

S. A. DANGE'S OPEN LETTER

DEAR MR. TTK

7- JAN 20
Copy ✓
1964

I AM WRITING THIS ON THE NIGHT OF WEDNESDAY—FEBRUARY 19. TEN DAYS HENCE YOU WILL BE PRESENTING YOUR BUDGET TO THE NATION. THAT DAY YOU WILL HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY TO CARRY THE GOOD WISHES OF MILLIONS OF TOILING MEN AND WOMEN, IF YOU TURN YOUR FACE AWAY FROM THE POLICY OF OPPRESSING THE POOR BY HIGH TAXES ON THEIR ESSENTIALS OF LIFE. OR WILL YOU CONTINUE THE SAME OLD POLICY—TAX THE POOR IN THE NAME OF THE COUNTRY BUT IN REALITY ENRICH THE MILLIONAIRE MONOPOLISTS, LIVING ON THE LABOUR OF THE MILLIONS?

NEW AGE

★ COMMUNIST PARTY WEEKLY ★

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AND in order to raise that question through the voice of millions, thousands of trade union workers, political organisers, Communists and non-Communists from the ranks of workers, peasants and middle classes are going to sit down in hunger-strike from tomorrow for three days, in public squares, near factory gates and legislature halls.

For what? To symbolise before the nation, the people and you of the ruling class, the HUNGER that your budget and taxes and your financial measures impose on the toiling millions; to concentrate the attention of the people on the incoming budget, and the necessity to fight the oppression that it will entail.

TEN DAYS TO THINK

The hungerstrike, the demonstrations, the satyagraha, that three-fold campaign, which will gather momentum bit by bit and which may call all the toiling millions to strike, if no relief comes to them at the hands of the ruling class and the exploiters of the working people, begins tomorrow, so that you should have ten days to think before you put your hand against the living of the people, ten days to shove aside and forget the influences that the powerful evil world of millionaires, the foreign collaborators and the Indian profit-hunters bring upon you before the Budget Day.

By now your statisticians must have already told you what havoc your predecessor Mr. Morarji Desai played with the lives of the people by his last budget. But they must also have told how that bud-

get has brought to you so much surplus that you can now easily appear in the role of the benign budgeteer.

As a shrewd politician and one who knows how to insure the future and gamble with fortune, you must have already seen that you have in your hand all the resources you need and more, and you can easily come forward as the philanthropic uncle against the background of the big brother who robbed the people too much last year.

Need I tell you facts which you know so well? The mid-term appraisal of the Third Plan says:

"Taking both the Centre and states together, the measures of additional taxation undertaken so far would yield over the Plan period roughly Rs. 2,400 crores i.e., about Rs. 700 crores more than the target."

In the scheme of central taxation, the five-year target was Rs. 1,100 crores. In three years alone, you have already got taxes over Rs. 1,900 crores.

What does this show? That while framing tax proposals, you, that is, your cabinet, your economic advisers, your planners, used neither science, nor vision nor even arithmetic.

By skilfully using the Chinese menace and the people's patriotism, you all just attacked them with taxes like robbers with axes and gathered in three years more than what you wanted to take in five years.

You sent the prices rocketing high, refused increased wages, ruined the lives of millions. Thousands died of hunger and committed suicide. And yet you call this planning for the people and prosperity! Planning misery for the people and prosperity for the

profiteers! Will you please, now at least, see the enormity your taxation robbery, the utter anarchy in your economics and change your line?

You may say that you saw this last year itself and hence you gave up compulsory deposit scheme, altered the gold control rules and gave up some duties. This year you also gave a wage-increase to government employees.

THIS IS NOT RELIEF

When you have realised Rs. 800 crores more in three years' taxes than your five years' target, do you think the concessions you have announced amounting to about Rs. 30 crores and wage increases of about Rs. 8 crores are any relief to the harassed people?

After having stolen wages of the working class through fraudulent indices, what increase you have given is not a concession but only a return of a fraction of the robbery. You should not be proud of that increase of Rs. 2 to the poor employee. The Rs. 800 crores in your pocket will laugh in derision at your wonderful generosity!

No Sir, you have enough surplus on hand not only to give more wage-increase but also to reduce drastically the excise duties on the goods required by the people.

