M. N. Roy
(Manabendra Nath Roy)
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M N ROY (Manabendra Nath Roy)

M.N. Roy (1887-1954), the well known thinker and revolutionary, was also a prolific writer. In the course of his uniquely rich and varied life he came in close contact with innumerable leading personalities of the world. He wrote his memoirs on some of them, his own impressions about their lives and works based on his personal contacts with them. Years have passed since they were written, yet they retain a remarkable freshness. We are serializing some of these here in the hope that they will prove to be of great interest to readers in India and abroad.

M.N. Roy's write-up on Leon Trotsky
The first in the series is the sketch of LEON TROTSKY, written by Roy shortly after the latter’s death in 1940. Trotsky had played a historical role in the Russian Revolution. This write up throws light on both the plus and minus aspects of his personality. Besides Trotsky, this outline also brings out very interesting aspects of the personalities of Lenin and Stalin.

M.N. Roy Roy's Writing on Georgi Dmitrov

M.N. Roy M.N. Roy's letters to Dr. Reddy. These 3 letters were written by M.N. Roy (in his own hand and typewritten) to Dr. Reddy, former Vice Chancellor of Andhra University.

Some other writings

Beyond Marxism

New Humanism

Oxford University Press, UK, has already published his collected works in four volumes and the fifth is in the press.

Books and Articles on M. N. Roy


Satyabrata Rai Chowdhuri,

S.M. Ganguly,

"M. N. Roy" in Rationalism, Humanism and Atheism in Twentieth Century Indian Thought, Dr. Ramendra in collaboration with Dr. Kawaijeet.

External links:

The Radical Humanist

Manabendra Nath Roy Internet Archive

Usha Krishna, R C Sarikwal, M.N Roy and the radical humanist movement in India: A sociological study, 2005

Article on Roy at Banglapedia

Humanist movement

Encyclopedia Britannica
BOOKS BY M N ROY OR ON HIM


What Do We Want? By Roy Manabendra Nath. BiblioBazaar, 2009-48 pages. This is a pre-1923 historical reproduction that was curated for quality. Quality assurance was conducted on each of these books in an attempt to remove books with imperfections introduced by the digitization process. Though we have made best efforts - the books may have occasional errors that do not impede the reading experience. We believe this work is culturally important and have elected to bring the book back into print as part of our continuing commitment to the preservation of printed works worldwide.


The new trend of Indian nationalism, by Manabendra Nath Roy. 1924-09 pages.

the aftermath of non-co-operation, by manabendra nath roy. 1926.


The future of Indian politics, by Manabendra Nath Roy. R. Bishop, 1927-118 pages. Referring to the cause and consequences of the establishment of the Indian Stores Department, the British Trade Commission in India wrote in 1920.


My defence: the statement that I was not allowed to make at the Sessions Court, Cawnpore (U.P.), by Manabendra Nath Roy in 1931. Committee of Action for Independence. 1931-127 pages.

Our task in India, by Manabendra Nath Roy. Communist Party of India. 1932-125 pages. About two years later this document was published under the title Our Task in India. At the First Conference of the All-India CSP in Bombay in 1934.


The Congress and the Kisans, by Manabendra Nath Roy. s.n. 1938-31 pages.


Historical Role Of Islam, by M. N. Roy. Critical Quest, 01-Jan-2006 - 40 pages.

Declaration of objects and constitution, by Manabendra Nath Roy. 1939-40 pages.

The League of Radical Congressmen: Declaration of objects and constitution. Presidential address by M. N. Roy to the first All-India Conference of the League of Radical Congressmen, Poona, 27th & 28th June 1939. Publisher, V. B. Karnik, 1939-40 pages.


Science, philosophy and politics; inaugural address # Summer Camp for Political Study, Dehradun, May #, 1941, i.e. 1940, by Manabendra Nath Roy. Published by J.S. Agarwal. 1940-54 pages.

Scientific politics v. world crisis (international situation), by Manabendra Nath Roy. Published by Dasharathlal Thaker for the Gujrat Radical Democratic People's Party, 1940-40 pages.


Some fundamental principles of mass mobilisation, by Manabendra Nath Roy. Published by D. Goonawardhana. 1940-37 pages.


From the Communist Manifesto to Radical Humanism, Manabendra Nath Roy. (It must be written in 1940-41??)


