



WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS
 FÉDÉRATION SYNDICALE MONDIALE
 FEDERACION SINDICAL MUNDIAL
 ВСЕМИРНАЯ ФЕДЕРАЦИЯ
 ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНЫХ СОЮЗОВ

Prague, 16th January 1958

16674

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FÉDÉRATION SYNDICALE MONDIALE

PRAGUE I - RUE JANSKA 100

TÉLÉPHONE : 67.856 - 60.563

ADRESSE TÉLÉGRAPHIQUE : FESYMOND PRAGUE

Cde S.A. Dange
 General Secretary
 All-Indian Trade Union Congress
 4, Ashoko Road

NEW DELHI
 India

JW/WD No...168

Dear Brother Dange,

We wrote to you on the 14th November requesting an article dealing with the question of young workers in your country and explaining that we needed this article as part of our preparations for the World Conference of Young Workers. We are very anxious to receive this article as soon as possible and would be glad to know from you what you have been able to arrange.

Best wishes,
 Yours fraternally,

Jack Woddis

Jack Woddis
 Press & Publications Dept.

*See to A. G. 16
 1/17/58
 2/7/58*

January 17, 1958

Comrade Luigi Grassi,
Secretary,
World Federation of Trade Unions,
Prague, Czechoslovakia.

Dear Comrade,

We have received your letter DP-50/57 dated 27th December 1957 on the 3rd International Trade Conference of the Leather, Shoe, Fur and Leather Products Workers' TUI.

We have published the details of this Conference in our official organ, the TRADE UNION RECORD. From the reports received by us, we could inform you that unions of leather workers are preparing to participate in this Conference. The All-India Leather Workers' Federation is, we are sure, keeping in touch with the T.U.I.

With warm greetings,

Fraternally yours,

Handwritten initials
(K.G.Sriwastava)
Secretary



117.2

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Prague,

17330

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27th December 1957.

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PRAGUE I - RUE JANSKA 100
TÉLÉPHONE : 67.856 - 60.563
ADRESSE TÉLÉGRAPHIQUE : FESYMOND PRAGUE

To all affiliated National
Centres

DP-50/57

Dear Brothers,

() As you know, the Trade Unions International of Leather, Shoe, Fur and Leather Products Workers (Trade Department of the W.F.T.U.) is holding its 3rd International Trade Conference in Berlin from 17 to 20 May, 1958. The Agenda will be as follows:

1. Task and activities of the T.U.I. in safeguarding and improving living and working conditions of all workers, including home workers, against unemployment and for full employment, against every form of discrimination, for trade union rights and democratic freedom, for trade union unity and united action, for national independence and for peace, with special concern of the situation and the struggles of leather workers in the Arab and Latin American countries.

2. Collective agreements - as an effective weapon in the struggle for better living and working conditions, against increased exploitation and the disastrous consequences of capitalist rationalisation and automation.

The Conference will be widely representative and democratic with the aim of unity. Workers' representatives from the trade organisations concerned, whether these are affiliated to our T.U.I., to some other

.../

international organisation or autonomous, will be entitled to attend the Conference and take part in the discussion on all the items on the agenda with equal rights. This assembly will provide an opportunity for a free exchange of views and experience between leather and fur workers of different countries, regardless of their international trade union affiliation and political opinion. It will help to foster friendship and unity among leather and fur workers of all countries.

If we want to achieve such results we must have the help of all national centres. The Secretariat of the W.F.T.U. therefore asks you to assist in the preparation of the Conference, popularise it among the workers and see to it that representative delegations are elected. We are certain that you will know best what methods and forms of actions are most suitable in your country.

With fraternal greetings,

Luigi Grassi

Luigi GRASSI
Secretary of the W.F.T.U.

Repts

We have forwarded the information in the T.U. From the reports sent by us, women are preparing to participate in the conference. The A.S. leaders in the conf. are: the we are sure, keeping in touch with the T.U.

Mme
1911.

Appeal

to all workers in the leather industry.

Dear Friends,

You all desire a better life for yourself and your families. All of you, irrespective of your trade union affiliation or unorganised at all have common aims which you must defend. You are fighting everywhere for higher wages, a shorter working week, against further price increases, for an improvement in the social legislation, against the inhuman speed-up, for trade union rights, freedom and peace. In your struggles for the achievement of your just demands you found unity to be a key to success while disunity endangers victory.

Fellow workers in the socialist countries! Exert all efforts to achieve new successes in your national economy which in turn help further improve the living standard of all the working people and eliminate shortcomings and difficulties in the construction of your homeland. Fight together with the working people of the world for the maintenance of peace.

Fellow workers, these vital questions will be discussed at the IIIrd International Conference of Leather, Shoe, Fur and Leather Products Workers, in Berlin 17th—20th May, 1958.

The Conference is open to all working men and women and to all trade union organisations in the leather industry, irrespective of their national and international affiliation. This Conference will be a professional and a democratic one, where all delegates, observers and guests will have the same right to speak on all questions included in the agenda of the conference, which will be as follows:

1. Task and activities of the T. U. I. in safeguarding and improving living and working conditions of all workers, including home workers, against unemployment and for full employment, against every form of discrimination, for trade union rights and democratic freedom, for trade union unity and united action, for national independence and for peace, with special concern of the situation and the struggles of leather workers in the Arab and Latin American countries.

2. Collective agreements — as an effective weapon in the struggle for better living and working conditions, against increased exploitation and the disastrous consequences of capitalist rationalisation and automation.

Working men and women, juvenile workers of all leather industrial branches!

We, fraternally invite you to participate in the discussion of questions raised in the agenda of the conference and in its broad, democratic preparation. Elect your delegates to the conference.

Experiences of your struggles which your delegates will present to the conference will benefit our whole movement.

The discussion of the everyday problems confronting you and the resolutions adopted during the conference will help us to achieve new success in our future struggles.

In the shops and at all trade union meetings you should find the best means to extend and strengthen your united action and strive for the attainment of national and international trade union unity. This will create the best conditions for a better life, social progress, the extension of trade union rights and democratic freedom, for the peaceful solution of all international issues, for coexistence of all peoples and the maintenance of peace throughout the world.

The IIIrd International Conference is your conference and it depends, therefore, on you, on your preparatory work and on your united action to make it a milestone in the life of all workers, men and women, young and old and in the life of the trade union organisations.

Long live the IIIrd International Conference of leather, shoe, fur and leather products workers and their trade union organisations.

*Administrative Committee of the Leather, Shoe,
Fur and Leather Products Workers Trade Unions
International.*

Prague, 22nd October, 1957.

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Copy of letter from
W.F.T.U.

Jan 15 1958

Dear Brothers,

The 15th Session of the Executive Committee of the WFTU has endorsed the setting up of an Organising Committee to help the preparation of the First World Trade Union Conference of Young Workers. As you know, this Committee for which your organisation has been asked to nominate a representative, will meet twice.

The first meeting will take place on the 14th and 15th of MARCH 1958 at the WFTU H.Q. in PRAGUE.

The main questions for discussion will be:

- Conference Agenda
- The actual stage of the preparation and organisation of the Conference.

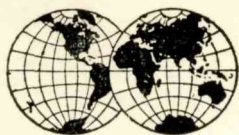
We think, that Brother Mahendra Sen, who is a member of the WFTU staff could represent you on this Committee.

Nevertheless, perhaps it would be good if you send him the latest information and your opinions on the items proposed for discussion.

Hoping for an early reply,

Yours fraternally,

G. CASADINI,
Secretary of the WFTU



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ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНЫХ СОЮЗОВ

Prague, January 20, 1958

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PRAGUE 1 - RUE JANSKA 100
TÉLÉPHONE: 67.856 - 60.765
ADRESSE TÉLÉGRAPHIQUE: FESYMOND PRAGUE

Brother
S.A. Dange, General Secretary
All-India Trade Union Congress
4 Ashoka Road
NEW DELHI

Our Ref. CN/EK 215

Dear Brother Dange,

We would like to refer back to our letter of 22 December, 1957 and draw your attention to the need to increase the preparation in your country of the First World Conference of Young Workers which will be held in Prague from 14 to 20 July, 1958.

The Conference will only be able to attain its goal if preparations are made so as to open and encourage a discussion on problems of young workers and to promote their common action for their demands and rights as well as united action of trade unions of every tendency on behalf of young workers both nationally and internationally. We understand that considerable efforts will be needed in each country to popularise the Conference and to ensure the preparatory and organisational work. But we are convinced that your trade union centre will do its utmost to contribute to the smooth procedure and success of the Conference. We would in the first place ask you to ensure the participation of every type of non-affiliated organisation in the preparation of the Conference and to investigate how the suggestions included in the Appeal could be carried into effect, for example, the formation of a broadly representative and united Preparatory Committee.

We shall be glad to receive news of any measures you have taken and activities you arrange, because these can be used to encourage an exchange of experience between different countries and trade union organisations.

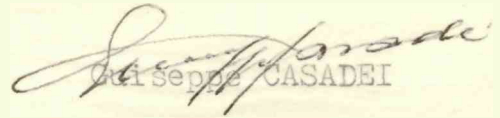
Please let us know what we can do to help you to ensure the participation of non-affiliated organisations in your country. If you think that it might be useful if we wrote to these organisations directly, or at least to some of them, please let us have their addresses.

.../...

Since the World Conference of Young Workers will be in the nature of a working body the number of delegates and observers will be limited to 500. Nevertheless it is hoped that delegations participating in the Conference will be united and representative.

We believe that you have already examined all these tasks and that you will choose the most suitable form in order to carry out good and fruitful work.

Hoping to hear from you, we send you fraternal greetings.


Giuseppe CASADEI

Secretary of the W.F.T.U.

Can be 2. Feb
9700
3-72

Indian Communist Party

ERNAKULAM DISTRICT COMMITTEE

ERNAKULAM.

Ref: L 41/58

Date 5-2-1958

Com K. G. Srivastava,
 ATUC Office,
 4, Asok Road,
 New Delhi.

Dear Comrade,

Your letter dated 27-1-1958

I was away at Kozhikode for the State Communist Party Conference. Hence the delay in replying.

I enquired at the Bolgatty Palace about Mrs Casades dressing gown. They say that they have not got such a thing. I am asking senior officials of the Guest's Department and will let you know the result later.

I have reminded the Pradhath Book House about the films + books

yours fraternally
 K. G. Mathew

Ref to Comrade

Notes on statements.

211
GRISHIN, USSR

Struggle of the peoples of the colonial countries for national liberation has taken on even greater proportions between III and IV Congresses

In endeavouring to change the course of history and to ward off the complete collapse of the colonial system, the imperialists unceremoniously intervene in the affairs of sovereign states....wars in Africa and Asia...Oman, Yemen, Kenya, Cyprus, Algeria, Jordan etc

REINADA, BOLIVIE

Following the revolution of 1952 the newly formed United Workers Centre of Bolivia imposed on the government a programme including nationalisation of the mines, agrarian reform, universal suffrage, workers' and peasants' militia, workers' control in industry etc, workers' housing, etc, restoration of democratic and trade union rights.

USA sought to crush the revolution. Bolivia depending on one product, tin, we dream of having our own smelting works so as to be able to sell worked-up tin, to whatever countries we like.

At the 2nd Congress of the United Workers' Centre the trozkists proposed a general strike to demand a wage increase This would have meant a new printing and emission of banknotes, and a new inflation, which would have been the death of the revolution. On the other hand sacrifices by the workers would mean the survival of the revolution. The ~~USSR~~ United Workers' Centre decided for sacrifices by the workers. The government, in agreement with the Centre, reduced bread and meat prices, and raised allowances for mothers, school dinners etc, and instituted unemployment allowances for those out of work because of factories closing down.

Bolivia is surrounded by capitalist governments. The workers of Latin America must seek out the means of preventing the USA from strangling the Bolivian revolution, and we ask for the solidarity of the international working class.

RAHMAN, SUDAN

RAHMAN, SUDAN

The reports of Saillant and Dange show clearly the experience of the international workers movement, and the importance of unity and solidarity.

Imperialism, defeated in Egypt, but imperialism still trying to gain back what lost. Etc re Algeria.

"We have in top list of our duties the preservation and protection of our independence through a democratic national front with the cooperation of all the democratic parties and all national democratic forces. Secondly, it was very important to put the question of industrialisation of our country before us in spite of the fact that our country was living for no short period under the imperialist influence. This is not an easy question which can be cleared up in such a speech. But the first step which was taken by the Sudanese Federation of Trade Unions is to put down a programme with the help of the General Union of Farmers, official trade unions, small and big merchants and the union of cotton producers.. These organisations are working now to put their plan to start work to save our country from its poor and backward status, and for building a new national economy. In spite of this we struggle hard for at least keeping up the present level of living of the workers."

Unemployed - joint committee trade unions and government
to tackle problem

Prefer negotiation with government, but many strikes
nevertheless unavoidable

Trade Unions struggling for abrogation of many laws left
over from British rule

NJONO - Indonesia

"The attitude of SOBSI towards the present government is supporting its progressive policy, criticising its policy not beneficial to the workers and the people and opposing its incorrect policy."

We urge the government to solve conflicts by negotiation and we offer to reach agreement on the basis of mutual benefit.

SOBSI supports the foreign policy of the Indonesian government for the maintenance of world peace. The government does not want to tie itself to an aggressive military bloc like SEATO. SOBSI urges the government to be more active in the U.N. for an agreement on disarmament between the big powers particularly for the unconditional prohibition of the production and use of nuclear weapons.

SOBSI also urges the government to be sincere in furthering normal economic relations with all countries.

SOBSI supports the government's home policy in overcoming the greatest present danger, i.e. foreign subversive activities.

The conception of President Sukarno aims at strengthening national unity and creating national peace so that all national forces can be rallied to consolidate national independence and to carry out the large-scale development of the country. SOBSI fully supports this conception and calls on the workers to fight in unity and shoulder to shoulder with all other sections of the people in order to carry out this conception. SOBSI also calls for vigilance against the activities of the foreign imperialists and their fellow conspirators within the country.

V. LOMBARDO TOLEDANO -

supports the WFTU theses that the international situation is marked by a series of sharp checks to imperialism and by the reinforcement of the forces of the people throughout the world. He illustrates this in relation to Latin America.

Among the suggestions he made was one of regional conferences to study special problems, for example, agrarian problem in Africa, Middle East, Asia and Latin America.

Lazaro PENA - CUBA

declares his agreement with the reports of Saillant and Dange.

Refers to the development of strikes in Latin America since the 3rd World Congress.

Refers to contradictions between the national bourgeoisie in Latin America and American imperialism.

The present mass struggles in Latin America have at any rate objectively ~~and~~ an undoubtedly anti-imperialist content. For example, the struggle against dictatorial governments in certain countries are struggles against dictators inspired and supported by the imperialists.

