APPENDIX I

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN MOSCOW AND CPI REGARDING THE DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNIST MOVEMENT IN INDIA

INDIA OFFICE,
WHITEHALL, S.W.1.
P. & J.(S) 1785.
15th November, 1923.

Dear Haig,

Moscow and the Communist Party of India.

I forward, for information, copy of the paper noted in the margin, on the subject of Ikki’s instructions to the Communist Party of India.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

H.G. Haig, Esq., C.I.E.,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Home Department.
SECRET

MNOSK and the Communist Party of India.

The following is the translation of a document, received from a reliable source, which purports to be a letter dated Moscow, 22.10.26., from the Middle Eastern Sub-Department of the I.K.K.I. to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of India. It is signed "On behalf of the Chief of the Sub-Department" by P. DATT, who is presumed to be Clemens Felsch GOTT, and is countersigned by U. TIVEL on behalf of the Secretary:

"The IKKI, attenctively following the progress of development of the Indian revolutionary movement and the activity of the Communist Party of India consider that with respect to a certain part of the activities of the Communist Party greater success might be achieved by consolidating and concentrating forces on 'check' campaigns as applied at one time on a wide scale and with success in the USSR. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of India are energetically at work at the present time on bringing about such conditions in the trades union movement in India as would ensure the success of the expected strike movement. With this aim in view the Central Committee has detailed the best forces of the Party to various sections of the trades union front. But this concentration of forces does not always promote the success of the enterprise planned, particularly in view of the weakness (numerically) of the Agit-Prop Section of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of India. The most important section of the trades union front is the Railway Transport, upon which the work of which depends the entire economic and administrative life of the country. It is upon this that the blow must be concentrated.

"For this reason it would be extremely desirable that all the forces of the Agit-Prop of the Party should be directed to the work among the railwaymen, taking as many workers as possible from work in those branches of industry where there is hope for the sympathy of the masses and where it would be easy to re-establish the organizations, as well as from those enterprises where work has been interrupted owing to the complete indifference of the masses. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of India must set themselves the task of winning the railway transport of India to their side. Success of railway transport would mean a success signifying the achievement of 50% of the victory.

"In preparing the strike movement in the various branches of industry, in various provinces, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of India has acted quite properly and the IKKI, in no way desire to count this against them as an error. Necessity dictates that the ideas of revolutionary consciousness and class war should be
directed into the proletarian provinces, as yet profoundly irresponsible and undisciplined. Having carried out this task quite satisfactorily the Central Committee of the Communist Party of India should concentrate all attention upon railway transport. If the work of revolutionising the transport workers should progress successfully, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of India may again return to deepening the work in the provinces and then start organising a railway, and after that a general strike.

"With respect to work in combating British imperialism and the danger of war, and in work among the peasantry, the experiment of forming groups of propagandists has apparently been justified and there is no reason to give it up. As regards the organisation of new departments of the Party and calls the Leninist doctrine of fives will always remain the best way of forming new cells. A five is already well fit for active work.

"With respect to the work of the Militant Section, the INX, is convinced that in the near future this can turn the whole Party into a united iron column, which will take the lead in all the forces of revolution and be the backbone of the future Red Army of India. The INX always recommends "A "sections coalesces and action only after careful preparation. When prepared, of course, to India as well. But here the condition is certain unorganised but also mentally-impelled act! expectantly speed up the date of revolution by whole decisive in a great event of to-narrow.

Therefore the INX, as the 3rd Committee of the Communist Party of India, our individual groups should they, under the influence of a rally justified hatred of their oppressors, undertake any action.

"Certain members of the INX, from the Communist Party of India have received letters from certain other members of the Communist Party of India complaining of the superfluous discipline which restrains them desire for active work. Such workers, hungering for action, should not be held in check, and it is even injurious to the Party as to hold them, since, as we have already said, every action revolutionises. Do not restrain individual groups of activists from action, on the contrary, help in this regard, endeavouring to transform isolated acts into a system of uninterrupted small affairs, which must inevitably lead to a general armed rising which will be finally completed by the fraternal Red Army of the proletariat of the USSR.

"Do not consider armed resistance to arrests, affrays with the police, vengeance against the oppressor-official, to be unnecessary and injurious actions. Consider these exclusively from the point of view of their utility in revolutionising the masses and terrorising the criminal authorities."
APPENDIX II

A. NOTIFICATION OF PROHIBITION ON ALL PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL
APPENDIX II

B. NOTIFICATION OF PROHIBITION ON ALL PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL OR AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (CENTRAL REVENUES),

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 10th September 1932.

No. 61.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1856 (VIII of 1856), and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department (Central Revenues) No. 29, dated the 28th May, 1927, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing into British India of—

(1) any document issued by or emanating from—

(a) the Communist International, or

(b) any organisation affiliated to or controlled by or connected with the Communist International, or

(c) any person holding office in any such organisation, or

(2) any document containing substantial reproductions of the matter contained in any such document.

A. H. LLOYD,

Joint Secy. to the Govt. of India.

R. Dir. No. 61/433-Cus.II/32.

Copy forwarded to:

All Collectors of Customs and the Collector of Salt Revenues, Bombay.

The Governments of Madras, Judicial Department, Bombay. Revenue Department, Bengal, Finance Department, Burma, Finance and Revenue Department and Bihar and Orissa, Financial Department.

The Home Department.

The Industries and Labour Department (Posts and Telegraphs), for communication to the Director General, Posts and Telegraphs.

The Colonial Secretary, Singapore.

By order, etc.,

[Signature]

Asstt. Secy. to the Gtvt. of India.

0/6 returned into 2 days again.
APPENDIX II

C. NOTIFICATION OF PROHIBITION ON THE COMMUNIST PUBLICATIONS

Sind, the 29th May 1939.

No. 24.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the 1886 Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Central Government is pleased to prohibit the bringing into British India of

(1) any copy of—
   (a) the publication entitled "The Communist International," published monthly by Modern Books, Limited, 4a, Portobello Road, London, W. C.1.,
   (b) the paper entitled "International correspondent," monthly by H. R. G. Jefferson, 4a, Tavistock Street, London, W. C.1.,
   (c) the book entitled "The Labour Monthly—a Magazine of International Labour," edited by R. Palme Dutt and published by the Proprietors, the Trustee Trust, 51, John Street, London, W. C.1.,

(2) any translation, reprint or other document containing substantial reproductions of

the matter contained in the above three publications, and

from the "General News Service," London.

A. H. LLOYD,

Joint Secy. to the Govt. of India.


Copy forwarded to—

All Collectors of Customs.

The Government of Madras, Judicial Department, Bombay, Revenue Department, Bengal, Finance Department, Sind, Revenue Department, and Orissa, Finance Department.

The Resident for Madras States.

The Home Department.

The Industries and Labour Department (P. and T. Branch), for communication to the Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs.

The Colonial Secretary, Singapore.

By order, etc.

for Joint Secy. to the Govt. of India.
APPENDIX II

D. NOTIFICATION OF PROHIBITION ON ALL PUBLICATIONS ISSUED
BY M.N. ROY OR EVELYN ROY

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Notification.

Customs.

Gimla, the 7th July 1878.

No. 501.--In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 19
of the Custom Act 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor-General
in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea or by
land, into British India, of any copy of any publications issued
by M.N. Roy or Evelyn Roy, wherever and in whatever
language they may be printed.

A. J. Maclellan,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.
APPENDIX III

GENERAL RULES OF THE INDIAN COMMUNIST PARTY (PROVISIONAL)
ADOPTED AT THE FIRST COMMUNIST KANPUR CONFERENCE
APPENDIX IV

LETTER FROM JANAKI PRASAD BAGERHATTA, THE GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA TO THE HOME MEMBER, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
APPENDIX V

NOTIFICATION DECLARING THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA TO BE UNLAWFUL ASSOCIATION

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Political

Sind, the 23rd July 1934.

No. F.1029—Whereas the Governor General in Council is of opinion that the association known by the name of the Communist Party of India and its Committees, Sub-Committees and Branches have for their objects interference with the administration of the law and the maintenance of law and order and constitute a danger to the public peace.

Now therefore in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 16 of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908 (XXIV of 1908), as amended by the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1932 (XXIII of 1932), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare the said association, its Committees, Sub-Committees and Branches to be unlawful associations within the meaning of Part II of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908.

M. C. HALLETT,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.
APPENDIX VI

A COPY OF THOZHILALI DATED 28TH JULY 1938 AND ADVOCATE GENERAL’S REPORT ON ITS ARTICLE
നിരപ്പിക്കുന്ന
കാല  മൂന്ന്  മെട്രോ

(രൂപത്താണ്)

അരിയുള്ള മൂന്ന്  മെട്രോ നിരപ്പിക്കാൻ

മൂന്ന്  മെട്രോ നിരപ്പിക്കാനുള്ള

ആദ്യത്തെ  ഗാനം  മൂന്ന്  മെട്രോ

മൂന്ന്  മെട്രോ നിരപ്പിക്കാനുള്ള

ആദ്യത്തെ  ഗാനം  മൂന്ന്  മെട്രോ

മൂന്ന്  മെട്രോ നിരപ്പിക്കാനുള്ള

ആദ്യത്തെ  ഗാനം  മൂന്ന്  മെട്രോ

മൂന്ന്  മെട്രോ നിരപ്പിക്കാനുള്ള

ആദ്യത്തെ  ഗാനം  മൂന്ന്  മെട്രോ

മൂന്ന്  മെട്രോ നിരപ്പിക്കാനുള്ള

ആദ്യത്തെ  ഗാനം  മൂന്ന്  മെട്രോ

മൂന്ന്  മെട്രോ നിരപ്പിക്കാനുള്ള

ആദ്യത്തെ  ഗാനം  മൂന്ന്  മെട്രോ

മൂന്ന്  മെട്രോ നിരപ്പിക്കാനുള്ള

ആദ്യത്തെ  ഗാനം  മൂന്ന്  മെട്രോ

മൂന്ന്  മെട്രോ നിരപ്പിക്കാനുള്ള

ആദ്യത്തെ  ഗാനം  മൂന്ന്  മെട്രോ

മൂന്ന്  മെട്രോ നിരപ്പിക്കാനുള്ള

ആദ്യത്തെ  ഗാനം  മൂന്ന്  മെട്രോ

മൂന്ന്  മെട്രോ നിരപ്പിക്കാനുള്ള

ആദ്യത്തെ  ഗാനം  മൂന്ന്  മെട്രോ

മൂന്ന്  മെട്രോ നിരപ്പിക്കാനുള്ള

ആദ്യത്തെ  ഗാനം  മൂന്ന്  മെട്രോ

മൂന്ന്  മെട്രോ നിരപ്പിക്കാനുള്ള

ആദ്യത്തെ  ഗാനം  മൂന്ന്  മെട്രോ

മൂന്ന്  മെട്രോ നിരപ്പിക്കാനുള്ള

ആദ്യത്തെ  ഗാനം  മൂന്ന്  മെട്രോ

മൂന്ന്  മെട്രോ നിരപ്പിക്കാനുള്ള

ആദ്യത്തെ  ഗാനം  മൂന്ന്  മെട്രോ

മൂന്ന്  മെട്രോ നിരപ്പിക്കാനുള്ള

ആദ്യത്തെ  ഗാനം  മൂന്ന്  മെട്രോ

മൂന്ന്  മെട്രോ നിരപ്പിക്കാനുള്ള

ആദ്യത്തെ  ഗാനം  മൂന്ന്  മെട്രോ

മൂന്ന്  മെട്രോ നിരപ്പിക്കാനുള്ള

ആദ്യത്തെ  ഗാനം  മൂന്ന്  മെട്രോ

മൂന്ന്  മെട്രോ നിരപ്പിക്കാനുള്ള

ആദ്യത്തെ  ഗാനം  മൂന്ന്  മെട്രോ

മൂന്ന്  മെട്രോ നിരപ്പിക്കാനുള്ള

ആദ്യത്തെ  ഗാനം  മൂന്ന്  മെട്രോ

മൂന്ന്  മെട്രോ നിരപ്പിക്കാനുള്ള

ആദ്യത്തെ  ഗാനം  മൂന്ന്  മെട്രോ
Trivandrum, 12th Sept. 1938.

