay Commission's recommendations would be implemented they have not actually been applied for all categories of workers. Classification is extremely arbitrary and whimsical. Class II employees being classified as Class III and Class III as Class IV.

The Government has been following a policy of suppressing genuine trade unions and fostering and encouraging bogus unions. In Bombay the Dock workers especially the Naval Dockyard workers have been subjected to the severest repression. Till this day a large number of working class leaders continue to be in detention under the Preventive Detention Act. In Calcutta scores of working class and trade union leaders were placed in detention and those who have been released have been dismissed from service although no charge sheets have been given to them. In Cochin the Tribunal has given the most amazing award in which the entire power of recruitment, dismissal and allotting of daily jobs have been handed over to the reactionary union and a compulsory closed shop system introduced to the detriment of the genuine union existing there. This award was given on 17-2-1951.

This Conference therefore raises the following demands and urges that the Government of India take the immediate steps to force the employers to concede these demands:

1. A properly worked out decasualisation scheme should be introduced in all the ports for dock labour all over India.
2. There should be immediate stoppage of rationalisation schemes meant to increase the exploitation of the workers - where the work load has been increased

it should be reduced to a reasonable level. There should be no retrenchment.

3. Uniform conditions of work should be introduced in all the ports for the port and dock labour.
4. All Port Trusts and the Dock Labour Advisory Board should have workers' representatives on them and they should be duly elected by the workers through secret ballot.
5. Contract system should be abolished and the Port authorities should directly employ all categories of Port Labour.
6. Proper and full application of pay Commission's recommendations and reclassification of employees to be carried out in consultation with the unions.
7. Release of Samuel Augustin, D'Mello and other leaders of the Dock Labourers, restoration of the recognition of the Indian Naval Dockyard Workers' Union and other genuine unions of the workers.
8. Reinstatement of those dismissed on account of their detention under the Preventive Detention Act. Withdrawal of cases pending against dock workers.
9. Immediate cancellation of the award of the Cochin Tribunal passed on 17-12-1951 introducing a closed shop system in favour of the reactionary Thuramugha Thozhilali Union. Reinstatement of workers refused work by this reactionary union and payment of wages to them.

The All India Trade Union Congress calls upon all unions whether affiliated to it or not to build up united action of workers and employees of all shades of opinion which is the only way to achieve the above mentioned demands.

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ON MICA:

The Micas industry today is made solely dependent upon the import policy of U.S.A. as it is U.S.A. which imports 85% of the total Indian Mica export, for India has no real Mica manufacturing factories. In order to purchase Mica at cheapest rate the U.S. Monopolists time to time pretend not to purchase Mica and thus in the absence of Market the prices of our valuable Mica go down heavily and the trade faces a very devastating slump like that of the present one.

60% of the total Mica industry was of splitting but recently in USA by some scientific processes scrap Mica is being used for splitting Mica and thus now there is no demand for splitting at all and as result of which heavy retrenchment has been effected in Mica industry and the splitting work which was also a kind of cottage industry has been virtually stopped and as a result of which nearly a lac of workers engaged in Mica industry wholly or partially are facing starvation.

At the instigation of some four or five biggest Mica firms who are both Mine owners and exporters the Behar government has extended the sale of Mica which only affects the small and middle dealers as its they only who deal in inside country Mica purchase and sale. This has further added to the injuries of the small and middle dealers have virtually stopped their business causing large-scale unemployment.

Under such circumstances this convention of the AITUC demands that (i) Mica trade should be encouraged to seek other markets such as those of USSR and New Democratic countries (ii) Mica Manufacturing factories should be opened in India with the help of the machinery available from the USSR and other countries (iii) Establish a government Monopoly Mica purchasing Agency in India for dealing with the foreign countries which at present dictate prices to us, (iv) Withdraw sales tax from inner country Mica sale and finally ensure the payment of guaranteed minimum wages.

GORAKHPUR FIRING:

This convention of the AITUC expresses its horror at the way police resorted to firing against Gorakhpur railway employees who were peacefully demonstrating against the coming retrenchment of hundreds of clerks, conveys its deep heart felt sympathy to the families of the killed railway employees and those who were wounded, congratulates the railway workers, clerks and others who instead of being caved by police terror united stood against the combined strength of the police. Railway authorities and the disruptive agents of the authorities and fully supports the demands of railway workers namely: (i) an independent enquiry into the firing, (ii) Compensation for the families of the dead and wounded railwaymen, (iii) no punishment or victimisation of any railway employee in any form, (iv) security of service for all, (v) a suitable memorial for the martyrs.

RESOLUTION ON COAL MINING:

1. The coal miners of India have traditionally been and of the most sweated section of the Indian working class. With the onset of the slump the coal miners are being threatened with further hardships and misery.

2. The conciliation Board Award of May 1947 for the Bengal and Bihar coal fields and the later awards on the same lines for the other coal fields of India gave certain concessions to the coal workers. But the shamelessly inadequate character of the Award can be judged from the fact that it assured the coal-cutter a monthly earning of Rs.40/8/-, including dearness allowance, cash allowance and cost value of the much boosted quarter seer of free-rice per day. And this is under conditions of normal employment. This Convention

of the AITUC considers that the conciliation Board not only flouted the internationally recognised principle that the miners should be assured of an earning higher than what is enjoyed by the average factory workers, but it recommended a rate of wages that is shockingly lower than that of the factory workers in the major industries.

3. Several concessions recommended by the said Conciliation Board on illusory e.g. bonus of three months basic wages, leave with pay, railway fare for going home and back etc. because they were hedged round with conditions of a high percentage of attendance and non-participation in illegal strikes. As a result it has been difficult for most of the miners, trenchers and loaders who constitute overwhelming majority of the mine workers to receive these concessions. And on top of it all it has added a new fetter on the right to strike.

4. The convention notes that the colliery owners have never implemented some of the recommendations of the Conciliation Board upto now e.g. introduction of grade system for time-rated workers, supply of dress and boots etc. During the last 3 years many other concessions have been withdrawn and non-implementation of the recommendation of the C.B. award has increased. Thus food rations at concession rates to the dependents of miners who come from the high burning villages has been stopped, supply of full weeks ration has been made conditional on four days attendance at best and extra payment for load and lift, allowance for involuntary unemployment etc. have been virtually stopped.

5. The condition of the miners have deteriorated further due to two other factors. The increase in the cost of living since May 1947 has virtually negated the small increase that was provided for under the C.B. award. And secondly, there has been an enormous increase in under-employment on account of a great increase in the number of workers in the post-war years. While the output of coal has gone up in 1951 by 37% over 1939, the number of coal workers has increased by 70% in the same period. As a result the earnings of the piece-rated workers, who constitute overwhelming majority of the mine workers, has gone down drastically. Miners are earning today much less than even Rs.40/8/- per month which they could earn only under conditions of full employment.

6. Increase in the output of coal which alone can cure the evil of under employment, is not being done, firstly, because even now the shortage of wagons continues and secondly, there is little scope for a developing market for coal due to absence of industrial development of the country. Rather the slump is threatening the miners with under-employment and retrenchment in a big way.

7. The employers are victimising the trade union militants viciously so that no organised resistance against their attacks may be possible. Hundreds of coal workers have been victimised due to normal trade union activity.

8. While the condition of the coal workers has been thus worsening, the government, instead of taking any steps to protect the workers, has accepted the demand of the employers as viewed through the working Party in Coal (Sept. 1951) for further attacks against the coal miners. By recommending the linking up of the facilities of bonus, cash allowance, grain shop concessions on unit of production instead of on unit of as in the present practice, the working party has sought to whittle down the existing concessions further.

9. While conditions of under-employment and paying off are general among the miners, the problem is particularly acute in the case of miners employed by the Indian owners and the government collieries, because the Railway Board and the coal Commissioners organisation favours the British owned collieries in respect of loco orders and

allotment of wagons at the cost of the Indian owned collieries and the Railway collieries. This convention urges that the supply of wagons to these collieries should be increased.

10. In view of the present state of under-employment and apprehension of retrenchment, the miners have a genuine fear that the recent measures of the government in the interest of conservation of metallurgical coal might afford a handle to the employers, particularly the British could have a virtual monopoly in respect of production of metallurgical coal, the carry on retrenchment of the workers in the name of conservation.

11. The convention considers that while conservation of metallurgical coal is necessary in the interest of the nation, there is no reason why it should lead to retrenchment. It should be a question of replacing one sort of coal by another without any retrenchment of workers.

12. It is the considered opinion of this convention that the recent stowing (conservation) Act of the government of India leaves plenty of loopholes for the British coal companies to defeat the policy of conservation and does not make any provision for dealing with that in case they decide to close down their mines all of a sudden. Nor does the Act afford any protection to the miners against retrenchment on the plea of conservation.

13. In view of all this, the convention urges upon the unions affiliated to the AITUC to develop a united movement of the coal miners of India behind the following slogans.

- (a) Restoration of Conciliation Board concessions that have been withdrawn as implementation of all such concessions.
- (b) Restoration of grain concessions to all workers and their dependents without any condition regarding attendance as before.
- (c) Payment of bonus, Railway fare etc. to the same conditions on attendance or non-participation in strikes, one fourth of the annual earning should be paid to all workers.
- (d) A new conciliation Board in order to review the wage rates, D.A. in order to bring the earnings of the miners abreast of the workers in other major industries and in order to compensate for the rise in the cost of living.
- (e) In case of involuntary unemployment an account of shortage of wagons the miners should be paid, a minimum of half the basic wage and full D.A.
- (f) Leave with pay should be increased to 3 weeks for weekly paid workers.
- (g) Provisions of the government of India Provident Fund Act of 1952 be extended to the coal industry.
- (h) No retrenchment
- (i) Reinstatement of all victimised workers
- (j) Withdrawal of all cases against all T.U. militants.
- (k) Implementation of conservation scheme should be done through a tripartite committee with representatives of the workers and no retrenchment should take place in the plea of conservation.

AITUC, Coimbatore
May 52

DEFENCE OF CASES UNDER TRIAL, DETENUES AND THOSE SENTENCED.

The repression launched by the government against the militant trade unionists and kisan workers raised the problem of defence of those who were implicated in cases.

The most notable were the cases of the Telangana comrades who were accused of murder, dacoity, arson etc. Many were sentenced to death but some of the sentences were commuted.

Besides Telangana there were cases all through the country.

A defence Committee for Telangana had been formed under the auspices of the AITUC and it had collected some funds for defence.

At the end of 1950, this Committee was left devoid of funds and collections in the country had practically fallen off. At this juncture, we appealed to the W.F.T.U. for aid and as most of the accused were workers and peasants the WFTU rendered help. It enabled us to invite Mr. D.N. Pritt to argue some cases before the Supreme Court. Mr. Pritt's assistance was a great help in organising defence.

The other cases also demanded serious attention. In the Tamilnad especially hundreds of workers, peasants middle class intellectuals standing by them had been implicated by the police in conspiracy cases. There were the Madura and Ramnad cases, Salem cases, Trichi Conspiracy case, Edapally case and so on.

In Maharashtra there were cases in Ahmednagar and Thana.

In U.P. there was the Ballia Case.

In East Bengal cases instituted before partition required our attention. There was the Kakdroip case and the Manipur case.

Besides this occassional cases arose from strike struggles as the case of Allen Bury Company and the case of Gwalior, where one person was sentenced to death.

In these cases, the democratic minded lawyers rendered great help. Many who engaged in the defence themselves were arrested and threatened. But they held on to the cause of defending the victims of the wrath of the Congress Government.

Many of these cases are still pending and government refuses to withdraw them.

The following is the list of cases which have been rendered help by the W.F.T.U.

1. Telangana cases (400)
2. Trichy Conspiracy case (135)
3. Tinnevelly Conspiracy case (91)
4. Ramnad Conspiracy case (65)
5. Madura Cases
6. Coimbatore cases
7. Edapally conspiracy case
8. Ballia Case
9. Manipur Conspiracy case
10. Kakdwip Consp. case.
11. Salem Conspiracy Case
12. Masik Prison Firing Case
13. Ahmednagar Case
14. East Bengal Case
15. Allen Bury Rioting Case
16. Gwalior Mill Riot Case.

From July 1950 to May 1952 aid to the tune of Rs.20,000 (Twenty thousand) was given by the WFTU to the various cases through Defence Committees where they exist or through individual lawyers and defence organisers who have been selflessly conducting the defence for years.

The need to defend workers and peasants, who are victims of prosecutions, a large number of democratic minded lawyers is required. Formerly a part of this work was inspired by the Civil Liberties Union. Well known conspiracy cases have also inspired many lawyers to take up the work of defence as a matter of their duty towards democracy. Some of the lawyers who have helped do not agree even remotely or sympathise with the political views of the accused. There have been lawyers, who have helped to defend the cases with the simple and straight forward idea of helping workers and peasants who have no means to defend themselves against the well-paid lawyers of the State.

There is need for an organisation that will collect this fund of goodwill and put it at the service of the working-class and the oppressed. In some places, organisations of Democratic Lawyers have sprung up. But this work requires to be co-ordinated on all-India scale.

History tells us that when the class-struggle becomes acute, the bourgeoisie gives up even the semblance of administering "justice". In America in the celebrated cases in which well-known democrats, communists and militant trade union leaders were prosecuted, the American Judges went to the length of sentencing even the lawyers, who defended the accused for their fearless defence in the Court. In India, too, lawyers, who appear in our cases are dogged by the Police and sometimes even detained under the Preventive Detention Act.

There was a time, when in the famous Cawnpore Communist Conspiracy case of 1924 and the Meerut Conspiracy Case of 1929-33, the defence of the 33 accused, among whom there was 20 Communists, was taken up by Pt. Motilal Nehru, Jawaharlal Nehru, Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mr. Chagla, now Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court, Dr. Katju, now the Home Minister of the Government of India. These cases were launched by the British Government in order to smash the T.U. movement and the growth of the ideology of Socialism-Communism. Even ideology then was sought to be made punishable. The mere mention of the word class-struggle in speeches was hauled up under section 153A though this section was never enacted to deal with such cases. And the defenders in those days did their job very well.

But now they themselves have become the ruling class and have turned into prosecutors, instead of defenders of the working class and its struggles for freedom and better living.

Another responsibility in these cases, apart from defence is to provide relief to the families of the persecuted and to the prisoners themselves. The greatest weapon of the government in breaking the spirit of the prisoners is to starve them of literature. Supply of literature to prisoners requires funds and organisation.

It is the task of the trade unions to undertake this work. We cannot let our fighters go undefended or uncared for.

At present, Com. C.A. Balan of the Coimbatore case is under sentence of death. From Gwalior comes the case of who has also been sentenced to death. A campaign for the commutation of the death sentences has been organised and has to be developed further.

It is a regrettable fact that though there is need to organise defence of these cases and campaigns are necessary for the purpose, those in charge of defence do not send any reports to the AITUC about the cases. In many cases, we do not know what the accused are, how many, what class etc. We do not

know the charges, nor the circumstances of the case. The reports of some cases have to be gathered from the reports of court proceedings appearing in the press. We have tried to collect some information, but it is not at all full. The AITUC wanted to bring out a booklet giving the history of cases we have defended, the way in which government prosecuted the T.U. workers and in many cases failed to substantiate the charges.

In the recent past many of our lawyers have done great work in raising fundamental issues before the courts and have shown how the bureaucracy in violation of its own Constitution and its own principles of bourgeois justice and laws has deprived hundreds of citizens of the country of their personal liberty and clapped them in Jail. The story of the fight for personal freedom, legalisation of unions and political parties and other organisations, carried on in the law courts, mainly by democratic minded non-party lawyers and lawyers, who belong to the Party requires to be told. And a permanent organisation to sustain this struggle in the law courts for fundamental rights of citizens and specially of working-class and its organisation has to be built up.

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UNION INTERNATIONALE DES SYNDICATS
DES TRAVAILLEURS DES TRANSPORTS
TERRESTRES ET AERIENS (D. P. de la F. S. M.)

TRADE UNIONS INTERNATIONAL OF LAND
AND AIR TRANSPORT WORKERS
(T. D. of the W. F. T. U.)

МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЕ ОБЪЕДИНЕНИЕ ПРОФСОЮЗОВ
ТРУДЯЩИХСЯ СУХОПУТНОГО И ВОЗДУШНОГО
ТРАНСПОРТА (Производственный отдел В. Ф. П.)

UNION INTERNACIONAL DE SINDICATOS
DE TRABAJADORES DE LOS TRANSPORTES
TERRESTRES Y AEREOS (D. P. de la F. S. M.)

