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ALL-INDIA
TRADE UNION CONGRESS

REPORT

TWENTIETH SESSION

Nagpur 1943



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All-India Trade Union Congress

TWENTIETH SESSION

PROCEEDINGS

The Twentieth session of the All-India Trade Union Congress was held at Nagpur. Considering that a central place like Nagpur would be most suitable for the meeting, the General Secretary, in the month of February, made a request to the C. P. Trade Union Congress Committee, to make arrangements for holding the session there. Com. V. R. Kalappa, President of the C. P. Provincial Committee, soon replied that the proposal was acceptable to the CPTUC, and that its members desired that the session should preferably coincide with the year's May-Day celebrations. The General Council accepted the proposal, and it was decided that the session should be held on 1st and 2nd May. Accordingly, a Reception Committee was formed, with Com. V. G. Balwaik of the Nagpur Textile Union as Chairman, and Com. G. M. Mote of the C. P. Bidi Mazdur Sangh, as General Secretary.

To the disappointment of the Reception Committee at Nagpur, the C. P. Government permitted the holding of the session only on condition that it was confined to delegates, and no visitors were allowed to attend. Mass meetings and demonstrations, usually associated with the Annual session of the AITUC, could not hence be organised this year, and workers in Nagpur were prevented from remaining present at any of the meetings.

The Reception Committee had made arrangements for the lodging of all the delegates at the City College, and near about. The meetings took place at the hall of the City College. The number of delegates that were registered at the session

was 306, representing 155 Affiliated Trade Unions of the AITUC.

Meetings of the General Council were held previous to the session, to decide questions such as credentials, programme for the session, draft resolutions and other necessary business. The first meeting of the General Council took place at 9 A.M. on 30th April. In the absence of the President, Com. V. V. Giri, who is in Government detention, it was decided that Dr. Charu Chandra Banerjee, one of the Vice-Presidents, should preside over the session. The General Council appointed Sub-Committees to consider and make recommendations on the main business of the agenda. The three main Sub-Committees, the Credentials Sub-Committee, the Resolutions Sub-Committee, and the Rules' Sub-Committee, were instructed to prepare their Reports by the evening. The first meeting of the General Council was over at 12-30 P.M. The General Council resumed its sitting at 5-30 in the evening. In this meeting, the General Council sanctioned the affiliation of 67 Trade Unions, according to the unanimous recommendations of the Credentials Committee. Supervisors were elected in this meeting to manage the elections to the General Council in the various Trade Groups. The meeting of the General Council was adjourned at 9 P.M. The General Council met for the third time at 9-30 A.M. on the next day. Drafts of resolutions on different subjects were adopted, as recommended by the Resolutions Sub-Committee. Resolutions on the Political situation and on the subject of 'production' were again referred for consideration to another Sub-Committee. The programme of the Session in the evening was also decided. A meeting of the General Council was held at 9-30 at night, on 1st May, to fix the programme of the session for the next day. The final meeting of the General Council was held at 3 P.M. on 2nd May, to discuss the programme of the session that evening. As there was no agreement on the draft regarding the resolution on the political situation, it was decided that two resolutions should be moved, one after the other, along with their respective amendments. The General Council laid down the procedure of the discussion in

detail. Detailed information about the business transacted by the General Council is given on pages 48 to 55

The session of the All-India Trade Union Congress started at 6 P.M. on first May. The Chairman of the Reception Committee, Com. V. G. Balwaik, delivered his speech of welcome in Hindi.

Com. Charu Chandra Banerjee then delivered his presidential address in English and afterwards himself gave its substance in Hindi.

Com. N. M. Joshi, General Secretary of the AITUC, presented the annual report of the year's work to the session, along with the statement of accounts. Com. Mrinal Kanti Bose proposed that the report be adopted. The proposal was seconded by Com. V. R. Kalappa and was accepted unanimously. Dr. P. P. Pillai, Director of the International Labour Office, (Indian Branch), delivered a short speech of fraternal greetings of the International Labour Organisation to the AITUC. The May-Day Resolution of the AITUC was then moved by Com. Bankim Mukherjee and seconded by Com. C. W. Lambade. The resolution was carried unanimously. The session was then adjourned till the next morning.

The session of the AITUC was resumed at 9 A.M. on 2nd May. The resolution regarding constitutional amendments, moved by Com. R. A. Khedgikar, and seconded by Com. S. C. Joshi, was unanimously passed. The resolution on Kayyur comrades was moved from the Chair and unanimously passed, all standing. Resolutions on the following subjects were then put before the session and unanimously passed: (1) Repression and Civil Liberties; (2) Seamen; (3) Indians in South Africa; (4) Defence of India Act; (5) Paper Industry; (6) Health Insurance; (7) Khewra Salt Miners; (8) Plantation Labour; (9) A. R. P. Measures in Bengal; (10) Jute Workers; (11) Repression in Cochin and Travancore; (12) Tripartite Conference; (13) Food Crisis; (14) Primary School Teachers; (15) Repression in Baroda State; (16) Greetings to the Red Army; (17) Textile Workers; (18) Dismissal of Railway Workers; (19) Bidi Workers; and (20) Digboi Strikers.

The Session of the AITUC began at 6 P.M. on 2nd May. The list of Nominations to the different Trade Groups, made by delegates for election to the General Council was put forward for consideration by the President, and it was unanimously passed. Seventy-three members were elected to the General Council from the different Trade Groups. A resolution on greetings to China was put from the Chair and passed. Com. Zulmiram Chowdhary moved a resolution on demands of Railway workers, which was seconded by Com. K. S. Nadkarni, and was passed unanimously. Com. G. M. Khan moved the resolution on Dearness Allowance, which was seconded by Com. V. R. Kalappa, and was passed unanimously. Com. S. S. Mirajkar moved the resolution on Rationing, which was seconded by Com. Fazal-Elahi Qurban and was passed unanimously.

Discussion then started on the resolution to be adopted regarding the attitude of the AITUC towards the political situation in the country. Two drafts of resolutions were moved, the first one by Com. Somnath Lahiri, and the second by Com. V. R. Kalappa. Both the resolutions protested against the continued detention of Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders of the Indian National Congress, condemned the decision of the Government which refused to permit the leaders' delegation to interview him in jail, demanded unconditional release of political prisoners, and immediate transfer of power by establishment of a National Government at the centre to organise effective defence and save the country from chaos and anarchy.

In order that the path may be opened for an irresistible demand for National Government, Com. Lahiri's resolution urged upon all political parties and organisations to accept the principle of self-determination, with a view to dispel doubts and suspicions from our Muslim brethren of the League, and achieve National unity as the basis essential for a National Government. Further, the resolution moved by Com. Lahiri called upon the Labour Movements in all United Nations to stress the necessity of the establishment of a National Government in India, in formulating their policies and programmes for the successful prosecution of the war.

Com. V. R. Kalappa's draft of the resolution also declared full faith in the principle of self-determination, particularly as representing the view-point of workers and peasants who constitute the bulk of the population in the country; but until the new constitution was framed, all communities were asked to urge upon their respective political leaders, participation in the National Government. If the British Government persisted in the refusal to end its Imperialist domination, and failed to transfer power to India, the AITUC was asked by Com. Kalappa's resolution to urge upon the leading political parties to devise sanctions in order to enforce the National Demand.

Com. Viswanath Dubey moved an amendment to Com. Lahiri's resolution, which was put to vote and was lost. Com. Mrinal Kanti Bose moved an amendment to Com. Kalappa's resolution, which was accepted by Com. V. R. Kalappa, and thus was incorporated in the original resolution. Com. Somnath Lahiri's resolution was supported by speeches made by Comrades Ranen Sen and Bankim Mukherjee. Comrades Mrinal Kanti Bose and Shrivastava spoke in favour of Com. Kalappa's resolution. Com. Kalappa's resolution as amended was put to vote and was declared lost by 47 against 68 votes. Com. Lahiri's resolution, put to vote by show of hands, secured 87 votes in favour and 57 against. The President declared that it had failed, as the requisite majority of 3/4ths votes was not available.

Com. S. A. Dange then demanded a poll. Voting cards were distributed, and a poll was taken by card-voting, indicating votes according to membership of the Unions represented. Com. Lahiri's resolution secured 424 votes in favour and 192 against. The resolution was declared lost by the chair, as for passing, it required a 3/4ths majority, according to clause No. 17A of the constitution of the AITUC.

Com. Charu Chandra Banerjee, the President, made a concluding speech at the end. Com. Mrinal Kanti Bose gave thanks to the Reception Committee for making arrangements for the session. Com. Shanta Bhalerao thanked the retiring office-bearers. Com. V. R. Kalappa and Com. V. G. Balwaik on behalf

REPORT

OF THE

General Secretary

From February 1942 to 15th April 1943

The Nineteenth Session of the A I T U C:—The 19th session of the A. I. T. U. C. was held at Cawnpore on the 8th and 9th of February 1942, under the Presidentship of Com. V. R. Kalappa. One hundred and sixty-eight delegates, representing ninety-four affiliated unions from all over India, from Assam, Bengal, Bihar, U. P., C. P., Bombay, Madras, and the Punjab were present.

Affiliations and Disaffiliations:—During the session at Cawnpore, the General Council sanctioned the affiliation of 44 new unions. Affiliation of 40 of these new unions lapsed, as they failed to pay the affiliation fees. Names of 9 unions were struck off during the Cawnpore session as those unions had become defunct.

During the year under report, the General Council has sanctioned the affiliation of 38 new unions. Ten unions have been struck off from the Affiliation Register, by sanction of the General Council, as they have on reliable evidence ceased to function.

Applications from 57 new unions have been received at the moment of writing, which will be placed before the meeting of the General Council at Nagpur for sanction. Forty-two affiliated unions were given notices in September 1942 that the General Council had decided to strike off their names, as they had not paid affiliation fees for a period of four years. Some of these unions have become defunct; some others have not paid, evidently because they have joined the Indian Federation of Labour; a few others have chosen to remain isolated. The list of these Unions will be placed before the General Council at Nagpur for sanction of disaffiliation.

Strength of the A I T U C

The strength of the All-India Trade Union Congress, at the

moment of writing, consists of 191 Unions divided as follows:—

Trade Group					Number of Unions	Member- ship
1	Railways	...	...	...	15	49,703
2	Shipping	...	...	...	14	18,200
3	Transport other than Railways and Shipping	...	...	...	13	14,120
4	Cotton Textile	...	...	...	40	66,508
5	Jute Textile	...	...	...	11	25,367
6	Mining and Quarrying	...	...	...	2	1,975
7	Engineering and Allied Trades and Industries	...	...	...	20	21,754
8	Printing and Paper	...	...	...	10	9,890
9	Non-Manual	...	...	...	6	3,494
10	Agricultural	...	...	...	2	873
11	Municipal	...	...	...	11	16,197
12	Distributive	...	...	...	8	6,733
13	General	...	...	...	39	34,989
					191	2,69,803

Classified according to Provinces, the affiliated unions can be shown as follows:—

Province					Number of Unions
1	Assam	...	...	...	4
2	Bengal	...	...	...	61
3	Bihar	...	...	...	8
4	Bombay	...	...	...	35
5	C. P.	...	...	...	11
6	Delhi	...	...	...	5
7	Madras	...	...	...	25
8	Punjab	...	...	...	11
9	U. P.	...	...	...	14
10	Sindh	...	...	...	10
11	Indian States	...	...	...	7
					191

Membership:—The total members in the affiliated unions constitute the figure of 2,69,803 organised workers. It may be pointed out that the figure shows a decrease in membership in comparison to the figures of the membership of the AITUC since the amalgamation of the AITUC with the NTUF. The basis of calculation of membership, it has to be noted, has been gradually undergoing a change, and membership is being calculated according to paid membership, for which affiliation fee on a graded scale is charged. It has been found that some unions register a smaller membership in order to avoid payment of full affiliation fee.

Secondly, the dead weight of a large number of defunct unions has been thrown out, a step which was long overdue. Thirdly, many unions which were not paying regular affiliation fees have been struck off from the affiliation register. Lastly, a few unions have left the AITUC to join the new organisation, the Indian Federation of Labour.

Co-operation of Affiliated Unions with the work of the AITUC Office :—I have great pleasure in informing members that affiliated unions are observed to get into closer contact with the AITUC office throughout the year, and new affiliations have been secured from Assam, Punjab, Sindh, Andhra, Kerala, Malabar and the Indian States. Excepting where unions are inactive because of Government repression and detention of Trade Unionists, the AITUC office has got regular contact with affiliated Unions.

Detention of the President and Members of the Working Committee and General Council

The All-India Trade Union Congress, during the period under report, has been functioning under a very serious handicap, in that for the greater period, Com. V. V. Giri, the President, has been in Government detention. Nine members of the Working Committee and more than 30 members of the General Council out of a total of 62, are imprisoned. The AITUC has hence suffered much from the absence of a large number of its prominent members.

Meetings :—During the period under report, there was one meeting of the Working Committee held at Bombay on 13th July 1942, when Com. Giri was present. Meetings of the General Council were called twice, one at Bombay in July and another time at Nagpur in September.

Action taken on resolutions of the AITUC :—Com. V. R. Kalappa and the General Secretary met Sir Ferozkhan Noon, Labour Member of the Government of India, immediately after the Cawnpore session, in connection with demands of labour as voiced in the resolutions of the AITUC at Cawnpore.

The resolution inviting every affiliated union to send information, including the latest constitution and the statement of accounts, was circulated in the March Number of the Trade Union Record. It appears that as the annual returns to the Registrar are required to be sent at the end of July, this was not a convenient date for the unions to send this information to the AITUC. Only a few of the unions have replied to this circular.

Observation of Special Days by the AITUC

Detenue Week :—As decided in the meeting of the General Council at Cawnpore, an appeal was made to affiliated unions inviting them to observe the Detenue week in the last week of February. Meetings were arranged in Bombay throughout the

week, and the programme was highly successful. Meetings were held at Calcutta, Nagpur and several other places.

May Day—The May Day circular of the All-India Trade Union Congress evoked a highly successful response all over the country. Trade Unions from place to place celebrated May Day, reiterating the workers' demands, as set forth in the resolutions of the AITUC.

Dearness Allowance Day—The Working Committee at its meeting held on 13th July, had by a resolution, appealed to organisations of workers to hold mass meetings and organise demonstrations on the 9th of August. Meetings accordingly were held by affiliated unions all over the country. The meeting held earlier in the week in Bombay was highly successful. There could not be any publicity, however, in the papers, as political disturbances in the country, due to the arrests of Congress leaders, started on that very day.

Anti-Repression Day—On the arrests of the leaders of the Indian National Congress after the 9th of August 1942, members of the General Council, who had a meeting at Nagpur on 25th September, gave a call to Trade Unions all over the country to register their protest against the wide-spread and indiscriminate repression in the country. In spite of the difficulties connected with such a measure, affiliated unions successfully carried out the programme according to the detailed directions given by the General Secretary.

AITUC Day—Affiliated Unions, by a circular, were asked to observe the AITUC Day on 31st October, which was duly done from place to place.

Trade Union Record—By the end of April 1943, twenty issues of the Trade Union Record, New Series, have been published. Nearly all the Circulars of the AITUC, to affiliated unions and members of the General Council, have been published in the Record. It has been found that affiliated unions, in spite of repeated requests, have not paid the subscription of the Record, except in a few cases. The General Council, it may be suggested, should take up this question for consideration at the next meeting to be held at Nagpur, and find out ways and means as to how the Trade Union Record may secure better co-operation from the affiliated unions.

Organisational Tours by Office-bearers of the AITUC

Com. V. V. Giri, the President, made a tour in Bengal and some parts of Bihar, meeting chiefly the Railway unions, in the months of March and April, immediately after the Cawnpore session. He addressed a meeting of miners at Jharia also. After going to Madras, he was engaged with the Bus-Workers' Strike there. He also visited some of the affiliated unions in Madras. He addressed a meeting of workers at Delhi in the month of June, and during his

stay in Bombay, he acquainted himself with the conditions of affiliated unions in the city.

Panjab—The General Secretary paid a visit to Lahore in March 1942, during the course of which he met Trade Union workers there, and discussed with them the plan of organisation of the AITUC in the Punjab. Later on, Com. Shanta Bhalerao, the Assistant Secretary, made a fortnight's tour in the Punjab in the month of April, visiting Lahore, Okara and Amritsar. In January 1943, she again paid a visit to Lahore and met Trade Union workers there, on her way from Karachi to Cawnpore.

Delhi Unions—The General Secretary, and both the Assistant Secretaries have been keeping regular contact with Trade Union workers in Delhi during their visits there.

C. P.—Com. R. A. Khedgikar visited Burhanpur in the month of June and had a meeting of workers there. He visited Nagpur next where he met different workers in affiliated unions, and advised them as to the proper organisation of the C. P. T. U. C. The General Secretary, during his visit to Nagpur in September for the meeting of the General Council, had talks with representatives of different groups regarding the functioning of the C. P. T. U. C.

Bombay—Com. Shanta Bhalerao paid visits to the affiliated unions at Poona, Dhulia and Broach.

Madras—Com. R. A. Khedgikar made a special tour in the province of Madras for organising the work of the AITUC in the month of November. He visited affiliated unions in the city of Madras, and also reorganised the Madras Provincial Trade Union Congress Committee, which has ceased to function. Later on, he visited Cannanore, Calicut, Trichur, Ambalur, Allepy, Coimbatore and Salem.

Sindh—Com. Shanta Bhalerao paid a visit to Karachi and studied the working of the affiliated Unions there. She also paid a visit to Trade Unions in Hyderabad and Sindh.

U. P.—Com. Shanta Bhalerao made a tour in U. P. visiting Cawnpore, Lucknow, Allahabad, Mirzapur, Benares, Mogalsarai, Ferozabad and Jhansi. A meeting of the Provincial Committee was also convened when she was present, in which future lines of work for the Provincial Committee were laid down.

Provincial Committees of the AITUC

During the year under report, Provincial Committees of the AITUC were functioning, some of them intermittently, in various provinces. Brief reports of their activities are given below :—

Bengal Provincial Trade Union Congress—Com. Mrinal Kanti Bose was the President of the BPTUC during the period under report, and Com. Sudhindra Pramanik was the General Secretary. Nineteen meetings of the General Council of the B.P.T.U.C.

were held during the period. A special feature of the work which has become evident in Bengal this year has been the initiative taken by the IUC organisation in making an effort to unite all progressive elements with a view to create public opinion to safeguard the political and economic interests of labour. During and after the air raids in Bengal, the attempts of Trade Union workers to control and pacify the panic-stricken and starving workers became futile, owing to the failure of authorities to tackle the food problem properly. Upon the move made by the BPTUC, a food conference was called on 11th December 1942. A representative committee was appointed to conduct activities on the basis of resolutions passed at the Conference. The Committee has urged upon the Government to set up a suitable machinery with co-operation of representatives of workers and peasants, to deal with the situation in an effective manner.

Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress—Com. S. S. Mirajkar was the President of the BPTUC during the period under report and Com. Dinkar Desai was the General Secretary. Ten meetings of the BPTUC were held within the period. The Annual General Meeting took place on 23rd August. At the time of Com. V.V. Giri's visit to Bombay, the BPTUC organised a conference of Affiliated Unions to acquaint him with the labour situation in Bombay. The BPTUC made representations to Government on the subject of Grain Shops to Industrial workers in Bombay city, the question of rationing in the city, and the supply of food articles to labour. The BPTUC has printed a report of its activities for the year, as also its constitution.

C. P. Provincial Trade Union Congress—The President of the Committee last year was Com. R. S. Ruikar, and the Secretary was Com. R. M. Pendse. In January 1943, the Annual General Meeting was held in which Com. V. R. Kalappa was elected President and Com. V. G. Balwaik, the General Secretary. Six meetings of the Provincial Committee were held during the year 1942. The Provincial Committee has assisted in starting the Textile Workers' Federation, which has done useful work for textile labour in the Province.

