

中華全國總工會

ВСЕКИТАЙСКАЯ ФЕДЕРАЦИЯ ПРОФСОЮЗОВ
ALL-CHINA FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS
FEDERATION DES SYNDICATS DE CHINE

Кабель
Cable "PEKING 1930"
Ad. télég.

Jan. 17, 1962

Secretary
All-India Trade Union Congress
4, Ashok Road
New Delhi - 1, India

Dear Comrade,

Thank you for your letter of December 29, 1961 and the enclosed copy of the AITUC Press Communique.

We are pleased to inform you that the All-China Federation of Trade Unions and the Delegation from the All India Trade Union Centre (SOBSI) issued a joint statement on January 1, 1962. This statement expresses both parties' stand in their common struggle against imperialism and in supporting the national liberation movements. Please find enclosed a copy of the English translation of the statement for your information.

We wish you and other comrades in the AITUC happiness and successes in your trade union work in this new year. May the friendship between the peoples and workers of China and India as well as between our two organisations continue to develop.

With fraternal greetings,

20
27 JAN 1962

All-China Federation of Trade Unions



JOINT STATEMENT
BETWEEN
THE ALL-CHINA FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS
AND
THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE LABOUR ASSOCIATION
OF LIBERATION OF SOUTH VIET NAM

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Mr. Huynh Van Tam, representative of the Labour Association of Liberation of South Viet Nam recently visited the People's Republic of China, at the invitation of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, after attending the 5th World Trade Union Congress. During his visit, he held cordial and friendly talks with the ACFTU, and came to the same conclusion on questions concerning the struggle of the people in South Viet Nam for national independence, democracy, peace, neutrality as well as for the peaceful unification of their fatherland, the struggle of the Chinese people for the liberation of Taiwan, the situation of the national liberation movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America and the development of friendly relations between the ACFTU and the Labour Association of Liberation of South Viet Nam.

(1) Both sides unanimously point out: U.S. imperialism has consistently violated the principle of respect for Viet Nam's sovereignty, independence, unification and territorial integrity, as recognised by the 1954 Geneva Agreements, keeping Viet Nam divided until now and turning the southern part of that country entirely into a new colony and a military base for U.S. imperialism. U.S. imperialism has stepped up its armed aggression and intervention in South Viet Nam particularly since the declaration of the so-called "Johnson-Ngo Dinh Diem Joint Statement". Recently, the Kennedy Administration openly sent its air force, navy and military personnel to take direct part in the bloody war waged by the Ngo Dinh Diem clique to suppress the people of South Viet Nam. It actively prompted the SEATO Bloc to participate in its armed aggression and intervention against South Viet Nam, thus further worsening the situation there and in Indo-China. Both sides severely condemn the criminal activities of the U.S. imperialists in carrying out direct armed aggression and intervention in South Viet Nam which constitutes a serious threat to peace in Indo-China, Southeast Asia and the world.

The representative of the Labour Association of Liberation of South Viet Nam points out: the terrorist, fascist rule of the U.S.-Ngo Dinh Diem clique in South Viet Nam makes it impossible for the people to enjoy their sovereignty and independence, deprives them of the right to live and other elementary democratic rights, compels peace-loving workers and people in South Viet Nam to rise as one man and wage a resolute struggle for the right to live, for democracy, national independence and . . .

the peaceful unification of their fatherland. The South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation which was founded in December 1960, has fully expressed these urgent aspirations of the workers and people in South Viet Nam. The Labour Association of Liberation of South Viet Nam, as well as other organisations of the peasants, youth, women, art and religious circles have joined the ranks of the National Liberation Front. The South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, holding high the banner of national independence, democracy, peace, neutrality and the peaceful unification of the country, enjoys the widest support from all strata of the people in South Viet Nam and has carried out struggles on an ever larger scale. Both unanimously point out: that wherever oppression exists, inevitably there will be resistance and wherever armed suppression exists, inevitably there will be armed resistance. The just struggle of the South Vietnamese people cannot be restricted or wiped out by any force, neither can its justice be distorted by any slanders or vilifications. Direct armed aggression and intervention by U.S. imperialism can only arouse stronger resistance on the part of the South Vietnamese people.

The All-China Federation of Trade Unions clearly declares: The Chinese workers and people stand squarely behind the workers and people of South Viet Nam in their just struggle for national independence, democracy, peace and neutrality, in order to achieve the peaceful unification of their fatherland; it supports their struggle demanding the immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops, military personnel, arms and weapons lock, stock and barrel from South Viet Nam; it supports their demand that the U.S.-Ngo Dinh Diem clique cease its terrorist rule immediately and the bloody suppression of the South Vietnamese. The All-China Federation of Trade Unions maintains: that the Programme of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation fully expresses the will and aspirations of the entire people of South Viet Nam, and that at the same time, the struggle of the people in the southern part of Viet Nam has dealt telling blows at the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war and made important contributions to the cause of the people in all countries, which is to win and defend national independence and preserve world peace, it is also a direct inspiration and support to the Chinese workers and the rest of the Chinese people who are building socialism and striving for the liberation of Taiwan. The representative of the Labour Association of Liberation of South Viet Nam expresses heartfelt thanks to the Chinese workers and people for their spirit of internationalism in giving consistent and resolute support to the struggle of south Vietnamese workers and people for national independence, democracy, peace, neutrality and the peaceful unification of the country.

(2) Both sides unanimously point out: the U.S. imperialist occupation of Taiwan, an integral part of the territory of the People's Republic of China, is a serious encroachment upon China's sovereignty and territorial integrity, and a direct threat to peace in Southeast Asia. The representative of the Labour Association of Liberation of South Viet Nam clearly states: the workers and people of south Viet Nam fully support the struggle of the Chinese workers and people as a whole in their opposition to U.S. imperialist aggression and for the liberation of Taiwan, he extends to the workers and other sections of the people in Taiwan profound sympathy for their bitter life under U.S.-Chiang Kai-shek oppression, and profoundly believes that Taiwan will certainly return to the embrace of its beloved motherland.

The representative of the Labour Association of Liberation of South Viet Nam is happy to see that in these twelve years, under the leadership of the Government of the People's Republic of China and their respected and beloved Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the Chinese workers and people have obtained tremendous successes in socialist construction. The workers and people in south Viet Nam regard these successes as a great inspirational force.

The All-China Federation of Trade Unions expresses deep thanks to the workers and people in south Viet Nam for their consistent support extended to the Chinese workers and people in their socialist construction and in the struggle to liberate Taiwan.

(3) Both sides unanimously point out that the speech made by the representative of the Labour Association of Liberation of South Viet Nam was warmly welcomed at the 5th World Trade Union Congress, which closed recently and which demonstrated the broad unity of the international working class; the "Resolution on Viet Nam" passed by the Congress fully shows the high esteem and firm support of the working class and millions upon millions of working people in the world for the patriotic and just struggle waged by the workers and people in the southern part of Viet Nam against U.S. imperialism and the Ngo Dinh Diem clique.

The two sides unanimously maintain that the present international situation is very favourable to the working class and people of the world. The struggle of the workers and peoples of various countries against imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism, for world peace, national liberation, democratic liberties and social progress has gained big victories. With the support of the socialist camp, the national liberation movement in Asia, Africa and Latin America is flourishing, while the struggles of the peoples in Laos, south Korea, Japan, Indonesia, Cuba, Algeria, Angola, the Congo and in other countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America have dealt telling blows to the world imperialist system and new and old colonialism. The workers and peoples in various countries of Asia,

Africa and Latin America are daily strengthening their unity in the common struggle against imperialism, and now comprehend as never before that unity is strength, unity is victory. The two sides unanimously declare that they will struggle continuously and to the end to strengthen the friendship and unity of the workers and the trade unions in Asia, Africa and Latin America and the unity of the international trade union movement, will support the revolutionary struggle of all oppressed nations and peoples and will oppose U.S. imperialism, the common enemy of the Chinese people and the people of south Viet Nam.

The common struggle and a tradition of friendship link the Chinese and South Vietnamese workers and people closely together. Both sides declare that in the common struggle against U.S. imperialism and for world peace, they will constantly exchange views on questions including relations of friendly co-operation between the Chinese workers and trade unions and the workers and the Labour Association of Liberation of South Viet Nam; they will always be consistent in their support and inspire each other, co-operate closely, and advance together to make contributions to the unity of the international trade unions movement, to world peace and to the progress of mankind.