Adresser la correspondance au:
Address all correspondence to:
Адресовать всю корреспонденцию:
Toda comunicacion na de rer dirigida a:

Secréttaire, Str. Calomfirescu Nr. 8
Bucarest. (Roumanie)

Tél. 4.17.24

January 6, 1953

Mr. SEVA SINGH
General Secretary of the East
Punjab Railway Workers' Union

Delhi - India

Dear Comrade,

This is to advise you on the following :

Our TUI will hold the International Trade Conference of Land and Air Transport Workers on 9-10 March 1953 in Bratislava (Czechoslovakia). The Conference will have the following agenda :

1. Report on the activity of our TUI ;
2. Report of the Finance Committee ;
3. Report of the preparatory Committee of the Amalgamation of our Trade Union International with the TUI of Seamen and Dockers.

After the winding up of our Conference, the TUI of Seamen and Dockers will hold in March 11-12 their International Trade.

On March 14-19 will take place the Amalgamation Conference which is to discuss and adopt the Statutes and the programme of economic and social claims of the new Trade Union International. The Conference will determine its tasks for the defence of the workers' vital interests, will elect the ruling bodies and fix the headquarters of the new TUI.

The plenary sessions of the Conference will be intermingled with reunions of various transport branches for elaborating programmes of claims for separate categories of workers.

Greatly appreciating the struggle waged by your organization for improved living and working conditions and trade union and democratic rights, we consider the participation of its representative to this Conference of great consequence.

We kindly ask your organization to do its best to participate in the Conference convened by our TUI and to the Amalgamation Conference.

In case you accept our invitation, would you please acquaint us with the name of your delegate and his passport number. We recommend him to go through Vienna (Austria) which is in the very proximity of Bratislava and where the formalities for Czechoslovakia can also be made.

Accept please dear comrade, our trade union greetings and best wishes.

Fraternally yours,

Stelian Moraru
GENERAL SECRETARY



22
The Chief Minister,
Delhi State Government,
DELHI.

(N.R. Employees Union)
Delhi,
January 7, 1953.

Dear Sir,

CHARTER OF DEMANDS OF THE
VARIOUS TRADE UNIONS IN DELHI STATE

I. ADEQUATE AND EFFICIENT MACHINERY FOR THE
EXISTING INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR LEGISLATION.

1. REGISTRATION, RECOGNITION, WORKS COMMITTEES, ADEQUATE AND EFFICIENT CONCILIATION
MACHINERY:

(a) Registration:

At present no proper arrangements exists for the registration of new Trade Unions. In fact the procedure adopted by the State in this respect is too cumbersome. It takes months together to register a Union. This leads us to the only inevitable conclusion that not only the Department is under-staffed but is also inefficient. It is our everyday experience that the names of the Union officials are invariably disclosed to the employer before registration. This leads to mass scale victimization and defeats the very purpose of the Trade Union Law. We, therefore, demand that:-

- (i) the Department be forbidden from disclosing the names of the Union officials and active workers before registration of the Union.
- (ii) A time-limit be fixed beyond which registration should not be delayed under any circumstances.

(b) Recognition:

The question of the recognition of Trade Unions is a fundamental right of the workers. If the right to organisation and association is granted under the Constitution Of India, then the employers must be compelled to recognise and pay due heed to such organisations as the workers have built up in order to be a collective spokesman and organised their Trade Unions for the purpose of securing redress of their demands. This demand rises in an acute form because of the attitude of the employers firstly of refusing to recognize the existence of such organisation of the workers, secondly of foisting and trying to build up rival puppet Trade Union organisations and thirdly of using various forms of intimidation and pressure to compel their workers to abandon the genuine Trade Union organisations and curry-favour with the employers by joining puppet organisations, etc. The workers wish to make it categorically clear that it is not either the right or function of the employer to decide which organisation he will recognise or not. Once it is proved that a majority of the workers in a particular establishment have formed into an organisation that must be recognized. This would further the cause of industrial peace by making it possible for the representatives of the organisations to deal swiftly with various urgent demands that might arise from time to time; to negotiate with the employer on a footing of equality and settle such issues without their being allowed to break-out in the form of direct conflict with the employers and the employees. It is, therefore, demanded that the Government should pass such an enactment so as to force the employer for according recognition to the Trade Unions or the amendment of 1947 to the Trade Union Act of 1926 which is not in force be enforced. It will be useful to mention that there are provisions for recognition in the Bombay Industrial Relations Act.

(c) Works Committees:

Although the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 provides for the Works Committees yet the same do not exist in most of the establishments. From the point of view of Industry or a concern and the workers such a machinery is not only desirable but also necessary to settle day to day grievances of the workers and in the greater interest of the Industrial peace. We, therefore, demand that Government should establish under its supervision the Works Committees or Whitley Councils with an employee as its Chairman.

(d) Adequate and Efficient Conciliation:

Although in name sake there is a Conciliation Officer but there is no efficient Conciliation Machinery. For months together the disputes remain pending

with the.....

with the Conciliation Officer who has been allotted other duties as well. The judgement dated 12th December, 1952 of the Supreme Court of India in the case of certain colliers should be an eye opener to the Government. The Conciliation Officer must try to settle the dispute within a fortnight under the law and in case of a failure in settling the dispute the Conciliation Officer must submit its report to the appropriate Government within the scheduled time. It is, therefore, demanded that a separate officer of the Conciliation Officer may please be set up and the work should be carried in Hindustani so that the workers may also follow and understand the proceedings.

It is further demanded that the function of the Labour Department requires complete overhauling. The present staff for the enforcement of the Labour Law is most adequate. We demand that inclusive of the full time Conciliation Officer there should be an addition in number of Inspectors for Payment of Wages Act, Shop and Commercial Establishment Act, Minimum Wages Act, etc. The Inspectors should be easily available to the aggrieved workers. For this a Committee be set up which should submit its recommendations.

2. PROPER ADMINISTRATION OF HEALTH AND STATE EMPLOYMENT INSURANCE SCHEMES, LABOUR EXCHANGE SYSTEM, EQUAL REPRESENTATION OF THE WORKERS ON THESE ADMINISTRATIONS:

(a) Proper Administration of Employees State Insurance Scheme:

The manner in which the scheme is run at present instead of bringing any good to the workers has become a constant source of agitation among them. The chief reason lies in the way it is administered by the bureaucracy, who take up every complaint of the workers in a light way and deal them in the official routine manner involving considerable delay. In order to dispose of the claim and complaints quickly it is essential that workers who pay for it should be given a hand in its administration. Many mal-practices have crept into the scheme, it therefore become essential that provisions of the section 25 of the Act be immediately implemented by forming local Committees and local medical benefit councils on which representatives of the workers nominated by their Trade Unions be appointed. Besides, a Standing Committee at all levels be appointed to look into the day to day affairs of the scheme as is envisaged in section 18 of the Act.

(b) Labour Exchange:

The present facility under the Employment Exchanges are good for nothing. The decasualisation scheme as is in operation in the State of Bombay, providing special separate facilities to the workers in different industries be also introduced in Delhi State for every industry and the administration of the same be entrusted to the Unions of the workers where such Unions exist or the representative of the workers.

3. NO DISCRIMINATION IN THE REPRESENTATION:

The present discriminatory policy of the Government in giving representation on various Boards and Committees is based on political consideration. The representation should be based solely on the representative character of the organisations. The workers strongly condemn the favourable treatment given to the Indian National Trade Union Congress which does not represent any section of the workers in Delhi and at the same time ignoring All India Trade Union Congress which represents a considerable section of the workers and demand that representatives of the All India Trade Union Congress should be taken on all such Committees and Boards.

II. NEW INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR LEGISLATION

4. RECRUITMENT, PROMOTIONS, CONFIRMATION OF TEMPORARY HANDS AND THE IMPROVEMENT IN THE STANDING ORDERS:

(a) Recruitment:

All the workers shall only be recruited in the lower grade. No probationer can be appointed without pay or at a pay less than the graded pay. In no case shall the period of probation exceed 3 months. There should be no direct recruitment in the upper grades. Daily wage system and work charge system should be abolished. Workers who have already been retrenched should be given the preference in the recruitment.

(b) Promotion:

(b) Promotion:

There should be no restriction for promotion of a worker to any grade or post. All the vacancies in the upper grades shall be filled in by promotion from the lower grades respectively. For promotions the following qualifications shall have priority;

- (i) Seniority;
- (ii) Efficiency and
- (iii) Skill.

The practice of filling the vacancies in the upper grades by importing new staff should be totally stopped. Rules should be made so as to prevent favouritism in the making of promotions and filling of vacant vacancies.

(c) Confirmation of Temporary Hands:

No worker should be employed as a temporary hand except for a work which is definitely of a casual nature and is not likely to exceed 3 months. All the workers and employees who have already put in more than three months of service should be confirmed immediately.

(d) Standing Orders:

Standing Orders should be framed in consultation with the Trade Unions. The Standing Orders shall include inter alia the following:

1. The date of confirmation shall always mean the date on which the worker joins the establishment.
2. Post necessitating the employment of a person with the breaks of service in the year must be taken as permanent post.
3. No disciplinary action shall be taken against any worker without proper charge-sheet and an impartial enquiry jointly by the Trade Union and the employers.
4. Due compensation on the basis of Workmen's Compensation Act shall be paid to the workers for any injury while on duty.
5. Workers shall be paid full pay and allowances and other emoluments during the period of a justifiable strike.
6. No rights of any worker shall be altered to the prejudice of the worker concerned.
7. All the workers shall be entitled to full pay and other benefits during the period of suspension.
8. All the leaves such as casual, sick, privilege, Quarantine and maternity leave should be granted with pay. Office-bearers and active workers of the Union shall be granted special leaves of three weeks with pay in a year for Trade Union activities on the recommendation of the Union concerned.
Leaves should be granted when asked for.
9. Due increments should regularly be granted.
10. No worker should be victimized in any manner due to his Trade Union activities.
11. Changes in the Standing Orders can be made only in consultation with and the approval of the Trade Union.

5. DELHI SHOULD BE DECLARED AS "A" CLASS CITY:

The statistics can be found in the report (published in 1949) of Mr. S. Subramanian, Statistician in the office of the Economic Adviser to the Central Government. The enquiry was undertaken primarily with a view to enabling the Government to help their employees by providing adequate relief to them as and when necessary. In the first place, it is to be remembered that Mr. Subramanian is well-known to be an expert Statistician who has been working at Family Budgets for years; and in his report he has stated that he accepted for detailed investigation only those budgets which he considered wholly reliable, such budgets numbering 6,198 and that personal contacts were established with some of the persons selected. The upper-income limit was fixed at Rs. 500/- per month, the total number of employees falling within such limits being known to be of the order of several hundred thousands, thereafter the problem of choosing an unbiased random sample in which each family had an equal chance of being included was tackled by the "lottery method". Secondly, a very detailed list of heads of which information was to be supplied was furnished

to each employee.....

to each employees selected and after the information was supplied the items of income and expenditure were in each case subject to careful examination, the expenditure items being particularly checked against the prevailing retail prices and the available consumption figures in respect of cereals, etc. Thirdly, it is the best report as compared with that of the Rau Court of Enquiry or Mr. Justice Rajadhyaksha's Enquiry in connection with the Posts and Telegraphs Department of the Central Government as the main source from which costs can be ascertained; is at present Mr. Subramanian's report which is based on investigations relating to the period November, 1945 to August, 1946. Fourthly, the All India Industrial Tribunal (Bank Disputes) Bombay constituted by the Government of India vide Extraordinary Gazette dated 13th June, 1949 discussed this point of classification of areas elaborately in their Award published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary (Part II Section 3) dated 12th August, 1950 and thought that they must proceed on the assumption that Mr. Subramanian's Report on the whole furnishes valuable material on which subject to the test furnished by other Awards and investigations, they could base their conclusion. Fifthly, from Mr. Subramanian's Report we get figures of the average monthly expenditure and average monthly concessions per family in the different cities and areas of India.

From all these figures the Hon'ble All India Industrial Tribunal (Bank Disputes) held that the most expensive places are Bombay, Delhi and Calcutta. Out of the three members of the Tribunal one Shri K.C. Sen, Retired Judge of Bombay High Court, is at present the Chairman of the Industrial Court, Bombay, second Shri J.N. Magundar, Retired Judge of Calcutta High Court, is at present Chairman of the Appellate Tribunal of India and the third Shri Chandrasekhara Ayyar, Retired Judge of Madras High Court, is at present the Judge of Supreme Court of India.

The Bank Employees in Delhi are getting the benefits and privileges of "A" Class City since February, 1950. The employer after the award of the said Tribunal being declared void by the Supreme Court of India on 9th April, 1951 wanted to deprive the employees from this benefit but as a result of India-wide agitation of the Bank employees the Government of India passed an enactment freezing the salary and allowance of the employees.

The Reserve Bank of India was adamant to give the benefits and privileges of "A" Class City to its employees in Delhi but as a result of an agitation by the employees of the said Bank the Reserve Bank of India has also extended to its employees the benefits and privileges of "A" Class City in Delhi since 1951.

From the above it is now a well-established fact that Delhi is an "A" Class City and a section of the employees is getting the benefits and privileges of an "A" Class City for the last three years. It is, therefore, demanded that Delhi should be declared "A" Class City and all the benefits and privileges of an "A" Class City be extended to all the workers.

6. WAGE BOARD, COST OF LIVING INDEX ENQUIRY COMMITTEE, FIXATION OF FAIR WAGE AND NEUTRALISATION OF DEARNESS ALLOWANCES IN THE BASIC WAGES:

The present method of compiling cost of living Index is both out of date, incomplete and misleading. The workers of Delhi demand that a Standing Wage Board be constituted to which all the cases of wage disputes be referred. It should have the power to:

- (i) Compile the cost of living Index based on fresh enquiry for which a Committee should be appointed including the representatives of the workers.
- (ii) Determine fair wages of the workers in Delhi;
- (iii) Determine to what extent the Dearness Allowance should be neutralised in the Basic Pay.

7. INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR LEGISLATION TO BE EXTENDED TO THE DOMESTIC SERVANTS:

The domestic servants are most neglected of the workers. They have to serve and exist at the capricious will of the master who more often torments than appeases them in order to extract maximum work. They have without an exception to work for more than 18 hours a day at the cost of their health, happiness and human living. It is essential for the better development of society that an enactment be passed regulating and governing the conditions of service of this category of workers.

8. WITHDRAWAL OF ESSENTIAL SERVICES ORDINANCES:

The workers of Delhi consider such ordinances as an attack on their fundamental right to strike, which is guaranteed under the Constitution of India. The discrimination between.....

* See pages 60 and 64 (Calcutta), 83 and 78 (Bombay), 128 and 123 (Madras), 151 and 146 (Bengal and Assam), 182 and 177 (Bombay State), 204 and 199 (Madras State), 227 and 222 (Punjab) 259 and 254 (Uttar Pradesh), 282 and 277 (Bihar and Orissa), 304 and 299 (Madhya Pradesh).

tion between essential and non-essential services as an undemocratic and at the same time assumes that workers are irresponsible and do not understand a duty towards the community.

9. FREE MEDICAL FACILITIES TO ALL CATEGORIES OF WORKERS:

Every worker shall be entitled to free medical aid for himself and his dependents. Such medical aid shall include all expenses of medical or surgical facilities, supply or procurement of medicine, vaccine, sera or other therapeutic substances, accommodation in the hospitals, travelling expenses, either by the patient or the authorised doctor, etc. etc. The doctor shall be a registered medical practitioner or a specialist if need be.

The demand is self-explanatory and all that needs to be said at this stage is to point out how expensive even normal medical treatment has become. Further, the incidents of diseases of long duration needing fairly expensive treatment has been on the increase as far as the workers are concerned. In almost every industrial establishment there are a few workers who contract Tuberculosis.

10. NO RETRENCHMENT, CLOSURES AND LOCK-OUTS:

Retrenchment, closures and lock-outs are impediments variously imposed by the employer to undo the workers fundamental rights to employment guaranteed under the Constitution. Not only that the Government has miserably failed so far to carry out the responsibility devolving upon it on account of such a guarantee but it has quite naively and willfully encouraged the employer in this respect.

Unemployment in whatever shape it comes and however short and transitory it may be puts the worker in a miserable plight. He is forced to starve. All such closures, lock-outs and retrenchments are motivated more primarily not to effect economy in the interest of the industry but to victimize the worker, direct and frustrate his class solidarity simultaneously to pass the brunt of the present economic crisis which is starring the employer right in the face, on to the shoulders of the worker, and pile up more profits. This state of affairs are most hostile to and would undoubtedly frustrate and defeat all efforts on the part of the Government to plan and improve the economy of the country. It would certainly undo the Government of India's most "vociferously propagated" master-piece Five-Year Plan. While advocating labour concessions the Government can ill-afford simultaneously to encourage the employer to perpetrate the vilest of brutalities on the workers. Labour once lost is lost for ever. We, therefore, rightly and justly in the first place demand of the Government to order a total ban against retrenchment, closures, and lock-outs and to carry out the order strictly.