Madras Provincial Trade Union Congress—The Madras Committee which was inactive for some time was set functioning on the occasion of the visit of Com. R. A. Khedgikar to Madras in the month of November. The President of the Madras Committee is Com. V. Chakkarai Chettiar, and the General Secretary is Com. T. V. Anandan. Eight meetings of the Executive Committee were held since then, and four public meetings. The Committee has put up a strong protest against bringing into operation the Madras Industrial Disputes Bill.

Punjab Provincial Trade Union Congress—The Punjab Soobha Mazdoor Committee received the sanction of the Working

Committee of the AITUC in July 1942. Com. Fazal-Ilahi-Qurban is the President of the Committee and Com. Vidya Sagar, the General Secretary. During the year under report, four meetings of the Working Committee and four of the General Council have been held. Two joint meetings were held in co-operation with other organisations, in connection with the anti-profiteering day and for the formation of food committees. The Committee conducted three training classes for Trade Unionists. With the efforts of the Committee, food depots were opened at some places in the Punjab, six of them in Amritsar, where the management belongs to the Committee, one in Khewra and one in Okara with joint management. During the year under report, the Committee participated in eighteen strikes, out of which ten were conducted entirely by the Committee, and the rest in co-operation with the local unions.

Sindh Provincial Trade Union Congress—With the arrests of Comrades Narayandas Bechar and Gulamally the Committee was inactive for many months. A few meetings were held on the occasion of Com. Shanta Bhalerao's visit to Karachi, and a public meeting was organised where resolutions were passed regarding formation of food committees etc. Com. Kazi Muztaba is the Acting General Secretary of the Committee.

U. P. Provincial Trade Union Congress—With the arrest of Com. Hariharnath Shastri in August 1942, the police took up the custody of the office and the papers of the U. P. T. U. C., and the work of the Committee was stagnant. Activities were revived on the visit of Com. Shanta Bhalerao. Two meetings of the Executive Committee have been held since then. The Committee has consistently made complaints of the neglect of the Provincial Government, which has discouraged the work of the Committee. Arrests of most of the trade union workers, bans placed on public meetings and other police restraints have led towards secession of the usual activities of the Provincial Committee.

The AITUC office throughout the year has been keeping close contact with the activities of Provincial Committees, with a view to vitalise the organization and keep in touch with Affiliated Unions. The General Secretary sent a circular letter in March 1943 asking Provincial Committees to send a full report of their activities on the basis of a small questionnaire. Replies have been received from all Provincial Committees.

Divisional Committees—It has been found that in certain areas, Trade Unions have formed Committees for organisational activities of the AITUC, in some cases to suit the linguistic needs of the area, and in others for the convenience of shortening Railway journeys, in order to attend meetings of the Committee at some Central place. The Gujrat Provincial Trade Union Council, the Berar Trade Union Committee, The All-Kerala Trade Union Congress, have some time or the other, approached the AITUC to

give them proper recognition. It may be said that in the interest of representations and negotiations with Provincial authorities, a single Committee is essential. But at the same time, it has also been found that organisation of AITUC work is encouraged with the formation of Committees in separate divisions of the same Province. I have to suggest hence that the General Council may consider during this session the idea of forming Committees in linguistic divisions, which would be given independent powers of organisation in certain respects, under the control and guidance of the Provincial Committee.

Provincial Conferences—Another suggestion, which would help to activate the Provincial Committees, is the organisation of Provincial Conferences. The General Council should this year prepare a programme of such Conferences for all Provincial Committees.

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Consultations by Government

During the period under report, the Department of Labour of the Government of India consulted the AITUC on various matters, regarding both labour policy and labour legislation.

On March 3rd, 1942, the Government inquired in a letter addressed to the General Secretary, whether the AITUC could co-operate with the Government in the measures to be taken to assist the morale of labour in the emergency times that were ahead, expressing the view that there was responsibility on the labour leaders at the present time, to do their part in reassuring labour, and urging them to secure the nation's maximum production by remaining firmly and staunchly at their jobs. The Government also desired to know whether the AITUC would welcome any assistance from Government in carrying out the schemes suggested by them.

In their letter dated the 23rd April 1942, the Government declared they were certain that the most effective means of keeping labour stable and at work are—

(a) The provision of adequate air-raid precautions, of adequate shelters and of adequate air-raid services ;

(b) The provision of adequate welfare measures to show that the management is taking steps to ensure that labour is well-looked after in any emergency that may arise ; and

(c) The provision of adequate remuneration for work done in the circumstances in which it is done.

The General Secretary, AITUC, replied to the above-mentioned proposals, saying that the Unions affiliated to the AITUC realise their responsibility to do their best to persuade the workers not to be panicky, as already expressed in the resolution on the subject passed at the Cawnpore Session, and not to allow their

regular course of life and work to be interfered with by the course of events in the war. The AITUC was willing to co-operate with Government in the schemes to be brought into operation for this object. "The best form of assistance", wrote the General Secretary, "that the Government can give to the AITUC, is to create a feeling of assurance in the minds of the workers for the protection of their life and economic interests. No other form of assistance will be as effective as this assurance".

Tripartite Labour Conference

The invitation of the Government to send representatives to the Tripartite Labour Conference was accepted at the meeting of the Working Committee, specially convened for the purpose, on 13th July 1942. The proposal was placed before the meeting of the General Council also held on the next day. As the required quorum was not available, the proposal was accepted by the General Council by circular.

Meetings of the Tripartite Conference—The first meeting of the Tripartite Labour Conference took place on the 7th of August 1942. Comrades V. V. Giri, N. M. Joshi, G. M. Khan and Hariharnath Shastri attended this meeting as delegates of the AITUC, and Comrades Shibnath Banerjee and R. A. Khedgikar attended as Adviser and Secretary respectively of the delegation. At the meeting of the members of the General Council held at Nagpur, it was decided that Comrades V. V. Giri and N. M. Joshi, should be the representatives of the AITUC on the Standing Committee of the Tripartite. At the first meeting of the Standing Committee held on 30th November and 1st December, Comrades N. M. Joshi and Bankim Mukerjee were present, the latter being the substitute delegate for Com. Giri, who was in Government detention. At the meeting of the Standing Committee held on January 25, 1943, as Com. Joshi was unable to attend, Comrades R. A. Khedgikar and Bankim Mukerjee attended as representatives of the AITUC, and Com. Shanta Bhalerao was the adviser.

Views expressed by the AITUC representatives at the Tripartite Conference—The object of the Conference as explained by the Government of India was to secure uniformity in proposals of labour legislation, and consideration of matters of all India importance affecting the relations between employers and labour. The representatives of the AITUC pointed out that the main object of the Conference, in a country like India, should be progress in improving labour conditions and labour legislation, and not mere uniformity. Another important point urged upon the attention of Government was that the Tripartite organisation should not be a purely advisory body as the Government proposes to make it, but that the decisions should be placed before the Legislature as has been the practise with respect to the decisions of International Labour Conference. The AITUC representatives also suggested to

Government that Tripartite Committees on the lines of the Central Tripartite organisation, should be set functioning in the Provinces.

Standing Committee Meetings—The agenda for the first meeting of the Standing Committee was a general review of war-time labour legislation, problems regarding production, earnings of labour and labour welfare. Notes were prepared by the General Secretary on all these points, which were published in the Trade Union Record of November-December 1942.

The second meeting of the Standing Committee was specially convened to discuss the problem of the supply of essential articles of food to labour. Views of the AITUC as put forward by its representatives are published in the Trade Union Record of January-February, 1943.

Government memoranda on the subjects for the agenda, which used to be received at the AITUC office, was circulated to all Provincial Committees, and they were asked to send their views.

Proposals for Labour Legislation—The Government of India had sent memoranda with regard to the following subjects, to which replies were sent by the General Secretary, on behalf of the AITUC, published in the Trade Union Record from time to time as given below:—

- | | |
|--|---------------------------|
| (1) Recognition of Trade Unions | T. U. R. June 1942 |
| (2) Amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Act | „ „ 1942 |
| (3) Holidays with Pay. | „ „ 1942 |
| (4) Amendments to the Trade Disputes' Act, 1929 | „ July 1942 |
| (5) Mines Maternity Benefit Act Rules | „ „ 1942 |
| (6) Notice by employers regarding lock-out when a strike is pending. | „ Sept.-Oct. 1942 |
| (7) Defence of India Rule 81A, Joint Adjudication of Trade Disputes | „ January & February 1943 |
| (8) Deferred Bonuses | „ „ |

Retail Cost of Living Indices—The Government of India has made a scheme for compiling cost of living index figures in various industrial centres all over India. Com. V. V. Giri attended a Conference held by Government in New Delhi in the month of June 1942, for preliminary discussions regarding the scheme, as the representative of the AITUC.

Scheme on Health Insurance—The Government of India has recently appointed Prof. B. P. Adarkar of the Allahabad University to formulate a scheme of Health Insurance, to be introduced for workers in the cotton and jute textile industries, and heavy engineering industries in the first instance. Com. S. C.

Joshi and Com. S. S. Mirajkar have been nominated on behalf of the AITUC to serve on the panel of advisers for the preparation of this scheme.

Representations to Provincial Governments

On a representation made by the General Secretary of the UPTUC, that the U. P. Government had proposed to include names of office-bearers of Trade Unions, other than workers, in the list of people not qualified to vote or stand for elections in a labour constituency, the General Secretary had represented to the U. P. Government that the proposal intended to do something which neither the Government of India Act, nor the Rules made thereunder ever intended to do. Such restriction was not in the interests of the working classes of the province, as it may come in the way of their selecting the best representative available. As a result of this representation, the proposed clause relating to Trade Unionists was deleted from the notification.

Collection of information regarding the Trade Union Movement—The General Secretary made representations to the Labour Department of the Government of India regarding the need of publishing information about the working of the various war-time ordinances affecting labour and in particular a report of adjudications in different provinces under Rule 81A of the Defence of India Act.

Directory of Books on Labour—A directory of books on labour matters has been prepared during the course of the year at the AITUC office, which will be ready for publication soon.

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Attitude to War of the AITUC

The AITUC has been from the start against the growth of Fascism and Nazism in Italy and Germany respectively. When Japan first made an aggressive attack against China, the AITUC had also given expression to its protest. The attitude of the AITUC hence against Fascist attacks during the present times could not be doubted. However, so long as there exists the overhanging threat of Capitalist Imperialism developing into Fascism and Nazism, in a subject country like India, the attitude of workers towards war is bound to depend upon the definite assurance that the war will not result in strengthening Imperialism. This apprehension existed at the basis of the resolution passed at the Bombay session of the AITUC, defining the attitude of the AITUC to war. Recognising the fact that in a fundamental and tremendous issue like that of the present war, in order to maintain the solidarity of the movement, freedom of opinion was necessary, the AITUC granted to Affiliated Unions permission to publicly state their own view-point, though it differed from the main resolution of the AITUC.

Sometimes before the Cawnpore session, the Trade Unions following the Communist line of policy, redefined their attitude towards the war, and moved a resolution at Cawnpore to clarify their position. Another resolution was also moved, which recognised the change made in the world-situation by the entry of Russia into the War, and by the aggressive attack of Japan in the Pacific. As both these resolutions could not secure 3/4ths majority which is necessary according to the constitution of the AITUC, this has left the position of the AITUC towards War undefined. However, there is no doubt regarding the unanimous feeling in the AITUC that power must be transferred to Indians immediately in order to successfully fight the Fascist menace.

The view that is sometimes expressed that the negative policy of the AITUC on the subject of attitude to War does not permit vigorous and positive action, is a wrong interpretation of the attitude of the AITUC. The AITUC has given expression to the feelings of the workers in India with wisdom and courage. Any action at the sacrifice of the Trade Union Movement cannot be in the interests of the workers of India. The spirit of give-and-take that has been introduced in the work of the AITUC has strengthened the solidarity of the Workers' Movement. The AITUC by adopting this policy has thus maintained its solidarity and kept up its fight, not only for the maintainance of the Workers' standard of life, but for the freedom of the country.

It is recognised that at present in the AITUC, the different groups of which it is constituted, do not get full scope to maintain their respective view-points in the joint decisions taken. They have, however, full opportunity to express their opinions in their own organisations, and the united platform of the AITUC serves for them the purpose of participating in the building up of a solid labour movement in the country, which is a signal achievement by itself. It was with this spirit that the work of the AITUC is being carried on since the Bombay Session of 1940.

Workers and Political Situation in the Country

Very soon after the Cawnpore Session, Sir Stafford Cripps came to India with his proposals. Com. N. M. Joshi of the AITUC was one of those people with whom he held consultations.

The first Japanese bombs were dropped on the soil of India at the same time. Panic-stricken workers in Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and to a lesser extent in Cawnpore hurried from town to country, and harassed by hunger, rushed back to the industrial areas again after some time. It was apprehended that the dangers and difficulties of war, experienced by so many other countries, may become at any moment, imminent in India.

Some of the affiliated unions did propaganda among the workers, urging their full participation in war-efforts, against the

apprehended attacks of the enemy. Conferences were held in Dacca, Ajmere, Ahmedabad, Nagpur, etc. Over and above this, the energies of a large number of workers of the AITUC have been spent during those times in warding off panic among the workers, preparing them to stand by their posts of duty in face of danger, and to help them in obtaining urgent amenities, essential for existence. Civil Defence Committees had started functioning in various places, and whenever invited, Trade Unionists were doing their share of work in these.

The war-time adjustments incidental to the situation in the country were brought about in India, according to the routine methods of a foreign bureaucratic Government, irresponsible to the people. With the increasing feeling of helplessness of an unarmed subject people before foreign invasion, a deep wave of political resentment swept through the country. The A.I.C.C. Meeting, held at Bombay in the first week of August, passed a resolution, demanding complete transfer of power to the people of India. On the 8th of August and the days following, the Government made wholesale arrests of Congressmen, and clapped them in jail without trial. Numerous Trade Unionists all over the country, who were members of the Congress Party, were put in jail, including Com. V. V. Giri, President, AITUC, and about thirty members of the General Council.

Following the arrests of Congress workers, a wave of sporadic strikes and demonstrations spread among workers all over the country, and certain important industrial undertakings ceased to work entirely for prolonged periods. In Ahmedabad cessation of work was longest, lasting for three months, following the general exodus mainly of spinners from the place. In Jamshedpur there was a total strike of thirteen days. In Nagpur, Coimbatore and Delhi, mills were closed for a number of days.

A meeting of the General Council convened at Nagpur on 5th September, 1942, passed a resolution expressing the views of the AITUC. Characterising the action of the Government as unwise and ill-conceived, the resolution urged upon the Government the necessity for immediate transfer of real power to the people of India. The resolution condemned the indiscriminate firing on the unarmed mob that had taken place, the virtual Government of the country by military rule, adoption of humiliating punishments like flogging and imposition of collective fines on whole communities. Lastly, an appeal was made to the Labour Movements in Great Britain and U. S. A., to bring pressure on their Governments to move for a policy of conciliation to be followed in India, in order that an immediate end may be put to repression, and the National demand for transfer of power may be conceded. The last-mentioned message was duly cabled to leading figures in the Labour Movement in Great Britain and U. S. A., by the General Secretary.

The fatal political deadlock in the country has hampered the progress of all public work. Even orderly meetings and propaganda is banned, as a result of which Trade Union work has become very difficult. In Bengal particularly and some other provinces, even those trade union workers who profess active participation in the war-efforts, are placed under restraints.

Economic Crisis—In the wake of the political breakdown in the country, followed an economical crisis which was equally terrible in its harassments to industrial workers. The rising curve of prices brought wages far below the margin of subsistence. Added to this, there was scarcity of food and other essential commodities necessary to life, especially in the industrial cities. Government followed a policy of hesitation with respect to price-control, taking over of supplies, and the rationing of essential foodstuffs. It was unable to check or control the practices of hoarding and profiteering; queues in front of Government grain shops swelled enormously; food riots occurred at some places; and the condition of the industrial worker, chained to his post of duty by war-time ordinances, became precarious.

Prominent workers of the AITUC in different provinces took the lead in representing the workers' grievances during the economic crisis. At the meeting of the Tripartite Standing Committee, urgently convened on 25th January 1943, to discuss the food situation, the AITUC representatives urged upon the attention of the meeting the necessity of the co-operation of trade union representatives on the management of grain shops, which point was admitted by the Committee.

The condition of workers thus continues to worsen by degrees. The cost of living has been steadily shooting up, to more than 200% of the pre-war level according to Government indices. The black market prices on which the worker has many times to depend are far higher. While the employers are reaping the advantages of the abnormal war time boom, in the case of workers in India, dearness allowances with the revision of scales that has hitherto come about directly as a result of keen discontent among the workers has fallen short of the needs required. The working class in India has been put to the severest trials. Adaptation to the needs of a war-time economy, a Government without sympathy towards the peoples of the country, and a political crisis of a vital nature, imposed upon them burdens too heavy to bear. The acute discontent among the masses has found out-let in bitter industrial struggles, mostly unorganised, and the repressive legislation of Government under the Defence of India Act and the various ordinances, which in effect has rendered orderly strikes illegal, has been instrumental in causing untold harassments to workers.

Important Labour Struggles during the Period

During the period under report, the policy of trade unionists in general was to avoid strikes, and to settle labour disputes by

way of negotiations, in recognition of the difficulties that would ensue if strikes occur in these difficult times. At the beginning of the period, Provincial Governments had also made public declaration of their labour policy, saying that their intention was not to permit strikes in industries essential for war production; but as a corollary of this, to ensure to labour a fair deal in war time conditions. In matters of action, it is a matter of regret to note that Government generally adopted an attitude not friendly to workers, and as a direct result of this, strikes were fomented in many places.

Twenty-five thousand workers in the Budge-Budge Jute areas were on strike for a month, in January-February 1942, for dearness allowance, war bonus and proper service rules. The strike was called off at the express assurance of the Bengal Government, but they failed to secure justice for labour against the powerful jute interests and the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. The textile workers of Delhi carried on agitation for about two months, with intermittent strikes and demonstrations, which culminated in a lathi charge on 15th February 1942 and death of one of the workers. The prolonged struggle of the Madras Bus workers was responsible for the appointment of a Court of Arbitration under Mr. Justice Burns, but the employers refused to participate, and Bus workers in Madras are still left with their grievances, without the possibility of any justice. The textile workers of Madras came into trouble, when in February 1942, there was a scuffle between the workers and the police, with the result that nine workers were killed and over one hundred injured. Government was requested to set up a Committee of Enquiry into these incidents, which the Government refused to do. In April 1942, there was lightning strike of eight thousand workers of the R. I. N. Dockyard, Bombay, when the police opened fire upon the strikers as a result of which six persons died.

There have been strikes all the year over in Essential Services, which have been declared illegal by Government. In Railway workers on the G. I. P., E. I. R., and N. S. Railway, among public utility concerns like transport services of tram and bus in Bombay and Calcutta, strikes have taken place causing serious disturbances. The general discontent is evident, from reports of strikes entered upon at places big and small, among illiterate unorganised labour like Bidi Workers in Bombay, Ajmere and Ahmedabad. Building workers on contract, low-paid municipal teachers, sweepers and road bigaris, etc., etc., textile workers at Lyallpur and Amritsar in the Punjab, paper mill workers at Titagarh, Bengal Chemical workers, Government press workers, etc., etc., had gone on strikes for the redress of their grievances.

Grievances of Workers in War Zones—It has specially to be noted that in spite of efforts made by Trade Unionists to

encourage the worker to attend to his post of duty during emergency, workers in essential services have been compelled to discontinue work, because of neglect by Government and the employer, of their primary necessities. Employees of the Calcutta Corporation, Tramwaymen in Calcutta, Calcutta Electric Workers, Calcutta Steel Workers, Bengal-Assam Railway Workers and B. N. Railwaymen have all been protesting that their primary needs were not satisfied and many of these were forced to resort to direct action even during the period of air raids to get their grievances redressed. It is highly necessary that Government should utilise the Essential Services Ordinance, to procure the primary demands of labour in war zones:

One special reason for labour discontent was mass unemployment due to shortages of wagons for coal. In spite of the Excess Profits Tax, the employers are enabled to get sufficient high rates of profit, in spite of interruptions in production due to shortages of coal, so that the burden of creating agitation to maintain production has fallen in these days on workers' organisations. Affiliated Unions in Khandesh and Berar and the Mazdoor Subha, Ferozabad, carried on continuous agitation during the year for supply of coal.

