

BEHAR HERALD

86th YEAR OF PUBLICATION

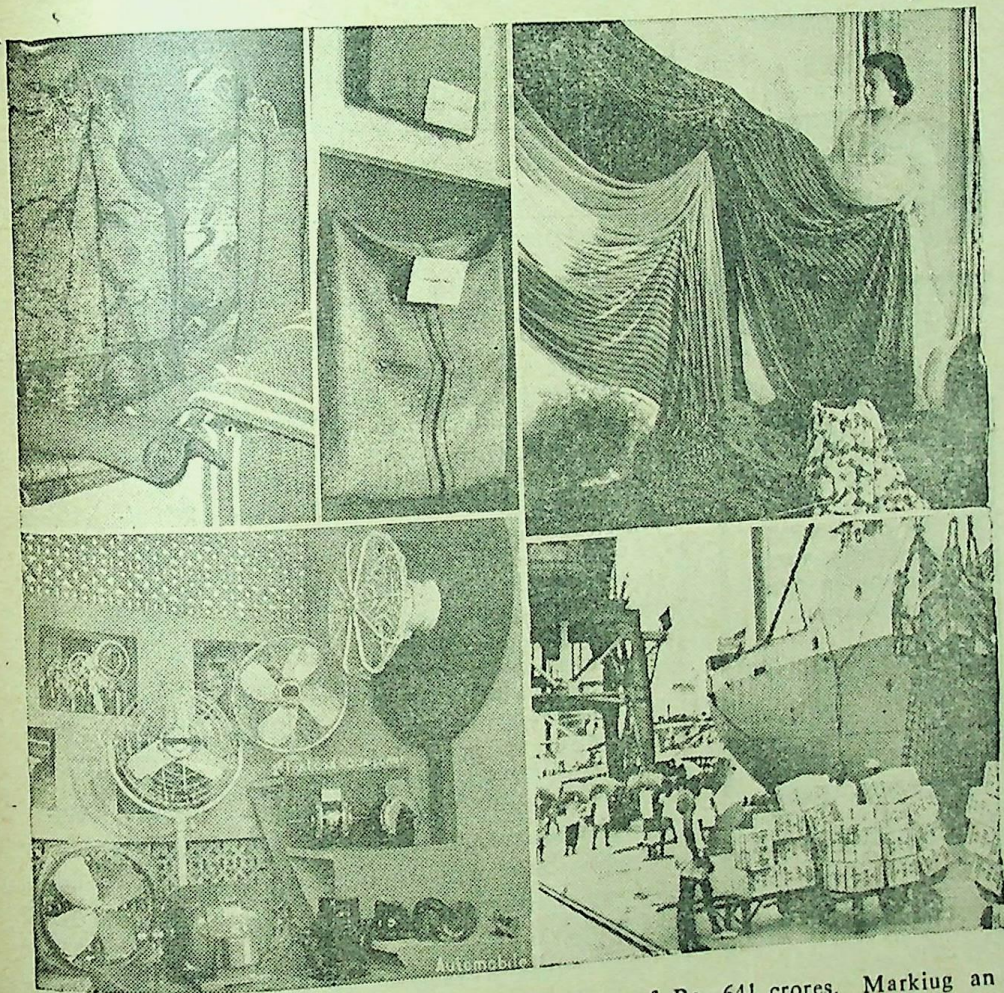
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Chief Editor
Dr. S. SAMADDAR

ESTD. 1874.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1960

★ EXPORT FROM INDIA IN 1959-60 ★



India's exports in 1959-60 hit the record figure of Rs. 641 crores. Marking an increase of 15 per cent over the previous year, this figure of foreign exchange earnings has not been equalled ever before (Only during the Korean War boom in 1951-52, when prices had rocketed and many countries were stockpiling goods, a higher export figure had been achieved.) according to Govt. of India.

While major traditional exports like jute goods, cotton textiles, leather and products of Indian engineering industries also made a significant contribution.

Picture shows : Top Panel ; (Left) Jute carpets; (Middle) gunny bags; (Right) the latest cotton fabrics made in India.
Bottom Panel : (Left) Fans, electric motors and automobile dynamos which are among the engineering industries items.

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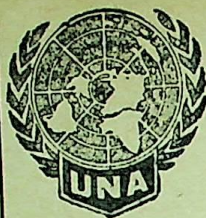
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TENDER NOTICE

Sealed tenders are invited from approved 1st Class/2nd Class C. P. W. D., M. E. S., and local P. W. D. contractors for the following works :—

Tender No.	Name of Work	Estimated Cost.	Earnest Money	Cost of Tender Papers	Date of receipt of tenders
32/60	Construction of M-2 type houses. Blocks A & B units 1 to 8 at Shrikrishna Puri Patna.	1,01,800/-	2,100/-	10/-	9-9-60
33/60	Construction of M-2 type houses, Blocks C & D units 9 to 16.	1,01,800/-	2,100/-	10/-	do
34/60	Construction of M-2 type houses, Blocks E & F units 17 to 24.	1,01,800/-	2,100/-	10/-	do
35/60	Construction of M-2 type houses, Block G units 25 to 28.	50,900/-	1,100/-	10/-	do
36/60	Construction of L-1 type houses, Blocks A to D units 1 to 32 at Shrikrishna Puri, Patna.	98,500/-	2,000/-	10/-	8-9-60
37/60	Construction of L-1 type houses, Blocks E & F units 33 to 48.	49,300/-	1,000/-	10/-	do

The tenders should reach the Trust not later than 3 P.M. on the above mentioned dates and the same will be opened in the presence of all the contractors who may be present at 3-30 P.M. on the same day.

The estimated value of the work, the earnest money to be deposited and the cost of tender papers are noted against each.

Intending contractors will have to enclose with their tender the income tax clearance certificate, their Banker's reference and a performance and equipment statement without which the tender will be liable to rejection.

Copies of tenders are obtainable from the office of the Patna Improvement Trust, Hasan Manzil, Frazer Road, Patna from 11 A.M. to 3 P. M. on any working day.

Sd. S. V. SINGH
Asst. Trust. Engineer, (H. Q.)

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OUR WEALTH ON PAPER

Speaking in Lok Sabha on 22nd August Mr. Nehru said that India's national income during the Second Plan period had gone up by 42% and the per capita income by 20%.