We further demand that all such closures, lock-outs be fully compensated for and the retrenched workers re-employed. We demand full compensation for the involuntary unemployment particularly for the recent closure in the Birla Mills. Strike of the Textile workers in the Dalmi Cloth Mills and other closures.

11. SETTING UP OF A LABOUR COURT:

In Industrial Relations the most desirable method is the collective bargaining between the employer and the employees. The success of any collective bargaining mainly depends on the attitude of the employers. In our country, the employers have not yet begun to appreciate the advantages of organised labour and collective bargaining. In practice, they take a hostile attitude. In order to promote the industrial peace the primary condition is the recognition of Trade Unions and negotiations with them by the employers should be made statutory. In the event of failure of negotiations the State should provide the machinery for adjudication to be used at the will of the workers. The sole rights of seeking or not seeking this machinery should rest with the workers. Neither the State nor the employer should be given the right to refer the dispute for adjudication. Compulsory adjudication or arbitration at the intervention of the Government have failed to establish industrial peace.

It is, therefore, demanded that an Industrial Court should be established to adjudicate on disputes. There should be atleast 3 judges on the Industrial Court.

The first duty of the Industrial Court must be to endeavour to settle the disputes. Legalistic approach by the Industrial Court to the disputes should be provided. Adjudication by the Court must be finalised within two weeks of application by the workers. Award of the Court must be made within 3 weeks of application by the

class of every country salutes on "MAY DAY" the peoples of the world in the spirit of International Solidarity and comradeship. It is not the first time that the labouring classes in Delhi have raised their collective voice for a public holiday on the FIRST OF MAY. Its significance lies in the fact that this is the first and only international labour day. It belongs to the working class. The working class like other sects and factions has a right to celebrate its festivals unhampered and the denial of this right would be the most undemocratic act on the part of the Government.

We demand that the Government should immediately declare the FIRST OF MAY as a public gazetted holiday and rescind its previous orders whereunder the workers can celebrate the May Day only if they agree to work on any other day.

16. C O R P O R A T I O N :

The workers of Delhi feel that without radical administrative change no real advance of the residents of Delhi is possible. The present diarchy system of Government must be put an end to, involving considerable wastage of public fund. We consider that the demand of Delhi citizen for a full-pledged Corporation doing away with the present Assembly and various Municipal Committees and Boards. The demand for a Corporation fulfills the democratic aspirations of the people of Delhi and is the only just and practical solution of the issue.

17. C H E A P T R A N S P O R T :

The present Transport facilities are both inadequate and dear. Delhi has expanded enormously in the recent years and many satellite towns have grown up. It should be the first duty of the Government to provide cheap and frequent Transport facilities to the citizens of Delhi.

Yours faithfully,

N A M E O F T H E U N I O N .

O F F I C E .

S I G N A T U R E S

1. Textile Mazdoor Sabha (Red Flag)
2. Textile Mazdoor Sangh.
3. Petroleum Workers Union
4. Delhi Municipal Workers Union.
5. Delhi Building Karamchari Union.
6. Hosiery Workers' Union.
7. Delhi Motor Drivers and Cleaners Union.
8. Engineering Mazdoor Union.
9. Insurance Employees Federation.
10. Spencer's Employees Union.
11. D. T. S. Workers' Union.
12. Union of Posts and Telegraph Workers.
13. Delhi State Electricity Workers' Union.
14. Delhi State Electricity Karamchari Union.
15. I. N. A. Workers' Union.
16. Punjab National Bank Employees Union.
17. Bank of Bikaner Employees Union.
18. National Bank of India Employees Union.
19. Reserve Bank of India Employees Association.

NAME OF THE UNION.	OFFICE.	SIGNATURES
20. Reserve Bank of India "D" Class Employees Union.		
21. National Bank of Lahore Employees Union.		
22. United Bank of India Employees Union.		
23. C. P. W. D. Workers' Union.		
24. Hotel Workers' Union.		
25. Indian Coffee Board Labour Union.		
26. Flour Mills Workers' Union.		
27. Union of C.P. Workers' Union. Standard Vacuum Employees Union.		
28. I. C. A. R. Workers' Union.		
29. Lakshmi Insurance Employees Union.		
30. Cement and Pipe Workers' Union.		
31. Kapra Thela Mazdoor Sangh.		
32. Kapra Sharmjivi Sangh.		
33. Chartered Bank of India, Australia, China Employees Union.		
34. Cine Employees' Association		
35. Sharahi Karamchari Union		
36. Texhle Mazdoor Union		

Phone: 40288

THE UNION OF POST AND TELEGRAPH WORKERS

(CENTRAL HEADQUARTERS)

62, Regal Buildings,
NEW DELHI.

No.G/CGU(Fed.)/189

12th January, 1953.

Important

PRtant.

Dear Colleague,

I trust that you are in receipt of my circular dated 20-11-52 emphasising the need for setting up a central organisation of Central Government Employees' Unions and Associations with a view to co-ordinate and concert activities for our betterment.

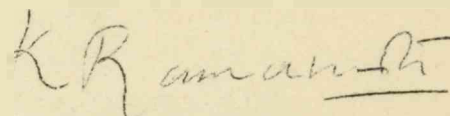
A few important problems are looming large. The Unions and Associations have been directed by Government to eject non-employees from office-bearership. This has created a delicate situation for many Unions and Associations. The question of up-grading Delhi and New Delhi as an "A" class station does not appear to have received serious attention. It is understood that during the next session of Parliament, labour legislation will be introduced. One does not know what will be the pattern of the law which shall apply to Government Servants. I need hardly refer to such problems as the Gadgil Committee's Report, housing, fixation of pay of War Service candidates, re-organisation of Secretariat Services, etc.

There are no two opinions in regard to the imperative need for setting up a suitable machinery to speak with one voice on behalf of all Government Employees. To consider how best we may proceed further in the matter, I am convening a meeting of Central Government Employees' Unions and Associations on Saturday the 17th instant at 2-30 P.M. at my office. I shall be thankful if you will kindly depute representatives of your Union/Association and thus ensure that our individual efforts are canalised into fruitful and constructive channels of joint activity for progress and advancement.

Kindly acknowledge receipt of this letter.

Thanking you and with greetings,

Yours fraternally,



SECRETARY-GENERAL.

To

The Honorary Secretary,
.....Union/Association,

NEW DELHI/DELHI.

TRADE UNION INTERNATIONAL OF LAND AND AIR
TRANSPORT WORKERS (TD of the WFTU)

January 13, 1953

TO ALL AFFILIATED AND FRIENDLY ORGANIZATIONS !

Dear Comrades,

One of the main objectives that the World Federation of Trade Unions has included even since its creation on its programme of struggle for the improvement of the working and living conditions of the working class, is to defend and improve Social Security.

Our Trade Union International has given and continue to give great importance to the projected International Conference for Social Security.

The report presented at the 3rd Session of the Administrative Committee held in Bucharest in July 1952 and the resolution on Social Security recommended to our organizations the methods and forms of action to be undertaken in view of preparing the International Conference for the defence, improvement and extension of Social Security.

The historic experience gained by the workers' movement of various countries for more than a century, clearly showed that the workers have not obtain any right without a staunch struggle, without having imposed themselves on the lawmakers of the respective countries and confronted them with the imperious need of meeting their legitimate claims. No right could be spontaneously obtained as a result of "social harmony" and "good understanding" between the big capitalists and the broad masses living on their labour.

On the contrary each of the rights wrested by the workers is without exception the expression and the outcome of an endless series of hard struggles.

If at times the incessant struggles of the working class in various capitalist, colonial and semi-colonial countries obliged the respective governments to endorse certain rights some of them concerning social security (at an inferior extent or not at all in the colonial countries); a complete and unitary system of social security rights is far from existing in these countries where the aim is to reduce the rights won in hard struggles after the second world war as a result of the policy of subordinating national economy for warlike aims and rearmament to the detriment of the working people.

In the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies where the working people have shaken off the imperialist yoke new perspective have opened before them for the realization of all the rights necessary for a plentiful and happy life.

We have several times informed you by means of circulars and letters that an International Conference for the defence, improvement and extension of Social Insurance and Social Security is being prepared. It is to take place in Vienna (Austria) on 2th - 6th March 1953.

Enclosed herewith you will find the draft programme elaborated by our Trade Union International. It has been made up of the data we have received and the suggestions and the proposals made by the workers of the four main branches of transport : rail, municipal, road and air transports.

We consider that as it contains most of the essential claims put forward by various categories and branches of transport it may be discussed among the workers employed at depots, workshops, railway stations, maintenance services, tele-communications, garages, tramways, underground lines, trolleybus, repair shops, distribution service, handling system, maintenance of way service, air lines, hangars, etc. at local and region levels. In this way, the points in which the transport workers are specially interested will be underlined and will lead

to the elaboration of a national programme of claims in point of Social Security.

The convening of national Conferences will greatly help in the elaboration of these national programmes. Such conferences have already been held in certain countries at local or regional levels. Others are being prepared and will take place in the near future.

The decisions, resolutions and programmes of these Conferences are of great importance in the present period of preparation of the International Conference for Social Security. This is why we ask you to inform us on the Conferences already held and on those which will be held. We kindly ask you to acquaint us with the results of these conferences which could help in the discussions to take place in other countries.

On the other hand we want to advise you that we should not limit our activity to only elaborate and discuss the programme.

We must also bear in mind the selection and appointment of the delegates representing the land and air transport workers to the International Conference of Vienna.

We recall that this Conference is opened to all those who are dealing with problems of Social Security in favour of transport workers of our branches ; there is no doubt that specialists in occupational diseases, physicians, technicians, engineers would greatly help to the elaboration of claims and the protection of the transport workers' health.

We hope you will let us know your opinion on the draft programme making your contribution in amending it in view of the International Conference.

Awaiting your reply, accept please, dear comrades, our best trade union greetings.

Stelian Moraru
GENERAL SECRETARY

P.S. Enclosed you'll find the preliminary draft programme drawn up by our TUI in point of claims of social security to serve you as a basis for the discussions and the meetings which you will organize. In this way you will make a contribution to its amendment on the basis of those problems specific to the respective countries and the various transport branches.

PRELIMINARY DRAFT OF THE GENERAL PROGRAMME

Principles of Social Security

1.- An actual Social Security system shall be based on the observance of a basic social right guaranteed by law to all human beings living on their labour.

Social Security shall guarantee social measures covering all risks without exception, e.g.:

- sickness
- maternity
- old age
- industrial accidents and occupational diseases
- total and partial unemployment
- death

Social Security shall also ensure holidays with pay and family allowances to the workers. In all these cases, Social Security shall ensure an adequate living standard for all the working people by means of allowances.

2.- Social Security shall also ensure full free medical treatment for all the workers. The setting up of a national health scheme shall extend free medical assistance to the entire population.

3.- Social security shall promote the application of a policy of sanitary and social prevention.

4.- In the sphere of industrial accidents and occupational disease social security shall ensure :

- adoption of efficient preventive measures ;
- complete re-habilitation from injuries ;
- effective organization of re-training and professional re-adaptation with the guarantee of re-employment.

5.- Social Security shall also be binding and guaranteed by law. It has to unify its structure and rhythm. All allowances shall be granted regardless of race, nationality, religion, sex, age or profession. These allowances however should be unified bearing in mind the advantages acquired and the special situation of certain categories justifying the introduction of special provisions more favourable.

6.- Social Security shall not apply only to workers and employers including agricultural workers, household staff, seasonal workers, agricultural workers, apprentices but also to farmers, artisans, students, scientists, artists, writers, men of liberal professions and self-employed workers. It shall also cover the rights of their family dependants. This system shall also cover disabled persons, orphans (in charge of society) and their dependants.

7.- Taken as a whole, social security shall be financed by the State or the employers - or by both - according to the conditions of

each country. No contribution shall be permitted from the wage-earners. Wherever such contribution exist these must not be increased but on the contrary attempts should be made to reduce it having in view its thorough suppression.

8.- The administration of social security (except medical services and other technical services) shall be entrusted to representatives elected by the insured. The trade unions shall be entrusted with the administration of systems covering workers and employees.

In all cases the workers' participation in the administration of social security schemes shall be increased especially by their election in the ruling bodies.

9.- The administrative organization of social security must make a just and rapid reglementation of allowances.

10.- The money allowances must be calculated progressively on the basis of the workers' full wage with an ensured minimum to protect the low wage-earners. In all cases these benefits shall automatically follow the wage evolution.

11.- The right to social security for the workers changing their work place shall not be discontinued when he moves from one region to another no matter for how long.

Norms of social security

The following norms are suggested for discussion taking into account that the superior results of such norms in a certain country should naturally be maintained and the social security improved.

1.- Sickness

- a) free medical treatment should be provided to the ensured population and their dependents during the entire duration of the illness and for as long afterwards as is necessary.
- b) money benefits should be payable from the first day of illness for as long as the incapacity for work caused by the illness, continues - unless the worker has become eligible for disability benefit;
- c) these benefits are to be calculated as a percentage of wages and to be adequate to ensure a satisfactory standard of living. They are to be paid in daily instalments ;
- d) such daily benefits should be paid in the same way to working mothers obliged to stay away from work to look after sick children.

2.- Industrial accidents and occupational diseases

- a) provision of free medical attention and medicines for as long as is necessary ;
- b) rehabilitation and retraining for the job with a firm guarantee of re-employment ;
- c) daily compensation during the period of treatment equal to the wages lost ;
- d) in the event of permanent disability a pension calculated on the real wage and adjusted to the completeness or otherwise of the physical or professional disability.

3.- Maternity

- a) free ante-natal and post-natal attention ;
- b) free midwifery or hospital attention during birth ;
- c) maternity leave before and after birth to a total of at least 14 weeks and paid for daily at a rate calculated on the basis of the real wage ;
- d) provision of a layette and payment of an allowance during nursing;
- e) payment for rest periods made necessary when nursing ;

4.- Old age and disability

- a) the pensionable age to be from 50 to 60 for men and from 45 to 55 for women according to trade or profession ;
- b) old age and disability pensions to be paid irrespective of other income ;
- c) the minimum pension to start from 50 per cent of real wages. The invalidity pensions shall be calculated according to the real wages and the degree of disability.

5.- Total and partial unemployment

- a) unemployment pay corresponding to 75 per cent of wages paid from the first day of unemployment and as long as it continues;
- b) unemployment pay must not be made to depend on the compulsory acceptance by the unemployed person of a work not in his own trade or profession ;
- c) for the partially unemployed, unemployment pay equal to 75 per cent of the hourly rate for the difference between the hours worked and the legal or customary working week ;
- d) unemployment pay to be granted to young men and women who have attained working age but cannot find employment.

6.- Family allowances

- a) family allowances to be paid for the first child and each subsequent child to all workers whatever their circumstances ;
- b) an allowance shall be paid for each person in the worker's charge having no other income to ensure him or her an adequate living standard ;
- c) pensions shall be paid for children up to 18 years of age or up to 24 years if they continue to study.

Social Security in colonial countries

1.- The putting into operation of social security systems is an imperative demand for all the colonial and semi-colonial countries.

In all these countries an immediate advance can and must be made in labour legislation as a whole and especially in the field of social security.

2.- Racial discrimination in point of social security must be done with. Similar social advantages shall be granted to all the workers whatever their origin.

3.- In the colonial and semi-colonial countries, social security shall provide for the following steps :

- a) guarantee free medical treatment to the workers at their place of work ; create new dispensaries, hospitals and ambulance services ; increase the number of doctors and qualified nurses ;

- b) organize the protection of mothers and children, guarantee free medical care during pregnancy and childbirth ; provide allowances for childbirth and nursing ; provide paid maternity leave for working women ; pay family allowances ;
- c) guarantee adequate benefits to all wage-earners in cases of sickness, accident disability, total and partial unemployment and old age ;
- d) rehabilitate completely those suffering from industrial injury or occupational disease with full, free medical treatment and social attention ; retraining and readaptation with a guarantee of re-employment ; provision of benefits in kind during medical treatment and an adequate pension in the case of permanent disability.

4.- No contribution whatever should be permitted from the worker in colonial countries.

5.- Programmes of claims for immediate action shall be elaborated and adopted to conditions of a respective country or territory. They shall provide for an urgent satisfaction of the most immediate demands. These programmes shall be gradually put into operation until the re-establishment of complete social security schemes.

Draft programme on social security for the land and air transport of the following branches and sections : (rail, municipal, road and air transports, depots, workshops, railway stations, maintenance services, tele-communications, garages, tramways, underground, trolleybuses, repair shops, distribution service, cargo-handling services, maintenance-of-way, air lines, hangars, etc.)

