

SOME FACTS

Our strength.

Out of 2,30,000 votes over 1,10,000 are in the Govt. Servants' Quarters in the constituency. The help of other organised sections of the middle class employees as in Banks, Insurance, Air-lines, Petroleum and other commercial houses has been ensured. The organised working class, artisans etc. have also rallied behind.

Our limitations.

In spite of the fact that the response to the collection drive is good, the total amount is not heavy due to the fact that collections started in the 3rd week of the month. Therefore we do not propose to circulate the chits or put up *shamianas* on election day.

Thousands of workers who are campaigning for us cannot do it with the glamour for obvious reasons.

The issues involved.

- * Hold the Price line
- * Increase in DA & Wages to meet the rising prices after new taxation
- * Housing Facilities for middle class employees
- * Cheap conveyance.
- * Upgrading of Delhi to "A" class
- * Reinstatement of 700 workers dismissed in last strike
- Restoration of recognition of Unions.
- * Formation of Whitley Councils
- * Negotiating machinery etc. etc.

Keep these facts in view when you vote.

Tell others about it

Vote with confidence

Success awaits you

Super Press, New Delhi.

INTRODUCING OM PRAKASH GUPTA

Om Prakash Gupta has a long record of public service especially in the case of trade unions of the Government employees.

Om Prakash Gupta, a clerk in the Defence Headquarters, was removed from service during the 1942 struggle for independence. Again during the 1946 wave of strikes, he was dismissed from RAF.



He was selected as a member of the Congress Medical Mission to Malaya.

Since then he has been actively associated with the P & T workers trade union and has been one of the main factors in building a single united independent organisation (not

affiliated to any bloc.)

He played a leading role in the various agitations of the P & T and others for enhancement of D.A. by Rs. 10/- in 1949; by Rs. 5/- in 1951 and by Rs. 5/- in 1957. The agitation for Pay Commission and in subsequent period connected with its implementation he was always in the fore-front.

During these 15 years, he was been imprisoned twice. In 1949 he was kept under preventive detention for 13 months in connection with the threatened strike in the P & T which secured enhancement of D.A. by Rs. 10/-. Again he was one of the first few who were arrested in July 1960 in connection with the last strike by Central Government employees.

Unconnected with political parties, Om Prakash Gupta has worked devotedly for uplifting the P & T trade union movement—an organisation looked with great esteem not only amongst Government servants but also other trade unions.

In building up the Confederation of Central Government Employees also, Om Prakash Gupta has played a leading role. Today, he is looked upon by the majority of the organised sections of the Government servants as one of the most experienced, sober and straight-forward leader.

VOTE

For

OM PRAKASH GUPTA

Independent Candidate

Fighter for the democratic rights and living of the working masses and services

For the National unity of the people

For unity of the exploited against the millionaire bankers and exploiters

For right to work and bread

For a prosperous economy for the country and the people.



Flaming Torch—the Election Symbol

THE MANIFESTO

Election Office:—9, Pusa Road
Telephones 51311, 51875, 25181.

The Manifesto

Om Prakash Gupta is standing for election to the Parliament from New Delhi as an independent candidate.

But he is not so "independent" as to be bound by no platform, no organisation, no discipline. He is a well-known trade union leader of the post and telegraph workers. He is bound by the political and economic platform of the working class and other toiling people. He is bound by the discipline of the principles of the toiling poor and the working intellectuals and not the loose "free thinking" of the money-makers, the rich employers and speculators. Thus he is independent but definitely bound to defend the people and their mass organisations.

If Om Prakash Gupta wins his seat, he certainly cannot shake the Government of the Congress Party out of power. A by-election against a Party which has overwhelming majority, like that of the Congress in the Parliament cannot be expected to bring about such an upheaval and that is also not the intention.

But his victory would certainly make the ruling party think because that victory would be one of the *Voice of Protest* of the working people and the middle classes, that abound in this electorate, against the present policies of Government in the matter of people's interests. It would be an effective criticism from the progressive, democratic-minded patriotic masses of the great capital of Delhi.

There is no town in India like Delhi. This hoary City has seen through long ages many empires of many dynasties, many religions and many languages—from Dharma Raj to Prithvi Raj and from Babar to the British Empire. Each one enthroned its own religion, its own language, its own blood relations, race or caste, its own economy of courtiers, aristocrats or landlords. They lived and served history. When outdated, they were swept away.

Our modern New Delhi of Independent democratic India is unlike all of them.

People fought and won independence. They made a Constitution and a State in which there is no dominance of any one religion or one language or one province.

Round the State and the Parliament, in the Capital, among the thousands and lakhs that work here, run the Government and this great Capital, there are all religions, all tongues and all States. When lakhs roll out of the offices and factories on cycles, auto-rikshaws or on foot, men and women of U.P., M.P., Punjab, Bihar, Bengal, Assam, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalee, Maratha, Gujrati, Rajasthani, the whole of toiling India seems to be on the move. What unites them? What moves

them? Their daily life, their work and bread, their education and growth unites them all in a common bond of labour, in the offices, in the shops, in the factories and in the fields around.

Five Year Plan schemes of thousands of crores pass through their hands. Railways, Post and Telegraph, mills and factories, huge banks and vast installations and offices are manned by them. Production and wealth grows.

Yet the lot of those who create this vast wealth and run this vast machine does not improve alongside the growth of wealth. While the millionaires and their friends fatten on the wealth of the country, those who help to produce it and run the vast apparatus of the Government and the big employers have to struggle for a bare living. When life becomes unbearable, when even reasonable demands are rejected and the people struggle, the whole repressive machinery of the State descends on their heads to suppress them.

Everyone remembers the ferocity which was let loose against the Government employees when they struck in July 1960 against high prices and justified allowances and for a decent minimum wage prescribed by common agreement in the 15th Tripartite Indian Labour Conference. They fought for legitimate demands and rights. And yet *seven hundred* of them have been victimised. Millions in service of the State are still threatened with loss of rights of organisation and association unless they submit to the will of the Govt. The country and the services are run not for the working masses but the exploiting classes. This ought to change, if India's millions are to get the benefits of her growing economy, and if the country's independence is to become still stronger and democracy is to be preserved not for the handful rich but for the millions.

It is to voice this feeling, that Om Prakash Gupta is standing and all who want the Government to change its policies and want that their criticism be heard should vote for him.

Let every vote of protest and criticism be cast for him:

Criticism that the taxes fall on the poor man's needs and not so much on the exploiting rich.

Criticism that while production and wealth grows, prices do not fall and wages do not increase.

Criticism that while there is a plan for capital to grow, there is no plan for workers' unemployment to fall.

Criticism that while houses are lacking, land speculators hold the City to ransom.

Criticism that while the palaces can have all that they need, the *bastis* and the sprawling nagars and colonies lack the most essential amenities.

Criticism that while democratic rights and liberties are guaranteed in the Constitution, not a day passes when they are denied in practice to workers, employees, peasants, trade unions and Government employees' organisations, to their meetings, to their functionaries.

Criticism that while the fighting soldier at the front is ready to give his life for the country, his family in the rear has not enough to live on and his wages will not go up until the civilian employees are struck on his behalf and for all.

Criticism that while education grows and scientists and engineers come out of the Universities, those in service get hanged by red tape and while hundreds roam in search of jobs in an economy which is supposed to plan for all.

Criticism that while workers and employees are attacked for demanding higher wages against rising prices, a handful of families are allowed to keep hundreds of crores of capital in their pocket.

Criticism that while the lowly employees are given sermons on honesty, efficiency, politeness and patriotism, many in the top leadership are known to be lacking in them.

There are *other parties* in the field asking for a vote against the Congress. They even speak of Central Government employees now at election time, while in fact they opposed the election of the employees when it took place. *The Swatantra Party, the Jan Sangh and the Hindu Mahasabha are parties of the millionaire financiers, landlords, ex-Maharajas and retired Generals, parties living on communal tension and hatreds and therefore cannot speak on behalf of toiling masses.* Even if they are against the Congress and voice all the criticisms that are noted above, they should be given no quarter by the toiling millions, by those who cherish democracy of the masses, secularism of the State and the growth of planned economy for the people of our country.

Therefore we appeal to all workers to solidly vote for Om Prakash.

S. M. Banerjee

(S. M. Banerjee) M.P.

Convenor Election Committee

शानदार कामयाबी

दिल्ली को एक्कास शहर बना दिया गया

दोस्तों! आप को यह जान कर खुशी होगी कि आप की जद्दोजहद सफल हुई है और सरकार को मंजूरी दिल्ली को जुलाई 61 से एक्कास शहर निश्चित कर दिया है क्योंकि आप की माँग न्याय पर थी इस से आप लोगों के मकान के किराया और सिटी अलाउंस में बढ़ोत्तरी हो गई है, यह सफलता आप की 12 जुलाई वाली जद्दोजहद से ही हुई है। किंतु यह सफलता अभी अधूरी है। अभी तक आप के 600 के करीब साथी नौकरी से बाहर हैं जिन के बाल बच्चों मुराबे मर रहे हैं, आप की यूनियन और फिडेशन की मान्यता अभी तक बहाल नहीं की गई। अभी सरकार और मुलाजमीन के बीच बात चीत का कोई रास्ता नहीं है।

जब तक हमारी ऊपर लिखित माँगों स्वीकार नहीं की जाती हमारी जद्दोजहद जारी रहेगी।

जारी कर्दा: - मंजूरी पंचायत

505 आर्मी बेस चर्क शाप दिल्ली के पट

पु. भारत प्रेस, आगे जनल रोड, करोलबाग फोन 51637

شاندرا کامیابی

دہلی کو 'A' کلاس شہر بنا دیا گیا

بہادر ناسا چھوٹا۔ آپ کو یہ جانکر خوشی ہوگی۔ کہ آپ کی جلد و جہد کامیاب ہوئی ہے۔ سادر سرکار کو بخیر و برکتی کو بھولائی ۱۹۶۱ء سے 'A' کلاس شہر قرار دے دیا ہے کیونکہ آپ کی مالک بالکل انصاف پسندی تھی۔ اس سے آپ لوگوں کے مکان کے گراہ اور سٹی الاؤنس میں اضافہ ہو گیا ہے۔ یہ کامیابی آپ کی ۱۷ جولائی دہلی جلد و جہد سے ہوئی ہے۔

مگر یاد رکھو۔ یہ آپ کی کامیابی ابھی اوصوڑھی ہے۔ اور آپ کی بڑی حد و جہد کا ایک حصہ ہے۔ ابھی تک آپ کے ۶۰۰ کے قریب ساتھی نوکری سے باہر ہیں جن کے بال بچے بھوتوں مر رہے ہیں۔ آپ کی یو این اور ریڈریشن کی مانتیا ابھی تک بحال نہیں کی گئی۔ ابھی سرکار اور ملازمین کے درمیان بات چیت کا کوئی راستہ نہیں ہے۔

حیرت تک ہماری مندرجہ مانگیں منظور نہیں کی جاتیں۔ ہمارے جلد و جہد جاری رہے گی۔

جاری ہے

مزدور پنچایت ۵۵ آر جی پبلسنگز کتاب

(سورج پبلسنگز دہلی)

दिल्ली के विक्रेताइज कर्मचारियों की डिफेंस मिनिस्टर के नाम खुली चिट्ठी न्याय के लिए अपील