Agitation for Dearness Allowance—Workers in other countries like Great Britain, by organised efforts, have been able to secure increased rights and privileges, necessitated by the extra responsibilities and strain imposed on them. In India, for various reasons, the scope for the workers' movement is very much limited. In fact, the energies of affiliated unions have been mostly exhausted in putting forward the workers' demands for simple adequate dearness allowance and supply of food. Even with respect to this demand of the workers, the argument has been advanced by employers and the Government that increased dearness allowance would lead to inflation in the country. Trade Unionists have represented at the Tripartite Meeting and on other occasions, that this is a futile charge, as the Industrial Wages' Bill in India is an insignificant fraction of the national expenditure, which is almost entirely controlled by Government and the capitalists of the country. A few coppers, added to the industrial workers' budget would make a slight difference to the country's currency. Moreover, the demand of dearness allowance is required to be put up because Government is unable to keep a firm control over prices of essential articles.

Working of War Time Ordinances

Under the National Service Technical Personnel Ordinance, the workers' right to improve his prospect, by leaving one job to take a more lucrative one is taken away without being adequately compensated by being given sufficiently improved conditions than he was previously getting. A suggestion made to Government to appoint Advisory Committees to National Service Tribunals has not been brought into operation. In industries, covered by the scope of

the Essential Service Ordinance, in which case Government have taken power to regulate conditions on their own initiative, no steps have generally been taken to provide proper conditions unless the workers had gone on strikes or threatened strikes. Regarding the provision of compulsory adjudication of a trade dispute under Rule 31A of the Defence of India Act, Government has generally shown reluctance to take action, unless a strike has actually taken place. Regarding the actual working of these various ordinances, it has been found that the procedure is so dilatory that it does not provide prompt satisfaction to provide workers a fair deal. Adjudications have been found to prolong for months and months.

The adjudication machinery, for which the procedure of conciliation is prescribed, has actually come into operation in the manner prevalent in ordinary legal disputes, unsuitable to the solution of deadlocks in industry. Lastly, in the matter of prosecutions under the Essential Services Ordinance, while employers have been able to take action on workers for leaving their jobs without a reasonable cause, workers have not been able to prosecute employers for peremptory dismissals, because of lack of adequate procedure.

Problems of Labour Legislation

During the budget session of the Legislative Assembly in 1942, two new measures have been placed on the statute-book, the Weekly Holidays Act, and the Industrial Statistics Act. The first empowers Provincial Governments to provide for a weekly rest day, as well as an additional half-holiday to persons employed in shops, restaurants and theatres; no deduction in wages to be made for the grant of such holidays. The second empowers the Provincial Government to make arrangements for collection of statistics with regard to industries and matters relating to welfare of labour.

ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

Statement of Receipts & Payments Account for the Period as from 1st December 1941 to 31st March 1943.

Receipts.			
Cash & Bank Balances			
Cash on hand (1-12-41)...	35	1	6
B. P. C. Bank Savings Account	1,600	14	7
Affiliation Fees		2,905	0 0
Delegation Fees		340	0 0
Interest		23	11 0
Subscription, "Trade Union Record"		55	2 0
Donations		50	0 0
Miscellaneous		27	5 0

Total Rs. 5,037 2 1

Payments.			
Secretarial Expenses			
Postage account		129	9 3
Printing charges		415	2 0
Rent account		123	0 0
Salaries		500	4 0
Stationery		149	12 3
Telegram charges		188	15 0
Travelling		191	10 0
Audit fees		30	0 0
Conveyance charges		48	11 6
Miscellaneous		38	6 0
		1,815 6 0	
Library Expenses			31 10 0
Trade Union Record Expenses			
Printing		537	4 0
Stationery		0	4 0
Postage		69	0 9
Conveyance		0	4 0
Salaries		2	0 0
Miscellaneous		2	2 0
		610 14 9	
Cash & Bank Balances			
Cash with the Asst. Secretary ...		2	0 9
With the B. P. C. Bank ...	2,577	2	7
	2,579 3 4		

Total Rs. 5,037 2 1

Bombay, dated 26th April 1943.

LALJI PENDSE,
Treasurer

Examined & found correct.
B. C. ABHYANKAR,
Registered Accountants and Auditors.

N. M. JOSHI,
General Secretary.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT THE AITUC SESSION AT NAGPUR

1 May Day Greetings

The All-India Trade Union Congress sends brotherly May Day greetings to the working class of the world and the peoples of the first Socialist State.

The AITUC reaffirms its pledge to fight for Socialism, and abolition of exploitation of man by man; and assures the working class of the world that it will not lag behind in the common struggle for final social emancipation.

The AITUC expresses its deep sympathy and solidarity with the working class and peoples of all countries, overrun by foreign aggression and undergoing indescribable sufferings and persecutions; and congratulates them on their courageous resistance to their enslaver.

2 Greetings to the Red Army

The All-India Trade Union Congress sends its warm greetings to the workers' and peasants' Red Army, which by its heroic defence of Stalingrad and the great winter offensive, has saved the freedom not only of the Soviet people but of all peoples, and has earned the right of support from the entire freedom-loving peoples of the world.

3 Greetings to the Chinese People

The All-India Trade Union Congress sends its fraternal greetings to the Government and people of China who have been carrying on a heroic struggle against Japanese aggression for nearly seven years. The Unity in action of the two main political Parties in China has been a tower of strength in China's struggle against the Japanese invader, and is a source of constant inspiration to the people of India.

4 Indians in South Africa

The All-India Trade Union Congress strongly condemns the action of the South African Government in introducing legislation of a racially discriminating character against Indians settled in that country; further restricting the trading and occupational rights of Indians and ignoring the representations of the Government and the people of India. The AITUC feels that this is a wanton attack on the self-respect of India and Indians, and should be resented by all possible means. The AITUC extends its full sympathy and support to our countrymen in the action they may take to vindicate their self-respect.

5 Kayyur Comrades

The All-India Trade Union Congress expresses its sense of indignation and anger at the execution of four peasant leaders from Kayyur.

The AITUC expresses its warm appreciation of the courage with which the four peasant leaders calmly faced death. It expresses its deep sympathy for the families of the four martyrs and assures them that the AITUC fully shares in their profound sorrow.

6 Repression

The All-India Trade Union Congress condemns the measures taken by the Government, subversive of civil liberties, including liberty of the Press, the liberty of association, of speech and of assembly, in the name of the Defence of India. The indiscriminate shooting of people, the heavy and inordinate sentences passed by the special and other tribunals aggravated the situation. The gagging of the Press has prevented foreign countries, particularly the United Nations, from knowing the real state of affairs in India and has encouraged official lawlessness. The prohibition of public meetings and even the meeting of the All-India Trade Union Congress for its open session at Nagpur, have prevented the workers from participation in the work of ventilation of their grievances with a view to get them redressed.

The imposition of collective fines and the "denial policy" in the manner it has been worked have also produced great hardship for the people and led in many instances to avoidable suffering. The All-India Trade Union Congress expresses its deep sympathy for the victims of repression and demands the restoration of civil liberties and immediate withdrawal of all repressive measures.

7 Defence of India Act

The All-India Trade Union Congress places on record its strong condemnation of the abuse by Government of the Defence of India Act and the illegal detention of thousands of patriotic men and women including a large number of Trade Union leaders and workers even after the judgment of the Federal Court. The AITUC urges upon the Government the immediate release of all those detained under the Defence of India Rules.

8 Dearness Allowance

The All-India Trade Union Congress views with grave concern the rapid rise in the cost of living which has enormously depressed real wages and the workers' standard of living, to the point of starvation.

The AITUC strongly protests against the failure of employers of Labour including Government to fully compensate

the workers against the increased cost of living. The dearness allowance, whenever it is sanctioned, is without exception totally inadequate, and in many cases constitutes a mockery. Large sections of workers still get no dearness allowance whatsoever.

In almost all cases, the dearness allowance was secured only after a strike or strong pressure, both the employer and Government failing to do justice to the workers of their own accord.

The AITUC therefore, urges upon the Government to take requisite steps to secure to workers in all industries dearness allowance which will at least cover the actual rise in the cost of living since the outbreak of the War. The AITUC is of the opinion that the policy of determining the scale of dearness allowance should be such that the pre-war level of real wages, which in itself was very low, should not be allowed to deteriorate, and that the scale of dearness allowance should be made automatically adjustable to price fluctuations from month to month and should be paid in cash.

The AITUC brings to the notice of Government as well as employers the fact that unless adequate measures are immediately taken to relieve distress caused by the increased cost of living, the discontent that already prevails among the working class will take a more serious turn.

9 Rationing

The All-India Trade Union Congress while it fully supports rationing, especially in big cities, and demands its immediate introduction, at the same time strongly objects to Government's Rationing Principles which will defeat the main object of rationing, namely, securing even distribution of food for all, irrespective of their social status, and the minimum quantity necessary for work and production.

(1) The AITUC is of opinion that fixing of arbitrary quantities as rations, without regard to the needs of health and efficiency in work, will only mean legalised starvation and lead to breakdown of rationing.

(2) Rationing without control of prices and without bringing down present high prices will be reduced to a farce; the poorer sections will not be able to buy even the rationed quantity. The price must be such as to bring at least the ration quantity within easy reach of people.

(3) No rationing scheme will succeed without the co-operation of the people. There is much room for corruption in rationing and unless people's co-operation is secured, any rationing scheme might fall through sheer corruption, after inflicting starvation on hundreds. The AITUC therefore calls upon the people in

their own interest to organise themselves in city and mohalla committees and supervise rationing.

(4) The Congress is strongly of the opinion that the main distribution agency should be the small retail shop-keeper.

The AITUC therefore demands:—

- (1) That quantities of rationed articles be fixed after taking into consideration the minimum physical needs of the people;
- (5) That reasonable prices bringing food within easy reach of everybody should be established and prices of food grains be pegged at this level;
- (3) That people's food committees should be recognised by Government to exercise supervision over rationing
- (4) That the small trader with fixed number of customers be made the main distributive agency.

10 Food Crisis

The All-India Trade Union Congress expresses its grave concern over the extremely critical Food situation in the country which is developing into total disappearance of food grains from large areas and leading to rioting by hungry people. The AITUC feels that unless all parties and organisations come forward and unite to secure even distribution of food, the prospect facing the country is anarchy and starvation.

The AITUC is of opinion that there is no justification whatsoever for the acute famine conditions that obtain over large parts of the country, that the disappearance of food and the extraordinary prices charged for the food grains are the results of private speculation, hoarding and Government's attempt to control supply by offering extortionate prices and failure to co-operate with the people in the solution of the crisis.

The All-India food crisis further got accentuated by Government's policy of repression against the National Congress and the Nation as a whole which has created unstable conditions throughout the country and has sapped public confidence.

The AITUC takes note of the fact that at long last the Government are seeing the necessity of rationing as a measure of equitable distribution of food and have accepted the principle of control of food-stocks in the country and prevent hoarding.

None the less the policy pursued by the Government of decontrolling prices and offering through their agents prices far higher than even the present extortionate ones, has led to wild

speculation and intensified hoarding, as the hoarders feel that by withholding stocks they will get still better prices.

This policy of attempting to control stocks without controlling prices is mainly responsible for the disappearance of food from large parts of the country.

The AITUC demands a reversal of the present policy and demands the following :—

- (1) Control on the movement and the distribution of stocks through peoples' Food Committees which can prevent hoarding;
- (2) Assurance of reasonable price to the peasants;
- (3) Scaling down of present excessive prices to bring food within easy reach of the people, and
- (4) A categorical declaration about pegging of food prices.

The AITUC warns the Government that any further attempt to shirk co-operation with the people and solve the food crisis on the basis of bureaucratic ordinances, by appealing to profiteering motives of a few big merchants, or by establishing monopolies for a few traders, will only intensify the crisis leading to complete breakdown of national economy.

The AITUC finally makes a fervent appeal to the Indian people and all parties and organisations to unite and form all parties' food committees in districts, towns, villages, to secure effective distribution of food, check hoarding, procure stocks and save the people from unnecessary hunger and starvation.

The AITUC congratulates the All-Parties Food Committees which have been established in some places and which have been useful in securing food for the people in their locality.

The AITUC calls upon all Affiliated Trade Unions and workers to participate in the formation of Food Committees in cities.

11 Railway Workers

The All-India Trade Union Congress brings to the notice of the Government of India and the Railway Board the growing discontent amongst Railway workers as a result of the short-sighted policy of the Government of India in refusing to make good the lag between the rise in the cost of living and the real wages by means of inadequate Dearness Allowance. Where an allowance of Rs. 30/- per month would have just compensated for the increased cost of living a meagre allowance ranging from

Rs. 8 to Rs. 16 per month was all that was granted. This policy has already led to spontaneous strikes in a number of Railway workshops.

The AITUC warns the Government and the Railway Board that this policy will lead to serious consequences and urges upon them the necessity of revising their policy by conceding the moderate and legitimate demands of the Railway Workers as presented by the Railwaymen's Federation.

The AITUC congratulates the Railway workers in the united stand that they have decided to take in obtaining their demand formulated at the special convention of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation and assures the AIRF that the AITUC will give full support in their fight.

The AITUC appeals to the people to support the struggle of the Railway Workers for their moderate demands and expresses the hope that better counsels will still prevail with the Railway Board.

12 Dismissals on Railways for Desertion

The All-India Trade Union Congress strongly condemns the dismissal of thousands of workers on the E. I. Rly., B. & A. Rly. and B. N. Rly. on the charge of their alleged deserting from their posts at the time of Jap bombings of Calcutta and other places. While exhorting the workers to stick to their posts in such emergencies, the AITUC draws the attention of the Government and the employers to the fact that their failure to provide adequate A. R. P. shelter and food supply to the workers and above all their failure generally to secure the confidence and co-operation of the people of this country were mainly responsible for the panic and exodus resulting in temporary absence from duties. The AITUC urges upon the Railway Administration to reinstate these dismissed workers in the interests of smooth working of the main transport system so vital to the nation.

13 Demands of Textile Workers

The All-India Trade Union Congress draws the attention of the employers and the Government to the serious discontent prevailing among the textile workers throughout the country, due to the failure of the employers to give adequate dearness allowance to cover the enormous rise in the cost of living, to give bonus payment commensurate with the boom profits enjoyed by the industry, and to provide supplies of cheap foodstuffs to the workers and their families. Government's acquiescence in the policy of the employers has added to the gravity of the situation. Employers are emboldened, in some cases, to withhold cash pay-

ments of bonus and dearness allowance, driving the workers into opposition and strikes, when the country is already in the midst of a famine of cloth supplies.

The fall in the standard of living of the workers, due to rise in prices, insufficient dearness allowance and inadequate supplies of foodstuffs, is further accentuated by the severe fall in the earnings of the great mass of piece-workers due to the character of production having undergone a change from fine to coarser spinning and weaving, and due to the fall in production for want of good and sufficient stores and materials.

In places where Government has imposed conciliation and adjudication machinery to solve deadlocks in the industry, (as for example the B. I. D. Act in Bombay) it fails to see that it functions speedily and impartially. Three years of the working of the B. I. D. Act has proved that it is fully weighted in favour of the employers and gives the workers no relief, and is nothing but an attack on their freedom of action and a hindrance to the growth of trade unions and collective bargaining. The AITUC demands that measures like the B. I. D. Act must be immediately withdrawn or thoroughly overhauled.

The AITUC protests against the continued failure of the Government of various provinces to give effect to the recommendations of Inquiry Committees appointed by them where such recommendations tend to improve conditions of work and wages. Under the threat of lockouts from the employers, the Bombay Government has failed to implement the recommendations of the Divatia Committee. The C. P. Government has failed to see that the Jayaratnam Report in the matter of full restoring of wage-cuts is acted upon by the employers.

The AITUC fully supports the demands of the textile workers in the matter of full dearness allowance and bonus payments in cash, adequate and cheap supplies of food, and A. R. P. shelters, an impartial and speedy machinery for settlement of disputes through collective bargaining, 25% rise in basic wages, protection from victimisation and recognition of Trade Unions. It calls upon the Governments, Central and Provincial, to prohibit deferment of bonus payments and to give immediate effect to the recommendations of the Inquiry Committees, improving conditions of work and wages in the Industry.

14. Seamen

(A) The All-India Trade Union Congress draws the attention of the Government of India to the very unsatisfactory conditions of service of Indian Seamen and urges upon them

that the following more important demands among others be immediately granted:

- (1) That employment should be by strict rotation with a view to eliminating bribery and with a view to ensuring that every seaman gets employment at specific intervals;
- (2) That a comprehensive Scheme of Social Insurance specially Unemployment Insurance should be instituted;
- (3) That the inordinate delays caused at present in the payment of compensation for war injuries should be eliminated and that immediate steps for early payment be taken;
- (4) That proper A. R. P. measures be taken on board ships as well as in the harbours.

(B) The attention of the Government of India is drawn to the fact that the questions regarding Indian Seamen, who constitute an important section of the Indian Working Class, are entrusted to the Commerce Department of the Government of India, as a result of which, problems concerning Indian Seamen are not at all included in the agenda for the meetings of the Tripartite Labour Conference and the Standing Labour Committee which are convened by the Labour Department. Thus questions pertaining to Indian Seamen are very much neglected and the representatives of Labour are denied the opportunity of discussing these problems with the Government of India.

The AITUC therefore, strongly urges upon the Government of India the necessity of including the questions regarding Indian Seamen in the Agenda for the meetings of the Tripartite Labour Conference and the Standing Labour Committee and is of the opinion that this should be done without any further delay, particularly in view of the fact that a number of new problems concerning Indian Seamen have arisen as a result of the outbreak of the War in which Indian Seamen are playing a very important role.

15 Jute Workers

The All-India Trade Union Congress condemns the policy of the Jute Millowners of Bengal which compels three lakhs of workers in the province most threatened by war to carry on war production under miserable working conditions. The AITUC is of opinion that the prevailing scheme of Rs. 5/- Dearness Allowance P. M. and 5 seers of cheap rice per head per week is quite inadequate to compensate for the increased cost of living and keeps the workers in a state of semi-starvation. Such conditions

find no parallel in any other major industry and can only undermine the workers' morale and capacity to carry on production.

The AITUC, therefore, urges upon the Bengal Government to abandon its policy of non-intervention in this matter and to appoint without delay an Enquiry Committee with powers to investigate fully the conditions of the Jute Workers, and to make recommendations for a Scheme for a fair rate of dearness allowance and adequate cheap grain supply, uniformly applicable to the whole Jute Industry.

16 Khewra Salt Miners

The All-India Trade Union Congress draws the attention of the Government of India to the serious discontent prevailing among the salt miners of Khewra over their conditions of work and wages and strongly resents the attitude of Government in neglecting to improve these conditions to the satisfaction of the workers. This Congress urges upon the Government to concede the following demands of the miners:—(1) That the rate of wages be doubled, (2) that all necessary stores such as nails, magazines, powder etc., should be provided by the Department in sufficient quantity, (3) that proper weightment of miners' production on which he is paid be insured, (4) that dearness allowance to meet the full rise in the cost of living be given and that immediately the miners be put at least on the same level as the Railway workers, in the matter of the dearness allowance rates, (5) that the advances made to the miners for rebuilding of their quarters in New Khewra be written off.

17 Tea Plantation Labour

This session of the All-India Trade Union Congress draw the attention of the Government to the miserable condition under which about a million of tea-garden labourers of Assam and other parts of India are living. The average monthly earning of a tea-garden labourer in Assam is not more than Rs. 6/-; with no adequate provision to meet the rise in the cost of living which has gone up enormously, in an area where bombing raids are taking place, and hundreds of workers have been killed. Food scarcity also is very acute in the area, and no adequate arrangement has been made for supply of food to the workers.

