

Their Mourning Masks Off, Their Crocodile Tears Dried, The Arch Priests Of Right Reaction Are On The Frcwl Again . . .

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ON GUARD AGAINST RIGHT REACTION

The Ashes have still not all found their final resting place. But the jackals have begun to howl already. The mourning masks are off, their crocodile tears are dried, and the arch-priests of Right Reaction are back on their tubs thumping for all they are worth for a reversal of the basic policies with which the name of Jawaharlal Nehru was so closely associated.

SWATANTRA'S oracle C. Rajagopalachari minces no words in his latest outpourings in his own SWARAJYA. Pronouncing himself on the million-dollars question "After Nehru, What?", Rajaji says:

"The greatest danger now would be the failure of the new government to realise the need for a change of policy, in spite of admiration and worship paid to the memory of the late Prime Minister."

Rajaji said that plans and policies adopted under Nehru's lead must be greatly altered, "if we wish to save the country from much misfortune".

There is no need to underline the direction in which Rajaji and the Swatantra reactionaries wish to change national policies. They seek a complete reversal of all the positive policies, an overall shift to the Right.

If Rajaji's was just an isolated aberration, one might dismiss it as cantankerous walling arising from senility. But make no mistake: what Rajaji says openly, the rest of the gang is echoing on the quiet.

As the days go by, the hangers-on of imperialism and the monopolists will not stop at merely calling for a reversal of policies. They will begin to take a hand in the sabotage themselves. And what will be even more reprehensible, they will not hesitate to attack and vilify the helmsman who has now crossed the ocean of life.

GLIMPSES OF SABOTAGE

Glimpses of the kind of sabotage in which the enemies of our nation may indulge have already been had. The story of the pro-imperialist bias in the news film made on behalf of the Government of India of the last journey of the late Prime Minister is now well-known.

So despicable was this bias that Afro-Asian diplomats had to voice their protest at the fact that the participation of their representatives in the funeral was practically blacked out, while several feet were devoted to the US and British representatives.

One need hardly add that the high-level Soviet delega-

tion which attended the funeral was also treated in the same cavalier fashion.

It is good to know that the film is being revised to remove the bias which the first version undoubtedly had. But the question people are asking is this: How did it happen that such dangerous prejudices were allowed to have their way? It is indeed ironical that a film meant to honour Nehru really violated the policy for which he stood.

The story underlines the fact that pro-imperialist, Right reaction has spread its tentacles far and wide, and seeks to use all positions of vantage which it holds, to sabotage our basic policies.

DENIGRATING NEHRU

Add to this the strong rumour that someone in authority in the All-India Radio instructed the staff concerned not to emphasise too strongly in their programmes of tributes to Nehru references to two "dangerous" words: nonalignment and socialism.

The line of denigrating Nehru has been pursued rather subtly in the US and British press, and is bound to be followed soon in our own country by the pro-imperialist gangsters.

The TIME magazine, which is an organ of American imperialist propaganda, has taken first place in this filthy game. In its June 5 issue, TIME dares at this moment of grief to remember Nehru in his younger days as one who "dabbled in a gentlemanly way with revolutionary ideas": who "saw himself as Byron in Greece or Garibaldi unifying Italy".

Not satisfied with that, TIME poured scorn at what it called "Nehru's moralizing neutrality"; it criticised him sharply for the action to liberate Goa. (This is the recurring theme in the entire imperialist press, and it would be amusing, if it were not so vicious, to see the perpetrators of the worst violence of colonialism and neocolonialism speak in hushed voices of the sanctity of 'nonviolence' destroyed by the Indian army's march into Goa!).

The famous jurist and MP, N. C. Chatterjee has done well to draw public attention to TIME's outrageous writings. But the truth is that TIME is only the worst of a very bad lot. More, these outpourings are intended to give the "line" to the pro-imperialist forces inside the country to launch an offensive against Nehru's policies by distorting the page of Nehru as much as they can.

Editorial Article

The Right inside the Congress has also begun to yelp. The fiasco of Morarji Desai's bid for power, first to be the Prime Minister and then to be Number Two in the Cabinet has created a furore among the most reactionary figures in Parliament.

The first comments on the new cabinet by these spokesmen of Right reaction moan that the new government "would have been better if it had been more broadbased" (Raghunath Singh) and that "the Congress Party in Parliament is capable of furnishing better ability and talent" (K. Hanumanthayya).