Kang Yung ho
Member of the Secretariat
All China Federation of Trade Unions

Huynh Van Tam
Representative of the Labour
Association of Liberation of
South Viet Nam

January 16th, 1962.



Secretariat National Council

ALL INDONESIA TRADE UNION CENTRE

Kramat V No. 14 - Jakarta

Cable : dmsobsi djakarta

Our Ref: /3 /LN.

Jakarta, January 25, 1962.

To
All India Trade Union Congress
4 Ashok Road,
New Delhi - INDIA

Dear Comrades,

Please accept our most heartfelt thanks for your fraternal solidarity actions demonstrated by the Indian workers, peasants, students, the Peace Movement, writers and so on, with the Indonesian people's fight for the liberation of West Irian from the Dutch colonial occupation.

We have learnt well from the experience of the Indian people in their unswerving and heroic struggle for the successful liberation of Goa, Daman and Diu, giving a mortal blow to the Portuguese colonialists, in spite of the threat by NATO to attack India by armed force. This fact proved that by relying upon the powerful international solidarity of the peoples and the working class of the world, we can doubtlessly defeat imperialism and colonialism, and ensure every victory over them.

Such is also the stand of the Indonesian people and workers, who are now still fighting fiercely against imperialism and colonialism as the only common enemy of all mankind. And that is why they will never go back a step in their life-and-death and blow-for-blow struggle against the Dutch imperialists -with the U.S. imperialists as the wirepuller- for their complete national independence.

For the umpteenth time we thank you, on behalf of the Indonesian workers, for your sincere readiness to support the fight of the Indonesian people for the complete liberation of their country.

With warmest greetings and best wishes,

Very fraternally yours,

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF SOBSI
The Secretariat,

A. I. T. U. C.
I. R. N. 232 Date 31 JAN 1962
Replied on.....



Mardjoko
Mardjoko
General Secretary

中華全國總工會

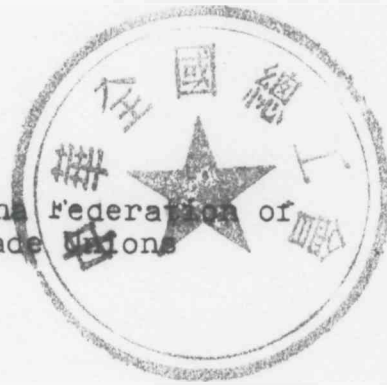
ВСЕКИТАЙСКАЯ ФЕДЕРАЦИЯ ПРОФСОЮЗОВ
ALL-CHINA FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS
FEDERATION DES SYNDICATS DE CHINE

Кабель
Cable "PEKING 1930"
Ad. télég.

of old colonialism and against neo-colonialism.

With fraternal salutations,

All-China Federation of
Trade Unions



Take this up
w/ May 62
822

FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS
OF YUGOSLAVIA
CENTRAL COUNCIL
BELGRADE

Belgrade, Feb. 7th, 1962
Place Marx and Engels 5
P. O. Box 756

V-166

A. I. T. U. C.
I. R. No. 369... Date. 17 FEB 1962
File No.....Replied on.....

All India Trade Union Congress
4, Ashok Road
New Delhi

Dear Comrades,

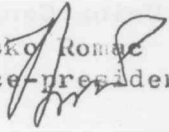
In a couple of months there will be two years since I visited your centre in Delhi. The talks we had in your office in the presence of your President, honorable Comrade Dange, and your Secretary, Comrade Sriwastava, have been deeply inscribed in my memory. Neither shall I ever forget the pleasant talks we had at the dinner party given in my honour.

Once back in Yugoslavia I acquainted my comrades with the talks I had with you, and with my impressions. I believed then that our contacts would be more frequent, both personal and through correspondence, and that we would have a more frequent exchange of information, but unfortunately everything remained more or less in the old way. I was thinking how and where to meet again. Such an occasion was presented to us at the WFTU Congress in Moscow in December, 1961. I had the chance then of meeting the people I knew, which was a real pleasure. As you know, we tried to make appointments in order to determine our further relations. But probably the hurry about the Congress problems prevented us from meeting and discussing our further cooperation. But should we then let it to the future to decide where to meet again, or should we make arrangements for further meetings on both ^{the} Indian and the Yugoslav soil? Our opinion is that we should try to realize the latter, because in India, or in Yugoslavia, we may familiarize ourselves with the achievements and results of struggle and efforts of the working class of the two countries. Such acquaintance with the results attained by the working class of the two countries, with no prejudices, may only be beneficial to both the working class of Yugoslavia and the working class of India. We think that the differences in views on certain problems in the world do not excuse us to the working class of our countries for not knowing each other sufficiently. We think that we must begin from what brings us together, what is common /and there are plenty of it/, and in this way we shall favour in future more contacts, greater knowledge and better understanding. Following the afore-going, we suggest you, dear Comrades, that we should proceed to the broadest development of contacts between our centres and national unions. We suggest you that we should exchange a summit delegation this year. We should be very happy to see and welcome honorable Comrade Dange in Belgrade and to show him everything the working class of Yugoslavia has achieved in its hard and strenuous twenty-year struggle.

.../...

In the hope that this letter will meet with your agreement and understanding, and that it will lead to fruition, we are sending you our warm and comradely greetings.

Yours sincerely,


Paško Romac
Vice-president

NIHON RODO KUMIAI SOHYOGIKAI

(THE GENERAL COUNCIL OF TRADE UNIONS OF JAPAN)

232

Sohyo

SOHYO KAIKAN, SHIBA PARK, TOKYO, JAPAN

CABLE ADDRESS: SOHYO TOKYO

OUR REF:

TOKYO Feb. 10, 1962

YOUR REF:

General Secretary
All India Trade Union Congress
R.L. Trust Bldg., 55 Girgaum Road
Bombay 4

A. I. T. U. C.
I. R. No. 427 Date Feb 5 1962
File No. Replied on

Dear Sisters,

We would like to send our hearty greetings to you with the deepest respect for your ceaseless struggles for the world peace and the liberation of women.

The female workers, the householders and the agriculture women in our country will see the Ninth "Women's Month" from March 8, the International Women's Day, to April 15, including April 10 -- the anniversary which Japanese women could make use of their suffrage for the first time in their history. It is for the purpose of systematic development of the movement for liberation of women and the complete disarmament by making it the greater opportunity for the united actions of Japanese women.

We are determined to advance in solid unity with the women all over the world in order to counter-attack against the menace of war and to attain the peaceful co-existence, the national independence and the complete disarmament. Furthermore, we are carrying out the struggles for the immediate demands of the big-sized wage increase, the equal pay for equal work, the establishment of minimum wage system, guarantee of the right to work, the opposition to the higher price and other demands of women in various strata, and through these struggles we intend to crush the US-Japan Security Treaty system.

We are very grateful for you if your organization could give us kindly the message for encouragement addressed to the following central mass-meetings held as the events of Women's Month.

Central Conference in International Women's Day, held at Kudan Kaikan, Tokyo, March 8.

Seventh Central Meeting of Working Women, held at Bunkyo-Hall, Tokyo, April 15-16.

(c/o Women's Section of Sohyo, Shiba-Park, Minatoku, Tokyo)

With fraternal greetings,

Makiko Yamamoto

Makiko Yamamoto
Chief, Women's Section, Sohyo

1711
file
123
5 MAR 1962
Dear Friends,

The Fifteenth Burial and Memorial Service for the Victims in the Emancipation Movement will be held on March 18, 1962 at the front of the Tomb of Unknown Fighters in the Emancipation Movement at the Aoyama Grave-Yard in Tokyo.

The Tomb of Unknown Fighters was builded secretly before the Second World War with fund raised from the royalty on "Joko-Aishi (Pathetic Episodes in the Lives of Female Mill Hands)", the work of the late Wakizo Hosoi, for the joint burial of the victims who fell down dead before they could realize their aspirations in the trade union movement, peasants' movement, social movement and movement against war. In 1948 after the lost war, the management of the tomb and the Services were transfered to the People's Aid Relief Association of Japan which since then has buried together the victims of the fighters, well-known and unknown, in the Tomb and has held openly the memorial services in their honour.