These are figures that have been supplied to Mr. Nehru by tame economists in the pay of the Planning Commission.

But these economists who crowd round the *takht-e-taus* omitted to mention that the purchasing power of the rupee has also fallen by 20% according to the Reserve Bank of India.

The real fact about the increase of wealth of the people is evident from Sir Jehangir Ghandy's speech in Jamshedpur on the same day, i.e., August 22. He has expressed his alarm at the rapid rate of advancing indebtedness of industrial workers. He has appealed to those concerned to make a concerted move to combat it at any cost. He quoted surveys and

studies conducted by many agencies showing chronic indebtedness as responsible for taking a heavy toll of workers' lives and happiness.

Sir Jehangir was speaking at a cooperative credit society function at the Tisco general offices. In Tisco alone, its employees borrowed Rs. 71 lakhs in one year (1960) from their provident fund, thereby reducing the same to the status of a mere loan office instead of developing it as a source of succour for their "rainy days" after retirement.

When it is borne in mind that wages of workers in Jamshedpur are more generous than elsewhere in the country, one can easily see how the common man has been enjoying increased prosperity because of the 20% increase in per capita income brought about by the second five year plan. The rulers will argue that as the people are 20% wealthier, they can be made to pay 20% more taxes now

Notes & Comments

SOFT PEDALLING

After increasing the price of cloth by 40% to 50%, the Indian Cotton Mills Federation has kindly condescended to reduce prices by 10%. The Government of India is only saying "Tut tut". Even the 10% cut will come into effect after the Puja and Dewali sales. The industry say that many of the mills have made profits of only 20% to 35% and they will be bankrupt if they have to make any further reduction in price. The Congress Government is unable to take a firm attitude as a few crores are expected from the mill industry for the coming election.

THE NATURAL RESULT

According to an official report, 9,000,000 ticketless travellers were detected during the year ending March 31.

It is a safe bet that the number will be much larger when the railway fares are raised in the near future, as assured by Mr. Nehru.

After all one cannot blame the ticketless travellers. Our rulers have been telling us all the time to "do without" when anything is unavailable or priced very high. Following this salutary advice, the subjects have been "doing without" railway tickets whose prices are beyond their means.

A STALE STORY

In the Lok Sabha debate on the Third Plan arch-sadhu Gulzarilal Nanda (leader of the Bharat Sadhu Samaj said that "deficit financing during the

plan will be kept within safe limits. The Plan provided for sufficient production of consumer goods, and the gap between investment and production would be bridged by controls."

These are very stale statements. We heard these at the start of the first plan. We heard these again when the second plan began. The rulers think that their foolish subjects have very short memories.

ANOTHER LINGUISTIC TANGLE

In an article on "Official Language" in the "Swarajya" Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar writes:—

"The Press seems to be satisfied with the latest statements of the Prime Minister and the President on the official language issue. I agree that the President's order is not "inconsistent" with the solemn and specific assurance given by the Prime Minister on the floor of the House. But being not "inconsistent" is not the same as containing all that had been said by the Prime Minister.

"The statement of the Prime Minister contained the definite assurance that the imposition of Hindi in place of English will be done only with the assent of the people of the non-Hindi areas. This very important part of the statement should find a place in the Presidential order. The omission of such a striking principle cannot but be deliberate. The Press appears to be of the opinion that after the recent explanations there is no

room for any confusion now. I agree with Mr. Frank Anthony that the order of the Home Minister issued in the name of the President does require amendment in this respect. The important assurance given by the Prime Minister that in this matter the majority would not coerce the minority should be clearly re-stated.

A JUICY MORSEL

That there is money to be gathered by Congressmen as members of the Congress Party's Bharat Sevak Samaj was known to everybody. Morarji Desai has now disclosed that so far only one crore and forty lakhs have been paid to this Party organization out of public funds. A larger grant will be made in the next two years—for election purposes.

HUSH HUSH POLICY

To the people most affected by the disturbances in Assam, it must have been painful to learn that there is going to be no debate in Parliament soon nor is there likely to be a probe into the cause of these riots. Wounds can be healed not by secretly nurturing them but by opening them.

A debate in Parliament, even if it had engendered some heat, might have thrown some light on the background to these disturbances, but the stifling of a debate, instead of leading to a pacification, might only lead to an exacerbation of feelings. A debate in Parliament held long after the return of "normalcy", whatever that might mean,

might prove to be dull or worse than useless, the public taking hardly any interest in it. At a time when feelings run high, such debates, however heated, have value in discovering points of agreement among wrangling politicians and finding agreed solutions. The secret of the democratic way is debate and discussion even to the point that it might hurt. This is Parliament's chief attribute.

An impartial judicial inquiry into the cause, circumstances and incidents by a body of men commanding public confidence was perhaps the best way to satisfy public opinion, but it appears that such an inquiry is not going to be held. It is true that in the case of a probe, allegations and counter-allegations might be made by party leaders about the parts played by their rivals or opponents in Assam, but out of these might emerge the truth behind the so-called language agitation which is suspected by many to have been a separatist movement.

The restoration of peace and normalcy which is pathetically desired by the refugees no less than their brethren in Assam, depends on the appointment of a commission of inquiry and the punishment not only of those guilty of acts of violence, arson and looting but of those, however high-placed, who from behind the scenes fomented the agitation. Fakhruddin Ahmed, Assam's Finance Minister, has asked the Bengalis to forget the past. But what is the guarantee

that in future the past may not be repeated ?

We hear of goodwill missions to Assam. These are all very good but one doubts if these will suffice to restore confidence in the minorities. We must not forget that the problem is not only the physical rehabilitation but the mental or psychological rehabilitation of the refugees. Its solution depends so much on our sincere efforts to find out the truth and punish the guilty.

IS CORRUPTION CONGRESS'S PRIVATE BUSINESS ?

The accusations of corruption of which so much has been heard in recent years are brought against Congressmen not as Congressmen but as public servants. They are, therefore, a matter to be dealt with, not by the Congress, but by the public authorities.

The demand of Dr. Deshmukh and all the others who have made these complaints is for inquiry and action by the Government, which is responsible to the public. They have never contemplated action by a private and irresponsible body such as the Congress.