5.5 अर्मी बेस वर्कशाप के 4 विक्रेताइज कर्मचारियों ने डिफेंस मिनिस्टर के नाम एक अपील लिखी है और न्याय के लिए मांग की है।

जब छि 5 लाख सरकारी कर्मचारियों ने हड़ताल में भाग लिया और हजारों कर्मियों को नौकरी से इस जुर्म के लिए निकाला गया और बाद में दोबारा काम पर लिया गया तो हमारे साथ यह अनोखा बर्ताव क्यों किया गया ? दिल्ली में करीब 80 सदस्य गवर्नमेंट एम्पलाईज जेल में गए और दूसरे लक्ष्य विभाग यानि रेलवे, पोस्ट एंड टेलीग्राफ और रूढ़ डिफेंस उदारों में कर्मचारियों को दोबारा काम पर वापिस ले लिया है अगर हम ने कोई ऐसा भारी जुर्म नहीं किया था कि जिस के लिये इतनी सख्त सजा दी गयी कि नौकरी से डिसमिस कर दिया और यह फ्रक क्यों बरता गया साथियो! हमें आफसरो का जुल्म का शिकार हुए करीब एक वर्ष हो गया है। ईरानी की बात यह है कि जब कि दिल्ली के दूसरे महकमों सिवाये 5.5 अर्मी बेस वर्कशाप के और किसी भी जगह किसी भी कर्मचारी को नौकरी से नहीं निकाला गया।

यह केवल एक आफसर को खुश करने के लिए किया गया है अब हम मुलमरी की वशा से शायद 12 जुलाई से वर्कशाप के गेट पर भूख हड़ताल कर के न्याय प्राप्त कर सकें।

नोट:- जो कर्मचारी डिसमिस साथियों की रुपया पैसा से सहायता करना चाहते हैं वह 5 लाख को तन्नाह वाले दिन गेट पर जमा करवा कर रसीद जरूर प्राप्त करे।

जारी कर्दा:- महिन्द्र सिंह, सन्तोष सिंह, चक्रवर्ती,
नौनियत राम भाटिया

12 जुलाई शहीदी दिवस

600 बेगुनाह सरकारी मुलाजमीन और उनके बाल
बच्चों का समाजवादी सरकार के हाथों जालमाना कत्ल

साथियो जब से दुनिया में मजदूर तहरीक का आरम्भ हुआ उस दिन से ले कर आज तक जो कुछ भी मजदूर ने प्राप्त किया है वह अपना खून दे कर लिया है, मई 1886 को शिकागू की गोलियों में हजारों मजदूरों का खून बहाया गया और उसी का नतीजा था कि सरकार ने 8 घण्टे का दिन निश्चित किया और यह 12 जुलाई वाली जदोजहद गोलियों का एक भाग था,

भारत की मजदूर तहरीक में यह पहला अवसर था कि लार्ड सट्टल गवर्नमेंट एम्पलायज ने मांगों के लिये मिलकर लड़ाई लड़ी और यह मांग की कि रोजाना बढ़ती हुई महंगाई को रोक जाये और महंगाई के अनुसार महंगाई एलाऊस दिया जाए

सरकार ने इस जदोजहद को स्यासी रंग दे कर बदनाम करने की कोशिश की और गैर कानूनी ठहराया फिर भी 5 लाख सट्टल गवर्नमेंट एम्पलायज ने भाग लिया, 20 हजार

कैद हुए, 50 हजार को चार्ज शीट लगी और हजारों को नौकरी से निकाला गया, पांच बैकपूर कर्मचारियों को पुलिस ने खों में धुस कर गोलियों का निशाना बनाया, इसी बीच में जफतरान ने नाजायज फायदा उठाते हुए जाती संशों दूध यूनियन कर्मचारियों से निकाली और कई बेगुनाहों को तख्तों से 50 रु माहवार से ले कर 100/- तक माहवार कमी कर दी, सरकार ने भी यूनियन और फेडरेशन को मान्यता

वापिस ले ली और मुलाजमीन की आवाज दवाने की कोशिश की हमारी सहमत जाया नहीं गयी, सरकार को मजबूर होना पड़ा कि रोजाना की बढ़ती महंगाई को रोकें और कर्मचारियों से बात चोत करें, सट्टल पे कमीशन की सफारशात को शीघ्र लाजु करे।

केवल सरकार ही इन सब प्रांगों को आन्ते से देरी कर रही है महंगाई एलाउंस के अलावा दिल्ली को "ए" क्लास नहीं किया जा रहा जबकि आंध्र 26 लाख हो चुकी है। आज भी 600 के करीब ऐसे मुलाजमीन हैं जिन को सरकार ने अभी तक काम पर नहीं लिया। केवल डिफेंस में 55 के करीब ऐसे मुलाजमीन बाकी हैं। आपकी इसी 505 आर्मी वेस वर्कशाप में चार सशस्त्री नौकरी से बाहर हैं जिन को केवल एक कर्नल को सुझा करने के लिए जुलम का शिकार बनाया गया था। सरकार नया बिल इण्डस्ट्रीयल सम्बन्ध में लाना चाहती है जिस में बहुत सी कमजोरियां हैं हड़ताल के हक को देने की कोशिश हो रही है। अब भी कई जगह अफसर मन मानियां कर रहे हैं।

उत्तर में हम सरकार से यह साफ तौर पर कह देते हैं कि हमारी 12 जुलाई को जद्दोजहद अभी खत्म नहीं हुई हमारे उन मुलाजमीन को जिन को सरकार ने आज तक बहाल नहीं किया उन को दोबारा काम पर नहीं लिया जाता यूनियन और फ़ेडरेशन की मान्यता वापिस नहीं की जाती और दिल्ली को क्लास "ए" निश्चित नहीं किया जाता आज भी सरकारी मुलाजमीन के दिल में सरकार के लिए काफी गुस्सा है और उस की एक झलक अप्रैल में दिख चुके हैं। अब भी समय है कि सरकार समझौता करे वरना यह गुस्सा और जोश पला नहीं क्या रूप धारण करे।

इस बारे में यदि मौसम ठीक रहा तो 12 जुलाई को व्हीकल डिपो के गेट के पास डिफेंस एम्पलायज़ का शानदार जलसा 12 जुलाई की यादगार मनाने के लिए हो रहा है। सब साधियों से अपील है कि वे अधिक से अधिक संख्या में शामिल हो कर इस को कामयाब बनाएं।

जारी कर्ता:— दिल्ली डिफेंस एम्पलायज़ कौंसिल

۲۱ جولائی ۱۹۵۲ء

یوم شہادت

سنگھ کی لڑائی
۲۱ جولائی ۱۹۵۲ء

... بیگناہ سرکاری ملازمین اور ان کے بال بچوں کا باجوادی سرکار کے ہاتھوں ظالمانہ قتل

سنا چھو رہا۔ ایک معلوم ہے کہ جب سے بنیاب میں مزدور تحریک کا آغاز ہوا۔ اس دن سے لیکر آج تک جو کچھ بھی مزدور نے حاصل کیا ہے وہ اپنا خون دے کر لیا ہے۔ مئی ۱۹۵۶ء کو گلیوں میں ہزاروں مزدوروں کا خون بہایا گیا اور اسی کا نتیجہ تھا کہ سرکار نے اٹھ گھنٹے کا دن مقرر کیا اور یہ ۲۱ جولائی والی سرکاری ملازمین کی جدوجہد بھی اسی کا ایک حصہ تھا۔

ہندوستان کی مزدور تحریک میں یہ پہلا موقع تھا کہ تمام سنٹرل گورنمنٹ ایسٹریٹس نے ایک پلیٹ فارم پر اکٹھا ہو کر اپنی اقتصادی مانگوں کیلئے لڑائی لڑی اور یہ مانگ کی کہ روزانہ بڑھتی ہوئی تھنگائی کو روکا جائے اور تھنگائی کے مطابق تھنگائی لادنی دیا جائے۔

ہماری سماجی سرکار نے اس ٹریڈ یونین جدوجہد کو ایک سیاسی رنگ دینے کی لاکھ کوشش کی اور پبلک کو ہڑتال کے متعلق غلط خبریں دی گئیں۔ اور ریشہ پتی کی طرح سے سینٹیل آرڈیننس لگا کر ہڑتال کو غیر قانونی بنایا گیا۔ مگر پھر بھی ۵ لاکھ سنٹرل گورنمنٹ ایسٹریٹس اپنی اس جدوجہد میں حصہ لیا۔ تقریباً ۲۰ ہزار گرفتار ہوئے۔ ۵۰ ہزار کو چارج شیٹ دیا گیا۔ اور ہزاروں ایسٹریٹس کو نوکری سے برخواست کر دیا گیا۔ یہاں تک ہی نہیں دو ہزار میں پانچ بیگناہ کے چارجیوں کو پولیس نے گھروں میں گھس کر گولیوں کا نشانہ بنایا۔ اور انہار جان دھڑ پھانٹوں میں پولیس نے وہ انسانیت سوز سلوک کیا کہ ان کو یاد کر کے انگریزی لہجے کے جھڑکاؤ کی یاد آجاتی ہے کہ چارجیوں کو الٹ تھنگا کر کے لایوں سے بیٹھا گیا۔ اور پھر کیا گیا کہ جو اہر لال ہندو اور بھارتیوں کی جے کھڑے کھڑے لگائیں اور اسی دوران میں افسران کو اتنے زیادہ اختیارات دیے گئے کہ ان کا ناجائز فائدہ اٹھا کر افسران نے اپنی ذاتی ریشہ ٹریڈ یونین کے چارجیوں سے نکالیں اور کئی بے گناہوں کی تھراہوں سے ۵۰ روپے ماہوار سے لیکر ۱۰۰ روپے ماہوار تک کمی کر دی اور سرکار نے بھی یونین اور فیڈریشن کی مائینڈ واپس لے لی۔ اور ہر ممکن طریقے سے

ملازمین کی آواز کو بانے کی کوشش کی۔

گر ہماری یہ جہد و جدوجہد ریٹنگاں نہیں گئی۔ اور سرکار کو اس بات پر مجبور ہونا پڑا۔ کہ وہ روزانہ بڑھتی ہوئی ہنگامی کوڑوں کے۔ اور گریجروں سے بات چیت کرنے کا کوئی موثر طریقہ نکالے۔ سنٹرل پے کمیشن کی سفارشات کو جلدی لاگو کیا جائے۔ اور جن طرح سے سرکار ان میں اپنی مرضی کے مطابق تبدیلی کرنا چاہتی تھی۔ وہ نہ کرے مگر سرکار بھی ان سب چیزوں کو سیدھے طریقے سے ماننے میں دیر کر رہی ہے۔ موجودہ ہنگامی کے مطابق ہنگامی لائسنس نہیں دیا جا رہا۔ اور دہلی کی آبادی جبکہ ۱۰ لاکھ ہو چکی ہے۔ تو اسے A کلاس ایریا قرار نہیں دیا جا رہا۔ جن یونین اور فیڈریشن کی مانیٹا ہسپتال کی وجہ سے واپس لے لی گئی تھی۔ اسے واپس لینا چاہا۔ اور سرکار کے اعلان کے باوجود بھی کسی بیڑائی کو کام سے نہیں نکالا جائیگا جبکہ کوئی توڑ پھوڑ کا کس نہ ہو۔ مگر انہوں نے اس کی بات ہے کہ آج بھی ۱۰۰ کے قریب ایسے ملازمین ہیں۔ جنکو سرکار نے ابھی تک دوبارہ کام پر بحال نہیں کیا۔ اور صرف ڈیفنس میں ۵۵ کے قریب ایسے ملازمین باقی ہیں۔ ابھی اس ۵۰۵ آدمی میں رٹناپ کے کم سا تھنی نوکری سے باہر ہیں۔ جبکہ محض ایک کنٹریل کورٹیشن کرنے کے لئے ظلم کا شکار بنایا گیا تھا۔ سرکار ہونیال انڈسٹریل تعلقات کے بلکہ لانا چاہتی ہے۔ اس میں اب بھی بہت سی بنیادی خامیاں ہیں۔ اور ہماری ہسپتال کے بنیادی سٹی کو زبردستی چھیننے کی کوشش ہو رہی ہے۔ اب بھی کسی جگہ انفرانچائز من مانی کاروائیاں کر رہے ہیں۔ مگر مزدور تحریک کی تاریخ اس بات کی شاہد ہے۔ کہ کامیابی کا راستہ کبھی بھی ہموار نہیں ہوتا۔ ہر ایک مانگ کو منوانے کے لئے کافی قربانیاں کرنی پڑتی ہیں۔ سرکار اور سرمایہ دار اس کے راستے میں لاکھ روکائیں کھڑی کرتے ہیں۔ مگر ہمارا فولادی اتحاد اور مصمم ارادہ ہی ہمیں کامیابی دلاتا ہے۔