You must cut—and you can do it—the excise duties on cloth, kerosene, sugar, tea, coffee, cotton and such other things. We have, in fact, paid you in advance for five years as your own book says and more by Rs. 800 crores. Return to us those Rs. 800 crores, or at least Rs. 400 crores, leaving the rest extra for you.

You are, perhaps, planning to reduce the super-profits tax which hits you big brothers. In order to cover that up you may reduce a few of the duties on the poor man's goods. But such a tactic will do no good to anybody.

What do these speculators of stock market and profit-hunters do for the country that you should be so considerate for them?

The factory workers and peasants produce wealth and value on which all your exploiting classes live. In 1950-51, they produced net value of Rs. 1,627 per worker and in 1959-60 they increased it to Rs. 2,361—a rise in productivity of 45.3 per cent. And yet his real wage had fallen and your taxes, revenue and profits have risen! That is what you do in the name of the country's defence and development.

The number of major commodities hit by your Union excise duties was 12 in 1952-53; it rose to 56 in 1961-62. In 1948-49, the contribution from excise duties on wage-goods and raw materials was 48 per cent. But in 1959-60 it rose to 74 per cent. So the poor man's goods are taxed more and more and hence prices rise and real wages fall.

And when the workers launch struggles to make you see the injustice of it all, the whole of your state machinery, law, police, propaganda, courts, jails and all are thrown into the battle against them, to shield the robbers and enrich the millionaires.

Your Labour Minister the other day gave me a long harangue against these hungerstrikes, satyagraha and strikes. He told me of the "emergency" that exists in the country and the need

for industrial truce. What can I say to him and to you?

Here is a clipping from today's TIMES OF INDIA:

"There has not been much business in 22 carat gold, but its unofficial price, influenced by various rumours of smuggled arrivals, has fluctuated between Rs. 120 and Rs. 108 per 10 grams... Meanwhile bullion traders are expected to make fresh plea to New Delhi for an early resumption of forward business in silver in view of the fact that there are virtually no 'emergency' conditions in the country now."

You know forward markets were opened last year itself on this very plea.

This is how your nationalist bourgeoisie wants to "defend" the country and hold it for the smugglers.

But for the poor and the workers, you have only sermons on suffering and sacrifices and threats of dismissals and jail, if they fail to obey.

IMMEDIATE STEPS

Well, the patience of the people also has a limit. I hope you will change your line and change the force of the taxes from the working poor to the idle exploiting monopolists.

★ Nationalise the banks and give capital to the peasant and the public sector.

★ Nationalise export-import trade and stop the theft of foreign exchange.

★ Take over wholesale food-grains trading in the hands of the state and stop speculation in food of the people and bad deal to the peasant.

★ Establish workers' democratic control in industry and boost production.

This will easily bring to the state over Rs. 300 crores per year, if not more. That is the way to prosperity of the people and the country.

I know you are making the budget of a capitalist state for a capitalist-monopolist class. The pious call of Bhubaneswar will not take concrete shape unless the people act. Even then, one must appeal to the conscience of the rulers, to see if they have any, in terms of the principles of the Constitution they themselves have made. Hence, this appeal, falling which history will act.

S. A. DANGE

Police stop satyagrahis in Hyderabad. See report and more pictures on back page and centre pages



Nationalise Banking Industry Immediately

13th AIBEA Conference Demands

From OUR CORRESPONDENT

TRIVANDRUM: The demand for nationalisation of the banking industry was the keynote of the thirteenth conference of the All India Bank Employees Association held at Trivandrum from February 9 to 13.

THE conference was attended by about 750 delegates and observers representing 80,000 bank employees. Delegates had come from all the states except Assam.

It was inaugurated by Dr. Samuel Mathai, vice-chancellor of the Kerala University. The inaugural session was addressed by C. Achutha Menon MIA (AITUC), Varadarajan Nair (INTUC) and K. Balakrishnan (UTUC). C. S. Nilakantan Nair, Mayor of Trivandrum, welcomed the guests.

Greetings and messages received from several trade unions in the country and from financial workers unions abroad were read out. There were messages from the Soviet Union, Hungary, France, Britain, UAR, Ceylon and Burma, among others.

The delegates session was held on February 10, 11 and 12. A lively discussion took

place on the general secretary's report, in which 35 speakers participated. The report was adopted amidst applause and slogans.