My dear Sir,

I enclose, for submission to His Highness the Maharaja, the issue of the "Thozhilali" dated the 29th July 1938 containing an article under the caption "Comradeship" which is of an exceptionally violent nature and endeavours to bring the Government into hatred and contempt. I have, therefore, in anticipation of His Highness' sanction, issued No.210/39/C.S. dated 6th Sept. 1938 notice/(copy enclosed) to the Printer and Publisher of the "Thozhilali" cancelling the license No.237 dated 11th June 1930 granted for printing and publishing the weekly, the license fee of Rs.50/- being forfeited to Government. I request that His Highness may be pleased to ratify the action taken by me.

I am, Sir,

[Signature]

[Name]

N. Krishnamurti Esquire,
Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja.
From
Designation: The District Magistrate,
Station: Quilon.
To
The Chief Secretary to Government,
Trivandrum.

Subject:—
Reference:—
Enclosures:—

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that Messrs. K. Kesavan B.A. & B.L.,
M.L.A and K.C. Govindan, Secretary, Factory Worker’s Association were
arrested today (in the evening) by the Inspector of Police, Quilon Town
and were produced before the Division 1st Class Magistrate, Quilon
with a charge for offence under Section 4 (Clauses 1 & 2) of the Criminal
Law Amendment Regulation 1 of 1114. The Magistrate closed the trial and
the case stands adjourned to 26-1-1114 for judgment.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

[Signature]

District Magistrate.
No. 210/38/C.S.

Notice issued under Section 5 of the Travancore Newspapers Regulation V of 1101 as amended by Regulation IV of 1110.

To

K.C. Govindan Esquire,
Printer & Publisher of the Thozhilali,
Bhaskar Rajan Press,
Alleppey.

Whereas the Government have, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 5 of the said Newspapers Regulation, issued on payment of a sum of Rs. (50) fifty License No. 237 dated the 11th June 1939 for printing and publishing the said weekly called the "Thozhilali",

And Whereas it appears to the Government, and the Government are satisfied, that the article published in the issue of the said weekly dated the 28th July 1939 under the caption "" is of the nature described in Section 5 of the said Newspapers Regulation,

Take notice that in exercise of the powers conferred by the said Section 5 of the said Newspapers Regulation, the Government do hereby cancel the said License No. 237 dated the 11th June 1939 for printing and publishing the said weekly the "Thozhilali" and that the said license fee of Rs. (50) fifty only is forfeited to the Government.

Signed,

Ag. Chief Secretary to Government.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 7th September 1939.
No. 2981

Palace, Trivandrum,
15th September 1938

Mr. Dear Sir,

With reference to your D.O. No. 210/38/G.S. dated the 13th September 1938, I beg to inform you that His Highness the Maharaja has been pleased to ratify the action taken by you in having, in anticipation of sanction, issued notice No. 210/38/G.S. dated the 8th September 1938 as per copy forwarded therewith, to the Printer and Publisher of the "Thozhilali" cancelling the license No. 237 dated the 11th June 1930 granted for printing and publishing the weekly, the license fee of Rs. (50) being forfeited to Government.

The other enclosure to your D.O. under reference is herewith returned.

I am, My dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,

[Signature]

Sachivothama
Sir C.P. Ramaswami Aiyar, K.C.I.E.,
Govenor of Travancore.
APPENDIX VII

MANIFESTO AND RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED IN THE FIRST ALL INDIA PROGRESSIVE WRITER’S CONFERENCE, LUCKNOW

THE LUCKNOW MANIFESTO

A version of this manifesto was adopted by the first All India Progressive Writers Conference held in Lucknow on 10 April 1936. This document exists in a number of widely differing versions in English, Hindi and Urdu. The English version on the left below is a typescript made in the late 1930s provided by Ahmed Ali.

Radical changes are taking place in Indian society. The spirit of reaction, however, though moribund and doomed to ultimate and is making desperate efforts to prolong itself. Indian literature since the breakdown of classical culture has had the fatal tendency to escape from the actualities of life. It has tried to find a refuge from reality in baseless spiritualism and ideality. The result is that it has become anaemic in body and mind and has adopted a rigid formation and a banal and perverse ideology.

It is the duty of the Indian writers to give expression to the changes taking place in Indian life and to assist the spirit of progress in the country by introducing scientific rationalism in literature. They should undertake to develop an attitude of literary criticism, which will discourage the general reactionary and revivalist tendencies on questions like family, religion, sex, war and society and to combat literary trends reflecting communalism, racial antagonism, sexual libertinism and exploitation of man by man.

It is the object of our association to rescue literature and other arts from the conservative classes in whose hands they have been degenerating so long, to bring the arts into the closest touch with the people; and to make them the vital organs which will register the actualities of life, as well as led us to the future we envisage.

While claiming to be the inheritors of the best traditions of Indian civilization, we shall criticize, in all its aspects, the spirit of reaction in our country, and we shall foster through interpretative and creative work (with both Indian and foreign resources) everything that will lead our country to the new life for which it is striving. We believe that the new literature of India must deal with the basic problems of our existence today—the problems of hunger and poverty, social backwardness and political subjection. All that drags us down to passivity, inaction and unreason we reject as reactionary. All that arouses in us the critical spirit, which examines institutions and customs in the light of reason, which help us to act, to organize ourselves, to transfer, we accept as progressive.
The Aims and Object of Our Association are as follows:

1) To establish organizations of writers to correspond to the various linguistic zones of India, to coordinate these organizations by holding conferences and by publishing literature; to establish a close connection between the central and local organizations and cooperate those literary organizations whose aims do not conflict with the basic aims of the Association.

2) To form branches of this Association in all the important towns of India.

3) To produce and to translate literature of a progressive nature, to fight cultural reaction, and in this way to further the cause of Indian freedom and social degeneration.

4) To propagate the interest of the progressive authors.

5) To fight for the right of free expression of thought and opinion.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED

1) Resolution for Freedom of Thought and Expression

This conference of Progressive Writers strongly protests against the restrictions placed by the Government on the freedom of thought and expression by promulgating repressive Press Laws, Customs Act and Criminal Law Amendment Act, and in this way arbitrarily suppressing hundreds of journals and magazines, proscribing progressive literature and stopping the entry into this country of a large part of radical literature from foreign countries. This conference consider these restrictions to be a serious attack on the free cultural development of the country and calls upon all Indian writers to organize country-wide protest against the Government policy and to support all other efforts to secure the repeal of these laws.

2) Resolution on War

We consider that literature is the heritage of the whole human races and is not divisible in national, racial or geographical boundaries. Further we consider that collectively and individually we stand in the ranks of those who are striving to build a new social order based on equality, freedom and peace, and as such we cannot but protest against anti-cultural forces of fascism and militarism. We declare that war is a brutality and is a serious menace to human culture and progress.

Further we resolve to strive to help the forces of international peace and such national aspirations as are consistent with them.
3) **Resolution Regarding the Rights of the Students**

This conference calls upon the Indian University authorities to help and not to restrict the free development of organizations, journals and general movement of the Indian students. This conference considers that it is necessary for the free cultural development of the students that they should have freedom to express themselves on all social and political subjects.

4) **Resolution for the Peace Conference**

This conference extends its hearty greetings to the “Universal gathering for Peace”, to be convened at Geneva in September, under the president ship of M. Romain Rolland.
APPENDIX VIII

CONSTITUTION ADOPTED IN THE FIRST ALL INDIA CONFERENCE OF THE PROGRESSIVE WRITERS, LUCKNOW

1. The name of this Association shall be All-India Progressive Writers’ Association.

2. Aims and Objects:-as given in the manifesto adopted by the First All-India Progressive Writers’ Conference held at Lucknow on April 10, 1936.

3. In order to carry out the aims of the Association there shall be an All-India Committee, which will consist of:-

   a) Representatives of various linguistic zones;

   b) Secretaries or Presidents of Branches;

   c) Notable authors and sympathizers elected by the All-India Committee;

   d) Editors of any periodicals which may be published by any of the P.W. Branch or by the All-India Committee.

4. (a) The All-India Committee shall carry out the general work of the Association; it shall work for the opening Branches of the Progressive Writers’ Association in all parts of India; it shall keep in touch with the Branches and co-ordinate their activities; it shall received a fixed sum as regular contribution, from the Branches to carry on its work.

(b) It shall elect Publication Committees of 3 to 4 persons every Indian language to supervise all publications of books and pamphlets on behalf of the Association in that language.
(c) It shall undertake to bring out a magazine in English, as soon as circumstances permit, and for that purpose it shall elect an Editorial Board.

5. The All India Committee shall elect a General Secretary and three or four other persons to carry on the routine work of the All India Committee. This Committee will be known as the Executive Committee.

6. The All India Committee shall have powers to co-opt members to the All-India Committee.
APPENDIX IX

INTELLIGENCE REPORT ON THE CONNECTION OF AIPWA WITH COMINTERN AND THE CONFISCATION OF ASSOCIATION’S PUBLICATION NEW INDIAN LITERATURE
My dear Peel,

I understand from information received by the Director, Intelligence Bureau, that the fact that copies of the Indian Progressive Writers' Association's publication "New Indian Literature" have been confiscated in India, may be ventilated by questions in Parliament. We consider it desirable therefore that the Secretary of State should be informed of the facts of the case. The Indian Progressive Writers' Association, as you will observe from paragraph 2 of the Director, Intelligence Bureau's reports, dated the 2nd January and 16th April 1936, is an organisation which is closely connected with the Comintern through the Indian Students' Secret Communist Group. Such copies of its publication as have come to notice in India have accordingly been seized as coming under the ban of our general Communist notification under the Sea Customs Act, dated the 10th September 1932.