Inquiry and action by the Congress is open to grave objection. There is no guarantee of access to the facts. There is no certainty that the panels will be immune from pressure, since they will have no official status. There is no certainty that their findings will be made public, nor that they will be acted upon.

In fact a machinery of inquiry private to the Congress Party such as has been announced by the Congress President, is likely to fail where it is most needed. It may detect and punish people in the lower levels of the party hierarchy, but is unlikely to touch those near the top.

It has evidently been devised in order to satisfy the public demand for action, without putting the high-placed in any danger of exposure. But its weakness is so obvious that it is most unlikely to appease the public.

RUSSIA AND CHINA

The world is beginning to notice the growing independence of China vis-a-vis Russia, though she owes much to Moscow.

China has dared to criticise the Russian treatment of the Summit. In fact she did not want the Summit, especially as she had no part nor lot in it. She had declared that she was not bound by any international agreements that might be arrived at in her absence. She has said this even during Khrushchev's visit to America.

And Soviet papers are hitting back—a new thing in international communism ! A writer in the Russian paper *Sovietskaya Russia*, the official mouthpiece of the Soviet Communist party Bureau, criticised the "left wing extremism and doctrinairism" of Chinese leaders in falling foul of Khrushchev's co-existence without war. The Chinese are

accused of trying to jump necessary stages on the road to Communism. This is obviously a fling at Chinese communes. The writer deprecates the haste and immaturity of Chinese revolutionary enthusiasm. They take every deterioration in the international situation as proof of the correctness of their views.

Obviously this refers to the recent Chinese proclamation of their view that the imperialists (i. e. Western nations) will never abandon their aggressive intentions and have to be defeated in war. Hence war cannot be bypassed as Khrushchev seems to believe. The Chinese have also more than once said that war would wipe out the capitalist empires and nations.

Mr. Khrushchev knows that in a modern war there are no victors or vanquished. Both sides lose heavily. The Chinese might argue that if 200,000,000 Russians are wiped out in a nuclear war, there will be no Russia left, but if 200,000,000 Chinese are killed there will still be 400,000,000 of them.

A NOTE OF WARNING

The rulers of India—the Bharat Bhagya Bidhatas—are busy singing the glories of the coming third five year plan. We are hearing the same old stories of lakhs of acres being irrigated, millions of tons of extra food grains produced, billions of kilowatts of electric energy generated and so on. Without indulging in idle Alnaschar dreams, our

rulers will do well to bear in mind three basic facts. Firstly: economy. This is a basic necessity. Since the Kasturbhai Committee of 1947 the Government have resisted the idea of a high-power Commission to propose economies. One can imagine the apprehensions; the sore spots are legion. If the acquisitiveness of the Federal departments and their grandiose schemes are firmly curbed, and revenues are increased by closing the present gaps, more than Rs. 100 crores may be added to resources annually. The Hoover Commissions in the U.S. have shown how millions of dollars can be wasted on paper and stationery alone.

Secondly: the rupee. All our hopes of holding the price line will fail if it falls in value. Precisely a year ago the Governor of Reserve Bank declared that the real worth of the rupee had declined by 29% since 1947. There has since been studied silence on this point. Is not the rupee now under greater pressure? The country should know the truth.

Thirdly: A living wage. So long as the planners ignore the constitutional principle of a living wage, their whole approach will continue to be lopsided. As it is, Third Plan priorities, instead of concentrating on agricultural self-sufficiency, adequate supplies of food, clothing, fuel and lighting, housing and social services, are heavily weighted in favour

of industries and minerals, transport and communications, and major irrigation and power. There is not much consideration for the basic requirements of the people.

CORRUPTIO OPTIMA PESSIMI

On 25th November 1949, at Roorkee, Mr. Nehru had stated that "*some of our Provinces behave as if they are almost independent countries.*" Now after eleven years of Congress Rule, these Provinces have become "states" hostile to one another, quarrelling over cities, boundaries, river waters and for the establishment of industries. Do these create any respect for us in foreign countries? Our enemies think that on account of the Linguism created by the Politicians for their own selfish interest, they can easily attack one State or other without rousing the anger of other States as of old. Within twelve years of independence, the genius of our Politicians has practically destroyed the great unity in administration, judiciary and university education, which the English had left to us. We witness bitter conflicts between politicians and non-politicians, employers and employees of every kind, teachers and students, ending in lockouts and strikes and police firing on the people, with an indescribable indiscipline throughout the country. The country has never witnessed before so many suffering beggars on all public places, which is noted with disgust by

foreigners. The all-India feeling has been completely effaced from the hearts of the people.

Gandhiji stated on 7-8-34 that "corruption in the Congress is preying on me as it has never before done." It has now risen in spiral columns, not merely money corruption, which is inevitable in oriental countries. Chanakya has stated "just as it is impossible not to taste the honey or the poison that finds itself at the tip of the tongue, so it is impossible for Government servants not to eat up, at least, a bit of the King's revenues. Just as fish moving under water cannot possibly be found out either drinking or not drinking water, so Govt. servants employed in Government work cannot be found out while taking money for themselves." We need only add the word "politicians" to the above dictum. The corruptions in spirit and morals, which have come into the country, are many times heinous than the other corruption. Even a Central Minister the other day in the Rajya Sabha admitted this fall, while speaking about adulteration of foodstuffs in the country.

All these degradations and disruptions have been brought about by our own men. They have done so in spite of warnings from persons, who saw the coming danger. For instance, Sir Archibald Nye, the Governor of Madras, said on 4th September 1948 to the Legislators that "I see all round me on all sides, fissiparous tendencies creeping

up in every direction. All those diverse elements are showing their ugly heads... There is a tendency to pull the whole country apart and sectionalise it... If you go on like this you will find yourself Balkanised. You will find yourself split up like different countries of Europe. I would beseech you all to do everything in your power to fight this tendency, which will pull people apart... We should not stand on provincialism, which is bound to pull the country apart... Our Politicians have been constantly doing for the last twelve years everything that would disunite our country and nothing has been done to emotionally unite it.

Congress leadership of India will only disappear after it has completely proved the statement of Mr. Jinnah to Gandhiji that "There is no India."

On 25th July 1948, Mr. Nehru said that "I think it would be a sad day if people stop criticising and condemning those in authority, because without people strongly criticising and pointing out the errors of their ways people in authority often go wrong. They get swollen headed and complacent. They think everything they do is right and everything else is wrong. That is the danger, even though they may be Congressmen. Therefore people in authority have to be checked and kept up to the mark."