The conference adopted resolutions on revision of wages, nationalisation of banking industry, high prices and taxes, consumer price index, additional surcharge, workers' participation in management, amendments to the Industrial Disputes Act, amalgamation of small banks, state and cooperative banks and national emergency.

The resolution on nationalisation of banks noted with satisfaction that since the observance of the bank nationalisation day on April 17, 1963 by the AIBEA this demand has assumed a national character. It has become the "paramount need of the hour."

It warned that "big money interest lobby is active with

its capitalist-kept press and efforts are afoot to create a situation to coerce the government into refraining from nationalising the banks." Bank employees have to be vigilant against these moves of big money interests and they should enlist more and more popular support for the demand.

The conference assured the banking public and the country at large of "better service and greater efficiency of the employees in the nationalised sector."

It was decided to collect one million signatures on a memorandum to Parliament demanding the nationalisation of banks. The memorandum will be submitted to Parliament during the current budget session.

The resolution on wage revision demanded an increase of 20 per cent in the wages of all employees, improvements in incremental rates of the subordinate staff and calculation of provident fund and gratuity on full cent per cent of the pay. There should be no more extension of the life of the Desai Award.

By another resolution the conference reiterated its demand for workers' participation in management in the banking industry. It urged upon the government to "take prompt measures in this regard by introducing the same first in the public sector banks to be followed in the private sector banks as well."

The conference elected a 27-member central committee with the following office-bearers: president A. C. Kakar (Uttar Pradesh); vice-presidents K. K. Mundul (Maharashtra), P. R. Bhatia (Punjab); general secretary Prabhakar Kar (West Bengal); secretary H. L. Parwana (Delhi); assistant secretaries Tara Keswar Chakrabarti (West Bengal), B. K. Porwal (Uttar Pradesh), N. Sampath (Madras), T. K. V. Nair (Kerala); treasurer Rajinder Sayal (Delhi).

Delhi was selected as the venue of the fourteenth conference of the All India Bank Employees Association to be held next year.

There were also cultural programmes on the first and last days of the conference. The last day's programme included a drama by the Kalladasa Kala Kendram.

PATNA: A mammoth demonstration of about fifty thousand government non-gazetted employees took place before the Chief Minister's residence at Patna on January 29.

THEY demanded an interim relief of Rs. 25 per month to compensate the rising cost of living, opening of fair price shops, cash medical allowance of Rs. 30 per month, recognition of Non-Gazetted Employees Federation and publication of the Pay Commission's report without further delay.

Similar demonstrations were held at all the district and sub-divisional towns in Bihar.

Their main slogans were "stop the rise in prices", "stop blackmarketing", "accept our demands or step down from office", and "struggle is our answer to every tyranny".

The meeting of the NGOs at Patna was presided over by RAM EKBAL SINGH, president of the Non-Gazetted Employees Federation. Speakers at the meeting included an ex-president REBATI KANT SINHA, RAM BALAK SINGH, SAHI, and JOGESHWAR GOPE—all non-gazetted employees.

throughout the country against high taxation and to bring down the prices."

The resolution on consumer price index called upon the government to take urgent steps to revise the All India consumer price index to "bring it in conformity with the realities of life." It further said the revelations of the Lakshavala committee have made "relief imperative to bank employees and all those governed by the all-India consumer price index."

The day was observed to voice the protest of the wages and salary earning people against soaring prices of all commodities and consequent decline in living standards of the working people of the state.

At Gauhati, a big rally was held under the auspices of the Trade Union Coordination Committee which includes unions and associations holding divergent all-India affiliations. The Gauhati meeting was addressed, among others, by the general secretary of Assam INTUC, Communist leader GAURISHANKAR BHAT.

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Procession And Meeting

After the delegates session on February 12 a big procession of bank employees paraded the main streets of Trivandrum. In front of the procession was an elephant decorated with slogans demanding nationalisation of banks.

There was also a public meeting at the Overbridge Maidan, which was addressed by V. B. Krishna Iyer MIA, F. Balachandra Menon MIA (AITUC), Varadarajan Nair (INTUC), and K. Balakrishnan (UTUC). Prabhakar Kar explained the decisions of the conference.

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BIHAR N. G. O.s ON THE MARCH

From OUR CORRESPONDENT

record the evidence of the employees' representatives.