آخر میں ہم سرکار پر یہ چیز حقائق طور پر واضح کر دینا چاہتے ہیں کہ ہماری ۱۲ جولائی والی جہد و جدوجہد ابھی تک ختم نہیں ہوئی۔ اور تین تک جاری رہیگی۔ جب تک کہ موجودہ ہنگامی کے مطابق ہنگامی لائسنس میں خاطر نہیں ہو جاتا۔ سرکار اور ملازمین کے درمیان بات چیت کا کوئی موثر طریقہ نہیں نکلتا۔ اور ہمارے وہ ملازمین جن کو آج بھی سرکار نے کام پر بحال نہیں کیا۔ ان کو دوبارہ کام پر نہیں لیا جاتا۔ یونین اور فیڈریشن کی مانیٹا واپس لینے کی جاتی۔ اور دہلی کو A کلاس ایریا قرار نہیں دیا جاتا۔ آج پمکسر سرکاری ملازمین کے دل میں سرکار کے لئے کان غم و غصہ پایا جاتا ہے۔ اور اس کی ایک جھلک وہ ماہ اپریل میں دکھانے کے ہیں۔ اب بھی وقت ہے کہ سرکار آنکھیں کھولے۔ اور ملازمین سے سمجھوتہ کرنے کی کوشش کرے۔ ورنہ یہ غصہ اور جوش نہ نہیں کیا رہے دھارن کرے۔

اس سلسلے میں اگر موسم ٹھیک ہو تو ۱۲ جولائی کو دیپل ڈپلو کے گیٹ کے پاس ڈیفنس ایسٹریٹ کا ایک شاندار جلسہ ۱۲ جولائی کی یادگار منانے کے لئے ہو رہا ہے۔ سب ساتھیوں سے اپیل ہے کہ وہ زیادہ سے زیادہ تیز و تیز شامل ہو کہ اس کو کامیاب بنائیں۔

جاری ک

دہلی ڈیفنس ایسٹریٹ کو نسل

یہ سلسلہ جاری ہے۔ جو ہر ہفت روزہ میں جاری ہے۔

ALL INDIA DEFENCE EMPLOYEES FEDERATION
DELHI REGIONAL COMMITTEE
113 North Avenue New Delhi

DFC/ 2/ 61

6 Feb 1961

To

All A.I.D.E.F affiliated unions in Delhi Region

An emergent meeting of Delhi Regional committee of All India Defence Employees Federation will be held on 17 Feb 1961 at 1100 hrs at DEHRADUN to consider the problems arising out of the recent strike of the Central Govt. Employees and its aftermath .

AGENDA

1. To consider the issue of victimization of the active trade union workers in defence installations
2. To chalk out programme to help the victimised workers by collecting relief funds .
3. To review the present organizational position of defence unions.
4. Any other matter with the permission of the chair .

All the General Secretaries of the unions are hereby requested to attend this meeting along with their other delegates so that some concrete decisions can be taken .

Yours sincerely ,

(SANTOKH SINGH)
Regional Secretary

Copy to :-

All India Defence Employees Federation Poona
" " " " " Liaison office Delhi.

FOR FAVOUR OF PUBLICATION

Distt. COORDINATION COMMITTEE
AIDEF, 14 New Cantt. Road
Dehradun

PRESS COMMUNIQUE

The regional Committee meeting of the All India Defence workers was held on 17th Feb '61 at New Cantt. Road, Dehradun and delegates from Punjab, Delhi, Roorkee, Dehradun and Meerut attended the meeting.

The meeting discussed the present situation of the organisation after the Central Government employees strike in July and took numbers of decisions on the question of victimisation, suspension and harassment of employees who had taken active part in the strike and in one of the resolutions supported the proposed Hunger Strike by two Central Government Employees Unions leaders named Comds Joseph and O.P.Gupta who have already given notice to go on Hunger Strike in March at New Delhi near the Parliament House. The meeting recommended to the Central H.Q of the AIDEF to finalise a programme for launching such Hunger Strike in much wider scale in organised manner all over the country against the attitude of the Government towards the central Government and Defence employees who had taken part in the strike.

The meeting took decision also on the arbitrary and delayed implementation of the Central Pay Commission. In another resolution the meeting deplored the attitude of the Ord. Factory authorities, Dehradun, who refused the permission to hold meetings inside the Factory Estate without assigning any reasons to the recognised Unions,

By another resolution the meeting condemned the Murder of the great patriot and Prime Minister Mr. Patrice Lumumba and his two other colleagues by the Imperialists and their agents and condolence resolution was also taken in the Mass meeting of the workers in the evening on the issue.

The meeting ended with a mass rally at Raipur where Defence leaders K.G.Srivastava, Ram Nath, Santokh Singh and others spoke. Mrs. S.M.Bannerji presided over the mass rally.

Decisions had also been taken to collect relief fund for the victimised and suspended employees of the Defence Deptts for which door to door collection will be made to day (the 18th Feb '61) lead by Comds K.G.Srivastava, Santokh Singh and Mrs. S.M.Bannerji at the Factory Estate.

(S.C.Dutta)
Convenor

Co-ordination Committee
AIDEF, Dehradun
14 New Cantt. Road
Phone No.289

Dated the
18th Feb '61

DEFENCE CIVILIAN EMPLOYEE'S UNION JAMNAGAR

(AFFILIATED TO THE ALL INDIA DEFENCE EMPLOYEE'S FEDERATION POONA)

President:- Ramakant.Rai.

Secretary:- K.P.Tnakore.

MOHMED BHUKHA'S HOUSE,

NAGNATH GATE

Ref No. JTUC/JAM -134 of 1961

Date 22-2-1961

195

UNITED TRADE UNIONS COUNCIL JAMNAGAR(Group of thirteen trade unions)

TEL.No, C/O.530

Gram:- SHRAMJIVI

From:-

General Secretary,

United Salt Works Kamdar Union Jamnagar

Nagnathgate,

Jamnagar

TO:-

The Secretary,

A.I.T.U.C.

4, Ashok Road,

New-Delhi

Sir,

You know it well that at Jamnagar there are some differences exists between two groups of trade unions affiliated to AITUC. This mis-understanding arised after the new rules framed for the Jamnagar Trade Unions Council viz, 1. Levy for the council should be annas four per member on the strength of 31st march of every year for per month. 2. In every trade union there should and must be a post for the officers of JTUC compulsory.

2. First group of this connected with 1. Woollen Mill Kamdar union 2. Brooke Bond Kamdar Union 3. Halar Jilla Local Bodies Employees Union and 4. Mill Kamdar Union Jamnagar and second Group is 1. Bandhkam Kamdar Union 2. Salt Works Kamdar Union 3. Rangmill Kamdar Union 4. Cement Works Kamdar Union 5. Oil Production Workers Union 6. Port Kamdar Union 7. General Industries Kamdar Union 8. Pottery Kamdar Union 9. Defence Civilian Employees Union 10. Government Employees Industrial Kamdar Union 11. Shree Navyug Meghvar Mandal Jamnagar 12. Engineering Workers Union and 13. Khani Kamdar Union Jamnagar

3. First group totaly affiliated with AITUC and second group except two unions which is still to be registered affiliated with AITUC and its respective federations.

4 The formation of second group is now with United Trade Unions Council Jamnagar which was formed at the time of the Central Government Employees Strike period and after removal from JTUC all are with UTUC.

5. Till middle of 1960, all local trade unions were affiliated to Trade Unions Council Jamnagar but owing to financial difficulties of seasonal industries trade unions they could not pay the dues as specified by the JTUC as stated above and were dis-affiliated by JTUC on 31-3-1960.

DEFENCE CIVILIAN EMPLOYEE'S UNION JAMNAGAR

(AFFILIATED TO THE ALL INDIA DEFENCE EMPLOYEE'S FEDERATION POONA)

MOHMED BHUKHA'S HOUSE,
NAGNATH GATE

Ref No. DCRU/IAM/

---2---

Date

195

6. The complaint of ours is based on two important issues one is 1. JTUC can formed a RIVALARY trade union against the existing trade unions affiliated with AITUC. and second issues is 2. Whether local formation of council can supersid the Constitution of AITUC and Respective trade Unions and internal quarrel of the council which cannot call a part of AITUC can be entertained by the AITUC.

7. Here we like to mention that it is no use of putting undue pressure upon the seasonal industries trade union by a big majority trade union to force them to affiliate with JTUC with a highest leavy of four annas per member per month and if there is any financial difficulties the secretary should pay the leavy from his pocket and if trade union failed to pay the leavy the RIVALARY trade union is formed by the JTUC and put condition that if leavy is paid new formation will be ~~the~~ wind-up otherwise it will be continued.

8. The trade unions stated in second group had submitted a written formula to JTUC to make suitable amendments in the rules of JTUC as under enabling them to affiliated in council are cited below:-

EXPENSES:-

1. Secretary of JTUC office work (Part-Time)	Rs, 40-00
2. Office rent for council	Rs, 45-00
3. Office servent etc.	Rs, 10-00
4. Stationary etc for council inc.Lights	Rs, 15-00
5. Savings for the council	Rs, 15-00

Total Rs, 125-00

and if this is agreed all trade unions are ready to pay regular contribution to JTUC and sit to gether on the name of the UNITY. But this formula is not agreed upon to the JTUC and its officers. Amendments formula is pending with JTUC and No meeting for this purpose is called.

9. These all complaints reached to AITUC as well as MGSTUC and they are kind enough to entervene into the matter on the point of Unity of RED FLAG at Jamnagar who visited Jamnagar and make a solution advising JTUC to windup Rivalary trade union and Under-signed should occupy the office room in JTUC but within the period of agreement arrived shri. Dave had applied for one more RIVALARY trade union under the leadership of shri.Vasha and breack the all items of agreement arrived on meeting of twomens committee formed by MGSTUC.