By the last Burial and Memorial Service 2,850 victims were buried together, and this year also many victims, who had worked in trade unions, peasants' organizations, organizations for peace and international friendship, students' organizations will be buried together. Among them are Mr. Akira Kazami who devoted his life for the world peace and the restoration of diplomatic relations between Japan and People's China as a counselor of the Socialist Party, Mr. Arata Osada who was a professor of Hiroshima University and worked in the movement for the peace and children, and Mr. Kaoru Inoue. Vice-Chairman of Japan Teachers' Union.

The Service has been held in a grand scale in Tokyo every year as a regular annual event, and furthermore the high spirit of the international solidarity has been displayed by many messages addressed to it from the trade unions, organizations for peace and international friendship and others of foreign countries.

The matter is as above mentioned and so we would like to request you to send us kindly a message in the coming Service too to make it more significant. We respectfully ask your message will reach to the following address in time for the Service.

Executive Committee,
Fifteenth Burial and Memorial Service for Victims in
Emancipation Movement,
c/o People's Aid Relief Association of Japan (Nihon-
Kokumin-Kyuenkai) Komiya Bdg., 6-52, Shiba-Shinbashi,
Minato-Ku, Tokyo, Japan.

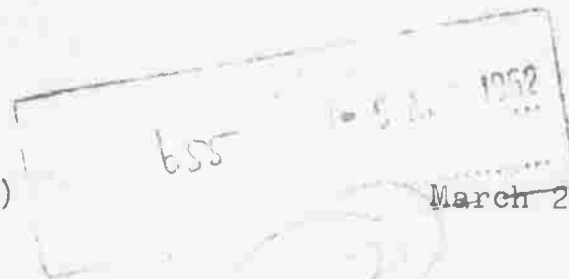
With fraternal greetings,

Hisao Kuroda
Chairman, Executive Committee, Fifteenth
Burial and Memorial Service for Victims
in Emancipation Movement.

Organizations affiliated to Executive
Committee :

The Japan Socialist Party,
The Japan Communist Party,
The General Council of Trade Unions
of Japan (Sohyo),
The Liaison Council of Independent
Trade Unions,
The All-Japan Federation of Pea-
sants' Unions,
The Tokyo Regional Trade Unions,
The Japan Peace Committee,
The People's Aid Relief Association
of Japan.

Janez Vipotnik
Editor-in-Chief
"DELO"
Ljubljana (Yugoslavia)



March 29, 1962

Dear Sir,

On the occasion of the 1st of May, the International Labour Day, we take the freedom to ask you two questions:

1/ How could organized labour, in other words, the Trade Unions, in your opinion most successfully support the endeavours for the preservation of the world peace?

2/ Which is the most pressing task faced by your labour organization?

Hoping that you will find the time to answer our questions, we beg you to send your answer in time for it to be in our hands by April the 25th at the latest, so that it could be published in our May Day issue. We would also be grateful if the answer did not exceed forty typewritten lines.

Could you, please, enclose a photograph of yourself?

The newspaper "DELO", posing these two questions, is the major daily in the Republic of Slovenia, and the third biggest paper in Yugoslavia, with an average daily circulation of 100,000 copies.

We are enclosing the list of personalities, viz. the labour organizations, to which we turned for answers in our May Day survey of the organized labour.

Thanking you in advance, we remain, dear Sir,

Sincerely yours,

Janez Vipotnik



The Secretary General,
All India Trade Union Congress,
4, Ashok Road,
New Delhi (India)

Confederazione Generale del Lavoro - Italia
Confederazione Italiana degli Sindacati Liberi
Oesterreichische Gewerkschaftsbund
Industrie Gewerkschaft Metall und Eisen - BR Deutschland
Freie Deutsche Gewerkschaftsbund - DDR
Confederation generale de travaille - France
Force ouvriere - France
Trade Union Council - Great Britain
Swedish Trade Union
Trade Union Council of Finland
Conseil central des syndicats polonais
Centralni komitet profsojuza rabotnikov gosudarstvennoi
torgovli i potrebitelskoj kooperacii - SSSR
Union Marocaine du Travail
Union Generale Tunisienne du Travail
Trade Union Congress of Ghana
Confederation Nationale des Travailleurs de Guinee
Egyptian Confederation of Labour
All Indonesia Trade Union Centre
All India Trade Union Congress
Ceylon Federation of Labour
General Federation of Trade Unions in the Iraqi Republic
Confederacao dos Trabalhadores Industriais - Brasil
Central Obrera de Bolivia
Central Nacional de Trabajadores de Mexico

The All Pakistan Bidi Mazdoor Confederation &

The Pakistan National Confederation of Labour

10, Alam Khan Road, Narayanganj, Dacca.

EAST PAKISTAN.

Dear Brother,

I would like to draw your attention to the fact that when I joined the Central Cabinet as a Minister in-charge of Labour, Govt. of Pakistan, I found that only one Labour Organisation in the name of All Pakistan Confederation of Labour functioning in both the wings of Pakistan. I got opportunity to visit the different important Factories and Industries where I met the General workers with whom I discussed to know their problems. Previously I had the idea that all these workers were members of the above mentioned Labour Organisation but after meeting these workers I came to learn about the existence of other Labour Organisations, doing something for the betterment of the condition of the working classes in Pakistan.

I participated in the Asian Regional Labour Conference at New Delhi as the leader of Pakistan delegation where I found that in many countries two or more National Organisations were working in parallel and were recognised by their respective Governments. In India All India Trade Union Congress, Indian National Trade Union Congress, Hind Mazdoor Sabha and United Trade Union Congress have been recognised by the Government of India and Indian National Trade Union Congress and Hind Mazdoor Sabha were affiliated with the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. But in Pakistan the All Pakistan Confederation of Labour had been working as an organisation having the monopoly of labour representation.

So during my term of office as the Labour Minister I gave recognition to the Pakistan Mazdoor Federation of Landa Bazar, Lahore and till to-day the recognition of Pakistan Mazdoor Federation has not been withdrawn by the present Ministry of Labour welfare, Government of Pakistan.

After I came out of the Cabinet I joined the High Court Bar, Dacca and have been practising since then. In the meanwhile Mr. Abul Kassim Howdhury, an experienced Trade Unionist and some other representatives of different organisations approached me and requested me to join the Trade Union movement. I found it difficult not to accede to their requests and I joined with them as the President of the United Trade Union Federation of Pakistan with which thirty five registered Labour Unions are affiliated. Later on I was also elected as the President of the East Pakistan Biri Mazdoor Federation. On 29th September, 1961 All Pakistan Biri Mazdoor Confederation was formed at Lahore and I was also elected as the President of this Biri Mazdoor confederation.

I along with Mr Akhtaruddin Ahmed, Bar-at-Law, Vice-President and Mr. M. A. Kassim Chowdhury, General Secretary of my Organisation visited Lahore, Rawalpindi, Karachi, and some other important cities and towns of East and West Pakistan and enquired about the Trade Union activities. Everywhere I found that some pocket Organisations were existing in name without any activities, for the welfare of the labourers.

Some representatives of different Labour Unions of both the wings of Pakistan requested me to form a new Confederation. I was also thinking how to organise a healthy Trade Union movement in Pakistan in a legal and constitutional manner. The present Government had declared time and again that they are committed and making the best endeavour to ameliorate the conditions of the labour.

Accordingly on the 15th December, 1961 an Annual General Meeting was held at District Council Hall, Dacca and afterwards another General Meeting and Press Conference were arranged at Gulsitan, Dacca on the 31st December, 1961 with the full support of the United Trade Unions Federation of Pakistan and all Pakistan Biri Mazdoor Confederation, Dacca. The West Pakistan Trade Unions Federation, Lahore promised to co-operate actively with us. The name and style of the National Organisation was proposed to be as 'The Pakistan National Confederation of Labour.' It is very encouraging to note that East Pakistan Transport Employees Federation, East Pakistan Press Workers Federation and East Pakistan Rickshaw Drivers Federation and many other Labour Organisations of various categories joined to form this Confederation. I and Mr. Abul Kassim Chowdhury were elected as the Chairman and convenor respectively of the Confederation.