The victories for unity of the working class are similarly victories against imperialism. "While being in complete agreement with the declarations of Brother Dange on this subject I maintain that the split in the trade unions in Latin America was not caused essentially by internal ideological differences, nor by sectarian intransigence, but that it was a division imposed from outside by directives, the utilisation of anti-trade union legislation, the use of troops against the trade unions, assassination, imprisonment, the sending into exile of different working class

leaders of all tendencies who are accused of being Communist. These were the methods by which the Videlas, the Grau San Martins and others of that period carried out the demands of the imperialists."

The anti-imperialist struggle is at the basis of all popular struggles. This means that our trade unions must conduct even more struggles for the workers' demands, that there must be greater support for the peasants' demands. It means also that it is necessary to support the struggles and positive aspirations of the petty bourgeois elements, that we need to fight even more for the demands concerning the development of the national economy which the national bourgeoisie of our countries is beginning to formulate. Finally, what this means is greater struggles to build up in each country a great national front against imperialism.

SEYDOU - A.E.F. - UGTAN

Since the 3rd Congress profound changes have taken place in the colonial territories, with a change in the balance of forces between the colonies and the colonialists, a development of consciousness among the African masses as to their conditions of life and a more powerful affirmation of their aspirations for progress and liberty.

The colonialists under constant pressure from the workers change their tactics. Sometimes they use violent repression, sometimes subtle political reforms aimed at lulling the masses to sleep.

The French Government has been forced to carry out certain political reforms in the countries under its control. These changes are important but are not an end in themselves and can only be regarded as steps towards the objective of the freeing of Africa.

Against the calculations of the French Government, the African peoples have chosen their own political leaders and the new governments have kept their popular character and their anti-colonialist orientation.

"The trade union struggle has not ceased..... ~~XXXXXXXX~~
~~XXXXXXXX~~ On the basis of the anti-colonial struggle we co-operate closely with our comrades in the local governments and continue to lead the movement forward in order to reach quickly more advanced objectives. The African working ~~xxx~~ class under the leadership of the UGTAN has an important role to play in the political development of our countries."

The programme of the UGTAN includes both social demands and demands for economic development of the countries - detailed in the statement by this comrade.

On the political level the aim of UGTAN is the liquidation of the regime, emancipation of the workers and the safeguarding of public and individual liberties.

Germaine GUILLE - C.G.T. France

The questions covered by Brother Dange's report concern the workers not only in the colonial countries but ~~xxx~~ in all countries.

("The report of Brother Dange)" will have profound effect both among the workers in the colonial and semi-colonial countries and in the imperialist countries. The French delegation offers its fraternal thanks to Brother Dange for the analysis which he has made of the present situation, of the evil-doings of imperialism, etc. etc. Our delegation is entirely in agreement with the content of this report."

There follows an analysis of the anti-imperialist struggles of the French workers and of the C.G.T.

=====

I have read all the speeches supplied to me for the ~~2nd World~~
3 - 11 sessions inclusive .

I heard today, 10th October, 2 interesting statements which should be of interest to Brother Dange by Mendis (Ceylon) and by a Chinese comrade , but do not have the text of these.

.....

Praha,
February 14, 1958.

Dear Com. Dange,

I am herewith enclosing a copy of your closing speech at the 4th Congress.

Com. Roger Clain who attended the AITUC Session along with Com. Casadei desires to have a copy of your book on India "From Primitive Communism to Feudal Society". The Japanese brothers want a copy of your pamphlet on "History of Trade Union Movement in India". They want to translate it in Japanese and publish it.

I would, therefore, request you to arrange to air-mail the above two books at your earliest. It is better if you can arrange to send more than ~~one~~ one copy of each, ~~we~~ say at least 3 to 5 of each, since there is always a demand for them.

I hope that you ~~have~~ received my last letter.

With best regards and greetings,

Yours fraternally,

Mahendra

res.

1 Acc: with y spouse
2 Send 3 copies of
your book on Communism to...
3: Hist. of T.U. movement was not
written. Presently you report 100
you part of T.U. movement. It is
informally it is out of stock now.
v.m.
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TO WIN AND DEFEND INDEPENDENCE VIGILANCE IS ESSENTIAL

Closing speech of S.A. DANGE
General Secretary, All-India
Trade Union Congress (AITUC)
Vice-President of the W.F.T.U.
at the 4th World Trade Union Congress,
October 1957.

Comrades, we are now about to conclude the discussion on the second item of the agenda. In fact this conclusion can be more or less dismissed with a few words for the simple reason that during the discussion no fundamental differences as such have arisen in connection with the propositions put forward before the Congress. But a summing-up is necessary in order to pinpoint certain conclusions. It is also necessary because although fundamental differences have certainly not been expressed, yet sometimes, during the discussion, comrades have made certain points in order to elaborate the propositions or illustrate their application - and this makes some answer necessary.

The discussion on the whole confirms the propositions made in the report which I presented to you on behalf of the Executive Committee. These propositions are the following:

Has colonialism retreated or not? Is it still in a position to inflict defeat on progress or is it now facing a situation of defeat for itself? If such a proposition were put to the people of the world and especially the peoples of Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Arab world who are suffering from colonialism, what would be the answer? The answer would be - colonialism is in full retreat and freedom is advancing with full force. This is the inevitable conclusion of the developments of the last few years.

Now having come to that conclusion we must proceed to see that what follows is a small note of vigilance. Colonialism and imperialism is in full retreat. No doubt. But it is not yet fully defeated. It is not eradicated down to its roots, and therefore a danger exists if those people who are freed are not vigilant. The danger is that colonialism still retains its poisonous fangs which can attack again the freedom that we have achieved. It has tried to re-enslave us again. That danger still exists. Therefore we cannot rest on our achievements.

.../

Our vigilance (especially now in the new situation facing the working class) is necessary. And if we were now to draw a lesson such as the following, would we be wrong?

The colonialists come forward and say, or some of their defenders say that the colonialists have changed their hearts and have undergone a moral transformation. They are conferring independence. You just ask for it and you are given it. Ghana asked for it; it was given. Malaya asked for it, it was given. So now there is a new wave of freedom entering into the hearts of the colonialists themselves, ~~transforming~~ transforming them spiritually in such a way that if anybody comes along and asks for freedom, aid and economic development, freedom is given, aid is given, development is given. Colonialists have ceased to be colonialists. Imperialism has ceased to be imperialism.

That is how some people argue. I am sure they are not in the ranks of the World Federation of Trade Unions, but some of them exist in certain trade unions. Some of these trade union representatives may not be present here, but they exist, and they argue that we should be friendly, forget all bitterness, forget old memories and just be brothers with the colonialists and then there will be peace for all. This argument is fallacious and you have to be vigilant against it.

You will ask me why this sarcasm, why this disbelief in this spiritual transformation of imperialism? Well, do you need an explanation? Ask the Egyptians. Freedom was given, we were told, some twenty or thirty years ago. But ~~then~~ when the Egyptians say: "We are free. The Canal is ours. It is our land. We will take it, you send your ships through it and just pay because it is ours", the imperialists say: "No, we are not so spiritual as to hand over the waters of the Suez Canal for your development. The Canal may be within Egyptian territory but its profits must be within our pockets. The Canal is yours, but the profits are ours. Labour is yours, sovereignty and profits are ours - and if you do not agree we shall invade again and re-enslave you." Therefore those who have attained freedom should not be off their guard. Every colonial country that has achieved freedom has to remain vigilant in order that the colonialists may not attack their freedom again. And in this, we of the working class stand with all other classes in our country, in every country to defend

the freedom that has been achieved.

The next point is what about those countries which have not attained independence. For these the conclusion arising from the discussion is, don't think freedom will be attained just because we pass a resolution and declare solidarity. The imperialists, as I have said, remain imperialists even when in retreat. They are being defeated but they are not yet fully defeated. Therefore for those countries which have yet to attain independence, we, all of us, socialist countries, capitalist countries, and those countries which have won independence, the working class and the peoples in these countries have to fight for solidarity with the struggle of those who are still fighting for independence.

Solidarity has to be very concrete because suppression of freedom is itself very concrete on the part of the imperialists. Bombs and guns, and massacres of people are very concrete things which cannot be defeated by mere words. Therefore the concrete struggle with arms in hand as in Algeria or in other places should be supported by concrete actions of the working class in every country. For example, when armies are hurled against Algeria the working class in every country where there are roots of such an army, roots of such an aggression, must act in order to obstruct this aggression. Whatever means are possible and appropriate in a given situation should be used in a concrete way in order to give concrete support to the liberation struggles of those countries which have not yet attained independence. Therefore the task on this question is, as we have already stated, to defend freedom where it has already been achieved, and fight for freedom where it has not been achieved.

That is one conclusion. But having drawn that conclusion the working class is then faced with new problems.

Now what are the problems in the countries where we have achieved independence? There we are in a backward condition as regards development, we have to build up industries, we have to abolish in many places landlordism, and in many places we even have to establish minimum human rights. All these problems in the countries which have achieved independence acquire a new setting, a new ~~significance~~ significance and demand

new approaches, new forms of struggle and deep thinking by the working class. In those countries which have just attained independence, independence has been won from imperialism. Imperialism was holding the economy in its hands and not developing it. Therefore, in these countries where independence has been achieved, development means nationalising those resources or instruments of production, industries, plantations, mines and warehouses where imperialist economy was entrenched, where the possession of these resources by the imperialists kept us in colonial conditions, gave them super profits and allowed the monopolies to grow.

The first task, therefore, of some of these governments in the newly independent countries is to nationalise the resources still controlled by the imperialists. What forms, what slogans should be adopted in such cases? What should be the tasks of the trade union movement?

You have to evolve according to your circumstances. In some cases it is a question of nationalisation, in some it is a question of control or curbing the activities in certain spheres still in the hands of the imperialists. There can be no mechanical slogan valid for each country under all circumstances in this respect. The only position that is valid for all countries is that the strongholds of imperial economy must be attacked, and the working class must persuade the new governments set up in these countries to attack these positions of imperial economy, help such governments in their attack and thereby enlarge our orbit of freedom which now depends on economic development.

Economic development may involve aid from foreign countries. We have already posed the question of aid and answered "Yes". But the question remains, "Aid from whom?" We are prepared to take it from anyone who can give it, from anyone who wants to give it. We are even prepared to accept aid from imperialists on one condition, and that is that the things that you give are ours, under our control and do not circumscribe our freedom and sovereignty. If this condition is respected then we will accept it. If aid is given under conditions circumscribing freedom supervising it every minute in such a way that we cannot develop, well then, we will say: "Thanks for the offer, but we cannot accept it".

There are some governments who hesitate, who will be tempted by such aid, who will in fact accept aid on any conditions. In that case the working class has again to be vigilant so that the freedom that has been achieved is not mortgaged for promises of aid for economic development.

The working class takes the position of supporting national bourgeois governments who genuinely desire the economic development of their government. But in giving this support it prescribes conditions.

The first condition is that aid shall not infringe upon the sovereignty or independence of a country.

Secondly, the aid shall be without any strings.

Thirdly, the aid shall be used by the nationals of that country and not handled by the nationals of the foreign country giving the aid. They can come in and help but the control shall be ours.

Fourthly, aid shall be managed under democratic forms of control and not under forms of bureaucratic dictatorial methods of capitalist development.

Fifthly, the aid should be used not only to enrich the monopolies which are now growing fast in certain countries which have attained independence, but for the benefit of the people as a whole.

The ambitions of these monopolies under the new conditions of freedom are narrow, selfish ambitions of a class which is out of date in present day conditions. But our ambitions for economic development, for a bettering of our conditions are the ambitions of a class which is progressive, is going ahead and is defending the whole people.

Therefore while supporting the government the working class must see to it that the fifth condition is adhered to.

All these conditions the trade union movement has to stress and apply in a very concrete and cautious way. There cannot be one dogmatic, mechanical answer which is valid for all conditions in all countries. The question of how and to what degree the workers support the governments in newly independent countries must be discussed and decided in the given conditions of each country, where the relation of forces between

the working class on the one hand and the national bourgeoisie, and the attacks of imperialism in the given conditions are to be valued properly and tactics determined accordingly.

~~So on this point I will~~

In some countries the trade union movement is so strong that it can influence the government very easily. In some countries, however, the trade union movement is too weak to achieve all that it wishes. Therefore the points made here by a number of comrades, such as our ~~Russian~~ friend from Ceylon, or the example given us from Bolivia, or the illustration from Indonesia, are all examples of different applications of a single proposition, that independence has to be defended by the economic development of the country, but that the question as to how far we support a given government or how far we co-operate with it, and under what conditions has to be determined by the different countries themselves and the various trade union movements in the light of their concrete conditions. Therefore I do not wish to go into the detail of the discussion but only to stress the general conclusion which has already been agreed to by all the trade union delegations attending this conference.

So on this point I will conclude by saying we fight for national independence through the economic development of the newly independent countries, where we support the development either by supporting the national bourgeoisie politically or by supporting development in the economic sphere without making any compromise if we think we should not. In this support we do not forget the interests of the working class.

The report has already given a warning against two mistakes. Sometimes, seeing that the national bourgeoisie is very vicious, is poisonous and attacks the working class, we might refuse to have even conditional co-operation with it in defence of the country and for economic development. If we did that we would be isolating ourselves. We would be emphasising too much the economic demands of our own class and forgetting the political task of defending the freedom and the economic development of the country as a whole.

Therefore in relation to this our report and our conclusion warns against both wrong positions.

As against imperialism we are one country and one people, but as regards economic development and our own internal questions we cannot forget that we are two classes, sometimes three classes, with contradictions between each other. Maybe the bourgeoisie ~~versus~~ versus the working class or the landlords versus the peasantry or the democratic masses against imperialism. Don't forget the class and don't forget that the trade union movement is based upon class and not merely the nationalism of a country. The working class, along with the other people, carries in its heart the national pride of liberation. It wins a nation for itself, and then, having done it, it carries the pride of the class, of the producer of wealth, knowing that the nation can develop only by its labour and its progressiveness. Therefore national pride of liberation and class pride of the producer are not contradictory but complimentary to each other for the development of each country and the world as a whole.

If we retain this in our minds we shall then be able to avoid all the pitfalls and mistakes against which the report warns.

Now to the next point. What does this development signify to the working class in various countries? What does it mean for the socialist camp? What does it mean for the capitalist camp? What does it mean for the Bandung camp? That is the camp of countries newly liberated in Africa and Asia and the Arab world - and we might also include Latin America too.