10. You know it well that, Jamnagar is facing industrial problems and undersigned sparing No pain have had formed these all small industries unions where the leadership of INTUC was on top under the banner of Management and now our own comrades are

DEFENCE CIVILIAN EMPLOYEE'S UNION JAMNAGAR

(AFFILIATED TO THE ALL INDIA DEFENCE EMPLOYEE'S FEDERATION POONA)

---3---

MOHMED BHUKHA'S HOUSE,

NAGNATH GATE

f No. DCEU/JAM/

Date

195

comrades are trying to push back RED-FLAG from such industries allowing way to INTUC formation to enter in it again. These all differences are known to all and even to INTUC including the many Management told by the JTUC's leader and now INTUC is trying its level best to come again on the platform and have also started.

11. The undersigned single handedly facing double problems one is internal and second is force of INTUC and Management and if this is a policy of RED-FLAG leader who one side speak to keep UNITY amongst the workers and One trade Union for One Industry is themselves breacking the decided principles and forming Rivalary under ~~one~~ one flag.

12. Under the circumstances explained above we sincerely request the AITUC to take deep interest and make end of such unwarranted opposition/Rivalary which is ~~undeveloped~~ developed in the very root of the Unity who try to make weaken the trade unions which are under banner of RED FLAG.

13. Trade unions which are now under United Trade Unions Council Jamnagar have good regard for JTUC and that on the name of UNITY Independance and never with the policy of DECTOTERSHIP and CENTERLISATION OF ONE POWER. It is open facts that if JTUC run rivalary trade union against all policy of AITUC, what will happen if unions names stated above who are with ~~with~~ JTUC divided and other group will start formation within its? It will be better for JTUC and UNITY if every trade unions of Jamnagar is divided in two under one Flag.

Hope you will immediate entervene in this matter and put this all facts with all previous correspondences and report of MGSTUC within the knowledge of Com.Dange and inspite of this if shri.Vasha and his group will continue this tacticks and Rivalary we will compell to put up the following resolution in next coming annual conference of MGSTUC:-

1. Trade Union affiliated with AITUC if formed RIVALARY trade union against the Affiliated trade Union the trade union in which such persons are leader should be dis-affiliated.
 2. The officers who form rivalary should be removed from all posts of AITUC and MGSTUC with immediate effect.
- OR
3. Policy for Formation of Rivalary should be made clear that every stage rivalary is permitted.

Thanking you,

Yours Faithfully,

(K.P.Thakore)
General-Secretary

Copy to:- Secretary,

2. MGSTUC, with spare copy for President
2. President. JTUC. Shri.Vasha.

Best Two T-U+R. is not Received by US
In case it addressed at Address of Shree.
Aska it will not reach to US hence kindly
see that it is Dispatched on proper Address
I am writing separate letter to you
on the matter of Defence workers.

K. J. J.

To

482/22-3-4
received
Sri DANGEJI, MP
NEW DELHI

269

Re VENTILATING OF GRIEVANCES - CIVILIAN EMPLOYERS
PAID FROM THE DEFENCE SERVICES ESTIMATES

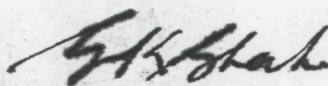
Sir,

I beg to forward a Paper cutting of Amrit Bazar Patrika, CALCUTTA dated 15 March 61. May your esteemed self be please to move the issue in the Parliament. Sir, you know, the hard hit that is afflicted on to the Low income Group people of the country by the grace of levy of New direct and indirect tax. In addition to all these ordels, our future prospect, promotion etc, are totally sealed ~~damptextimalk~~ due to lack of timely action and quick endeoverment by the Director of Ordnance Services at Army Headquarters New Delhi under the Ministry of Defence.

Sir, we have no other shalter other than your support and kind grace, good will.

May we kindly be intimated the result acheived of the move.

Yours faithfully,


(SK SHAH LDC)
C/o Sri PK GANGULY
4A/H/5 Rakhai Das Adddy Road
Calcutta - 27

Dated 17 March 61.

LDCs IN ORDNANCE SERVICES

Sir,— It is a matter of regret that despite repeated representations the Directorate of Ordnance Service at Army Headquarters, New Delhi, under the Ministry of Defence, has still kept its eyes shut to the necessity of implementing selection grade to LDCs and promotion of LDCs to the designation of Upper Division Clerk.

The pay that a Lower Division Clerk gets is so meagre that after the deduction of house rent, conveyance charges etc., little remains to purchase essential necessities in these days of rising prices. This class of employees of the Central Government have to totally forget entertainments and are compelled to abstain from attending social functions. The LDCs in other Departments have already got the advantage of Selection Grade under the Revision of Pay Rules—1959.

Those who joined as LDC in other Departments viz Railway, Customs, Air Force etc., have been promoted to Upper Division or even to portions of Assistant Head Clerk Office Supdt. But in Ordnance Services, Lower Division Clerks who were appointed in July, 1942, are still LDCs and many had retired as LDC after a service of 20 years. No decision however has yet been taken to finalise promotion by separating the cadre of HC/AHCs, as proposed in 1953, and by increasing the proportion ratio of UDCs. Any time one asks about promotion the reply is "the matter is under consideration".

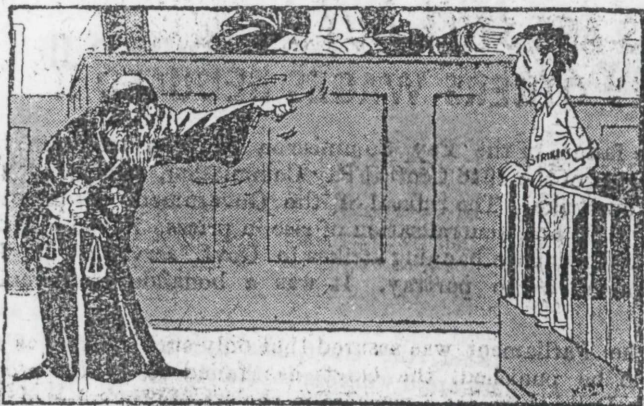
A glaring metaphor will establish the disparity that are at play within Ordnance Service. A Second Lieutenant appointed in the year 1943 is Lieutenant Colonel in 1961. The velocity of prosperity of an Officer is "Electronic" compared to the prosperity of LDC having same years of service at credit, lest the prosperity of LDCs in the Ordnance Services has not even the speed of a Cart and a LDC of July 1942 is still LDC.

The conduct and character of a general employee should be exemplary. Exemplary conduct and character, however, depends on one's capacity to meet the modest and essential necessities of life. The irony of fate of LDCs is that the welfare which begins in other departments finds a tomb in the Ordnance Department.

The Directorate of Ordnance Services should implement forthwith the Selection Grade to LDCs as allowed under the Revision of Pay Rules, 1959 and Promotion of LDCs to Upper Division— "A SUFFERER".

Re
Re

A. B. PATRIKA
Dt. 15.3.61



Reject These Charges

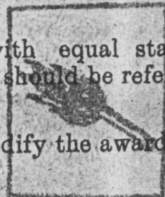
Express Your Solidarity

Vote OM PRAKASH
of P&T Federations

The only Independent Candidate

The Charge against the accused are—

- He wanted implementation of 15th ILC decision—a conference held under the president-ship of Nandaji but from which Morarji Bhai had walked out.
- He wanted that his wages be raised as the prices rise which will result in curtailment of 'freedom to loot' of the benevolent Big Business.
- He also wanted creation of a machinery for talking with the Govt. with equal status. He wanted that issues on which agreement could not be reached should be referred to arbitration.
- He wanted the Govt. to abrogate its sovereign right to reject or modify the awards of Tribunals etc.
- M'lord ! Such demands are of political nature and not of a trade dispute.



New Delhi by-election

700 GOVT SERVANTS ARE STILL OUT !

MANY OTHERS WAGES REDUCED !!

The economic hardship and the failure of the Pay Commission to even maintain the wage-levels in accordance with the findings of the 1946 Central Pay Commission, compelled the organised sections of the workers to go on strike. The refusal of the Government to adopt a formula which would ensure revision of D.A. and neutralisation of rise in prices, forced lakhs of Government servants to violate even the Ordinance banning strikes in Govt. services. It was not a civil rebellion as the Govt. spokesmen tried to portray. It was a bonafide trade union action and an expression of disgust.

In spite of the fact that the Parliament was assured that only such strikers as are involved in sabotage and violence would be punished, the Govt. has failed to ensure proper implementation of the orders. Even in Delhi there are 5 workers in the streets in spite of the fact that there was almost no-strike. Then thousands have been reduced in rank ; thousands others punished with stoppage in increments.

The by-election to the Lok Sabha has offered an opportunity to the workers in Delhi to express their sympathy not only with the cause for which these victimised workers fought valiantly but also for their reinstatement.



Flaming Torch

Demand Their Reinstatement

Vote Om Prakash Gupta

Mobilise your friends' support and vote.

S.M. Banerjee (M.P.)
Convener

April 4, 1961

Dear Mahendra,

I have not heard from you for some time. Hope the aftermath of the riots keeps you fit.

What about the Federation Conference in Jabalpur?

Recently when I was in Ujjain and Indore, I was told that the situation has still not return to normalcy in Jabalpur and there is a feeling of helplessness.

My feeling is (and with this some of the friends there agreed) that if the Federation Conference can be arranged at Jabalpur, it will go a long way in bringing normalcy. Of course, in this it was taken for granted that the fund collection that was done in January and February is there. If fresh funds have to be collected, it may be difficult.

But all these are our feelings from long distance. You are the best judge of the situation on the spot.

Poona friends had offered to hold the conference there if you are unable to hold it at Jabalpur. So before we say that you are not in a position to hold the conference, we want to fix up an alternative venue. Poona is too far from us.

I can come this month on dates suitable to you friends. I think 2-3 days will do.

Hope to hear from you early,

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

mm
— L. G. —
(K.G.Sriwastava)

Com.M.K.Bajpai,
Jabalpur.

4 Ashok Road,
New Delhi, April 20, 1961

The Chief Superintendent,
Central Telegraph Office,
New Delhi.

Dear Sir,

I am sending Rs.20 as renewal fee of the telegraphic address 'SURAKSHA' for the year 1961-62. I am sorry for the delay, as I was out of station.

2. Please note the following change in the designation and address in respect of telegrams received in the name of 'SURAKSHA':

K.G.Sriwastava,
Joint Secretary,
All-India Defence Employees' Federation,
4 Ashok Road,
NEW DELHI

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

m
(K.G.Sriwastava)
Joint Secretary

C-3

No.

2284



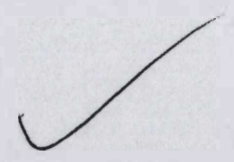
INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

Handwritten scribble

Received here at H. M.

C Q1 AA458. BOMBAY 21 17 SAMUEL AUGUSTINE 4 ASOKA ROAD NEW DELHI=

= FAST ENDED SUCCESSFULLY MEET NATHPAI TRYING EVICTION FROM COLONY= PAUL=



This form accompany any enquiry respecting this telegram.

I. A. P. Delhi 1961—9000 Books.

TRANSLATION


Kirkee

June 26, 1961

Dear Shri Mukherjee,

I am in receipt of your letter. The reply is delayed. Hope you won't mind. Please send the files per registered post to either one of the addresses noted overleaf. I am really ashamed. I could not see you while leaving. Hope Shri Atchuthan and his wife, Shri Pandhe, Shri Baburao, Shri Krishnan, Shri Dhaniram and Shri Ramdhari are well. Please convey my greetings to them. Please accept my sincere greetings to you.