In order to find out ways and means to organise and proceed with work for the betterment of the condition of the general workers of Pakistan I have intended to hold a conference on the 25th, 26th & 27th May, 1962 at Dacca.

May I, therefore, request you to kindly inform me your opinion on this issue as early as possible. Your co-operation, guidance and advice will be most welcome to make the conference a success.

Your sincerely,

Sd/- F. AHMAD

(FARID AHMAD, Advocate),

President, All Pakistan Bidi Mazdoor Confederation,

&

Chairman, Pakistan National Confederation of Labour

Dated; Dacca,
31st March, 1962.



THE PAKISTAN NATIONAL CONFEDERATION OF LABOUR.

নিখিল পাকিস্তান কনফেডারেসন অফ লেবার।

دی پاکستان نیشنل کونفڈریشن آف لیبر *

10, ALAM KHAN ROAD, NARAYANGANJ.

East Pakistan.

Dear Friend,

I, on behalf of the Pakistan National Confederation of Labour, take great pleasure in recalling to you the fact that we held the Annual Conference of the East Pakistan Biri Mazdoor Federation on the 23rd July, 1961 at Dacca and again we arranged another conference at Lahore with active support of the East Pakistan Biri Mazdoor Federation, Dacca and the West Pakistan Bidi Mazdoor Federation, Lahore. In this conference the All Pakistan Bidi Mazdoor Confederation was formed with the abovementioned two Biri Workers Federations as its two parts representing 5 lacs (Half million) of Biri, Tobacco workers of both the wings of Pakistan.

On the 15th December, 1961 we held an Annual General Meeting of the All Pakistan Bidi Mazdoor Confederation which was attended by the leading members and representatives of Biri and Tobacco workers Unions and many other office-bearers of various Trade Union Organizations. During this meeting everybody present felt a great need to form a National Labour Organization to represent all categories of workers of all over Pakistan. They requested our President, Mr. Farid Ahmad, Advocate, Dacca High Court and ex-Central Labour Minister to give a start to this National Organization.

In accordance with the wishes of all concerned a General Meeting and a Press Conference were arranged at Dacca on the 31st December, 1961 with the full support of the United Trade Unions Federation of Pakistan, Dacca and The West Pakistan Trade Unions Federation, Lahore. The name and style of the National Organization was decided in this meeting to be as "The Pakistan National Confederation of Labour". The East Pakistan Transport Employees Federation, The East Pakistan Rickshaw Drivers Federation and The East Pakistan Press Workers Federation, gave us their whole-hearted support. Besides the All Pakistan Bidi Mazdoor Confederation, many other Labour Organizations of various natures joined to form this Confederation. Mr. Farid Ahmad, the renowned labour leader of Pakistan and myself were elected as the Chairman and Convenor respectively of the Pakistan National Confederation of Labour.

In connection with the Confederation we have a mind to hold a Conference at Dacca on the 25th, 26th and 27th May, 1962 to find out ways and means to organise and proceed with the work for the greater interest of our country and to give impetus to the National development by organising our labour force in a healthy and constitutional manner.

No. CMS. EP-I/43/1682

CHIEF MINISTER

SACHIVALAYA, BOMBAY-32.



MAHARASHTRA

April 6, 1962.

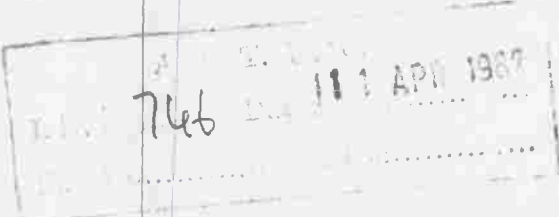
My dear Dange,

Many thanks for your letter of 2nd April and the consignment that has been sent by Czechoslovak trade unions for the relief of flood affected parts of our State. I am making necessary arrangements to take delivery of the consignment.

I would be grateful if you would appropriately convey to the donors of the gift my personal thanks for their generous donation.

Yours sincerely,

(Y.B.Chavan)



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

Dear comrades,

It is a great pleasure for me to greet you, the leaders of the Trade Union International of Commercial Employees, on behalf of the Pancyprian Federation of Labour. We thank you for your decision to hold your meeting in Nicosia in this small but beautiful building, which the workers of the District of Nicosia have built by their money and their labour. It is an honour for our Trade Union Movement to have you here with us and we hope that we have been able, by the efforts of the Pancyprian Union of Commercial and Industrial Employees, to create for you, the required conditions for the performance of your work in a comfortable and pleasant way.

We believe that your discussions and deliberations will be most fruitful and successful. We have no doubt about that. You represent a tendency in the International Trade Union Movement which is healthy, genuine and militant. You have the leadership and guidance of that great International Union of workers, the W.F.T.U. You have the advantage of having at your disposal the very recent decisions of the 5th World Trade Union Congress.

I have intentionally used the word "advantage", because we here in Cyprus believe that it is indeed a great advantage for a Trade Union leader or a Trade Union organisation to draw its line of action and its leadership from such a treasure and a wealth of Trade Union experience, as is the documents of the 5th World T.U. Congress, and in particular the Program of Trade Union Action.

So we are confident in you. We believe that by your rich and constructive discussions you will help the Unions of the Commercial Employees to implement the resolutions of the 5th World T.U. Congress; to implement them in a realistic and constructive manner in accordance with the particular objective conditions that exist in the various countries and in the sector or sectors of the economy in which you are fighting, that is in Commerce.

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You are meeting in Cyprus, and I think that you all like me to use the time at my disposal to give you some information about our struggles, our movement, our achievements, our problems. Only some

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information, because you realise that it would be neither possible nor right or proper to submit here a complete report.

We are not very far from the second anniversary of the establishment of the Independent Republic of Cyprus. The establishment of the Republic has put an end in the British Colonial Administration. We now have a government of Cypriots. Cypriot ministers are administering the affairs of Cyprus and the legislative power is vested, not to the British Governor -as it was during the colonial rule- but in the House of Representatives, elected by the people. I said that the establishment of the Republic has put an end to British Colonial Administration. But it has not eliminated British imperialist "rights" and imperialist influences. You have seen British military vehicles in the streets of Nicosia. Some of you may have visited the British "Sovereign Areas" and the military bases. These, we consider remnants of colonialism; considerable remnants which -to gether with rights and privileges included in the Zurich Agreement make our Independence a conditional, not a complete independence.

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This is why in making our appraisal of the political situation and the stage of the present struggle of our people we say that our struggle continues to be of a national liberation, antimperialist character; Our principal and main enemy is Colonialism, Imperialism. Against this enemy and its rights and influences, we are fighting. We believe that the Trade Union Movement has a leading role to play in the efforts, for uniting all patriotic forces against this enemy. We have pledged ourselves to work for this noble aim.

We shall never forget what comrade Saillant said in his report before the 5th World T.U. Congress. He said that "in the phase of building and consolidating the political and economic independence of a national democratic state, the workers in under-developed countries understand that the working class has an essential and specific role to play, that class independence, unity and support from the masses are a factor essential to the success of the Trade Unions in their tasks and in rallying all sections of the working people..."

We are fighting for the unconditional and complete national independence for the dismantling of the military bases and the elimination of every foreign influence.

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I have just said that British Administration has ended; that we now have a government of Cypriots, Greeks and Turks. It is not a government of the Labour and Trade Union Movement; I am sure you know that. But what is our position vis-a-vis this Government? Our position is based on our appraisal as to the nature of the struggle of our people. We have said that we always concentrate on the principal enemy, which is colonialism and neocolonialism. Our aim is to achieve complete independence, without any rights or influences for the imperialists. So we give to the Government of Cyprus, headed by Archbishop Makarios every support for those of its decisions and policies which tend to eliminate foreign rights and influences and we criticise those of its decisions or policies which to our mind may expose Cyprus to the dangers of neocolonialism. We support every decision and every action of the government which we consider as serving the interest of the people and we criticise every action which we consider incompatible with the interests of the people.

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We believe that in this way we are promoting the cause of unity against the principal enemy, i.e. imperialism and at the same time we are promoting the cause of peace.

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I will not deal any longer on political problems and issues because time is limited and I have to give you some information on the history of our Movement, on our organisational structure and policy and on our achievements.