On this point we emphasise that the demands of the working class in the former colonial countries have to be supported by the working class of capitalist countries, that is by a class which has already achieved organisation as a class, has established a strong trade union movement which socialist aims. The colonial countries and the working class of advanced capitalist countries have common interests; not merely abstract interests - abstract in the sense that if a colony becomes liberated then imperialism is weakened and the socialist camp becomes stronger and so on. No, I don't mean it in that sense. If the demands for engineering development, under conditions of freedom, in, for example, India or Latin America, are not supported by the British engineering workers, then the engineering industries of Great Britain itself are held back because the

~~functionaries~~

further development of the former backward countries is an impetus to the industrial development of the advanced countries - and therefore also of the working class. The two interests are completely inter-related in addition to the question of international solidarity for the exploited working class.

The same general condition holds good for the countries in the socialist camp. In fact, of course, we must remember that the best help that these under-developed countries are getting or can get is from the socialist camp. Somebody might ask, what can the working class of the socialist camp gain by the just solidarity with the workers in the newly independent countries. It is clear that the workers of the capitalist countries can gain from our development. But somebody might say is there not a difference with the socialist countries. For socialism develops by itself, and inside its borders there are not class contradictions. But the fact is that in the world as a whole if the workers in the capitalist countries and in the colonial countries are not helped forward by the working class and people in the socialist countries, then we are forgetting the fact that the economy of the world is one even though the markets may be two - the economy is still a world economy in which each group cannot isolate itself from the other without risk.

So I will not elaborate further on this point but simply say that on the basis of the principles of socialism we under-developed countries can expect a tremendous amount of solidarity and aid from the socialist countries, and we must see to it that our national bourgeoisie is not afraid of such aid, that it does not refuse to take it, but that it takes it willingly and uses it properly.

So on the second point I would say that we in the trade union movement have to take more concrete action in order to relate the behaviour and action of the working class and people in the socialist camp, the working class in the capitalist countries and the working class in the colonial or formerly backward countries with one another.

You might think that this position is a very simple one which in fact any trade union movement ought to accept. But not all trade union movements do accept it. There is a fundamental difference of approach on such a simple question as the freedom of the colonies, the defence of peoples struggling

for freedom and their rights, as between the viewpoint of the ICFTU and the WFTU. Therefore don't think that just because a trade union movement is part of the movement of the working class that it drops all its prejudices and accepts these fundamental principles. The ICFTU itself is a trade union organisation but it doesn't accept our principles. In the WFTU itself I would like to recall a small incident. At its Paris Congress in 1945 the WFTU adopted the principle of defending the freedom of the colonial people and demanding independence for them. Everybody agreed on this. But I suggested to the Paris Congress that there should be a special colonial bureau composed of delegates from colonial countries to look after the special interests of the trade union movements in this countries. In those days some of the comrades who were then in leading positions just scoffed at this demand and it was thrown out. "Colonial bureau!" they said. "Can the colonial delegates pay money? We advanced trade union countries pay money and subscriptions but you fellows cannot even pay your travelling expenses". This is what they said to me. And the slogan put forward by the then President, Sir Walter Citrine was: "I don't want slogans I want Sterling". - That is, if you fellows can't produce Sterling then you must stay as you are, as colonialists, even inside the trade union movement. That was in 1945. That ideology still stands today in the ICFTU.

But today at the IVth World Trade Union Congress you will see that the whole Congress, consisting of socialist, capitalist and under-developed countries, is itself a colonial bureau.

I am sorry I had to relate this incident to you because I am rather old in memories having been here all the while. But it is necessary to remember them because they indicate a stage in the development of the world trade union movement. They indicate what we are and what the others are, what we speak and do, and what others speak and don't do. That is the difference between our trade union movement with regard to the colonial countries and the trade union movement of the ICFTU. My comrades in India and other places ask the ICFTU, at least for a minute, to denounce the war pacts, such as the SEATO and the Baghdad Pact, and to stand for the unequivocal defence of Algeria and support to colonial countries. The trade union

movements with which we have differences in my countries, who refuse to unite with us, have to go and shout at the ICFTU leaders: "If you don't do this, then the World Federation of Trade Unions will get strong and the All-India Trade Union Congress will become strong in India. For God's sake wake up!" And ~~that~~ that is how they argue. It is not just a matter of resolutions. In 1945 we also had resolutions, but we were somehow prevented from acting on them. Today we have not only acted. In the last 12 years these resolutions have been translated into practice, and as a result ^{now} we have hundreds of millions of people who have fallen out of the orbit of imperialism, and are free countries. Therefore we of the trade union movement can be proud of this achievement which we must explain to the working class and trade unions not only in the WFTU but also to those affiliated to the ICFTU. In this way we can develop a certain amount of solidarity action and ultimately unity. Therefore, as I was saying, we stand not only for resolutions but for translating them into practice. And on this question of solidarity we say that working class solidarity has to be a fact of life as freedom has become a fact of life, and that solidarity has to be developed under all conditions with all trade unions in all countries. Therefore international solidarity is a thing on which we of the backward countries have to be somewhat emphatic. You will say: "Why not of the other countries? Why only the backward countries?" Because the working class in backward countries which have been recently liberated retain the prejudices of a previous social order from which they are not yet liberated. My own working class or a country which has a population of 360 million and an industrial working class of more than 12 million can today give you a warning. We are still divided sometimes by caste, sometimes by sub-castes and only recently we had rioting because of this amongst some of our most exploited people.

We in under-developed countries still retain sometimes the prejudices of a subject country against the former exploiting country. And we tend to think that the worker also belongs to that system of exploitation. All these prejudices have to be fought and we have to emerge as workers free from feudal prejudices, free from capitalist prejudices, and free from petty-bourgeois prejudices. This is only possible on the basis of the fundamental principles of international solidarity and

the brotherhood of the working class.

Take, for example, the very sorry things that are happening in the United States of America. This is just an illustration of how a working class of an advanced country also has to be re-educated into sentiments and emotions of solidarity and brotherhood. I would ask the American trade union movement why they do not lift a finger to defend the Negro boys and girls when they are prevented from entering the schools? This is an ordinary right of equality, an ordinary right against racialism.

Was it a very enlivening picture that President Eisenhower and the Republic of American imperialism sent Federal troops in order to defend the principles of the Supreme Court and protect Negro boys and girls while the working class and the AFL-CIO trade unions do not even call a sympathetic action to defend these boys and girls? - Are we to say that President Eisenhower is far better than the President of the AFL-CIO? Surely not. But then why does an action come from them and not from us, the working class in America? Because the principle of international solidarity, the principle of brotherhood against racialism is not yet cultivated so deep down in the ranks of the American working class that they take action. Not even a protest, not even a single sympathetic action in defence of the Negro boys and girls who are just demanding the right to education.

So you will see it is not only the backward countries which need re-educating in solidarity and brotherhood, but the working class of advanced countries also.

Now therefore having more or less dealt with what we may call the main political and social points, let us now turn to the question that follows from all this - that is what is our duty, what are our tasks? The main task of course, is the unification of the working class in these given countries. This task is more difficult in some respects in the newly independent countries, though in some respects it is easier.

One of the reasons for the difficulty was explained by one of the delegates during this Congress. The national bourgeoisie in such countries, wanting to develop the economy for its own benefit, likes to have a working class and trade union movement trailing behind it. In order to have such a

movement trailing behind it, it tries to establish its own trade union movement, moulded after its own image. Therefore, in certain countries, if it thinks that the given trade union movement is not going to toe the line, then it tries to split it. Splits are not always the fault of our tactics. Splits are not always the fault of people who do not understand the principle of unity. No, that is too simple a reading of the situation. It is not that we are fools who do not know what is unity or that we bungle things and then splits take place. No, there is another thing, a much more serious thing. The bourgeoisie is interested in splitting the working class and sometimes working class leaders fall into this trap, and a movement once united then becomes divided and once divided then finds it very difficult to re-unite. Therefore in this respect you must study the conditions in each country and apply your own tactics, remembering that behind the application of different tactics lies the common fundamental principle of unity. In working for unity we don't prescribe political conditions. We don't ask shall we support the government or not, shall we support this economic principle or not. No. Defence of working class interests, and defence of the sovereignty and freedom of the country are the two bases on which we work to unify the trade union movement irrespective of other differences. We set aside all differences of the past and present and work for unity on these two bases.

This is the lesson which we have drawn not only from the experiences related by delegates from under-developed countries, but from experiences related by delegates from other countries too.

But we have a special task because in our countries there are special kinds of confusion in relating to the situation. In our countries many of the workers agree with the national bourgeoisie, and the trade unions agree with it too. Therefore, in the fight for unity there is an additional complicated factor which the workers in the capitalist countries do not have to face.

Having achieved unity what can we do with it? Well, what we do with it is very clear. The worker tells us what to do with it. He says it is a weapon. It is not as if there is simply a principle that once there were two divided houses and then they all came together and a common door was established and then everyone heaved a sigh of relief and said "Hoorah, unity is achieved, everything is finished now, that's good!" No, that is not the point, because the working class in these countries wants unity not as an end in itself, but as an instrument to defend and ~~impr~~ improve its working and living conditions. Because you know in all these under-developed countries the phenomenon of inflation, rising prices, fall in real wages, and attacks on freedom are realities, and though the national bourgeoisie wants the support of the workers it is not prepared to support the demands of the workers facing these difficult problems. Under such conditions the working class becomes united and faces the national bourgeoisie and the government, not in a hostile way but in a spirit of friendliness and co-operation.

Then the working class puts forward its own demands. The main demand is wages. You know inflation is a phenomenon in capitalist countries arising largely out of the armaments drive. But in under-developed countries it is not due to armaments alone. Inflation in many places is taking place because when a country is economically backward and foreign aid is limited then in order to build up the economy of the country they try to mobilise resources on the basis of inflation. Sometimes they neglect to mobilise the resources of the bourgeoisie and allow them enormous profits. Under such conditions we must not fall victim to the slogan "Support economic development at all costs". No. We support in general. We work hard, we produce, we give efficiency, we fulfil norms of work, but along with that we demand norms of payment, proper conditions and our rights.

Therefore you find that in these countries wage demands stand in the forefront just as they do in the capitalist countries. In our country and in many other countries, too, three things very often go hand in hand. Higher wages, lower prices and trade union rights. These are three questions on which the whole advance of the movement more or less hinges.

There are, of course, other demands - unemployment insurance, implementation of social insurance, etc. But what is the main thing? Demand for increased wages and controlled prices, supply of goods at fixed reasonable prices together with reasonable ~~wages~~ wages, this is what we claim for the working class in every country, and the working class in each country, while not being inattentive to the needs of the economic development of the country, must push forward these demands also. How far? To what extent? To back it by a strike? By a general strike? Or not through a strike? All these are conditions for the given country to decide. You may strike - or you may not strike. Perhaps by the very volume of pressure the government sometimes gives in to the workers' demands. Sometimes they refuse to give in. Then in that case you may have to think ~~what~~ whether to strike, when to strike, for how long you strike, in what forms you strike, or what other forms of struggle you adopt. What you do depends on the given traditions of the country, the strength of the government, the strength of the working class, the nature of the unity you achieve and the general situation.

Therefore on this question the World Federation of Trade Unions would not be so dogmatic as to tell everybody to strike, nor on the other hand in saying "Don't strike because you have only just won your independence and your government is good". There are many governments, as you know, which vote for peace. There are many governments which generally desire peace - peace in international relations. But when it comes to the working class putting forward their demands, then the gentlemen of peace do not hesitate to wield their guns with violence against the workers. We cannot forget that and go to sleep. Therefore, I would say support the progressive governments and their progressive policies, oppose the government when it opposes the working class and the democratic masses. How far, when and where to oppose, is to be determined by you.

Therefore to sum up our tasks we can say that they are to defend the freedom we have won and to fight for the freedom we have not yet won. To develop the freedom that we have won by economic development, taking aid from all countries that are prepared to give it but only taking it providing there are no conditions which infringe our sovereignty. Make sure that you have international solidarity with the working class of the

socialist countries, with the working class of the capitalist countries and with all people who can be won to your side. The principles of international solidarity must lead to concrete action and not remain merely as words in resolutions. You must be aware that you have a great friend, the socialist camp, who can aid your economic development. You also have a great friend in the working class of the capitalist and imperialist countries. Nor should you forget that they too have a great friend in the peoples of the colonial countries. On this basis we shall go forward to unite the working class on the basis of solidarity, to unite the working class without political conditions or prejudices and, having united it, not to sit quiet but to launch a movement not only for the defence of the country, not only for the enlargement of its freedoms, but also for an improvement of the conditions of the working class, for a betterment of its status, for higher wages, a cut in prices, protection against inflation, protection against ~~ruin~~ attacks by the bourgeoisie on its standards and rights, and for freedom for the whole world and for peace, that can only rest on such a basis and on no other.



WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS
FÉDÉRATION SYNDICALE MONDIALE
FEDERACION SINDICAL MUNDIAL
ВСЕМИРНАЯ ФЕДЕРАЦИЯ
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Prague, 28th February 1958

All-India Trade Union Congress,
55 Girgaon Road,

B O M B A Y

India

Circ. No. 12/58

Dear Brothers,

As mentioned in an earlier letter, the first meeting of the Organising Committee to prepare for the First World Trade Union Conference of Young Workers, will be held March 14-15 in Prague.

We hereby confirm the agenda of the meeting:

1) Examination of the stage preparations for the Conference have reached in the different countries and steps to ensure the united character of the preparations.

Speaker: M.BRAS, Secretary of the W.F.T.U.

2) Proposals for the Conference agenda and proceedings.

Speaker: W.KAUFMAN, F.D.G.B. delegate in the Working Group

These two reports will form the basis for our discussion and it would be useful if you could make your preparations accordingly.

We are hoping you will be able to give us suggestions and ideas on the form preparations should take and on how to popularise the Conference.

Listed below are the main questions to be discussed at the meeting, so may we ask you to have your contribution ready on these points:

.../

- What is the role of the Leipzig Appeal during preparations for the Conference among the trade unions, and how is it being received by the young people? We are interested in this respect, to know the actual measures taken by the trade unions in order to help young people to prepare for the Conference.

- What have the young people undertaken themselves in relation to the preparations? What advances have been made in uniting young trade union members? In relation to this, the main thing is to deal with the progress achieved and the difficulties encountered in establishing united preparatory committees.

- Based on the conditions existing in each country, how are the specific demands of young workers and the activities of the trade unions and young people linked with the actual preparations for the Conference?

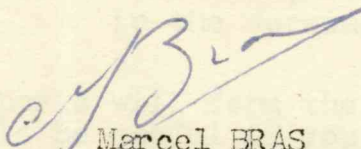
As the Young Workers' Conference is intended to be an international platform for the trade union unity of young workers, it is essential to request young workers of all affiliations for their opinions about the Conference.

We would be particularly interested to know the steps taken in this direction.

We are sure you will make your contribution and give your suggestions regarding the agenda and proceedings of the Conference, and the documents to be proposed in order to consolidate its work.