On the other hand, it was said that on January 28 the CM warned a deputation of the employees that recourse to demonstrations and direct action will impel the government to further defer the consideration of their demands. But the employees had already waited for too long and in any case they were past the stage when threats could dampen their spirits. The cup of their miseries had overflowed.

Their president Ram Ekbal Singh told a press conference on January 28, "due to rising prices we are economically even worse off than in 1947."

The speakers at the meeting bitterly complained that despite claims of democratic socialism the Bihar government evinced a callous attitude towards the just demands of their own employees—who only wanted neutralisation of the rise in price. They regretted that the state government had not seen its way to concede this demand in spite of the Central Government's assurance to financially meet the expenditure involved in revising the wages of the non-gazetted employees. The latter had, therefore, no other course

open before them but to force the hands of the state government by resorting to peaceful direct action.

But theirs was not a light hearted decision. Speaker after speaker at the meeting warned of the bitter struggle ahead. They appealed to the non-gazetted employees all over the state to close their ranks and firmly and actively stand behind their Federation. They also stressed the necessity of uniting with all other sections of the working people as a precondition for success in their struggle.



NGOs demonstrate in Trivandrum (Report in NEW AGE of February 16)

Demands Day Observed In Assam

From OUR CORRESPONDENT

SHILLONG: February 8 was observed by a large number of trade unions of Assam—some of them affiliated to one or the other central trade union organisation and some without any all-India affiliation—as Demands Day.

In many important towns, public meetings were held under the joint auspices of the trade unions. Processions were brought out which paraded the main thoroughfares of the town before converging into the meeting.

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DACHARYYA and state PSP's general secretary. It has been noted as a "rare event" in Gauhati when Congress, Communists and PSP stood on the same platform to champion a common cause.

The meeting was preceded by a number of big processions led by different unions and associations constituting the Gauhati TU Coordination Committee. These processions, bearing festoons containing the demands of the working people and shouting slogans, paraded the main thoroughfares of the town before converging in the meeting.

The Gauhati meeting took a grave view of the scarcity of rice in the local market when the harvest has been over hardly two months back and the consequent abnormal rise in prices. It demanded that the wholesale trade in food grains should be immediately

taken over by the government and the prices of all essential commodities should be reduced by at least 25 per cent.

Protest Against Price-Rise

It recorded its protest against mounting prices and faulty price indices and demanded linking DA with the actual cost of living. The meeting also demanded drastic measures against profiteers and hoarders, establishment of vigilance committees at all levels with representatives from trade unions and other public bodies and parties and organisations to supervise the distribution of essential commodities.

At Tezpur the Day was observed jointly by as many as eight unions and associations. That meeting was addressed by several prominent citizens including some professors, besides the trade union leaders. The organisers of the meeting reiterated the demands

contained in a joint memorandum that was submitted to the Prime Minister, the state Chief Minister and the Deputy Commissioner of the district.

The memorandum challenged the faulty price indices prepared by both the central and state governments, and proved the unprecedented rise in prices of essential commodities and consequent rise in the cost of living of working people with the help of incontrovertible facts and figures. A resolution was unanimously adopted in the meeting endorsing the memorandum.

A deputation on behalf of the Gauhati Trade Unions Coordination Committee waited on the state Chief Minister and presented a copy of its memorandum to him. The deputationists urged upon him to concede their demands contained in the memorandum. The Chief Minister is reported to have given a patient hearing to the deputationists and assured sympathetic consideration of their demands.



 FROM LEFT TO RIGHT: Police obstructing satyagrahis at Karim Nagar; Satyagraha at Manukota (Khammam district); TOP TO BOTTOM: T. VISWANATHAM offering satyagraha at the secretariat gate; Satyagrahis demonstrating at Tanuku taluk office; KANDA JANAYYA (60-year old) offering satyagraha along with others at Madhira; Satyagraha at Nuzvid, Krishna district.

ANDHRA PRADESH KISAN SATYAGRAHA



DEBATE ON THE MOTION OF THANKS TO PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

GOVT'S ECONOMIC POLICIES UNDER FIRE

By OUR PARLIAMENTARY CORRESPONDENT

In a different context, if the leaders of the government had cared to analyse the causes at the root of the discontent in the Opposition and in their own ranks, perhaps a debate of this magnitude that occupied the attention of the two Houses of Parliament for days on a motion of thanks to the Vice-President's Address would have achieved some results.