Our movement is young if compared with the Trade Union Movements of the industrialised countries of the world. We started in 1935, though some attempts for Tradeunion organisation were made in the late twenties. The year 1941 is considered as a very important and historic year for the Labour movement of Cyprus because in that year the existing small and scattered separate Trade Unions came together and established their National Centre. That National Centre was known as the Pan-cyprian Trades Union Committee; The workers of Cyprus knew it as the "P.S.E." and under its leadership the workers of Cyprus and their Trade Unions fought bitter

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and difficult economic and political struggles, for national freedom, for democratic rights and liberties for wage increases and the 8hour working day. In 1946 P.S.E. was attacked and dissolved by the colonial government and its leadership were imprisoned. The charge was that P.S.E. was a conspiratorial organisation struggling to overthrow the British Sovereignty in Cyprus. Conspiratorial organisation we have never been ofcourse. But it is true and we never hesitated to admit it that the working class of Cyprus and its T.U. Movement had always hated colonial rule and were fighting for self determination and national freedom. After the dissolution of P.S.E. and the imprisonment of its leaders the workers of Cyprus get together and established the Pancyprian Federation of Labour. The workers of Cyprus know it as the P.E.O. Actually it was not a new organisation. It was only a change of name. PEO is the continuation of P.S.E.

Under the leadership of PEO the Trade Union Movement of Cyprus continued its struggles for better wages, for reduction of hours of work, for

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social insurance, Holidays with pay, and ofcourse for democratic liberties and peace.

We are proud to say that our movement is among the founder members of the W.F.T.U. We have sent our delegates to the London World T.U. Conference and to the Paris Conference-Congress, which decided the establishment of the W.F.T.U. When, three years later the splitters brokeaway, PEO and the working-class of Cyprus refused to follow them. We remained faithful to the W.F.T.U. and to the ideas which are represented and expressed by the W.F.T.U.

You know that there are three other T.U. centres in Cyprus. They represent a split in the T.U. Movement. The first two appeared in 1943 and 1944. They have been created by the nationalist parties, the bourgeois parties of Cyprus, to weaken the forces of the Cyprus working-class by splitting them. This new separate movement has not weakened PEO as such but it undoubtedly harmed the

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working class. For more than seven years we had rivalries and clashes among the various groups. The cause of the working class could have gone further without this split.

During the state of emergency in 1955, when the British military terror swept aside all the democratic rights of the people PEO did not escape, and that was quite natural. The colonialists knew what the role of the working-class was in the national liberation movement. The majority of the General Council of PEO were arrested and interned in concentration camps. But the movement carried on. In those conditions of terror, the cadres and the activists with their devotion and sacrifice succeeded to keep the machine going. During those hard and difficult years, the Trade Union Movement played their essential role in the development of the mass militant political struggle of the people. The success of the strikes and demonstrations against the military terror and oppression was based on the Trade Union Movement in general and its united actions against imperialism.

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The 20 years that have passed since the establishment of PEO are years of every-day struggle. We are not exaggerating if we tell you that during these 20 years not a single week has passed without a major or a minor struggle for a minor or a major problem of this or that industry. In all these struggles PEO played the main and most-decisive role. The name of PEO is connected with all the small and big struggles of the workers of Cyprus. Some foreign press correspondents and other visitors some time put to us the question: How was it possible for PEO to win the confidence and support of the majority of the Cypriot working people? The answer to this question is to be found in the history of the last 20 years. This history confirms, that PEO remained faithful to the cause of the workers, faithful to the national and political aspirations of our people, consistent enemy of imperialism -colonialism and now of neocolonialism.

This is why PEO remained for the last 20 years the most influential Trade Union organisation in Cyprus, inspite of all the attacks by its enemies internal and external.

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The best confirmation of the workers and employees confidence in PEO is the rapid increase of its membership.

The organisation which you now know as PEO started in 1937 with only 367 members, In 1941 we had 3,850 members. In 1950 we reached the figure of 9,000, in 1955 we had nearly 23,000, in 1960 we passed over the figure of 35,500, and in 1961 we had nearly 37,000 fully paid up members. Last month we had over 42,000 registered members of whom we believe 38,000 will be fully paid up at the end of this year. These are small figures for you who come from big industrialised countries or from countries with tens of millions of working population. But Cyprus is a small country with just over 500,000 total population with a labour force of not more than 120,000. When we say that we had in 1961, 37,000 fully paid up members that means over 55% of the total of unionised workers and over 30% of the total of the Cyprus labour force. The percentage of the total of unionised workers in Cyprus in relation to the total labour force, is 55%

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which is one of the highest in the capitalist countries.

PEO has 9 National unions affiliated to it and 16 Unions of a District or local nature. The Unions which are affiliated to PEO have 204 local branches and 190 local offices in all the towns and in 254 villages. We can say that PEO covers the map of Cyprus.

The Congress of PEO is convened every second year. In 1961 the 12th Congress of PEO took place in Nicosia. In-between we hold Conferences, in which we discuss only organisational problems. This year we shall have a Conference.

PEO is led by its General Council, consisting of 37 members. The Council is the supreme organ of PEO and it is elected every year by the Congress or the Conference respectively.

The Council Elects its 15 member Executive Council and the Secretariat.

The elections are by secret ballot and there is no prearrangement as to how the delegates of each Union will vote or proportion of members for

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each industrial Group or for each geographical District. The delegates at the Congress or the Conference elect the best to be members of the Council.

PEO has paid great attention to the creation of new cadres. This we achieve by drawing new active members into the work of the Union. How are the new members drawn into the work? This is achieved by the setting up of what we call the "Activ". The "activ" is consisting of active members of the Union rank and file, who are called at regular meetings to discuss the problems of the Union and advise the Committee of the Union and convey to the Union the views of the rank and file. They are active members who are called by the Committee of the Union and they are entrusted with special duties: Propaganda work, collection of T.U. dues, selling the the weekly paper of the Federation, distributing union literature etc. We estimate that there are over 3,500 such activists, that is voluntary workers who devote their rest-time for the Union. You have seen one such "achiv" last week. During the meeting of our General Council on Saturday, more than 200 other members of our Movement attended the meeting and took part in

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discussion. These 200 cadres constitute the "activ" which cooperates with the PEO General Council. There is a similar "activ" cooperating with every Trade Union Committee in our Movement.

This is how we draw new members into the work, and this is how we train new members to take up posts in the Movement.

Do not think that all this work is done without mistakes or without weaknesses. No. We have weaknesses and we make mistakes. There are Unions or branches of Unions who neglect the work of their "activ" or who approach the whole problem of drawing new members into the Union work in a bureaucratic and mechanical way. In this way instead of creating new cadres they disappoint the new members. But in general we think that we are working well.

I should say something about women workers. Women workers and employees entered industry and commerce in great numbers after the 2nd World War. For some years we have neglected our work among women workers. But after the World T.U. Conference of

Women Workers convened by the W.F.T.U. Since we stepped up our efforts. Now we have 8,500 women workers fully paid up members of our Unions. This is over 22% of our membership. There are four women members of the General Council of PEO. There are women workers in the Councils and local Committees of many Unions.

We still have weaknesses in our work among women workers. We believe that the decision of the 5th World T.U. Congress to convene a new International Conference of Women workers, will greatly help us to overcome our weaknesses and difficulties.

A problem which is very important and to which we always concentrate is the attendance of Union meetings by the rank and file members. We know that this is a problem for most of the Trade Union organizations in the capitalist world. It is here that the "activ" plays a very important role. We have good attendance of union meetings here in Cyprus. There are Unions whose average number of attendance is 90% of their members. The general average of attendance is 60%.

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The last point I wanted to touch regarding organisation is finances. We consider that T.U. finances is a part of their organisational work. It is that the Trade Unions should depend for their financial requirements on the workers. The T.U. movement which is unable to do this and which depends on foreign aid -even if this aid comes from friendly or brother organisations- is not a healthy T.U. movement. There are ofcourse the emergency cases, such as big strikes, or antiunion terror or persecutions in which international solidarity is called to play its role. But in general the aim of each T.U. movement is to be self supporting.

For ever twenty years we are a self-supporting T.U. organisation, and as you may see we have been able to save some money and build this and other beautiful buildings.

Which are the most important of our achievements?