But the same Mr. Nehru now, after 13 years of

autocracy, is intolerant of criticism.

UNHAPPY SUBJECTS

In spite of ten years of planning there is no doubt that life is harder to bear for the common man to-day than it has ever been.

In the recent past the number of suicides has alarmingly gone up in the country. Even a cursory reading of newspapers show this.

We don't know if this is to be attributed to the complexity of our modern civilization characterized by lack of leisure for relaxation, difficulty in earning one's livelihood, a sense of insecurity among the younger generation, frustration or economic depression, etc.

Suicide has taken its toll largely from the unfortunate middle class housewife and the poorly paid clerk and school teacher.

The eagerness to escape from the rigors of our Welfare (of the rulers) State is also evident from the following news item from Ceylon :-

Eighteen bodies believed to be those of members of a group of 36 illegal immigrants from South India were recovered today by the Ceylon Army near Mannar on the deserted northern coast of Ceylon.

They wanted to escape from India, hired a boat and got down near the coast of Ceylon hoping to be able to wade ashore. But the sea proved to be too deep and so their primary

object was fulfilled but not the second.

PAST SHOWS THE FUTURE

Arch-Sadhu Gulzarilal Nanda, the leader of the Bharat Sadhu Samaj, has expressed his confidence in the Government's ability to keep the prices of essential goods from rising.

As the Government has all along been able to prevent prices of essential goods (like food and cloth) from rising, there is no doubt that it will be able to do so in future.

IN PEACEFUL ASSAM

While the Parliamentary delegation headed by Ajit Prasad Jain had been staying in Gauhati Circuit House, a group of "students" came and questioned the locus standi of the foreigners who had come to independent Assam and wanted to know what right they had to inquire into the Assam situation. The leader of the student army, Dulari Barua, told Jain roughly that the Assam situation was normal and there was no need for any foreign delegation to make any enquiry,

In Jorhat on Aug. 22 a 25-year-old man was picked up in an unconscious state with several stab injuries near the Linamara Gymkhana Club died on the way to hospital.

Those who live in air-conditioned palaces in imperial Delhi, guarded by relays of armed sentries day and night, are telling the refugees from Assam to shed fear and go back to their looted and burnt out

homes and live in a hostile environment.

RAKE'S PROGRESS

In the Lok Sabha, Morarji Desai rejecting Kripalani's suggestion that the country should consolidate the gains of the second plan before embarking on new ventures in the third, said: the country was not in a position to "sit down."

The rulers want the country to run a Marathon race till it drops down dead of exhaustion.

EARNING FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Foreign exchange shortage is chronic with us but recently it is said to have reached alarming dimensions. As foreign exchange is more important to us than air or water it has to be obtained by a policy of export-at-any-price. According to Mr. J. S. Mehta, Secretary of the Indian Sugar Mills Association, "British refined sugar is sold at £ 38 a ton for export which comes to about Rs. 19 a maund or 7½ annas a seer." We can sell sugar in world markets at 7 annas a seer, making the Indian consumer pay one rupee and eight annas a seer. In the same way we can sell our steel, cement, cloth, even rice, abroad to get foreign exchange. The Indian consumer can be made to

buy them at enhanced prices or he can "do without" for the sake of the great plans which will increase our per capita income to Rs. 30 per month by 2100 A. D.

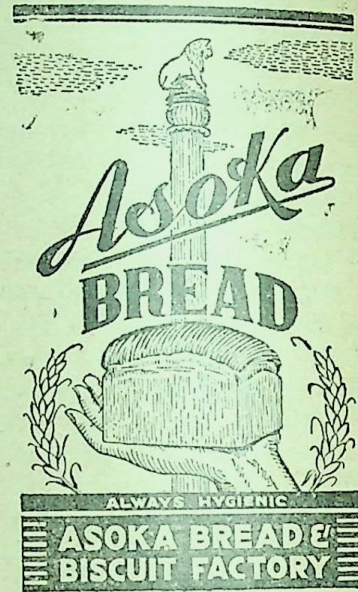
THE PALAI BANK ROBBERY

A serious charge has been levelled against those in charge of the Palai Central Bank that the Bank had financed considerably Kerala "Goonda War" and the United "Democratic" Front during the mid-term elections which took place early this year.

Ever since the Communist Ministry came to power in Kerala in 1957, the Palai Central Bank has been showing visible signs of exhaustion of its reserves. The drain has been the heaviest during the three crucial years of 1957, 58 and 59, for which no satisfactory explanation is available from any quarter, except the puzzling remark of Finance Minister Desai: "Instead of taking the steps suggested by the Reserve Bank the Palai Bank made more and more advances which were irrecoverable."

The balance sheets of the Bank for 1957, 58 and 59 partly disclose the nature of this undiagnosed malady.

The category of debts for which the Bank holds only the



personal security of the debtors shot up from Rs. 226 lakhs in 1957 to Rs. 240 lakhs in 1958. In 1959, these advances stood at Rs. 260 lakhs.

For the first time in the 1959 balance sheet, there appeared an item called "DOUBTFUL AND BAD DEBTS" to the tune of Rs. 12,39,528. In the two previous balance sheets, there was no entry at all under the category of bad and doubtful debts.

Thus, in 1958 and 59, the unsecured advances and bad debts amounted to a staggering sum of Rs. 246 lakhs. where is this money?

There is much speculation about the political use it was put to.

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A. C. BHAT
 General Manager

'THIMAYYA OF INDIA'

—a Review

●By An Officer & Gentleman ●



Defence Minister Mr. Krishna Menon and Chief of Staff Thimayya at the Palam Airport just on the eve of Mr. Menon's departure to U. N., in Sept. last year, after a furious debate in the Lok Sabha on the reported resignation of the Chief of Staff and the Defence Minister's "temperamental" differences with the General.

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THIMAYYA OF INDIA by Humphrey Evans; Publishers: Harcourt Brace.
 Price: \$ 6.

"THIMAYYA OF INDIA" by Humphrey Evans, is a BAD book. It has neither the merits of a straight forward biography nor the virtues of a good story well told.