Those are the points we wished to put to you so that your representative may be ready to take an active part in the work of the Organising Committee.

Trusting you will let us know as soon as possible when to expect your representative's arrival here, we send you our fraternal wishes.



Marcel BRAS
Secretary of the W.F.T.U.

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For " World Trade Union Movement "

INDIAN DEATH-PIT

CLAIMS LIVES OF 183 MINERS.

by Indrajit Gupta
Secretary, A.I.T.U.C.

The whole of India was stunned by the magnitude of the mining disaster which took place on the night of February 19th at the Chinakuri Colliery in the Ranigunge Coalfields of West Bengal.

An underground gas explosion of terrifying force transformed the mine within a few moments into a blazing inferno. One hundred and seventyseven workers of the night shift perished. Only seventeen were rescued, of whom six died in hospital, bringing the fatal casualties to a total of 183.

This is the biggest single colliery disaster in the country's history since 1936. In that year, 208 miners gave their lives in an accident at the Poidih Colliery which, strangely enough, is situated only a mile or so away from Chinakuri. But that was in the days of British Colonial rule. The ghastliness of the Chinakuri tragedy is heightened by the fact that it occurred ten years after the country regained its national independence, and at a time when conservation and rapid expansion of coal resources is a major target of the Government's Second 5-Year Plan.

The Chinakur mine was one of the biggest deepest and best-equipped in India, with a monthly output of about 36000 tons. Today, its Pits No. 1 & 2 are lying sealed from above and clogged with millions of gallons of water and thousands of tons of sand which had to be poured in in order to bring the raging fire under control. Pit No. 3, which was untouched by the explosion, is also idle because of the danger of working it at present. No one knows when mining operations can be resumed, certainly not for several months.

The exact cause of the explosion cannot be ascertained until a thorough inquiry is held. The Government of India has appointed a three-man Court of Enquiry consisting of the Chief Inspector of Mines, a British mining expert, and a member of Parliament, but has not agreed to include a trade union representative though this was widely demanded. Many disquieting reports and circumstances of the disaster need to be thoroughly probed if the public's apprehensions for the future are to be allayed;

For example, one cannot overlook the fact that during the last seven years no less than nine major accidents have taken place in collieries owned by the Bengal Coal Co. which is also the owner of Chinakuri. These have been caused by fire, explosion, inundation by water, or roof collapses. Throughout this chain of successive disasters the company's Chief Mining Engineer, Mr. Rosser's responsibility has never been assessed.

Secondly, it is learned from reliable sources that work in the Chinakuri pits had actually been suspended for a short time just 4 or 5 days before February 19th because too much gas was collecting and emerging, and the percentage of inflammable gas detected and cleared had exceeded the "safety" limit of 1.25%. If these reports are confirmed, it will prove that somebody was criminally responsible for violation of the Mining Regulations.

Thirdly, were adequate special precautions taken by the company in view of the fact that the seam of coal worked in the Chinakuri region is admittedly and notoriously "gassy" ?

Fourthly, there is a general impression throughout the country that the mine-owners have, for some years now, thrown caution to the winds and adopted a get-rich-quick policy of raising coal at lowest possible costs and even at the expense of minimum safety regulations. This is because they feel that sooner or later coal mines in India are going to be nationalised in the interests of national economic development. Hence, they are out to make hay while the sun shines.

Certainly, the Bengal Coal Co. has been prospering from year to year. It is the biggest of 3 giant coal companies and is under the managing agency of the British-owned Andrew Yule & Co. which also has extensive interests in tea, jute, and shipping. The total paid-up capital of the Bengal Coal Co. is only 12 million rupees, but it made nearly 15 million in net profits in the period from 1949 to 1954; in 1956 alone the profits came to almost 5 million rupees, while accumulated reserve funds amount to Rs. 15.97 millions.

Meanwhile, what is the plight of those whose bread winners lie scorched to death 2000 feet below the surface ?

At least 1,000 persons - women, children, old men for the most part - have been rendered destitute overnight by the loss of their husbands, fathers, or sons. They are stunned, too overwhelmed by what has happened to think or speak coherently. Heart-rending scenes were witnessed on February 21st & 22nd when trade union delegations visited the area and met some of the bereaved families.

Many of them were still hoping and hoping - for what ?

Adequate compensation in cash is never possible for the loss of one's nearest and dearest ones. Any way, the law entitles each widow to no more than Rs. 3,000 in all (about 215 Pounds). How long will they survive on that and how will they bring up their children ? The Coal Mines Welfare Fund has announced an additional amount of Rs. 15 (just over one pound sterling) as "relief" to each family - an instance of real capitalist generosity !

There is also the serious problem of about 1,700 unemployed workers of the 3 pits. They must sit idle until it is possible to resume mining operations with safety, and that may not be for at least 4 or 5 months. The law allows them only half their normal wages as compensation for & "involuntary unemployment", and that, too, for only 45 days. After that, they will face starvation unless aid is forthcoming.

The All-India Trade Union Congress; its State Committee in West Bengal; the Indian Mine Workers' Federation; the Colliery Mazdur Congress; and several other trade union organisations have issued appeals for aid and have started collecting funds for the relief of the bereaved and the unemployed, and also for meeting the expenses of proper workers' representation before the forthcoming Court of Enquiry proceedings. The Governor of West Bengal has also started a relief fund for the miners' families. Donations have come from the American Federation of Mine Workers and the West German Government. Messages of sympathy and solidarity have been received from, among others, the World Federation of Trade Unions and the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions of the USSR.

The Indian miners are confident that with the active assistance of their class brothers and friends both in India and abroad, the surviving victims of the Chinakuri tragedy will not be led to starve and suffer helplessly. And the entire working class has the right to expect that the enquiry will probe into the roots of the matter, punishing the guilty, making it impossible for such disasters to be repeated, and ensuring protection of the precious lives of the men who supply the nation with its vital fuel supplies.

May 16, 1958

Com. Sallant,
Secretariat,
WFTU.

Dear Comrade,

I am coming to Praha next month. I will be leaving Bombay on 11th June and with one day's break at Geneva, I will reach Praha on 13th. I will cable when leaving.

I shall be accompanied by my Secretary, as I am not keeping too well these days. Please arrange for two of us in the Alcron.

The situation here is full maturing crisis. The workers in every industry are putting forth demands for higher wages, while the employers are launching an offensive of closures and retrenchment in the name of recession, loss of markets, etc.

Recently, we have had a big protest strike of one day in the iron and steel industry of the Tatas. The Tatas had never had a strike like this in the last ten years. The INTUC hold there has been broken and agreements made by it have been repudiated. They are now counter-attacking.

In the mining areas, we have forged ahead of all and we are giving notice of strike for pay rise. The INTUC here has also given a strike notice to steal a march on us because the demand is going to be conceded by the Government according to an award of the Tribunal.

In the textile industry a united "Anti-Unemployment Samiti" has been set up in Bombay in which we, the HMS and all other groups are united. That has, of course, influenced the Government who are proposing a Conference on the question and hence we postponed the general strike in the textiles which was called for 19th May.

There is a financial crisis in the Five Year Plan. That is leading to cutting down of projects and hence some amount of depression. We are studying the effects. We shall let you know greater details of the situation next month when some of us would be there.

The Government, employers and the INTUC are involving us in hundreds of arrests and police cases. That keeps our cadres away from work, puts them in prisons and saddles us with heavy expenses in legal defence. There is a demand from everywhere for solidarity help. The demands are genuine and urgent.

Another development to be noted is that the Government of India has established a National Trade Union School under their programme of workers' education. The AITUC along with others has been invited to give 17 lectures in the school, to give four or five of our lecturers and also send four students. This school is meant to train teachers.

We have accepted the offer as it will help us to organise our ~~independent~~ programmes of T.U.Schools.

The school begins from 17th May and will last for six months.

The curricula, of course, is made according to their choice. But in that also, we are given a place on the Committee which does the job.

The Indian Labour Conference is meeting on 19th May. It is going to be of great importance this year because the Government Labour Minister is taking some liberal steps in the matter of industrial relations. I can give the full picture only personally when I come as the subject is too big for a short letter like this.

As I am not keeping well, I propose to take a week or ten days rest somewhere - may be in the Soviet Union.

I am told that you are ill. After Leipzig you did require a long rest and treatment. I hope you are taking it.

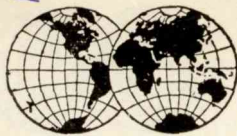
With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'S. A. Dange'. The signature is written in a cursive, somewhat stylized hand.

(S. A. Dange)
General Secretary.

117-11



WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS
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 FEDERACION SINDICAL MUNDIAL
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Prague, May 29, 1958

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MS/FYK/AAO No. 2067

To: The General Secretary,
 All India Trade Union Congress,
 4, Ashoka Road,
 New Delhi,
 India.

Dear Brother,

Enclosed herewith you will find a copy of the cable sent by the Secretariat to the Jamshedpure Mazdoor Union, Jamshedpure protesting against the police firing on striking workers of Tata Iron & Steel Company killing and injuring a score of workers and expressing our fraternal solidarity and support to the TISCO workers' struggle for their demands.

With warm fraternal greetings,

Yours fraternally,

MA CHUN KU

Secretary of the WFTU

TUR



WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS
FÉDÉRATION SYNDICALE MONDIALE
FEDERACION SINDICAL MUNDIAL
ВСЕМИРНАЯ ФЕДЕРАЦИЯ
ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНЫХ СОЮЗОВ

20th May 1958
Prague,

20076 Address all correspondence to
Adresser la correspondance au :
Toda comunicaci6n ha de ser dirigida al:
Адресовать всю корреспонденцию :
SECRETARIAT DE LA
FÉDÉRATION SYNDICALE MONDIALE
PRAGUE 1 . RUE JANSKA 100
TÉLÉPHONE : 67.856 - 60.563
ADRESSE TÉLÉGRAPHIQUE : FESYMOND PRAGUE

Brother S.A. Dange,
General Secretary,
All India Trade Union Congress,
R.L.Trust Building,
55, Girgaon Road,
BOMBAY. 4.
India

DAA/MB/No. 1969.....

Dear Brother,

We received your letter of 1st May addressed to Brother Saillant, from which we also came to know that you have been ill. Therefore, first of all, in the name of Brother Saillant and the Secretariat, we hope that you will soon be recovered.

We read also with great interest your information about the struggles being waged by the Indian workers, about their difficulties and the prosecutions they are submitted to.

We are still awaiting the newspapers which you have promised us regarding the attitude of the H.M.S.

We are pleased to hear that you envisage a trip to Europe in June. In this respect, it would be good if you could come about the date of the European Trade Union Conference which will be held from 20 to 22 June, as Brother Saillant will be with us on this occasion.

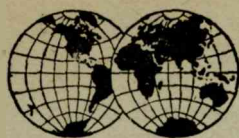
We have learnt that the Working Committee of A.I.T.U.C. will meet at the end of May to define the present situation as regards organisation problems and to establish the plan of work. We would be very glad if you would let us know about the decisions which will be taken by this meeting.

As far as other questions included in your letter are concerned, we should like to propose that we talk about them with you on the occasion of our next meeting in June.

Wishing you good health, we send you our fraternal greetings.


SUGIRI

Secretary of the W.F.T.U.



117-12

WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS
FÉDÉRATION SYNDICALE MONDIALE
FEDERACION SINDICAL MUNDIAL
ВСЕМИРНАЯ ФЕДЕРАЦИЯ
ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНЫХ СОЮЗОВ

Prague, May 17, 1958.

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

Lipton Employees' Union
Munshi Niketan - Asafali Road
New - Delhi

SECRETARIAT DE LA
FÉDÉRATION SYNDICALE MONDIALE
PRAGUE 1 - RUE JANSKA 100
TÉLÉPHONE: 67.856 - 60.563
ADRESSE TÉLÉGRAPHIQUE: FESYMOND PRAGUE

Our Ref. DP/No.33

Dear Friends and Brothers :

We are pleased to inform you that the World Federation of Trade Unions has decided to hold the first International Trade Conference of Workers in Commerce at Prague in May, 1959. The Trade Unions International of Workers in Commerce (Trade Department of the W.F.T.U.) will be constituted at this Conference.

The Conference will be open to all commerce workers' trade unions irrespective of whether or not they are members of a national organisation or trade union centre or belong to a national centre affiliated to the W.F.T.U.

Everybody at the Conference will have identical rights and opportunity to speak.

The questions to be discussed will mainly centre on the economic and social demands of the workers, the development of co-operation between all commerce workers' unions throughout the world, how to extend united action at all levels, and the strengthening of international working class solidarity between all workers without distinction because of trade union affiliation.

We think you will agree that such a meeting will be useful and will be ready to associate yourselves with the preparations which will be made in a spirit of mutual help and international solidarity between all workers, irrespective of their trade union affiliation.

We would be happy, therefore, if you would make any suggestions you feel would help Conference preparations and let us know which matters, in your opinion, should be discussed by the Conference.

We would be greatly obliged if you could let us have as much information as possible on the activities of your organisation, the demands of affiliated workers and their struggles for these demands. Could you kindly let us have a copy of the collective agreement or work contract for workers in your organisation as it would be most useful.

If possible, we would be glad to receive any statistics and information you consider useful regarding the living and working standards and trade union rights of commerce workers in your country.

We would also very much like to receive your most important publications regularly.

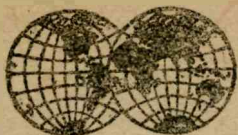
We will keep you informed of all steps taken and send you material such as the Conference Appeal, agenda and so on.

We look forward to receiving your reply.

Yours fraternally,

Luigi GRASSI

Luigi Grassi
Secretary of the W.F.T.U.



117.13
211

Prague 18/16 335B

WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS
FÉDÉRATION SYNDICALE MONDIALE
FEDERACION SINDICAL MUNDIAL
ВСЕМИРНАЯ ФЕДЕРАЦИЯ
ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНЫХ СОЮЗОВ

Address all correspondence to
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SECRETARIAT DE LA
FÉDÉRATION SYNDICALE MONDIALE
PRAGUE I - RUE JANSKA 100
TELEPHONE 67.856
ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE: FESTMOND PRAGUE

To: Affiliated National Centres
and
Trade Unions Internationals
(T.D. of the W.F.T.U.)

SG/58/58

Dear Brothers,

You will recall, we expect, that among the main documents adopted by the European Trade Unions and Workers' Conference (held in Berlin from June 20 to 22 this year), was a letter to the Foreign Ministers of the United States, Great Britain and the Soviet Union. The letter was printed in the 7th issue of World Trade Union Movement.

Up to date we have received only one reply to this letter that of Mr. Andrei GROMYKO, the Soviet Foreign Minister.