We can classify our achievements in the following line:-

- (a) Wages and salaries in which we include the the question of cost of living readjustments,

- (b) Hours of work in which we include the question of overtime,
- (c) Social Insurance,
- (d) Holidays with pay, and
- (e) Trade Union rights and freedoms.

The problems of wages, salaries and hours of work were the principal targets of all our struggles from 1937 to 1947. In the sphere of wages we can now say that we have achieved a considerable improvement of the standard of living of the workers and employees of Cyprus, as compared with the 1939 level. The Colonialists and some of the big employers tried to represent to the people that this improvement was the result of the colonial interest and care for the workers life. But the workers know that everything they have achieved was the result of their class struggles. Long and difficult strikes of the Building workers, the public works employees, the miners, the dockers, the printing and press workers, the shoemakers, practically of every branch of the industry, resulted in the improvement of the workers standard of living. I do not say that salaries and wages rose to a fully satisfactory level. No. There is a lot to be achieved and we know that under capitalist conditions the struggle for wages will always continue. /...

In the sphere of the hours of work PEO won the 8hour day or the 48hour week in 1941-1942. Immediately after the war in the years between 1945-1950 we won the 44hour week without any-loss of pay. By an order of the minister of Labour last year the underground miners are working 40 hours a week, without any loss of pay. This was a long-outstanding demand for which the miners were fighting for many years and which the colonial government and the foreign companies always rejected. By the same order the employees in e

Overtime during the week days is usually paid at a rate 50% higher than the ordinary wage rate. Overtime on Saturdays and work on Sundays is paid at double rate.

In Social Insurance we fought a long and difficult struggle. The Colonial government insisted until 1956 that Cyprus was not socially ripe for a social Insurance scheme. Our Movement decided to prove that the argument of of the colonialists was insincere. After long strikes we won from the employers through a collective agreement the establishment of the contributory Trade Union Social Insurance Funds for sickness benefits. I will not give more
^ whole sale Trade Won the 44 hour week without any loss of pay.

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details now about these funds, because you will have the opportunity to visit these institutions, our clinics and our Pharmacies and there we shall explain to you how they are functioning. I shall only give you a few figures. There are about 8.000 members of our Unions insured in the T.U. Social Insurance Funds. They, and their 15.000 dependents get free medical treatment and medicaments. In the 3 years of 1959-1961, nearly 114.000 of patients visits were treated by our doctors through the Funds. Sixty three doctors of all specialities are employed part time at our clinics and by the T.U. Social Security Funds. 88.000 prescriptions for drugs were executed free of charge by our pharmacies for the members and their dependents. We have six pharmacies in Cyprus, who are T.U. businesses, run by special Committees appointed by our Council.

When PEO won this achievement it automatically proved as unfounded the argument of the government that social conditions were not ripe for Social Insurance legislation. So, in 1956 the state Social Insurance scheme was introduced, which is now functioning parallel to the T.U. Social Insurance Funds.

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Considerable progress has been made in the sphere of Holidays with pay. Now nearly all the workers of Cyprus are enjoying this benefit.

A very interesting project in this sphere is the T.U. vacation Funds. These are Funds set up to provide pay for the Holidays of manual temporary workers. The employers are contributing all the amounts. The Funds are administered by the Unions. I am sure that during your stay here someone from PEO will explain to you how these Funds are functioning.

For T.U. freedom we fought hard and difficult struggles. Here again the results are very important. PEO has imposed itself as a serious, strong workers Union. With the exception of one or two enterprises it is recognised as the bargaining agent of the majority of the Cypriot workers. It is represented in the Labour Advisory Board, in the Social Insurance Advisory Committee, and in various other bodies. Last year it represented Cypriot workers at the I.L.O. Conference.

We do not say that everything is allright about T.U. freedoms. No. There are violations. And there

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will be as long as the monopolies are here and neocolonialism has its "rights" and influences. The struggle is going on and we depend on international solidarity for our final victory.

I wanted to say something about unity but there is not time. I do not want to make you feel tired.

I thank you, on behalf of PEO for your interest and for your friendship. I assure you that Cypriot Workers will respond with their friendship and solidarity for your T.U.I. and for the national organisations you represent.

Nicosia, 11/4/1962.

**PAKISTAN NATIONAL CONFEDERATION OF LABOUR.
ALL PAKISTAN BIDI MAZDOOR CONFEDERATION.**

10, Alam Khan Road, Narayanganj, Dacca. East Pakistan.

We welcome 1st Baisakh, the auspicious day of the New year of East Pakistan with new vigour and energy leaving behind the old year full of memories mingled with grief and rejoicings, smiles and weepings. We, on behalf of the Pakistan National Confederation of Labour and the All Pakistan Bidi Mazdoor Confederation send our affectionate greetings to the working classes of Pakistan and abroad. The past has left and the present has arrived. Let us forget the past memories full of joy and sorrow of the last year with the advent of the New year. Let the touch of freshness of the New impart throbbings of new life in the old.

In giving farewell to the old and welcoming the new we wish that New year will bring better life, peace, progress, prosperity and brotherly feelings in the mind of the general workers of Pakistan. The man changes the course of his life by driving out the dirt and filth of the past old days. We, the working classes comprising the labourers of all categories of the country, will advance towards our destiny with firm steps and rythm of welcome of the New year for better life, more freedom and increasing amenities in social and cultural life.

Our present benevolent Government is determined to suppress the activities of the unholy elements who are trying to create trouble amongst the people of the country. We are also striving hard to check the sub-versive activities of the enemies of Pakistan who are exploiting the poor helpless working classes by taking advantage of their ignorance and poverty. We acknowledge with gratitude the beneficial measures adopted by the Government for ameliorating the condition of the working classes and for seeing their smiling faces by making their life free from cares and anxieties

We also resolve to organize our labour force to join in the effort of the Government to build Pakistan into a powerful state of the world, where hunger, starvation, unemployment and misery will be over for ever. By taking this oath, we start our victory march with the begining of the Bengalee New year.

1st. Baisakh, 1369.

14th. April, 1962.

M . Kassim Chowdhury
General Secretary.

পাকিস্তান ন্যাশনাল কনফেডারেশন অফ লেবার। নিখিল পাকিস্তান বিডি মজদুর কনফেডারেশন।

১০, আলম খান রোড, নারায়নগঞ্জ, ঢাকা।

পুরাতন বর্ষের সুখ দুঃখ ও আনন্দ অশ্রু জড়ানো স্মৃতি পেছনে রেখে পূর্ব পাকিস্তানের চতুর্থ বৎসরের শুভাচরণ ১লা বৈশাখে নব উদ্যমে জন্ম নেবে এই নব বর্ষের সূর্য সস্তায়ণ। আমরা পাকিস্তান ন্যাশনাল কনফেডারেশন অফ লেবার এবং নিখিল পাকিস্তান বিডি মজদুর কনফেডারেশনের পক্ষ হতে পাকিস্তান তথা সমগ্র বিশ্বের মেহনতি জনতাকে জানাই সূর্য সস্তায়ণ। অতীত চলে গেছে বর্তমান সমাগত, ফলে আসা বিগত বৎসরের হাসিহাস্য দেখাশোনা স্মৃতি নব বর্ষের আগমনে বিস্মৃত হোক। চতনত্বের নবীন স্পর্শে পুরাতনের মাঝেও জাগ্রক আত্ম স্পন্দন। ঈশ্বরাজ্য বসন্তের বিস্ময় লাগে হার্ষ-অনুগম নব বর্ষের শুভ দিনে আমরা কামনা করি আমাদের জীবন হলে হাছন্দাগূর্ণ, আনন্দভরা, অভাবমুক্ত এবং শান্তিময়।