We deem it necessary to elaborate besides this preliminary draft, a draft programme to serve as basis for discussion in view of the defence, improvement and extension of Social Security and the determination of Social Security norms for workers and employers of all the aforementioned categories.

This draft may be used to elaborate the national programme, to consolidate and even improve what already exists in point of Social Security. The national programmes will also help in the drawing up of an international programme.

Some of the points already dealt with in the preliminary draft concerning : industrial accidents, maternity, total and partial unemployment, family allowances, allowances for the dependents, funeral benefits constitute norms which might be applied to the professions aforementioned.

The draft programme is on the line of the general programme pointing out the specific character of the professions embraced by the Trade Union International of Land and Air Transport workers.

The following norms may serve as basis for discussion. This is a rudimentary system comprising the social security rights necessary to workers of all countries.

1.- In cases of sickness and injuries not sustained whilst at work

- a) hospitalization and medical treatment ; free ambulance services, without condition, from the first day of sickness until

such time as the sickness lasts for all the workers and the employers, for their family dependents, for retired workers and their widows and orphans ;

- b) sickness benefits shall be paid from the first day of sickness until the worker regains his ability to work if he doesn't get any disability insurance ;
- c) money benefits are to be calculated as a percentage of wages received by the workers of the aforementioned categories and to be adequate to ensure a satisfactory standard of living. They are to be paid in daily instalments ;
- d) money benefits shall be fully paid even in the period when those insured are treated in hospital.

2.- Occupational diseases

- a) occupational diseases to be considered as the industrial accidents ; provision of necessary medical attention without waiting for an aggravation. This free medical treatment to be given so long as it is necessary ;
- b) the land and air transport workers who by their trade are exposed to occupational diseases to be provided with sufficient numbers of sanatoria, cure homes, preventive establishments and homes for re-adaptation. The charges shall be covered by both governments and employers. Existing hospitals to be improved ;
- c) provision of special medical treatment according to the degree and nature of occupational diseases in sanatoria, cure homes, rest homes, etc. ;
- d) daily benefits during the period of treatment to be equivalent to 100% of wages ;
- e) free hospitalization and care in hospitals, sanatoria, cure homes, etc. ;
- f) in the event of permanent disability a pension calculated on the real wage and adjusted to the degree of the physical or professional disability irrespective of years worked ;
- g) hygienic measures of prevention against occupational diseases ; special medical examinations made periodically by means of radioscopies and radiographies for all workers having to work in dust, humidity, smoke, viciated air, gases and exposed to bad weather conditions ;
 - milk free of cost ;
 - daily treatment in the sun and with inhalations, etc., during the working hours ;
- h) provision of prostheses or orthopedic apparatuses for workers injured whilst at work.

3.- Industrial accidents

- a) in the event of permanent disability the worker shall be transferred to a suitable work and paid a pension corresponding to his disability or the injury sustained ;
- b) in the event of permanent disability a pension calculated on the highest wage got by the worker and according to the degree of physical or professional disability ;
- c) any injury sustained by the worker on his way to the job or on his way home to be considered as industrial accident whatever the way of locomotion (bicycle, car, walking, etc.).

4.- Prevention of accidents

- a) provisions and rules of social security in all branches of land and air transport to be introduced, improved, put into operation and observed under control exercised by labour supervisory

staff, permanent delegates of each branch of the land and air transport/ by the workers there in or trade union representatives ; / elected

- b) amendment of insufficient provisions and rules in the land and air transport branches by new legislation or regulations corresponding to the needs of the present situation in various countries ;
- c) immediate measures to be taken against industrial accidents and disasters in all branches of land and air transport ; ruthless struggle against exploitation leading to negligence and violation of elementary hygienic and safety measures.

Workers' Control Committees to be set up supplied with all means of investigation. The findings of their inquests should be duly appreciated and the exploiters (employers or other organs) condemned according to the responsibility incumbent on them.

- Struggle against incentive systems leading to anormally increased productivity by the workers' efforts. Rise in piece-rate system.

- Prohibition of over-time.

- The Land and Air transport workers shall be supplied with necessary materials of good quality for carrying out their work and with the necessary tools. These should be up-to-date not to produce industrial accidents during the working process.

- End of dangerous works for which no safety measures had been taken.

5.- Old age and disability (pensions)

- a) all categories of land and air transport workers shall be entitled to old age and disability pensions,
- pensions shall also be paid to dependents in case of the breadwinner's death ;
- b) old age pensions to be paid to workmen at 60 years after at least 25 years of service ;
- the same pension to be paid to working women at 55 and after at least 20 years of service ;
- c) for heavy and unhealthy work old age pension should be paid at 50 years and after 20 years of service - a third of them having been worked in heavy and unhealthy conditions ;
- d) old age pensions to be fully paid even to pensioners continuing to work ;
- e) disability pension for industrial accidents and occupational diseases to be paid to all aforementioned categories irrespective of seniority, contribution or duration of disability ;
- f) disability pension shall be paid even to the pensioner who following his re-adaptation and re-training continues his activity ;
- g) old age pension to be paid to the widow of a deceased pensioner of the aforementioned categories equal to 2/3 of the deceased's pension calculated according to the years worked whatever the widow's age and the duration of the marriage ;
- h) old age and disability pensions to be paid to widows (irrespective of other income) in addition to injury benefit and corresponding to wages received by the worker when healthy ;
- i) the minimum pension to start from 50% of real wages and the maximum pension to go up to 100% of the same. The pension to be calculated according to real wages and degree of disability. Old age or disability monthly pensions shall be paid from the first month ;

- j) such pensions shall be paid to young workers (minors) whatever their seniority. The pension rate to be calculated according to the degree of disability, the minimum starting from 35% and attaining a maximum of 75% of the average monthly pay received by the respective wage-earner during his last 12 months of activity.
- l) the same pension shall be paid to the family dependents of the insured or deceased pensioners.

In case of death caused by industrial accident or occupational disease a pension shall be paid whatever the seniority and the contribution. A pension shall also be paid to minor children until their majority, to those being unable to work throughout the period of disability ; to old workers on reaching pensionable age until death ; to widows and other persons under 55 throughout the duration of treatment of the insured deceased's children ;

- m) the minimum pension to be equal to 50% of the deceased's pension for one dependent ; 75% for two and 100% for three or more ;
- n) free hospitalization and medical attention at ambulance services provided unconditionally from the first day of illness until complete re-habilitation for all categories of pensioners and their dependents in cases of sickness, accident or maternity. Full allowance for layette and full monthly allowance for nursing for each newly born infant in the same conditions and at the same rate as for the insured workers.

Full marriage allowance ; monthly allowance for each child or any other person unable to work being in the pensioners' care to be paid in the same conditions and at the same rate as for the insured workers.

6.- Protection of workers' health and working condition (Labour protection)

What should be demanded from enterprises and institutions

- a) enterprises and institutions shall ensure medical treatment in good conditions at the work place for all land and air transport workers by setting up polyclinics, dispensaries, sanitary services, first-aid posts provided with staff, equipment and necessary medical instruments. Cresses and kindergartens shall be created for the wage-earners' children ;
- b) the reglementation of working hours and of work :

For usual work, 8 hour working day,

For heavy and unhealthy work to length of the work-day shall be reduced down to 2 hour according to trade and professions (for divers, men working in caissons, under high pressure and for other kinds of labour requiring physical efforts and being dangerous to the workers' health) and wages paid at a normal day time rate.

- Young workers under majority shall be prohibited to do night work ;

- Children under 15 years of age shall not be permitted to work ;

- Pregnant and nursing mothers shall not be permitted to do night work ;

- Pregnant mothers shall be at a certain stage of pregnancy transferred from heavy and unhealthy work to easier work being paid the same wage as for the work previously done ;

- Provision of at least half hour rest-periods for all nursing mothers at every three hours, with wages paid at a normal day time rate ;

- Pregnant and nursing mothers shall not be dismissed ;

- Provision for 24 hour weekly rest for all wage-earners ;
- Annual holidays with pay of at least 18 work days for all wage-earners ; the number of days shall grow up to 30 according to the nature of work and seniority ;

- 18 days' rest leave for juveniles under majority ;

c) as regards working conditions, installations and safety devices must ensure labour protection ;

- workers doing unhealthy work at high temperature in humidity or under bad weather conditions shall be provided with safety overalls free of charge ;

- free antidotes for workers doing work which might engender intoxications, etc.;

- drinking water at the work place and mineral waters in workshops with high temperature and in similar sections ;

- the workers shall be provided with bath-rooms, shower-baths, lavatories and other installations necessary to their convenience in proportion to their number ;

- the clothes of workers doing dirty work should be washed free of charge ;

- provision for adequate conditions of salubrity, ventilation, illumination, and heating to protect the workers' health ;

- barracks, hostels, canteens, provided with all that is necessary, to ensure a decent accomodation to workers while on run, on building sites, etc.;

- the big enterprises and institutions shall build houses for their employees which correspond to a decent living standard ; the rents shall be calculated according to the material possibilities of each-earners ;

- provision for transport means at low prices for workers living far from the work-place.

The Secretariat
Trade Union International of
Land and Air Transport Workers



Bucharest - January 13, 1953

THE TU COMMITTEE of the P.C. shall meet on Wednesday, 28th January, 1953, at 6 P.M. in the Janyug Office, Hohtak Road to consider the following Agenda:-

- (i) P.B. Circular on TU.
- (ii) Ra Government Employees Federation.
- (iii) BTUC Working Committee meeting.
- (iv) Affiliation to AITUC of new unions and renewal of old ones.
- (v) Reports-?
- (vi) Carol Bagh Elections, collections and mobilisation.
- (vii) Reception to Dr. Kichelu.

24-1-1953.

A.C. Nanda.

- I. We should be able to state the condition of their ^(industries) capital equipments, the trends of development, their international ties, their profits, and losses and their problems also.
2. Then we should be able to know the condition of the workers in each industrial sphere, centre and unit, regarding wages level, earnings, work-load, unemployment, standing orders and harassment, application of the various laws, the effect of arbitration tribunals, etc.
3. The state of organisation of T.U.s., their membership influence, offices, cadres, etc. A short review of struggles in the recent period and their results.
4. Our relations with other parties in broad mass T.U. organisations and possibilities of developing T.U. unity from below and from above through these organisations.
5. Outlining broad demands on a nationwide scale common to all industries and trades and demands as are particular industrial and trade groups as well as areas.
6. ^X Linking up the work of the T.U.s. with that of the Kisan Sabhas.
7. Linking up the work of the T.U.s. with the broad democratic movement, and especially the Peace Movement.
8. International Conferences, the ILO, Governmental Committees and Tripartite Conferences.
9. The W.F.T.U. and relations of our working class with the Trade Union Movement in other countries.
10. The I.C.F.T.U. and its link with the INTUC and the H.M.S.
11. Organisation of the AITUC and its state (Provincial) Committees.
12. Trade Union Papers and T.U. Literature and Publications.
13. Organisation of one week T.U. Schools for T.U. functionaries in major working class centres.

Phone: 40288

OFFICE OF THE COMMITTEE OF
THE FEDERATION OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
EMPLOYEES' UNIONS & ASSOCIATIONS

62, Regal Buildings,
NEW DELHI.

No.Fedn/3

29th January '53.

Dear Colleague,

I trust that you are in receipt of my circular No.Fedn/2 dated 24.1.53 enclosing copy of the draft constitution of the Federation and an application form for affiliation to the Federation.

This is to remind you of the meeting of the Federating Units to be held at 2-30 P.M., on 31-1-53 at 62, Regal Buildings. Please forward immediately the application form duly filled. I am to request you to attend the meeting without fail.

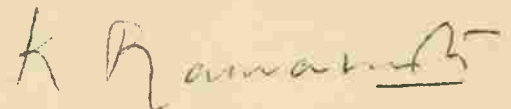
A question has been raised by a Union whether only those Unions and Associations listed in circular No.Fedn/1 dated 19.1.53 shall participate in the meeting to be held on 31.1.53. It is not so.

All Unions and Associations which attend the meeting on 31.1.53 and agree to affiliate with the Federation shall certainly take part in the proceedings. They shall constitute the Federation in the first instance.

Let us set the machinery of the Federation moving and get going. This is the imperative need of the hour.

Thanking you for your co-operation and requesting you once again to attend the meeting on 31.1.53,

Yours fraternally,



CONVENER.

The Honorary Secretary,

.....
.....
New Delhi/Delhi.

OFFICE OF THE COMMITTEE OF
THE FEDERATION OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
EMPLOYEES' UNIONS & ASSOCIATIONS

62, Regal Buildings,
NEW DELHI.

No. Fedn/2

24th January, 1953.

Dear Colleague,

I trust that you are in receipt of my circular No. Fedn/1 dated 19.1.53, informing you of (1) the formation of a Federation of Central Government Employees' Unions and Associations, (2) the setting up of a Committee to function on behalf of the Federation to contact all organisations and draft a constitution for the Federation and (3) the decision to convene a meeting of the federating units on 31.1.53 to adopt a constitution for the Federation and elect office-bearers.

The Committee met on the 21st and 23rd instants and drafted a constitution for the Federation, copy of which is enclosed for your information and scrutiny. The Committee realises that the constitution is not perfect in all respects and is capable of tremendous improvement. The Committee examined the various points of view generally held by employees, unions and associations and tried to accommodate all approaches to the problem as far as possible. The objective was to prepare a draft which will reflect all shades of opinion and is likely to secure maximum measure of agreement of all unions and associations, and thus ensure that we get going. In the months to come, we shall gain valuable experience of the working of the machinery of the Federation and be in a position to perfect the rules and regulations.

A meeting of the Federating units will be held at 2-30 P.M. on 31.1.53 at 62, Regal Buildings, New Delhi to consider the following agenda:-

- (1) Affiliation of units
- (2) Adoption of a constitution
- (3) Election of Office-bearers
- (4) Special problems, viz.,
 - (a) Home Ministry's orders on exclusion of outsiders from office-bearership
 - (b) Gadgil Committee's Report
 - (c) Upgrading of stations
 - (d) Restoration of the P.T.O.
 - (e) Impending labour legislation
- (5) Any other subject

You are requested to depute the representatives of your Union/Association to attend the meeting without fail.

An application form for affiliation is enclosed. Kindly fill in the form and forward it to reach the undersigned immediately.

I am glad to inform you that more unions have since expressed their willingness to join the Federation. Many unions and associations from outside Delhi have already organised co-ordinating bodies and will be looking forward to the eventful and historic meeting to be held on 31.1.53. 31st January '53 shall herald a new era in the history of trade unionism among Central Government Employees. New vistas of thought and action are opened. Who can stem the onward march of lakhs of workers all over the country who will speak with one voice under one banner?

I appeal to your Union/Association to join the Federation forthwith. Please do attend the meeting on 31.1.53 and play your part in a noble and worthy manner.

Yours fraternally,

K. Ramani
(CONVENER).

Application for Affiliation
to the Federation of Central Government
Employees' Unions & Associations.

I. Statement

1. Name of Union/Association:
 2. Year of establishment:
 3. Whether registered under the Indian Trade Union Act, 1926:
 4. Whether recognised by Government:
 5. Strength of membership -
Class III - Class IV - Total -
 6. Whether the Union/Association is an All-India/State/Provincial/Regional/Circle/District/Local body:
 7. Headquarters of the Union/Association:
 8. Names of Office-bearers:
-
9. Address of the President and Secretary:

II. Enclosure

1. Copy of the Constitution of the Union/Association
2. Latest annual statement of accounts.

III. Declaration

The

Union/Association hereby seeks affiliation to the Federation of Central Government Employees Unions & Associations and agrees to abide by the rules and regulations of the Federation as embodied in its constitution. To the best of my knowledge, the particulars furnished under item I above are true.

Station

Signature

Date

(Honorary General Secretary)

THE FEDERATION OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES' UNIONS & ASSOCIATIONS.

Constitution.

1. Name - The name of the Federation shall be "The Federation of Central Government Employees' Unions and Associations".
2. Aims & Objects - The object for which the Federation is established are:-
 - (a) to unify the entire Central Government employees under the aegis of one organisation in such manner and in such form as may be desirable,
 - (b) to safeguard and promote the interests of all workers in the Central Government services,
 - (c) to work for the improvement of the departments of Government and to render efficient service to the nation,
 - (d) to provide assistance to member unions in distress,
 - (e) to safeguard the employees against unjust treatment and to provide them with legal assistance when necessary,
 - (f) to ensure for the employees a share in the control and management of the Central Services,
 - (g) to create an assurance organisation for the employees,
 - (h) to ensure the framing of labour legislation which will guarantee the growth of free trade unionism and grant fundamental rights of unionism without any discrimination between Government and non-Government labour,
 - (i) to secure adequate representation of the workers, through the Unions, Associations and Federation, in the machinery for conciliation, arbitration, etc.,
 - (j) to secure representation of the workers, through the Unions, Associations and the Federation, on all bodies affecting the interests of the workers,
 - (k) to promote the social, educational and economic uplift of the workers,
 - (l) to conduct one or more journals on behalf of member unions and associations, and
 - (m) to do all such things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects or any one of them.
3. Registration - The Federation shall be registered under the Indian Trade Union Act 1926.
4. Headquarters - The office of the Federation shall be situated at the capital of the Government of India.
5. Composition - The Federation shall be composed of Central Government Employees Unions and Associations hereinafter named as member unions and associations duly affiliated in the manner specified in Art.(6).
6. Affiliation - Any Central Government Employees' Union or Association shall be eligible to be affiliated to the Federation on application in the form prescribed in appendix I and expressing agreement to abide by the Constitution of the Federation.