All these frustrated gentlemen had hoped to push into the cabinet more Rightists and are not satisfied with the entry of only one S. K. Patil. In the coming days these Right Congress bosses will act more strongly than ever before in a bid for a greater share of ministerial posts and for weakening the edge of the positive policies pursued till now.

Rajaji, TIME, Morarji, the

little men who make bad and false documentaries, the white-capped but Swatantra-hearted MPs—they and all like them can vomit all the poison that fills them. They can never succeed in their conspiracies, if the Indian people remain on guard against Right reaction.

Even when Jawaharlal Nehru was alive, the vigilance of the people was a vital necessity to hold back the forces of Right reaction. With Nehru no longer at the helm, there is need for a hundred times greater vigilance.

Let each son and daughter of our soil stand always on guard over the cherished basic policies of this country, against the attacks being made on these policies today by the enemies of the nation.

They Shall Not Die

The hearts of millions of anti-imperialists in all lands stand still today, as news pours in that the hated racialist regime in South Africa has decided to sentence to death the finest fighters for freedom, standing trial in the Pretoria court.

COMPLETE details are not to hand as we go to press. The formal sentence is to be pronounced by the 'judge' on Friday. But already from all corners of the globe the cry goes up:

THEY SHALL NOT DIE!

Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu and their comrades have earned

the love and respect of millions not only in Africa but in all continents by their heroic struggle, their indomitable courage, their determination to liberate their people.

Their statements during their trial will go down in history as unparalleled hymns to the cause of liberty.



WALTER SISULU

RELEASE THEM

The battle to save the lives of the South African heroes must be waged by all sections of Indian democratic opinion. Already the Indian Association for Afro-Asian Solidarity and the All-India Peace Council have sent cables demanding the cancellation of the death sentences and the release of Mandela, Sisulu and all the other Rivonia trial prisoners.

In the Security Council debate on South Africa, India's representative, Minister of State Lakshmi Menon has spoken up strongly against the brutality of the Verwoerd regime.

Demanding a total economic boycott of South Africa to bring the racialist government to its

knees, to bring to and end the hated apartheid system, Lakshmi Menon has drawn pointed attention to the fact that the US and British governments continue to trade with South Africa and provide the racialists with arms and resources for their war on the fighting people of that country.

The campaign for the cancellation of the death sentences and the release of our South African comrades must go hand in hand with resolute action to put pressure on the imperialist powers to stop their criminal aid rendered to the Verwoerd gang.

Mandela, Sisulu and their fellow fighters must not be allowed to be murdered by the cannibalistic rulers of South Africa.



NELSON MANDELA

TO SAVE THEIR LIVES, ACT NOW!

SOVIET TRIBUTE TO NEHRU

MEMORIAL MEETING IN MOSCOW

Rich tributes were paid to the late Prime Minister of India Jawaharlal Nehru at a memorial meeting held in Moscow on May 8 and carried on the television network.

ALEXEI KOSYGIN, First Vice-Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers characterised Jawaharlal Nehru as an "outstanding statesman of our time, as a passionate fighter for world peace, as a man of great intellect and kindness, and a sincere friend of the Soviet Union."

Nina Popova who presided at the meeting described Nehru as the architect of the policy of India's non-participation in military blocs, the policy that is highly appreciated by the peace-loving forces of all the world. She said the late Premier was a sincere advocate of peaceful co-existence of states with different social systems. "We are particularly grieved by this loss", Popova said, "because Nehru was a sincere friend of the Soviet Union and did much to make our two countries not only good neighbours, but good friends also". Our growing friendship will be an excellent monument to Nehru, Popova said.

In the Presidium besides Alexei Kosygin, were Andrei Gromyko, Foreign Minister of the USSR, officials and leaders of Soviet public organizations, as well as the Indian Ambassador in Moscow, T. N. Kaul.

"For the Soviet people, as for the rest of progressive mankind", Kosygin said, "Nehru was a tireless and passionate advocate of peace on the earth. We knew him as an experienced and far-sighted statesman, who made an invaluable contribution to the cause of strengthening mutual understanding and international confidence, as a consistent advocate and active propagandist of the policy of peaceful co-existence and nonalignment."

CONTRIBUTION TO LIBERATION

Alexei Kosygin spoke of Nehru's great contribution to India's liberation from the colonial yoke. The Soviet people had always followed with great sympathy the Indian people's struggle for national liberation, he said. As early as 1908, added Kosygin, Lenin had predicted the inevitable collapse of the colonial regime in India, thereby expressing deep faith in the creative forces of the Indian people.