চতনকে দাগত জানিয়ে পুরাতনের ক্ষেত্র মুছে ফেল মনুষ্য তার জীবন ধারার পরিবর্তন আন। আমরা মেহনতি জনতা তথা সর্বশ্রেণীর শ্রমিকগণ তাল তালে পা ফেলে গুণগোমে নব বর্ষের দাগত জানিয়ে ধাপে ধাপে এগিয়ে চলক। আমাদের বর্তমান সদাশয় সরকার পাকিস্তানের জনগনের মধ্যে বিভেদ সৃষ্টিকারীসকল কঠোর হস্তে বন্দন করিতে চেষ্টা করিক। আমরা শ্রমিকদের মধ্যে এই দুঃমনত্বের অবাঞ্ছিত কার্য কলাপ বন্ধ করিতে সর্বদা সচেষ্টন। সমস্ত শ্রমিকদের দুঃখ দুর্দশা বুঢ়িয়ে তা পূর্ণ মুখে হাসি কুটিয়ে তোলার জ্ঞত বর্তমান সরকার সর্ব প্রকার প্রচেষ্টা চালিয়েছেন। আমরা বর্তমানে সরকারকে জানাই আমাদের আস্থারিক অভিনন্দন। আমরা আমাদের সমস্ত শক্তি দিয়ে সরকারের সফল প্রচেষ্টাকে অরূপ করে পাকিস্তানকে গড়ে তুলব পৃথিবীর বৃহৎ একটি অভাব অনাটন মুক্ত অগ্রতম শক্তিশালী রাষ্ট্র। এই পন্থ নিয়ে আমরা স্তব্ধ করছি চতন বৎসরের শুভ যাত্রা।

তারিখ - ১লা বৈশাখ, ১৩৫২ সাল।

১৪ই এপ্রিল, ১৯৫২ ইং

মোহাম্মদ আবুল কাসেম চৌধুরী

পাকিস্তান ন্যাশনাল কনফেডারেশন অফ লেবার।

নিখিল পাকিস্তান বিডি মজদুর কনফেডারেশন।

১০, আলমখান রোড, নারায়নগঞ্জ, ঢাকা।

No.32/A/232/62
May 3, 1962

Comrade Zupka,
President,
Central Council of Trade Unions
of Czechoslovakia (URO),
Prague.

Dear Comrade Zupka,

On behalf of the All-India Trade Union Congress,
we thank you for the solidarity aid you sent for the
workers affected by floods in the State of Maharashtra
last year.

As most of the donations for this particular purpose
were handed over by the trade unions in Bombay to the
Chief Minister's Flood Relief Fund, we sent this donation
of yours to the Chief Minister of Maharashtra State,
Mr.Y.B.Chavan.

The Chief Minister has written to me in his letter
dated 6th April, asking me to convey his thanks for
the generous donation given by you.

With warm greetings,

Yours fraternally,

S.A. Dange

(S.A.DANGE)
General Secretary

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REPORT ON THE VIII CONGRESS OF THE MONGOLIAN
TRADE UNIONS WITH IMPRESSIONS OF MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC..... By P.D.Gandhi.

I, attended the VIII Congress of the Mongolian Trade Unions held at Ulan-Bator the Capital of Mongolia between 24th and 28th april 1962. As I got my passport only on 23rd I reached Ulan-Bator on 25th and could not attend the proceedings of the Congress for the first two days.

Comrade BAYMBADORDJ, the President of the CCTU delivered his report describing the achievements of the two plans of economic developments aimed at building up the socialist economy and further improvements in the living standards of the Mongolian people with a special reference to the role played by the Mongolian Trade Unions. It was a great task for the Mongolian peoples to build up a socialist economy from the extremely backward feudal economy but during the 41 years of the revolution the Mongolian peoples under the leadership of the Mongolian Peoples Revolutionary Party and the Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions have succeeded in that. During the course of their two plans they have laid the firm foundation for the consolidation and development of socialist society in Mongolia. They have launched their third plan from 1961 and it will cover the period 1961-65 i.e the same as of our third plan. The tasks laid down by the XIV Congress of the MPRP have to be fulfilled with the active participation of the Trade Unions and he had no doubts about the fulfilments of the tasks by the Mongolian people under the leadership of their trade unions.

The Congress was attended by 670 delegates out of 700 elected delegates. They represented the membership of 130000.

There were fraternal delegates from 18 countries and one from the W.F.T.U. they represented Soviet Union, China, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Hungary, Bulgaria, Poland, Yugoslavia, France, Italy, Cuba, Japan, Indonesia, Mali and India, Vietnam, Korea, East-Germany.

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The Congress was greeted by all the foreign delegates and many presents were given by all of them. On the last day in its concluding session it was greeted and addressed by the Prime Minister of Mongolia. The session was concluded with greetings from the hundreds of Young Pioneers who presented the flowers a baby toy and tied the red-tie to all the foreign delegates and their leaders. One of the young pioneer greeted the Congress on behalf of the pioneers and it was the most moving speech almost in a poetic language.

During the course of Congress and after that we visited some of their factories such as the Flour combine, The Dairy combine, the Textile Combine and the Shoe combine. It was here that we could see how truthful and the correct picture of the life of workers and the role of the trade unions was presented in the report of the Congress. The Factories we visited had plan targets posted ~~for~~ on the walls. The work of the Labour teams overfulfilling their quotas and many photographs of the honoured labour heroes and heroines. The wage system is completely different than in our Country. For example in the Textile Combine the minimum wage is 400 tugriks (Mongolian currency - 1 tugrik is equal to 0.83 Rupees) the middle scales of wages are 600 and some earn 1000 and over while the Director's wage is 800 per month.

We witnessed the grand demonstration in the central square of the City facing the Palace of Congresses and the Monument of Sukhe Bator the father of the Mongolian Revolution. It was a May day demonstration and there was a President's salute in the night on the ^{30th for} May Day. Late in the night on first May we were the guests of the Railway workers at the Railway palace (In Mongolia there are Palaces of workers, youth, Children, Sports as against the Maharajas Palaces in India) and addressed the Railway workers with a May day greetings.

Between 29th and 30th we had been to visit the Harharin Region where ~~where~~ we saw the fine State Farm and the Agricultural Co-operative and their ancient Capital. The place is about 350k.m. from Ulan-Bator we went by plane and 60 k.m. by bus from there. We were the guests of the beautiful rest home. The agricultural co-operatives impressed us the most. I visited the house of a

member which I will never forget. In a apparently old type house looking like a tent of the Changishkhan period there were beautiful carpets, two steel beds, fine crockery, a radio set, two wooden cabinets, dressing table and some other furniture. A Stove with chimani which is useful for keeping the house warm as well as for cooking. It was here that I met a two year old daughter of the co-operative worker whose name is chetchagh (it means flower and she can be easily named Pushpa in a Indian style) well dressed with a fine rosy cheeks and I was moved with emotion. My diary is full of information about the State Farm and the Co-operative and if I have to present here all it may take about a dozen pages. There are many co-operatives in Mongolia which are known as Millionaire Co-operatives.

Between 5th and 15th of May I was a guest of the Terilgi Rest home, which is one of the hundreds of like that. My ten days stay in the Terilgi will be never forgotten by me. It was here that I saw exactly what socialism means for the people. The 125 and more people resting there were from different fields of life and they gave the real idea as to what a nation means. The people without any caste, communal or religious division enjoying the fruits of socialism with the slogan of "work well, eat well, drink well and sleep well". All Mongolian working men enjoys one month rest with full pay and during this period they go to the rest home where they stay in good flats with all the facilities and comfort that is available in the modern world. They play eat and dance sing and rest. It was here and during my stay in Ulan Bator that I learn what the equality and freedom for women mean. The Mongolian women enjoy the right to work and equal pay maternity benefits with four months leave with full wages and children's allowance, full opportunity for education and cultural development like men. The education at all stages in Mongolia is free. The children are taken care in the Children homes. The medical services are free for all. I made many friends in Mongolia and they gave me hearty send off and many affectionate presents.

I left Mongolia for Moscow on 17th May on my way back home

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with impressions of Mongolia which in brief I may summerise as follows:
 The Mongolia is a Contury with a million people without any caste, communal or religious divisions deviding the people as in India working hard to build up a new socialist society with a high and reach living standard (The average ~~annual~~ per capita income in Mongolia is 2500 tgruiks) with free education, medical services, plaenty of food to eat, reach with vast land add minerals, workers and childrens palaces, fine rest homes and new industries coming up every day, new modern houses for their ~~people~~, playing, singing, dancing, free women enjoying real and complete~~ly~~ equality with men . There is no prohibition in Mongolia still people under 18 do not drink wine, women are mostly n ot drinking except on the festival days.