We enclose a copy of this highly interesting document which will certainly be of great use to you, and can be employed as you think best, prior to and during the Week of Action and Solidarity for Peace and Disarmament, to take place from October 15 to 22.

With our most fraternal trade union greetings,

Louis SAILLANT
General Secretary

1744

WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS

REPLY FROM MR. ANDREI GROMYKO, FOREIGN MINISTER OF THE U.S.S.R.
TO THE OPEN LETTER (ADOPTED BY THE BERLIN TRADE UNION
CONFERENCE, June 20 - 22, 1958) CALLING FOR A GENERAL
CESSATION OF ATOMIC TESTS

Dear Sirs:

Thank you for the letter sent on behalf of the presidium of the European Trade Union and Workers' Conference Against the Threat of War and For Peace. The Conference rightly draws attention to the fact that large sections of world opinion, are alarmed by the serious danger to human safety and health if nuclear weapon tests are continued, and are making an increasingly firm demand that such tests be ended.

The Soviet Government shares the deep anxiety felt by the peoples regarding these dangerous experiments with nuclear arms. Hoping to preserve humanity from the threat of a devastating atomic war, the Soviet Union is seeking to obtain the prohibition of atomic and nuclear weapons. We believe that the first major step in this direction can and should be the ending of nuclear weapon tests by all States. Wishing to make a practical beginning in this, the U.S.S.R. has unilaterally suspended her tests.

We are glad to see that the step taken by the Soviet Union found the support and approval of the European Trade Union and Workers' Conference. The Soviet Government hoped that the Western Powers would follow the example of the Soviet Union and end their own nuclear tests, and that as a result this burning question which holds the attention of all humanity, would be conclusively settled. Unfortunately, there is no indication at the moment that the United States and Britain are ready to meet the wishes of the people and proclaim an end to atomic and nuclear weapon tests. Ignoring the protests of millions upon millions of people in all countries, the governments of these countries are continuing to experiment with atom and hydrogen bombs.

It would be impossible not to agree with the views you express regarding the possibility of an immediate end to these dangerous tests. There is not and never can be any argument to justify refusal to end the tests immediately.

.../

The Western Powers state that the question of control must be examined before a general end to nuclear tests is possible. The Government of the United States has proposed a meeting of experts to study ways of detecting violation of any agreement ending nuclear tests.

As you will undoubtedly be aware, more than a year ago the Soviet Union made a firm proposal on the banning of nuclear tests which provided for international control. At the time, the Western representatives showed no inclination to examine the proposal, with the result that agreement was not reached. The issue is not, in fact, one of control.

However, in order to hasten the ending of atomic and nuclear weapon tests, the Soviet Government once more acceded to the wishes of the Western Powers and pronounced its readiness to take part in a meeting of experts. I think you will agree that the results of this meeting will be measured by the extent in which it is possible to bring about the ending of nuclear tests by all States possessing such weapons.

If the meeting of experts does not achieve this purpose, it would be a heavy blow to the hopes of all mankind who expect that the United States and Britain will follow the Soviet Union in ending their nuclear weapon tests.

I can assure you that for its part the Soviet Union will make every effort to accomplish this task. I am sure that the workers of all countries will unite their efforts in the struggle for an end to nuclear weapon tests and for a ban on these weapons of mass extermination.

The urgent need to end atomic and nuclear weapon tests and to take other urgent measures in relation to disarmament is fully confirmed by recent events. The arms race and the cold war policy practised by the Western Powers have made the world a powder keg that may explode at any minute.

I consider it my duty to draw your attention to the fact that the armed intervention by the United States and Britain in the internal affairs of the Arab States is aggravating the danger of atomic war.

The imperialist circles of these countries want to stifle the national liberation movement in the Near and Middle East, and bring to their knees the peoples of the Arab countries who are putting up such a stubborn resistance to the colonialists' orders which they hate. That is why it is very important at the present time to anticipate any dangerous development of events, to obtain practical results in the field of disarmament and to take the first urgently needed step - the ending of nuclear tests.

Particular responsibility rests at the present time with the working class, the trade unions and all workers who by their purposeful efforts can and must ensure the preservation of peace; they can frustrate the criminal plans of the imperialists.

I wish you success in this noble cause.

A. GROMYKO

August 20, 1958

INTERNATIONAL CONFEDERATION

OF ARAB TRADE UNIONS

5, Kasr el-Nil st.

CAIRO

POB No. 1041 — Tél. 28797

Tel. Add. — « OMMAREB » Cairo

1175

الاتحاد الدولي لتقابات العمال العرب
هـ شارع قصر النيل - القاهرة

تأسيسه ٢٨٧٩٧ - صندوق ١٠٤١

العنوان التلغرافي: عمّار ب. القاهرة

C O P Y

R E S O L U T I O N

After a prolonged discussion and after careful consideration which embraced the subject from all angles, the Executive Council fully supports, and is thankful to the Secretary General, his efforts in arriving at the Joint Statement signed by the Chief of the delegation of the All China Federation of Trade Unions and its Secretary and the General Secretary of the International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions Considering that it is in line with the principles of the Constitution of the I.C.A. T.U. and because it contained cases of paramount importance to the Arabs.

The Executive Council Recommends firmly what appeared in the text of the Statement and that the Asian-African Conference should be held at the appropriate date, and that the following step should be taken in full consideration of the conditions of the organizations in the Arab countries, those who are or are not affiliated to the Federation, and also in consideration of the comrade African workers.

(This Resolution was agreed to unanimously).

INTERNATIONAL CONFEDERATION

OF ARAB TRADE UNIONS

5, Kasr el-Nil st.

CAIRO

POB No. 1041 — Tél. 28797

Tel. Add. — « OMMAREB » Cairo

الاتحاد الدولي لتقابات العمال العرب

هـ شارع قصر النيل - القاهرة

تسجيل رقم ٢٨٧٩٧ - ص.ب ١٠٤١

العنوان التلغرافي: قمارب. القاهرة

رقم الصادر R 1700

ALL INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS
17, JANPATH
NEW DELHI 1,
INDIA.

Cairo, 18th August, 1958.

Dear Brothers,

We refer to our previous correspondence, especially our letter of the 14th July 1957, concerning the decision of our Executive Council regarding the meeting of the Afro-Asian Conference of Trade Unions. Please find attached to our present letter a copy of the letter referred to.

Ever since that time, and even since the establishment of our Confederation we have been fairly active on this subject. Article 6 of our constitution stipulates that among the aims of the Confederation is the "Furtherance of ties of brotherhood, friendship and cooperation between workers of the Arab fatherland in particular, and those of Afro-Asian countries in general". Again the article states. "Supporting all efforts to spread and strengthen steps taken to form an International Federation of workers of Afro-Asian countries". Such stipulations sprang about from a sense of duty that we Afro-Asian unionists have a duty in the world labour movement; to try to ease the east-west tension. It is our conviction that any action we take towards building up a united Afro-Asian front will have the effect of bridging the present chasm in the International Movement. We sounded many organizations, made several joint declarations and found great appeal to our idea in all quarters. Brother Tripathi, with whom we had intimate relations guided us with his valuable opinions right from the beginning. At present we are pressed by many organizations to proceed with the arrangements for the convocation of preliminary meeting to discuss the whole question.

I understand that you have received an invitation from "SOHYO" (Japan) to attend to such a meeting and which you put before your executive some time now. Since the Sohyo meeting has been postponed, we have kept in touch with them as well the other organizations which were invited to their meeting with the aim of a follow up. Thus at present we are calling the same meeting to take place in Cairo on 15 December 1958. We also propose to provide two return tickets for each organization invited.

The only alteration we made was done after considering the scarce representation of the African Continent. We suggest adding the TUC of Ghana. This is a newly independent state and its trade union centre (ICFTU affiliate) was one of the first sponsors of the Afro-Asian Trade Union meeting. Besides Ghana is a member of the Permanent Committee of the Afro-Asian Peoples Solidarity.

Confident to receive your favourable reply quickly, we look forward to receive your approval in order to be able to proceed with the arrangements for the meeting.

With fraternal greetings.

Yours sincerely
Fathy Kamel
Fathy Kamel
GENERAL SECRETARY.

INTERNATIONAL CONFEDERATION

ARAB TRADE UNIONS

5, Kasr el-Nil st.

CAIRO

POB No. 1041 — Tél. 28797

Tel. Add. — « OMMAREB » Cairo

الاتحاد الدولي لتقابات العمال العرب

5 شارع قصر النيل - القاهرة

تليفون ٢٨٧٩٧ - ص. ب. ١٠٤١

العنوان التلغرافي: تمّارب. القاهرة

C O P Y

Cairo, 14.7.1957.

Dear Brothers,

I take pleasure in announcing that the Executive Council of International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions has examined at its third session from 18 to 21 May, 1957, the question of establishing close co-operation between the workers of Asia and Africa, those countries which have gone through the hardships of colonialism and imperialism, the real cause of the backwardness of standard of living of the workers of Asia and Africa.

The workers of those two Continents have to stand shoulder to shoulder, and discuss their mutual problems, which might prove to be identical to a very large degree.

The co-operation of the workers of the two Continents and discussion of their problems can only come about by getting together and knowing each other by visits and friendly discussions in a spirit of close co-operation and on equal footing and with no domination of any of the organizations having economic interests and political ambitions in the Asian African countries.

The Executive Council of the International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions was guided by the above considerations when it passed the Resolutions attached herewith.

We are sure that your organisation will welcome this Resolution and we look forward to obtain your views.

Your fraternally

Fathy Kamel
General Secretary

Indian National Trade
Union Congress
17, Janpath
New-Delhi,
India.

117-17

COPY OF LETTER

FROM W.F.T.U. dated 12th August 1958

September 1, 1958

Dr. Farouk Karam,
General Secretary,
International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions,
5 Kasr el-Nil St.,
Cairo

As you know the preparatory meeting of the International Trade Union Committee on Solidarity to the Workers and People of Algeria, which was held on July 25, 1958, and at which a delegate of your organisation participated, decided in principle to call the constituent meeting of this Committee for the 12th and 13th of September in Cairo.

The International Arab Trade Union Confederation was to confirm the possibility of holding the meeting on this date. We take pleasure in telling you that this organisation has agreed to holding the meeting in Cairo on the dates mentioned above.

We ask you therefore to please inform the International Arab Trade Union Confederation, 5 Kasr El-Nil Street, Cairo, immediately of the name of the delegate from your organisation who will participate in this meeting, so that necessary visas may be obtained.

The agenda of the constituent meeting of the International Trade Union Committee on Solidarity to the Workers and people of Algeria will be:-

- Study and adoption of a programme of action of the Committee on Solidarity.

We ask you to please keep us informed of your decisions, and send you our fraternal greetings.

LOUIS SAILLANT
General Secretary of the W.F.T.U.

September 1, 1958

Mr Fathy Kamel,
General Secretary,
International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions,
5 Kasr el-Nil st.,
CAIRO, U.A.R.

Dear Friend,

It seems in pursuance of your consultations with Afro-Asian trade union organisations, you are calling a meeting in Cairo on 15th December 1958. The All-India Trade Union Congress is glad to see that such a conference is being called. We are, however, in doubt whether the All-India Trade Union Congress is in your picture of such a conference. I learn that you have addressed letters to the Indian National Trade Union Congress and Mr. Tripathi on this subject.

The International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions certainly has all the prestige and strength to call a conference of the trade unions of Africa and Asia and as a young, anti-imperialist, newly-arising force in the world of Arabian working class, you should have the blessings of all trade unions of Asia and Africa, young and old.

Yours sincerely,

(S.A.DANCE)
General Secretary

INTERNATIONAL TRADE UNION COMMITTEE FOR SOLIDARITY
WITH THE ALGERIAN WORKERS AND PEOPLE,
CAIRO, SEPTEMBER 12 to 15, 1958.

- - - - -

Document No. 1

Action Programme

In pursuance of the discussions and efforts that took place at the Fourth World Trade Union Congress between the representatives of the World Federation of Trade Unions /WFTU/ and the International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions /ICATU/, the Democratic Workers' Congress of Ceylon, the United Trade Union of Chile, the UGTAN, the Moroccan Labour Union, SOHYO /Japan/, the KBKI and SARBUMUSI of Indonesia and the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia and other trade union organisations, a meeting of the International Trade Union Committee for Solidarity with the Algerian Workers and People was held in Cairo, from 12 to 15 September, 1958. The meeting was attended by representatives of the WFTU and the ICATU, of SOBSI of Indonesia, the Jordan Federation of Trade Unions, the Confederation of North Lebanon Trade Unions, the workers of the United Arab Republic, the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions, the General Union of Algerian Workers, the Sudan Federation of Trade Unions, the all-China Federation of Trade Unions, the FDGB of the German Democratic Republic, the All-India Trade Union Congress, the Italian General Confederation of Labour /CGIL/, the General Confederation of Labour of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, the Democratic Workers' Congress of Ceylon, the Pan-Cyprian Federation of Labour, the Moroccan Labour Union, the trade unions of the Republic of Iraq, the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia and the Aden Trade Unions Congress.

The Committee hailed the heroic struggle waged by the Algerian working class and people against French colonialism, a struggle which is inseparable from the great movement conducted by the colonial peoples for freedom and independence.

True to the principle of international solidarity, the Committee holds that all the workers of the world and their trade unions

should give active support to this struggle and help to develop moral and material solidarity with the Algerian workers and people.

Action Programme of the Committee

The Committee decided to draw up an Action Programme along the following lines:-

1. Widest possible united action by trade unions on a national and international sphere for the restoration of peace in Algeria on the basis of recognition of the Algerian people's right to independence.
2. Denouncing to world public opinion the serious attacks against trade union rights, and the repression, murders, tortures, arrests, deportations and expulsions to which thousands of Algerian workers, active trade unionists and patriots at home and in France are being subjected.
3. Make representations to the United Nations Organisation, to take the necessary steps to put an end to the war waged by the French imperialists in Algeria and compel the French Government to negotiate with the Algerian National Liberation Front in order to bring about a peaceful settlement of the Algerian question based on the right to self-determination of the Algerian peoples; and to appeal to governments to take steps in the same direction.
4. Request the International Labour Organisation to undertake international inquiries on trade union rights and liberties in Algeria, and request the International Red Cross Organisation to ensure that victims of the war in Algeria are treated in accordance with existing international instruments.
5. To campaign for material help for the Algerian workers and people in their struggle for national independence, by organising subscriptions, donations, collections, etc. and the sending of medical necessities, clothing to the Algerian workers and their families and to the tens of thousands of Algerian refugees driven from their country by colonial terror.
6. To call upon trade union organisations to extend active help to those Algerian workers who are victims of arbitrary dis-

missals from employment in France, and enable them to find fresh employment.