This Session of the AITUC condemns the policy of the Assam Government and the Indian Tea Association which is imposing severest restrictions on the workers' rights of organisation, free association and all other normal Trade Union rights. Over and above this, membership to Trade Unions is being

punished by the planters who expel the labourers for joining their Union and thus forcing the Tea garden workers to live in abject conditions of slave labour.

This Session therefore demands :—

1. Full right of the workers to hold meetings and organise themselves in their own Union and removal of restrictions upon trade union workers;
2. Adequate increment in basic wages and dearness allowance to cover the cost of living;
3. Cheap supply of food.

The AITUC urges upon the Government the need for appointing a committee to inquire into conditions of life and work in plantations in Assam and other parts of India.

18 Paper Industry

The All-India Trade Union Congress notes with great alarm the grave crisis in the production and supply of paper, which not only threatens to destroy the educational, literary, political and commercial life of the country, but has thrown out of employment a number of press workers by its disastrous effect on the Printing Trade.

The AITUC is of the opinion that the crisis has been precipitated by the failure of the Government (a) to take adequate steps for the development of the paper industry, (b) to effect proper economy in the consumption of their own paper, (c) to provide for adequate shipping space for imported paper, (d) to control the wholesale and retail price of paper and (e) to prevent the hoarding of paper and discourage the black market. This crisis is also due to the refusal of the Government to allow for public consumption more than 30% of the mill made paper. The AITUC demands of the Government to increase the quota of public consumption by at least 25%.

19 Digboi Petroleum Workers

This session of the All-India Trade Union Congress wholeheartedly sympathises with the heroic victims of the Digboi Trade Dispute and condemns the action taken by the Government to suppress a perfectly lawful strike and extern several thousands of workers by written or unwritten orders, while the long-drawn dispute was still under Government enquiry and the then Assam Ministry was publicly committed to enforce the decision of the Conciliation Board upon the offending party, the Assam Oil Company, by immediate legislation.

This Session demands their reinstatement and fulfilment of the recommendations of the Conciliation Board and the Court of Enquiry, thereby doing a bare justice, though belated, for the long sufferers.

20 Bidi Workers

The All-India Trade Union Congress notes the deterioration in the conditions of the Bidi and Tobacco workers all over the country, ever since the outbreak of the war. While the cost of living has been steeply rising, the bidi workers have secured almost no dearness allowance to compensate it, and where they have succeeded in getting some dearness allowance, such as in parts of Madras and Bombay Presidency, such dearness allowance hardly amounting to 10% has been absolutely inadequate to meet the increased cost of living.

The employers on the other hand have taken advantage of every situation to increase their profits at the expense of the people and the workers. For example, immediately the proposal for taxation on tobacco was announced in March 1943, the employers have almost doubled the price of bidis.

The AITUC welcomes the recent awakening among the bidi workers, and the formation of Trade Unions by them throughout the country. The AITUC congratulates the workers that have fought struggles for the maintenance of their standards of living and expresses its solidarity with those that are struggling to this end.

The AITUC demands that the Government should immediately apply the Factory Act to all Bidi Factories employing 10 or more workers.

21 Primary School Teachers

The All-India Trade Union Congress deplores the attitude of the Government of India in not implementing the recommendations of the Sergeant Committee, appointed by the Central Government, regarding salaries and working conditions of Primary School Teachers. The AITUC urges upon the Government that these recommendations should be implemented without any further delay.

The AITUC is of opinion that dearness allowance that is at present given to Primary teachers is totally inadequate and condemns the attitude of those Municipalities which have shown reluctance to sanction even that scale of dearness allowance which is recommended by Government. It is, therefore, necessary that Government should

make such recommendations binding on Municipalities and Local Boards.

The AITUC calls upon all Primary School Teachers to organise themselves on Trade Union lines, and assures them that the AITUC stands behind them in their struggle for better conditions of work and wages.

22 Baroda State Trade Union Legislation

This session of the All-India Trade Union Congress condemns the attack of the Baroda State Government on the fundamental right of the workers and their trade unions in the State to associate and unite with their comrades in other parts of the country, in as much as the State prohibits under its law trade unions seeking affiliation to the AITUC, the central organisation of the Indian workers. The AITUC also condemns the legislation of the State requiring six weeks' notice before the workers could resort to a strike as clearly calculated to strengthen the employers' organisation against effective action of the workers in defence of their rights and for betterment of their conditions of work. The AITUC calls upon the workers of the State to solidly organise themselves in their Trade Unions to meet this attack and urges upon the State to repeal forthwith all such reactionary laws.

23 Repression in Cochin and Travancore

The All-India Trade Union Congress views with great concern the policy adopted by the Travancore and Cochin State Governments towards labour.

The democratic rights of Assembly and of speech have been banned.

Labour leaders are either clapped in jail or proceeded against. In Travancore prominent Labour Leaders are detained without trial. In Cochin criminal cases have been launched against Union workers.

In such a situation the employers naturally take fullest advantage of the opportunity to smash workers' organisations by freely resorting to victimisation, abuses, threats, even physical manhandling of the workers.

Above all, the food shortage in these States has become very acute. This has affected the workers most. No facility for fair price shops has been given to them.

All these conditions are tending to create a very dangerous and explosive situation.

The AITUC warns the State Governments against the continuation of this policy and demands the immediate withdrawal of all prohibitory orders, so that the workers could freely organise and devise ways of combating their economic deterioration.

24 A.R.P. Measures in Bengal

The All-India Trade Union Congress notes that despite the steadily developing Japanese air offensive against Bengal, the Government persists in its callous attitude towards the provision of adequate A.R.P. measures for the workers of vital industries in that Province. The Congress is of opinion that the almost total unpreparedness of A. R. P. contributed largely to the panicky evacuation of workers from Calcutta and surrounding areas last December, and considers that if existing conditions are allowed to continue, industry may collapse altogether under more intensive air raids in the future.

The AITUC therefore urges the Government to realise the gravity of the situation and to make the following provisions without delay—

1. Adequate number of covered shelters for workers in the factory premises, particularly in those which may be considered as Military objectives ;
2. Adequate covered shelters for the workers and their families in the bustee areas where they reside ;
3. A. R. P. Training for the workers in every factory and recruitment of special paid A.R.P. squads from among them ;
4. Protection of vital points such as key factories, docks, railway junctions etc., by adequate numbers of A. A. guns, camouflage, barrage balloons etc.;
5. A.R.P. system in factories and bustees to be administered jointly by workers' and employers' representatives.

25 Health Insurance

The All-India Trade Union Congress welcomes the appointment of a special officer by the Government of India to draft a scheme of Health Insurance for workers in textile and heavy engineering industries.

The AITUC is of opinion that the scope of the scheme is extremely narrow, and suggests that the scheme should be made applicable to all industries in India including the Indian States.

The AITUC further suggests that along with employers and the workers, Government should also be a contributor to the Insurance Fund.

26 Tripartite Conference

The All-India Trade Union Congress, while welcoming the establishment by the Government of India of the Tripartite Conference and the Standing Labour Committee, suggests to the Government of India that, instead of treating the decisions of the Conference and the Standing Labour Committee as merely advisory, the Government of India and the Provincial Governments should accept the obligation of taking steps towards giving effect to the decisions of these Bodies. The AITUC also urges upon the Provincial Governments to start immediately similar organisations in their respective provinces.

DRAFTS OF RESOLUTIONS ON THE POLITICAL SITUATION, WHICH WERE DISCUSSED BUT DID NOT PASS

Draft Resolution moved by Com. Somnath Lahiri at the Nagpur Session

The All-India Trade Union Congress strongly protests against the hostile attitude shown by the Government of India and the British Government towards the country-wide demand for the release of Mahatma Gandhi and condemns their refusal to permit the leaders' delegation to interview him in jail, or even to give Mahatma Gandhi who had reaffirmed his faith in the principle of non-violence, an opportunity to review the political situation *de novo*. In the opinion of the AITUC the repressive policy of the Government culminating in the wholesale incarceration of workers of the Congress Organisation, attacks on civil liberties and denial of power to the people, runs counter to the anti-Fascist and democratic professions of the British Government and only makes it clear that the British Government is determined to stick to power at all costs.

The AITUC asks the Government to release Mahatma Gandhi and other political prisoners and demands immediate transfer of power. It reaffirms its conviction that a National Government, responsible to the people, and vested with full powers can alone successfully lead the country against the invader, organise effective defence and save the country from economic chaos and anarchy.

The AITUC warmly welcomes the unanimity among all political parties on the question of transfer of power and declares that the opposition of British Government can be successfully overcome by active national unity based on Hindu-Muslim understanding.

While there is no valid excuse for the British Government to deny National Government, the AITUC taking into consideration the need of immediate unity, urges all patriotic parties and organisations to accept self-determination, so that doubts and suspicions may be dispelled from the minds of our Muslim brethren of the League and the path be opened for an irresistible demand for National Government.

The AITUC calls upon the labour movements in all United Nations to stress upon their respective Governments the necessity and importance of giving proper weight to this point of view of the Indian working class, while formulating their policies and programmes for the successful prosecution of war and the conclusion of a peace which will ensure freedom and democracy for all the nations of the world.

Draft Resolution moved by Com. V. R. Kalappa at the Nagpur Session

The All-India Trade Union Congress strongly protests against the continued detention of the President of the Indian National Congress, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Mahatma Gandhi and other national leaders for the mere sin of asking transfer of political power to the people of this country, primarily with a view to protect them from foreign aggression; and demands in the name of anti-Fascist resistance and effective defence of the country, immediate and unconditional release of all the patriots, who are either under detention or serving their term of imprisonment.

The AITUC deploras that inspite of Mahatma Gandhi's readiness to review the political situation *de novo* and his subsequent fast, torturing his own flesh regardless of his old age, Government callously refused to release him, when his life was in grave danger, and when his release was demanded universally by the entire people.

The AITUC is further of opinion that refusal even to allow the leaders' delegation to meet Mahatma Gandhi with a view to resolve the political deadlock can but lead to one conclusion, that British Imperialism does not want any settlement as it may mean transfer of power.

The AITUC therefore, demands immediate transfer of power by establishing a National Government vested with full powers, as such a Government alone can successfully lead the country against any invader and organise effective defence, and save the country from chaos and anarchy.

The AITUC declares that the people of this country, particularly workers and peasants, who constitute the bulk of the population, will wholeheartedly support a constitution based on principles of self-determination and social justice and agreed upon by the leading political parties. But until the new constitution is framed, all communities should urge upon their respective political leaders in participation in the National Government. On the basis of this declaration, there should be no difficulty to end the present deadlock. The All-India Trade Union Congress, therefore, urges upon the British Government to end its Imperialist domination over India, facilitating establishment of a National Government. If in spite of this declaration, Government fails to transfer power to India, the All-India Trade Union Congress urges upon the leading political parties to devise sanctions in order to enforce the National Demand.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION

Resolution passed in the 20th session of the AITUC at Nagpur:—

In accordance with the recommendations of the General Council, the following alterations shall be made in the constitution of the AITUC.

Number one

Substitute the following clause for clause 29 in the Constitution of the AITUC:

"(a) Affiliated Unions in every provincial administrative unit shall form a Provincial Trade Union Congress Committee. Every Union in the Province, affiliated to the AITUC, shall automatically form a part of the Provincial Committee, and a Union which has not secured affiliation to the AITUC cannot become a member of the Provincial Committee. The Provincial Committee and the individual Unions shall have power to manage their affairs according to their own rules, subject to the provisions of this constitution.

(b) The Provincial Committee may enrol as Associate Member any Union, which has not secured affiliation to the AITUC, but which proposes to observe the constitution of the AITUC, except sub-rule of Rule 5. The Associate Unions will have no power of voting at the meetings of Provincial Committees, nor will be entitled to have any privileges of Affiliated Unions under the constitution of the AITUC.

Number two

In clause 9 (a) (v), instead of "two assistant secretaries" substitute "three assistant secretaries."

Decisions of the Working Committee, which was Elected in the Cawnpore Session of 1942.

(Passed at the Meeting held at the Servants of India Society's Hall, Bombay, on 13-7-1942)

(1) It was decided that either Com. R. A. Khedgikar or Com. Shant Bhalerao should visit Sindh in the near future, in order to make a report to the AITUC of the condition of Unions in that Province.

(2) It was decided that a Provincial Committee may be formed in the Punjab, after the affiliation of new Unions is sanctioned by the General Council.

(3) It was decided that those Unions which have not paid any affiliation fee for the last four years, since the Nagpur session of the AITUC, should be informed that no circulars should be sent to these Unions henceforth, and their names would be struck off from the list of Affiliated Unions, if payment is not made by them within a period of three months from the date of the circular which would be sent to them, informing them of this resolution.

(4) Regarding the Tripartite Labour Conference, it was decided that the invitation of the Government of India should be accepted and that the following should represent the AITUC on the Plenary Conference to be held on 7th August.

Delegates—Comrades V. V. Giri, N. M. Joshi, G. M. Khan, Hariharnath Shastri.

Adviser—Com. Sibnath Banerjee.

Secretary—Com. R. A. Khedgikar.

(5) This meeting of the Working Committee requests the Government of Madras to set up an impartial inquiry into the cause that led to the opening of fire by the Police on the workers of the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills, Madras, on 11th March which resulted in 9 deaths and injury to more than 100 workers, and insists that the Government should pay adequate compensation to the families of the workers who died or were wounded on account of the opening of fire on the workers.

(6) This meeting of the Working Committee condemns firing by the Police on unarmed workers which has recently taken place in various industrial centres; among textile workers of Madras, dock workers of Bombay, miners in Kolar Gold Fields and workers at Cawnpore. The Working Committee insists that compensation should be paid to the families of the workers who died as a result of the firing by the Police.

(7) The AITUC notes with grave concern the tragic plight of workers in the following industries, harassed by unemployment because of dislocation of normal working due to circumstances resulting from war—

- (i) Bengal Jute Mills, from where 30,000 men have been already sacked and another 100,000 are about to be retrenched.
- (ii) Miners in the Coal areas, due to shortage of Railway wagons to carry the coal.
- (iii) Closing of Mills in C. P. and various other textile centres in Bombay Presidency on account of shortage of coal.

The AITUC urges upon the Government of India and the Provincial Governments to provide alternative employment or adequate allowance for loss of employment.

(8) This meeting of the Working Committee views with grave concern the miserable condition of workers, due to the high and steep rise in the cost of living, profiteering by merchants and middlemen, the inadequate and inefficient system of price-control, and the dilatory and indifferent attitude of the Government and the employers, in the matter of grant of dearness allowance. The meeting urges upon the Government the urgent and essential need of efficient price-control, the checking of profiteering, supplying of commodities at the controlled prices, and automatic increase in dearness allowance to all workers in proportion to the increase in the cost of living.

(9) This meeting of the Working Committee fixes the 9th August as the All-India Dearness Allowance Demand Day, and urges upon all workers and their organisations in the country, to observe that day holding mass meetings and organising demonstrations.

Decisions of the General Council that was elected at the AITUC Session, held at Cawnpore in 1942.

(Decisions taken at the first meeting held at Cawnpore on 9.2.1942 have already appeared in the Report of the Nineteenth Session on pages 42-44).

(10) Resolved that the Trade Union Record be issued for the next year, as the monthly bulletin of the AITUC, and that a Committee of Management, consisting of Congress N. M.

Joshi, R. A. Khedgikar and Shanta Bhalerao be appointed to be in charge of the Trade Union Record—(passed by circular on 15th April 1942).

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(11) Resolved that the following Trade Unions should be affiliated to the AITUC.

1. Karachi Warehouse and Transport Workers' Union (1115)
2. Karachi Factories' Workers' Union (775)
3. Karachi Tramway Workers' Union (272)
4. Karachi Electric Corporation Workers' Union (223)
5. Karachi Municipal Labour Union (690)
6. Karachi Municipal Sweepers' Union (722)
7. Karachi Port Trust Labour Union (1466)
8. Hermann and Mohotta Workmen's Union (161)
9. Lal Bavta Hatmag Kamgar Union, Sholapur (800)
10. Lahore Sweepers' Union (500)
11. The Khushnaviz Union, Lahore (147)
12. Textile Workers' Union, Okara (317)
13. Tonga Drivers' Union, Lahore (2021)
14. BEST Employees' Union, Bombay (800)
15. The Mill Kamdar Mandal, Baroda (1000)
16. Jalgaon Girni Kamgar Mandal (1220)
17. Poona Girni Kamgar Union (1000)

(Numbers in brackets indicate the figures of the average paying membership of each Union during the last year).

(12) It was decided that the General Secretary should be authorised to strike off the names of the following ten Unions from the list of Affiliated Unions, as they have, on reliable authority, ceased to function :—

1. Bombay Suburban Taxi Drivers' Union (101).
2. Bombay Electric Workers' Union (109).
3. Lal Bavta Hotel Kamgar Union, Bombay (118).
4. Bombay Embroidery Workers' Union (122).
5. Painting Kamgar Union, Bombay (130).
6. C. P. and Berar Textile Labour Union, Nagpur (137).
7. Nagpur Scavengers' Union (148).
8. Baroda Mill Workers' Union (160).
9. Kisan Mazdur Sabha, Meerut (210).
10. Labour Union, Lucknow (218).

(Passed by Circular on 15th August 1942)

(13) It was decided that the following Trade Unions be affiliated to the AITUC and said to be included in the AITUC:

1. Broach Mill Workers' Union (448)
2. Ahmedabad Bidi Kamgar Union (323)
3. Cochin Textile Labor Union (3625)
4. Cochin Pottery Workers' Union (100)

14. This meeting of the General Council of the AITUC expresses its considered and emphatic opinion that the policy and action of Government in arresting a large number of leaders of the Indian National Congress and in declaring most of the Congress Organisations illegal was unwise and ill-conceived, and strongly protests against it.

The General Council feels that Government should have taken an attitude of conciliation and settlement towards the Congress and other political parties in the Country. The General Council is of opinion that the present political crisis could and should have been averted by the British Government, by taking sincere and adequate steps, for immediate transfer of real power to the people of India which is the demand of the Indian National Congress and other political parties in the country.

The General Council of the AITUC condemns the action of Government and the authorities in resorting to indiscriminate firing upon unarmed people, in using excessive force through the Police and the Military, in putting unjustifiable and uncalled for restrictions on the liberty of speech, press, movement and association, and in adopting humiliating punishments like flogging and imposing of collective fines on whole communities, and virtually placing the country under military rule.

The AITUC urges upon Government to retrace the steps they have taken by releasing all Congressmen, removing the ban on Congress Organisations and restoring the freedom of speech, press, movement and association. Further, the meeting calls upon the Government to carry on negotiations with the Congress and other political organisations in the country and to secure an early establishment of National Government both at the Centre and in the Provinces, thus enabling Free India to organise complete and effective defence of the country.

This meeting of the General Council of the AITUC appeals to the Trade Union and Labour Movements in Great Britain to urge upon their Government immediately to release Mahatma Gandhi, Madhava Abul Kalam Azad and other leaders of the Indian National Congress and end the present repressive regime, and to concede the National demand of India for the immediate transfer of power to the people, as the General Coun-

cil of the AITUC is of opinion that no settlement is possible while leaders of the Congress are in jail.

The General Council of the AITUC appeals to the Trade Union and Labor Movements in the U.S.A. to bring pressure upon their Government to urge upon Britain to adopt a policy of conciliation towards the people of India, to put an immediate end to repression, and to concede the National demand for transfer of power.

(15) The General Council of the AITUC protests against the detention without trial and imprisonment of Com. V. V. Giri, President of the AITUC.

(16) The General Council of the AITUC notes with extreme regret that Government has placed Comrades Yusuf Meherally, Sudhir Mukerjee, Hariharnath Shastri, Ashok Mehta and other members of the General Council of the AITUC under detention without trial.