Twentieth century jacobinism: role of Marxism in democratic revolution. Reports of the lectures and discussions in the All-India Political Study Camp, Dehra Dun, May, 1940. Held under the auspices of the All-India League of Radical Congressmen, by Manabendra Nath Roy. Bihar Radical Democratic Party, 1940-25 pages.

From savagery to civilization, by Manabendra Nath Roy. Digest Book House, 1940-139 pages.

From savagery to civilisation, by Manabendra Nath Roy. Vora & co., 1943 - 120 pages.


Miscellaneous writings, Volume 1, by Manabendra Nath Roy. 1940.


The ideal of Indian womanhood, by Manabendra Nath Roy. Indian Renaissance Association, 1941-152 pages.

India and war, by Manabendra Nath Roy, Radical Democratic Party (India), 1942-585 pages.


Scientific politics, lectures in the All India Political Study Camp, by Manabendra Nath Roy. Indian Renaissance Association, 1942-226 pages.


The memoirs of a cat-Volume 1, of Fragments of a prisoner's diary, by Manabendra Nath Roy. Publisher Indian Renaissance Association, 1940-96 pages.


Letters from jail, by Manabendra Nath Roy. Published by Rajaram Panday for The Indian Renaissance Assn., 1943-228 pages.


Jawaharlal Nehru, by Manabendra Nath Roy, Radical Democratic Party (India), 1945-61 pages.

Jawaharlal Nehru: The Last Battle for Freedom.


Title India's message, by Manabendra Nath, Roy. Edition 2. Published 1950


M. N. Roy's mission to China: the Communist-Kuomintang split of 1927, by Robert Carver North, Xenia Joukoff Eudin. 1963-399 pages. In August, 1920, Roy's Supplementary Theses on the National and Colonial Questions complemented the Theses prepared by Lenin and provided a theoretical basis for Communist political strategy and tactics in the colonies.


M.N. Roy Neo-Radical Humanism And Marx. Published by Classic Publishing House, Year ???


If I were Stalin, by Manabendra Nath Roy. Samaren Roy, 1988-51 pages.


A preliminary checklist of the writings of M. N. Roy, by Patrick Wilson. Issue 1 of Bibliographical study, Modern India Project. Publisher South Asia studies, Institute of East Asiatic Studies, University of California, 1955-12 pages.


Selected Works of M. N. Roy: 1917-1922. Manabendra Nath Roy, Sibnarayan Ray. Oxford University Press, 1987-596 pages. During his career, M. N. Roy--one of the most prominent intellectual activists of the first half of this century--took an active and leading part in revolutionary movements in India, Mexico, the Soviet Union, and China. A prolific writer, he produced well over a hundred books and pamphlets, many of which will be included in the projected six-volume Selected Works. Covering the period from 1917 to 1922, the first volume includes his observations of the Mexican and early communist periods, and the entire text of his classic India in Transition.


This fourth volume of M. N. Roy's Selected Works (1932-36) comprises his prison writings, which range from politics to philosophy, from history to sociology of religion and culture, and which show the beginnings of his transformation from a communist to a radical humanist.


India in Transition, by M. N. Roy. Nabu Press, 2010-252 pages. This is a reproduction of a book published before 1923. This book may have occasional imperfections such as missing or blurred pages, poor pictures, errant marks, etc. that was either part of the original artifact, or were introduced by the scanning process. We believe this work is culturally important, and despite the imperfections, have elected to bring it back into print as part of our continuing commitment to the preservation of printed works worldwide. We appreciate your understanding of the imperfections in the preservation process, and hope you enjoy this valuable book.
M.N. Roy, by Young Socialist League (Poona). 1935-33 pages. Published while Roy was in Bareilly Prison. Includes a synopsis of his book 'The spiritual west' and the text of his article 'My crime' written after his expulsion from the Communist International.


Dedication to freedom: M.N. Roy, the man and his ideas, by Sushanto Das. Published for the Indian Renaissance Institute by Ajanta Publications, 1986-122 pages.


Radical democracy and radical humanism: M.N. Roy's plan for an independent India, by Carey Brent Martin. Georgia State University, 1991-266 pages.


M.N. Roy memorial lecture, by Indian Renaissance Institute. (Other details not available).

M.N. Roy Neo-Radical Humanism And Marx, by Classic Publishing House. (Other details not available).