There is nothing sinister about the book except the title and a suggestion in the blurb on the dust jacket that the simple soldier is, after all, not so simple, but is actually a man of destiny who might yet change the face

of Asia! This suggestion is neither to the credit of the General nor to that of Asia.

The American author has also sprinkled the whole book with a number of factual inaccuracies. The only thing that gives "Thimayya of India" a forbidden-fruit flavour of—say "Lolita", is the Government of India's needless to-do about letting this book come into this country.

The Birth of A "Magnum Dopus"

Humphrey Evans confesses in the Foreword that he met Gen. Thimayya as

recently as in 1954. The meeting was at the General's Delhi residence where a roaring party (beer and soft drinks were being passed around by daughter Miraille) was on.

Timmy propelled Evans out of the melee into the verandah and told him what was on his mind. He felt he had a book in his bones and all that he needed was the professional assistance of a man like Evans to bring it out. Exactly what made the General pick this yank to help him with his magnum opus is a little obscure.

Anyway, Humphrey Evans took down copious notes as the General spoke, and dashed off a letter to his literary agent in New York. The literary agent did not write back. Instead, he cabled both Timmy and Evans suggesting that Timmy write a book on Korea from where he had just returned.

Timmy and Evans wrote that book but because of the Government of India's pressure on Thimayya, it did not (mercifully for the reading public, I should think!) break into print. And that is exactly what made Humphrey Evans decide to become Thimayya's Boswell. But the hurried manner in which the book seems to have been written makes it obvious that the book is very much of an after thought intended to make capital at a time when the Timmy-Menon row was hot.

Unfair Portrait of Overgrown Schoolboy

That is the background to the book which the author has dedicated (rather unfairly, I think) to the General's wife, Nina, and daughter Miraille.

Out of the pages of this book General Thimayya emerges not as the hero of Kangaw Valley whom Mountbatten greeted with a hearty "Good show, Thimayya!" Not even as the hero of Kashmir who hauled his tanks up the mountains to beat the enemy off Zojilla Pass but as an overgrown schoolboy who deserves either to be severely disciplined or to be withdrawn from school (again rather unfairly to good old Timmy, I should say).

The book opens somewhat uncertainly with a tiger-shoot in the Terai region. One of the General's old friends in the Highland Light Infantry had asked him for a tiger-skin and a few panther-skins with which to dress up the HLI's bagpipe band.

Gen. Thimayya, Chief of the Army Staff, India, who had spent a pleasant year as a second Lieutenant with the HLI felt obliged to shoot a tiger. From this incident, the author tees off like a crazy golfer looking for the right holes on an unfamiliar course. Which lands him in Timmy's hometown, Mercara, Coorg.

The General's childhood and early days as a schoolboy are packed into two loosely written

chapters labouriously enlivened with stories of young Timmy's display (exhibition would perhaps be the right word) of juvenile guts. In the result, Timmy's Boswell succeeds in creating the impression that the General is a born exhibitionist.

Timmy emerges from his school as a high-grade Anglo-Indian with a passion for bright light and gaiety and flair for sports.

Discovery Of White Racialism

The Anglo-Indian aspect of the General's character comes into sharp focus when he is dispatched to the Prince of Wales Military College (now Sainik School), Dehra Dun. Timmy turns out to be the only Anglified boy there who was acceptable to all the Sahibs, and quite unlike the rest of his batch, one of whom was a long-haired pansy with princely connections, another a glutton from Punjab and some others who didn't know a soup-plate from a trough.

Thimayya's entry into Sandhurst was a foregone conclusion. He had hit a sixer which nearly bashed on a colonel's head. That colonel was on the selection board, which was good for Timmy.

And at the final interview with the Viceroy, Timmy saw a star drop right on to his shoulder. The Viceroy indicated it to him as much by saying: "I hope you will enjoy Sandhurst." One had to be a Sahib to get to Sand-

hurst, or be like one: that is, a Coorg. Which, it would appear, was why the Viceroy also selected Timmy's cousin Bopayya (whose military career came to a tragic end at Sandhurst after a motorcycle crash).

At Sandhurst, Timmy won his equestrian spurs much ahead of the rest but did not get them until after the rest of his batch had qualified for them. The reason for the unfair delay was Timmy's colour. The potential officer then saw that the white men he socialised with in Mercara were really racialists.

Gentleman Cadet Thimayya's caretaker, a retired Lt. Colonel, also burned the super-race theory into young Timmy's head by dishing out an occasional "imperial rocket" for dancing with English girls.

Later, during a Swiss holiday, Thimayya realised that the Americans were also just as bad because an American had given a dressing-down to a Norwegian girl who was found dancing with Timmy.

But of course, the young cadet was made of sterner stuff. He began meeting his Norwegian girl friend on the ski-slopes of the Alps—a better setting, to be sure!

No Sahib's Club For "Mr. Ulia"

After an imperial binge in Paris after dark, 2nd Lt. K.S. Thimayya set sail to India. There was no regiment waiting for him here. So they shunted him to Bangalore to do a year's stint with the Highland Light Infantry.

The first day they called him "Mr. Ulia" because a cable had described Timmy as 2nd Lt K. S. Thimayya Ulia. And when they realised that ULIA stood for Unattached List Indian Army, everybody laughed and drank Port.

It was a jolly good year with Black and Gray, two well-bred Scotsmen. The only bad patch was that Timmy wasn't allowed to join the Sahib's club. So he had to seek solace by joining the not-so-pucca and frightfully Anglo-Indian Bowring Institute. But everything was jimdandy, concludes the author.

The following year, Timmy, itching for action, asked for a posting with the Hyderabad Regiment which was in Iraq. There were a few other Indian officers with the Hyderabad. One was a cantankerous young Captain Singh who wore dhotis and was dreadfully anti-British. There was another young man, a mechanised Sikh, Brar, who tried to please everybody all the time. (Singh was later cased out of the army and Brar retired as Major-General).

The colonel didn't like Timmy at first because he was "one of those" Sandhurst products. But once the Colonel learned that Timmy was a Coorg the barriers broke down. The Colonel, it turned out, had spent the best part of his life in Coorg, that little coffee-growing place, of which the Old Man thought of very fondly because it was there that he lost his wife to somebody else!

Charged into the Sultan's Harem!