(17) The General Council of the AITUC protests against the treatment given by Government to persons recently arrested and detained in jails, in not permitting them interviews and correspondence with relatives and friends.

(18) The General Council recommends to all the Affiliated Unions to observe the 25th of September as an Anti-Repression Day throughout the country.

(19) The General Council supports the demand of the Nagpur Textile Workers on strike for payment of adequate bonus.

(20) The General Council elects Com. V. V. Giri and Com. N. M. Joshi as representatives of the AITUC on the Standing Committee of the Tripartite Labour Conference. In the absence of Com. Giri, who is under detention, the General Secretary is authorised to send any suitable name as the other member of the Committee.

(Passed at the meeting held at 44, Kingsway, Nagpur, on 5-9-49)

(21) Decided that the proposal of the General Secretary to hold the Annual Session of the AITUC at Nagpur on 1st and 2nd May be accepted.

(Passed by Circular on 15-3-1949)

(22) Decided that the following Unions be affiliated to the AITUC :—

- (1) Chirakkal Taluq Handloom Weavers' Union, Cannanore (768)
- (2) Beedi Thorzhilali Union, Cannanore (264)
- (3) The Tellichery Beedi Thorzhilali Union (313)
- (4) The Vizagapatam Harbour & Port Workers' Union (810)
- (5) Chittivalasa Congress Labour Union (296)
- (6) Coimbatore Mill Workers' Union (491)
- (7) Salem Mill Workers' Union (300)
- (8) Trichinopoly Cigar Workers' Union (77)
- (9) The Cawnpore Electric Supply Workers' Union (1340)
- (10) North Western Railway Employees' Union, Karachi (964)
- (11) Lucknow Bazar Karamchari Mandal (355)
- (12) Mazdur Sabha, Ferozabad, (1120)
- (13) Chapra Mazdur Sabha, Mirzapur, (1508)
- (14) Mazdur Sabha, Indore, (400)
- (15) Mazdur Sabha, Ujjain, (1000)
- (16) Assam Provincial Shop Assistants' Association, Sylhet (300)
- (17) Assam Bengal Cement Company Labour Union, Chhatak, (100)
- (18) Sulma Valley Dock Mazdur Union (172)

(Passed by Circular on 15-4-1943)

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(Passed at the meeting held at City College, Nagpur, on 30th April and 1st and 2nd May)

(23) Decided that in the absence of the President, Com. V. V. Giri, who is in Government detention, Com. Charu Chandra Banerjee, should preside over the twentieth session of the AITUC.

(24) Decided that the following Unions, which were given notice that they will be disaffiliated on account of non-payment of affiliation-fees, be struck off from the affiliation-register

Membership.

1. E. B. Railway Employees' Association	1,000.	(5)
2. Kancharpada Railway Workers' Union	450.	(10)
3. Kankinara Railway Workers' Union...	1,200.	(11)
4. Bengal Mariners' Union	8,148	(12)
5. Calcutta Transport Workers' Union...	600.	(21)
6. Calcutta Engineering and Metal Workers' Union	200.	(46)
7. Engineering and Marine Workers' Union	—	(47)

8.	Government Telegraph Workshop Workers' Union, Calcutta	2,000.	(49)
9.	Clerks' Union, Calcutta... ..	577.	(59)
10.	Calcutta Net Workers' Union... ..	115.	(71)
11.	Press Workers' Union, Patna... ..	2,000.	(87)
12.	B. B. & C. I. Rly. Employees' Union, Bombay	3,500.	(89)
13.	Bombay Dockyard Labour Union	1,000.	(94)
14.	Bombay Port Trust Employees' Union	500.	(96)
15.	National Seamen's Union of India	25,303.	(97)
16.	The C. P. & Berar Motor Drivers' Union, Nagpur	675.	(133)
17.	C. P. & Berar Textile Labour Union... ..	1,000.	(137)
18.	Workshop Workers' Union, Nagpur... ..	300.	(142)
19.	Khamgaon Municipal Employees' Association	74.	(147)
20.	Nagpur Scavengers' Union	500.	(148)
21.	Delhi Motor Transport Union	200.	(150)
22.	Delhi Provincial Stone Breakers' Union	1,500.	(153)
23.	Thelawala Union, Delhi	2,705.	(155)
24.	H. E. H. N. G. S. Railway Employees' Union	8,245.	(158)
25.	Bangalore Textile Labour Union	600.	(159)
26.	Baroda Mill Workers' Union	2,000.	(160)
27.	Bangalore Tobacco Factory Workers' Union	2,000.	(161)
28.	S. I. Railway Workers' Union	2,708.	(164)
29.	Madras Transport Workers' Union	2,000.	(167)
30.	Madura Labour (Textile) Union	5,000.	(172)
31.	N. W. Railway Employees' Union	5,000.	(185)
32.	Bankateswar Cotton Mills Labour Union	800.	(186)
33.	New Eastern Mill Workers' Union, Dhariwal	2,000.	(188)
34.	All-India Telegraphmen's Union	1,000.	(191)
35.	Punjab Carpet Labour Union... ..	2,336.	(196)
36.	Port Trust Labour Union, Karachi	2,000.	(198)
37.	Cotton Mill Workers' Union, Karachi.. ..	200.	(199)
38.	Electric Supply Workers' Union, Karachi... ..	175.	(200)
39.	Karachi Factory Workers' Union	2,000.	(201)
40.	Municipal Sweepers' Union, Karachi.. ..	2,000.	(202)
41.	Municipal Workers' Union, Karachi... ..	2,000.	(203)
42.	B. & N. W. Railwaymen's Association	1,000.	(206)
43.	Kisan Mazdoor Sabha, Meerut	210.	(210)

(Figures in the brackets indicate the No. of the Union in the Gawnpore Report).

(25) Decided that the following Committees be appointed:—

(a) A committee consisting of Comrades S. C. Joshi, B. T. Ranadive and Mrinal Kanti Bose, to go through the report of the General Secretary, and suggest alterations if necessary;

(b) A Credentials Committee consisting of Comrades V. R. Kalappa, Bankim Mukherjee, Sudhindra Pramank, Ranen Sen, Satish Sen, S. S. Mirajkar and R. A. Khedgikar, with Com. Khedgikar as convener, to consider and make a report on applications for affiliation to the AITUC, reports of increased membership, and any other question that might be referred to it regarding the credentials of affiliated Unions;

(c) A Rules Committee consisting of Comrades Bankim Mukherjee, S. A. Dange, Dinkar Desai and Shanta Bhalerao with Com. Shanta Bhalerao as convener; to consider certain alterations in the constitution of the AITUC, suggested by the General Secretary; from certain difficulties encountered during the course of work;

(d) A Resolutions Committee consisting of Comrades N. M. Joshi, S. C. Joshi, S. A. Dange, Mrinal Kanti Bose, Chitra Chandra Banerjee, N. V. Phadke V. R. Kalappa, and B. T. Ranadive, with Com. B. T. Ranadive as convener, to consider the various draft resolutions, suggested for adoption by Affiliated Unions, and make recommendations;

(e) A Committee consisting of Comrades R. A. Khedgikar, Dinkar Desai and K. S. Nadkarni, to prepare the minutes of the General Council and of the session.

(26) Decided that it should be obligatory on every Affiliated Union to subscribe to at least one copy of the Trade Union Record, and the subscription be collected with the affiliation fee, as a special levy laid down under Rule 6(iii) of the constitution.

(27) In accordance with the unanimous recommendations of the Credentials Committee, the following Unions be affiliated to the AITUC

(Figures in Brackets Indicate Membership)

1. Calicut Shop Workers' Union (97)
2. U. P. Electric Supply Workers' Union, Lucknow (103)
3. Lal Bawta Bidi Kamgar Union, Sholapur (300)
4. Biscuit Kamgar Union, Bombay (220)
5. B. D. D. Workers' Union, (Red Flag), Bombay (157)
6. Shri Chandeo Sugar Workers' Union, Puntamba (700)
7. Shramjivi Sangh, Rajkot (233)
8. Pannikal Mazdur Sangh, Benares (160)
9. The Savana Mill Workers' Union, Pondicherry (945)
10. The Rodier Mill Workers' Union, Pondicherry (3450)
11. Dying, Bleaching and Printing Kamgar Union, (Lal Bawta) Bombay (880)
12. Mazdur Sabha, Gwalior (404)
13. Bombay Soap and Oil Workers' Union (1300)
14. Hume Pipe Workers' Union, Bombay (400)
15. Indian Sailors' Union, Calcutta (2000)
16. Hotel Kamgar Union, (Lal Bawta,) Bombay (150)
17. The Bombay Saw Mills Workers' Union (Red Flag) (800)
18. Andhra Provincial Municipal and Local Boards' Workers' and Employees' Association, Bezwada (4200)
19. Surma Valley Dhangar Union, Sylhet (55)
20. Sylhet Press Workers' Union (61)
21. Pottery Workers' Union, Jubblepore (329)
22. Municipal Workers' Union, Jubblepore (321)
23. Hotel Workers' Union, Bombay (527)
24. Cawnpore Tannery Workers' Union (352)
25. Meheter Union, Amraoti (108)
26. Tonga-Bailgadi Union, Amraoti (63)
27. Kistna Central Division P. W. D. Workshop Workers' Union Bezwada, (83)
28. Andhra Cement Factory Employees' Union, Bezwada (80)
29. Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Company Workers' Union, Chirala (205)
30. Bombay Municipal Officials' Association (700)
31. Port Engineering Mazdur Union (254)
32. Dacca District Textile Workers' Union (2033)
33. Joy Engineering Workers' Union, Calcutta (500)
34. Chittagong Cha Bagan Mazdoor Union (221)
35. Garden Reach Chatkal Mazdur Union (510)
36. Garden Reach Textile Workers' Union (500)
37. Gourepore-Nuddea Chatkal Mazdur Union (980)
38. Titagarh Paper Mill Workers' Union (649)
39. Jagadai Chatkal Mazdur Union (205)
40. Rajganj Chatkal Mazdur Union (190)

41. Chengail Chatkal Mazdur Union (460)
 42. Salkia Jute Workers' Union (230)
 43. Bally Chatkal Mazdur Union (730)
 44. Bharatia Iron and Steel Workers' Union (531)
 45. Mackintosh Burn Workers' Union (180)
 46. Bengal Cotton Mill Workers' Union, Calcutta (1488)
 47. Bengal Provincial Chatkal Mazdur Union, Calcutta (3455)
 48. Bengal Waterproof Workers' Union, Calcutta (550)
 49. Rope Factory Workers' Union Calcutta (592)
 50. Snow White Food Products' Workers' Union, Calcutta (150)
 51. Hinganghat Girni Mazdur Sangh, C.P. (2944)
 52. Andhra Provincial Press Workers' Union, Bezwada (97)
 53. S. I. Railway Labour Union, Golden Rock (7771)
 54. Binny Beach Engineering Workers' Union, Madras (294)
 55. The Mudaliarpet Mill Workers' Union, Pondicherry (564)
 56. Municipal Shikshak Sangh, Nagpur (280)
 57. Press Employees' Association, Nagpur (102)
 58. A. R. & T. Co. Labour Union, Dibrugarh (236)
 59. B. D. R. Railway Workers' Union, Bankura (135)
 60. Braithwaite Mazdur Union, Calcutta (228)
 61. Cox & Kings' Workers' Union, Calcutta (208)
 62. Mill Majdoor Union, Fulgaon, C. P. (1500)
 63. Nagpur Shop Assistants' Union (111)
 64. Bombay Compounders' Union (137)
 65. The Salt Miners' Labour Association, Khewra (1020)
 66. Gudur Division Mica Workers' Union, Nellore Dist. (284)
67. Lucknow Municipal Workers' Union (600)

(i) Regarding the question of affiliation of Budge-Budge Chatkal Mazdur Union, it was decided that the matter be referred to Com. S. C. Joshi for opinion.

(ii) Re. the question of affiliation of the Engineering and Metal Workers' Union, Calcutta, it was resolved that the Union of the same name, having been disaffiliated, the new Union should be affiliated;

(iii) It was decided that the question of affiliation of the Biscait Kamgar Union, Bombay, E. I. Railway Guards' Association, and the Licensed Coolies' Union, Nagpur, be deferred consideration to a later stage.

(iv) Re. the Kotwal Workers' Union, the question as to whether it was a Trade Union of workers was referred to Com. N. M. Joshi.

(28) The unanimous report of the Credentials Committee on the question of Unions that have reported increased membership, was adopted.

(29) (a) Where Provincial Trade Union Congress Committees find that organisation of Trade Unions is facilitated, if the affiliated Trade Unions of the Committee are grouped in a Regional Trade Union Council, with a view to homogeneity of languages and nearness or affinity of industrial units in the area, — the Provincial Committees are authorised to permit the formation of such Regional Trade Union Councils. The Regional Trade Union Councils will have direct access to the AITUC and will have its own working constitution, which will be consistent with that of the AITUC and the Provincial Committee. In matters pertaining to the Government, and in common to the Province as a whole, the Regional Council will function only through the Provincial Committees. A Regional Council will have the authority of Rule 5 (A) (V) of the constitution of the AITUC.

(b) The General Council considers that for the present Regional Trade Union Councils should be formed in Gujarat, Khandesh and Kerala.

(30) Decided that the following Supervisors be elected in-charge of management of elections for the following groups :—

(1) Railways	Com. S. C. Joshi
(2) Shipping	„ Dinker Desai
(3) Transport other than Rlys. and Shipping.	„ Ram Murti.
(4) Cotton Textile	„ S. S. Mirajkar
(5) Jute Textile	„ Bankim Mukherjee
(6) Engineering	„ Arjun Aurora
(7) Mining	„ Fazal-Elahi-Qurban
(8) Printing & Press	„ Mrinal Kanti Bose
(9) Non-Manual	„ N. V. Phadke
(10) Agriculture	„ Somnath Lahiri
(11) Municipal	„ Hardeo
(12) Distributive	„ M. Yamin
(13) General	„ Kamal Wagle

(31) Decided that the following be the programme of the session to be held on the evening of 1st May :

- (a) Speech of the Chairman of the Reception Committee.
- (b) Presidential Address.
- (c) Adoption of the Report of the General Secretary and the Statement of accounts
- (d) Fraternal Greetings by Dr. P. P. Pillai.
- (e) May-Day Resolution.

(32) Upon Com. S. C. Joshi's report regarding the Credentials of the Budge-Budge Chitkal Mazdur Union, it was decided that the Union should be affiliated to the AITUC.

(33) Decided that recommendation be made to the General Body to make the following changes in the constitution of the AITUC.

Number one—

Substitute the following clause for clause 29 in the Constitution of the AITUC:

(a) Affiliated Unions in every Provincial administrative unit shall form a Provincial Trade Union Congress Committee. Every Union in the Province, affiliated to the AITUC, shall automatically form a part of the Provincial Committee, and a Union which has not secured affiliation to the AITUC cannot become a member of the Provincial Committee. The Provincial Committee and the individual Unions shall have power to manage their affairs according to their own rules, subject to the provisions of this constitution.

(b) The Provincial Committee may enrol as Associate Member any Union, which has not secured affiliation to the AITUC, but which propose to observe the constitution of the AITUC, except sub-rule iv of Rule 5. The Associate Unions will have no power of voting at the meetings of Provincial Committees, nor will be entitled to have any privileges of Affiliated Unions under the constitution of the AITUC.

Number two—

In clause 9 (a) (v), instead of "two assistant secretaries", substitute "three assistant secretaries".

(34) (a) Decided that drafts of resolutions unanimously recommended by the Resolutions Committee be recommended for adoption to the General Body.

(b) A Committee consisting of the following comrades be appointed to consider resolutions on 'the political situation' and 'production': Comrades N. M. Joshi, S. C. Joshi, Mrinal Kanti Bose, R. A. Khedgikar, V. R. Kalappa, B. K. Mukerjee, B. T. Ranadive, S. A. Dange, Sudhindra Pramanik and Rohit Dave.

(35) Decided that the following programme be fixed for the second sitting of the AITUC session:—

- (a) Election of members of the General Council.
- (b) Resolutions.
- (c) Consideration of the political situation.

(36) Decided that two drafts of resolutions on the political situation be moved alternately, along with their respective amendments.

(37) Decided that the following comrades be appointed tellers for the vote on the 'Political Resolution':

Ayes—Coms. S. S. Mirajkar and R. A. Khedgikar.

Noes—Coms. Somnath Lahiri and G. V. Raghavan.

(38) Registration of certain delegates from the Textile Labour Union, Akola, regarding which a complaint was raised, was to stand.

x x x x x

Resolutions of the New General Council

(Passed at meetings held at the City College, Nagpur, on
3rd May 1948).

(1) Decided that the following comrades be co-opted as members of the General Council.—

Comrades N. M. Joshi, Charu Chandra Banerjee, Mrinal Kanti Bose, B. T. Ranadive, V. V. Giri, R. S. Ruikar, Yusuf Meherally, Suresh Chandra Banerjee, Sibnath Banerjee.

(2) Decided that the following office-bearers be elected for the next year.

President—Com. S. A. Dange

Vice-Presidents—Com. S. C. Sen

„ S. K. Pramanik

„ B. K. Mukerjee

„ Fazal-Elahi-Qurban

„ G. M. Khan

General Secretary—„ N. M. Joshi

Treasurer—„ R. A. Khedgikar

Assistant Secretaries—„ Shanta Bhalerao

„ S. S. Mirajkar

(3) Decided that the following comrades be elected as members of the Working Committee representing the different Trade-Groups:

(a) Railways Com. V. R. Kalappa

(b) Shipping „ Viswanath Dubey

(c) Transport other than Railways

„ Ranen Sen

(d) Cotton Textile „ S. S. Mirajkar

(e) Jute Textile „ Charu Chandra Banerjee

(f) Mining and

„ Bankim Mukherjee

(g) Engineering „ Ambika Behere

(h) Printing & Paper „ Mrinal Kanti Bose

(i) Non-Manual „ N. V. Phadke

(j) Agricultural „ Somnath Lahiri

(k) Municipal „ R. K. Bhogle

(l) Distributive „ Arjun Aurora

(m) General „ N. C. Sekhar

(4) Decided that the election to the third seat of an Assistant Secretary should be postponed.

(5) (a) Decided that the number of pages of the Trade Union Record should be doubled, and the subscription should be increased to Rs. 4 per annum.

(b) Names of Comrades S. A. Dange and S. S. Mirajkar be added to those of the members of the existing Committee of Management of the Trade Union Record.

(6) Decided that during the next year, Provincial Committees should organise Provincial Conferences, which should be a replica of the AITUC Annual Session, confined to delegates from Affiliated and Associate Unions. The President and the Assistant Secretaries of the AITUC should make an effort to attend and guide these Conferences as far as possible.

(7) Decided that serious efforts should be made to joint working in rival unions affiliated to the AITUC. Provincial Bodies should make a report, and the Central Office of the AITUC should render help if necessary to bring about co-operation and joint working in overlapping Unions.

(8) Efforts should be made during the next year to form Provincial Committees in those areas where they are not in existence.

(9) It was decided that the President and the General Secretary be authorised to deal with the sanction to be given to the Assam Provincial Trade Union Congress.

(10) Decided that the newly-proposed Regional Councils should approach the AITUC Office in order that their proper functioning and relationship with the Provincial Committee be established.

(11) Decided that Affiliated Unions should send information required by the resolution of the General Council passed last year, by the end of September.