M. N. Roy: Marxism and colonial cosmopolitanism, by Kris Manjapra. Routledge India, 15-Apr-2010-201 pages. A South Asian intellectual history written from a transnational perspective, this is a detailed biography of Marxist philosopher M N Roy that traces the historical context of his ideas from nineteenth-century Bengal to Weimar Germany, through the 1930s and 1940s, to post-Independence India.


Purchase includes free access to book updates online and a free trial membership in the publisher's book club where you can select from more than a million books without charge. Chapters: Antonio Gramsci, Nikolai Bukharin, Karl Radek, John Reed, Manabendra Nath Roy, Yrjö Sirola, Zeth Hglund, Amadeo Bordiga, Karl Kilbom, John Ross Campbell, Willi Mnzenberg, Henk Sneevliet, Jnis K. Brzi, Clara Zetkin, Pteris Stuka, Boris Souvarine, Paul Levi, Mikhail Tomsky, Sen Katayama, Arthur Macmanus, Angelica Balabanoff, Elek Kbls, Ludovic-Oscar Frossard, Tom Bell, Bohumr meral, Kullervo Manner, Jakob Friis, Vasil Kolarov, Julian Marchlewski, Alfred Rosmer, Giacinto Menotti Serrati, Lev Karakhan, Olav Scheflo, Otto Grimlund, Gazanfar Musabekov, Mikhail Tkshakaya, Mikhail Kobetsky, Paul Frlich, Gustav Klinger, Jules Humbert-Droz, Franz Koritschoner. Excerpt: Alfred Rosmer (1877 - 1964) was a syndicalist leader before World War I and one of the few leaders of that movement to oppose the war from a revolutionary internationalist position. A friendship with Leon Trotsky dated from that period, when the latter was living in Paris. After the war he became a leading figure in the Communist Party of France before being ousted as early as 1924, along with Boris Souvarine and Pierre Monatte, for opposing Stalinism and the elimination of the Old Bolsheviks, as that party underwent so called "Lionization". He then became a leader of the early Trotskyist movement only to drop out of politics in 1932. Nevertheless he remained a convinced revolutionary and his friendship with Trotsky was later repaired. The founding congress of the Trotskyist Fourth International was held at his home outside Paris. Rosmer was a member of the Dewey Commission which cleared Trotsky of all charges made during the Moscow Trials. Selected articles/works See also (online edition) References (URLs online) Websites (URLs online) A hyperlinked version of this chapter is at Amadeo Bordiga (13 June ...« Less
Mr MN Roy, the Indian politician who was once a member of the Comintern, then worked for Congress, and finally founded a party of his own, died on Monday, January, 25, 1954 at his home in Dehra Dun. He was 61. M. N Roy had perhaps the most extraordinary

Hindu nationalism and the language of politics in late colonial India-Page 129, by William Gould. 2004-302 pages. Writing in 1922, MN Roy argued that without removing the practices which prolong untouchability, no amount of ethical propagandising would remove the prejudice. He had no hesitation in declaring movements such as untouchable uplift

Russia's road from peace to war: Soviet foreign relations, 1917-1941, by Louis Fischer - 1969 - 499 pages. At that juncture — the end of 1926 — the Kremlin sent MN Roy to China. Manabendra Nath Roy, an Indian from Bengal, came to the United States in 1916 as "an emissary of 'revolutionary nationalism.'" His purpose was an "alliance with ..."

The dissolution of the colonial empires - Page 138, by Franz Ansprenger - 1989 - 337 pages. At the second Comintern Congress in July-August 1920 Lenin and the Indian delegate Manabendra Nath Roy presented opposing theses. Lenin counted on weak communist parties in Asia (there was hardly any mention of Africa at this stage

Manabendra Nath Roy (1887- 1953), the great revolutionary and thinker, who met Borodin in Mexico founded a Communist Party in 1919. Several Indian revolutionaries were members of the Second Congress of the Communist International

Pacific affairs, Institute of Pacific Relations, University of British Columbia - 1951. MN Roy, born a Bengali Brahmin, became during the First World War an insurrectionary against the British government in India and fled the country. He fought with Pancho Villa in Mexico. He went with the stream of revolutionaries flowing

Communist and socialist movement in India: a critical account - Page 44, by Chandrika Singh - 1987-231 pages. When Roy reached Russia, he found Virendra Nath Chatto - padhyaya who explicitly opposed the idea of MN Roy. ... 27 on the other hand, MN Roy held the view that Communism in India must be spread through organising peasants and workers.
Moscow and Chinese Communists - Page 18, by Robert Carver North - 1963 - 310 pages.MN Roy argued, on the other hand, that the appeal of nationalists, particularly in India, had found no response in the masses of the population, who were interested exclusively in questions of "a socioeconomic character.