7. Affiliation Fee - A fee of Rs.5/- shall accompany the application for affiliation.

8. Subscription - An annual subscription of each member Union or Association shall be as follows:-

Strength of membership up to	250	Rs.	5
-do-	from 251 to 500		10
-do-	" 501 to 1000		15
-do-	" 1001 to 2000		20
-do-	" 2001 to 5000		25
-do-	" 5001 to 1,00,00		30
-do-	" 1,00,00 to 2,00,00		35
-do-	" 2,00,00 and above		50

The subscription shall be payable within one month from the date of affiliation failing which the certificate of affiliation shall be rescinded.

9. Management - The management of the Federation shall be vested in the following bodies:-

- (a) The All India Council which shall meet at least once a year
- (b) The Central Executive Committee which shall ordinarily meet once in six months, and
- (c) The Managing Committee which shall meet as often as necessary.

The All-India Council

10. Powers and Duties - The All India Council shall be the supreme legislative and deliberative body of the Federation and shall have absolute control over the affairs and property of the Federation.

It shall have the following specific powers:-

- (a) to elect office-bearers listed in Art. (24),
- (b) to consider and adopt the annual report and accounts of the Federation,
- (c) to adopt budget estimates of the Federation,
- (d) to effect or ratify changes in the Constitution of the Federation,
- (e) to discuss and decide all questions of policy of Government and the Federation,
- (f) to act as a final court of appeal against the suspension or dismissal of any member Union or Association,
- (g) to appoint the Editor of the Journal or Journals of the Federation,
- (h) to appoint ad hoc committees for specific purposes, and
- (i) to issue instructions, bye-laws and rules for the management of the affairs of the Federation.

11. Composition - The All India Council shall consist of members representing each member Union or Association on the basis of strength of membership of each such Union or Association in the manner specified below:-

<u>Strength of membership</u>		<u>No. of Councillors</u>
Upto	250	1
from	251 to 500	2
"	501 to 1000	3
"	1001 to 2000	4
"	2001 to 5000	5

from 5001 to 10000	6
" 10001 to 20000	7
" 20001 and above	10

12. Voting - Each Councillor shall carry one vote.

13. Election - The Councillor or Councillors shall be elected, or nominated by the respective member Unions and Associations in such manner as may be laid down in their constitution or as may be decided upon from time to time by the competent bodies or persons of the respective Unions or Associations.

14. Expenses of Councillors - The expenses of the Councillors representing the Unions and Associations for attending the All-India Council meetings shall be borne by the respective Unions and Associations. The expenses of the office-bearers of the Federation shall be borne by the respective Unions and Associations in which they are primary members. Where no office-bearer is such a member, his expenses shall be met in such manner as may be deemed expedient by the All-India Council or the Executive Committee or the Managing Committee.

The Central Executive Committee

15. Powers and Duties - In between sessions of the All-India Council, the Central Executive Committee shall exercise all the powers of the All-India Council except those mentioned in items (a) and (b), save that the office-bearers of the Federation shall be elected by the Central Executive Committee on establishment of the Federation and shall hold office for a period of six months pending the convening of a meeting of the All-India Council.

It shall have the following specific powers:-

- (a) to suspend, disaffiliate or expel any member Union or Association and any office-bearer, and
- (b) to fill up vacancies of office-bearers.

16. Composition - The Central Executive Committee shall consist of the office-bearers and one member representing each member Union or Association.

17. Election - The member representing each member Union or Association shall be elected or appointed by the respective Union or Association as may be laid down in its constitution or in such manner as may be decided upon by the duly competent body or person of the respective Union or Association.

18. Voting - Each member shall carry one vote.

19. Expenses - The expenses of the members representing the Unions and Associations for attending meetings of the Executive Committee shall be borne by the respective Unions and Associations. The expenses of the office-bearer members shall be met in such manner as may be decided upon by the All-India Council, Executive Committee or the Managing Committee.

The Managing Committee

20. Powers and Duties - In between meetings of the All-India Council and the Executive Committee, the Managing Committee shall exercise all the powers of the All-India Council and the Executive Committee except those mentioned in items (a) to (g) of Art.(10).

21. Composition - The Managing Committee shall consist of the office-bearers of the Federation.

22. Voting - Each member shall carry one vote.

23. Expenses - The expenses of the members for attending the meetings of the Managing Committee shall be met in such manner as may be decided upon from time to time by the All-India Council or the Central Executive Committee.

Office-bearers

24. Office-bearers - The following office-bearers shall be elected in the manner provided for:-

- (i) President
- (ii) Three Vice-Presidents
- (iii) Secretary-General
- (iv) Assistant Secretary-General (Central Secretariat)
- (v) " (Attached Offices)
- (vi) " (Subordinate Offices)
- (vii) " (Technical Cadres)
- (viii) " (Class IV)
- (ix) Financial Secretary
- (x) Organising Secretary
- (xi) Organising Secretary (Central Region)
- (xii) " (Northern Region)
- (xiii) " (Southern Region)
- (xiv) " (Eastern Region)
- (xv) " (Western Region)

25. Powers and Duties - The office-bearers shall function under the control and direction of the All-India Council and the Central Executive Committee.

The President shall preside over meetings of the three managing bodies and exercise general supervision over the work of the Federation.

The Vice-Presidents shall assist the President in his work, exercise general supervision over the work of the Federation and preside over meetings in the absence of the President.

The Secretary-General shall be the Chief Executive Officer of the Federation. He shall conduct correspondence with all concerned, sign papers, maintain the minutes book, and other records, convene meetings of the three managing bodies, draft the reports required for submission to the managing bodies, and do such all other things as may be necessary.

The Assistant Secretaries-General shall administer their respective sections under the direct supervision and control of the Secretary-General and assist the Secretary-General in the discharge of his duties.

The Financial Secretary shall exercise a general control over the funds and shall be held personally responsible for the funds and accounts of the Federation. His specific duties among others shall be as under.

- (i) He shall receive all fees, moneys and contributions and grant receipts,
- (ii) He shall maintain the accounts of the Federation and for this purpose maintain such books as may be necessary inclusive of a day-book, ledger and abstract,
- (iii) He shall make payments after getting the vouchers attested by the Secretary-General,
- (iv) He shall retain in hand only the amount necessary for current expenditure and deposit and invest the surplus in such manner as may be decided upon by the Federation from time to time by specific resolution.

The Organising Secretary shall attend to organisational activities of the Federation and assist the Secretary-General in the discharge of this and other duties.

The Regional Organising Secretaries shall function as organising office-bearers in their respective regions and assist the Secretary-General in the discharge of this and other duties.

26. Duration of Office - All office-bearers shall hold office for a year or till such time as a meeting of the annual session of the All-India Council is held.

27. Auditor - The Auditor shall be elected by the All-India Council or the Central Executive Committee annually. He shall not be an office-bearer.

28. Notice of meetings - Notice of meetings of the All-India Council shall be served at least three weeks before the date thereof; notice of meeting of the Central Executive Committee shall be served at least 10 days before the date thereof; notice for meeting of the Managing Committee shall be served at least 7 days before the date thereof provided for extra-ordinary meetings of the Managing Committee, a notice of 3 days shall suffice.

29. Quorum -

(a) The quorum for a meeting of the All-India Council shall be one fourth of its strength.

(b) The quorum for a meeting of the Central Executive Committee shall be one-third of its strength.

(c) The quorum for a meeting of the Managing Committee shall be one-third of its strength.

30. Funds - The funds of the Federation shall be deposited or invested in such manner as may be decided upon by specific resolution of any of the three managing bodies. The financial year of the Federation shall end on the 31st day of March every year.

31. Application of funds - The funds of the Federation shall be applicable for the purposes of

(a) payment of salaries, allowances and expenses to office-bearers, representatives and employees of the Federation,

(b) Compensation for or reimbursement of losses sustained by any office-bearer in the interests of the Federation,

(c) the payment of expenses for the administration of the Federation,

(d) the conduct of trade disputes on behalf of the Federation or any member Union or Association thereof,

(e) the compensation of member Unions and Associations for losses arising out of trade disputes,

(f) the provision of educational and social benefits to Central Government employees,

(g) the upkeep of a periodical or periodicals published by the Federation,

(h) the payment of contributions to member Unions and Associations for specific purposes consistent with the aims and objects of the Federation,

(i) the prosecution or defence of any legal proceedings to which the Federation or member Union or Association is a party when such prosecution or defence is under-

taken for the purpose of securing or protecting any rights of the Federation or member Union or Association, as such or any rights arising out of the relations of any primary member of a Union or Association affiliated to the Federation with his employer, or of any member Union or Association with its employer,

- (j) the payment in furtherance of any of the aims and objects of the Federation.

32. Indemnification - Every office-bearer, representative and employee of the Federation shall be indemnified out of the funds of the Federation against all liability incurred by him as such office-bearer, representative or employee in defending any proceedings whether civil or criminal or to which he has become liable in carrying out instructions given to him by the managing bodies of the Federation or any other proper authority in the Federation.

33. Changes in the Constitution - No amendment to the Constitution shall be carried except by a 60% majority of the voting strength of the representatives present at the meeting of the All-India Council or the Central Executive Committee.

34. Notice of no-confidence or censure - No resolution of no-confidence or censure against any office-bearer or representative of the Federation shall be taken up at any meeting unless 14 days' clear notice shall have been given to the office-bearer or representative concerned.

35. Suspension and expulsion - The All-India Council or the Central Executive Committee shall have the right of suspending and expelling any office-bearer or representative of the Federation or a member Union or Association who shall be given a clear notice of 14 days in which to submit a defence.

36. Statement of returns - Every member Union or Association shall submit such statements in such form and manner as may be prescribed by any of the three managing bodies of the Federation.

37. Records - The records of the Federation shall be preserved as follows:-

Minutes of the proceedings of all meetings,
Account Books and Register of affiliated
Unions and Associations - Permanently.

Receipts for moneys received and paid and
correspondence on cases closed - 4 years.

38. Right of Member Unions and Associations - The office-bearers and other representatives of the Federation shall have the right of inspection of all records of the Federation.

39. Co-ordinating Committees - Co-ordinating Committees shall be formed at all centres in such manner and form as may be prescribed by any of the three managing bodies of the Federation from time to time.

40. Dissolution of the Federation - The Federation may be dissolved by a vote in favour of dissolution of $\frac{3}{4}$ th of the voting strength of the All-India Council.

ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

President: Com. V. Chakkral Chettiar

General Secretary: Com. S. A. Dange,
M.L.A. (Bombay)

R. L. Trust Building,
55, Girgaon Road,
BOMBAY 4, (India)

Date. 11th Feb 1953

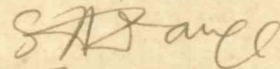
Dear Comrade,

I am sending you herewith a copy of the letter we have received from the Trade Unions International of Land and Air Transport Workers, (T.D. of W.F.T.U.)

Since you must have received the invitations directly also, will you please let me know, if you are able to send any delegation and if any of your proposed delegates has received the necessary passports etc.

It would be better if the Railway organisations mentioned decide by consulting among themselves by correspondence, as to how they would like to allot the expenses of one delegate which the T.D. is willing to pay.

Yours fraternally,



(S.A. DANGE)
GENERAL SECRETARY.

COPY

TRADE UNIONS INTERNATIONAL OF LAND AND AIR TRANSPORT
WORKERS (T.D. of WFTU)

Secrtaire,
Str. Calomfirescu Nr.8,
Bucarest, (Roumanie)

February 3, 1953.

All India Trade Union Congress,
R.L. Trust Building,
55 Girgaum Road,
Bombay.4, INDIA.

Dear Comrade,

We acknowledge receipt of your letter dated the 1st January last. We bend our efforts to intensify international solidarity with the railwaymen of India.

Further to our letter of 9th January 1953 we send you the list of organisations having been invited by us :

- 1) The All India Railwaymen's Federation
- 2) East Punjab Railway Workers' Union
- 3) E.I. Rail Road Workers' Union
- 4) Air-India Employees' Union
- 5) Bharat Airways Workmen's Association
- 6) S.I. Railway Labour Union
- 7) State Transport Employees' Union.

The Bharat Airways Workmen's Association was the only one which replied up to present. We kindly ask you to render us your assistance as regards the railwaymen's representation. We shall cover the travelling expenses of one delegate for the railway workers.

You would greatly oblige us in writing back the soonest possible.

Accept please, dear comrade, our trade union greetings.

Yours fraternally,

Vasile Dragomir
SECRETARY

Sd/-

ALL INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

255 Girgaum Road,
Bombay 4.
February 5, 1953

Circular No.4

Re. International Conferences

1. The World Social Security Conference is going to meet in Vienna from 2nd March, 1953.
2. The programme of the Conference and its importance to the working class of the whole world, have already been made known to you through the literature sent by the Preparatory Committee of the Conference and the Secretariat of the World Federation of Trade Unions.
3. The AITUC has sent this literature to the State Committees and through the "T.U. Record" as well as papers like the CROSSROADS, the attention of all Unions was drawn to this Conference and our tasks regarding social security.
4. The only kind of very limited and partial social security that we possess in India is the law regarding workmen's compensation, maternity benefit and the recent scheme of Sickness Insurance and Provident Fund. The law regarding leave with pay also is not uniformly applied.
5. The sickness insurance scheme has been applied for over a year to Delhi and Kanpur. But the AITUC had no reports regarding the effects and working of this scheme in such important areas as Delhi and Kanpur.
6. The Delhi TUC, after repeated requests for the last 6 months, has now sent us a short report on the scheme.
But Kanpur Centre still refuses to send any reports.
7. Under such conditions the AITUC finds it very difficult to make any reports for the benefit of other centres.
8. The AITUC representative nominated by Government on the Central Board of the Insurance Corporation, Mrs. Shanta Mukherjee, finds it difficult to make factual criticisms of the scheme in the absence of any such material from the Unions in the areas concerned.
9. The AITUC now is sending a delegation to the Social Security Conference. We had asked several active centres like Calcutta, Coimbatore, Madras, Bombay, Nagpur, Indore, etc. to choose leading workers in the field to apply for passports, so that the AITUC could choose the delegation from those who are able to go. But so far we find only two comrades who have got passports and hence are in a position to be sent. One is Com. Shanta Mukherjee, who attended the Preparatory Committee in Vienna last year and Com. Ushabai Dange, who has been mainly working in the Textile Workers and the Girni Kamgar Union of Bombay for the last two decades.
10. A meeting of the Transport International is scheduled for middle of March at Bratislava. Comrades of the Unions of Transport Industry, as representatives of their Union, should try to get passports and inform the AITUC Office. From the names received, a delegation can be composed. The delegates should be workers in employment or those who have been victimised or discharged or those who are working in the TU movement.
11. Delegations for the meetings of the Leather and Shoe Workers' TU International and Farm and Plantation Workers TUI also should be formed and names sent to the AITUC Office.
12. All proposed delegates and their Unions should send reports on the Industry concerned to the AITUC beforehand.

The Unions are requested to pay immediate and serious attention to the above.

S. A. Dange,
General Secretary.

THIRD WORLD TRADE UNION CONGRESS

12th May, 1953

To

All Trade Unions,
Militant Workers,
State Committees of the AITUC

The Bureau of the World Federation of Trade Unions met in order to discuss the organisation of the World Congress in October. It has issued a call to world labour to prepare for the Congress in right earnest from now on.

In the conditions of the growing crisis inflicting unemployment, wage-freeze and rationalisation, the solidarity of the working people of the whole world is absolutely necessary to defend the working class.

How does the WFTU expect us to prepare for the Congress? The call of the Bureau shows you the way:

- * Every union should hold meetings to announce and explain the World Congress and its agenda.
- * Hold meetings to explain what international solidarity has meant to us in the past and will mean in the future.
- * Hold meetings to draw the rank-and-file workers into the job of organising the Union work and that of the Congress.
- * Write posters and fix them up round your factory and bustee areas.
- * Draw up short handbills in your own language.
- * Write to the AITUC office for facts about the WFTU, if you have not got them.
- * Ask your State TUC to move in the matter.
- * Raise funds to send a large delegation.
- * Don't forget the non-AITUC worker.
- * Send reports to the AITUC office.