Means of Action

The International Trade Union Committee for Solidarity with the Algerian Workers and People will stimulate efforts needed from workers and trade unions of all affiliations, particularly consistent action by the workers^{of} approaching the French Government and the United Nations, and calling for the opening of negotiations with the National Liberation Front. In this connection, it is advisable, in accordance with special circumstances in each country, to establish national committees of widest representation for solidarity with the Algerian workers and people.

These Committees will be responsible for:-

1. organising demonstrations, meetings, mass campaigns, sending resolutions, motions, petitions and telegrams to the French Government and its embassies and to international organisations.
2. Representations to the Governments of various countries with the request that they should intervene with the French Government and the United Nations and press for an end to the colonial war against the Algerian people.
3. The holding of national and regional conferences.
4. To conduct widespread propaganda campaigns to mobilise all workers to prevent the use of ports and airports in their country for the transit of war materials destined for the war against the people of Algeria. And further to bring pressure to bear on their governments to refuse to give direct or indirect material help for the war in Algeria.

United Action

The extent of solidarity with the Algerian workers and people will depend on the unity that can be established on this issue between the workers and the trade unions of all affiliations.

The Committee expresses satisfaction at the effective contribution made to its success by national and international trade union organisations of various affiliations and tendencies. This proves that there exist excellent possibilities for united action of so-

solidarity with the Algerian people and workers in their struggle for national liberation which the working class can extend on a national and international plane.

The Committee pledges to do its utmost in order to associate the workers and trade unions of all affiliations with its work for solidarity with the Algerian workers and people.

-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-

INTERNATIONAL TRADE UNION COMMITTEE FOR SOLIDARITY WITH THE
ALGERIAN WORKERS AND PEOPLE.....

Cairo, 12 to 15 September, 1958.

Document No. 2.

Telegram to the President of the United Nations General Assembly and to the Secretary General of the UNO, on the question of Algeria.

The International Trade Union Committee for Solidarity with the workers and people of Algeria, attended by the representatives of the World Federation of Trade Unions and the International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions, and of SOBSI of Indonesia, the Jordan Federation of Trade Unions, the Confederation of North Lebanon Trade Unions, the workers of the United Arab Republic, the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions, the General Union of Algerian Workers, the Sudan Federation of Trade Unions, the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the FDGB of the German Democratic Republic, the All India Trade Union Congress, the Italian General Confederation of Labour, the General Confederation of Labour of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam, the Democratic Workers Congress of Ceylon, the Pan-Cyprian Federation of Labour, the Moroccan Labour Union, the trade unions of the Republic of the Republic of Iraq, the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia the Aden Trades Union Congress, and supported by and having the sympathy of SOHYO/Japan, the Indian National Trade Union Congress, the CGT of France, Saudi Arabian trade unions, the United Trade Union of Chile, the UGTAN of French West Africa, and the trade unions of Libya, met in Cairo from 12 to 15 September, 1958. The participants in the meeting condemned the brutal colonial war that is being inflicted on the people of Algeria. They further demanded that the forthcoming session of the United Nations General Assembly should take steps to stop this bloodshed, which has been going on for four years and compel the French Government to negotiate with the representatives of the Algerian National Liberation Front in order to bring about a peaceful settlement of the Algerian question in keeping with the spirit of the United Nations Charter on the right of nations to self-determination. They condemn the Referendum forced upon the people of Algerian which creates the illusion that the people of Algeria have agreed to express their opinion on the French Constitution which would perpetuate their integration with the French nation.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE UNION COMMITTEE FOR SOLIDARITY WITH THE
ALGERIAN WORKERS AND PEOPLE,
Cairo, 12 to 15 September, 1958

Document No. 3

Appeal to the Workers of France and so-called French Overseas
Territories

Dear Brothers,

This Committee, attended by representatives of the World Federation of Trade Unions, the International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions and trade union organisations, national and international, of various affiliations or independent, meeting in Cairo from 12 to 15 September, 1958, calls on the workers of France and so-called French Overseas territories and their unions to unite efforts for an end of the war in Algeria which affects the welfare of the workers and people of your countries; this call goes out under the present circumstances when the war in Algeria is becoming increasingly intense.

Brothers, this war in which so much blood is being shed in Algeria and which has extracted a toll of lives of the youth of Algeria and France, has been going on for four years.

This imperialist war is being waged for the benefit of a handful of colonialist adventurists, backed by some ambitious army generals and colonels and is contrary to the will of the Algerian people for independence. The burden of this war has to be borne by the workers and people of Algeria, France and the so-called French Overseas territories.

For Algeria, this war means massacres, total banning of all democratic liberties, the destruction of democratic organisations, in particular, the trade unions, arrests, torture, the execution of active trade unionists and more intense colonial exploitation of the workers.

In France and the so-called French Overseas territories, this imperialist war means that young people are being sent to their death to no purpose; 600,000 French soldiers are at present stationed on Algerian soil. This war, moreover, results in the deterioration of the social and economic position of the workers who are compelled to bear the entire burden of the war. It is they who have to pay for a policy which is against their own interests and clashes with their social and economic demands.

A handful of colonialists and militarists has installed by force a government in France, headed by General De Gaulle . This Government seeks to give legal sanction to this unlawful act by organising a referendum and follow a reactionary colonial policy. The Government is further laying down a policy of so-called integration which is contrary to the demand for independence voiced by the people of Algeria and the so-called French Overseas territories.

This policy, contrary to the will of the peoples of Algeria and the so-called French Overseas territories can only lead to an intensification of the war and the further deterioration of social and economic conditions.

The International Trade Union Committee for Solidarity with the workers and people of Algeria, therefore, calls on workers of all trade union organisations in France and the so-called French Overseas territories to unite and say NO to such a policy on the occasion of the referendum to take place on 28 September.

As regards Algeria in particular, the Committee emphatically condemns the referendum as a political subterfuge, imposed on the Algerian people who are being forced to express their view on the French Constitution.

Algerians are compelled to vote at the point of the bayonet under conditions of war, entailing the presence of an army of 600,000 men. This is being done with the two-fold aim of imposing this Constitution and creating the illusion that the people of Algeria have agreed to express their opinion on the French Constitution which would perpetuate their integration with the French nation.

This is an act of contempt of the international working class and world public opinion.

This policy represents a flagrant violation of democratic liberties and a serious attack on the right of the peoples to self-determination.

The representatives of the trade union organisations, meeting here condemn this referendum and maintain that the only solution of the problem is to grant independence to Algeria.

The International Trade Union Committee for Solidarity with the workers and people of Algeria calls on the workers and trade unions of all countries to uphold the principles of international solidarity which are the very foundation of trade unionism and to extend their active solidarity to the workers of France, Algeria and the so-called Overseas territories in order to establish peace in Algeria based on the right of the Algerian to self-determination.

- .-.-.-.-.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE UNION COMMITTEE FOR SOLIDARITY WITH THE
ALGERIAN WORKERS AND PEOPLE,
Cairo, 12 to 15 September, 1958

Document, No. 4.

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Decision adopted by the International Trade Union Committee
for Solidarity with the workers and people of Algeria, in Cairo,
12 to 15 September, 1958

- - - - -

This meeting of the International Trade Union Committee for
Solidarity with the workrrs and people of Algeria decides to
form a Provisional Secretariat consisting of representatives from
three organisations, namely, the World Federation of Trade Unions,
the International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions and the
Moroccan Labour Union.

This Provisional Secretariat will be entrusted with the task
of receiving all proposals regarding the setting up of a Permanent
Secretariat and the draft Constitution for such a Permanent Secre-
tariat sent by all the national organisations which are participants
in this meeting of the International Trade Union Committee for So-
lidity with the Workers and People of Algeria.

The Committee calls upon all the national centres to send such
proposals within the next three months to the three consti-
tuent organisations of the Provisional Secretariat. On receiving
these proposals the Provisional Secretariat will hold a meeting to
examine the proposals. It will then decided on the calling of a
wider meeting at a later date to finalise the draft Constitution.
The final draft Constitution will then be sent to the national or-
ganisations which should send their amendments, if any, within a
period of two months.

- - - - -

117.19

WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS

28 Dec 1958

211

CN/No.15/58

TO AFFILIATED NATIONAL CENTRES

=====

INFORMATION ON THE TRADE UNION SITUATION IN CYPRUS

=====

Dear Brothers,

Recently the world press and radio announced a series of dramatic events affecting the Cypriot trade union movement, such as the murder of progressively-minded trade union leaders.

After gathering detailed information, the WFTU wishes to inform affiliated National Centres about the nature of these events, particularly in view of the complicated situation in Cyprus where the people have been fighting for many years against the colonial forces and for their right to self-determination.

The purpose of this note is not to trace a complete historical picture of the Cypriot trade union movement and its struggles for workers' unity. No. 4 of "World Trade Union Movement" appearing in April, will carry a detailed article on the subject.

We would merely like to point out that after an extremely difficult period, the first signs of the Cypriot workers' determination to unite and muster their forces appeared immediately after the war when trade union forces began to grow and today 50,000 workers or 65% of the island's labour force, are organised in trade unions.

As a result, the trade union movement has become such

a social and political force that it can no longer be overlooked by the colonialists and employers.

The Pan-Cypriot Federation of Labour, affiliated to the WFTU, has greatly assisted this growth by undertaking regular activities in the interest of the workers and in defence of their demands and rights.

In the second half of 1957 alone, 4,000 new members joined the union.

In addition, the Pan-Cypriot Federation of Labour has succeeded in launching a broad campaign in favour of unity, with the participation of all local unions, regardless of their affiliation /ICFTU, independent, Turkish unions /.

The growing influence of the Pan-Cypriot Federation of Labour and the good results won by the working class in united action have aroused the hostility and violent reaction of the enemies of the working class who are doing their best to break this unity.

A campaign of slanders, and intimidation was launched against the Pan-Cypriot Federation of Labour and its leaders in March 1957 ; many active trade unionists were attacked and threatened with death. More than once, trade union democratic publications were destroyed by gangs of masked thugs. These same gangs in the pay of the enemies of the Cypriot working class were responsible for the murder of two leaders of the Building, Wood and General Workers' Union on January 21 in the Famagusta district.

The Pan-Cypriot Federation of Labour correctly replied to these atrocious acts by putting the workers and po-

pulation on guard against such provocations and vigorously exposing the enemies of the working class who are determined to crush the united action of the Cypriot people against their oppressors.

It has called on all workers and sincere people to increase their vigilance so as to ensure the safety of active trade unionists, protect and strengthen unity in their ranks and win their demands.

Following a call from the Pan-Cypriot Federation of Labour, a general strike broke out on January 22 and 23 in protest against the murders and 50,000 workers of all affiliations were involved. In most big towns, shopkeepers demonstrated their support for the movement by closing their shops. Mass demonstrations, attended by thousands of workers took place in all towns.

The Secretariat of the WFTU is drawing your attention to these facts because it would like to have a better understanding of the courageous and united action undertaken by Cypriot workers.

The Secretariat is further convinced that just as the World Federation of Trade Unions never failed to extend active solidarity to this action, the workers of the world will do the same by wishing the Pan-Cypriot Federation of Labour, the working class and the people of Cyprus every success in their struggle for unity, their economic demands and their right to self-determination.

We are certain that this information will be of interest to you and send you fraternal trade union greetings.

M. BRAS
Secretary of the WFTU



117.20

WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS

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PRESS COMMUNIQUE No:79

It has been announced in Nicosia (Cyprus) and London that 3,000 workers and employees employed by the British Royal Air Force (R.A.F.) and 1,100 employed by the Navy Army Air Force Institute (NAAFI) in Cyprus have been dismissed and have been replaced by British personnel imported there from the United Kingdom.

This is the latest repressive measure taken by the British authorities against the workers and people of Cyprus and it follows the British brutalities in Famagusta where three people were killed by the so-called British Security Forces a few weeks ago; it also follows the arrest and imprisonment of over 2,000 people without charge or trial and other oppressive measures taken by the British colonialists and designed to suppress the struggle of the Cypriot people for self-determination.

Immediately after the announcement of the mass dismissals of their members the trade union organisations concerned came together and decided to act jointly in defence of their members' right to work.

The Secretariat of the W.F.T.U. received a telegram from Cyprus signed by the Secretaries of four organisations in which they called for the solidarity and support of the international working class.

The Secretariat of the W.F.T.U. promptly responded to this appeal. Solidarity telegrams have been dispatched to the above four organisations and protest telegrams to the

.../

British Government in London and the Commissioner of Labour in Nicosia. Copies of these telegrams are attached.

The Secretariat of the W.F.T.U. takes this opportunity to denounce once more the brutal and oppressive measures of British colonialism in Cyprus and declares its unreserved support for the workers and people of Cyprus fighting for the right to decide their own destiny.

Service Presse

W/F/T/U/ N 79

ADDITIONAL COMMUNIQUE

No: 79

NICOSIA

REPRESSIVE MEASURES AGAINST LABOUR FORCE AND GREEK CYPRIOTS CONTINUE STOP AUTHORITIES NOW RESORTED TO COLLECTIVE PUNISHMENT. OVER FOUR THOUSAND STAFFS DISCHARGED BY NAAFI AND AIR MINISTER CYPRUS. THIS ACTION CREATES UNPRECEDENT MISERY AND POVERTY TO THOUSANDS DEPENDENTS. REQUEST IMMEDIATE INTERVENTION FOR REINSTATEMENT ALL DISCHARGEES.

LOUKIS EFSTATHIADES, Executive Secretary of the Cyprian Workers Confederation (CWC), (affiliated to the CISL);

MICHALLAKIS MICHAELIDES, Assistant General Secretary of the Pan-Cyprian Federation of Labour (PLF), (affiliated to the WFTU);

CHARALAMBOS PITSILLIDES, General Secretary of the Civil Service Clerical Association (CSCA), (affiliated to the British T.U.C.).

ANDREAS CHARISTOU, General Secretary of the Pan-Cyprian Organisation of Independent T.U.s (POAS), (autonomous).