Noting the great effect that the October Revolution in Russia had on intensifying the Indian people's struggle for independence, Kosygin quoted a passage from Nehru's *Discovery of India*. "The Soviet Revolution", wrote Nehru in that book, "has greatly advanced human society and lit a bright flame which it is impossible to extinguish."

Nehru did not share our views in the ideological sphere, Kosygin said. His philosophical views were far from Marxism; nevertheless, his stand did reflect the general interests of vast millions of people on many cardinal questions of the epoch,

such as, the questions of war and peace and the liquidation of colonialism. He saw the vices and scourges of capitalist society, social and national oppression and came out for the progressive reshaping of life.

Alexei Kosygin spoke of the broad outlook of Nehru, who always condemned the narrow, dogmatic approach to living and developing realities. His acquaintance with the Marxist-Leninist outlook played a great role in his understanding of the ways and laws of social development.

Under the impact of the successes of socialism in the USSR and other socialist countries, Kosygin said, Nehru arrived at the conclusion that capitalism had exhausted its progressive potentialities and should be replaced with socialism. Of course, Nehru's understanding of socialism differs from our understanding. But the fact that Nehru saw the future of India in socialism shows that he recognised the invincibility of socialist ideals, the superiority of the socialist system over the capitalist.

PEACE POLICY

Kosygin spoke extremely highly of the policy of peace pursued by Nehru, his contribution to the struggle for peace and the peaceful co-existence of states with different social systems.

Having chosen the road of nonalignment with military blocs as the main line of its foreign policy, the Government of India headed by Nehru made a big contribution to the cause of struggle for the normalisation of international relations.

Nehru had repeatedly stressed, Kosygin went on, that the policy of nonalignment is not a policy of passive temporisation, self-isolation, retreat from the acute problems of our times, from participation in the solution of world problems. This position, the position of nonalignment, called for firm resolution, a will and a certain degree of courage, he added. Kosygin stressed the fact that Nehru regarded as one of the greatest ideas of our time the idea of peaceful co-existence, which lies at the basis of the Soviet Union's foreign policy. In determining the foreign political course of India, Nehru strove to find concrete forms for the promotion of this policy of peaceful co-existence. Kosygin recalled that India was one of the sponsors of the five principles of Panchsheel.

Alexei Kosygin pointed to the tremendous successes of the policy of peaceful co-existence, though eight years ago when Khrushchov urged the whole world to implement it, many people in the West avoided even to pronounce the words, "peaceful co-existence". "This is a great victory of the forces of peace, the forces of progress and a big role in this

belongs to Jawaharlal Nehru" Kosygin said.

He stressed the fact that the Soviet Union highly appreciates the role of the big group of non-aligned countries in the dissemination of the lofty ideas of peaceful co-existence.

SIMILARITY OF VIEWS

The Soviet Union and India have similar positions on a number of cardinal questions of our time, Kosygin stressed. Recalling India's efforts aimed at general and complete disarmament under strict international control, he mentioned that India was one of the first countries to sign the Moscow treaty on the partial prohibition of nuclear weapon tests.

People vividly remember, said Kosygin, Nehru's statements on the need of settling international problems by peaceful means, his appeals to liquidate military bases on the territories of other countries, to create de-nuclearised zones in the world.

The people who think that after Nehru's death they will be able to bury the policy of nonalignment are deeply mistaken, Kosygin stressed. This policy has emerged as a result of specific changes in east areas of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Alexei Kosygin described in detail Nehru's great services in the struggle for the abolition of

colonialism, in strengthening the unity of Asian and African countries, his outstanding role in the successful holding of the Bandung Conference. The Soviet Government, he added, is ready to support the convocation of a Second Afro-Asian Conference if its aim is to further rally all the forces fighting against imperialism, colonialism, and neocolonialism. To make this conference a success, Kosygin pointed out, it is extremely important to ensure the participation in it of all Asian and African states fighting for peace and freedom.

The Soviet Government regards the position of the Indian Government at the Preparatory Conference on the convocation of the Afro-Asian conference as proof of its solicitude for the consolidation and cohesion of all the forces of peace and freedom. At that conference India spoke in favour of inviting the Soviet Union, admitting thus the role played by the latter in the historic struggle for the consolidation of peace and for the total liberation of the peoples of Asia and Africa.