S.A.Dange,
General Secretary.

EXECUTIVE BUREAU'S CALL

THE Session of the Executive Bureau of the World Federation of Trade Unions held in Vienna from April 29 to 25, issued a call to all Trade Unions, to all workers of hand and brain, to working men and women of the world, to all working youth. The call says:

" Millions of working people, seeking a way out of their difficulties, rely on effective aid from the trade unions.

" You want that international ties with the working people in all countries should be developed and consolidated since such ties powerfully facilitate the cause of improving the lot of the working people in the conditions of realising democratic liberties which are the firmest guarantee of preserving peace and friendship between nations.

" You ask, in what way you can participate in the great international assembly which will be attended by representatives of the working people of all countries.

" The Third World Congress of Trade Unions, scheduled to take place in Vienna over October 10-21, will be such a great international assembly.

We are one

" We are one in our conviction that every man and woman should have the right to work. We are one in our conviction that the standard of living of the working people in the capitalist and colonial countries is declining and that we must fight to improve them.

" We are one in our conviction that social legislation, wherever it exists, must be improved and must be won where it does not obtain.

" We are one in our conviction that it is necessary to put an end to the super-exploitation, that race, colour, sex and age discrimination must be abolished. We are one in our conviction that the health service should be improved and education extended. We are one in our conviction that no one has the right to ban the lawful activity of trade unions, that no one can deprive the individual of the elementary and sacred democratic rights and freedoms. Finally, we are one in our conviction that peace can be preserved, that war is not inevitable.

" Hence, we have a broad base for unity. If we want to win victory in our struggle, we must convert this unity of aims and interests into unity of action. Where the working people are united success is ensured. The Three main questions on the Congress agenda are:

1. Report on the activity of the WFTU and further tasks of the trade unions in strengthening united action of the working people in the struggle for a higher living standard, for peace.
2. Tasks facing the trade unions in the struggle for economic and social development, in defence of national independence and democratic freedoms in the capitalist and colonial countries.
3. Development of the trade union movement in the colonial and semi-colonial countries.

" These are questions of vital significance for the working people in all countries.

" Working people! Send to the Third World Trade Union Congress your best representatives, irrespective of their opinions, race, sex and religious convictions, irrespective of trade union affiliation!

" Elect and mandate your delegates in a democratic way!

" Widely popularise the aims and tasks of this Congress, organise meetings of working people, local and national conferences for elaboration of your proposals.

" In the course of preparation for the Third World Trade Union Congress, consolidate your trade unions, recruit new members and form trade unions where they do not exist."

May 1953

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES, DELEGATES & PASSPORTS

In the last one year, delegations from the AITUC had been invited to attend several International Conferences, May Day in Peking, the Congress of the All China Labour Federation, Social Security Conference, Conferences on Peace and on Transport, Agricultural and Food Workers, Leather Workers, Textiles, Metals and such other Trade Union Internationals of the WFTU.

Notices of these Conferences, their aims and objects and invitations were sent to the trade unions and provincial committees in order that they may spread the knowledge of the International among the workers and get delegations sent to the Conferences.

The list appended below will show how many comrades so far were asked by the AITUC and the various trade unions to secure passports in order to attend these conferences.

But the Government of India has obstructed our delegations from going to these Conferences in their full strength.

The unions were advised to see that generally they included workers in factories and functioning trade union organisers among the delegations and that knowledge of English was not made a pre-condition.

The list is made from information available to the AITUC Office.

List of names of comrades asked to
secure passports by the AITUC .

- 1) Jyoti Basu (Calcutta)
- 2) Ranen Sen (Calcutta)
- 3) Patkar (Bombay)
- 4) Gulabrao Ganacharya (Bombay)
- 5) Bapurao Jagtap (Bombay)
- 6) K.B. Panikkar (Bombay)
- 7) S.A. Dange (Bombay)
- 8) Mrs. Usha Dange (Bombay)
- 9) Mrs. Shanta Bhalekar (Bombay)
- 10) Mrs. Parvati Bhole (Bombay)
- 11) M.S. Bakshi (Bombay)
- 12) Samuel Augustine (Bombay)
- 13) S.S. Mibajkar (Bombay)
- 14) S.S. Yusuf (Kanpur)
- 15) Shiv Sharma and three E.C. members of Kanpur Tannery Workers
- 16) Inder sen Gupta (Delhi)
- 17) A.C. Nanda (Delhi)
- 18) Mahendra (Fly.) (Delhi)
- 19) Bardhan (Nagpur)
- 20) Haldulkar (Nagpur)
- 21) Shiv Narain (Indore)
- 22) Diwakar (Indore)
- 23) Khandkar (Indore)
- 24) M.M. Gope (Delhi)
- 25) Pande (Delhi)
- 26) Ramnarain Upadhyaya (UP)
- 27) Satyapriya Banerjee (Calcutta)
- 28) B.S. Ambekar (Bombay)
- 29) N.C. Sneker (Kerala)

- 30) S.N.Ramiah(Andhra)
- 31) T.B.Vithal Rao(Andhra)
- 32) N.V.Ranga Rao(Andhra)
- 33) S.Krishnamurty(Tamilnad)

- 34) P.Ramamurthi(Tamilnad)
- 35) K.T.Raju(S.I.Rly:Tamilnad)
- 36) N.Krishnaswamy(")
- 37) P.M.Subramanyam(")
- 38) J.B. Purshottam(")
- 39) P.P.Krishnan (")
- 40) Vishram Patil(Khandesh,Bombay)
- 41) Surjeet (Punjab) (Agriculture & Food)
- 42) E.M.S.Nambodripad(Food & Agricult.Workers)
- 43) G.Sundaram (Bombay)
- 44) Dhume (Bombay)
- 45) V.B.Chaudhary(Bombay)
- 46) Narain Guha(Calcutta)
- 47) Ramnarain(Combatore)
- 48) Nambiar(S.I.Railway)

Representatives on Industrial & Other Committees(1952-53)

- (1) CENTRAL COUNCIL OF TRUSTEES FOR THE PROVIDENT FUND- (i)Tushar Chatterjee (ii) S.A.Dange.
- (2) COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRIAL HOUSING - Com.S.A.Dange
- (3) THIRD SESSION OF INDIAN LABOUR CONFERENCE - (i)S.A.Dange;(ii)A.S.R. Chari.
- (4) INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS COMMITTEE- (i) S.A.Dange;(ii) A.S.R.Chari
- (5) COUNCILS for the Development of Industries(Nov 1952)
 - a) Leather & Leather Goods Industries-Com.A.Balasubramaniam(Madras)
 - b) Bi-cycle Industry - Com.Vithal Chaudhary
 - c) Paper Industry- A.B.Bardhan
 - d) Internal Combustion Engines & Power Driven Pumps - Anna Telugu(Kirkee)
- (6) Council for Technical Education- Com.K.P.Shankerlingam(Bombay)
- (7) Central Employment Advisory Committee- Com.S.G.Patkar(Bombay)
- (8) Central Advisory Council for Industries- Com.S.A.Dange(Oct.1952)
- (9) Industrial Committee on Plantations-Com.Monoranjan Roy(W.Bengal
(Dec.1952)
" " " " " " (Feb.1953)

I.L.O. Committees(February 1953)

- (1) Textile Committee- (a) Com.K.P.George(Member of Council of States)
(b) Com.S.G.Patkar(Bombay)
- (2) Plantation Committee- (a) Com.Satyendranath Mujumdar,M.P.
(b) Com.George Chadayamuri(Kerala)

May 1953

U.T.U.C. AND THE A.I.T.U.C.

Question of Unity

The following letter was received from Com. Mrinalkanti Bose (UTUC):

Calcutta, 25th March, 1953

To: Comrade S.A. Dange,
General Secretary,
All India Trade Union Congress,
Bombay.

Dear Comrade,

You are aware that the existence of several working class organisations in India hampers the growth of unity of the working class without which it is not possible to safeguard and promote the interests of the working class. This is why it is absolutely essential in the interest of the workers to begin immediate efforts to have the merger of the Central Labour Organisations into a strong body.

With this end in view, the Annual Session of the United Trades Union Congress held at Calcutta on the 7th, 8th and 9th March, 1953 passed an important resolution on the Trade Union Unity which I am sending herewith for your perusal. I would request you to let me have your opinion on the subject as early as possible.

Awaiting your early reply. With fraternal greetings,

I remain,
Yours fraternally,
sd. Mrinalkanti Bose,
General Secretary.

Enclosure:

Resolution on Trade Union Unity

(Resolution passed at the Delegates Session of UTUC on
9.3.53)

That a Committee consisting of the following members of the United Trades Union Congress be appointed to explore the possibility of merger of or closer unity with the three other Central Organisations of Labour or with as many of them as possible on the basis of the principles mentioned below which are to be embodied in the constitution of the new organisation to be set up:

The Principles

- a) Complete freedom of the new organisation from the control of the Government, capitalists or of any one or more of the political parties.
- b) The objective of the organisation should be classless society.
- c) Trade Union should be recognised as an organ of class struggle.
- d) No political party should be allowed to use directly or indirectly, this organisation to promote its party interests or purposes.
- e) There should be only one labour union in an industry, concern or in a region; in any case there must be no rival union organised by

organised by or affiliated to any of the merged Central Organisation.

f) No resolution is to be passed by the Central Organisation without agreement. If the resolution is controversial, it may be passed by only 3/4th majority.

g) Affiliation to an International Organisation must be by agreement.

The Committee:

1. Comrade Mrinal Kanti Bose - Convener
2. Comrade Nepal Bhattacharya
3. Comrade Suchin Pramanick
4. Comrade Biswanath Dubey
5. Comrade Subodh Banerjee
6. Comrade R. Ramnathan
7. Comrade Jyotish Jeardar
8. Comrade Sitaram
9. Comrade Sudhir DasGupta
10. Comrade Srikanta Naiyer
11. Comrade N.D. Manna
12. One representative from each of the State organisations of the UTUC.

Comrade Mrinal Kanti Bose will be Secretary and Convener of the Committee. The Committee will report to the working committee by the end of May 1953.

The Working Committee's proposal on the report of the Committee shall be placed before the General Council within four months from March 9th, 1953.

* * *

The following reply was sent to the UTUC.

Bombay, 11th May, 1953

Dear Com. Mrinalbabu,

On returning from the WFTU meeting, I was glad to see your resolution on further efforts in the direction of trade union unity.

This year's May Day rallies everywhere have tended to become united rallies. United rallies alone secured the greatest and most enthusiastic attendance from workers.

I am putting your resolution before our Working Committee next month. Do you think you and some of your colleagues will be in a position to attend our Working Committee with a view to discussing the question of unity more closely and with a view to evolving concrete steps in that direction? Such a meeting would obviate depending on mere correspondence and solve the problem more quickly and satisfactorily.

I hope you are doing well. With greetings,

Yours fraternally,
sd. S.A. Dange,
General Secretary.

Copy of a letter from Mrinal Kanti Bose, General Secretary, UTUC, dated Calcutta, 6th of May, 1953, address to the General Secretary, AITUC.

" Dear Comrade,

You are aware that we have opened a Fund for the Defence of Comrade Sadhan Gupta & his co-workers of the Colliery Labour Union. Four of them have been sentenced to death and eight to transportation for life. The case will soon come up for hearing in appeal before the Supreme Court.

It is absolutely necessary to make suitable arrangement for the defence of the victims.

It will be practically impossible to carry on trade union work in the collieries if the convictions cannot be set aside.

I am, therefore, asking you to raise funds as soon as possible and send the amount collected to me.

I have already deputed a member of our working committee to make arrangement for the conduct of the appeal.

Receipts will be thankfully acknowledged and accounts of the expenditure will be sent to you.

The matter, I need hardly say, is very urgent.

Thanking you,

Yours comradely,
sd. Mrinalkanti Bose,
General Secretary.

ALL INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

For Information of
Provincial TUCs

R.L. Trust Building,
55 Girgaum Road,
Bombay, May 1953

REPORT OF W.F.T.U. SECRETARIAT ON

TASK OF TRADE UNIONS

At the meeting of the Executive of the WFTU, Com. Saillant, General Secretary of the WFTU presented a report on behalf of the Secretariat,

" THE TASKS AND METHODS OF ACTION OF THE TRADE UNIONS
IN RALLYING THE WORKERS FOR BETTER WAGES, AGAINST
UNEMPLOYMENT AND FOR TRADE UNION RIGHTS "

The report was discussed by the Executive and finally adopted with some modifications. The finalised report will soon be available in print. Till then, for purposes of information and discussion the following extracts from the draft report are being circulated.

S.A. Dango,
General Secretary.

STRUGGLE FOR WAGES

(After dealing with the effects of the Marshall Plan, the fall in real wages of workers and the rise in profits of the big monopolies, the report says :)

These examples show that the direction which must be taken by the trade unions and the workers is that of the organisation of mass struggles to force the exploiters to pay a greater share out in wages and to win further social advantages from them.

It is a question of struggle to organise methodically, in accordance with the specific conditions of each country for detailed questions, but in accordance with a general orientation valid for all the capitalist and colonial countries. This orientation must be: to win a larger share for wages, as the price of the wage earner's labour power.

Can we say that the WFTU, its affiliated trade union organisations and its supporters in other trade unions have paid enough attention to the wages question? The answer is certainly no.

We must take the initiative much more boldly in continuous actions for the workers' urgent and immediate needs. Better wages is one of these. That can help to rally the broad masses in many countries where the level of mass action should be raised.

The trade unions must proceed further in the extension of struggles for wage increases. In this connection, we must help trade union leaders to rid themselves of the childish fear of leading the trade unions into reformism by being too much concerned with the wages question. Thereof the trade unions on the wages issue is not a subordinate one, but is one of their functions.

SUCCESSSES OR WEAKNESSES IN TRADE UNION WORK CANNOT ARISE FROM THE FACT THAT WAGES QUESTIONS ARE GIVEN TOO MUCH ATTENTION BY CERTAIN TRADE UNION LEADERSHIPS, BUT FROM GOOD OR BAD METHODS WHICH ARE USED IN THIS CONNECTION, FROM THE CORRECT OR INCORRECT ORIENTATION IN WHICH THE WORKERS' STRUGGLE IS ORGANISED.

A trade union....

A trade union organisation has everything to gain by appearing to the masses of the workers as an active organisation fighting to raise their wages. It has everything to gain by rallying the masses in the wages fight against reactionary governments and exploiting employers.

Let us repeat that struggles for better wages on the question of unemployment must not be organised apart from the masses. From the start of every movement for demands, whether for wages, full employment or for the basic needs of the unemployed, trade union action must be developed with the organised support of the entire working class, the peasantry, intellectuals and all progressive elements in the nation.

Too many strikes for wages and struggles for the rights of the unemployed take place in a great many countries without this indispensable link having been created. Very often the real reason for inadequate successes or the lack of any real success by the trade unions is to be found in this organisational weakness.

This lack of understanding of the best conditions of struggle very often plays right into the hands of governments and employers.

We should also try, in accordance with prevailing conditions, to see that strikes and other mass workers' demonstrations have the necessary international repercussions. In many cases this method has produced results on governments and employers by forcing them to abandon positions which they thought they could firmly maintain.

Under the same heading, another serious weakness of our trade union movement is the almost complete silence in the press of the national centres and in rank and file and national trade union meetings on the subject ~~of the~~ of WFTU support for the demands of the workers, and the totally and partially unemployed, at the 14th Session of the Economic & Social Council, as in its previous meetings during the past two years.

This means that there is an unfortunate isolation in fulfilling our tasks, and that our methods of action are lagging behind the character and scope of the problems facing our trade union organisations.

That means that there is a lack of understanding in many national centres on the specific tasks set for the WFTU, and an insufficient adaptation by the WFTU to carrying its tasks to completion.

Trade union branches and the national centres are involuntarily deprived of additional means of action to those at their daily disposal, precisely at a time when it is of the utmost importance to assemble and make use of all our means.

* * * *

AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT

The fight against unemployment, as on the wages question, offers real possibilities for united action between workers of all trade union affiliations and also provides opportunities for extending trade union work among the unorganised.

Each of these struggles poses problems of the method to be adopted. Thus, certain trade union organisations seem to find themselves at a loss in face of the growing number of unemployed in their industry and hesitate over which method to employ.

They see trade union policy on the question of unemployment only from the angle of the demand for compensation to make up a part of the wages lost.

This demand for compensation is a correct one. We must call upon the unions which have not yet included it in their programme of action to do so without delay and to take action to win it. But trade union action must not stop there. This would restrict the role of the trade union and its sphere of activity. It would reduce the possibility of forming a broader fighting front, limiting it merely to the unemployed who are directly concerned with the demand and who would be fighting for it in isolation.