Yours

Chatterjee) 

Addresses:

1. T.V.Ravindran,
President, Ordinance Employees Union,
P.O. Ambernath Estate,
Dt. Thana, AMBERNATH
2. A.B.Bhattacharjee,
Old Bheudipada,
P.O. Ambernath,
Dt. Thana, AMBERNATH,

Reply →
177/67

NO ENCLOSURES ALLOWED



FOR EXPORT

भेजने वाले का नाम और पता :- Sender's name and address:-

तीसरा पत्र Third fold

दूसरा पत्र Second fold

4. Ashtak Road
New Bell

To Shri K.G. Shrivastava



अन्तर्देशीय पत्र INLAND LETTER

Defence 10/6/61
Dear Shri K.G. Ambarnath

There are some files of ordnance facts Ambarnath at Shri Bauerje's Place.

These files are very important. They are meant for one Shri Amulya Bhattacharya and other for Shri Kanaiya.

These files are required for court case. The date of which is 19th June. The files are original document. Will you kindly arrange to send them.
R. K. Dey

पहला पत्र First fold

The persons concerned are
requesting me to write to you.

Kindly do the needful
graciously.

Yours faithfully



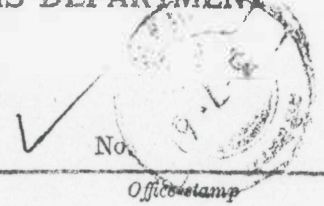
INDIAN POSTS AND



TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

S. I. T. U. C.
 I. R. No. Date. 14 JUL 1964
 File No. Replied on

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To _____
By _____

Office stamp

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INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

Received here at 11/12 H. 12 M.

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= REQUEST SAMUEL AUGUSTINE TELEPHONE PATHROSE = PATHROSE =

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This form accompany any enquiry respecting this telegram.

I. A. P. Delhi 1961—9000 Books.

ALL-INDIA DEFENCE EMPLOYEES' FEDERATION
70 Market Road, Kirkee, Poona 3

25 June 1960

To All affiliated unions

Dear Comrades,

Contents of the Resolution passed by the Joint Council of Action at its meeting held at New Delhi on 24 JUN 60 are reproduced below for information and maximum publicity among workers.

Members of the Executive Committee and conveners of Regional Committees are requested to ensure that all the unions are aware of this circular.

Yours fraternally,

(V. Thambuswamy)

Joint Secretary

Camp: New Delhi

.....
RESOLUTION OF JOINT COUNCIL OF ACTION WHICH MET
ON 23RD JUN 1960

The Joint Council of Action carefully considered the reply dated 10th June 1960 received from the Secretariat of the Prime Minister to the letter addressed by the Chairman of JCA. The meeting deplores the attitude of the Prime Minister as reflected in that letter declining to meet the representatives of the JCA. The Prime Minister's contention that the recommendations of the Pay Commission amount to an award by a Tribunal is untenable. The very fact that the Government have unilaterally modified the recommendations is the proof in itself that it was never an award.

The Council regrets very much that the Prime Minister should have taken exception to the formation of a Joint Council, and is of the opinion that the creation of the Council was in exercise of the fundamental rights of the workers to organise to safeguard their rights as a means of collective bargaining under the Constitution. The Prime Minister's anxiety for the well-being of the employees and the improvement of their living standard is wholly inconsistent with his refusal even to meet the representatives of the employees to discuss their legitimate demands.

It is not seriously disputed that the Government's failure to stabilise prices has made considerable inroads in the real wages of the employees. The Council, therefore, while sharing the Prime Minister's concern for the successful fulfilment of Plans and aware of other grave issues of both national and international importance fails to appreciate how a legitimate effort to prevent a further deterioration of admittedly low living standard is "unbecoming".

Under these circumstances, therefore, the Council is compelled to reaffirm its earlier decision and calls upon all Central Government Employees to go on strike from the midnight of 11th July (zero hours of 12th July) 1960. The Council very much regrets the inconvenience which would be caused to the Public and wishes to emphasise that it is the Government's unhelpful and unreasonable attitude which has forced this course of action on the employees. The Council appeals to the public for its sympathy and cooperation in the employees' struggle for a fair deal. The Council urges the Central Government employees to stand united and determined to make this historic struggle for justice a success. The Council is conscious of the ordeal through which the employees may have to pass including the banning of the strike by the Government and yet feels confident that no amount of repressive measures will deter them from the chosen course of action.

CIRCULAR

July 1, 1961

Dear Friends,

Sub: Observance of 12th July 1961

Recently I had been on tour of Allahabad, Jabalpur and Bombay. I had also the opportunity to discuss with our General Secretary, Shri S.M.Joshi, the present position of the victimized employees, on the proposed bill for Central Government employees and Federation's functioning, at Bombay on 21st June 1961.

We are addressing you this circular to remind you of the First Anniversary of our glorious struggle that we waged last year along with Railway, P&T and other Central Government employees, for our basic demand of living wage and in defence of our present living standard by demanding D.A. linked with the cost of living index.

The martyrdom of five railway workers at Dohad, arrest of some 20,000 men and women, charge-sheeting of at least 50,000 employees, dismissal of thousands, imposition of ordinance, police tortures, beating, harassment by departmental officials, de-recognition of our unions, reversions and attack on our TU rights and functioning are all fresh in our memory.

The gallant fight given by the Central Government employees supported by the entire working class against rising prices and in defence of their living standards and TU rights, against heavy odds, has not gone in vain.

- Central Pay Commission's recommendations, though inadequate as they are, have been and are being implemented and Government does not modify them as they did earlier in respect of Saturdays.
- Government was forced to think of holding the price line as against earlier phenomenon of continuing rise in prices.
- Government is forced to think of new industrial relations between the Central Government employees' trade unions and the administration, with emphasis on thinking for all Central Government employees together and reference of unsettled issues for arbitration of third party.

But the Government does not want to concede the gains in a straight-forward manner.

It is still refusing to grant extra D.A. due to Central Government employees and is delaying it and also upgrading many cities on the basis of their population in the last 1961 census.

It has derecognised the unions and withdrawn our Standing Negotiating Machinery. Re-recognition of the unions is being delayed and the attitude of some of the local officials is going from bad to worse.

Reversion to lower scales with loss of 10 to 100 rupees per month, transfers and harassment of active TU workers, continues in some of the installations.

In the Defence Deptt, still about 55 comrades are out of job. Their appeals have been turned down by the heads of Directorates and the Ministry is delaying their taking back in jobs.

In the new bill on industrial relations in Central Government services, retrograde provisions are being imposed attacking our basic right of strike and help from outsiders. In the name of compulsory arbitration, one-sided and restricted arbitration is being offered.

The history of the TU movement teaches us that the path to victory and fulfilment of our demands is **not** straight. Employers delay it, want to tire out the workers, workers have to sacrifice; they introduce ifs and buts when conceding demands even partially. But, organisation, unity, consistency and sacrifices ultimately succeed.

Our struggle on those demands is not over. It will continue until we achieve success.

This 12th July is the day on which we should remember our glorious struggles, explain the demands to our workers, instil in them the understanding to be more organised, united and active in the trade unions, pay our respects to the martyrs and pledge to continue fight of our victimised workers.

Meetings should be held and processions taken out, leaflets published, wherever possible along with other Central Government employees' unions. Reports on the observance of the day should be sent to the Central Office.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

K.G. Sriwastava
(K.G. Sriwastava)
Joint Secretary

P.S. For certain technical reasons, holding of the conference will have to be postponed for a couple of months or so, till the Working Committee of the Federation meets and decides the details. The Working Committee will meet shortly.

July 4, 1961



Dear Gurbax,

Your wire.

Banerjee's brother expired yesterday.

So he cannot move out of Kanpur for a few days
to come.

O.P. will be visiting on 6th and
onwards.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,



(K.C. Sriwastava)

MOST IMMEDIATE

Government of India
Ministry of Home Affairs

No.13/12/60-ESTS(B) ✓
New Delhi, dated 14-9-1961

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject: Restoration of recognition of Associations
and Unions which had been party to Government
Servants Strike in July 1960

In its communication No.CD/722/60 dated July 20,1960, forwarded to the various Ministries, in its No.52/12/CF-60 dated July 20, 1960, the Cabinet Secretariat had issued instructions that recognition of Unions and Associations which had been party to the strike should be withdrawn. As a result, recognition of a number of unions and associations was withdrawn by the various Ministries/Departments. The position has been reviewed and it has been decided that recognition of these unions and Associations should be restored on the terms and conditions applicable at the time of its withdrawal. The Ministry of Finance, etc., are requested to take action accordingly.

Sd/

L.P.Singh,
Additional Secretary,
Government of India

CONFERENCE OF ALL-INDIA DEFENCE EMPLOYEES' FEDERATION

An important constituent of the trade union movement of Central Government employees, the All-India Defence Employees' Federation (AIDEF) held its biennial conference in Bombay from October 27 to 30. The AIDEF is the united organisation of the country's defence workers, the industrial and non-industrial personnel of Ordnance Factories and other defence establishments, engaged on civilian jobs.

The AIDEF was the first to lose their recognition as a result of the last year's Central Government employees' strike. The Cabinet decision restoring recognition of the unions and federations of the Central Government employees was announced 24 hours before the AIDEF leaders were scheduled to launch hunger-strikes on September 15 this year.

However, even after the Cabinet decision, certain officials of the Defence Ministry sought to delay the restoration of recognition of the AIDEF on ^{irrelevant} technical grounds. An INTUC outfit was ~~being~~ said to be in existence as rival to the AIDEF and the officials also took the stand that there was no formal letter of recognition issued earlier to the AIDEF. There was an agreement between the AIDEF and the Defence Ministry on the constitution of a Standing Negotiating Machinery, signed in 1954, ~~and~~

All these were, however, set at naught by the acceptance of the AIDEF's invitation to V.K. Krishna Menon, the Defence Minister, to inaugurate the conference. Besides, the Union Defence Minister, Deputy Minister K. Raghuramiah was also present. ~~and~~

S.M.Banerjee, M.P. presided. The report to the conference was made by S.M.Joshi, MLA, General Secretary, AIDEF.

Defence Minister, V.K.Krishna Menon, in his inaugural speech, noted the improvement in industrial relations in the defence undertakings. The mandays lost due to industrial disputes had dropped from 9,772 ~~in~~ in 1957 to 120 in 1961.

Krishna Menon spoke at length about the scheme of technical training initiated by the Defence Ministry, to meet the needs of growing industrialisation. The defence production undertakings are trying to achieve maximum self-sufficiency.

He did not approve of the ~~xxx~~ last year's strike. Only those who were guilty of acts of violence were dismissed from service, he said. The Defence Minister however added that these cases have not been closed and can be reviewed by the Ministry.

Krishna Menon criticised the multiplicity of trade unions. He was also critical of the functioning of the Standing Negotiating Machinery which, he said, took no decisions.

Menon appealed to the defence workers to have a sense of dedication.

S.M.Joshi, MLA, the Federation's General Secretary, assured the Defence Minister that the AIDEF and the defence workers always kept national interest above everything else.

Referring to the victimisation of workers following the last year's strike, S.M.Joshi stated that the AIDEF was not pleading for review of cases of those involved in acts of violence against the State. He pointed out that workers have been victimised for ~~simply~~ remaining absent from duty for the simple reason that they were

arrested by the police. He hoped that in the light of the Defence Minister's assurances, all the cases would be reviewed.