Yours sincerely,

W.O. Hallatt.

R.H. Peel, Esq., C.I.E., M.C.,
Secretary, F. & J. Dept.,
India Office, London.
APPENDIX X

“MEMO ON POLITICAL-PRACTICAL ACTIVITY IN KERALA SINCE AUGUST 9”, PREPARED BY P.C. JOSHI

Central Headquarters
Communist Party of India
Section of The Communist International

190 B, Bhakhudi Main Road,
Bombay 3, India

Ref No.

Dear Sir Senegal,

In another cover I am sending you a Memo on behalf of the party, which will be of some interest in the province. I am afraid we are not yet quite able to write the same documents for the government but you will see that we shall visit them and try to

If any of our statements are involved or need further clarification, you have only to send me a note and I will try my best to make our attitude as clear as is humanly possible.

If you think any useful purpose will be served by visiting you and explaining things, I will be glad to go and do so. I was told by Dr. Deshmukh that our attitude about the camp means suspicions in our minds. If it be so, I would explain it to you.

The situation in the province is deteriorating very fast. I hope you will be able to do some successful work and help us to do our bit against the evil going on in every province.

I am going to Madras on the 15th, and will be back on the 15th. Last, with good wishes,

Yours sincerely,

P.C. Joshi

...become a loyalist organisation and cease being a patriotic party if we took our anti-Pakistan seriously. Before August 9, they wanted us to join...
The existence of a Legal Communist Party in Kerala, strong and deeply entrenched in the people, has been the decisive factor which has kept up the anti-imperialist morale of our people in spite of August 9 and all that followed. If the Communist Party had also been under ban, if we did not possess even the little liberties which today we are supposed to have, the face of Kerala, Cochin, and Travancore would have been entirely different. Our anti-imperialist feelings of all sections of our people have been very high with the arrest of our national leaders on August 9, and with our strong and bitter anti-imperialist traditions, the entire people would have walked straight into the arms of the Jaya Prakash. The only force which has saved the situation has been the Communist Party which today is in the YFS party throughout Kerala. FIRST in mass influence, FIRST in the number of cadres it can throw into the field, FIRST in organisation.

Since August 9, we used every method of agitation and propaganda to convince the people and the patriots that neither civil disobedience nor sabotage would take us towards national freedom, sabotage would bring us only Jaya slavery instead. Positively, on the other hand, we raised the slogan of all-in patriotic unity of the people for national resistance against the Fascist invaders and for winning National Government on the basis of Congress-League agreement. We have been very successful in our propaganda. We used the following weapons for our agitation and propaganda, and the facts and figures attached to each item would prove the increasing success of our campaign:-

1. "JEEVANKALI" PAPER, OUR KERALA PROVINCIAL OFFICE. The first issue came out only on Sept. 6, i.e. after the national crisis, was about 9 months old. Still we started with a circulation of 5,000. At present (5.1.45) we have reached a circulation of 50,000. The increase in circulation is a measure of the rapid rate at which our influence is expanding among the people. Almost every issue of the paper carries propaganda against sabotage of our defences, and for national freedom through successful national defence.

2. PAMPHLETS, LEAFLETS, BROADSHEETS, ETC. Between August 9 and November 1, our campaigns were directed towards weaving party feeling among the people and getting them to unite for release of Congress leaders, for National Government. During this period we brought out the following pamphlets and leaflets:-

   a) "People's War and the Kisan", by M.K. Gandhi, in which he said it was the duty of the Kisan to mobilise himself for the defence of Indian nation and the Kisan, 419 copies of this book have been sold.

   b) "The People's Address" delivered at the Calcutta rally on Sept. 6 when a province-wide campaign against sabotage and for release of our leaders was inaugurated. 4,000 people attended the rally, 3,000 copies of the President Address have been sold.

   c) "To the workers of Kerala", a handbill for free distribution among workers, in which the workers were exhorted to remain at their posts and to increase production for the purpose of the defence and freedom of the country, 5,000 copies of this handbill were distributed all over Katchi, Cochin, and Travancore in working class areas.

   d) "To the Students of Kerala", for free distribution among students. 1,000 copies of this handbill were distributed.

   e) "Build Unity", another leaflet in which we exhorted the people to resist against the Jaya and for release of leaders and National Government. 10,000 copies of this leaflet have been sold.

Following the Punalur Session of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of India, from November 1 onwards, we started our national daily campaign in full swing as a big propaganda drive. We inaugurated this with the National Unity slogan which was a thundering success in the towns as well as in immovable villages.
The campaign is a non-stop one and is still going on, increasing in success. The following pamphlets, leaflets, song-books, handbills, etc., have been brought out so far during this period:

a) "Unity, Unity, Unity!" - a compilation of the resolutions of the All-India Congress of India, translated into Malayalam, together with the introduction by Com. Nambodiripad. 665 copies have been sold so far.

b) "Unity Week Manifesto" by the Communist Party of India, translated into Malayalam. 8,170 copies have been distributed free.

c) "Unite for Release of National Lenders," a handbill of the CPI, translated into Malayalam, 4,700 copies have been distributed free.

d) "Hindu and Muslims unite for Congress-League Agreement for National Government" CPI Handbill, Malayalam translation. 5000 copies distributed free.

e) "Unity Week Pledge" of which 2000 copies were printed and distributed. This pledge was to be signed by as many number of people as possible (of which the account is given elsewhere in this document under the heading "Signature campaign"). Every signatory pledges himself that he would defend his country against the Jap-Fascists, co-operate with and assist the armies at the front, hunt down the Fifth Columnists, who might make landings secretly on the coast and hand them over to the authorities, work for unity for Congress-League Agreement and National Government, etc., etc.

f) "To the Congressmen of Kerala", appealing to them to set their face against sabotage and to work for Congress-League unity. 30,000 copies of this handbill have been distributed free.

g) "To the Muslims of Kerala", another handbill appealing to Muslims to bring pressure on the League President to press for release of Congress leaders. 10,000 copies have been distributed free.

h) "To the Kerala Kisan", warning workers against attempts of struggle-wallas to split their ranks by forming rival unions called National Labour Unions. 5000 copies distributed. Workers unity stressed.

i) "To the Kerala Kisan Sangh", written by the Kerala Kisan Sangh, which has accepted our political policy and programme, 10,000 copies distributed.

j) "To students in Kerala", warning students against being duped away by Jap agents wearing the mask of patriots, and warning them also against attempts of struggle-wallas to split National Students' Organizations as a counterblow to the Students' Federation. 5,000 copies distributed. Students' Unity stressed.

k) "An appeal to patriots", issued by the All-Cochin Students' Federation, which has accepted our policy. The appeal is against sabotage activities and for all-in patriotic unity for defence and freedom, for release of leaders, etc. 500 copies sold in Cochin State.

l) "Through Unity to Victory", issued by the All-Kerala Students' Federation.

m) "To the People of Travancore" - 5000 copies.

n) "Native States of Kerala" - 940 copies.

o) "Call for Battle", collection of anti-Jap and anti-Bali songs written by Com. K.J. Namboodiripad in jail. 4,260 copies of this song-book have been sold, and these songs have been sung in choirs in thousands of meetings all over Kerala.

p) "Strange Times", a song composed by Com. K.J. Raghunathan. It is intended to mobilise the people for national resistance against the Jap-Fascists, and contains our entire Party policy expressed in the simplest language. 5,100 copies of this book have been sold.

q) "Unite to defend the Motherland" - another collection of songs by Com. K.P., printed a fortnight ago. 2,500 copies already distributed. Printed under the auspices of the All-Kerala Students' Federation.

3. MEETINGS AND PROCESSIONS

It is difficult to estimate the total number of mass meetings and processions...
we have conducted ever since August 9 in order to arouse the people's patriotism and drive out the invaders and to win back our National Government. By this means we have succeeded in preventing workers' strikes and prolonged students' strikes, and at the same time strengthened the people's morale, strengthening it against the Government's repression and the subtle fifth-columnist propaganda. On August 10 following the arrest of our national leaders, the procession of workers, students and middle-class elements that we conducted in Calicut, culminating in a huge mass meeting which demanded the release of the Congress Leaders, prevented the people from being used by the struggle walls. This has happened in numerous other places, and not once but many times. For example, on the Gandhi Jallianwala Bagh occasion, we adopted this method very effectively in Palghat and Tellicherry. It was, in fact, not the blind repression of the police but our political campaign among the people that has led to the failure of the Civil Disobedience Movement in Kerala. Mass meetings and processions have been of the utmost importance for us in this respect.

From the Unity Week onwards, very many meetings and processions have been conducted in Malabar. Chirakkal Taluk alone conducted 8 processions and 1085 meetings, and got 65,000 people to participate in these; this during Unity Week alone. We haven't got complete reports from other taluks. Ernad, during the Unity Week had 41 meetings; 3,250 people participating; in Fomman 39 meetings, 3,500 people participating. Meetings praying to the Madras Governor to exercise clemency on the Koyyar committee condemned to death; meetings asking the Viceroy to provide facilities for Rajaji to meet Gandhi; countless price-control meetings; numerous processions to the local Tehsildars and Revenue Inspectors and sub-Collectors and the Collector of Malabar himself—all this has helped to keep up the people's morale and to set their face against sabotage.

4. GROUP TALKS, BAITHAH MEETINGS, MASS CLASSES. These are a regular feature, and a substitute for big meetings, and processions. In Kollam, wherever meetings and processions are banned (Cochin, Travancore, Kamaragod Taluk in South Cannanore Dt.), and everywhere in Malabar where meetings and processions are not banned, these are important weapons. In Cochin State, during the Unity Week, 638 baiath meetings were held, in which 18,600 people participated. In Ambalappuzha Taluk in Travancore, during the Unity Week, 760 baiath meetings, with 8,000 people participating, were held. In Fomman Taluk in Malabar, during the same week, 116 small meetings were conducted in which 1600 people participated. In Kamaragod, 1200 people participated in 30 baiath meetings.

5. SIGNATURE CAMPAIGN. This method is also very effective whether meetings and processions are banned or otherwise. In Cochin and Travancore, this has had a special role to play. In Chirakkal Taluk, during Unity Week, 21,419 signatures were collected on the Unity Week Pledge. Ernad, 685 signatures. Kamaragod, 3460 signatures. Ambalappuzha Taluk in Travancore, 400 signatures. In Ambalakollam, Cochin State, an appeal to the Government to take back the dismissed workers back to work in the local mills, stop police repression and employers' reaction, and get production going once again, received 10,000 signatures from the local people; so much so that the Government was compelled to intervene, and the situation improved. As for students, we have been able to rally as many as 4500 students, throughout Kerala, by means of the signature campaign (28,000 in Malabar, 2000 in Cochin, and 500 in Travancore).