International review of social history: Volume 23, International Institute for Social History - 1978.MN Roy from India, who lived in Mexico in the years 1917-19, had founded the CP of Mexico in 1919 at the direction of Borodin (Michail Grusenberg), who acted as Comintern emissary in Mexico at the time.

Encyclopedia of Asian history: Volume 3, by Ainslie Thomas Embree - 1988 - 1532 pages.Here he took the name MN Roy and, while on bail, fled to Mexico, where he met Michael Borodin, who helped convert him to communism and invited him to Moscow. He reached the Soviet Union in 1919 and worked with the Comintern.

The Anatomy of Communist Takeovers, by Thomas Hammond - 1971 - 599 pages.To make certain this would happen, on June 1, 1927, Stalin dispatched a now famous cable to Manabendra Nath Roy, the Indian representative of the Comintern in Wuhan, directing him to start an agrarian revolution in the areas under the ....

Marxism and the Muslim world, by Maxime Rodinson - 1979 - 229 pages.Abbroad, even if Sultan Galiev's ideas, which were partly shared by the Indian communist Manabendra Nath Roy and others who defended them during the first Comintern Congresses, had been applied, the benefits would probably have been few ...

Pan-Islam in British Indian politics: a study of the Khilafat ... - Page 226, by M. Naeem Qureshi - 1999 - 543 pages.Indeed, it has been suggested that the Bolshevik help to MN Roy and other Indian revolutionaries was nothing more than a ploy to strengthen Soviet Russia's bargaining position in any British subterfuge.2 After the second Comintern in

Red star over China, by Edgar Snow - 1978 - 592 pages.MN Roy, the Indian delegate to the Comintern, "stood a little to the left of both Ch'en and Borodin, but he only stood." He "could talk," according to Mao, " and he talked too much, without offering any method of realization.

M.N. Roy, philosopher-revolutionary, Sibnarayan Ray - 1995 - 296 pages.1945 Publication of Roy's books: Problem of Freedom; Last Battles of Freedom (Report of the 1944 RDP Conference); Jawaharlal Nehru; Constitution of India, a Draft; also publication of The Marxian Way quarterly under Roy's editorship ...

Evolution of political philosophy of M. N. Roy, by G. P. Bhattacharjee - 1971 - 266 pages.Under the leadership of Jawaharlal Nehru, condemned by Roy as a prophet of Indian Fascism (see his book: Jawaharlal Nehru) ... National Government or Peoples' Government ?, Last Battles of Freedom, Problem of Freedom, Jawaharlal Nehru,

Marxist influences and South Asian literature: Volume 1, by Carlo Coppola - 1974...... Three major events to which he and his group reacted strongly: the trial of the Communist organizer Georgi Dimitrov, ... 1916), won the Prix Goncourt in 1917.42 in 1925 Barbusse assisted Evelyn Roy, wife of the then deported MN Roy, ...

OTHER REFERENCES

Nehru and MN Roy were in substantial agreement over Aligarh's role after the death of Syed Ahmad Khan. I am fascinated by MN Roy's reflections even more so because he arrived at certain important conclusions without any close contact


V.B. Karnik: views and vision, by Pradipā Kāṇika.Published on behalf of V.B. Karnik Birth Centenary Celebrations Committee by Freedom First Foundation, 2003-257 pages. Articles most on labor unions in India; includes some on the work done by V.B. Karnik.
Works of Ellen Roy Wife of M N Roy


Ellen Roy's letter to Warren Allen Smith (1)
Ellen Roy's letter to Warren Allen Smith (2)
Ellen Roy's letter to Warren Allen Smith (3)

The radical humanist: Volume 70, Indian Renaissance Institute, Radical Democratic Party (India) - 2006.
Guest Contribution: WARREN ALLEN SMITH When Ellen Roy Came To New York City in 1951, Ed Wilson as editor of The Humanist published an article of mine, "Authors and Humanism, A Classification of Humanism, and Statements."