THAT could also dispel some of the gloom that had settled on the parties and the Treasury benches. As it is, the lengthy discussions in the two Houses together with the replies from the government side could make even the most sober despair for the state of the nation.

Home Minister NANDA's statement that the picture of the state of the nation is not of a uniform pattern, that with the bright things it contained, there were also grey patches and even dark patches was just an understatement since he himself went on to admit most of the ills in the economy and administration and the difficulties of the government in finding solutions.

Nanda admitted that the rate of economic growth has not been fast enough in relation to the needs of the people, that price level has not been kept under check, that rate of industrial production has been uneven, that uncertain factors, troubled agriculture, that planning has not been comprehensive enough and that there is hoarding and profiteering in food. On the last, when K. D. MALAVIYA interrupted to say, "and you can't stop it", the Home Minister's retort was typically vague and evasive, Nanda optimised: "We can all sit together and stop it."

Malady Underscored

The Opposition, and even Congress members had little faith in such pious hopes, for which the ministers seem to have developed a dangerous and irresistible fascination. The "smugness" and "complacency" of the government in the face of economic and political developments which have posed serious challenges to the integrity and progress of the country in recent times were under constant fire during the debate.

The Vice-President's statement

that "in spite of difficulties and distractions, we have continued to move forward towards our objective of a democratic and socialist order at home and peace and cooperation in international affairs" was not only questioned but became the key issue of criticism from Communist members.

Socialism In Practice

In the background of the Congress declaration on democracy and socialism at Bhubaneswar, government policies allowing the growth of monopolies and concentration of wealth were pinpointed and vehemently criticised.

A. K. GOPALAN, speaking for the Communist Group in the Lok Sabha said:

"The simple fact is that despite the tall talk of socialism on its lips, the government is actually building capitalism in our country." "When the government refuses to take the elementary steps necessary for preventing the further growth of monopoly, all its talk of socialism is nothing more than an attempt to put it bluntly—to humbug the people."

In the Upper House, M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR commenting on the Vice-President's statement that we have continued to move towards socialism, said: "There cannot be a more blatant travesty of truth than this." In this connection Govindan Nair and other Communist speakers in both Houses referred to the reported findings of the Mahalanobis Committee on the concentration of wealth and the increasing power of monopolies in industry. Govindan Nair pointed out that according to press reports the Mahalanobis Committee had found that 20 families control 1,073 companies which have got 80 per cent of the share capital in the country.

"We have not been progressing

towards socialism; we have been progressing towards capitalism of an intensely monopoly character", said P. RAMAMURTHY in the Rajya Sabha, and he pointed out that Tatas and Birlas control about Rs. 600 crores of total capital invested in the country.

Countering the statement of the Vice-President that stability of prices can be achieved only through higher production to match the rising level of consumption, Ramamurthy said that this was nothing new but only a repetition of what ADAM SMITH had said long ago.

He charged that "the increase in prices is planned and deliberate" to help the Indian capitalists to accumulate capital since they have no empire to loot like the British had when they started building their capitalism. The Indian capitalists have only the common people to loot and the government is helping them in this, he charged.

The increasing penetration of foreign capital into Indian economy and the dangers from collaboration of Indian and foreign big

business were also strongly brought out in the speeches by Communist members. RENU CHAKRAVARTY said in the Lok Sabha:

"The entire history of the East India Co. may not be repeated in the same form, but with big business and these collaborations coming up, I am afraid we will have to watch this even more carefully. We are a little perturbed that nowadays no licences are given by the Commerce and Industry and Finance Ministries unless there is foreign collaboration."

Wrong Direction

She also warned against TTK taking the economy in the wrong direction. "After becoming Finance Minister he announced that past hesitations about foreign investment in 'vital areas' were no longer justified because the public sector had established its 'vigilant presence' in most of them.

"The first vital sector is oil. The London ECONOMIST says that if TTK can do this, 'the major oil

companies will on their part be only too willing to expand operations in India." Renu Chakravartty criticised the government for allowing foreign oil companies to expand their refining capacities.

Dr. U. MISRA and K. K. WARIO in the Lok Sabha spoke strongly against the "callousness" of the government regarding the miseries and hardships of the working class due to falling real wages and increasing prices of essential commodities. They criticised the "index fraud" and the way the government had sanctioned a paltry increase of Rs. 2 in the Central Government employees' DA.