6. PATRIOTIC PROPAGANDA SQUADS DOING HOUSE-TO-HOUSE PROPAGANDA. This has been very effective in rooting out fifth column influence. In Chirakkal, during Unity Week 335 squads, consisting of 124 persons, covered 2,007 houses. In Kamaragod, 20 squads. In Cochin State, during the Unity Week, 455 squads covered 3136 houses.

The above statistics are all taken from the Unity Week reports only. A great deal of further success has been gained since that time, more and more meetings, processions, baiath meetings, etc., are being conducted more and more signatures collected, more and more houses penetrated, etc., etc. It is not necessary to burden this document with further statistics. That is intended here is only to give a
picture of the work done and of the measure of success achieved.

As a result of the huge volume of agitation and propaganda that we have done, and are still doing, mass support for sabotage is entirely nil. No serious act of sabotage has taken place in our province at all. Even the few minor acts that have taken place have been acts done by a few individuals without mass backing. The saboteurs are in despair for lack of popular support of their actions. They are not so much afraid of the police (when they can hoodwink easily) as of the people, who have been galvanised by the programme of the Communist Party, keep their eyes and ears wide open against every Fifth Columnist and Jap agent.

The main obstruction to our work to-day comes from the police and the bureaucracy. The local bureaucracy, some of whom are in sympathy with the struggle, wavers because of their fear of people's mobilisation; try their level best either to provoke us into "strike" or bludgeon us into accepting the position of the loyalists and toadies of the Government. They hate the Communists like the plague and try to hit us and hamper our work, they send false reports about us to the higher officials, they can't realise that our province is under the immediate threat of Fascist attack, that the Communists are the only political party in India that stands between the people and the Jap agents, between the Government and the army and the people on the one hand and the Fascist Fifth Column on the other. They can't see beyond their noses.

B) PRACTICAL

1. PRODUCTION FRONT. The struggle was not at all hampered with the production anywhere in Malabar, Cochin and Travancore, because the entire working-class stood by its party throughout Kerala. The entire organised Trade Union Movement of Kerala, the All-Kerala Trade Union Congress and all its branches, accepted and fought for the Communist policy towards war from the very beginning. Thanks to our enormous influence among the workers, even August 9 and the subsequent events did not wave their red flags.

But that the struggle was not made to intimidate the workers. The 50,000 handloom weavers of Chirakkal would certainly have gone on strike but for the political influence exercised over them by the Party and the Chirakkal Handloom Weavers' Union. Anti-British feelings were certainly strong among them, and economic discontent was always there. This is true of the workers in Pallicherry and Calicut also (including Ferokes). Struggle was tried their best to get them go on strike, some owners provoked them, others offered them free wages during the strike period, but they remained at their posts because their Party and their unions were telling them incessantly that the best way to improve their own interests was to increase production for the army and the people.

The downright terrorism of the policies adopted by the Cochin police and the Amballoor Textile Mills employers in Amballoor areas, Cochin State, to provoke and demoralise the workers and to prevent production were countered effectively by the Communists. The total 2000 workers in the Mill are all members of their Union. Even under the worst repression, the workers didn't lose their anti-Jap morale. During Dannadi Jayanti the workers of Pancham Geetharam Mills, Thrissur, would have gone on strike under the influence of the struggle! but the workers stood firm and organised themselves better and better in their Union which to-day has a membership of 1600 out of 5000 (which is the total number of workers). Similarly in Travancore also our influence among the working class has been decisive. Railway workers, of whom there are about 6,000 in Malabar, Cochin and Travancore together, are coming under our influence more and more because we are the only party that is able to combine the satisfaction of their urgent economic demands with the needs of national defence. More than 1000 among them are already members of the South Indian Railways' Union, and 3000 of them have already accepted our policy unconditionally and firmly.

Struggle has been trying to form "National Labour Unions" to disrupt working-class unity, but their attempts have in most places reacted on themselves like a boomerang. Workers have only one Party - the Communist Party. And to-day this is not a distant ideal or a phrase but a genuine fact.

2. STUDENTS' FRONT. From the very beginning, after August 9, we adopted...
elastic tendency to see that prolonged and indefinite strikes were avoided, that students were kept at their posts within the High Schools and Colleges, that the educational institutions were kept running and not closed. The one-day protest strikes we conducted throughout Kerala immediately after the arrest of our national leaders were very successful in two ways. On the one hand we kept the flag of the students flying, we strengthened their morale, we gave them just justification for organised action, and at the same time we kept them free from the clutches of the blinded Congressmen and the conniving Fifth-Columbists. As regards the latter, their influence has been almost entirely nil among the students. The vigorous campaign against the Fifth Columnist and the saboteur that we have carried on among the students has had its effect.

Communist students have always stood and fought for taking back the suspended students and releasing those who have been arrested. They fight for students' unity under a single organisation, the Students' Federation. They knew always more politics than the others, they are bet or act as others, organisers, leaders. Hence they have succeeded in completely isolating the stinglewallas' organisations, the 'National Students' Organisation', which today have become almost a cipher. Many S.F.O. students have now come over to us for the National Unity Campaign.

4. PREVENTION OF BARRIERS. Both immediately following August 9, as well as on 9th of every month, the stinglewallas have tried to organise hortals in the towns. But, thanks to our propaganda against hortals by means of handbills and posters, etc., none of those attempts have been a success anywhere in Kerala. We have opposed these hortals not because they are a form of protest against the Government's highhandedness but because in to-day's conditions they mean suspension of economic life in the towns and therefore would hit the people rather than the Government. And hitting the people to-day means aiding the Japs.

5. PREVENTION OF LOOTING. But for the influence of the Communists and their organisation, hell would have been let loose in many of the bazaar, big and small, in the towns of Travancore, Cochin and Malabar. The rise in prices of rice, kerosene, sugar, etc. has been unheard of; the merchants have become objects of hatred among the people because of the profits they pile up; the worklessness and the wantonness of the Government's "price-controlling" is patent; the officials don't make the slightest attempt even to hide their corruption. Hunger is increasing, food riots have been on the agenda for the last 3 or 4 years. If anything no looting or rioting has taken place so far anywhere, it has certainly been due to the political campaign of the Communists and also their organisation to make price control as effective as possible. It is the Communists that have posted volunteers in front of the shops to control distribution and to prevent lootings, it is they who have kept the people peaceful and not the police. If there had been no legally functioning Communist Party in Kerala, many of our shopkeepers and merchants might have been actually assaulted and their shops looted, and many of the local bureaucrats wouldn't have had their heads on their shoulders.

Instances of how the Communists have been able to control and organise the people in their own interests, control and organise the distribution of food to the people, how they have been able to check profiteering on the one hand and check official corruption on the other by the creation of healthy public opinion and organisation against both - instances of all this can be had almost every talk and every town in Malabar and from many towns and towns in Cochin and Travancore also.

Because we have been tackling the food problem in this way, we have been able to isolate the Fifth Columnist completely among the people. His arguments that the "Japs would get us plenty of rice from Burma, plenty of kerosene also from Burma, and plenty of sugar from Java" haven't got much ear among the people.

The Japs and their agents have been isolated among the masses by the work of Communists. But the situation is dangerous. The habit of the police officials hitting at the Communistsf by way of paying off old scores means simply playing the game of the Fifth Column and nothing else.
RELATIONS WITH GOVERNMENT (Kerala)

Before August 9. Some of our leaders were released, warrants against some were withdrawn, but some of our best agitators and propagandists (Comms. A.K. Gopalan, Chandroth, K. Sundaram Pillai, K. Mani, K. P. Gopalan, B.R. Gopalan) were either in jail or underground. All the comrades convicted in the two Sept. 15 cases (Kovai and Mentur) and the Koyar comrades were still in jail or underground. The Government refused to lift the ban on the All-Walabar Peasants' Union and its branches which had been imposed in April, 1941. Students and teachers carrying out anti-Jap propaganda were threatened by officials of the Education Department: some were actually dismissed. The District Magistrate was taking too long a time to give us facilities for bringing out our weekly paper "Alakram" although such facilities were given in other provinces.

ARRANGING SIMIRINARY MORTER. In Kerala and Kasaragod Taluks, our comrades were arrested for sabotage - a patently absurd and untenable charge. In Kerala, one was arrested for nuisance. In Vallur, our Taluk Secretary was arrested.

In the same Taluk, a group of anti-Jap volunteers, doing anti-sabotage and unity propaganda work, were beaten up by a police party. One comrade was arrested at Kottola for nuisance.

In Ponnani Taluk, 3 comrades doing anti-profit-seeking and anti-phalloon propaganda were charged with "preaching no-tax campaign".

In Falgum, comrades undergoing ASW training were arrested and after some time released.

M.J.P. The Walabar Special Police was sent to Kasargode, Chirakkal and Kerala. They raided Peasants' Union offices, beat up our comrades, threatened peasants who gave contributions to our Party Fund.

SEC. 144. Orders under Sec. 144 have been proclaimed in S. Cuddalore Distr. where we are not able to hold public meetings or organize processions. This was done while a jatha was going about the whole Taluk preaching the message of anti-sabotage and national unity. The jatha had to disperse in the middle.

ACTION AGAINST COMMUNISTS. Communist students have been victims of educational authorities. Action has been taken against communist student leaders like Gopalan, Remy at Kaverimalai (Ponnani Taluk), C.S. Ramachandrapur, Falgum.

REASONS FOR THIS. Officials who are hostile against us are of 3 types.

1. Those who are definitely pro-Jap. To this class belongs E. Govinda Raman, C.J.B. Circle Inspector, Gollur, and P.T. Krishna Nenon, Police Circle Inspector, T. Jhamra. They have cordial relations with Fifth Column; they believe that the Japs are going to win.

2. Those who are not pro-Jap but do not want us to grow strong if they can help it. To this class belongs the Collector and a majority of the subordinate officials.

3. Those who are against us because we expose their corruption and mobilize the people against them.

The tactics of the first class is not to arrest us but to help the Fifth Column in beating us up, raid our offices, maximizers create disturbances at our meetings, etc. The tactics of the second class is to minimize the civil liberties we enjoy as much as they can, but not to arrest us.

It is the third class which has been responsible for most inmost of the arrests.

The Collector has not taken any action against our Press. He seems to be tolerant towards it. But many presses refuse to print translations of matter published in "People's War" saying that it will land them into trouble. The reason for this seems to be that certain subordinate police officials go to these press owners and threaten them.
OUR DEMANDS

1. Release all our comrades in jail, withdraw warrants.
2. This to include those convicted in Morawa, Watumara and Kanyu cases.
3. Cancel orders of expulsion and other actions taken against Communist students.
4. Warn all Police and other officials against obstructing our work. Take exemplary action against those whose pro-Jap and pro-struggle tendencies have been proved.
APPENDIX XI

PROSCRIPTION ORDERS TO THE MALAYALAM LEAFLETS

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore.

