

ANNEXURE

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Annexure – I

Minutes of the meeting held on 17 October 1920 at Tashkent

The Communist Party of India founded at Tashkent on 17 October 1920 consists of the following members:

1. M.N.Roy, 2. Evelyn Trent Roy, 3. AN Mukherjee, 4. Rosa Fitingov, 5. Mohd. Ali (Ahmed Hassan), 6. Mohd. Safiq Siddiqi and 7. Acharya(M Prativadi Bhayankar)

It adopted a resolution establishing the conditions of three months' probation period (as candidate members) for those persons who wished to join the party.

Comrade Shafiq is elected secretary.

The Indian Communist party adopts principle proclaimed by the Third International and undertakes to work out a programme suited to the conditions in India.

Seal

Chairman: M. Acharya

Secretary: Roy

(Source: Sen, Arindam & Gjosh, Partha(edited), *Communist Movement in India: Historical Perspective and Important Documents(vol. I)*, Samkalin Prakashan. Patna – 1991. P-290).

Annexure - II

Proceedings of the Meeting of the Central Executive Held on 28 December at 10 A.M in the Presidents' Camp, Kanpur

The first meeting of the central executive of the Communist Party of India was held today dated 28 December 1925. The following business was transacted:

Comrades Hasrat Mohani, Azad Sobhani, S. Satya Bhakta, S.D.Hassan, Muzaffar Ahmed, K.N.Joglekar, S.V.Ghate, Baba Rana Choube, Radha Mohan Gokulji and J. P. Bagerhatta were present. Comrade M. Singaravelu was in the chair.

1. The first item: On the agenda i.e., the election of office bearers and organizers was taken and the following elections were unanimously declared:

J. P. Bagerhatta, K.N.Joglekar, S.V.Ghate and R. S. Nimbkar (Bombay)

Hasrat Mohani, Azad Sobhani, S. Satya Bhakta and Baba Rana Choube (UP)

Muzaffar Ahmed and Radha Mohan Gokulji (Calcutta)

Kameshwara Rao and Krishnaswamy Ayyangar (Madras)

S.D.Hassan, Ram Chandra and Abdul Majid (Lahore)

Item No. 2: Election of the Vice-President: Comrade Azad Sobhani was unanimously elected as the Vice- president of the CE for the coming year.

Item No. 3: Comrade Krishnaswamy Ayyangar (Madras), S. Satya Bhakta (Kanpur), Muzaffar Ahmed (Calcutta) and S.D.Hassan (Lahore) were appointed secretaries for the circles noted against their names to undertake committee's work in the provinces so long as no committees were formed by the people here.

Item No.4: The central office of the committee was resolved to be transferred to Bombay for ensuing year.

Item No. 5: Resolved, Comrade Ghate be paid Rs.60 a month for his own private expenses and be placed in charge of the head-office at Bombay.

General Secretary
Communist Party of India

(Source: Sen, Arindam & Gjosh, Partha(edited), *Communist Movement in India: Historical Perspective and Important Documents(vol. I)*, Samkalin Prakashan. Patna – 1991. Pp-295-297.)

Annexure – III

Reports of the Proceedings of the First Party Conference of the Surma Valley District Committee, the Communist Party of India

At about 3:40 P.M. on the 13th December 1942, the conference commenced with an opening song sung by some youths and girls at Thakurbari Dhigirpar under Gopalganj P.S. Biswanath Mukharjee, a communist leader of Bengal, presided over the deliberations of the conference. About 200 persons including some 10 ladies attended the conference. Prominent among them were Biresh Mishra, Kaliprasanna Das, Jyotirmoy Nandi, Debendra Syam, Narendra Bijoy Mahapatra, Moazem Ahmed Choudhury, Prabodananda Kar, Bhupati Chakrabarti, Jamini Roy, Rabindra Dam, Benoy Mazumder, Ashu Sen, Chittaranjan Das, Lala Saradindu Dey, Dayamoy Das, Dwijendra Sen of Moulavibazar, Binodebandhu Sen, Swadeshranjan Paul Choudhury, Anjali Das, Hena Dutta, Kalyani Das, Kalyani Raha and others.

Chittaranjan Das, Secretary, Surma valley Communist Party hoisted the red flag.....Biresh Chandra Mishra moved the following resolutions:

That the conference says that the British Government, police and military are responsible for the repressive policy adopted in the country, the British Government have taken advantage of the weakness of the leadership of the political leaders in the country, but the Communist Party warned the government against it. This conference requests the government to release Mr. Gandhi and the Congress leaders to enable them to bring about a compromise. This conference also says that the violent method adopted by the so-called workers of the country will not help in attaining independence, it is the communist party which will bring freedom of the country. So, the lawlessness should be stopped at once, Congress and Muslim League should be united, the student movement should be pushed on, an agitation for remission of the collective fine should be carried on, all parties should be united to offer resistance against the Japanese attack etc.

Biresh Mishra delivered a speech in course of which he said.....The British Government would not be able to protect India from foreign invasion. So, it was essential for the country to form a national government and other resistance against Japanese aggression.....For this end, all the political parties should be united,

should form a national government and carry on agitation against the repressive policy of the government.