Timmy did some major jobs in Baghdad. He cleaned up the night life there or did something quite nearly that and generally learned to become a good officer. The one incident he seems to remember rather vividly for the benefit of his Boswell is the time his charger strayed into the Sultan's harem which provoked the harem-guards to give Timmy a hot chase. Timmy can still hear the whistle of the sword as it whished in the air.

Back to India, and the bug of nationalism promptly bites the young subaltern. Long ago a lunch at the Taj with Sarojini Naidu and a meeting with Jinnah (whom the author refers to as Liaquat Ali Jinnah) had fired the young officers imagination. Later it seems to have released a peculiar emotion approximating to nationalism which was soon to become an obsession with Thimayya.

One evening at a bar in an Allahabad theater Capt. Thimayya and three other Indian officers were having a quick one between acts. An oldish, but well-dressed man joined them and casually asked how it felt to be in the "foreigner's uniform." Nonchalantly, Timmy replied, "hot." The old gent, very aristocratic in appearance, invited all the four to dinner the following night, and handed Timmy his card. Timmy took a good look at the card. The name of that gentleman was "Motilal Nehru."

31-Gun Salute for a Dame !

Timmy, the frequent visitor at Anand Bhavan, was "initiated." One day when he was returning in a tonga from a matinee show, Betty Hutheesingh, driving by in a car, called out to Timmy to chuck his foreign-make cap for her to burn. The gay captain threw his regulation headgear !

It is difficult to believe that Thimayya, who was to command the Indian Military Academy and set high standards of discipline and military form, was actually that irresponsible officer.

The author shows him up as an irresponsible soldier once again. Timmy was Master Gunner at Fort St. George, Madras. One day he ordered a 31-volley gunfire because he had promised a girl he had met at a party the night before that he would give her a 31-gun salute the next morning !

Imagine the kind of "imperial rocket" he would dispatch to say, an artillery observer pilot if he so much as buzzed his girl friend's house during the course of a routine flight !

At Quetta

Some more instance of the American author's unwitting (?) debunking of Thimayya as a bad soldier and officer ?

Consider this one. Gen Thimayya, Chief of the Army Staff, an officer and gentleman, actually confides to his Boswell in detail, all the sordid, absurd and promiscuous relations that prevailed in the Quetta Cantonment. There is a story

of a battalion C. O. who made off with a subaltern's wife and the subaltern in turn settled down with the C. O.'s abandoned wife. Then there is a reference to wife-swopping orgies of a group of officers and an instance of an Indian officer committing adultery with a British officer's American wife : and all the Indian officers, including Timmy, feeling rather proud of their brother officer's dubious achievement which one should have thought ought to have cost him his Commission.

These profane stories are not funny at all ; on the contrary Timmy's Boswell makes his subject to look somewhat of a cad and no less (which Timmy certainly isn't).

Another impression which the author succeeds in creating is that Thimayya of India is a churlish soldier filled with his own self-importance and prone to brandishing his resignation at the mere drop of a hat.

His propensity to resign began when the bug of nationalism bit him. He offered to resign his Commission and join Motilal Nehru but the old Pandit prevented him from doing so. And for a very good reason too : Motilal was one of those who fought hard to get the British to take Indians into the officer cadre of the Indian Army (Motilal had sat on the Indian Sandhurst Committee).

The "Resignation" Complex

This propensity manifests

itself even so often in Timmy's career that if his biographer is to be believed one is forced to arrive at the conclusion that Thimayya's threats to resign his Commission are but a symptom of some deep-seated malady with him. Which is a grossly unfair insinuation that will only bring the General down a peg or two in the eyes of his jawans.

The whole biography reads like scattered and unconnected incidents in the life of a man with "luck" playing a major role and with little or no conscious effort on his part at all.

Evans finds room in his book to mention about Thimayya's sister-in-law's unhappy marriage to an American. This unnecessary detail is a bit annoying.

One who knows the General either by reputation or personally would find it difficult to believe that he was so ungenerous as to have failed to tell his Boswell of the role the late Gen. Atma Singh and other colleagues played in making the Kashmir Operation a success.

The book ends with the tigershoot with which it begins. The Queen asks the HLI band where they got those fine skins from. The officer replied that they were sent by an "old Indian armyman." The General refers to it and tells the author that it would have been more appropriate to describe him as a "New Indian Armyman."

The biography is no heavy artillery stuff. It is just a wet squib. Both Boswell Evans and Hero Thimayya come out second best.

—By arrangement with the Blitz.

"A THEORY OF EARTH'S ORIGIN"

● By A. Gupta ●

This is a collection and review of lectures delivered by the Russian scientist Otto Schmidt, the third edition being published posthumously in 1958. The book came to my hand only in December, 1959, after I had written my articles on "The Birth of The Moon" in the pages of the *Behar Herald*.

No Camaraderie With Western Scientists

What I had written about Schmidt in those articles was based on his paper "*Why Does The Earth Rotate?*" published in December, 1956, when the author himself lay seriously ill. In that article he referred to the theories of planetary cosmogony (origin of the planets) as propounded by Weizsacker in Germany and by Kuiper in America and observed that both these scientists along with the writer had 'in a new way resumed the ideas of Kant and Laplace'. Naturally I got the impression that the writer was paying a handsome tribute to his fellow scientists in recognition of their able and commendable work. But I was mistaken. On reading the detailed book under review I have now realised that it is difficult for a Soviet scientist to appreciate the work done in non-communist countries where the people do not swear by "dialectical materialism" or "proletarian revolution".

But the book on the whole

is a valuable contribution to science if we only care to separate the grain from the chaff. And the subject itself is an exciting one. As I read it in my sickbed, I forgot all about my illness. Verily the science of cosmogony (origin of the world) is more fascinating than an Edgar Wallace best-seller!

A momentous Year

The year 1943 proved to be a momentous one for the science of astronomy. For it saw the birth of the Modern Theory of Planetary Cosmogony. The World War II was still on, but in spite of it three scientists in three different countries, Russia, Germany and America, independently postulated remarkably similar ideas on the birth of the solar system. In this connection Schmidt remarks that although Weizsacker's hypothesis was published in Germany in 1943, it did not become known in U. S. S. R. until 1945-46. The point made here is that the three scientists conceived the Modern Theory independently and simultaneously and so nobody could claim any priority.