Order ROC.No.380/42/C.S., dated Trivandrum, the 15th December 1942.

Whereas the Government of His Highness the Maharaja are of opinion that the printed leaflets in Malayalam mentioned below contain "prejudicial reports" as defined in Rule 34 of the Defence of Travancore Rules Government, in exercise of the powers conferred by Rule 40 clauses (1) (d) and (g) of the said Rules prohibit the further publication or distribution of the leaflets and declare every copy thereof forfeited to the Government.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Title of leaflet.</th>
<th>Where printed</th>
<th>By whom published</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(By order)

C.S. to Govt.

To

The Inspector-General of Police and

the District Magistrates.
Police Department, Trivandrum, 14 December 1942.

From ROC G. 258 (13) / SR / 42

The Inspector-General of Police,

To The Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

With reference to the report under 'Alleppey' heading in part I of my Daily Report C.No. 341 dated 7-12-42, regarding the circulation of the leaflets noted at foot, at Alleppey, I have the honor to forward herewith copy of Dewan's orders. Copy of the leaflets are also enclosed for your information.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Inspector-General of Police.

Leaflets.

1. "To the people of Travancore".
2. "Revolution imminent in Travancore" - Patriots wake up ".
3. "An appeal made by the Ambalapuzha Taluk Committee of the Indian Communist Party".
4. "The poor Karahaga Thozhilalis of Kuttanad".

Dewan's orders. 1. P.T. Punnoose may for the time being be detained.
2. All the pamphlets may be proscribed and confiscated.

RKN/9-12.
Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore.

ORDER R. O. C. No. 353/43/C. S., PATHS TRIVANDRUM,
3rd APRIL 1943.

Whereas the Government of His Highness the Maharaja are of opinion that the printed leaflets mentioned below contain prejudicial reports as defined in the Defence of Trivancore Rules, Government, in exercise of the powers conferred by Rule 40 clause (d) and (e) of the said Rules prohibit the further publication, sale or distribution in the State of the said printed leaflets and also declare every copy thereof forfeited to the Government.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of leaflets</th>
<th>Where printed</th>
<th>By whom published</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>G. PARAMESWARAN PILLAI,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Chief Secretary to Government.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To The Gazette,
The Press Room,
The Inspector-General of Police,
All District Magistrates.
APPENDIX XII

EXTRACT FROM THE WEEKLY REPORT

Party letter No. 18, issued by the Kerala Branch of the Indian Communist party, is in circulation among the party members in Calicut. Instructions are given in it relating to party functions, their general organisation, and the unmentioned committees to work in the following fronts:

1. Trade Union Front: N.S. Detharan, K.P. Narayanan Pillai, K. Murthy, Thirumala, M. Narayanan Pillai, K. Gopalan, Thirumala, C.G. Pillai, and Thirumala

2. YMCA Front: K. Narayanan Pillai, K. Gopalan, Thirumala, C.G. Pillai, and Thirumala

3. Teachers Front: C.G. Pillai, K. Gopalan, Thirumala, C.G. Pillai, and Thirumala

4. Students Front: K. Gopalan, Chandra, N. Thirumala, and N. Thirumala

5. Youth Front: K. Gopalan, Chandra, N. Thirumala, and N. Thirumala

A progressive literary conference has been arranged to be held at Trivandrum in the 2nd week of this month under the auspices of the Communist Party. Many of the communists of Calicut are likely to attend the conference.

Copy submitted to Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Police, Trivandrum, for favour of information.

(To be dispatched) By D.D., Calicut, 14-9.
APPENDIX XIII

REPORT ON COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES

The Inspector-General of Police,

To the Chief Secretary to Government,

Sir,

I have the honor to forward herewith copy of report of the Inspector of Police, Alleppey on the above subject, together with copy of endorsement of the District Superintendent of Police, Quilon thereon.

Yours faithfully,

[Signature]

For Inspector-General of Police.

The individuals mentioned below who are the prominent members of the local Communist Party, have been doing propaganda work by holding meetings at different centres and by approaching unions and organisations of the different communities, in the guise of promoting the interest of the public by enhancing the supply of food grains and by taking precautionary measures against cholera. As a result of their work a meeting was held in the S.D.V. under the presidency of Mr. K. Rama Iyer W.A., R.I., and a working committee was formed. The prominent among those present for the meeting were members of the communist and labour parties. Afterwards as per resolution passed in the meeting at the S.D.V. a committee meeting was held at the Christian Institute, Alleppey. The resolutions passed thereunder are to form ward war committees. Such committees are being organised at different parts of this town, the organisers being members of the Communist and Labour parties. I have already reported that almost all the labourers are communists and that every labourer has an organisation, viz. Coir Factory Workers' Union, Lannitta Labour Union, Karakka Thoshilali Union, Kredi Thoshilali Union, Alkama Thoshilali Union etc. The office-bearers of all these unions are either communists or are at heart in sympathy with communist activities. The present move of the local communist party seems to be to strengthen their organisation inviting the co-operation of the people under false pretext (as had been mentioned in a book seized from the communist class the other day) with a view to create a wrong impression in the minds of the people that the Government are not doing anything for the welfare of the people. What little they are able to get in the matter of rice is through their work and that the statement of cholera in the town is the result of their cry for better sanitary arrangements. I am watching their activities.

1. T.K. Vargheese Vidyam
2. R. Sugathan
3. Vijaya Raghavan
4. K.K. Thampapillai
5. P.K. Madhavan
6. C.L. Yakuyath
7. T.K. Imanil Khan

Endorsement of D.S.P. Quilon.

During my last visit to Alleppey, I met some of the local gentry and had a talk regarding their meeting. The sponsors of their meeting, mainly the communists who were apparently not taking a prominent lead, wanted Mr. Rama Iyer to preside over the meeting and to impress the public that the meeting was well-represented by all sections of the public. The meeting was
got at under the pretext that it was to discuss on matters of public concern viz. production and distribution of rice and other articles of food. The men responsible for setting up this meeting tried to collect as many signatories as possible. But some of them to whom they approached realised that their attempt was to create a bad reflection on government and on the steps taken in the matter of production and distribution of food materials, and did not wish to be included in the list of signatories in the notice. I have given instructions to the I.P. to keep a watch over their activities and report.

(True copy)

For Inspector-General of Police.

For formal

23/16/43

Submitted

No action is called for. This may be given a file no.

289/44/ES

23/16/43

Dec. 289/44/ES

4-4-44
APPENDIX XIV

COPY OF MALAYALAM BOOKLET “BHAKSHANA PAATTUKAL” (FOOD SONGS) AND REPORT ON IT
Policeman, Trivandrum, February 1944.

From

The Inspector-General of Police.

To

The Chief Secretary to Government.

In continuation of my letter No. 480/44 of 11-2-44, I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of the booklet entitled "Food Songs No. I" printed in the K.P. Press, Kottayam for favour of kind perusal. This publication does not seem to be objectionable.

Yours faithfully,

[Signature]

Inspector-General of Police.
സമാവേശാവയാന്

(ഇതു വെക്കാന് കമ്മ്യൂണിസ്റ്റ് സ്റ്റേറ്റ് പ്രവർത്തനം പോലും വേണ്ടിയാണ് അവൻ തുടങ്ങിയത്.)

ക. ബി. ബ്രി, കൊച്ചി.
നിരീക്ഷണം.

1.  പലകഭാരവുകൾ:

മാറ്റപ്പെടുന്ന കെട്ടിനിറവിനായാണ്
മൂലം പ്രഥമം കണ്ണിച്ചിലെ മൂന്ന് പ്രധാനതയിൽ
പോരുകൾ സ്ഥാപിക്കപ്പെട്ടു.

മുഖ്യാതിജ്ഞാന എയർമോൺഡുകൾ ഒഴികെ
രാഷ്ട്രീയ സാമൂഹ്യാതീതികൾ പ്രധാനപ്പെടുന്ന
സമയത്ത് സ്വന്തം സ്വന്തം വഹിക്കുന്നു.
"അതിനു മുമ്പമെത്തുന്നവ" എന്നതിന്
മുമ്പകലത്തു അനുകൂലമായിരുന്നു?

കെട്ടിനിറയുടെ കേന്ദ്രം നിലത്തേക്ക്
മാറ്റപ്പെടുന്നതിനു പുരോഹിതനായി പിന്തുടരുന്നു
രാഷ്ട്രീയ സ്വാഭാവികമായി
രാഷ്ട്രീയ സ്വാഭാവികമായി
നിന്നുമുണ്ടായിരുന്നു
എന്നാണ് ഉറപ്പുകൾ.

മുഖ്യാതിജ്ഞാന എയർമോൺഡുകൾ ഒഴികെ
രാഷ്ട്രീയ സാമൂഹ്യാതീതികൾ പ്രധാനപ്പെടുന്ന
സമയത്ത് സ്വന്തം സ്വന്തം വഹിക്കുന്നു.
"അതിനു മുമ്പമെത്തുന്നവ" എന്നതിന്
മുമ്പകലത്തു അനുകൂലമായിരുന്നു.

2.  അവസ്ഥാനം

മാറ്റപ്പെടുന്ന കെട്ടിനിറയിലെ സാമൂഹ്യക്രമം
പൂർണ്ണമായി പിന്തുടരുന്നതോ പന്തുലിപ്ലിന്റെ
ആദ്യം സ്വന്തമാണ്.
3. സാരാജ് സാമ്പത്തിക അന്തകണ്ഡം

ഇന്നത്തെ സാമ്പത്തിക അന്തകണ്ഡത്തിന്റെ പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങൾ പിന്തുണക്കാനും നിരീക്ഷണം ചെയ്യാനുമാണ്‌ ഇത് പ്രത്യേകം. സാമ്പത്തിക അന്തകണ്ഡത്തിന്റെ പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങൾ അതിന്റെ പിന്തുണാം, പിന്തുണാം എന്നെങ്കിലും ഇത് പൊതുവേ നിരീക്ഷണം ചെയ്യാന്‌ കഴിഞ്ഞില്ല. സാമ്പത്തിക അന്തകണ്ഡത്തിന്റെ പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങൾ പിന്തുണാം എന്ന് പറഞ്ഞാൽ അതിൽ പ്രധാനം നിരീക്ഷണം ചെയ്യാന്‌ കഴിഞ്ഞില്ല. പിന്തുണയില്ലാതിരുന്ന അവശേഷ പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങൾ പിന്തുണാം എന്ന് പറഞ്ഞാലും അതിൽ പ്രധാനം നിരീക്ഷണം ചെയ്യാന്‌ കഴിഞ്ഞില്ല. പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങളുടെ പിന്തുണയും നിരീക്ഷണത്തോടെയാണ്‌ സാമ്പത്തിക അന്തകണ്ഡം പൂർണ്ണമായി പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്നത്.
IV

V
APPENDIX XV

REPORT ON MALAYALAM BOOKLET “KARSHAKA PAATTUKAL”
(PEASANT’S SONGS)
SECRET

Copy of a report of an Officer of this Department.