(12) Decided that a fund be raised through the Provincial Committees for organisational work of the AITUC. The following quotas were agreed to:—

					Rs.
1	Assam	...	...	...	50
2	Bengal	...	...	...	500
3	Bombay	...	...	...	1,000
4	Delhi	...	...	...	100
5	C. P.	...	...	...	200
6	Madras	...	...	...	300
	Kerala	...	...	...	200
7	U. P.	...	...	...	200
8	Punjab	...	...	...	100

(13) Decided—

(a) That Com. N. V. Phadke's resignation from membership of the Working Committee be accepted, and Com. S. C. Joshi be elected instead; (b) Com. Lahiri's resignation from membership of the Working Committee be accepted and Com. Kalyansundaram be elected instead; (c) Com. Barin Dutta's resignation from the General Council be accepted and Com. Ramakant Das be elected instead; (d) Com. C. W. Lambade's resignation from the General Council be accepted and Com. V. G. Balwaik be elected instead.

(14) As there was a doubt among some members of the General Council, arising from the minutes of the proceedings of election, whether Com. Ambika Prasad's name was in the list of the elected members of the General Council, it was decided that Com. Ambika Prasad should be co-opted to the General Council, this being the only way to overcome a special difficulty arising this year.

(15) Decided that no circular should be sent to those unions henceforth, which have not paid any affiliation-fee since the Bombay session of the AITUC in 1940, and their names should be struck off from the list of Affiliated Unions if payment is not made by them within a period of three months from the date of the circular sent to them informing them of this resolution.

(16) It was decided that A/c No. 4991, in the name of the AITUC with the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd., be hereinafter operated by Comrades R. A. Khedgikar, Shanta Bhalerao and S. S. Mirajkar, instead of Comrades N. M. Joshi, R. A. Khedgikar and Lalji Pendse.

**List showing the Unions Affiliated to the All-India
Trade Union Congress with their**

Addresses and Memberships.

(N. B. Unions marked with an asterisk have not paid their contributions for the year 1942, and are thus in arrears.)

Name of the Union.	Address.	Memberships.
(1) ASSAM PROVINCE:		
(Shipping Group)		
1. Surma Valley Dock Mastor Union	P. O. Silchar, Assam	172
(Printing and Press Group)		
2. Sylhet Press Workers Union	Bandarbazaar, Sylhet, District Sylhet, Assam	61
(Agricultural Group)		
3. Sylhet Cachar Uha Bagun Labour Union	P. O. Sylhet, Assam	748
4. A. B. & T. Company Labour Union	Dumgark	286
(Municipal Group)		
5. Surma Valley Dhrangar Union	Sylhet, Dt. Sylhet, Assam	89
(Distributive Group)		
6. Assam Provincial Shop Assistants' Association	P. O. Sylhet, Assam	390
(General Group)		
7. Assam Provincial Cement Company Labour Union	P. O. Chhatak, Dist. Sylhet, Assam	100
Total Number of Unions	7	Total Memberships 1704
(2) BENGAL PROVINCE:		
(Railways Group)		
8. Assam-Bengal Railway Employees' Association	Head-Office—Kandirpar Comilla, Bengal (A. B. Bly.)	1000
9. B. D. R. Railway Workers Union	Bankura, P. O. Bengal	135
10. B. N. Railway Employees' Union	41/T-6, Indian Staff Quarters, B. N. Railway Compound, Kidderpore, Calcutta	527
11. B. N. Railway Indian Labour Union	Kharagpur (B. N. Railway)	12000
12. B. B. Railwaymen's Union	Room No. 69 57/2, Keshabsen Street, Calcutta	1000
13. B. & A. Railway Workers' Union, Calcutta	249, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta	500
14. E. I. Railway Joint Hands' Union	Bandel (P. O. Bandel) Dt. Hoogly (Bengal, E. I. Railway)	1000
15. E. I. Railway Workers' Union	64, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta	1000

Name of the Union.	Address.	Membership.
16. Martin Light Railway Workers' Union ... (Shipping Group)	8/1, Kali Banerjee Lane, Howrah.	464
17. Dock Mandoor Union, Calcutta ...	64, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta ...	3000
18. Dockmen's Union ...	13, Ramnath Paul Road, Kidderpore, Calcutta ...	490
19. Indian Quartermaster's Union, Calcutta ...	13, A. Dent Mission Road, Kidderpore, Calcutta ...	1000
20. Indian Sailors' Union, Calcutta ...	13-A, Dent Mission Road, Kidderpore, Calcutta ...	2000
21. *Inland Steam Navigation Workers' Union ...	8/1, Kali Banerjee Lane, Howrah.	275
22. Port Commissioners' Workers' Union ...	87-L, Garden Reach Road, Kidderpore, Calcutta ...	672
23. Port Trust Employees' Association, Calcutta ...	13, Ramnath Paul Road, Kidderpore, Calcutta ...	2800
(Transport other than Railways and Shipping Group)		
24. Bengal Carters' Union ...	Harath Free High School, Bagbazaar Street, Calcutta ...	800
25. Bengal Rickshaw Workers' Union ...	Harath Free High School, Bagbazaar Street, Calcutta ...	175
26. Calcutta Sharmik Mandal ...	Room No. 69, 57/2, Keshab Sen Street, Calcutta ...	1000
27. *Motor Transport Workers' Union ...	13, Ramnath Paul Road, Kidderpore, Calcutta ...	332
28. Tramway Workers' Union, Calcutta ...	249, Bowbazaar Street, Calcutta.	3973
(Cotton Textile Group)		
29. Bengal Cotton Mill Workers' Union ...	64, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta ...	1000
30. Bengal Hosliery Workers' Union ...	122, Benares Road, Salkia, Howrah ...	502
31. Dacca District Textile Workers' Union ...	Chasara, P. O. Narayanganj, Bengal ...	2033
32. Garden Reach Textile Workers' Union ...	Sakhawat Buildings, 2nd floor, Garden Reach, P. O. Calcutta ...	500
33. Kusthia Textile Workers' Union ...	P. O. Kusthia, (Nadia Dist.) Bengal ...	750
34. Matiaburuz Textile Workers' Union ...	Room No. 69, 57/2, Keshab Sen Street, Calcutta ...	3000
35. *Serampur Sutkal Union, Serampur ...	Ballypore, Mahesh, P. O. Serampore, Dist. Hooghly ...	265
36. *Shri Rampur Textile Workers' Union ...	P. O. Bahra, Hooghly, Bengal ...	265
37. *Shyamnagar Cotton Mill Workers' Union ...	P. O. Garulia Bazaar (24 Parganas) Bengal ...	139
(Jute Textile Group)		
38. Badartolah Jute Workers' Union ...	Room No. 69, 57/2, Keshab Sen Street, Calcutta ...	1334
39. Bally Chakral Mandoor Union ...	Hogta Bazaar, Bally, Bengal ...	730

Name of the Union:	Address.	Member-ship.
40. Bengal Chatkal Mazdoor Union	249/B, Bow Bazaar Street, Calcutta	3562
41. Bengal Provincial Mazdoor Union	64, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta	3455
42. Budge Budge Chatkal Mazdoor Union	Makrari Saha's Pakka Line, Budge Budge, 24 Parganas	981
43. Budge Budge Jute Workers' Union	Main Road, P. O. Budge Budge (24 Parganas District)	2000
44. Chengail Chatkal Mazdoor Union	P. O. Chakkashi, Howrah	460
45. Cossipore Jute Workers' Union	908, Cossipore Road, Calcutta	1875
46. Dakshinarti Chatkal Mazdoor Union	Room No. 69, 57/2, Keshab Sen Street, Calcutta	1000
47. Garden Reach Chatkal Mazdoor Union	Sakhsawat Buildings, 2nd floor, Garden Reach, P. O. Calcutta	510
48. Gonrepore Nuddea Chatkal Mazdoor Union	Asworth Road, Khanpara, P. O. Garifa, Dist. 24 Parganas	980
49. Howrah Shramik Sangh	Room No. 69, 57/2, Keshab Sen Street, Calcutta	3000
50. Jagatdal Chatkal Mazdoor Union	P. O. Jagatdal, Nayabazaar, 24 Parganas	205
51. Matiaburuz Jute Workers' Union	Room No. 69, 57/2, Keshab Sen Street, Calcutta	1550
52. Narkeldanga Chatkal Mazdoor Union	Room No. 69, 57/2, Keshab Sen Street, Calcutta	1556
53. Rajganj Chatkal Mazdoor Union	Rajganj, P. O. Sankrail, Howrah	190
54. Rishra-Serampore Jute Workers' Union	P. O. Rishra, Hooghly	6600
55. Salkia Jute Workers' Union	Daga Buildings, Dharamtola, Salkia, Howrah	230
(Engineering and Allied Trades and Industries Group)		
56. Bengal Motor Workers' Union	C/d 249/B, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta	300
57. Bengal Iron and Steel Workers' Union	61, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta	1000
58. Bharata Iron & Steel Workers' Union	487-A, Ballygunj Place, Calcutta	531
59. Braithwaith Mazdoor Union	18, Ramnath Paul Road, Kidderpore, Calcutta	223
60. Calcutta Electric Supply Workers' Union	Room No. 69, 57/2, Keshab Sen Street, Calcutta	1000
61. Cox & Kings' Workers' Union	18, Ramnath Paul Road, Kidderpore, Calcutta	203
62. Government Building Electrical Workers' Union	371, Kali Banerjee Lane, Howrah	1000
63. Iron Factory Workers' Union	do. do. do.	2000
64. Joy Engineering Workers' Union	249/D, Bow Bazaar Street, Calcutta	300

Name of the Union.	Address.	Membership.
65. Port Engineering Workers' Union	2, Isur Dutta Lane, Howrah, Bengal	254
66. Engineering and Metal Workers' Union	Sakhawat Buildings, 2nd Floor, P. O. Garden Reach, Calcutta	1000
67. Mackintosh Burn Workers' Union	46/7-A Ballygunje Place, Calcutta	120
(Printing and Paper Group)		
68. *All Bengal Press Workers' Union	11, Holwell Lane, Calcutta	250
69. Bengal Paper Mill Workers' Union, Bhatpara	P. O. Bhatpara, (24 Parganas Dist.)	1500
70. Press Employees' Association, Calcutta	249-B, Bow Bazaar Street, Calcutta	1000
71. Titagarh Paper Mill Workers' Union	House of Jadu Karim, Kankūara, 24 Parganas, Bengal	649
(Non-Manual Group)		
72. Bengal Landholders' Employees' Association...	249/B Bow Bazaar Street, Calcutta... ..	100
73. *Calcutta Corporation Employees' Association ...	Central Municipal Buildings, 5, Surrendra Nath Banerjee Road, Calcutta	2000
74. *Calcutta Khansama Union.	11, Holwell Lane, Calcutta	150
75. Calcutta Zamadar Samity...	Room No. 69, 57/2, Keshab Sen Street, Calcutta	144
(Agricultural Group)		
76. Chittagong Chs Bagan Mazdur Union	P. O. Kazirhat, Chittagong	221
(Municipal Group)		
77. Bhatpara Municipal Employees' Association ...	P. O. Bhatpara, 24 Parganas, Bengal	271
78. Calcutta Corporation Workers' Union	219/D, Bowbazaar Street, Calcutta	950
(Distributive Group)		
79. Calcutta Pheriwala Samiti.	57/2, Keshab Sen Street, Room No. 67, Calcutta	1000
(General Group)		
80. Assam Match Factory Workers' Union	64 Chittaranjan Avenue, Howrah	2000
81. Bengal Aluminium Workers' Union	Block 6, College Street Market, Calcutta	428
82. Bengal Oil and Petrol Workers' Union	Main Road, P. O. Budge-Budge, 24 Parganas	435
83. Bengal Rubber Factory Workers' Union	57/2, Keshab Sen Street, Calcutta	500
84. Bengal Waterproof Workers' Union	64, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta	550
85. Brass and Copper Workers' Union	57/2, Keshab Sen Street, Room No. 69, Calcutta	500
86. Calcutta Bidi Workers' Union	249/D, Bowbazaar Street, Calcutta	619
87. Chata Kanchana Mazdur Union	57/2, Keshab Sen Street, Room No. 69, Calcutta	1547
88. Howrah Coal Depot Workers' Union	57/2, Keshab Sen Street, Room No. 69, Calcutta	500
89. *Ice Factory Workers' Union	11, Holwell Lane, Calcutta	109

Name of the Union.	Address.	Members- hip.
90. Oriental Gas Workers' Union	249, Bowbazaar Street, Calcutta.	500
91. Rope Factory Workers' Union	64, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta	592
92. Snow White Food Products Workers' Union	64, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta	150
<i>Number of Unions ...</i>	<i>86</i>	<i>Total Membership ... 96781</i>
(3) BIHAR PROVINCE :		
(Textile Group)		
93. Gaya Cotton and Jute Mills Labour Union	Moholla Palmerngunj, Gaya ...	687
(Mining & Quarrying Group)		
94. Indian Miners' Association, Jharia	Jharia, Manbhum Dist. Bihar ...	1000
95. "Tatas" Colliery Labour Association	Jamshedpur Colliery, P.O. Jealgora, (Manbhum Dist.) Bihar ...	975
(Engineering and Allied Trades and Industries Group)		
96. Golmuri Template Workers' Union	Golmuri Bazar, P. O. Golmuri, Jamshedpur ...	500
97.* Indian Cable Company Workers' Union	Golmuri, Jamshedpur ...	749
98.* Metal Workers' Union	62, O Road, Jamshedpur ...	1825
99. Tata Workers' Union	17, K Road, Jamshedpur, Jamshedpur ...	6000
(General Group)		
100. Bohra Industries Masdur Sangh	Dehri, District Shahbad, Bihar.	1000
<i>Number of Unions ...</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>Total Membership ... 13736</i>
BOMBAY PROVINCE :		
(Railway Group)		
101. B. B. & C.I. Railwaymen's Union	95, Bhadrin Bhuvan, Naigaum, Cross Road, Dadar, Bombay 14	4000
102. Bombay Port Trust Railwaymen's Union	Kaveras Building, Cotton Green, Bombay 10	245
103. G.I.P. Railway Accounts Staff Union	Somas Building, Girgaum Road, Bombay 4	350
104. G.I.P. Railwaymen's Union	Neptune Building, 145 Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay	3000
(Shipping Group)		
105.* Bombay Dock Workers' Union	Phoenix Building, Thana Street, Opp. Princess Dock, Bombay	3000
106. Seamen's Union, Bombay	C/o Servants of India Society's Home, Girgaum, Bombay	3000
(Transport other than Railways and Shipping Group)		
107. B.E.T. Employees' Union	11, Soman Building, Charni Road, Bombay 4	1000

Name of the Union.	Address.	Members- ship.
108. B.E.S.T. Workers' Union...	Hansraj Damodar Building, 42 Kennedy Bridge, Bombay ...	1751
109. Bombay Private Motor Drivers' Union ...	Hansraj Damodar Building, 42 Kennedy Bridge, Bombay ...	851
110. Bombay Trainwaymen's Union ...	Dalvi Building, Parel, Bombay...	164
(Cotton Textile Group)		
111. Amalner Girni Kamgar Union ...	New Kacheri Road, Amalner ...	2000
112. Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Lal Bayta) ...	Dalvi Building, Parel, Bombay...	20000
113. Broach Mill Workers' Union ...	Boom No. 4, Vohra Building, Panch Fanas, Broach ...	700
114. Dhulia Girni Kamgar Union ...	Dhulia, Khandesh ...	1853
115. Jalgaon Girni Kamgar Union ...	66, Baliram Peth, Jalgaon ...	1746
116. Lal Bayta Girni Kamgar Union, Barsi ...	Opp. Post Office, Barsi ...	500
117. Lal Bayta Girni Kamgar Union, Sholapur ...	Opp. Gangavahir, Sholapur ...	947
118. Lal Bayta Hasmag Kam- gar Union, Sholapur ...	505, Sakhar Peth, Sholapur	890
119. Mill Kamdar Union ...	Rakhial Road, Ahmedabad ...	2000
120. Poona Girni Kamgar Union ...	55, Somwar Peth, Poona City ...	1000
121. Resheem Girni Kamgar Union ...	Dalvi Building, Parel, Poitavadi, Bombay 12 ...	1000
(Engineering and Allied Industries Group)		
122. Engineering Workers' Union, Bombay ...	Dalvi Building, Parel, Bombay.	2000
123. General Motor Workers' Union, Bombay ...	Hansraj Damodar Building, 42 Kennedy Bridge, Bombay ...	2500
124. Hume Pipe Workers' Union ...	Dalvi Building, Parel, Bombay...	400
125. Richardson and Cruddas' Employees' Union ...	Hansraj Damodar Building, 42 Kennedy Bridge, Bombay ...	400
(Printing and Paper Group)		
126. Lal Bayta Press Kamgar Union ...	Trionm Terrace, Cow Lane, Kandivadi, Girgaon, Bombay ...	748
(Non-Manual Group)		
127. Bombay Municipal Offi- cials' Association...	Soman Building, Girgaon Road, Bombay No. 4 ...	700
128. Bombay Compounders' Union ...	Soman Building, Girgaon Road, Bombay No. 4 ...	137
(Municipal Group)		
129. Bombay Municipal Kam- gar Sangh ...	Wahedina Mansion, Jorba Wadia Road, Bombay No. 12 ...	4000
130. Bombay Municipal Workers' Union ...	B. I. T. Chawl No. 11, Ferns Road, Bombay 8 ...	8000

Name.	Address.	Member-ship.
131. *K. E. M. & G. S. Medical College Employees' Union, Bombay ... Distributive Group	Kenny Building, Kenny Road, Nagaum ...	300
132. Hotel Kamgar Union (Lalavta) ...	Hansraj Damodar Building, 42, Kennedy Bridge, Bombay ...	150
133. Hotel Workers' Union, Bombay ... General Group	Gaiwadi Chawl No. 1, Girgaum, Bombay ...	527
134. Ahmedabad Bidi Kamgar Union ...	Prarthana Samaj, Ahmedabad ...	323
135. B. D. D. Workers' Union (Red Flag) ...	Dalvi Building, Parel, Bombay ...	157
136. Bidi Kamgar Union (Red Flag) ...	79, Shankar Puppala Road, Kamathipura, Bombay 8 ...	1000
137. Bismit Kamgar Union (Red Flag) ...	Dalvi Building, Parel, Bombay ...	222
138. Bombay Saw Mill Workers' Union (Red Flag) ...	do. do. do. ...	800
139. Bombay Soap & Oil Workers' Union ...	25, Dalvi Building, Poibavdi, Parel, Bombay ...	1300
140. Bombay Shoe Workers' Union (Lalavta) ...	223, Ripon Road, Madanpura, Bombay ...	110
141. Building Workers' Union, Bombay ...	95, Bhadra, Bhuvan, Nagaum, Cross Road, Dadar, Bombay ...	1000
142. Dyeing, Bleaching & Printing Kamgar Union (Lalavta) ...	Dalvi Building, Poibavdi, Parel, Bombay ...	880
143. Godavari Sugar Workers' Union ...	Belapur Road, District Ahmednagar ...	675
144. Gold & Silver Workers' Union ...	Hansraj Damodar Building, Kennedy Bridge, Bombay ...	400
145. Lalavta Beedi Kamgar Union, Shelapur ...	Khumbharachi Madi, Begannet, Shelapur ...	300
146. Match Factory Workers' Union, Ambernath ...	Ambernath (G. I. P. Rly.) Dist. Thana ...	700
147. Shri Changdev Sugar Workers' Union ...	P.O. Puntamba, District Ahmednagar (D. M. Rly.) ...	700
148. Tilak Nagar Kamgar Union ...	Belapur Road, Ahmednagar (G. I. P. Rly.) ...	1000
Total Number of Unions 48		Total Membership 9044
C. P. AND BERAR:		
Transport other than Railways and Shipping Group.		
149. Tonga Baligadi Union ... Textile Group	Nandana Anaroti C. P. ...	63
150. Badna Mill Mazdoor Sabha ...	Badna (G. I. P. Rly.) ...	485
151. Burhanpur Tapti Mill Mazdoor Sangha ...	Burhanpur (C. P.) ...	600
152. Girji Mazdoor Sangha, Ellichpur ...	Chawhandi, Ellichpur (Berar) ...	700
153. Hingnah Chat Girji Mazdoor Sangha ...	Hingnah Chat (C.P.) ...	9044