Russians Anticipate All Discoveries

This position is accepted by everybody except some Soviet authors who have a knack of claiming priority in every discovery of science. Fesenkov, for example, claims

unnamed Russian anticipated the Modern Theory as long ago as 1919! (see his "Universe", 1957-ed., p.119).

In a previous article, I have already commented on the Russian habit of claiming prior discovery. I am tempted to give another amusing example here. Who discovered Penicillin? Alexander Fleming, you say? No, you are wrong! The Russian scientist (not a Soviet scientist though!) Manasein studied its properties and Polotebnov discovered its use full sixty years before Fleming (See Potkov's "*A World We Do Not See*", p.207). As Oscar Wilde wittily remarked, "America was discovered many times before Columbus, but for some reason or other such discoveries were hushed up again forthwith!"

Another common weakness of Soviet writers is that their books abound in such expressions as "Soviet scientists have done this", "Soviet scientists have done that", "Soviet scientists did it first" etc. The reader is left with the painful impression that a Russian scientist is a communist first and a scientist afterwards.

True Scientists Transcend Nationality

As a contrast English or American authors of scientific treatises hardly mention their own nationality. Jeans, for example, has written a dozen books on popular science, but

not one will show whether the author is an Englishman or the national of some other country. He does not hesitate to pay tribute to non-British scientists whenever the occasion arises. As an honest writer on pure science, he eschews nationality, so to say. Take the case of another popular writer on science, Prof. Gamow, who received our Kalinga Prize in 1956. He is an American, but his books show that he prefers Weizsacker's theory of cosmogony to Kuiper's. Can we imagine a Soviet writer boosting an American scientist in preference to a Russian one?

Coming to Otto Schmidt's book we find that he has mentioned non-Soviet scientists only to condemn them—sometimes for no other reason except a political one! In this connection he mentions Prof. Chandrasekhar of India as having further developed Weizsacker's hypothesis, but condemns the move as a wrong one.

Schmidt & Chandrasekhar

Here the reader may say that by mentioning our Chandrasekhar, Schmidt has at least shown that he does not suffer from colour prejudice. But that is nither here nor there. Do not the names of Saha, Raman and S. N. Bose occur in English books? There is hardly an English book on Astrophysics written after 1920 that does not deal with Saha's Theory of Ionisation in connection with

stellar spectra. Jeans in his technical book "Astronomy And Cosmogony" refers to "the very important formula of Saha" (p. 150). His "Growth of Physical Science" abounds in Indian names, old and new, e.g. Aryabhatta, Bhaskar, Brahmagupta, Prof. M. N. Saha, Prof. J. Sen, Prof. Burman etc.

Prof. Chandrasekhar himself has been awarded highest honours by England and America. He is a fellow of the Rooyal Society and was awarded British Royal Astronomical Society's gold medal, which is its premier award, in 1953. He also received Bruce Medal, highest honour of the American Astronomical Society. In 1936 he was appointed Associate Professor of Yerkes Observatory, Chicago University, where he has remained ever since. The whole scientific world (except Soviet Russia and her satellites) acclaims him as one of the world's leading authorities in Mathematical Astrophysics. Kuiper's voluminous treatise on "The Solar System" mentions Chandrasekhar almost in every other page. This shows that at least in the domain of science the Western Democracies have no colour prejudice.

Russian Prejudice Cuts Across Colour Prejudice

But Schmidt condemns all "bourgeois" scientists, whether white or black. Nothing of bourgeois origin can have any scientific value. Schmidt dislikes Jeans' Tidal Theory of the origin of

the solar system most of all. Discussing its scientific merit, he roundly declared, "it had none". But, said, Schmidt, it was accepted by the western world, not because of its scientific plausibility, but because "It was most acceptable to the idealist, religious philosophy predominating in bourgeois society" (p. 17).

We rubbed our eyes in wonder as we read these lines. It amounts to this that an eminent scientist of Schmidt's standing summarily rejects the theory of another eminent scientist without assigning any scientific reason whatsoever. The so called justification given by him is nothing but political bias. It seems unbelievable, yet Schmidt's words are there in cold print for all to see!

I have gone through Schmidt's book carefully in order to ascertain his case against Jeans. I believe he could have made out a strong case only if he had given up his political prejudice. As it is, his arguments have lost much force and value because he betrays his anti-Jeans bias for reasons which are anything but scientific.

Rad Condemns Blue

At page 61 of his book, Schmidt says that Jeans' "Cigar" (this refers to the tidal bulge of the sun in Jeans's Tidal Theory) "could not explain the sudden jump from Jupiter to Mars". This is a most careless statment, to say the least. Jeans has given sufficient

reasons for the small mass of Mars in his "Astronomy And Cosmogony", page 408, and "The Universe Around Us", page 262. Schmidt ought to have quoted Jeans' arguments and then refuted them. Perhaps owing to his anti-imperialist bias, Schmidt has not cared to read and understand in detail a theory propounded by one belonging to the imperialist camp by virtue of his being the Secretary of the Royal Society of England! A "red" can never admire "blue" blood.

Why Laplace Is Favoured

However, Schmidt is favourably disposed towards Laplace's Nebular Hypothesis. One reason may be that Laplace belonged to the era of French Revolution which overthrew the French monarchy. Another reason may be gathered from Schmidt's book itself. He takes care to mention that "Engels had a very high opinion" of the Kant-Laplace Hypothesis. This is a very important point for non-Soviet readers to remember, because all Soviet scientists in one voice declare Engels to be their Master and his Dialectical Materialism to be their watchword. Engels's words and opinions have the same value for atheist Russia as the word of the Bible has for the orthodox Christians. In my previous article "Scientists in Soviet Russia", I have already shown that Marx, Engels and Lenin are the three law-givers of Soviet Russia. Not only politicians but also

scientists profess to derive laws from the pronouncements of this Triumvirate. So if any of these three says a thing, it must be the gospel truth—though the word "gospel" is perhaps not a happy one in the context of atheist Russia.

In any case, it is now clear why "in the Soviet Union in 1943-44 I myself in a new way resumed the ideas of Kant and Laplace". (See Schmidt's "Why Does The Earth Rotate?")

Boomerang!