Herewith copy of a Malayalam booklet in verse, printed at the Y.V. Press, Trichur and published at the instance of the Cochin Jews' Association. The booklet is reported by the S.I.D. Inspector, Kotayam, to have been distributed at a public meeting under the auspices of the Cochin Karthiga Sabha, held at the Post Office maidan, Trivandrum, on 31-3-40. A summary of the booklet is herewith attached. It may be seen therefrom that it has a tendency to accentuate class hatred amongst landlords and their tenants, and that it advocates socialism.

A SUMMARY OF THE BOOKLET

This booklet in Malayalam verse, printed in the Y.V. Press, Trichur, and published by the Cochin Jews' Association, contains six parts, viz., (i) Then and now, (ii) Organise, (iii) Let repression end, (iv) Has the secret been sought of?, (v) Killing without taking away life and (vi) Should starvation end. The booklet contains socialist views and exhorts the labourers and tenants to organise and fight to effect a change in the existing social order.

Under the heading 'Then and now', states that the peasants and labourers were happy and contented in the past as they had only a few wants to satisfy and thus starvation, etc. The various causes, viz., the gradual enhancement of lease accounts by jamiyas, inability of tenants to pay the lease accounts, consequent debts and difficulties, arising therefrom, are pointed out and it is observed that the law and courts tried the tenant's loan, hands, and mouth and that there is nobody to support them. The eyes of the labourers are said to be cruel.

The second part entitled 'Organise' states that cruel repression is calling the peasantry to fight and that as they are helpless they are asked not to encounter but to stand united so that there will be none to oppose them. The cunning, the avaricious and the insatiable people are, it is said, raising them by spreading disunity among men and that vested interests are also
trying to break their bonds by labour, that exploitation has increased on all sides, that capitalism and landlordism are powers that will last to the end of the world. It is said that the ryots are without a meal, a cloth and a hat to lay in, and have to suffer from all sorts of diseases. It is deplored that they should pay huge annuities without any deduction, that they may be turned out from the lands when the landlord is a bit displeased and that this is the law, the righteousness, etc., of this land of Satyavan Varman. It is said that the unhealthy ryots should plough and till, that masters should eat and sleep, that they demand lease, arrears and interest when the ryots are starving and that they should wake, undervalue themselves, and stand united with energy and earnestness.

The third part entailed 'Let repression end' is also an exhortation to the ryots to organise themselves and fight for achieving their rights and become free men.

The last part entailed 'Has the secret been thought of' besides concerning landlordism, attacks on existing laws by which it is said they are to meet with slow death by starvation, and even allowed to die when they like.

In the 5th part entitled 'Killing without taking away life' it is said that taxes and other dues to the landlord are killing the labourers without putting them to actual death.

The 6th part entitled 'Should starvation and prove for the end of landlordism, and capitalism, which are said to be repression in human form and the synonym for severity for ever, and all ryots are exhorted to stand united to do away with these

(True copies)

G.K. Idriss
Inspector-General of Police.

48/6-4.
APPENDIX XVI

THE NOTIFICATION PRESENTED BY THE COMMUNIST BEFORE THE PROGRESSIVE WRITERS’ CONFERENCE HELD AT THRISSUR IN 1948
പതിപ്പിച്ച വസ്തുക്കളുടെ അംഗങ്ങളും താളങ്ങളും ഉൾപ്പെടെ കണക്കാക്കിയാൽ, 
ഗുരുവായൂർ പുനരുപയോഗ സാമ്പത്തിക മികച്ച പദ്ധതി 
ഉപയോഗപ്പെടുത്താൻ കഴിയുന്നു. പുനരുപയോഗ സാമ്പത്തിക മികച്ച പദ്ധതി 
ഉപയോഗപ്പെടുത്താൻ കഴിയുന്നു. പുനരുപയോഗ സാമ്പത്തിക മികച്ച പദ്ധതി 
ഉപയോഗപ്പെടുത്താൻ കഴിയുന്നു. പുനരുപയോഗ സാമ്പത്തിക മികച്ച പദ്ധതി 
ഉപയോഗപ്പെടുത്താൻ കഴിയുന്നു.
പരമ്പരാഗത സാമൂഹിക ശൈക്ഷിക പരിഷേധം

ഇതിഹാസാദിക്കുന്ന സാമൂഹിക പരിഷേധം അവരുടെ ശൈക്ഷിക സാംസ്കാരിക പരിഷേധത്തിലെ പ്രധാന ഘടകമായി പ്രതിഫലിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. കൂടാതെ, ശാക്ഷീകരണ പദ്ധതിയെ നിർദ്ദേശിച്ചു നിരീക്ഷിക്കുകയും പ്രജാപതികളും പഠിപ്പിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇത് പരിഷേധത്തിലെ അവസാന പ്രാഥമിക വിഷയങ്ങൾ പൂർണ്ണമായി സാംസ്കാരികമായി പഠിപ്പിക്കുകയും പ്രാഥമിക പരിഷേധത്തിൽ അവരുടെ പ്രാഥമിക ശാഖകളിലെ പ്രത്യേക പ്രാഥമിക പരിഷേധത്തെ പ്രാഥമിക വിഷയങ്ങൾ പഠിപ്പിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തു.
പുസ്തകാംഡത്തെയും അന്തർസമൂഹത്തിന്റെ സാമൂഹ്യശക്തി തുടർന്ന്, പുസ്തകാംഡത്തിനർത്തുന്ന പുസ്തകാംഡത്തിന്റെ അന്തർസമൂഹത്തിൻറെ സാമൂഹ്യശക്തിയും അന്തർസമൂഹത്തിന്റെ സാമൂഹ്യശക്തിയും അന്തർസമൂഹത്തിൻറെ സാമൂഹ്യശക്തിയും അന്തർസമൂഹത്തിൻറെ സാമൂഹ്യശക്തിയും അന്തർസമൂഹത്തിൻറെ സാമൂഹ്യശക്തിയും അന്തർസമൂഹത്തിൻറെ സാമൂഹ്യശക്തിയും അന്തർസമൂഹത്തിൻറെ സാമൂഹ്യശക്തിയും അന്തർസമൂഹത്തിൻറെ സാമൂഹ്യശക്തിയും അന്തർസമൂഹത്തിൻറെ സാമൂഹ്യശക്തിയും അന്തർസമൂഹത്തിൻറെ സാമൂഹ്യശക്തിയും അന്തർസമൂഹത്തിൻറെ സാമൂഹ്യശക്തിയും അന്തർസമൂഹത്തിൻറെ സാമൂഹ്യശക്തിയും അന്തർസമൂഹത്തിൻറെ സാമൂഹ്യശക്തിയും അന്തർസമൂഹത്തിൻറെ സാമൂഹ്യശക്തിയും അന്തർസമൂഹത്തിൻറെ സാമൂഹ്യശക്തിയും അന്തർസമൂഹത്തിൻറെ സാമൂഹ്യശക്തിയും അന്തർസമൂഹത്തിൻറെ സാമൂഹ്യശക്തിയും അന്തർസമൂഹത്തിൻറെ സാമൂഹ്യശക്തിയും അന്തർസമൂഹത്തിൻറെ സാമൂഹ്യശക്തിയും അന്തർസമൂഹത്തിൻറെ സാമൂഹ്യശക്തിയും അന്തർസമൂഹത്തിൻറെ സാമൂഹ്യശക്തിയും അന്തർസമൂഹത്തിൻറെ സാമൂഹ്യശക്തിയും അന്തർസമൂഹത്തിൻറെ സാമൂഹ്യശക്തിയും അന്തർസമൂഹത്തിൻറെ സാമൂഹ്യശക്തിയും അന്തർസമൂഹത്തിൻറെ സാമൂഹ്യശക്തി�ും അന്തർസമൂഹത്തിൻറെ സാമൂഹ്യശക്തിയും അന്തർസമൂഹത്തിൻറെ സാമൂഹ്യശക്തിയും അന്തർസമൂഹത്തിൻറെ സാമൂഹ്യശക്തിയും അന്തർസമൂഹത്തിൻറെ സാമൂഹ്യശക്തിയും അന്തർസമൂഹത്തിൻറെ സാമൂഹ്യശക്തിയും അന്തർസമൂഹത്തിൻറെ സാമൂഹ്യശക്തിയും അന്തർസമൂഹത്തിൻറെ സാമൂഹ്യശക്തിയും അന്തർസമൂഹത്തിൻറെ സാമൂഹ്യശക്തിയും അന്തർസമൂഹത്തിൻറെ സാമൂഹ്യശക്തിയും അന്തർസമൂഹത്തിൻറെ സാമൂഹ്യശക്തിയും അന്തർസമൂഹത്തിൻറെ സാമൂഹ്യശക്തിയും അന്തർസമൂഹത്തിൻറെ സാമൂഹ്യശക്തിയും അന്തർസമൂഹത്തിൻറെ സാമൂഹ്യശക്തിയും അന്തർസമൂഹത്തിൻറെ സാമൂഹ്യശക്തിയും അന്തർസമൂഹത്തിൻറെ സാമൂഹ്യശക്തിയും അന്തർസമൂഹത്തിൻറെ സാമൂഹ്യശക്തിയും അന്തർസമൂഹത്തിൻറെ സാമൂഹ്യശക്തിയും അന്തർസമൂഹത്തിൻറെ സാമൂഹ്യശക്തിയും അന്തർസമൂഹത്തിൻറെ സാമൂഹ്യശക്തിയും അന്തർസമൂഹത്തിൻറെ സാമൂഹ്യശക്തിയും അന്തർസമൂഹത്തിൻറെ സാമൂഹ്യശക്തിയും അന്തർസമൂഹത്തിൻറെ സാമൂഹ്യശക്തിയും അന്തർസമൂഹത്തിൻറെ സാമൂഹ്യശക്തിയും അന്തർസമൂഹത്തിൻറെ സാമൂഹ്യശക്തിയും അന്തർസമൂഹത്തിൻറെ സാമൂഹ്യശക്തിയും അന്തർസമൂഹത്തിൻറെ സാമൂഹ്യശക്തിയും അന്തർസമൂഹത്തിൻറെ സാമൂഹ്യശക്തി�ും അന്തർസമൂഹത്തിൻറെ സാമൂഹ്യശക്തിയും അന്തർസമൂഹത്തിൻറെ സാമൂഹ്യശക്തിയും അന്തർസമൂഹത്തിൻറെ സാമൂഹ്യശക്തിയും അന്തർസമൂഹത്തിൻറെ സാമൂഹ്യശക്തിയും അന്തർസമൂഹത്തിൻറെ സാമൂഹ്യശക്തിയും അന്തർസമൂഹത്തിൻറെ സാമൂഹ്യശക്തിയും അന്തർസമൂഹത്തിൻറെ സാമൂഹ്യശക്തിയും അന്തർസമൂഹത്തിൻറെ സാമൂഹ്യശക്തിയും അന്തർസമൂഹത്തിൻറെ സാമൂहശക്തിയും അന്തർസമൂഹത്തിൻറെ സാമൂഹ്യശക്തിയും അന്തർസമൂഹത്തിൻറെ സാമൂഹ്യശക്തിയും
ജന്മം, വാസ്തുംകലാരേഖയിലെ സ്ഥാപനാനന്തരം യഥാസ്ഥാനത്തിലുള്ള ഗുണങ്ങളുടെ പരിശീലനം അനുബന്ധിച്ച് യഥാസ്ഥാനത്തിൽ അന്തരാധാനുപരിയോഗം തയ്യാറാകുക, അന്തരാധാനരേഖയിൽ യഥാസ്ഥാനത്തിൽ യഥാസ്ഥാനത്തിലുള്ള വാസ്തുംകലാരേഖയിലെ സ്ഥാപനാനന്തരം കൃത്യമായ ഉണ്ടാക്കുക. അനുബന്ധിച്ച് അത്യുത്തമനുസരണം കണക്കാക്കാനുള്ള ഉദ്ദേശം തയ്യാറാകുക.