Name of the Union.	Address.	Member-ship.
154. Mill Mazdoor Union, Pulgaon	Pulgaon (C. P.)	1600
155. Nagpur Textile Union ...	Walker Road, Nagpur City ...	8000
156. Textile Workers' Union Akola	Malipura, Akola (Berar)... ..	700
Engineering and Allied Trades and Industries		
157. Nagpur Electrical Workers' Union	44, Kingsway, Nagpur	200
Printing and Paper Group		
158. Press Employees' Association, Nagpur	Circle 18, House No. 314, Hansapuri Road, Nagpur City ...	270
159. Press Kamgar Union, Nagpur	Wallfoboy Building, Walker Road, Nagpur	234
Non-Manual Group		
160. Municipal Shikshak Sangh.	Chitnavisपुरा, C. No 4, Junior Chitnis Wada, Nagpur ...	264
Municipal		
161. *Anjangaon Municipal Employees' Association ...	Anjangaon (Dist. Amraoti) ...	65
162. *C. P. and Berar Municipal Employees' Association...	The Mahal, Nagpur City ...	1200
163. Mehtar Union, Amraoti	Amraoti	108
164. Municipal Workers' Union	Ganjipura, Jabalpur	327
Distributive Group		
165. Nagpur Shop Assistants' Union	C/o Nagpur Textile Union, Walker Road, Nagpur... ..	111
General Group		
166. C. P. and Berar Bidi Mazdoor Sangh	Mahal, Nagpur City	5000
167. Pottery Workers' Union ...	Gol Bazaar, Jabalpur	389
<i>Total Number of Unions 19</i>	<i>Total Membership</i>	<i>25200</i>
DELHI :		
Cotton Textile Group		
168. Textile Labour Union, Delhi.	Roshakara Road, Fashi Building, Sabzimidani, Delhi	5000
Printing & Paper Group		
169. Press Workers' Union, Delhi.	Urdu Bazaar, Jinnah Masjid, Delhi.	1000
Distributive Group		
170. Delhi Provincial Shop Assistants' Federation ...	Chandni Chawk, Delhi	1000
General Group		
171. Thread & Ball Workers' Union	Bahmoran, Delhi	825
172. Zari Workers' Union, Delhi	do. do.	500
<i>Total Number of Unions 5</i>	<i>Total Membership</i>	<i>8825</i>
FRENCH INDIA :		
Cotton Textile Group		
173. Mudaliarpet Mill Workers' Union	7, Venkatas Street, Pondicherry ...	584

Name of the Union.	Address.	Membership.
174. Boo-dier Mill Workers' Union	7, Vallala Street, Pondicherry	3430
175. Sevana Mill Workers' Union	do. do. do. do. do.	945
<i>Number of Unions</i> ... 3		<i>Total Membership</i> ... 4375

INDIAN STATES:**Cotton Textile Group**

176. Cochin Textile Labour Union	Amallur, Pudukud, Cochin	4763
177. Mazdoor Sabha, Gwalior	4th Road, Gwalior City	404
178. Mill Kamgar Mandal, Baroda	Wayda Pole Wadi, Baroda	600
179. Indore Mazdoor Sabha	Opp. Bhandari Mills, Indore	1000
180. Mazdoor Sabha, Ujjain	Bahadur Ganj, Brahmaji, Ujjain	1000

General Group

181. Cochin Pottery Workers' Union	P. O. Chalakudi, Cochin State, South India	100
182. Shramajivi Sangh	Mill Road, Rajkot	233
183. Travancore Coir Factory Workers' Union	Allegay, Travancore State	9752

Total Number of Unions 8*Total Membership* ...

4414

MADRAS PROVINCE:**Railway Group**

184. M. & S. M. Railway Employees' Union	Unity House, Perambur, Madras	12355
185. S. I. Railway Labour Union	Union Buildings, Golden Rocks, S. I. Rly.	7771

Shipping Group

186. Madras Port Trust and Harbour Workers' Union	15, Second Line Beach, G. T., Madras	1200
187. Visagapatnam Harbour and Port Workers' Union	Visagapatnam, Madras Province	810

Transport other than Railways and Shipping Group

188. Tramway and Electric Supply Workers' Association	Aranachala Naiken Road, Chintadripet, Madras	1800
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Cotton Textile Group

189. Tiruvannur Cotton Mill Labourers' Union	P. O. Kallai, Madras	426
190. Chirakkal Taluk Handloom Weavers' Union	Camp Bazar, Cannanore	768
191. Coimbatore Dist. Textile Workers' Union	Singanallur Taluk, Coimbatore	1000
192. Coimbatore Mill Workers' Union	6/93, Mall Mill Road, Coimbatore	491
193. Madras Labour Textile Union	129, Stephens Road, Perambur Barracks, Madras	3000
194. Salem Mill Workers' Union	Andampalam, Main Road, Salem, South India	300

Name of the Union.	Address.	Member-ship.
195. Tutikorin Mill Labourers' Union	Gangabhispati Pillai Street, Tutikorin	500
Jute Textile Group		
196. Chittivalasa Congress Labour Union	Chittavalasa, Vizagapatnam Dist.	1000
197. *Nellimara Jute Mill Workers' Union	Nellimaralla, Madras	1000
Mining Group		
198. Gudur Division Mica Workers' Union	Gudur, Nellore Dist., South India	284
Engineering Group		
199. Binny's Beach Engineering Workers' Union	166, Linghichetty Street, G. T., Madras	294
200. Kystna Central Division P. W. D. Workshop Workers' Union	Kottapa Youth League Office, Pullabhavi Street, Bezwada ...	80
201. Simpson & Co. Employees' Union	No. 11 Arunachala Naicken Road, Chintadripet, Madras	143
Printing and Press Group		
202. Andhra Provincial Press Workers' Union	Bezwada	97
203. Madras Press Labour Union	2/65, Broadway, Madras... ..	1000
Agricultural Group		
204. *Krishnarayapuram Agricultural Labour Union ...	Krishnarayapuram, Trichanapalli Dist.	263
Municipal Group		
205. Andhra Provincial Municipal & Local Boards' Workers' & Employees' Union	Bezwada	4200
Distributive Group		
206. Calicut Shop Workers' Union	Court Road, Calicut, Malabar ...	97
General Group		
207. Andhra Cement Factory Employees' Union	Bezwada	80
208. Beedi Thozhilali Union ...	Camp Bazar, Cannanore... ..	549
209. Madras Kerosene Oil Workers' Union	2/65, Broadway, Madras... ..	1000
210. Madras Tobacco Workers' Union	do. do. do.	200
211. Nellikuppam Labour Union ...	Nellikuppam, Madras	1000
212. Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Company Workers' Union	Ohirala, Guntur Dist., M. & S. M. Rly.	203
213. Ranipet Labour Union ...	Ranipet, Madras	290
214. Tellichery Bidi Thozhilali Union	Tellichery	313
215. Trichinopoly Cigar Workers' Union	Salai Road, Worien R.O. Trichinopoly, S. India	77
216. Western India Match Factory Workers' Union...	O/o Com. P. B. K. Sharma Perambur, Madras	800
<i>No. of Unions 33</i>	<i>Membership.</i>	43293

Name of the Union	Address	Member-ship.
PUNJAB PROVINCE		
Transport other than Railways and Shipping Group		
217. Tonga Drivers' Union	Opp. Rose Cinema, Gowalmandi, Lahore	2202
Textile Group		
218. Hosiery Workers' Union	Chakra Bazaar, Ludhiana	407
219. Textile Labour Union	Harcharanpura, No. 1, Lyallpur	306
220. Textile Workers' Union	Putlighar, G. T. R. Amritsar	329
221. Textile Workers' Union	Gandhi Chowk, Okara, Punjab	317
Mining Group		
222. Salt Miners' Labour Association	Khewra, Punjab	1000
Engineering and other Trades and Industries Group		
223. Foundry Workmen's Union	Sham Nagar, Badami Bagh, Lahore	986
224. Lahore Electric Supply Workers' Union	Gandhi Maidan, Veergalli, Gowalmandi, Lahore	175
Printing and Paper Group		
225. Press Workers' Union	114, Moleod Street, Lahore	200
Municipal Group		
226. Lahore Sweepers' Union	Opp. Rose Cinema, Gowalmandi, Lahore	600
Distributive Group		
227. Shop Assistants' Union	Mohania Road, Opp. Ghas Mandi, Lahore	184
<i>Number of Unions</i> 11	<i>Total Membership</i> ...	4796
SIND PROVINCE		
Railways Group		
228. North Western Railway Employees' Union	Sellai Street, Karachi	254
Shipping Group		
229. Book Workers' Union	Kiamari, Karachi	270
230. Karachi Port Trust Labour Union	Kiamari, Karachi	466
231. Karachi Warehouse and Transport Workers' Union	Serai Road, Karachi	115
Transport other than Railways and Shipping Group		
232. Karachi Tramway Workers' Union	" " "	272
Engineering Group		
233. Karachi Electric Corporation Workers' Union	" " "	223

Name of the Union.	Address.	Membership.
234. Karachi Factory Workers' Union	Serai Road, Karachi	775
235. Hermann and Mahotta Workers' Union	" " "	161
Municipal Group		
236. Karachi Municipal Labour Union	Opp. Khalikdina Hall, Karachi	689
237. Karachi Municipal Sweepers' Union	Narayangunj, Karachi	721
<i>Number of Unions 10</i>	<i>Total Membership</i>	<i>6607</i>
UNITED PROVINCES		
Railways Group		
238. E. I. Railwaymen's Union.	Charbag, Lucknow	2000
Cotton Textile Group		
239. Cawnpore Masdoor Sabha.	Gwaltoli, Cawnpore	3000
Engineering Group		
240. Cawnpore Electric Supply Workers' Union	Jahir Mansion, Talaq Mahal, Cawnpore	1340
241. U. P. Electric Supply Workers' Union	10, La Touche Road, Lucknow	103
Printing and Press Group		
242. Press Workers' Union Cawnpore		900
Non-Manual Group		
243. Municipal Educational Employees' Association Municipal Group Cawnpore		900
244. Cawnpore Scavengers' Union		1000
245. Municipal Workers' Union, Lucknow	Katra Abu-Turab, Lucknow	600
246. Painskal Masdoor Sangh... Distributive Group	Deoriabir, Benares	160
247. Bazar Karmachari Sangh...	Generalganj, Cawnpore	713
248. Karna Karmachari Mandal, Lucknow	" "	2000
249. Bazar Karna Karmachari Mandal	Batasewali Galli, Ammabad, Lucknow	855
250. Sarafa Karmachari Mandal General Group	Cawnpore	91
251. Cawnpore Tannery Workers' Union	Gajanpurwa, Gajman, Cawnpore	
252. Chupra Masdur Sabha	Moti Badali Katra, Mirzapur City, U. P.	1508
253. District Masdur Sabha, Hardoi	Railwayganj Hardoi	100
254. Bahkuiyan Chini Mill, Masdur Union	Kathkuiyan, P. O. Pedrauna, Dist. Gorakhpur	986
255. Masdur Sabha, Ferorabad.	Ferorabad, Dist. Agra	1050
256. Oil Mill Workers' Union...	Gandhi Park Cawnpore	251
<i>Number of Unions 18</i>	<i>Total Membership</i>	<i>17607</i>

List of Members of the General Council with Addresses.

Name and Address.	Name and Address.
1. Com. V. B. Kalappa Byramji Town NAGPUR.	13. Com. Dinkar Desai, C/o Servants of India Society's Home, BOMBAY.
2. Com. G. V. Bhagavan, 30, Ordinance Line, NAGPUR.	14. Com. A. K. Desai, R. L. Trust Building, 55, Girgaum Road, BOMBAY.
3. Com. R. A. Khedgikar, Abbyankar's Chawl, Grant Road, BOMBAY.	15. Com. Pishorilal C/o Omen Auto Works, 89, Benham Hall Lane, Girgaum Terrace, BOMBAY.
4. Com. B. K. Makerjee, C/o E. I. Railwaymen's Union, Charbag, LUCKNOW.	16. Com. Shantabhai Desai, C/o National Service League, 55, Girgaum Road, BOMBAY.
5. Com. S. O. Joshi, Soman Building, Kelewadi, Girgaum, BOMBAY.	17. Com. Bhalchandra Mehta, 4th Road, Khar, BOMBAY 21.
6. Com. Kalyan Sundaram S. I. Rly. Labour Union, Golden Rock, S. I. Rly.	18. Com. Bhanu Sen, C/o Communist Party Office, 249, Bowbazaar Street, CALCUTTA.
7. Com. Narasimham, C/o M. S. M. Rly. Employees' Union, Unity House, Perambur, MADRAS.	19. Com. Zulmirem Chowdhary, Raeji Seppal Chawl, Sewri, BOMBAY.
8. Com. K. S. Nadkarni, 85, Bhadra Bhawan, Naigson Cross Road, Dadar, BOMBAY.	20. Com. Dhiren Majumdar, C/o Communist Party Office, 249, Bowbazaar, Street, CALCUTTA.
9. Com. Kshiti Barman, 7, Chatterjee Lane, P. O. Bow- bazaar, CALCUTTA.	21. Com. Romesh Chander, C/o The District Mazdur Committee, 114, Molead Road, LAHORE.
10. Com. Biswanath Dubey, C/o Labour Party of India, 64, Chatteranjan Avenue, Bowbazaar, CALCUTTA.	22. Dr. Majumdar, C/o Hinganghat Mazdur Union, HINGANGHAT, (C.P.)
11. Com. N. C. Banerjee, 7, Mohan Chand Road, Kidderpore, CALCUTTA.	23. Com. V. G. Balwark, C/o Nagpur Textile Union, Walker Road, NAGPUR.
12. Com. Hamid, 64, Chatteranjan Avenue, Bowbazaar, CALCUTTA.	24. Com. Chandan Lal, C/o Workers' League, 5, Curzon Road, NEW DELHI.

Name and Address.	Name and Address.
25. Com. S. A. Denge, Naximan Terrace, Kohingar Road, Dadar, BOMBAY.	38. Com. Fasal-Hishi Qurban, Seobha Mazdoor Committee, 114, Mohood Road, LAHORE.
26. Com. S. S. Mirajkar, 12, Abdul Kadar Chambers, Plot No. 180, Parel, BOMBAY.	39. Com. Dost Mohammad, Salt Miners Labour Associa- tion, Khewra, Dist Jhelum, PUNJAB.
27. Com. G. M. Khan, C/o Mill Kamdar Union, Rakhial Road, AHMEDABAD.	40. Com. Ambutai Joglekar, C/o Engineering Workers' Union, Dalvi Building, Poibavdi, BOMBAY.
28. Com. V. A. Kulkarni C/o Amalnar Girni Kamgar Union, Near Kacheri Road, AMALNER.	41. Com. Ramani Chakravarty, Braithwaith Mazdoor Union Office, 18, Ram Nath Paul Road, Kidderpore, CALCUTTA.
29. Com. D. J. Paranjpe, Textile Workers' Union, Mallpura, AKOLA.	42. Com. Pannalal Neogi, C/o Assam-Bengal Rly. Employees' Association, Kandirpar, Comilla, Bengal (A. B. Rly).
30. Com. S. K. Pramanik, 249B, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.	43. Com. Rohit Davey, 49, Ridge Road, Malbar Hill, BOMBAY
31. Com. A. M. A. Zaman, 11, Holwell Lane, CALCUTTA	44. Com. Satyendra Nath Banerjee, 3/1, Kali Bannerji Lane, HOWRAH.
32. Com. Siskir Roy, 64, Chittaranjan Avenue, CALCUTTA.	45. Com. Bharat Singh, C/o Barhanpur Tapti Mill Mazdoor Sangh, BURHANPUR B. S.
33. Com. Syampad Mukherji, 3/1, Kali Banerjee Lane, HOWRAH.	46. Com. Bahaman Khan C/o Communist Party Office, 249, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.
34. Com. Santosh Ghosh, 64, Chittaranjan Avenue, Bowbazar, CALCUTTA.	47. Com. Bibhuti Bannerji, Bhatpara P. O. (24 Parganas) BENGAL
35. Com. Bankim Mukherjee, 13, Gopinchari Putta Lane, Bowbazar, CALCUTTA.	48. Com. Satishchandra Sen, 249, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.
36. Com. Abdul Momin, C/o Communist Party Office, 249, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.	
37. Com. Chatur Ali, C/o Communist Party Office, 249, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.	

Name and Address.	Name and Address.
49. Com. Ram Murti, 216, Davidson Street, G. T. MADRAS.	60. Com. R. E. Bhogle, Bombay Girni Kamgar Union, Dalvi Bldg., BOMBAY. 12.
50. Com. Mirza Ashfaq Baig Press Workers' Union, Urdu Bazaar, Jama Masjid, DELHI.	61. Com. Baburam Tripathy, 43/190, Dabhi Mahal, CANNPORE.
51. Com. P. S. V. Varadachary, C/o Madras Press Labour Union, 2/63 Broadway, MADRAS.	62. Com. Kamakhya Guha, 249, Bowbazaar Street, CALCUTTA.
52. Com. Arjun Arora, Pankajpur, CAWNPORE.	63. Com. Paritosh Benerjee, 3/1, Kalf Banerjee Lane, HOWRAH.
53. Com. N. V. Phadke, National Service League, 55, Girgaum Road, BOMBAY.	64. Com. M. Yamin, Communist Party Office, Opp. Funnma Masjid, DELHI.
54. Com. Somnath Lahiri C/o Communist Party Office, 249, Bowbazaar Street, CALCUTTA.	65. Com. S. G. Patkar, C/o Bombay Girni Kamgar Union, Dalvi Building, Parel, BOMBAY.
55. Com. Satya Gupta, Assam Valley Dist. Committee Office, The Communist Party of India, P. O. Gauhati, ASSAM.	66. Com. M. H. Rasul Laxmi Art Press Building, Sankli Street, BOMBAY &
56. Com. S. H. Khwaja, Katra Aboc Turab, LUCKNOW.	67. Com. D. N. Sukla, C/o Bengal Oil and Petrol Workers' Union, Main Road, P. O. Budge-Budge 24 PARGANAS.
57. Com. C. V. K. Rao, President, Andhra Provincial Municipal and Local Boards Workers' Union (Head Office) Bezwada.	68. Com. Shankar Dutt, C/o Workers' League, Balli Maron, DELHI.
58. Com. Indrajit Gupta, C/o Communist Party Office, 249, Bowbazaar Street, CALCUTTA.	69. Com. Anil Ghosh, C/o Block 5, College Street Market, CALCUTTA.
59. Com. Banakant Das, General Secretary, Assam Provincial Shop Employees' Association, Bander Bazaar, SYLHET.	70. Com. N. C. Shekhar, General Secretary, A.K.T.U.C. Bank Street, CALCUTTA.
	71. Com. Raj Bahadur Varma C/o Communist Party Office, MIRAPUR, U. P.

Name and Address.	Name and Address.
72. Com. S. Chonhmul, C/o Kisan Sabha Karyalaya, Walker Road, NAGPUR.	78. Com. Sibnath Banerjee, 41, Kan Banerjee Lane, HOWRAH.
73. Com. D. K. Dhole, Post Pantamba, Dist. AHMEDABAD.	79. Com. Yusuf Meherally, Congress Socialist Party's Office, near Kennedy Bridge, BOMBAY.
74. Com. N. M. Joshi, Model House, Flat No. A/4, Proctor Road, BOMBAY.	80. Com. B. T. Ranadive, Central Headquarters of the Communist Party, Khetwadi, BOMBAY.
75. Com. V. V. Giri, "Malathi" Gift Road T. Nagar, MADRAS.	81. Com. Suresh Banerjee, 57/2, Keshab Sen Street, CALCUTTA.
76. Com. Charu Chandra Banerjee, 24, Tarachand Dutt Street, CALCUTTA.	82. Com. Mrinal Kanti Bose, 46, South End Park, Ballygunje, CALCUTTA.
77. Com. R. S. Ruikar, Walker Road, NAGPUR CITY.	83. Com. Ambika Prasad, Indore Mazdoor Sabha of Bhandari Mills. INDORE (C. I.)