On the internal situation, the demand this time was much more insistent and widespread for lifting the emergency. While the Communist members criticised the misuse of emergency by the government in arresting and detaining without trial working class and peasant leaders including MLAs and MPs, and demanded their release, other Opposition and Congress members too felt that the emergency had withered on its stalk. The Home Minister however would not countenance any demand for lifting the emergency.

Corruption in high places of administration occupied the minds of members on either side and there was more skepticism than faith in the machinery of the

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Kisan Satyagraha Gathers Momentum

From MOHIT SEN

HYDERABAD: "The Satyagraha struggle has succeeded well beyond our expectations" said N. Rajasekhar Reddy, addressing a press conference on February 18.

THE secretary of the Andhra Pradesh Council of the CPI emphasised the steady growth of the movement from February 3, when 230 persons offered satyagraha in some 20 centres to the position on February 17, when 2,700 persons joined it in 111 centres.

He added "this is not yet the peak of the movement." Even so, 13,600 persons have so far joined and it is expected that in the coming week alone this number may be doubled.

He said that the struggle had three significant features "its demands are simple and just; its character is entirely non-partisan; and it is perfectly disciplined and peaceful."

Laying stress on its non-partisan character he said that Congressmen have joined the struggle with their own flags in several places. In many centres mandal Congress Committee leaders came out with leaflets and public statements in support of the satyagraha.

"Satyagraha at Tadepalligudem, for example, began with an all-Congress squad led by Gandhi Raju. At Suryapet, Manukota, Jangaon and many other places Congressmen have joined. As the struggle gathers momentum, I am sure more and more of them will join."

"Though it is a struggle against the Congress government for specific demands, it is not directed against the Congress organisation as such."

He also mentioned the

names of independent MLAs, Praja Party, Socialist and PSP leaders who have joined the satyagraha. In Chittoor even C. D. Naidu, a Swatantra MLA, led a batch of satyagrahis. In Yellamanchilli Gaddam Sanyasi Rao, a popular Sarvodaya leader, has participated in the movement.

Rajasekhar Reddy drew attention to the victory of the Communist candidate at the Kanakipadu by-election for the Assembly. The margin of nearly 2,000 votes was certainly partly due to the impact of the satyagraha struggle.

People's Verdict

The Congress had won this seat in 1957 and in 1962, though by a narrow margin and now it has been decisively humbled. Polling was very high and the peasants have given their verdict in an unequivocal manner.

He said that the Communist Party and other parties have made so many suggestions to the government. Even now the government can change its adamant attitude. "We, together with other parties of the Action Committee, will again speak to the government on the floor of the Assembly. And the people are already speaking loud enough through the satyagraha and now through the big success at Kanakipadu. The Congress will have to hear all this and respond."

He characterised the government's refusal to detain the satyagrahis—though it arrests them in large numbers (over 3,000) for a short time—as due to a guilty conscience and the popularity of the demands.

In conclusion, Rajasekhar Reddy declared that the satyagraha will go on as long as necessary, as long as the government does not yield. It is a self-sustained movement and has proved far easier to organise than expected.

Two weeks of satyagraha have seen the Andhra peasant stirred as never in a decade. A steady rise in participation, in demonstrations of support and of spread to ever new centres are the marked features of the campaign.

Demonstrations and rallies in support of the satyagraha have mobilised, it is estimated, four to five lakhs of peasants, workers and other sections of the population all over the state. The APTUC declared two days of solidarity action on February 16 and 17 which saw a big upswing of working class demonstration of active support for its most important ally.

Last week's 2,000 strong demonstration in Hyderabad to back up the satyagraha of Y. V. KRISHNA RAO, G. V. NARAYAN RAO and other leaders was matched by the mobilisation in Guntur on February 14 to greet the satyagraha of VAVI LALA GOPALAKRISHNAYYA, M. HANUMANTHA RAO and other leaders.

The government had tried, at first, to dismiss the call to satyagraha as a "stunt" that would soon fizzle out. It has been thoroughly upset by the persistence and the steady expansion of the movement. It has held out threats of "drastic action" and has stepped up the lathi-charges and huge police mobilisation. But this has only

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Police try to prevent satyagrahis in Hyderabad.