Jyotirmoy Nandi supported the resolution and said that the British Government had struck against the national government. The government and the leaders of the country were responsible for this miserable condition of the country. So, it was the duty of the people of the country to oppose the repressive policy of the government. The Congress leaders should be released to carry on proposal for compromise.....If there would be unity among the political leaders they would be able to resist the Japanese aggression, oppose the repressive policy of the government, form a national government and also to attain independence of India.

2nd Day Sitting

At about 4:30P.M, the meeting commenced with an opening song. About 1000 persons including about 30 ladies, Muslim and Hindu peasants attended the meeting. Prominent among them were Bires Mishra, Kaliprasanna Das, Jyotirmoy Nandi, Debendra Syam, Narendra Bijoy Mahapatra, Moazem Ahmed Choudhury, Probodananda Kar, Bhupati Chakrabarti, Jamini Roy, Rabindra Dam, Benoy Mazumder, Ashu Sen, Chittaranjan Das, Lala Saradindu Dey, Dayamoy Das, Dwijendra Sen of Moulavibazar, Binodebandhu Sen, Swadeshranjan Paul Choudhury, Anjali Das, Hena Dutta, Kalyani Das, Kalyani Raha, Suroth paul Choudhury, Karuna Sindhu Roy MLA, Lalmohan Roy, Ramnath Bhattacharjee, Sashiprova Deb, Haresh Dutta, Ajit Barman, Surjomoni de, Dharendra Dam etc.

Biswanath Mukharjee presided over the deliberations. He delivered a speech in course of which he said that about fifteen years ago, the Communist Part was formed in India and the party in the Surma valley was a branch of that party. This party took up the cause of the mazdoor and the depressed.....The objective of the Communist Party was to remove the foreign government, to attain independence of the country, to make the mazdoors, peasants all equal.”

(Source: Reports on the Proceedings of the First Party Conference of the Surma valley District Committee, the Communist Party of India. Memo No. 12260-61/5-42, dated the 17th. December, 1942. File No. A-3(6) 42, Part. II, Sub: Communism: General Activities.)

Annexure – IV

Report of ‘*Swadhinata Patrika*’ on 28.11.46 on Tebhaga Movement in Cachar.

The ‘*Swadhinata*’ reports, Silchar, 27th. November, 1946:

Harvesting had started in the cultivable land of Assam. Simultaneously a large expedition is developing for realization of Tebhaga at Borkhola, Udharbond, Joypur and all other centres of the circles No. 27. Open meeting, processions, assembly of volunteers and festivals of the red flag were the noticeable features. Girls, peasant has also formed their volunteer corps. Teenagers used to welcome and salute the red flag, wherever seen. The movement gradually spread to Hindu, Muslim and Manipuri peasants. A *Sangram* Committee has been formed with representatives from branch committees of the Kisan Sabha. After making a calculation of expenditure made for cultivation, the Bhagchasi do not gain anything rather they lose and half mound per *bigha* on average. In circle no 27, 5 Mirasdars, it was reported accepted the demand of Tebhaga. This year, after the formation of the Congress Ministry, a memorandum was submitted to the Revenue Minister Bishuram Medhi on behalf of Kisan Sabha demanding for promulgation an ordinance to stop indiscriminate eviction. But Sri Medhi and Congress Government refused to oblige. The zamindars of Assam were quick enough to take the opportunity and carried out eviction.

Annexure – V

Weekly Confidential Report for the week ending the 15th June 1946,
Cachar district, From S.P Cachar, To I.G.P (S.B), Shillong. Memo
No.1168-72/C dt. 16/06/46, Silchar. File No. WCR-1946.

Railway Board Workers' Union

A meeting of about 500 persons organized by the Railway Board Workers' Union, was held at Badarpur on 10/06/46 with Jyoti Bose MLA (Bengal) in the chair. In the meeting, it was decided to engage a mobile party to carry message and to collect information etc. During the ensuing strike, they will also recruit a good numbers of volunteers from outside to render necessary help to the strikers. Mr. Jyoti Basu said that, he would be going to Haflong, Luming, Tinsukia and Dibrugarh for propaganda work in connection with the strike.

Annexure – VI

Weekly Confidential Report for the week ending the 22nd June, 1946, Cachar district, From S.P Cachar, To I.G.P (S.B) ,Shillong. Memo No.1200-03/C dt. 22/06/46, Silchar. File No. WCR-1946.

On 18/06/46, a public meeting of about 800 persons was held at Silchar with Moulvi Golam Sabir Khan in the chair. Persons of different political groups except the Muslim League attended the meeting.

Sri Sakti Ranjan Bose, Asstt. Secretary of the Railway Employees' Association, Badarpur branch, Moulvi Abdur Rahman Khan, a member of the Bolshevik Party, Sri Achinta Kumar Bhattacharjee, Moulvi Jalal Uddin Ahmed and Moulvi Golam Sabir Khan addressed the meeting. They said that the strike would be for a short duration and the Railway administration would surrender before long. Achinta Kumar Bhattacharjee further appealed to the Assam Police not to interfere with the strikers.....He also requested the people to form "Strike Aid Committees" in every place to help the workers.