In the present period of social regression and economic chaos which is at the same time a period in which the ruling classes are revealing their inability to solve the problems of

the problems of equitable leadership and administration of the economic life of their countries, it is imperative that every trade union organisation be capable of making public their programmes for keeping industrial and agricultural enterprises threatened with liquidation in production, and for safeguarding the national economy from ruin and collapse.

These programmes should not merely be programmes for patching up capitalist economy in one place and colonial economy in another.

They must be conceived in such a way that the possibilities for distribution of work to the greatest number of workers appear clearly in relation to the vital economic needs of the population.

This will create an even deeper chasm between the interests of the reactionary ruling classes and those of the great majority of the population.

The fight to achieve these work programmes will help to raise the level of these struggles which will take on their correct political orientation.

Can we say that all trade union organisations, whether affiliated to the WFTU or not, have reached this stage in the organisation and direction of their activities?

The reply is obviously no. It is, therefore, the duty of the WFTU to recommend that they go forward to this more advanced stage of activity.

* * * *

Unemployment reduces the overall amount of wages, and increases the under-consumption of the mass of the workers. The share of wages in the national income is proportionately reduced. Unemployment helps the Governments in their policy of social regression, being used as a threat with which to force a reduction in the real wages of the workers who are still employed.

History teaches us that the fascist groups know how to use demagogy towards the unemployed in order to attain their objectives and to use them against the workers' organisations and the democratic forces.

We must recognise that the WFTU, its Trade Departments and the national centres in general have not yet given the necessary importance to the many tactical problems facing the trade unions as a result of the inevitable development of workers' struggles for better wages and against unemployment and its consequences.

The questions of wages and unemployment are even more closely linked in the present international political and economic situation.

Their bearing on each other will be seen if we note the continual fall in the real income of the working masses as well as the continual fall in the share of wages in relation to that of capital in the national income of many countries.

At the same time, the profits of the capitalist monopolies are reaching increasingly high levels, showing also that they attain their maximum only from the increased poverty of the mass of the workers.

* * * *

CAREFUL PREPARATORY WORK

It is thus important to know how to prepare for these struggles. They cannot be improvised. In this preparatory work, it is essential to involve the entire population in a broad movement of sympathy and support for the workers and their demands. This is especially essential in the rural areas.

In this way a double objective may be gained :

- 1) success of the workers' struggle for their demands, and
- 2) the broadening of mass public opposition to the government policy of social regression and to the government team applying it.

Can we say

Can we say that all trade union organisations - whether affiliated to the WFTU or not - are giving consideration to these questions of tactics for the carrying through of movements for demands and to ensure their success ?

The reply is clearly no. It is thus within the prerogative of the WFTU to ask them to take into consideration these questions of the correct method of preparing struggles for the workers' demands.

Similar tactics should be adopted in trade union action against unemployment and in defence of the unemployed. The trade unions must not act in isolation. In the first place, they must not isolate the struggle for the demands of the unemployed from the struggles of the workers who continue to work.

* * *

DEFENCE OF RIGHTS

Our action does not develop according to a plan in which the stages of application have been previously worked out. We act sometimes in an uncoordinated way. In certain circumstances we even manage to be content with merely tame statements.

We have found that the trade unions have not paid sufficient attention to WFTU decisions on matters of this kind.

We have had the tendency to deal too superficially with the various cases of violation of trade union rights and attacks on democratic rights and national sovereignty. That sometimes leads us to bureaucratic, and even purely vocal solutions.

In some cases we have merely noted the absence of means which could be immediately put into action. In other cases we have been hesitant about seeking existing means which explains our lack of understanding of so many of the channels through which the voice of the workers and their organisations could make themselves heard, and which would open the way to new forms of activity.

In any event, can we afford to allow reactionary attacks against our working class movement in whatever country they may occur to take us unawares?

We must not and cannot allow this. To be in a position to reply in every case and to refuse to remain hesitant or merely defensive, would give us considerable advantage over the enemies of the working class, the enemies of our international trade union movement.

To do this, we must first of all rid ourselves of the tendency to take the line of least resistance. This taste for the line of least resistance can be found in the way we express our protests and our demands.

Those that are produced in time, are often expressed in too general terms. The use of omnibus phrases seems very often to satisfy trade union militants.

We must, therefore, avoid speaking of the defence of trade union rights in general. We must not be content to take up a stand for democratic rights by expressing generalities on these rights. It is not enough to deal with the questions of action to safeguard national sovereignty by general formulae on the subject.

In every case we must get down to facts and their causes and consequences. This is the best way of avoiding the use of phrases which apply to everything and can be used for everything. In getting down to facts, analysing them intelligently and objectively, we can more easily arrive at clear-sighted conclusions and show the correct perspectives of our line of conduct and action.

The role and methods of action of the trade unions consist to a large degree in explaining to the workers what the bourgeoisie does not want them to know, of making clear to them what the bourgeoisie wishes to confuse and obscure.

Give the workers....

Give the workers the chance of understanding fully for themselves the events through which they are living, and they will always be in a better position to influence these events to their own advantage.

This places on trade union leaders an obligation which has become imperative in the present situation, that of being really capable of carrying out this analysis, of undertaking this task of explanation and of taking the initiative and the leadership of mass actions which must always be the means of action sought.

* * *

EXPERIENCE OF INTERNATIONAL DELEGATIONS AT VARIOUS CONFERENCES

There were three categories of trade union delegates:

- a) those from organisations affiliated to the WFTU,
- b) those from organisations affiliated to the ICFTU,
- c) those from organisations with no international affiliations.

The discussions with these delegates revealed that the WFTU's unity policy is not always applied correctly in certain countries of South-East Asia, where the sectarianism which continues to exist is playing the game of our enemies.

3) More than three hundred delegates with very varied national and international trade union affiliations were among those present at the Congress of the Peoples for Peace in Vienna in December 1952.

The WFTU Secretariat was able to confirm more clearly and objectively the existence of different currents of opinion in the trade union organisations of the capitalist and colonial countries. Concrete possibilities for united action between these varied currents of opinion and trade union viewpoints were also confirmed.

What is the most characteristic lesson derived from these three new experiences?

Some trade union delegates not belonging to the WFTU and even some of those affiliated to the WFTU, gave the impression that they were hearing for the first time in a precise manner of the WFTU's real programme and its activities for the workers.

This shows how necessary it is to check up on our methods of propaganda and information in order to improve them. For this, we must pay greater attention to tactical questions in national and international trade union work. We must correct our ways of speaking and acting as though all trade union leaders and members of trade unions not affiliated to the WFTU were inevitably and resolutely opposed to the policy of the WFTU. It is necessary to make a clearer distinction between corrupt trade union leader who is an agent of imperialism, and the trade union leader who is on the wrong track, badly informed, or sometimes separated from us by a bad use or a bad interpretation of our policy.

* * *

CHANGED POSITION IN INDIA

The experiences gained in 1952 make it necessary to pay far greater attention to tactical questions in our trade union activities. We have a tendency to wish to simplify things, to make these questions of trade union tactics uniform for all the capitalist countries and colonial territories.

Because we have, in previous years, quoted the experience of the French CGT and of the CGIL as examples, the fact that our explanations were not precise has led to the supposition that those experiences could automatically be applied and transferred to other countries. Differences in the tempo and the form of development of national policies in each country, and the unevenness of their economic and cultural development determine the differences in the trade union situation in those countries. The means of action of the trade union organisations are, therefore, not uniform everywhere.

ON THE BASIS, . . .

ON THE BASIS OF A SINGLE GENERAL LINE OF POLICY FOR ALL TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES IN ALL THE CAPITALIST AND COLONIAL COUNTRIES, IT IS NECESSARY AT ALL TIMES TO SEEK SPECIFICALLY THE BEST TACTICS AND CONTINUOUS EFFECTIVE POSSIBILITIES FOR ACTION IN RELATION TO THE RESPECTIVE NATIONAL SITUATIONS.

* * *

In countries such as Japan and India there has never been a period of real organic trade union unity on a national scale. Up to 1947 the trade union organisations belonging to the WFTU contained the majority of the organised workers.

During succeeding years, changes have taken place. The majority of the organised workers are no longer in organisations affiliated to the WFTU. This majority is now in the trade union organisations not affiliated to the WFTU.

Here the problem of united action and trade union unity is now set against the fact that the trade union organisations belonging to the WFTU do not now include the majority of the organised workers of these countries, though they exercise a real influence in the national trade union movement.

PRINCIPLES FOR UNITED WORK

We have pointed out above the way in which some tactical problems arise for the advancement of united action as a means of struggle for the immediate demands of the workers in the capitalist and colonial countries.

For all of these countries it must be noted that the appropriate tactical methods must take into account the following principles with a view to making unity work possible and more fruitful :

a) to reveal the spirit of initiative, to develop this spirit among the masses, and to learn from the masses their real possibilities for action ;

b) to eliminate feelings of false superiority when facts show the weaknesses of the organisation and the workers note the failure of this work; to be specific and objective;

c) to prove in daily actions and in the facts themselves the desire to eliminate sectarianism and opportunism other than by more or less theoretical speeches and writings;

d) to bring about the effective democratic functioning of the trade unions, to fight for trade union democracy when it is violated, to organise collective work within the trade union leadership;

e) to organise the mass work and to wipe out trade union bureaucracy wherever it reveals itself;

f) to consider a trade union organisation as a non-party mass organisation of all the workers, not to restrict its forms of organisation with the aim of making it incorrectly play the role which falls to the political vanguard of the working class;

g) to find the most correct organisational forms and to draw up programmes for unity activities and of trade union demands; when the facts show that the workers are politically divided among different political parties and trends the trade union organisation must not, by its methods of action and internal functioning, be exclusively reserved for one or the other group of workers who are temporarily separated from the political point of view.

To take measures so that the unity composition of the trade union organisation is shown in the composition of the trade union leadership, which should include representatives of the different political trends existing.

To attach greater importance to questions of trade union recruitment and to call on the unorganised workers to take part in the mass actions planned, in order to prepare them for trade union membership.

h) To expose to the....

h) To expose to the workers all manoeuvres undertaken to hinder their unity, and for this purpose, to carry out broad work of explanation and information among the workers who are still influenced by the splitters.

If these various recommendations can be applied in our daily activities, they will enable our local, national and international trade union organisations to fulfil their role and to improve their methods of action for rallying the workers for all their struggles and to undertake greater ones.

* * *

THIRD WORLD CONGRESS

All the foregoing in this report concerning the struggles of the working men and women throughout the world, as well as the great fight of the peoples to safeguard peace, calls upon the Executive Committee of the World Federation of Trade Unions to regard henceforth the Third World Trade Union Congress as the dominant international demonstration of all the trade union forces of all countries that are either organised or influenced by the WFTU.

\$\$\$

OUR VICTORY CERTAIN

In order to define the trade unions' tasks and means of action to rally the workers for better wages, against unemployment and for the defence of trade union rights, we must not allow ourselves to be affected or diverted from our road by the sharpened forms of repression or by the mounting difficulties which the ruling classes of the capitalist countries wish to create for us.

Their difficulties are greater than ours. It is because of these rapidly mounting difficulties that they are repeatedly attacking the workers and our trade union organisations.

The attacks by the ruling classes on our organisations are becoming sharper as the struggles of the working class against them become sharper.

Although this repression is growing more acute, the ruling classes are anxious to extend it as the crisis of their political and economic system deepens and becomes more general. Fear and uncertainty are at the centre of their policy.

The certainty of our final victory must be at the very centre of the general direction of the activities of our trade union organisations.

This certainty of victory is powerfully present in the splendid and tenacious struggles of the great masses of the workers.

Every one of these struggles is a step towards the complete defeat of their exploiters, a step towards the downfall of the system which engenders poverty and famine and provokes wars.

- FINIS -

(May 1953)

APPEAL

OF THE WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS

FOR THE THIRD

WORLD TRADE UNION CONGRESS

TO ALL TRADE UNIONS!

TO THE MANUAL AND INTELLECTUAL WORKERS OF THE WHOLE WORLD!

TO THE WORKING YOUTH!

Dear Comrades!

Your living conditions are becoming increasingly intolerable where big capital is piling up gigantic profits to the maximum. Millions of you are counting upon still more effective help from the trade union organisations to overcome the difficulties which confront you.

You want international ties between the workers of all countries to be consolidated or renewed as a powerful aid to the improvement of living conditions, with the exercise of democratic liberties which are the firmest guarantee for the maintenance of peace and friendship between the peoples.

You are asking yourselves how it would be possible for you to take part in a great international meeting in which the workers of all countries were represented.

THIS GREAT INTERNATIONAL MEETING WILL BE THE THIRD WORLD TRADE UNION CONGRESS, WHICH WILL BE HELD IN VIENNA FROM OCTOBER 10th TO 21st, 1953.

WORKERS AND TRADE UNIONS OF ALL COUNTRIES!

Tens of millions of workers need not live in poverty, since so much wealth exists which has been created by their hands.

It is possible to fight successfully against unemployment and the closing of factories and to direct production into peaceful channels, since there is so much to be done to improve the living and working conditions of the peoples.

It is possible to put an end to fascist methods and to the anti-working class repression with its continual violations of trade union rights and democratic liberties which we have won together at the cost of enormous sacrifices.

It is possible to put an end to colonial slavery which is oppressing millions of people who aspire to freedom, progress and national independence.

It is possible to open up the perspective of a happy future for the youth, to fight successfully for the demands of women and to make the lives of old workers more comfortable.

Parents must no longer lose their children in wars, since the peoples wish to understand one another, to cooperate and to live in peace!

The forces of the workers and the peoples are much greater than those of their enemies.

BUT THE ESSENTIAL CONDITION FOR WELL-BEING, FREEDOM AND PEACE IS THE UNITED ACTION OF THE WORKERS.

Trade union organisations which are concerned with the interests of the masses of the workers must consolidate unity, make it more living and develop this decisive strength of the working class.

WORKERS OF THE WORLD!

We live in different countries. We represent all the races, nationalities, political viewpoints and religions of the earth. We speak different languages, but we have common interests, for we are class brothers. We are united in the conviction that every man and woman has the right to work. We are united in the conviction that the living conditions of the workers in the capitalist and colonial countries are becoming worse, and that it is necessary to fight to improve them.

We are united in the conviction that social legislation, where it exists, should be improved, and that it should be introduced where it does not exist. We are united in the conviction that an end must be put to super-exploitation, and that discrimination based on race, colour, sex or age should be banished. We are united in the conviction that public health services must be improved and that education must be extended. We are united in the conviction that no one has the right to forbid the legitimate activities of the trade unions or to rob mankind of elementary and sacred democratic rights and liberties.

Finally, we are united in the conviction that peace can be preserved and that war is not inevitable.

We thus have a broad basis for unity. If we wish to be victorious in our struggles, we must make of this unity of aims and interests a unity of action. Where the workers are united, victory is assured.

The World Federation of Trade Unions has always considered the fight for international united action of the workers as its most imperative duty. It has always stimulated unity and action of the workers.

MAKE THE THIRD WORLD TRADE UNION CONGRESS A GREAT UNITY CONGRESS OF ALL THE WORKERS OF ALL COUNTRIES by preparing for it in every work place.

Three essential questions will be on the agenda:

- 1) *Report of activity of the WFTU and the tasks arising for the trade unions for strengthening united action of the workers in the fight for the improvement of their living standards and in defence of peace.*
- 2) *Tasks of the trade unions for economic and social development and in the struggle for national independence and democratic liberties in the capitalist and colonial countries.*
- 3) *Development of the trade union movement in all the colonial and semi-colonial countries.*

These are vital questions for all workers.

WORKERS!

— Delegate the best from among you to the Third World Trade Union Congress, regardless of their opinions, race, sex, religion or trade union affiliation!

— Elect and mandate your delegates democratically!

There will be no freer platform for the representatives of the workers than that of the Third World Trade Union Congress.

The participation of your representatives in the work of the Congress will strengthen united action and will make your struggle more active for your vital interests and in defence of your trade union rights, a struggle which is inseparable from the fight for national independence, democracy and peace!

TRADE UNIONS!

— Give your support to the Third World Trade Union Congress.

— Carry out broad publicity of the aims and tasks of the Third World Trade Union Congress, organise meetings of the workers and local and national conferences to formulate your proposals. In the preparations for the Congress, consolidate your trade unions, recruit new members, and set up trade unions where they do not exist.

Long live the World Federation of Trade Unions!

Long live the Third World Trade Union Congress!

Long live the Congress of unity of the workers of the whole world for a better life, for democracy and for peace!

Vienna, April 22, 1953.

The Executive Bureau of the WFTU.