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List of Delegates Registered at the 20th Session of the AITUC

The following is a complete list of delegates, who were registered at the 20th session of the AITUC as representatives of Affiliated Unions:—

Name of the Delegate	Name of the Union
Railway Group (A)	
1 Com. Pennalal Niyogi ...	1 Assam-Bengal Railway Employees' Union.
2 " G. V. Raghavan ...	2 B. N. Railway Indian Labour Union.
3 " V. B. Kalappa ...	" " " " "
4 " A. Appa Rao ...	" " " " "
5 " L. N. Lal ...	" " " " "
6 " M. Anthony ...	" " " " "
7 " K. K. Murthy ...	" " " " "
8 " S. Balasubramanyam ...	" " " " "
9 " M. Madurai Pillai ...	" " " " "
10 " G. R. K. Rao ...	" " " " "
11 " A. K. Roy ...	" " " " "
12 " Amulya Chakravarti ...	3 E. B. Railway Workers' Union
13 " Gopal Acharya ...	4 " " " " " Union.
14 " Mrinal Kanti Bose ...	5 E. I. Railway Workers' Union.
15 " Shamal Rai ...	6 B. B. & C. I. Railwaymen's Union.
16 " Chabbinath K. ...	" " " " "
17 " G. J. Collins, ...	" " " " "
18 " K. S. Nadkarni ...	" " " " "
19 " B. B. Shivankar ...	" " " " "
20 " V. V. Joshi ...	" " " " "
21 " Shankar Lal ...	" " " " "
22 " Mohanlal ...	" " " " "
23 " Ismail Khan ...	" " " " "
24 " S. C. Joshi ...	7 G. I. P. Railway Accounts Staff Union, Bombay.
25 " R. A. Khedgikar ...	8 G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union, Bombay.
26 " R. L. Bagwe ...	" " " " "
27 " Z. R. Chaudhary ...	" " " " "
28 " Mohanlal ...	" " " " "
29 " R. R. Patil ...	" " " " "
30 " L. S. Tikekar ...	" " " " "
31 " Abdul Razak ...	" " " " "
32 " S. C. Joshi ...	" " " " "
33 " V. S. Gadkari ...	" " " " "
34 " K. L. Narasimham ...	9 M. S. M. Railway Employees' Union.
35 " R. Srinivasulu ...	" " " " "

Name of the Delegate	Name of the Union
36 Com. R. K. Mukerjee ...	10 E. I. Railwaymen's Union.
37 " P. S. Tandon ...	" " " " " "
38 " P. K. Banerjee ...	" " " " " "
39 " S. K. Shrivastava ...	" " " " " "
40 " Shantiram Mandal ...	" " " " " "
41 " M. Kalyan Sundaram ...	11 S. I. Railway Labour Union.
42 " Jahir Al Haque ...	12 B. D. B. Railway Workers' Union.

Shipping Group (B)

43 " Moni Roy ...	13 Surma Valley Dock Mazdar Union, Assam.
44 " Bawanath Dube ...	14 Dock Mazdur Union, Calcutta.
45 " Hamid ...	" " " " " "
46 " Santosh Ghose ...	" " " " " "
47 " Makham Chatterjee ...	15 Dockmen's Union, Calcutta.
48 " Sattyendranath Banerjee ...	16 Port Commissioner's Workers' Union.
49 " Kshiti Barman ...	17 Port Trust Employees' Association.
50 " N. C. Banerjee ...	18 "Seamen" Union, Bombay.
51 " N. M. Joshi ...	" " " " " "
52 " Dinkar Desai ...	" " " " " "
53 " N. Y. Phadke ...	" " " " " "
54 " A. R. Desai ...	" " " " " "

Transport other than Railways & Shipping Group (C)

55 Com. K. Guha ...	19 Bengal Carters' Union, Calcutta.
56 " Inder Singh ...	20 Motor Transport Workers' Union, Calcutta.
57 " Ranen Sen ...	21 Tramway Workers' Union, Calcutta.
58 " Mohamad Ismail ...	" " " " " "
59 " Dhiren Majumdar ...	" " " " " "
60 " Ramji ...	" " " " " "
61 " Bhalchandra Mehta ...	22 The B. E. S. T. Employees' Union, Bombay.
62 " Shanta Bhalerao ...	" " " " " "
63 " Mohamad Hifazat Rasul ...	" " " " " "
64 " K. B. Shinde ...	" " " " " "
65 " B. K. Gholap ...	23 B. E. S. T. Workers' Union, Bombay.
66 " Mohamad Yusuf ...	" " " " " "
67 " S. B. Bharose ...	24 Bombay Private Motor Drivers' Union.
68 " Pishori Lal ...	25 Tonga Bailgadi Union, Amraoti, C. P.
69 " B. V. Pant ...	" " " " " "
70 " M. H. Hasthikar ...	26 Tramway and Electric Supply Workers' Union, Madras.
71 " T. R. Ganesan ...	" " " " " "

Name of the Delegate.	Name of the Union.
72 Com. Shadi Khan ...	27 Tonga Drivers' Union, Lahore.
73 " Ramesh Chander ...	" " " " "
74 " Jerais Hussain ...	" " " " "
75 " Bramha Dutt ...	" " " " "
Cotton Textile (D)	
76 Com. Sushil Das Gupta ...	28 Bengal Cotton Mill Workers' Union.
77 " Biren Banerjee ...	29 Bengal Hosiery Workers' Union, Calcutta.
78 " Nepal Nag ...	30 Dacca District Textile Workers' Union.
79 " Prayash Bhattacharya ...	31 Garden Beach Textile Workers' Union, Bengal.
80 " Promod Das Gupta ...	32 Kushtha Textile Workers' Union, Bengal.
81 " A. M. Shaik ...	33 Amalner Girni Kamgar Union, Kandesh.
82 " V. D. Chayan ...	" " " " "
83 " V. K. Dhanwate ...	" " " " "
84 " V. K. Kulkarni ...	" " " " "
85 " J. B. Patil ...	" " " " "
86 " S. G. Brahme ...	" " " " "
87 " S. G. Patkar ...	34 Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Lal Bayta)
88 " R. K. Bhogle ...	" " " " "
89 " S. G. Tambitkar ...	" " " " "
90 " P. P. Savant ...	" " " " "
91 " B. T. Ranadive ...	" " " " "
92 " S. A. Dange ...	" " " " "
93 " S. S. Mirajkar ...	" " " " "
94 " Paryaji Bhor ...	" " " " "
95 " B. L. Belose ...	" " " " "
96 " Ibrahim Baba ...	" " " " "
97 " B. S. Amberkar ...	" " " " "
98 " B. M. Salunke ...	" " " " "
99 " Rambhau K. Koke ...	" " " " "
100 " Marutirao S. Nikam ...	" " " " "
101 " D. N. Mande ...	" " " " "
102 " Sayad Noor ...	35 The Broach Mill Workers' Union.
103 " S. N. Bhalerao ...	36 Jalgaon Girni Kamgar Union.
104 " J. B. Phadke ...	" " " " "
105 " Pandu Babaji ...	" " " " "
106 " Bhivrao Hiraji ...	" " " " "
107 " K. M. Ambodkar ...	" " " " "
108 " N. B. Ingale ...	" " " " "
109 " Siddamappa Fulmari ...	37 Lal Bawta Girni Kamgar Union, Sholapur.
110 " Bhilla M. Chowdary ...	38 Dhulia Girni Kamgar Union, Kandesh.
111 " Dhandoo Bagal ...	" " " " "
112 " Abdul K. S. Amin ...	" " " " "

Name of the Delegate.	Name of the Union.
113 Cent. V. R. Madur ...	39 Lal Dawta Hatmag Kamgar Union, Sholspur.
114 " G. M. Khan ...	40 Mill Kamdar Union, Ahmedabad.
115 " Juggan Khan ...	" " " " "
116 " Manek Gandhi ...	" " " " "
117 " Manekrao ...	40 Mill " Kamdar " Union, Ahmedabad.
118 " Noor Mohammad ...	" " " " "
119 " Munnalal ...	" " " " "
120 " B. D. Thatte ...	41 Resheem Gtrni Kamgar Union, Bombay.
121 " P. D. Kulkarni ...	" " " " "
122 " D. A. Rajimwale ...	42 Badnera Mill Mazdoor Sabha, Berar.
123 " D. S. Deshpande ...	" " " " "
124 " Motilal Barelal ...	43 Burhanpore Tapti Mill Mazdoor Sangh.
125 " Bharat Singh Bhawan-singh ...	" " " " "
126 " Govardhan Ramgupta ...	" " " " "
127 " Mahabir Prasad ...	" " " " "
128 " Mohamad Kamrudin ...	" " " " "
129 " Anandrao Shinde ...	" " " " "
130 " H. N. Muley ...	44 Girmi Mazdoor Sangh, Elhichpur.
131 " Jagan Shankar ...	" " " " "
132 " M. D. Yusuf ...	45 Hinganghat Mazdoor Sangh.
133 " Vithobaji Nimane ...	" " " " "
134 " Madhorao Sitaram ...	" " " " "
135 " Keshav Rao Dehane ...	" " " " "
136 " Govindrao Damke ...	46 Pulgaon Mill Mazdoor Sangh.
137 " Shrawan Gajbhije ...	" " " " "
138 " Jotiram Ramteke ...	" " " " "
139 " Shrawan Damke ...	" " " " "
140 " Saba Koshti ...	" " " " "
141 " Bhagu Sitaram ...	" " " " "
142 " O. W. Lambade ...	47 Nagpur Textile Union.
143 " V. G. Balwalk ...	" " " " "
144 " Tima Mahajan ...	" " " " "
145 " Ramji Motdhare ...	" " " " "
146 " V. M. Suryavanshi ...	" " " " "
147 " Roshan Miya ...	" " " " "
148 " Vithoba Patil ...	" " " " "
149 " S. V. Dangre ...	" " " " "
150 " S. V. Dehkar ...	" " " " "
151 " M. B. Fulpagar ...	" " " " "
152 " Indirabai Rurkar ...	" " " " "
153 " S. H. Deshpande ...	" " " " "
154 " F. K. Vyas ...	48 Textile Workers' Union, Akola.
155 " D. J. Paranjpe ...	" " " " "
156 " S. M. Pandey ...	" " " " "
157 " Mahadeo Baliram ...	" " " " "
158 " Shankar Butt ...	49 Textile Labour Union, Delhi.

Name of the Delegate.		Name of the Union.	
159	Com. N. S. Nevaskar ...	50	Indora Mazdoor Sabha.
160	" L. P. Khandkar ...	"	" " "
161	" Ambikadas ...	"	" " "
162	" Kishanrao ...	"	" " "
163	" Dayaram ...	51	Mazdoor Sabha Ujjain.
164	" Mangaljee ...	"	" " "
165	" Kanhyya ...	"	" " "
166	" Chandrakant Azad ...	52	Mill Kamgar Mandal, Baroda.
167	" K. P. Kumaran ...	53	Chirkakkal Taluk Handloom Weavers' Union, Cannanore.
168	" N. V. Ramaiayya ...	54	Coimbatore Mill Workers' Union.
169	" P. Ram Murthy ...	55	Salem Mill Workers' Union.
170	" N. C. Sekhar ...	56	Tirivanoor Cotton Mill Workers' Union, Malabar.
171	" K. T. Gopalan ...	"	" " "
172	" V. Shankaranarayana ...	57	Tutikoria Mill Labourers' Union.
173	" Sat Paul ...	58	Textile Workers' Union, Amritsar.
174	" Shankar Balak Ram ...	"	" " "
175	" Mohendra Sen ...	59	Textile Labour Union, Lyallpur.
176	" Vidya Sagar ...	60	Textile Workers' Union, Okara (Punjab).
177	" Mohamad Ishaq ...	61	Cawnpore Mazdoor Sabha.
178	" Sonelal Saxena ...	"	" " "
179	" S. S. Yusuf ...	"	" " "
Jute Textile Group (E)			
180	Com. Sratish Banerjee ...	62	Balla Chatkal Mazdur Union.
181	" Bankim Mukherjee ...	63	Bengal Chatkal Mazdur Union.
182	" Abdul Momin ...	"	" " "
183	" Sibnath Banerjee ...	"	" " "
184	" Sushil Roy ...	"	" " "
185	" Bimal Mitra ...	64	Bengal Provincial Chatkal Mazdur Union.
186	" Purandru Dutt Roy ...	65	Budge Budge Chatkal Mazdoor Union.
187	" Sudhindra Pramanik ...	66	Budge Budge Jute Workers' Union.
188	" Narendra Sen ...	67	Chengail Chatkal Mazdoor Union.
189	" Chatur Ali ...	68	Garden Beach Chatkal Mazdoor Union.
190	" Deb Das Ghosh ...	69	Gourapore Nuddea Chatka Mazdoor Union.
191	" Ranjit Guha ...	70	Jagatdal Chatkal Mazdur Union.
192	" Harisadhan Mitra ...	71	Rajgunj Chatkal Mazdur Union.
193	" Charu Chandra Banerjee ...	72	Rishra-Berampur Jute Workers' Union.
194	" Somnath Pattinaiik ...	73	Salkia Chatkal Mazdoor Union.

Name of the Delegate.	Name of the Union
Mining Group (F)	
195 Com. Haji Dost Mohammad...	74 Salt Miners' Association, Khewra (Punjab).
196 " Faisal-Elahi Qurban ...	" " " "
Engineering Group (G)	
197 Com. Santosh Ghose ...	75 Bengal Iron & Steel Workers' Union, Calcutta.
198 " Rahman ...	76 Bharatia Iron and Steel Workers' Union, Calcutta.
199 " Ramoni Chakrabarthy ...	77 Braithwaith Mazdoor Union, Calcutta.
200 " Ramoni Chakrabarthy...	78 Cox & King's Workers' Union, Calcutta.
201 " Shyam Pada Mukherjee	79 Govt. Building Electrical Workers' Union, Howrah.
202 " Ramoni R. G. Roy ...	80 Iron Factory Workers' Union, Howrah.
203 " Jyoti Basu ...	81 Port Engineering Workers' Union, Calcutta.
204 " Aboni Sen ...	82 Engineering and Metal Workers' Union, Calcutta.
205 " Jyotin Adhikari ...	" " " "
206 " Sushil Haldar ...	" " " "
207 " Jolly Kaul ...	83 Mackintosh & Burn Workers' Union, (Bengal).
208 " R. B. Shukla ...	84 Engineering Workers' Union, Bombay.
209 " Ambika Behere ...	85 General Motor Workers' Union, Bombay.
210 " P. K. Anjarlia ...	86 Hume Pipe Workers' Union, Bombay.
211 " N. R. Sale ...	87 Richardson and Cruddas Employees' Union, Bombay.
212 " Ram Thatte ...	88 "Nagpur" Electrical Workers' Union.
213 " Chintan C. Skroff ...	" " " "
214 " Rohit Dave ...	" " " "
215 " S. D. Kolwadkar ...	89 Kistna "Central P. W. D. Workers' Union, Bezwada.
216 " S. A. Hamid ...	90 Foundry Workers' Union, Lahore.
217 " R. P. Sakhdav ...	91 Lahore Electric Supply Workers' Union.
218 " M. Bhaskar Rao ...	92 Cawnpore Electric Supply Workers' Union.
219 " Faisal Elahi Qurban ...	
220 " Homach Chaudar ...	
221 " Chintamani ...	
222 " Arjun Aurora ...	

Name of the Delegate.	Name of the Union.
Printing and Paper (H)	
223 Com. Chuni Joarder ...	93 Sylhet Press Workers' Union.
224 " Bibhuti Basu Chatterjee ...	94 Bengal Paper Mill Workers' Union.
225 " Satishchandra Sen ...	95 Press Employees' Association, Calcutta.
226 " Kumud Biswas ...	96 Titagarh Paper Mill Workers' Union.
227 " Girija Mukherjee ...	97 Lal Bawta Press Kamgar Union, Bombay.
228 " S. S. Wankar ...	98 Press Employees' Association Nagpur.
229 " A. Sirajuddin ...	99 Press Kamgar Union, Nagpur.
230 " Thirupakula Krishna ...	100 Press Workers' Union, Delhi
231 " M. L. Athankar ...	101 Andhra Provincial Press Workers' Union.
232 " G. M. Mote ...	102 Madras Press Labour Union.
233 " Kanhaiyalal Gaur ...	" " " " "
234 " Mirza Asif Beg ...	103 Press Workers' Union, Lahore.
235 " C. V. K. Rao ...	104 Press Workers' Union, Cawnpore.
236 " P. S. Varadachari ...	
237 " K. Jayram ...	
238 " M. Sitaran Naidu ...	
239 " Madrinath ...	
240 " Baburam Tripathy ...	
Non-Manual	
241 Com. Mrinal Kanti Bose ...	105 Bengal Landholders' Employees' Association, Calcutta.
242 " S. V. Phadke ...	106 Bombay Compounders' Union.
243 " S. C. Joshi ...	107 Bombay Municipal Officials' Association.
244 " D. V. Pradhan ...	108 Municipal Shikshak Sangh, Nagpur.
245 " A. G. Mahajan ...	109 Municipal Educational Employees' Association, Cawnpore.
246 " B. T. Bonsale ...	
247 " Damodar Pathak ...	
Agricultural	
249 Com. Sum Nath Lahiri ...	110 Sylhet Cocher Cha Bagan Masdeer Union.
250 " Balu Das ...	111 A. B. T. Labour Union, Bengal.
251 " Satya Ganga ...	112 Chittagong Cha Bagan Masdeer Union.
252 " M. Bahaman ...	

Name of the Delegate.	Name of the Union.
278 Com. Parimal Das Gupta	435 Oriental Gas Workers' Union, Calcutta.
279 " D. N. Shukla	436 Oil & Petrol Workers' Union, Calcutta.
280 " Ramdeo	437 Rope Factory Workers' Union, Bengal.
281 " Sudeb Das	438 Waterproof Workers' Union, Calcutta.
282 " P. M. Patil	439 B. D. D. Workers' Union, Bombay.
283 " T. D. Shah	
284 " N. B. Rappali	440 Bidi Kamgar Union, Bombay.
285 " N. E. Pipala	" " " "
286 " P. P. Mohanlal	" " " "
287 " Kamal Wagle	" " " "
288 " Babubhai	441 Biscuit Kamgar Union, Bombay.
289 " V. W. Panthanglor	442 Bombay Saw Mill Workers' Union.
290 " Anant Babu Telf	" " " "
291 " Sadanand Bhide	" " " "
292 " R. B. Salaakar	443 Bombay Soap & Oil Workers' Union.
293 " D. D. Gokhale	444 Dyeing, Bleaching & Printing Workers' Union, Bombay.
294 " D. K. Dhale	445 Sri Changoodeo Sugar Workers' Union, Puntamba.
295 " G. J. Ogle	446 Godawari Sugar Workers' Union, Ahmednagar.
296 " Prabhakar K. Kunte	447 Gold and Silver Workers' Union, Bombay.
297 " Babu Bhiwaji Kanwade...	448 Tilak Nagar Kamgar Union, Ahmednagar.
298 " S. Dhothmal	449 C.P. and Bihar Bidi Mazdoor Sangh, Nagpur.
299 " Jaiaram Patil	
300 " J. P. Mista	450 Potters Workers' Union, Jabalpur.
301 " L. S. Agnihotri	
302 " Sardar Singh	451 Thread and Bell Workers' Union, Delhi.
303 " Sardar Singh	452 Zari Workers' Union, Delhi.
304 " Chunoni Karan	453 Bikaner Glass Union, Cannanore.
305 " Rajbahadur Verma	454 Chapra Mazdoor Babha, Mirzapur.
306 " Anil Mehta	455 Oil Mill Workers' Union, Calcutta.