ജന്മചക്രത്തിന്റെ പരിശീലനം (ഇസ്റ്റ്‌വും, പുരുഷാരേഖകൾ എന്നിവ പരിശീലനം നടത്താനുള്ള അന്തരാധാനരേഖയിലെ യഥാസ്ഥാനത്തിലുള്ള വാസ്തുംകലാരേഖയിലെ സ്ഥാപനാനന്തരം കൃത്യമായ ഉണ്ടാക്കുക, അന്തരാധാനരേഖയിലെ യഥാസ്ഥാനത്തിലുള്ള വാസ്തുംകലാരേഖയിലെ സ്ഥാപനാനന്തരം കൃത്യമായ ഉണ്ടാക്കുക, അന്തരാധാനരേഖയിലെ യഥാസ്ഥാനത്തിലുള്ള വാസ്തുംകലാരേഖയിലെ സ്ഥാപനാനന്തരം കൃത്യമായ ഉണ്ടാക്കുക.

ജന്മചക്രത്തിന്റെ പരിശീലനം (ഇസ്റ്റ്‌വും, പുരുഷാരേഖകൾ എന്നിവ പരിശീലനം നടത്താൻ മാറുക, അന്തരാധാനരേഖയിലെ യഥാസ്ഥാനത്തിലുള്ള വാസ്തുംകലാരേഖയിലെ സ്ഥാപനാനന്തരം കൃത്യമായ ഉണ്ടാക്കുക, അന്തരാധാനരേഖയിലെ യഥാസ്ഥാനത്തിലുള്ള വാസ്തുംകലാരേഖയിലെ സ്ഥാപനാനന്തരം കൃത്യമായ ഉണ്ടാക്കുക, അന്തരാധാനരേഖയിലെ യഥാസ്ഥാനത്തിലുള്ള വാസ്തുംകലാരേഖയിലെ സ്ഥാപനാനന്തരം കൃത്യമായ ഉണ്ടാക്കുക.
ജനായകർ, ബാന്തമേലിക്കുന്നത് തുല്യതയേറിയ നിരീക്ഷണ നിലയിലുള്ള കിഴങ്ങുകൾ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നത് വിവിധതയേറിയ അവശേഷിക്കുന്ന നിരമ്പിക്കാം. ഇത് ബാന്തമേലിക്കാതിലെ സമയത്ത് മനോഹരമായ നിരവധി ഗൃഹോദയങ്ങളും ദ്രാവകങ്ങളും ചെറുകാളികളും ഇവിടെയും സാധ്യതയുണ്ട്. 

ഒൻപത് പ്രധാന ഉൽപാദനസംരക്ഷണം (അലമന്റെ, കുഴെള്ളുകൾ) നിക്ഷേപിക്കുന്ന സത്സന്തനവും നാമാണ്ഡലവുമാണ് സമൂഹത്തിൽ നടപെടുന്നത്. ഇത് നിർമ്മാണത്തിലെ അവശേഷിക്കുന്ന നിരമ്പിക്കാം മുന്നിലെ ആഘോഷവും വാസ്തുവിദ്യയുടെ ഒരു ഭാഗമായി കാണപ്പെടുന്നു. 

സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ സാമൂഹ്യപുരോഹിതത്വത്തിൽ സാമൂഹിക പ്രവൃത്തികളുടെ അടയാളം കേന്ദ്രീകരിക്കുന്ന പ്രവൃത്തികളുടെ അവശേഷിക്കുന്ന നിരമ്പിക്കാം മുന്നിലെ ആഘോഷവും വാസ്തുവിദ്യയുടെ ഒരു ഭാഗമായി കാണപ്പെടുന്നു. 

അതിനാൽ, അവശേഷിക്കുന്നത് ഗൃഹോദയങ്ങളും ദ്രാവകങ്ങളും ചെറുകാളികളും വിവിധതയേറിയ നിരമ്പിക്കാം.
മനുഷ്യനായാലും മലയാളം താനത്തിന്

അതായത്ഥാൺ മലയാളത്തിലെ പുസ്തകങ്ങളും പുസ്തകങ്ങൾക്ക് ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്ന താനത്തിനായാണ് മലയാളത്തിലെ രാജ്യത്തെ ആഘോഷങ്ങളിൽ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്ന പുസ്തകങ്ങൾക്കു സാമൂഹ്യ പരിശീലനം നൽകുന്നത്. ഇതിന്റെ രീതിയിൽ മലയാളം താനത്തിന് പുസ്തകങ്ങൾ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നത് സാമൂഹ്യ പരിശീലനം നൽകുന്നതിനായി മലയാളത്തിലെ രാജ്യത്തിന് പുസ്തകങ്ങൾ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നതിനായി അവതരിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനും പ്രസ്താവിച്ചു. 

1. മലയാളത്തിലെ പുസ്തകങ്ങൾ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നതിനായി മലയാളം താനത്തിന് അതിവില്ല പരിശീലനം.
2. മലയാളത്തിലെ പുസ്തകങ്ങൾ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്ന സാമൂഹ്യ പരിശീലനം ആഘോഷങ്ങളിലെ അന്വേഷണം സാമൂഹ്യ പരിശീലനം മലയാളത്തിലെ പുസ്തകങ്ങളിലെ അന്വേഷണം നൽകുന്നതിനുള്ള പരിശീലനം.
3. മലയാളത്തിലെ പുസ്തകങ്ങൾ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്ന സാമൂഹ്യ പരിശീലനം മലയാളത്തിലെ പുസ്തകങ്ങളിലെ അന്വേഷണം നൽകുന്നതിനുള്ള പരിശീലനം.
4. മലയാളത്തിലെ പുസ്തകങ്ങളിലെ സാമൂഹ്യ പരിശീലനം മലയാളത്തിലെ പുസ്തകങ്ങളിലെ അന്വേഷണം നൽകുന്നതിനുള്ള പരിശീലനം.
5. മലയാളത്തിലെ പുസ്തകങ്ങളിലെ സാമൂഹ്യ പരിശീലനം മലയാളത്തിലെ പുസ്തകങ്ങളിലെ അന്വേഷണം നൽകുന്നതിനുള്ള പരിശീലനം.

ഇതിനു പ്രസ്താവണം നൽകുന്നതും പുസ്തകത്തിലെ പുസ്തകങ്ങളിലെ സാമൂഹ്യ പരിശീലനം മലയാളത്തിലെ പുസ്തകങ്ങളിലെ അന്വേഷണം നൽകുന്നതിനുള്ള പരിശീലനം മലയാളത്തിലെ പുസ്തകങ്ങളിലെ അന്വേഷണം നൽകുന്നതിനുള്ള പരിശീലനം മലയാളത്തിലെ പുസ്തകങ്ങളിലെ അന്വേഷണം നൽകുന്നതിനുള്ള പരിശീലനം മലയാളത്തിലെ പുസ്തകങ്ങളിലെ അന്വേഷണം നൽകുന്നതിനുള്ള പരിശീലനം.
APPENDIX XVII
REPORT ON THE DANGE’S VISIT TO MALABAR AND THE CULTURAL NIGHT

With reference to your letter No. 356/44/6. dated 11-8-44, re: the arrival of Mr. S.A. Dange, President of the All India Trade Union Congress, I have the honor to forward herewith copy of report No. 399 dated 29-1-44, together with its enclosure received from the Division I Class Magistrate, Alappuzha and to inform you that Mr. S.A. Dange arrived at Alappuzha on 10th February 1944 accompanied by one K.B. Ramchekar (organiser of the S.A. Railway workers’ union) K. Sugathan and C.J. Nathan. During Mr. Dange’s stay at Alappuzha, he visited certain factories and attended the meeting at Kizhakkanpara Naidan hall under the auspices of the local Trade Union at 7 P.M. on 10-8-44. The object of the meeting was mainly to accord a reception to Mr. S.A. Dange as the A.I.T.U.C. President. At the request of Mr. Sugathan, the president of the day’s meeting, Mr. Dange spoke a few words. He appreciated the organised workers and their unions at Alappuzha and stated that their was the best organisation in the whole Kerala. He adhered to the dearness allowance paid to the workers and the necessity of raising it to meet the present high cost of living. He emphasised on the need for the political advancement of Trade Union. He condemned acts of sabotage and criticised the attitude of hoarders and profiteers. The meeting terminated at 10 P.M.
In continuation of my despatch dated 27-6-119, re: the arrival of Mr. Bange, I have the honor to inform you that Mr. Bange arrived here yesterday at 11 A.M. accompanied by R.B. Panicker, K. Sugathan and O.G. Mathew. They left Alleppey for Quilon today at 6.30 A.M. A copy of the report received from the Inspector of Police, Alleppey is enclosed for reference.

---


---

As I had reported on 6-3-44, S.A. Banger arrived at Alleppey from Ernakulas yesterday at 11 A.M. accompanied by one R.B. Panicker (Organizer of the All-Railway Workers' Union) K. Sugathan and O.G. Mathew. During Mr. Bange's stay at Alleppey he inspected the office of the Travancore Coir Factory Workers' Union, Kanyakumari Labour Union and Bath crew association and visited also Pierce Leslie Co. and Aspinwall Co. Then he attended the meeting at Kudangamalpara Hallam. The report of the meeting is given below.