The demand for review of the cases of dismissed employees was also made in the speech of Rajni Patel, Bar-at-law, who headed the Reception Committee for the AIDEF Conference.

The reason for the last year's strike was categorically stated in the General Secretary's report to the conference as the refusal of Government to negotiate with the employees' organisations. The AIDEF had repeatedly tried to initiate negotiations. The Government however did not negotiate with the AIDEF before implementing or modifying or even working out the recommendations of the Central Pay Commission. The AIDEF therefore had no other alternative except to decide on direct action, jointly with the AIRF, NFFTE and the Confederation of Central Government employees. The report criticised the large-scale victimisation of workers following the strike and the vindictive attitude of some of the officers.

S.M.Joshi noted that the affiliated unions of the AIDEF had held their own, despite the loss of recognition and the difficult situation which arose after the strike. The defence workers have demonstrated their abiding faith in the AIDEF and its affiliates and this was shown in elections to Works Committees and Production Committees. The INTUC unions have not been able to ~~disrupt~~ achieve success in their disruptive activities. S.M.Joshi asked for verification of the membership of the unions and federations in defence undertakings. This would expose the INTUC's hollow claims.

An important resolution adopted by the Conference was on labour relations in defence undertakings. The resolution welcomed the restoration of recognition

and stated:

"Restoration of recognition of unions means resumption of negotiations, on matters of industrial and labour interest. . . . In the absence of permanent Negotiating Machinery, forums have to be ~~xxxxxxx~~ evolved to enable the unions and the Federation to settle labour problems at all levels with appropriate authorities."

The resolution noted that "the national interest of defence production in our country makes it imperative that the relations between the administration and TU organisations in this vital sector are governed by sound trade union principles of collective bargaining. Unions that have the following of the majority of workers, to be decided by secret ballot wherever necessary, should be the party to the collective bargaining."

The Conference by another resolution demanded immediate review of the Dearness Allowance, ~~and recalled that~~ the Prime Minister and the Labour Minister had assured that the Government would review the amount of D.A., if the consumer price indices remained at a higher level for some time. ~~It was pointed out that~~ the index has gone up from 115 - the point at which D.A. was fixed by the Central Pay Commission - to 124/~~to~~ 127 during this period. The Pay Commission had recommended a review of D.A. if the indices rose by 10 points during a 12 month period.

A Resolution demanding implementation of the remaining favourable recommendations of the Central Pay Commission was also adopted.

The Conference appealed to all Central Government employees' trade unions to foster the spirit of unity in the period ahead.

~~XXXXXXXX~~ The Conference elected S.M. Banerjee, M.P. as President and S.M. Joshi, MLA, as General Secretary. Deven Sen, Vireshwar Tyagi, Samuel Augustine were elected

as Vice Presidents; K.G.Sriwastava, K.M.Mathews and ~~N.K.~~
N.K.Mittra as Joint Secretaries; V.G.Kadam, V.Thambuswamy,
Umamal and J.P.Mishra as Organising Secretaries and
D.Lobo as Treasurer.

The Conference keynote was unity - unity of the
defence workers along with other sections of Central
Government services, in order to realise common demands.
The historic July 1960 strike not only brought about
this unity in action but crystallised the major issues
common to all the employees. The identity of views
of the employees' organisations on these common demands
is clear. The Government has treated all the employees
and their TUs alike. The victimisation was common to
all. When recognition was won back, it came about for
all together. Thus the solutions to the common problems
also lie in acting together, ~~for reinstatement of victimised employees, for enhancement~~
for reinstatement of victimised employees, for enhancement
of D.A. and several other pressing issues.

In this they have to reckon with INTUC disruption.
The INTUC has a Federation in the railways and they ~~have~~
set up one in defence last year (now given de facto
recognition by the authorities and treated on par with
AIDEF). Rival unions have been set up in P&T, civil
aviation and there is an INTUC union in CPWD. This
disruption has to be combatted unitedly, by all elements
in the TU movement of Central Government employees
unitedly and sincerely working together, keeping their petty
group or individual interests aside. Verification of
membership can expose the INTUC's influence in Central
Government services.

The AIDEF ^{has} maintained its unity. It invited those
few misguided who went over to the INTUC to return to its
fold and uphold the unity of defence workers, serving the
cause of the nation and cause of the working class.

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ALL-INDIA DEFENCE EMPLOYEES' FEDERATION
Liaison Office
113 North Avenue, New Delhi

September 12, 1961

PRESS RELEASE

The Executive Committee of the All-India Defence Employees' Federation which met in New Delhi on August 17-18, 1961, reviewed the situation after the last year's Central Government employees' strike. Below is given a chart which shows the number of employees who have been victimised for participation in the strike.

Ministry/ Dept.	Still Under sus- pension	Dismissed or remov- ed from service	Emplo- yees re- instated in *** service	Temporary Employees discharg- ed from service	Number revert- ed to lower grades and scales of pay
1. Audit Dept	12	26	23	37	111
2. P&T	12	26	958	7	1527
3. Ministry of Railways	15	100	2614	42	162
4. Ministry of Defence	2	30	314	14	281
5. Ministry of Transport & Comm.	1	-	3	4	21
6. Ministry of Finance	1	-	2	-	29
7. Ministry of Works, Housing & Supply	-	-	8	-	1
8. Ministry of Steel, Mines & Fuel	-	-	-	-	-
9. Ministry of Health	-	-	-	1	-
10. Ministry of Food and Agriculture	-	5	2	-	1

***This represents the reinstatement of both permanent and temporary employees.

Source: Statement laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 14th August 1961 by Shri B.N.Datar, Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs in reply to Unstarred Question No.975. The statement gives position as on 31.7.61.

Recognition of unions was withdrawn. The Standing Negotiating Machinery set up by mutual understanding to settle grievances and issues peacefully was unilaterally suspended after the strike was withdrawn and when it was utmost necessary. This has left a vacuum and while unions and employees are asked to settle their issues constitutionally and peacefully, they are denied avenue for the same.

While vague promises have been made on the floor of Parliament and in deputations for restoring recognition of the unions, no concrete steps have yet been taken nor any definite announcement in this regard has been made.

This denial of constitutional method to the workers to settle their issues with their employees in this vital sector for 14 months not only results in accumulation of discontent among workers and sufferings but is a national threat at large.

Government of India, in the light of public opinion, announced in the Lok Sabha that those workers who are not guilty of violence will not lose their job. Even the Supreme Court has held in several cases that removal or dismissal from service for mere participation in an illegal strike is unjust. The Railway Board issued a clarification later in February 1961 as what constitutes 'gross misbehaviour'. It was voiced again and again that the appeals of the employees will be duly considered in the light of above assurances and clarifications. This has not been done.

- There have been faulty charge-sheets and inquiries.
- There have been incorrect charge-sheets.
- Evidence does not prove the charges.
- The same officer who issued the charge-sheet is the Inquiry Officer and decides punishment.
- Appellate officials have not seen original papers and decided appeals on the basis of reports submitted by the same official who charge-sheeted and punished.
- Military personnel have been called in for evidence and everyone knows the punishment for disobedience of order of officers in Army. On that evidence alone, cases and appeals have been decided.

A review of these cases which was permitted under the Standing Negotiating Machinery could not take place as this machinery has been suspended by the Government arbitrarily.

Due to the above and many other reasons, justice has not been done to the cases of employees and they are facing starvation for the last 14 months. Appeals have been summarily rejected and their future is doomed. There have been no cases of sabotage in the Defence Department and still 50 workers are out of job. Rule 5 of the National Security Rules and Art.311 of the Constitution which empowers the President of India to remove employees from service have been used instead of giving the employees opportunity to defend themselves.

Our employees were kept temporary for even after two decades of continuous service. This was even criticised by the Central Pay Commission. Instead of remedying this injustice, advantage has been taken to throw them out saying that they are only temporary.

Workers have been reverted to lower grades, entailing loss of upto Rs.100 per month. When prices are rising, this heavy punishment has broken the back of their families. This punishment will affect them recurringly in wages, promotion, permanency and in some cases also in their qualifying departmental examinations.

Some of the employees have been transferred to far-off places with all the accompanying disadvantages and harassments.

Harassment by local officials has also increased in some of the undertakings.

In punishment as well as day-to-day functioning, past prejudices of the local officials due to union activities have played and are still playing great role. Punishment is inflicted and harassment continued in the spirit of vengeance, even in matters of granting leave or loans.

The absence of recognised trade unions makes it impossible to - what to say of checking - even get a proper hearing from higher authorities.

A deputation of the Federation met Shri Nanda, Union Labour Minister, on 18th August to ascertain when unions/federation may be expected to be recognised. Except saying that the issue is being dealt with by the Home Ministry and expressing good intentions, he could not tell anything concretely.

The meeting of our General Secretary, Shri S.M.Joshi, with Shri Raghuramiah, Deputy Defence Minister and Shri V.K.Krishna Menon, the Defence Minister, the same day did not bring forth any hopeful assurances in respect of any of the items.

Earlier meetings and even the statement made by the Home Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri in Lok Sabha on 8th September 1961 also did not say anything concretely and definitely.

In the circumstances, no alternative was left with the Federation except to permit some of its leaders to resort to indefinite fast with effect from 15th September 1961, so as to appeal to the nation - appeal to the Government having fallen on deaf ears up till now.

The resolution of the Federation Executive which is self-explanatory is reproduced below:

"The Executive Committee of the All-India Defence Employees' Federation, in its meeting of 17th and 18th August 1961, held at New Delhi, having considered the issues arising out of last year's general strike, viz., the prolonged de-recognition of the unions and the Federation even against the general principles of the Code of Discipline, the removal from service of a large number of trade union workers, punishments resulting in heavy financial loss to thousands of workers, continual harassment of persons who participated in the strike and deliberate efforts to smash the trade unions, cannot but record its strong protest against this reactionary labour policy of the Government.

"All these days, for thirteen months, the Executive Committee and others sympathetic to the cause of the workers have been trying to persuade the Government to change this vindictive attitude. All available avenues and forums have been explored to vindicate the legitimate right of the workers. However, even to this day, no change of attitude is visible. It is painful

to state that even the solemn assurances given on the floor of Parliament, have not been honoured and the clarifications issued from the Ministry (specially for Railway Board of February 11) from time to time have remained unimplemented. For example, it was announced in the Parliament that no person would lose his job for mere participation in the strike. Similarly, clarifications were issued defining what was misbehaviour, etc. But in a large number of cases, workers have been removed from service or punished with reversions and reduction in pay for mere participation in the strike. The charge levelled in very many cases is mere "absence from duty during the strike". All efforts of the Federation to secure redress have proved fruitless.

"Some workers and trade union leaders were thinking seriously for quite some time to resort to an indefinite fast with a view to focussing the attention of the public on this patent injustice. However, the Federation has been restraining them so far from doing so. But as the Executive is left with no other alternative to get justice for them, it, though reluctantly, allows them to undertake fast as an appeal to the nation, from 15th September 1961. The Executive Committee hopes that the people of this country who fought their battle for freedom under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi will appreciate this righteous action and extend their full support.

"The Executive even now urges upon the Government to restore recognition of the Unions without any further delay and to institute an independent Committee of Enquiry to examine the cases of punishments in the light of the solemn promises given by the Government to the Parliament and through it to the nation."