Secretary SEK New Trade Unions

WORLD FEDERATION TRADE UNIONS STRONGLY SUPPORTS
YOUR UNITED STRUGGLE REINSTATEMENT ALL DISMISSED
NAAFI AND RAF WORKERS AND EMPLOYEES STOP WE ARE
SENDING TELEGRAMS TO UNITED KINGDOM GOVERNMENT AND
COMMISSIONER OF LABOUR CYPRUS PROTESTING AGAINST
THIS COLLECTIVE REPRESSIVE MEASURE STOP WE EXPRESS
OUR SOLIDARITY AND SUPPORT ON THIS OCCASION ALSO
TO YOUR STRUGGLE FOR SELF DETERMINATION NATIONAL
FREEDOM

MARCEL BRAS SECRETARY OF WFTU

Secretary PEO

WORLD FEDERATION TRADE UNIONS STRONGLY SUPPORTS
YOUR UNITED STRUGGLE REINSTATEMENT ALL DISMISSED
NAAFI AND RAF WORKERS AND EMPLOYEES STOP WE ARE
SENDING TELEGRAMS TO UNITED KINGDOM GOVERNMENT AND
COMMISSIONER OF LABOUR ~~CYPRUS~~ PROTESTING AGAINST
THIS COLLECTIVE REPRESSIVE MEASURE STOP WE AGAIN
EXPRESS OUR SOLIDARITY AND SUPPORT ON THIS
OCCASION ALSO TO YOUR STRUGGLE FOR SELF
DETERMINATION NATIONAL FREEDOM

MARCEL BRAS SECRETARY OF WFTU

Secretary C.S.C.A.

WORLD FEDERATION TRADE UNIONS CONDEMNNS COLLECTIVE
REPRESSIVE MEASURE AGAINST THOUSANDS NAAFI AND RAF
WORKERS AND EMPLOYEES STOP ASSURE YOUR MEMBERS OUR
SOLIDARITY AND SUPPORT STOP SENDING PROTEST TELEGRAMS
TO CYPRUS AND BRITISH GOVERNMENTS FOR REINSTATEMENT
OF ALL DISMISSED WORKERS AND EMPLOYEES

MARCEL BRAS SECRETARY OF WFTU

General Secretary Independent TUs

WORLD FEDERATION TRADE UNIONS CONDEMNS COLLECTIVE
REPRESSIVE MEASURE AGAINST THOUSANDS NAAFI AND RAF
WORKERS AND EMPLOYEES STOP ASSURE YOUR MEMBERS OUR
SOLIDARITY AND SUPPORT STOP SENDING PROTEST
TELEGRAMS TO CYPRUS AND BRITISH GOVERNMENTS FOR
REINSTATEMENT OF ALL DISMISSED WORKERS AND EMPLOYEES

MARCEL BRAS SECRETARY OF WFTU

Prime Minister - H.M. Government

IN THE NAME OF ITS 92 MILLION MEMBERS WFTU SOLEMNLY
PROTESTS COLLECTIVE REPRESSIVE MEASURE AGAINST
THOUSANDS OF CYPRIOT EMPLOYEES OF NAAFI AND RAF STOP
WE CONSIDER THIS MEASURE INHUMAN AND ARBITRARY AND
ASK YOU INTERVENE FOR REINSTATEMENT ALL DISMISSED
PERSONS STOP ON THIS OCCASION WE EMPHASIZE OUR FULL
SUPPORT TO THE STRUGGLE OF THE CYPRIOT WORKERS AND
PEOPLE FOR THE SUCCESS OF THEIR LEGITIMATE NATIONAL
DEMANDS

LUIGI GRASSI SECRETARY OF WFTU

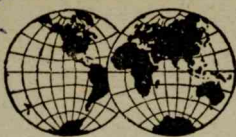
Commissioner of Labour - NICOSIA - Cyprus

WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS STRONGLY PROTESTS
AGAINST COLLECTIVE REPRESSIVE MEASURE AGAINST OVER
4000 NAAFI AND RAF EMPLOYEES STOP THIS ARBITRARY
MEASURE FLAGRANTLY VIOLATES BASIC TRADE UNION AND
HUMAN RIGHTS STOP DEMAND REINSTATEMENT OF ALL
DISMISSED EMPLOYEES AND RESPECT OF CYPRIOT PEOPLES
POLITICAL TRADE UNION AND DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS

LUIGI GRASSI SECRETARY OF WFTU .

117-21

25 NOV 1958



WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS
FÉDÉRATION SYNDICALE MONDIALE
FEDERACION SINDICAL MUNDIAL
ВСЕМИРНАЯ ФЕДЕРАЦИЯ
ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНЫХ СОЮЗОВ

Prague,

20. XI. 1958

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

211

SECRÉTARIAT DE LA
FÉDÉRATION SYNDICALE MONDIALE
PRAGUE 1 - RUE JANSKA 100
TÉLÉPHONE : 67.856 - 60.563
ADRESSE TÉLÉGRAPHIQUE : FESYMOND PRAGUE

To: Affiliated National Centres.
Trade Unions Internationals.

AAO/Cir.No:65/1958

Dear Brothers,

The Secretariat of the World Federation of Trade Unions would like to draw your attention to the situation in South Korea.

As is generally known, the Chinese People's Volunteers completed their withdrawal from Korea by October 26, 1958.

The withdrawal of the Chinese People's Volunteers from Korea on their own initiative has opened a new phase in the relaxation of tension in Korea and the Far East, which leaves the way open for a peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

There is no excuse for the U.S. forces to remain in South Korea any longer. They must stop their reckless provocations and withdraw unconditionally from Korea at once.

However, instead of withdrawing their armed forces from South Korea, the American imperialists, by their continued occupation, have once again made clear their intention to divide Korea permanently and keep South Korea as their colony, to be converted into a strategic atomic war base for imperialist aggression in the Far East.

Under U.S. occupation, the economic and social situation in South Korea has greatly deteriorated.

The working people of South Korea are deprived of their fundamental rights and democratic freedoms and are confronted with mass unemployment and starvation; they stand in danger of being used as cannon fodder.

The people of North Korea have accomplished great things in the struggle for the peaceful unification of the country and socialist construction. On August 21, 1958, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea adopted a decision to supply free of charge 22,500 tons of cleaned rice, five million metres of textiles, ten thousand tons of sea-food and four million pairs of footwear in order to help unemployed people and homeless orphans in South Korea. But this generous offer has been ignored by the South Korean authorities.

The W.F.T.U. has sent letters to the U.S. Government and the United Nations demanding the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea.

We are convinced that workers of all countries will support the Korean people in the struggle for a peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

We would like to ask you to join in expressing your support by taking steps suited to the conditions and possibilities in your country. You might, for instance:-

- expose American policy in South Korea by means of the press, publications and lectures;
- send letters to the U.S. Government, U.N. General Secretary and President of the U.N. Assembly, and U.S. embassies and legations demanding the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea;
- organise meetings and demonstrations.

Would you kindly keep us informed of the steps you take in this regard.

With fraternal greetings,

Luigi GRASSI
Secretary of the W.F.T.U.

Luigi Grassi

~~Ilie Bosi, General Secretary, Agricultural and Forestry Workers' T.U.I.~~

Ilie Bosi, General Secretary, Agricultural and Forestry Workers' T.U.I.
 19, Via Boncompagni - Rome (Italy)

President: TJUGITO (Indonesia)

Erkki Salomaa, General Secretary, Building, Wood and Building Materials
 Industries T.U.I.

P.O. Box 281, Helsinki (Finland)

President: W. Tille (German Democratic Republic)

Anton Ditchey, General Secretary, Food, Tobacco and Beverages Industries
 and Hotel, Cafe and Restaurant Workers' T.U.I.

8, rue Positano, Sofia (Bulgarie)

President: Vincenzo Ansanelli (Italy)

Ferenc Bozsoki, General Secretary, Oil, Chemical and Allied Workers'
 T.U.I.

Budapest - 76, (Hungary)

President: Luciano Lama (Italy)

Jaroslav Mevald, General Secretary, Leather, Shoe, Fur and Leather
 Products Workers' T.U.I.

Jerusalemska - 9, Prague II (Czechoslovakia)

President: Fernand Maurice (France)

Paul Wolff, General Secretary, Public and Allied Employees' T.U.I.

Frits Heckert Strasse - 70, Berlin - O 17 (G.D. R.)

President: Rene Duhamel (France)

World Federation of Teachers' Union (F.I.S.E.)

President: Henri Wallon (France)

General Secretary: Paul Delanoue

Personal Address: Paul Delanoue,

30, rue de l' Echiquier, Paris - X (France)

Official Address:

~~Secretary~~ World Federation of Teachers' Union (F.S.I.E.U),
Janska 100, Prague - I (Czechoslovakia)

N.B. To write on personal address, the letter should be addressed on the ~~above~~ address as given above, i.e. without designation and name of the organisation, since it is his personal address only. *and the letters to the T.U.I should be written on the personal address of the Secretary for quicker answers.*

Marcel Bras, General Secretary, Metal and Engineering Industries T.U.I.
Janska 100, Prague I (Czechoslovakia)

President: Giovanni Roveda (Italy)

Victorin Duguet, General Secretary, Miners' T.U.I.

Janska 100, Prague (Czechoslovakia)

Teresa Noce, General Secretary, Textile and Clothing Workers' T.U.I.

43, Corso Porta Vittoria, Milano (Italy)

President: Mare Moraru (Romania)

Raphael Avila, General Secretary, Transport, Port and Fishery Workers' T.U.I.

Janska 100, Prague I (Czechoslovakia)

President: Alphonse Drouard (France)

9 DEC 1958

TRADUCTION

212

Second Conference of Non-Governmental
Organisations on Discrimination

Dear Brothers:

The Second United Nations Conference of Non-Governmental Organisations Interested in the Eradication of Prejudice and Discrimination will meet in Geneva in June, 1959.

The following matters are on the agenda:-

- Exchange of views concerning the most effective techniques of combating prejudice and discrimination, including legal, educational and community action.
- Co-operation with United Nations bodies:
 - Consultation of United Nations bodies with non-governmental organisations.
 - Further suggestions to assist or supplement the work of the United Nations.

The W.F.T.U. and other organisations taking part have been invited to submit before January, 1959, progress reports on ~~the~~ their activities in combating prejudice and discrimination since the First Non-Governmental Organisation Conference in 1955. This report should contain practical suggestions on further action by organisations which would assist or supplement the work of the United Nations in this field.

It should be shown how these organisations have implemented the resolutions of the First Conference. Below, we recall some of the recommendations contained in the resolutions passed by the First Conference.

TheNGOs. were invited to make a particular effort at

.../

national and international levels to condemn and resist discriminatory practices. The NGOs were to ask governments to sign, ratify and implement Convention 100 on equal wages.

In conjunction with the United Nations and their specialised agencies, the NGOs were invited to give special attention to discrimination in child, adolescent and adult education. It was also recommended that international meetings, particularly of young people, and travel should be organised so that people might come to know and understand each other better.

In order that we may be able to make a carefully prepared report for the Conference, would you kindly send information and proposals on the matters raised in the resolutions and let us know of:

- instances and measures of discrimination based on race, colour, sex, religion, political opinion, social origin; in connection with employment, trade, vocational training, remuneration and other working conditions such as length of working hours, paid annual holidays, social security, social services, trade union rights, etc.
- action by the workers and trade unions against prejudices and discrimination; the results of this action and your experiences;
- action programmes and demands of trade unions;
- your practical proposals for effective national and international measures to combat prejudices and discrimination.

The information we receive will certainly give us an interesting picture of the activities of our affiliated organisations, the W.F.T.U. and the T.U.I.s against discrimination.

In view of the date on which the report has to be presented, we should be most grateful if you would send us your information and proposals before the 31st of this month.

Fraternal good wishes,

Elena TEODORESCU
Secretary of the W.F.T.U.

Addresses of Non-affiliated National Centres - of only some

117.24
important ones particularly in the Asian and African region.

1. Trade Union Congress (Burma),
No. 8, Kominkochin Road, Rangoon (Burma) (ICFTU)
2. Ceylon Federation of Labour,
~~28, Muhandiran Lane,~~ 28, Muhandiran Lane,
Colombo 11. (Ceylon) (Independent)
3. Ceylon Workers' Congress,
213/2, Main Street,
Colombo (Ceylon) (ICFTU)
- ✓ 4. Democratic Workers' Congress,
213/2, Main Street,
Colombo (Ceylon) (Ind.)
- ✓ 5. ~~Democratic~~ Democratic Workers' Union of Indonesia (KBKI)
Djl. Teuku Tjihik Ditiro 44, Djakarta. (Ind.)
6. Indonesian Islamic Trade Union (SBII)
Djalan Kramat 45, Djakarta. (Icftu) (~~Ind.~~)
7. ~~SARBUMUSI~~
All-Indonesian Moslem Trade Unions (SARBUMUSI)
Djalan Kramat Raja 164, Djakarta
8. ~~SOKRI~~ Central Organisation of Workers' of Indonesian
Republic, (SOKRI)
Rotakpos 2228, Djakarta (Ind.)
- ✓ 9. All-Indonesian Workers' Congress (KBSI)
Djl. Teuku Tjihik Ditiro 44, Djakarta. (Ind.)

10. Movement of Indonesian Islamic Workers' Organisations (GOBSII)
Matraman Timur 2, Djakarta. (Ind.)
11. Federation of Workers' and Employees' Organisations of Indonesia
(HISSBI)
Djl. Teuku Tjhik-Ditiro 44, Djakarta. (Ind.)
12. Federation of Trade Unions of Indonesia (GSBI)
Djl. Teuku Tjhik Ditiro 44, Djakarta. (Ind.)
13. Cathlic Trade Union of Indonesia (PANTJASILA)
Tanah Abang III/24, Djakarta. (Ind.)
- ✓ 14. General Council of Trade Unions (SOHYO)
Siba Park,
Minatoku, Tokyo. (Ind.)
15. Japenese Trade Union Congress, (Zenro-Kaigi)
2-4, Asabu-Ichibeicho,
Minatoku, Tokyo. (ICFTU)
16. National Confederation of Industrial Unions, (SHINSANBESU)
C/ ~~CHUR~~ CHUROI KAIKAN,
Shibakoon, Minatoku
Tokyo. (Ind.)
- ✓ 17. Egyptian Confederation of Trade Unions,
32, ~~Abdul~~ Abdul Khaliq Tharwat Street,
Cairo. (IATUF)
- ✓ 18. International Arab Trade Union Confederation, (IATUF)
5, Kasr el Nil Street,
Cairo.

19. Sudan Federation of Trade Unions,
P.O. Box 531,
Khartoum. (IATUF & WFTU)
20. General Confederation of Workers' Trade Unions of Syria
DAMASCUS. (IATUF)
21. Federation of Progressive Trade Unions,
Khaledbn Al Walid Street,
DAMASCUS. (IATUF)
22. ~~Federation of Independent Trade Unions~~ United Trade Unions,
Huzay Rue Bechar Al Khauri,
Rayzaithy, Beirut, LEBANON (Ind.)
23. Trade Unions of North Lebanon,
Abon Wadi Square,
Tripoli, LEBANON. (IATUF)

117-27
-9 DEC 1958



WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS
FÉDÉRATION SYNDICALE MONDIALE
FEDERACION SINDICAL MUNDIAL
ВСЕМИРНАЯ ФЕДЕРАЦИЯ
ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНЫХ СОЮЗОВ

Prague, 27th November 1958

24732 Address all correspondence to
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SECRETARIAT DE LA
FÉDÉRATION SYNDICALE MONDIALE
PRAGUE I - RUE JANSKA 100
TÉLÉPHONE - 67.856
ADRESSE TÉLÉGRAPHIQUE: FESYMOND PRAGUE

General Secretary,
All-India Trade Union Congress,
4, Ashoka Road,

NEW DELHI

India

AES/MB/No.....*1008*.....