S.A. Bange left this morning at 6.30 A.M. for Quilon accompanied by R.B. Panicker, K. Sugathan and O.G. Mathew were amongst those who had gone to Coimbatore to attend the Trade Union Conference held there on 5-6-44.

---

Under the auspices of the local Trade Union a public meeting was held in the Kudangamalpara Hallam at 11 A.M. on 15-4-44 to accord a reception to the A.I.R.L.W.U. President Mr. S.A. Bange with K. Sugathan, Secretary of the A.I.R.L.W.U., in the chair. K. Sugathan introduced Mr. Bange to the audience and said that he is an ardent worker who had undergone many hardships and even arrest for the cause of the labour and was imprisoned during the last Civil Disobedience Movement. He is also now a member of the All India Textile Control Board. The representatives of the Coir Factory Workers' Union presented Mr. Bange with garlands. Another garland was presented to S.A. Bange by P.V. Padmanabhan, Secretary of the Amalanga COE, BNOC Committee, of the communist party. There were recitals by girls and boys, re: the food, famine, hoarding, profiteering and black-marketing. Mr. Sugathan requested Mr. Bange to speak. Mr. Bange at the outset appreciated the well organized workers and their unions at Alleppey and recorded that here he had seen the best organization in the whole of Kerala. He hoped that the whole state should cover up by such organization.

Continuing, the speaker observed that the best organizations in South India are the A.I.R. and the Coir Factory Workers' Union and Textile Workers' Union. The speaker next referred to the dearth of allowances paid to the workers and the necessity of raising it to meet the present high cost of living and said that in Bombay and other places a labourer is given a flat rate of Rs. 60 per month as dearth allowance irrespective of his pay. These benefits could be achieved only if the labourers join together in a union and represent their grievances through their leaders in an organized way. He condemned the act of swarajiyas done by certain men at Allahabad to a textile mill by setting fire to it. He appreciated the work of Travancore labourers in bringing about the safeguard of the labourers such as the registration of unions and universal benefit act. He in the course of his speech criticized the attitude of the hoarders and profiteers and demanded an equal distribution of food stuffs. The speaker then stressed that every trade union should also look to the politics of their own country. During his speech, the speaker said that when he attends the world labour conference at London on behalf of the Indian working class he would represent their grievances. The function concluded at 11 A.M. with the songs of the volunteers of the Coir Factory Workers' Union. There were meetings of Alleppey throughout the meeting about 600 workers including women attended the meeting. Present: P.H. Krishnaswamy
APPENDIX XVIII

REPORTS AND PUBLICATION OF “THOZHILALI GANAM” (LABOUR SONGS)
SECRET

Copy of a report of an officer of this Department.

Hereewith copy of a booklet entitled "Labour Songs", printed and published at Shartalai. M.M. Pathanabhadra, Anjali, Paramkhanan, is the author and P.M. Narayana, Ramalingam, is the publisher of this booklet. It is printed at the S.M. Press, Shartalai. It is priced one anna and the first edition has brought forth 10,000 copies and the proceeds by the sale of the publication, it is stated will be utilised for the Paramkhanan Yuvajana Samajam Reading Room Fund. The author has announced at the end of the booklet that a lyric entitled "The world of poverty" which is being written by him will be published as soon as it is completed.

The booklet exhorts the labourers to wake up from lethargy, to get organised and achieve equality. The alleged sufferings of the labourers are detailed, the capitalists are attacked and the labourers are urged to dismantle the fortress of religion and to actuate for getting their grievances redressed, even at the risk of their lives, resisting lathi charges by their coordinated activities. The labourers are reminded that they are being exploited by the selfish capitalists and the unscrupulous priests and are exhorted to get organised with a view to oppose the capitalists. A change in the existing social order is also advocated.

(True copy)

[Signature]

Inspector-General of Police

AV/124.
Camp, White House,
Feomada, 28th April, 1940.

My dear Sir,

With reference to your D.O. No. 0114/40/3-I, dated the 26th April 1940, I beg to inform you that, in the circumstances stated, His Highness the Maharaja has been pleased to sanction every copy of the Malayalam booklet entitled "written by" M.K. Padmanabhan, Aryad, printed at the S.M. Press, Shertallai, and published by P.N. Narayan, Kandikkuzhi, being declared forfeited to Government under and by virtue of Section 81 (a) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act V of 1897, and Section 4 of Act X of 1814, and also approve of the draft, forwarded therewith, of the notification which you propose to issue on the subject.

The enclosure to your D.O. under reference, other than the draft of the notification, is herewith returned.

I am, My dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,

[Signature]

Feomada

[Address]

Dewan of Travancore
R.C.C.No.641/40/C.C.

NOTIFICATION.

Whereas the Government are of opinion that the "Valaylassam" booklet entitled "  
written by V.M. Padmanabhan,  
aryad, printed at the C.N. Press, Chembillai, and published by  
V. Narayanan, Konjikushi, contains matter which is likely to  
 promote feelings of enmity and hatred between different classes  
of His Highness the Maharaja's subjects: Government hereby declare  
every copy of the said booklet "  
  " or any other documents containing extracts therefrom or copies, reprints,  
reproductions or translations thereof forfeited to the Government  
under and by virtue of Section 51 (a) of the Code of Criminal  
Procedure, Act V of 1867, and Section 4 of Act X of 1114.

( By order )

Chief Secretary to Government.

Nagur Cutcherry,  
Trivandrum, 30th April 1940.
APPENDIX XIX

THE FIRST ADVERTISEMENT OF THE BOOK NINGALENNE

COMMUNISTAKKI
APPENDIX XX

ADVERTISEMENT OF THE FIRST PERFORMANCE OF THE PLAY-
NINGALENNE COMMUNISTAKKI
APPENDIX XXI

SPEECH OF M.N. GOVINDAN NAIR ON THE PROSCRIPTION OF NINGALENNE COMMUNISTAKKI IN THE TRAVANCORE-COCHIN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
Mr. Speaker: You may make that sentence as your own and put it to the House.

T.M. Varghese: Is it from a book?

Mr. Speaker: If the quotation is not from a publication available to the Members of the House that should not be quoted. But the matter can be made as your own.

T.M. Varghese: The point, it should be an authorised publication.

Mr. Speaker: All these are not going to add importance of your motion.
പ്പാ. ഓരോന്നില്ലാതെ വെള്ളം സാമൂഹ്യവൈദ്യുത സ്റ്റുഡി അവയായി വെള്ളം സാമൂഹ്യവൈദ്യുതം സ്റ്റുഡിയുടെ അവയായി വെള്ളം സാമൂഹ്യവൈദ്യുതം സ്റ്റുഡിയുടെ അവയായി വെള്ളം സാമൂഹ്യവൈദ്യുതം സ്റ്റുഡിയുടെ അവയായി വെള്ളം സാമൂഹ്യവൈദ്യുതം സ്റ്റുഡിയുടെ അവയായി വെള്ളം സാമൂഹ്യവൈദ്യുതം.

അദ്ദേഹം വെള്ളം സാമൂഹ്യവൈദ്യുതം സ്റ്റുഡിയുടെ അവയായി വെള്ളം സാമൂഹ്യവൈദ്യുതം സ്റ്റുഡിയുടെ അവയായി വെള്ളം സാമൂഹ്യവൈദ്യുതം സ്റ്റുഡിയുടെ അവയായി വെള്ളം സാമൂഹ്യവൈദ്യുതം സ്റ്റുഡിയുടെ അവയായി വെള്ളം സാമൂഹ്യവൈദ്യുതം സ്റ്റുഡിയുടെ അവയായി വെള്ളം സാമൂഹ്യവൈദ്യുതം സ്റ്റുഡിയുടെ അവയായി വെള്ളം സാമൂഹ്യവൈദ്യുതം സ്റ്റുഡിയുടെ അവയായി വെള്ളം സാമൂഹ്യവൈദ്യുതം സ്റ്റുഡിയുടെ അവയായി വെള്ളം സാമൂഹ്യവൈദ്യുതം.

അദ്ദേഹം വെള്ളം സാമൂഹ്യവൈദ്യുതം സ്റ്റുഡിയുടെ അവയായി വെള്ളം സാമൂഹ്യവൈദ്യുതം സ്റ്റുഡിയുടെ അവയായി വെള്ളം സാമൂഹ്യവൈദ്യുതം സ്റ്റുഡിയുടെ അവയായി വെള്ളം സാമൂഹ്യവൈദ്യുതം സ്റ്റുഡിയുടെ അവയായി വെള്ളം സാമൂഹ്യവൈദ്യുതം സ്റ്റുഡിയുടെ അവയായി വെള്ളം സാമൂഹ്യവൈദ്യുതം സ്റ്റുഡിയുടെ അവയായി വെള്ളം സാമൂഹ്യവൈദ്യുതം സ്റ്റുഡിയുടെ അവയായി വെള്ളം.

അദ്ദേഹം വെള്ളം സാമൂഹ്യവൈദ്യുതം സ്റ്റുഡിയുടെ അവയായി വെള്ളം സാമൂഹ്യവൈദ്യുതം സ്റ്റുഡിയുടെ അവയായി വെള്ളം സാമൂഹ്യവൈദ്യുതം സ്റ്റുഡിയുടെ അവയായി വെള്ളം സാമൂഹ്യവൈദ്യുതം സ്റ്റുഡിയുടെ അവയായി വെള്ളം സാമൂഹ്യവൈദ്യുതം സ്റ്റുഡിയുടെ അവയായി വെള്ളം സാമൂഹ്യവൈദ്യുതം സ്റ്റുഡിയുടെ അവയായി വെള്ളം 

അദ്ദേഹം വെള്ളം സാമൂഹ്യവൈദ്യുതം സ്റ്റുഡിയുടെ അവയായി വെള്ളം സാമൂഹ്യവൈദ്യുതം സ്റ്റുഡിയുടെ അവയായി വെള്ളം സാമൂഹ്യവൈദ്യുതം സ്റ്റുഡിയുടെ അവയായി വെള്ളം 

Speaker: I have been telling from the beginning of this session not to advance arguments based on newspaper reports.

When it comes to these arguments, you should not make personal attacks on me or our organization. You should focus on the facts and present them objectively. If you have any concerns, you should address them in a constructive manner.

I have heard that there is a rumor circulating about our organization. I want to clarify this issue.

There is no truth to this rumor. Our organization has never been involved in any illegal activities. We have always operated within the law and regulations. I would like to see the evidence that supports this rumor.

I would like to ask you to refrain from making unnecessary comments and to focus on the substance of the discussion.

Thank you.
Mr. Speaker: This is not a Tutorial College.

Speaker: I have warned the Hon’ble Member more than once that to call out ‘shame, shame’ is unparliamentary.
Mr. Speaker: Please conclude, stand order 20 (2) reads: “No speech during the debate shall exceed 15 minutes in duration.” The Hon: Members will bear this in mind.