In accordance with the resolution, Shri S.M.Joshi, MLA, General Secretary, and Shri K.G.Sriwastava, Joint Secretary, of the Federation will resort to indefinite fast with effect from 15th September 1961.

S.M. Banerjee
S.M. BANERJEE, M.P., 12/9/61,
Vice President, AIDF

Can you ~~ATME~~ ~~USJant~~

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long. It has been briefenah(!)
to show. It's your approval of
it.

I would thank you
name. Can I do it?
or keep it as our
Labor Correspondent!

It is for the 'Editor' to put it in
any name it suits him.
If you can afford - see the amount
of Shi S. M. Davis M.A. - his
article & including special article
the effort made by AIDEE to make
his article more like a news item
it fails due to additional
effort. He appears to
worry.

enrolled upto 1958 would be Naiks before Dec:61. This may also create ~~quarrel~~ quarrel/untiny in the Corps.

Further it is also brought to your kind notice Sir, that a Storeman is purely responsible for the correctness of receipt, issue, maintenance of Govt. stores, to suggest the economical ideas, being a technical hand and to bear the losses of any kind of breakages, mixtion, lost or have to reply in all sort of querries too in connection of stores. Storemen are having very much responsibility than other catageries of Gp. 'B' Clerks. The responsibility of storemen can now easily be judged from the fact mentioned above, whereas Clerks Store have no concerned and practically knowledge with the stores, except some paper works that also based upon us. It is a clear fact and we say boldly that we can take over their duties easily but where they cannot, because of being non-technical hand/practical knowledge. It is requested Sir, to stop such baseless policy of the Corps, and be in favour of justice, if there are much vacancies in Clerks Store, the promotion/grading can easily be adjusted by having the Conversion Formula with the Seniors.

It is not understood, why our high officials do not pay any special attention towards the Technical side, where as the Civil Authorities and even foreign countries giving preferences always to encourage the Technicals first priority. From this policy it is clear enough, that Army does not regards of the efficiency too. The consequences of the Seniority/Juniority, would have come to every bodies, if this effects the high official but we are like a Lion, in a Circus.

Under the circumstances mentioned above we have no other go except your kind shelter and such type of anonymous approach to you.

Hoping in the last that this peer petition of your subordinates will not go unheard, and also having pray for justification and your long life.

Yours' Peer Soldiers of
the ARMY ORDNANCE CORPS.

D. 4 Sep '61

Copy to:-

1. Defence Minister
KRISHNA MENON, NEW DELHI.
2. Leader of the PRAJA
SOCIALIST PARTY. ✓
3. Leader of the COMMUNIST
PARTY.
4. The Editor of the News
Paper Blitz, BOMBAY.

for informations and
to initiate these points
of your peer Soldiers
in Parliament Session.

For the Advertisement
in your News Paper with
In Capital Letter as
heading ' UNJUSTIFICATI-
IN ARMY ORDNANCE CORPS'

To

The PRIME MINISTER OF INDIA
NEW DELHI.

269

Subject:- UNJUSTIFICATION IN ARMY ORDNANCE CORPS AND
DEEDING OF LAST RESPECT FROM THE HEAD OF
NATION.

Respected Sir,

Really we are sorry Sir, to have your precious times in reading and thinking on the subject to day. We beg your pardon and pray to have your special attention, and to save us ~~from~~ from the injustice done towards with we peer soldiers i.e. Storemen of Ordnance Corps. We have been compelled by the unsuitable circumstances to have an approach with your goodness Sir.

Now a days the promotion to the other ranks does not meet the requirement of justice in our corps. The consequences can be seen that the individuals having some Departmental/ Regimental/ Civil qualification and in the same pay group have been divided in different number of seniority registers as Clerks Store, Storemen Technical and Clerks' QDs, where as they must be in one registers, according to their date of enrollment, as already maintained by the EME Corps. Before the 2nd World War there were only two categories i.e. Storemen and Office Clerks having equality in all respects i.e. promotions / Upgradings to the higher grades, but after 1947, a new trade as Clerk Store (Control/ Provision) was created, but the previous Havildar/Office Clerks were not equally given in this trade and hence the individuals of this trade have become much advantageous and our promotion/ Upgrading have been blocked up. That is why the individuals in this trade enrolled upto 1954 have been promoted to the rank of Naiks and Havildars upto the enrollment of 1949 and the graduates have also been given upto the enrollment of 1957 whereas the Storemen Technicals/Clerk QDs have been promoted to the rank of Naiks enrolled upto 1949 and Havildars promoted upto the middle of 1947. The upgrading to Class II has hardly been completed upto 1950.

It is submitted for your information Sir, that the selection of trades in this Corps was not at option of the individuals but it was on the vacancies in existence in different trades in group 'B'.

Having seen the partiality in the above mentioned trades, we have now been forced and compelled to serve under the juniors enough in service by 5 to 6 years which completely demoralises and have given the bad effect to the efficiency of the ~~the~~ most important Technical trades in the Army. Concerning authorities in the Corps have also been approached but they are man in this.

Sir, the complete History is too long but we are cutting short leaving at your kind opinion and true decision

- a) Will it not effect the moral ?
- b) Will it not prove partiality towards us having about 12 years of service?
- c) Is it a justification to serve under the most juniors in service ?
- d) Will it not effect the efficient running of our duties and our ability?
- e) Will it not make our parent to say us fools/ inefficient?

It is also heard from a reliable source that some Categories of Clerks except Storemen Technical are to be taken up in Group 'A'. It is not understood that how a important Technical Trade of the Corps have been left. Another, that the Clerk

(Cont. P 2)

the deputation. Com. Rajendra Singh, M.P., was also with us when we met the Home Minister.

We were assured that the news is correct, the decision will be implemented without delay, that the case of victimised employees and others can be discussed with the Ministries concerned without any interference from the Home Ministry and that the Home Ministry will help wherever necessary to see that the decisions are implemented.

There were telephonic consultations between Delhi and Bombay and the decision of the indefinite fast was given up.

What does the Government announcement mean?

- Recognition of the unions will be restored on the same conditions as on 12.7.60 without any delay. Federations will regain their status as on 12.7.60.
- Right of strike, keeping outsiders and taking up individual cases retained, which were proposed to be based in the Bill and later in the Government proposals.
- Cases of victimised employees including those who suffered financial losses to be taken up by the unions/federation with their respective ministries who will discuss them (unlike earlier attitude).
- Strings from the Home Ministry in dealing with these cases withdrawn.
- Labour Ministry to coordinate the labour policy of the employing ministries.

This is a resounding victory for the Central Government employees - not for them alone but for the entire TU movement. The Black Bill is dead. Our victimised workers will come back to their jobs.

How did this victory come about?

It came about not only because our cause was just: ~~xxx~~ the cup of suffering of Central Government employees was overflowing but in spite of sufferings and harassment, the Central Government employees stood with their genuine though unrecognised unions and was determined to fight under that banner. The indefinite fast had caught up with the imagination of Central Government employees and had it been forced, it would not have been an isolated one but in many centres and by scores and may be hundreds of workers.

The Government had its reports. Still it must be congratulated for taking action in time against the habitual practice of waking up only when it is too late. Instructions from the Home Ministry re. restoration of recognition have been issued promptly on September 14, 1961.

We are thankful to all those friends who offered for indefinite fast and those who mobilised Central Government employees for this movement.

Still there is a gap between the cup and the sip!

Some officials, true to their habits are finding faults with the order, seeking clarification or trying, if not to undo, at least to delay the implementation of the Home Ministry's instructions. There are others who would not like to see their

. . . . order of punishment

order of punishment being reversed easily. Prestige of the Administration will come in the way.

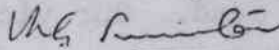
Out task is to:

1. Explain to the workers the issues, orders and their result by way of leaflets, gate and public meetings and discussions in the Executive and G.C. meetings.
2. Enrol 100% membership on October Pay Day. Ask for full year's subscription and not monthly only.
3. Activise union activities. Send immediately representations, agenda for negotiating machinery meetings, deputations, etc., to discuss local burning issues.
4. Elect delegates for the forthcoming Convention of AIDEF which is to be held in Bombay in the last week of October 1961.
5. Coordinate your activities as much as possible with the Central Government employees' unions. Take help from the stronger ones and help the weaker ones.
6. Build up your membership, funds and strength to get the victimised employees back in their jobs and other favourable recommendations of CPC implemented.

Comrades, I had been to Bombay and Poona last week and am going to Calcutta next week. To Madras and Bangalore, I will get opportunity to visit in early October. As many office-bearers, Regional Committee Conveners and Area Organisers as can tour should go out for the above purpose, without delay.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,


(K.G. Sriwastava)
Joint Secretary

P.S. Defence Ministry has issued instructions for the restoration of recognition of unions on 21st September 1961. Through proper channel, it will be communicated to all unions.



ALL-INDIA DEFENCE EMPLOYEES' FEDERATION
Liaison Office
113 North Avenue, New Delhi

Circular
To All Units

September 22, 1961

Dear Friends,

By now you must have been aware and in some cases even reaping the harvest of the magnificent victory that the Central Government employees have achieved in the restoration of recognition of our unions on the same conditions as they existed on 12th July 1960.

The decision of the Executive Committee of the Federation which held its meeting at New Delhi on 17th and 18th August 1961 was based on our interviews with Shri V.K.K.Menon, Defence Minister, Shri K.Raghuramiah, Deputy Defence Minister and Shri G.L.Nanda, Union Labour Minister.

On recognition of trade unions which were de-recognised after the last strike, all our earlier representations had fallen on deaf ears. A general vague reply was given that the Government is considering on what conditions and when to give recognition. Meanwhile, a bill was proposed which was to take away our fundamental right of strike and taking help from outsiders. When the Bill was opposed by all - even by the INTUC, it was shelved. Shri Nanda told our deputation on 18th August that he could not say when recognition will be restored and withdrew his earlier general assurance that this issue may be finalised by the end of the Monsoon Session of Parliament, i.e, 8th September 1961.

On the cases of victimised workers, what we wanted was only reconsideration, mutual discussions as we used to have in our Negotiating Machinery earlier on the basis of assurances given by the Government in Parliament and clarification given by the Railway Board. We were told by the Defence Ministry that normal channel of appeals will follow (in many cases the appeals had been x rejected by the Appellate authority). The Defence Ministry was not prepared to listen to us or re-examine them.

Neither was the Ministry prepared to consider the cases of those who have suffered great financial and other losses as a result of vindictive punishment awarded by local officers.

The Federation was left with no other choice. The leaders decided to share the sufferings of the workers by resorting to indefinite fast w.e.f. 15th September 1961 and appeal to the nation.

The other unions of Central Government employees who had still illusions were also disillusioned. Defence workers and leaders from many centres offered to join the fast. Com.Gopalan from Kirkee, Com.Samuel Augustine from Bombay and many others offered. Com.Om Prakash Gupta of P&T Federation and Com.N.N.Manna of CPWD declared that they will join the fast in Delhi w.e.f. 15th September 1961.

Many others had to be dissuaded from joining it at this juncture. Com.Deven Sen, our Vice President from Calcutta, doubted the efficacy of the proposed move but offered to join the fast if it was started.

A popular demand . . .

A popular demand came forward that the movement should be of all Central Government employees as the issues are common. Earlier, since February, 1961, Defence Federation along with some Central Govt employees' unions and federations has been trying to have a joint move by all Central Government employees' unions on these issues. Unfortunately, it did not succeed and then Defence Federation had no other alternative than to move itself and hoped others will give it, if not all-out support, at least sympathetic consideration.