211

Dear Brothers,

The First World Trade Union Conference of Young Workers held in Prague from July 14 to 20, 1958, provided valuable information for the trade unions and, above all, for the W.F.T.U., on trade union work among young workers. Many delegates said they would like to read more about the problems of young workers in different countries in the Review of the W.F.T.U.

We would very much like to fulfil such a wish expressed by young trade unionists, but in order to do this, we need the collaboration and support of all trade union organisations.

We would therefore ask you to send us an article discussing the position and problems of young workers in your country.

Since the First World Trade Union Conference of Young Workers was attended also by a delegation from India, it might be good if one of these delegates were to write such an article. We would be very glad to receive such an article at the earliest possible date.

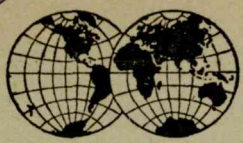
Many thanks for your co-operation.

Fraternal greetings,

Jean WETZLER
Press Dept. of the W.F.T.U.

117.26

13 DEC 1958



WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS
FÉDÉRATION SYNDICALE MONDIALE
FEDERACION SINDICAL MUNDIAL
ВСЕМИРНАЯ ФЕДЕРАЦИЯ
ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНЫХ СОЮЗОВ

Prague, 5th December, 1958.

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SECRETARIAT DE LA
FÉDÉRATION SYNDICALE MONDIALE
PRAGUE I - RUE JANSKA 100
TÉLÉPHONE : 67.856 - 60.563
ADRESSE TÉLÉGRAPHIQUE : FESYMOND PRAGUE

All-India Trade Union Congress,
4, Ashoka Road,
NEW DELHI.
India.

Circ. AES No.69/1958

Dear Brothers,

Re: International Travel
for Young Workers.

In UNESCO, the World Federation of Trade Unions takes part in the activity of the working party of Non-Governmental Organisations on Youth Problems.

The working party concentrates on "international travel for young people for educational purposes" and is holding an inquiry at the moment in order to come forward with definite proposals to guide the work of UNESCO in this respect.

The World Federation of Trade Unions and its affiliated National Centres have always shown a keen interest in workers' travel, delegation exchanges and international contacts among trade unions as well as in the particular problems of young workers. The First World Trade Union Conference of Young Workers adopted a special resolution advising the W.F.T.U. to "encourage meetings and contacts among young workers of various countries".

.../

In replying to the UNESCO inquiry, we should like to make a first review of the experience the W.F.T.U. and its affiliated National Centres have accumulated in this type of activity.

Enclosed you will find a UNESCO questionnaire and we would ask you to reply to the different questions as completely as possible and let us have some practical examples illustrating your work.

Thanking you in anticipation, we send you fraternal greetings,

Elena TEODORESCU
Secretary of the W.F.T.U.

P.S. Please reply to the questionnaire
before January 1, 1959.

117.27

UNITED NATIONS' EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC
AND CULTURAL ORGANISATION

QUESTIONNAIRE ON INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL FOR YOUNG PEOPLE

The purpose of this questionnaire is to get points of view and observations on the main characteristics, not only of the programme of courses, but also of the methods used and the results obtained according to your experience on educational travel for young people. There is no need to give us detailed information on the programmes that already appear in our publications "STUDY ABROAD" and "HOLIDAYS ABROAD".

Would you let us know in your reply, whether your observations relate to activities undertaken by your own international organisation or by national groups affiliated to you, or by both of these.

Your remarks will be included in a summary document that will be distributed to other members of the Working Group and will serve as a basis for detailed and practical discussions on future activities.

A. Essential Information

1. Is the preparation of educational travel the only purpose of your organisation or is this travel planned in order to promote:-
 - a) the aims of your organisation?
 - b) specific educational purposes?
 - c) other aims?
2. To what extent have you organised programmes over the past 5 years and what has been their nature? (i.e. individual or group study travel; person-for-person exchanges; practical work or conferences; youth labour groups, etc?).
3. Can you give us a general idea from the numerical and geographic point of view, of the extent of your activities under item 2?
4. Apart from the above-mentioned activities, has your organisation been called upon to assist young foreigners to settle matters of a general nature, not related to the educational programme of your organisation?

B. Educational Programme

5. What methods do you use in carrying out the above activities so as to:-
 - a) ensure that the participants increase their knowledge of the culture and institutions of the countries they visit?
 - b) increase personal contacts and aid an exchange of experience between people of different countries?
6. We would be glad if you would give us your views on any of the following items:-
 - a) the importance of preparing the group or individuals before departure;
 - b) in preparing a programme, what is a proper balance between organised and non-organised activities?
 - c) what is the best method of international travel for educational purposes (i.e. individual journeys, small groups, large organised groups, gatherings, etc?).
7. Following on your replies to the above questions, could you give us an example with a detailed description of any striking experiences you have had in this connection that could be discussed by the Working Group.
8. Would you state the problems and obstacles that hinder your organisation in developing its activities in relation to young people's travel,

C. Making Use of the Experience Gained

9. What information has your organisation been able to obtain on the effectiveness of the stated activities in relation to the following criteria (give examples, if possible):-
 - a) the cultural education of each participant;
 - b) result from the point of view of the hosts;
 - c) better understanding of international relations and problems;
 - d) technical and organisational knowledge;
 - e) how the experiences gained while abroad are put into use when returning home.

D. Other Comments and Conclusions

10. Would you add any other observations you would like us to have on any aspect of this matter, especially in connection with new facts and plans for the future.

Report on the Cairo meeting of the International
Trade Union Committee for solidarity with the
workers and people of Algeria
.....

The constituent meeting of the International Trade Union Committee for Solidarity with the workers and people of Algeria was held from September 12 to 15 in Cairo. It was attended by all those who had attended the earlier discussions at Leipzig and Prague except for Sohyo (Japan) and the United Trade Union of Chile. The former for reasons explained in another report, and the latter due to difficulties of permits to come. The newcomer who became a full fledged member of the Committee was Yugoslavia. Messages were received from a number of invitees to the Cairo meeting, and of importance to us is the message from INTUC who regretted their inability to send a representative but expressed full sympathy and cooperation with the Committee.

A number of difficulties arose during the meeting as a result of which though scheduled for two days it continued for four. But at the end after prolonged discussions a compromise was reached and the decisions were unanimous. The basic points of difference were :

1. That the ~~WFTU should~~ earlier steps taken to convene such a committee, the initiative taken by WFTU at Leipzig, etc. should not figure in any of the documents because that would lead to hindering wider unity.
2. A permanent organisation of some form should be set up with headquarters in Cairo.
3. The Committee should give a call for the boycott of ships carrying French goods, arms and troops.

Earlier there had been an understanding arrived at between the WFTU and the ICATU on all these points but at first the ICATU went back on all of them. This led to prolonged and heated discussions inside the Secretariat set up for conducting the meeting of the Committee which consisted of WFTU, ICATU, Italian CGIL, China, Ceylon, Morroccan Labour Union (ICFTU affiliate) and India(myself).

The ICATU had set up Aziz of Ceylon to put up all the proposals which held up the discussions and finalising the documents. He tried to pose as the one independent Union represented there and ~~he~~ put forward the above three points. It seems that their intention was to try and blackmail the WFTU into accepting all their proposals in toto, using the argument in a veiled manner, that

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if we failed to arrive at agreement on these points, then the world would think (and specially the peoples of the Arab world) that the WFTU was not really interested in building working class unity, or a campaign in aid of Algeria, but was only an instrument for spreading Communist propaganda !

Finally, after all the discussions a compromise was arrived at and the decisions taken were unanimous.

1. The history of the ~~XXXXX~~ preparations for the Committee and earlier decisions of Leipzig and Prague was included in the Main Action programme.
2. In the telegram to the UNO all the constituent organisations have been mentioned and the organisations that sent messages have been included.
3. A Provisional Secretariat has been set up. Consisting of the WFTU, ICATU and Moroccan Labour Union. This Committee is not empowered to send out any statements or appeals, but only entrusted with the task of receiving draft proposals and constitutions from all the constituent members regarding the suggestion of setting up a permanent secretariat. WFTU affiliates would have to send their proposals (three copies) to the WFTU who would send them on to the others. (This question of permanent secretariat, etc. will be discussed at Warsaw).

In short, these are the decisions.

The Action programme sets out the work to be undertaken by the National committees. I am not listing the items here. The significance of the meeting in Cairo as assessed by the comrades who were there from WFTU and WFTU affiliate organisations was that the meeting was a step forward in building up working class unity. It had been attended by representatives from WFTU, from independent organisations and from ICFTU affiliate also. The programme ~~and~~ if implemented would make it possible to draw in widest sections on the question of Algeria and create the opportunity for united action in various countries. Further, it serves as a further step to weaken the hold of ICFTU and expose its imperialist aims. ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

One point should be noted - WFTU had overlooked the sending of an invitation to ~~XXXXX~~ our sister organisation in Ceylon, so that Aziz was the only representative from there and he played the role of spokesman for Ceylon also. If our comrade had also been there it would have been more difficult for him - this was posed by the comrades who were there and we were all agreed on it.

Report on Afro-Asian TU Conference

When I was leaving for Cairo, Com. SAD had told me to go through the papers that were in the file regarding the Afro-Asian TU conference and to have talks with Chinese and Soviet comrades and then to meet Fathy Kamel, Secretary General of the ICATU and see that AITUC is included in the Preparatory Committee.

As soon as I reached there, I told the Chinese comrades and Comrade Grassi that we should have a meeting about this. They agreed and after the Committee was over we met. It was a meeting of all comrades (except Italy and FDGB) and after I reported to them the developments from our end Com. Grassi reported on certain other developments and the Chinese comrades also.

Grassi's report

When he was in Japan he had had talks with Sohyo on this matter. The Sohyo people had told him that they were feeling a little annoyed because the ICATU was snatching the ~~ix~~ initiative from them and come out as initiators of such a Conference.

They told him that the biggest hurdle in calling a preparatory meeting was the INTUC had made it quite clear and was adamant on the point that if AITUC was at all invited they would have nothing to do with the Conference. They (INTUC) no longer objected to China or even the Soviets, but they were firm on the question of AITUC. They talked to Grassi about it and asked him what should be done, because they had talked to Chinese comrades about it, and they had been equally firm on the point that they insisted on participation of the AITUC. Grassi stated to them that WFTU did not choose to interfere in this and also that it was his opinion that no trade union of the Asian African countries should be excluded from such a Conference.

Grassi also told us that indirectly he had learnt that Sohyo had decided not to attend the Cairo meeting because they wished to avoid having discussions with the ICATU on the proposed meeting for December 15.

He also reported that there was to be a meeting of TUs of Asian countries of ICFTU in India - ~~Japan~~ Sohyo had wanted ~~an~~ representative the new chief of their International Department to attend, But he had refused to come - he is more inclined towards WFTU and he wanted to avoid any discussions of an Afro-Asian conference at this stage and did not want to commit himself. He also learnt that Sohyo is still against the formation of an Afro-Asian TU Confederation. One more point was that ICATU is also

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representative attached to the ICATU and who is really the policy maker for them) wanted to have a talk with me. I agreed and consulted the Chinese comrades and we decided that I should just listen and not say anything. Because I wanted the ICATU to be quite clear that we did not consider Aziz as big a person as they did, and we were not going to have him dictating to us as to the best way of proceeding in India about the Conference.

In their talk with me Aziz and Helmi told me a whole lot of half truths. About the talks they had had with INTUC, the talks that INTUC and HMS had had with Aziz when he had come here fore the Asian ILO, etc. etc. They just went on saying: INTUC are quite interested but they do not seem to be doing anything. Antony Pillai did not commit himself. So what should we do ?

I replied that I was not in a position to tell them what to do. They had not chosen to consult us at any time and Aziz had not even troubled to meet Dange about this when he was in Delhi when he could have done so. And as regards giving any information as to the attitude of INTUC or HMS about the Conference - we knew nothing of their attitude. We have not taken any initiative in talking to them, because we did not know exactly what had been said to them, and as we are interested in the broadest unity we did not want to say or do anything which would prejudice the issue. They tried to press me to suggest that the Afro-Asian solidarity committee here should be asked to take the initiative in calling a TU representatives meeting. I said that such details had not been discussed by us and I could not say anything on behalf of AITUC - we would only welcome all steps to further unity.

So it was kept at this general level and the discussions at the fuller meeting also followed the same pattern. There Fathy Kamel said - they had not yet spoken to AITUC because they knew that the hard nut to crack was the INTUC and that AITUC could always be relied upon to participate in any such Conference, as we were serious about achieving unity at all levels. So I thanked him for the compliment paid to us !

Then immediately after the meeting I went up to Fathy Kamel and said that I wished to have a private meeting with him as Com. Dange had given me certain messages for him. (I made it quite clear that I did not want either Aziz or Helmi present on the occasion).

When I met Fathy Kamel separately, he again took the line that he had taken at the meeting of all the delegates. I told him that AITUC was quite prepared to cooperate and help in all efforts to hold the Conference. He then told me that he had an

in mind paying a visit to India, Burma and Indonesia sometime in November to meet and discuss with all TU leaders. I told him he was always welcome and we would be happy to see him in India but I hoped that he would come when Com. Dange was in India, so he should write to us beforehand so that we could inform him of SAD's programme. I requested him to write to the Secretary, who would be in a position to reply to him.

He then gave me a hint of what he had in mind. Talked long about the prejudices that are there against the WFTU, which he maintained that he did not share, and then talked about the formation of Afro-Asian Confederation of Trade Unions which should lead to China and us leaving the WFTU to prove our ~~bonafides~~ bonafides that we are all out of unity and were willing to do anything to remove prejudices and suspicions that we are being 'dictated' to, etc. He was, I think, trying to feel his way, and even tried to criticise Com. Grassi indirectly, saying he was inclined to be 'tactless' and 'ununderstanding', etc. etc. I did not ~~go~~ enter into any deep discussion, but just indicated that there was no question of ~~us~~ cutting ourselves off from WFTU which has stood by all struggles in the backward and colonial countries and extended help and support unlike the ICFTU. He also left it at that, only saying he must have more discussions on this when he comes to India.

The net impression I gained is that they have tried their level best with the INTUC, but having failed to rouse any enthusiastic response, they have realised that they will have to deal with AITUC - but at the same time they want to keep us in the background as much as possible - so they try to use Aziz as the "knowledgeable" and "influential" person.