Alexei Kosygin also spoke of the successes, scored by India under the leadership of Nehru, in consolidating her national economy. The Soviet leader reminded the audience of the successful economic cooperation between the two countries and that the Soviet Union is now helping India in the construction of more than 30 big industrial and other projects. The Soviet people wholeheartedly wish the Indian people new successes along the road of economic progress.

FOR FRIENDLY RELATIONS

Soviet people treasure the name of Nehru, said Alexei Kosygin, for his invaluable contribution to the consolidation of friendly relations between India and the Soviet Union.

Recalling Nehru's three visits to the Soviet Union, where he was received with tremendous warmth, his exceptionally fruitful personal contacts with Nikita Khrushchov, Kosygin said, "considering the great importance of personal meetings and contacts between the Governments, political, and public leaders of the Soviet Union and India, we are ready to develop further this useful tradition, the beginning of which was laid during Nehru's lifetime."

We have heard with satisfaction the statement by Lal Bahadur Shastri, who will soon be India's new Prime Minister, that India will follow Nehru's road, Kosygin noted. He added that similar statements were made in Delhi to the members of the Soviet delegation by President Radhakrishnan, Vice-President Zakir Hussain, the President of the Indian National Congress Kamaraj, by Indira Gandhi, by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha, Hukam Singh, and others.

It is an open secret, Kosygin said, that in India there are also reactionary forces, supported by imperialist circles. This is an organised force which strives to involve India into the orbit of imperialist policy, to force on her a road contradicting the interests of the Indian people, the requirements of the country, the tasks of its economic development.

People with outdated views—political lunatics and fanatics—are also among the opponents of India's progress. The imperialists give all sorts of help to these forces and are trying to use them in their interests.

The Soviet Union's policy in respect of India is a policy of friendship, Kosygin stressed. We will continue to strengthen and develop this friendship. We tell our Indian brothers: "Just as before, you can count on the

* ON PAGE 13

TYCOONS' REGARD FOR NEHRU

Sir Biren, Birla and others Keep Factories Running

DCM and Kulti Workers Go on Strike

Nehru alive or Nehru dead, national mourning or not, capitalists are concerned only with their fat purses. Never before was this more manifest than when some of the big business houses defiled the sacred memory of Jawaharlal Nehru and sought to defy the national mourning in their unholy hurry to reap profits.

THE Government of India had declared a national holiday in mourning on June 8, the day when Nehru's ashes were to be immersed at the Sangam. It was a paid holiday for industrial workers.

The Delhi Cloth Mills of Lala Bharat Ram did not appreciate this. They were not inclined to allow so much money go waste by permitting the workers to take a holiday to mourn even for Nehru. So, the management hit upon an ingenious idea.

The idea was to cheat the workers out of their weekly paid holiday for the week ending June 7, in lieu of the paid holiday on June 8.

The DCM works on all seven days of the week, and workers are given their weekly holiday by staggering it over Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday every week. The management did not give them any holiday on the days prior just to June 8, so that they could technically announce a holiday on June 8.

This had two obnoxious aspects to it: one was the dis-

respect being shown to the memory of Nehru and the other was that the management was violating the Factories Act which provided for a paid holiday every week for the workers. The management's scheme deprived the workers of any holiday for the week ending June 7.

The workers did not take this decision of the management lying down. On Sunday June 7 the entire complement of the workers went on strike to assert their right to the normal weekly holiday for the week ending that day.

How incensed the workers were against the mean attitude of the management was clear by the completeness of the strike. Only four out of 8,600 workers turned up at the factory on that day besides 82 officers and clerks.

It was regrettable that the Delhi Administration did not take any action against the management for violation of the Factories Act and for compelling the workers to work in lieu of a paid holiday

declared by the government, though it was brought to its notice sufficiently early by the Kapra Mazdoor Ekta Union.

A similar development took place at the Kulti works of the Indian Iron and Steel Co. of Biren Mukherjee. Here, the management tried to compel the workers to work on May 31 in lieu of the holiday on May 28, the sad day on which Nehru's body was cremated.

The 8,000 workers of Kulti resented this disrespect sought to be shown to the nation's leader. They abstained from work on May 31 en bloc and gave a befitting reply to the haughty action of the management.

At a mass meeting in the evening of May 31, the workers of Kulti passed a resolution protesting against the mean action of the management and hailing the unity shown by the workers in rebuffing it.

What happened in Birla's Hindustan Motors was even more repugnant. The management here even refused to stop work in the factory after news was received of Nehru's death on May 27. The indignation of the workers forced the management to close the factory next day.