Letters, telegrams and trunk calls received by Com. Joshi at Bombay and Com. Sriwastava at New Delhi are testimony to the popular demand for joint action which came up.

Of course, there were others who wanted to postpone or rescind this decision on grounds of its being not a trade union weapon or considering that the time was not appropriate or that more preparations and coordination were needed before it is resorted to. Efforts were made with these in view to get it at least postponed.

There were still others who totally condemned it. I am not referring to the INTUC in this connection. They thought this 'irresponsible and immoral' move may do us harm - delay the recognition which they thought on any condition was good enough - was coming and even damage the cause of victimised employees.

As the tempo of the movement rose after 1st September, Government slowly moved. The files instead of halting on a junction started creeping. Consultations on telephone started. Recognition be given to the unions but with three conditions: (i) The right of strike is withdrawn; (ii) No outsider in the union including the present victimised workers; (iii) individual cases should not be taken up by the unions. This included the cases of victimised employees.

On 11th September, Shri Nath Pai was informed by the Labour Minister and Home Minister that the issue is before them and with these conditions, recognition may be given - when they cannot assure - may be it takes at least 15 days.

On 12th, Com. S.M. Banerjee, M.P., Vice President, and Com. K.G. Sriwastava, Joint Secretary, held a press conference at New Delhi and reiterated the Federation Executive decision to go on indefinite fast with effect from 15th September 1961, before the residence of the Home Minister at Delhi and by Com. S.M. Joshi and Com. Gopalan at Kirkee (Poona).

We had to politely but firmly tell our well-wishers that issues cannot brook any delay and our decision of indefinite fast is irrevocable unless Government changes its policy.

On 13th, posters announcing the fast were on the walls of Delhi.

On 13th September, a Cabinet meeting took place and decision taken to restore recognition to the unions/federation, without any consideration and that the unions/federation will be able to take up the cases of victimised employees. Status quo as on 12th July 1960 will be restored.

Of course, the spokesmen of the Government did not forget to mention to the Times of India correspondent that this decision has not been taken on the threat of Defence leaders' fast.

This came out in the papers on 14th morning.

We sought clarification from the Cabinet Secretary, Union Labour and Home Ministers in a deputation, of this news. Com. S.A. Dange, M.P., S.M. Banerjee, M.P., and K.G. Sriwastava comprised

... the deputation.

- 10 Demand for setting up of Works Committee in the Bhilai Steel Plant instead of Joint Committee;
- 11 Preparation for the 2nd Conference of the Federation in July 1962.

* * *

In regard to task no.6, the following sub committees were formed:

CYCLES: Convenor - Chajjumul, Atlas Cycles
members - to be nominated from Bombay & Madras
and Niranjani Dikher, Asansol.

DIESEL ENGINES: Convenor - Phani Bagchi, Calcutta
Members - Manoharlal, Faridabad, Punjab:
and three to be nominated by
State Branches in Maharashtra,
Mysore and Gujarat.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING:

five names to be nominated by State branches
in Maharashtra, West Bengal, Mysore, Punjab
and Bihar.

* * *

The Federation has been invited by the All-India Trade Union Congress to send two observers to the Fifth World Trade Union Congress which is to be held in Moscow from December 4 to 12, 1961. Observers will have to bear their own travelling expenses. Names of observers are to be suggested by the State branches of the Federation and final selection has been left over to Com. Elias and Com. Dango.

* * *

Com. G. Adducci, after finishing his tour in Delhi left for Calcutta on September 5. After staying two days in Calcutta, he left for Japan. It is being negotiated if Com. Adducci could be available for a few days in India on his way back.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,


OFFICE SECRETARY.

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF METAL AND
ENGINEERING WORKERS OF INDIA

4 ashok road, new delhi
september 9, 1961

TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE
WORKING COMMITTEE AND
STATE BRANCHES:

r e p o r t of the working committee meeting
.....

Dear Comrades,

The meeting of the working committee was held in New Delhi on September 2 and 3, under the chairmanship of Com. S.A.Dange, President of NFMEWI. Com. G. Adducci, Secretary-General of the Trade Unions International (Trade department of the World Federation of Trades Unions) attended the meeting on behalf of the TUI and the WFTU. Com. Adducci arrived in New Delhi on September 1 and stayed upto Sep.5.

A report detailing the conditions of metal and engineering workers all over the country and the immediate tasks was placed by Com. Elias, General Secretary of our Federation.

Working Committee members from Jamshedpur, Burnpur, Durgapur, Bhilai, Rourkela, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Jullunder and other places attended the meeting and took part in the deliberations.

The members of the working committee discussed in detail the report placed by Com. Elias and also reported the situation in the trade union movement of the metal and engineering workers in their respective areas.

The main slogan that emerged out of the working committee meeting was: "Whether a wage Board has been promised or not, prepare for a wage battle throughout the country in Metal and Engineering industries."

This slogan was formulated on the basis of the findings of the Federation that although the announcement for the setting up of a Wage Board for Iron & Steel industry has been made long ago by the Government, as yet the Personnel of the Board and terms of reference have not been announced. Secondly, the demand for a Wage Board for Engineering industry has not yet been acceded to by the Government.

The working committee therefore decided that the campaign for the Engineering Industry Wage Board should be intensified simulteneously with the demand of immediate announcement of the personnel and the terms of reference for the Iron & Steel Wage Board. And together with this, struggles for increase in wages should be launched in all metal and engineering industries wherever favourable conditions exist. The wage increase demand could not be kept in abeyance for the Wage Board.

The Working Committee also decided that the workers of both Public and Private sectors should be included in this struggle. Besides this general programme, the West Bengal State Branch of the Federation has already undertaken certain specific tasks for the immediate redressal of the burning issues of the engineering workers in West Bengal. Among them are: demonstration before the Legislative Assembly on demand of Omnibus tribunal for those small units of engineering industry which employ less than 250 workers; termination of Award given by Major Engineering Tribunal, West Bengal.

The meeting of the working committee was also addressed by Com. Dange, who briefly pointed out the responsibilities and tasks before the Federation and called upon the members to consolidate the organisation forging greater unity of the metal and engineering workers and to increase the membership of the Federation.

The Federation Working Committee adopted the following programme as its task for the coming period:

- 1 Step up campaign for Wage Board for Engineering industry;
- 2 Submission of the signatures already collected by the Federation before the Labour Minister, Government of India, for the setting up of a Wage Board for Engineering Industry, by 2nd week of November, 1961. The day should be observed throughout the Country as the "WAGE BOARD DAY". Meetings should be held and badges should be worn on that day.
- 3 Campaign for the immediate announcement of personnel and terms of reference for the Iron & Steel Wage Board;
- 4 Launching of struggles for immediate wage increase. West Bengal and Punjab to go ahead with their own specific demands;
- 5 campaign for the inclusion of Federation representative on the Iron & Steel Wage Board;
- 6 Formation of sub-committees of the Federation in Bicycle, Diesel engines and Electrical engineering industries to study them in all their aspects and to recommend uniform living and working conditions of workers in each of the trades according to industry.
- 7 immediate revision of minimum wages wherever they exist;
- 8 campaign for taking over of industrial relations in all the steel plants by the Central Government from the hands of respective State Governments;
- 9 Demand for representation of the federation in the forthcoming meeting of the I.L.O Committee on Iron and Steel;

ALL-INDIA DEFENCE EMPLOYEES' FEDERATION
Liaison Office,
113 North Avenue,
New Delhi

CIRCULAR

July 1, 1961

Dear Friends,

Sub: Observance of 12th July 1961

Recently I had been on tour of Allahabad, Jabalpur and Bombay. I had also the opportunity to discuss with our General Secretary, Shri S.M.Joshi, the present position of the victimized employees, on the proposed bill for Central Government employees and Federation's functioning, at Bombay on 21st June 1961.

We are addressing you this circular to remind you of the First Anniversary of our glorious struggle that we waged last year along with Railway, P&T and other Central Government employees, for our basic demand of living wage and in defence of our present living standard by demanding D.A. linked with the cost of living index.

The martyrdom of five railway workers at Dohad, arrest of some 20,000 men and women, charge-sheeting of at least 50,000 employees, dismissal of thousands, imposition of ordinance, police tortures, beating, harassment by departmental officials, de-recognition of our unions, reversions and attack on our TU rights and functioning are all fresh in our memory.

The gallant fight given by the Central Government employees supported by the entire working class against rising prices and in defence of their living standards and TU rights, against heavy odds, has not gone in vain.

- Central Pay Commission's recommendations, though inadequate as they are, have been and are being implemented and Government does not modify them as they did earlier in respect of Saturdays.
- Government was forced to think of holding the price line as against earlier phenomenon of continuing rise in prices.
- Government is forced to think of new industrial relations between the Central Government employees' trade unions and the administration, with emphasis on thinking for all Central Government employees' together and reference of unsettled issues for arbitration of third party.

But the Government does not want to concede the gains in a straight-forward manner.

It is still refusing to grant extra D.A. due to Central Government employees and is delaying it and also upgrading many cities on the basis of their population in the last 1961 census.

It has derecognised the unions and withdrawn our Standing Negotiating Machinery. Re-recognition of the unions is being delayed and the attitude of some of the local officials is going from bad to worse.

Reversion to lower scales with loss of 10 to 100 rupees per month, transfers and harassment of active TU workers, continues in some of the installations.

In the Defence Deptt, still about 55 comrades are out of job. Their appeals have been turned down by the heads of Directorates and the Ministry is delaying their taking back in jobs.

In the new bill on industrial relations in Central Government services, retrograde provisions are being imposed attacking our basic right of strike and help from outsiders. In the name of compulsory arbitration, one-sided and restricted arbitration is being offered.

The history of the TU movement teaches us that the path to victory and fulfilment of our demands is not straight. Employers delay it, want to tire out the workers, workers have to sacrifice, they introduce ifs and buts when conceding demands even partially. But, organisation, unity, consistency and sacrifices ultimately succeed.

Our struggle on those demands is not over. It will continue until we achieve success.

This 12th July is the day on which we should remember our glorious struggles, explain the demands to our workers, instil in them the understanding to be more organised, united and active in the trade unions, pay our respects to the martyrs and pledge to continue fight of our victimised workers.

Meetings should be held and processions taken out, leaflets published, wherever possible along with other Central Government employees' unions. Reports on the observance of the day should be sent to the Central Office.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

K.G. Sriwastava

(K.G. Sriwastava)
Joint Secretary

P.S. For certain technical reasons, holding of the conference will have to be postponed for a couple of months or so, till the Working Committee of the Federation meets and decides the details. The Working Committee will meet shortly.

K.G. Sriwastava

26/6/92
19/9/92

Watersbury

1. The following is a list of the names of the children of the late Mr. [Name] who were born in the Parish of [Name] in the County of [Name] in the year 1880. The names are given in the order in which they were born. The names of the children are given in the order in which they were born.

Watersbury

Address.

1. Shri T.V. Ravindran.
President, Ordnance.
Employees UNION.
Po. Ambernath Estate.
Dist Thana -
Ambernath.

2. A.B. Bhattacharyee.
Old. Bheudipada.
Po Ambernath.
Dist Thana.
Ambernath

पोस्ट कार्ड

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जवाबी

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केवल पता

ADDRESS ONLY



Shri
Sadhau. Mukherjee.

4. Ashok Road.

New Delhi