LETTER ADDRESSED TO THE I. C. F. T. U.

BY THE

WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS

ON THE DECISION OF THE 22nd SESSION OF THE EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
VIENNA, APRIL 20—22, 1953

Vienna, April 23rd, 1953

Sir VINCENT TEWSON,

President, International Confederation
of Free Trade Unions.

Mr. G. OLDENBROEK,

General Secretary, International Confederation of
Free Trade Unions.

24, Rue des Lombards, Brussels (Belgium)

Sirs,

The World Federation of Trade Unions wishes once again to draw your attention to the continued worsening of the economic and social conditions of the workers in the capitalist and colonial countries.

The International Conference for the Defence, Improvement and Extension of Social Insurance and Social Security, which was held in March in Vienna, and which was attended by 266 people from 59 different countries, representing trade union organisations and various associations and including qualified personalities stated:

“Hundreds of millions of men and women in the capitalist, colonial and semi-colonial countries live in want and permanent insecurity. The basic causes of this insecurity are: the prospect of a life of poverty in the event of sickness, inadequate medical services, the spread of unemployment with tens of millions of young people unable to find work, inadequate labour safety and protective measures in the factories, lack of suitable dwellings, under-nourishment and famine, constantly rising prices and falling wages and the lower rates of wages paid to women.”

Inspired by its duty to fight for the vital demands of the working class, the World Federation of Trade Unions calls upon you to carry out joint action to raise the living standards of the workers of the capitalist and colonial countries, against unemployment and for the improvement and development of social insurance and social security. For the achievement of such cooperation the World Federation of

Trade Unions appeals to your organisation to associate itself with the memorandum addressed to the United Nations by the International Conference for the Defense, Improvement and Extension of Social Insurance and Social Security and to support the Programme of social insurance adopted by that Conference.

Trade union organisations are called upon to express the legitimate aspirations of the workers and to raise their material and cultural standard of living. Under present conditions, the masses of the workers are crushed by the burden of the armaments race. They are convinced that without peace they will not succeed in raising their material and cultural living standard.

This correct opinion, which is shared by all workers, makes it the duty of trade union organisations to do everything in their power to work towards undertaking common efforts for the establishment and strengthening of world peace.

In all countries hundreds of millions of people are addressing an urgent appeal to the Five Great Powers asking them to conclude a Peace Pact.

Today, when conditions have been created for a peaceful solution of the Korean problem and for the ending of the killing in Korea, it is necessary to obtain the assurance that the peace and security of the peoples will be firmly safeguarded by respecting the independence of all countries. **We thus propose to you joint action to support and win successes for the peoples' movement for the conclusion of a Peace Pact between the Five Great Powers.**

We are still convinced of the need for a meeting between the representatives of our two organisations with a view to examining any initiative for cooperation in the defence of world peace and on all problems concerning the defence of the economic and social needs of the workers.

In taking joint action, we will be interpreting the workers' will to unity and we will fulfil the mandate which we have received to defend the interests of the masses of the working people.

Awaiting your reply,

Yours truly,

GIUSEPPE DI VITTORIO

President of the W. F. T. U.

LOUIS SAILLANT

General Secretary of the W. F. T. U.
For the Executive Bureau of the
World Federation of Trade Unions.

ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

President: Com. V. Chakkral Chettiar

R. L. Trust Building,
55, Girgaon Road,
BOMBAY 4, (India)

General Secretary: Com. S. A. Dange,

~~M.L.A. (Bombay)~~

Date... 8.10th. June. 1953

Dear Comrade,

Enclosed herewith please find a copy of a letter received from the Railway workers of Hungary.

With a view to enable our Hungarian brothers to know of the conditions of working and life of the Indian Railway workers, through direct connections with our comrades working amongst the Railway men, we are supplying them with the names and addresses of some of our leading Railway functionaries and your name has been included in them.

This is therefore to request you to keep on writing to our Hungarian brothers and thus establish close links with them. The working and living conditions of our railwaymen and their struggles in defence thereof are the subjects in which our friends abroad would be particularly interested.

The letters should be addressed to the Management and workers of the Dept. for Loading Hungarian State Railways, Debrecen Branch, Care the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions, Budapest VI, Dozza Gyorgy-ut 84/B.

Copies of all such letters should be sent to this office for information.

If there is any difficulty in sending the letters, the same should be sent to this office, from where it will be despatched.

Also Please make known the contents of the attached letter to the workers of your union, through your organ, or through their mass meetings. This will foster the sense of solidarity that must contribute in a large measure to the establishment of closer links between the workers of the two countries.

G.V. CHITNIS
OFFICE SECRETARY.

COPY

Debrecen, March 4, 1953.

Dear Railwaymen of India,

Starting to write this letter I remember the miserable days before the liberation when we had to toil day and night for starvation wages. If we dared raise our voice in order to improve our lot we were dealt with by Horthy's jailkeepers, and our situation had become still more miserable. To-day, living in a liberated country, our life has changed for the better. Work with us is a matter of honour and glory. We receive far reaching support from our government. We had to serve 10-15 years, in the old reactionary times before receiving a suit of clothes whereas, nowadays, workers are not only presented with clothes at the prescribed time after having entered into the service of the railway but enjoy further social benefits as well; recreation at the most beautiful spots of our country, free of cost for ourselves, and at reduced costs for the members of our families. Both workers and their family-members are moreover entitled to gratuitous medical treatment. Every possibility in the cultural sphere is given to all members of the society, to all working people, so that everybody is free to attain the most favourable conditions of existence.

We should like to maintain our relations with the working people of the Indian Railway so as to deepen the international relation between our countries, and it is for this reason that we ask you to send a reply to us.

With the expression of our affectionate greetings to the dear railwaymen of India we beg to remain,
Yours,

1. Demand enquiry re. firing & the affairs of the Union; & an amendment be made in the Justice Trades Disputes Act and issues can be settled peacefully & this crisis is not necessitated. For this first, impartial inquiry into facts & facts committee consisting of all pol. parties & lab. leaders including A.B. Zube, M.P.s., esp. that the union here was kept under the control of Ghose & Verma with the connivance of the Company & possibly with the help of the Govt.

2. The management of the Co. is very inefficient; this manag. should go. (Ashok Chatterjee).

3. The uniqueness of this struggle is that all wt. workers fought together with one voice, & supported by all directly or indirectly. Unlike in most other strikes here instead of uniting, they continue quarrelling & got themselves. In Gandhinagar too we are miserably unitedly struggling. I have been consistently fighting for unit of w.c. & in the recent struggle at Gandhinagar, I have written to the Govt. to see that the w.c. workers, who were should be no victimization due to pol. affiliations.

4. The Govt. has a great responsibility, even here have been killed, but seven were missed for which Govt. alone is responsible & produce them otherwise Govt. is responsible & it is clear that they have been killed by the Govt. Police & their bodies taken away by them.

5. { I am responsible for getting 120 workers discharged, ^{young, energetic & efficient} and to the advantage of the company. I am in a way & that is why I have resigned from the office. Some have been taken back but all. Some were given govt. on undertaking that they would do nothing against them. The Amis Singh used to sell only co. stock in the evening & earn about 20/- but disclosed & wrote in court that he is a staunch w.c. & while there is no file in pol. dept.

22/1/53

History:-

18th Jan - Steel Mills formed a Govt. Co. Ltd. with 100% govt. in 1950. It had 5 demands: (i) Hill Mills Bonus (ii) 6 days' work a week in place of 5 days' a week which was then as a measure of rationalization. (iii) 1948-49 a long 11th shift (iv) 20% increase in wages (v) 6 months' leave. These were not granted. They were not fully satisfied. There was an increase in production. In 1950-51, 3,50,000 tons of steel per year was being produced. Production fell after 1950. But from the latter part of 1950 to 1951 by mid of 1950, prod. rose from 2,50,000 tons approx. There was over-employment. After 15th Aug. 53 due to which long 11th shift was introduced. Now, since mid. 1950 to onwards, we are producing 4,80,000 tons per year on an average. No increase in pay scales, defn & no increase in no. of workers. (1947 - 1948) 14,00,000 workers. In 1949 (Dec.) 14,00,000. Due to this heavy rationalization, there were stoppage in strikes, increase in workers was charge sheeted to the workers, would leave off charge sheets & not reply. This was the case during last year. There was only one union - the Min. Union. Min. did nothing, though the workers approached the Min. (H. Singh of Min. was member in 1947-48 - in the latter part of 1948 certain grade was declared. It created discontent in workers. An ad-hoc committee was formed; which gathered facts & figures, but the Min. was not doing much. After that the prestige of Min. fell. Grade question: no grades were there. Only one grade was there (1950-51 to 9th Dec.). Some grades were struck. There was no 11th shift. It was declared some grade, & also introduced 6th 1950 workers, but formerly 10/15 (1950-51) day. Rate in IDSCO, was reduced in 1950 was for 14,000 to 12,000. (1950) (1950)

As a remedy the second grade was introduced in 1949. After declaration of first grade, there was fall between main & sub-grade, they had no goods. In 1949, a grade was declared for them. The second grade chiefly worked off credit of 1948 & 1949. All 9 years of working for them was paid but already been advanced. These 10th shift workers were not dissatisfied with this grade. The workers formed their co. Ltd.; demanded the goods & offered an alternative one. In this kind of repression was launched. The 10th shift was not worked; & it was followed by strike of 1950. This movement was crushed. (This was a part of Dec. 1950 to Jan. 51). 1950-51 period of re-organization; took part in un. election etc. Also a period of gen. lull. Workers fought in some - meters long & meters quantity. In 1950. Election, Congress was defeated by F.P. (Bharatiya) from this constituency. Numerous independent groups took place after gen. Election, & un. was more & more isolated.

Government to recent time. The 3 demands were: (i) Production basis; (ii) 10th shift; (iii) All un. should be cancelled & all reports be done with the Steel Mills Committee. The urgent need: some 10th shift workers. The un. refused to take up the demands. So we

which started govt. down of Ind. Supply - 1950-51.

(Remarks: no other work & state work) send 4 orders at 9 order, 20th no more money for increased prod.)

History of IDSCO:-
IDSCO was started in 1948. Produced high iron & steel. IDSCO (ISW). There was the management of RRCO was under mainly under the influence of Gov. initial capital of 100000 Rs. & Ind. Major Govt. For capital depended upon International Construction Co. (British). In 1950, they started Mysore Steel Corpn. of Mysore (ISW) which produced steel having two Govt. shares & one Ind. Shares in the

Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.:-

1949-50 Capital investment including debentures: Rs. 4,22,94,293.

Authorized Capital: Rs. 7,50,00,000

Dividend paid } Rs. 3,75,83,045
1941-50

Reserves (1948-49) } Rs. 2,37,43,302

Net Profit (1948-49) } Rs. 4,32,06,222

Net Worth Rs. 7,15,48,869

Liabilities: Rs. 6,20,63,424

Steel Corporation of Mysore Ltd.

Capital including } Rs. 4,50,60,967
debentures

Net Profit (1948-49) } Rs. 2,09,12,307
Rs. 3,31,58,970

In Feb 53, 2 workers were ~~injured~~; when
refused to work by showing down still further wages
& were taken back. Then in March, 15 ~~workers~~
injured & out of these 15, later on 5 were
discharged. During the period, workers ~~worked~~ ^{putting out down}
vs. of non-compliance in Verne & demanded
election of Ex. Com. - it held since 3 yrs.
This was refused by John Doe and refused to
take up the case of 5 discharged workers.
The workers were ~~to be~~ ^{to be} ~~handed~~ ^{handed} ~~over~~ ^{over}
to. In March 1953, the Co. had 2

shifts of ~~workers~~ ^{workers} at Mill. The workers ~~still~~
~~worked~~ ^{worked} ~~down~~. All the workers of the
Hill Mill were discharged (450). Then all
the workers of the West-Mill (that is
11,000 in addition to 450 of Hill-Mill) went
on strike - in ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~strike~~ ^{strike} ~~which~~ ^{which} ~~continued~~ ^{continued}
9 days (April). ~~After~~ ^{After} ~~new~~ ^{new} ~~returned~~ ^{returned} ~~work~~ ^{work}.

Then preparation of ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~strike~~ ^{strike}, & the West-
Mill workers also began working for ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~strike~~ ^{strike}
of workers from all the ~~strikes~~ ^{strikes} in ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~strike~~ ^{strike}
John Doe; on April 27 for 22 days in
which all the workers of IISLO took part. The
town also observed ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~strike~~ ^{strike} ~~etc.~~ ^{etc.} ~~etc.~~ ^{etc.}
They ~~did~~ ^{did} ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~work~~ ^{work} ~~at~~ ^{at} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~same~~ ^{same}
day. Students & other ~~members~~ ^{members} of ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~people~~ ^{people}
took part. And ~~during~~ ^{during} ~~down~~ ^{down} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~strike~~ ^{strike} ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ
the ~~days~~ ^{days} ~~to~~ ^{to} ~~them~~ ^{them} ~~after~~ ^{after}. In the ~~day~~ ^{day} of
the ~~rep.~~ ^{rep.} ~~div.~~ ^{div.} ~~con.~~ ^{con.} ~~was~~ ^{was} ~~formed~~ ^{formed}
in April & ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~elect.~~ ^{elect.} ~~act.~~ ^{act.} ~~was~~ ^{was} ~~formed~~ ^{formed}
formed after ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~strike~~ ^{strike}. 15th May, Section
enforced.

During the period ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~workers~~ ^{workers}

numerous mass meetings were held.
John Doe ~~attended~~ ^{attended} ~~at~~ ^{at} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~mass~~ ^{mass} ~~meetings~~ ^{meetings}
since he ~~of~~ ^{of} ~~which~~ ^{which} ~~was~~ ^{was} ~~broken~~ ^{broken} ~~by~~ ^{by}
workers themselves & after that he never
dared ~~to~~ ^{to} ~~hold~~ ^{hold} ~~a~~ ^a ~~meeting~~ ^{meeting}. On June 15,
some workers were arrested for going to
the U. Pic. After arrest, workers brought out
a ~~provision~~ ^{provision} ~~for~~ ^{for} ~~release~~ ^{release}. They were
then ~~released~~ ^{released} ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ ~~front~~ ^{front} ~~of~~ ^{of} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~U. Pic.~~ ^{U. Pic.} The ~~presence~~ ^{presence}
500 strong became 600, very strong. Police
came in & the U. Pic. was locked by
S.D.O. The police has ~~understand~~ ^{understand} ~~it~~ ^{it},
but they have ~~it~~ ^{it} ~~open~~ ^{open} ~~it~~ ^{it} ~~is~~ ^{is}
still closed.

Indian Iron and Steel Co Ltd.

Pre amalgamation position with SCSB.

① - used to hold 11,00,000 ordinary shares or 39.17% of ordinary shares of SCSB.

② - used to extract from SCSB.

③ for Water - } Departmental
 Electric Power } costs plus a
 Town Service } surcharge of 10%.

④ Gases - average price of coal to the Indian Company at Hirapur based of its B.T.V. (British Thermal Units) contracts plus a surcharge of 10%.

⑤ HST Iron costs of manufacture plus 5%. Such costs to be arrived at after crediting by products including available gases in accordance with the formula mentioned.

(Pto)

② $\frac{1}{5}$ th of the net profits to ~~be~~ ²arrived after taking into account debentures int, sinking fund and depreciation but before allowing for taxati on or reserves

Board of directors:

Scob: Biren Murcherje, N N Law,
P.P. Gjinwala, A.J. Elkins,
Spunner.

IISco: T.L. Martin, K.L. Jatia
P.P. Gjinwala, N N Law,
J L Esplan, JH Melnold,
B.N. Murcherje, G.C. Baugwar.

Post amalgamation

Share ratio ordinauced by President, India union.	Masc	4
	to Scob	5
		=

1) Under first mortgage to World Bank:

- a) Factories of Steel Corporation of Bengal Ltd and Indian Iron and Steel Co Ltd, now amalgamated ^{and named} to IISCO.
- b) Burnpur Township
- c) ore mines - 16 sq. miles contg. Iron ore deposits and manganese in the Singbhum districts of Bihar. 2600 Bighas of land in connection with mines.
- d) Mining right for phosphate rock and phosphate of lime over 21 ³/₄ sq miles near Ghatghilla.
- e) Collieries in Kulti, Ramnagar, Noondih, Jitpur, Raidih, Mahatadih and Chasnala.

Contract:

"31.5 million dollars to IISCO.

Loan Secured by a first mortgage on IISCO's immovable property and by a first charge on the remainder of its assets."

"issuing the bonds in respect of the loan to IISCO in the name of IISCO.

The interest is $4\frac{1}{2}\%$. And repayments ~~are~~
begin only in April 1959, estimated to be
repaid by Oct, 1967.