There is a close cultural relations in the ancient period between Mongolia and India and this fact can be born by their Buddhist Monestry, About 2200 Indian Volumes translated in Mongolian from Sanskrit and other langauges, Meghdut of Kalidas was translated in Mongolian in the XIVth Century .

I reached Delhi after spending three memorable days in Moscow- the Capital of the First socialist State in the world and I have many fine impressions of Moscow which I may like to tell in future if the opprtunity is available and the time permits.

Delhi
 22nd May, 1962
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With the compliments of
the
Mission of the Provisional Government
of the Algerian Republic in India
New Delhi.

Speech DELIVERED BY MR. LAYASHI YAKER, REPRESENTATIVE OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE ALGERIAN REPUBLIC IN INDIA, AT THE 13TH SESSION OF THE INDIAN NATIONAL TRADE UNION CONGRESS (INTUC) CALCUTTA, JUNE 10TH-11TH, 1962.

Mr. President, dear friends,

It is a great honour for me to be present here, at the 13th Session of the I.N.T.U.C., as the representative of the Algerian people, of their Government and particularly of the Algerian Workers and of their national organisation, the Algerian National Trade Union Congress (U.G.T.A.).

In the name of the Algerian people, in the name of the Algerian Workers, I convey to the Indian Workers and to their national organisation, the I.N.T.U.C., our fraternal salutation and best wishes for success and prosperity.

Everybody knows that the Algerian people, finding all peaceful means for reconquering their national independence to be utterly inoperative, have been carrying on an armed struggle for the last eight years for the realisation of their independence. The whole world knows the immense sacrifices of the Algerian people - sacrifices which are infinitely more numerous and painful today than ever before - for the sake of their liberty and their national independence:

- more than a million dead (one tenth of the population);
- tens of thousands wounded;
- hundreds of thousands imprisoned and interned;
- hundreds of thousands of refugees;

without counting the torture, countless moral sufferings inflicted on our people. And it may be recalled that during these 7½ years of war France had stationed on an average from 600 to 700 thousand soldiers, and was utilising permanently 1,000 planes and about 2/3 of her naval strength to fight the Algerian people.

All that has been useless. For Algeria shall soon be independent. For us, there has never been any doubt about it. And thanks to the live forces of the Nation, and the Workers in towns and cities and especially due to the peasants (80 % of the Algerian people) Algeria, at last, has conquered. And it is just that the victory of the workers should essentially to be the benefit of the Workers and primarily to the peasants.

A most important fact to be considered in this battle is the high level of social consciousness on the part of our Workers. The Algerian people know very well that national independence, though an indispensable one, is only a means for attaining objectives that are still higher and more important.

These objectives however, are embodied in the cadre of our well defined principles and constantly affirmed by our General.

Union of Algerian Workers:

- safeguarding of individual liberties;
- democratic socialism;
- non-discrimination;
- full participation of Trade Unions in the management of national riches for the benefit of the people;
- close co-operation particularly with all African and Asian Workers.

It is hardly necessary to emphasize the essential role played by the U.G.T.A. in leading our struggle for independence. This organisation had, as early as 1956, mobilised all Algerian Workers. But it was not to wait for long to come to clash with French Authority. All its leaders were arrested. Several of them were tortured and ended their lives in French prisons.

We would like to mention here the example of the great patriot and organiser of national trade unions in Algeria - Aissat Idir.

The U.G.T.A. could continue its work only as a secret organisation.

The U.G.T.A. has played a more and more important role in strengthening solidarity and co-operation with Trade Unions throughout the World more specially with Trade Unions in Africa. Though a banned organisation, the U.G.T.A. has however benefited immensely from the active support of the Workers from all parts of the world.

True to the policies of the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic, the U.G.T.A. welcomes the Evian agreements and works for their application. Several appeals have been addressed to the European workers in order to attract their attention to the fact that the Algerian Republic shall be secular, democratic, socialistic, based on equal rights and also emphasizing the special political, economic and cultural guarantees contained in these agreements.

Unfortunately the reply had been an unprecedented violence against disarmed Algerians, against men, women and children, the closing of firms, the dismissal of all Algerians from their employment and the putting into execution of a plan of systematic destruction of the economic structure of Algeria.

Since March 18 (signing of the Evian agreements) more than 4000 Algerians have been killed, burnt alive or lynched to death.

- the situation is very dangerous in the two principal cities of Algeria: Algiers and Oran. Due to these assassinations a sort of de facto segregation has been brought about; the Algerians who were living in the European quarters have left their homes in order to take shelter in the Algerian quarters;

- tens of thousands of Algerians are unable to reach their work spot in pursuance of their normal avocations, for people murder them there;

- Algerian women cannot go to the market, for there they are assassinated;

- the wounded Algerians refuse to be taken to hospital for it has happened several times that instead of being looked after and healed they have been mercilessly put to death. Some camp hospitals have therefore been set up in the Algerian quarters;

- in these quarters misery and famine reign supreme; dangers of epidemy are also reported;

- in the interior of the country some sections of the French army continue their attacks against the Algerian people and the Algerian Army;

- economic and administrative sabotage is being organised on a very large scale by a "Union of French Workers of Algeria and Sahara";

The command for peace and discipline and for refusal to be dragged in by provocations given by the G.P.R.A. have up till now been scrupulously obeyed. (The G.P.R.A. has once again, if need be, demonstrated its hold and authority over the Algerian people).

This situation would not have been so grave had it not been for the complicity and the active participation of a section of the French Army in Algeria. We have ample proof of this fact.

These facts plainly show that the cease-fire has not been effectively enforced by the other party.

For it is indeed unimaginable that, being responsible for maintaining law and order in the two main cities, the French Army, composed of several hundreds of thousands of men, are not able to subjugate and disarm the armed gangs of fascist organisation. The attitude of the French Army would be entirely different when it is a question of dealing with the Algerian people.

This situation could never continue without provoking very serious consequences.

It is crystal clear that the fascist forces in Algeria, in France and in the world over, are bent upon utilising all the means at their disposal and wreck the enforcing of the Evian agreements and thus hinder the independence of Algeria.

This is the dramatic situation in which the Algerian workers and their families live.

But these sacrifices will only contribute to strengthen the will of the people to enjoy a real independence, the firm will to bring in fundamental reforms and a plan for the complete reorganisation of national economy. The Revolution started and manned by

the people should be for the benefit of the people. A worthy life of freedom and social justice must be assured to the Algerian workers. The National Council of the Algerian Revolution, which is in session at this time, is precisely engaged in laying the foundation of the organisation of the future Algerian State in the cadre of the above-mentioned principles.

The public sector shall have the largest scope (public services and key industries).

Agriculture shall benefit by the application of an agrarian Revolution and the organisation of co-operatives shall help the workers to be responsible and participate directly in the fruits of their work.

The dynamism and collective enthusiasm will enable the application of a plan of investment destined to rapidly raise national economy and the well-being of present as well as future generations.

In the light of what has already been said, I don't think there is any need to stress the identity of principles between our two organisations as well as between our two nations.

Our past history as colonial peoples, our condition as under-developed countries, our commonness of values, the common aspiration of our peoples to peace, liberty and to co-operation between peoples are so many factors that call for still closer co-operation.

I can assure you that the Algerian Workers attach greatest importance to co-operation between nations.

Unity of North Africa which institutionally exist already with all Trade Unions, and close co-operation with African and Asian Trade Unions figure prominently in our pre-occupations.

FINALLY, I WISH TO BE ALLOWED TO ADDRESS AN APPEAL TO ALL INDIAN WORKERS THROUGH THE MEDIUM OF YOUR GREAT NATIONAL ORGANISATION FOR :-

- the denunciation of fascist crimes;
- the support of Evian agreements and the position of the G.P.R.A. which is the unique representative of the Algerian people ;
- an urgent practical material help to Algerian workers who are victims of colonialism and fascism under the most hainous form ;
- an aid for the national reconstruction of Algeria;

I am sure that, as in every other parts of the world, this appeal shall be responded to by the Indian workers.

I warmly thank you for your kind invitation which has enabled me to place before you a brief sketch of our struggle, to tell you our hopes and to mention to you our problems.

In the name of the Algerian people, and in the name of our Workers I convey to the Indian National Trade Union Congress our best wishes for success and prosperity.

Long live the co-operation between Algerian and Indian workers.

Long live the triumph of our common principles.

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