But one thing has escaped

the learned scientist's notice. In his anxiety to condemn non-Soviet scientists like Weizsacker, Kuiper and Chandrasekhar, he has condemned Laplace also. For the hypotheses of Weizsacker and Chandrasekhar resemble the Nebular Hypothesis of Laplace far better than that of Schmidt does. In my next article of this series when I give further details, the reader will find that Schmidt's "Capture Theory" is more akin to Jeans' Tidal Theory than anybody else. And to think that Schmidt has taken good care to abuse Jeans right and left!

KOSI PROJECT DEPARTMENT (GANDAK PROJECT)

Tender Notice N. SE/BC-G/W-3/60/PRO-85/60

1. Sealed tenders on prescribed forms obtainable from this office and the office of Executive Engineer, Main Eastern Canal Division, Bettiah on payment of Rs. 5/- and eventually to be drawn in P.W.D. Form F2, will be received, upto 3 P.M. of 26th September, 1960, by the undersigned and will be opened on the same day in the presence of the tenderers or their authorised representatives, whosoever shall choose to be present. The details of works and the estimated amounts are given below. The buildings are to be constructed at Bagaha.

Permanent residential Buildings

2. (1) C. Type quarter	one no.	Rs. 19,378/-
(2) D. Type quarter	two nos.	Rs. 23,760/-
(3) E. Type quarter	three nos.	Rs. 18,552/-
(4) F. Type quarter	three nos.	Rs. 11,436/-
(5) F. Type quarter	twelve nos.	Rs. 26,952/-

(B) Permanent Non-Residential Buildings

(1) S. D. O.'s Office	one no.	Rs. 22,138/-
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3. The tenderers are required to deposit earnest Money @ Rs. 100/- or part thereof, on the amount of the tender, in the shape of Treasury Challan or N.S.C. or N.P.S.C. pledged to Executive Engineer, Main Eastern Canal Division, Bettiah.

4. Any other information regarding the work can be had from the office of the undersigned during office hours on working days.

5. Authority is reserved to reject any or all the tenders received without assigning any reason thereof.

Sd/ U. K. Verma
Superintending Engineer
Barrage Circle.
Gandak Project, Ramnagar (Champanar)

STUDENTS' ROLE IN ASSAM

Police Stood By While Arson And Looting Going On

No clear appraisal of the situation in Assam is possible without understanding the part played by students, says the report of the M. P. delegation which was presented in Parliament.

The students in Assam, the report says, are well-organised. They have their central organisation at Gauhati to which District organisations and other institutional unions of students are affiliated. The youthful imagination of the students had already been inflamed by the language agitation, and stories of how the Bengalees were depriving them of livelihood. These students had also heard the stories of the part played by students in revolutions in Korea, Turkey and Japan and some of them began to dream of playing the same role here. The leader of the Assamese students was a person, who though a post-graduate student, was also a Government employee. He had behind him the record of leading Government servants strike. Some teachers were also involved in the agitational activities of students. The students thus became the spearhead of the agitation on the language issue.

Students' Role

They organised processions, meetings and hartals and soon they began to dominate the situation throwing the political parties into background. They parleyed with District Magistrates and high police

officials on administrative matters. We have come across cases where leaders of political parties attended or presided over their meetings just at their bidding, and sat as helpless spectators when speeches instigating violence were being made. The house of a political leader, who declined to preside over a students' meeting, is reported to have been pelted with stones.

We have held discussions with large number of students and we have come to the conclusion that when violence broke out the situation passed into the hands of the rowdies and anti-social elements, with whom some students got mixed up.

Weak Administration

When disturbances started, the Administration was unprepared to meet the situation. We find it difficult to believe that the District Intelligence staff had no knowledge of happenings which led to disturbances and we are, therefore, driven to the conclusion that the District Intelligence staff, which consisted mostly of the Assamese speaking people, was either so infected with Pro-Assamese bias that it did not attach any importance to these happenings or purposefully withheld information from higher authorities.

Those of us who have some experience of similar happenings elsewhere know that when large numbers of people are involved and disturbances are widespread,

no administration, however vigilant and efficient, can totally avoid incidents; but District Officers can do much to reduce to the minimum the time and extent of disturbances. We have had prolonged talks with the Deputy Commissioners and Superintendents of Police, who had held charge of the six affected districts during disturbances, and we feel that while some Deputy Commissioners and Superintendents of Police acted promptly and effectively, others showed incompetence, hesitation and reluctance. In Sibsagar and Lakhimpur Districts, there was a determined attempt on the part of officials to prevent looting and arson. Even then at places the Police could reach the scene only after the houses had been burnt. We cannot help observing that requisite coordination between the Executive and the Police, which is of the utmost importance in such a situation, was found wanting in some places.

Police Stand by

The real weakness of the Assam Administration, however, lay at the lower level of the Police hierarchy viz. The Sub-Inspector, Assistant Sub-Inspector and Constable. These are the persons who physically enforce orders, deal with crowds and extinguish fires etc. etc. An overwhelming proportion of the lower rank police officers and policemen in the Brahmaputra valley are Assamese.

The few Bengalees, who formed part of the police, were demoralised and most of the Assamese policemen were carried away by the passions and the Assamese upsurge. A large number of cases were reported to us, when the police just stood by and the miscreants indulged in arson and loot. We also received complaints that on occasions the Policemen had themselves participated in arson and loot, but when feelings are high, it is difficult to give credence to such reports without enquiry. Nevertheless, it is a fact that the Bihpuria Thana in Lakhimpur District was used for organising a procession which later became violent. The Police Organisation of Assam is neither properly manned nor equipped to deal with large scale disturbances but with all these weaknesses, if only they had done their duty, the Police Forces could have given a better account of themselves.

The Finance Minister, Shri Fakruddin Ali Ahmed and the Chief Secretary of Assam left for Kashmir on the 26th June to attend an All-India Conference and were absent during the most critical period. The Chief Minister, Shri B. P. Chaliha, fell ill soon after the disturbances had broken out. The Inspector General of Police Assam did not move out of Shillong and the top level administration was almost paralysed. In particular, the State was deprived of guidance at political level, which is of the highest

importance in difficult times.

A Common Pattern

The happenings in the different districts generally conformed to a broad common pattern. In the countryside parties of miscreants arrived at places from outside by trucks or buses and gathered the local hooligans. Hearing of their arrival, the Bengali residents left their houses and huts and took refuge in the nearby forests. Wherever the Bengali houses were separate, they were looted and burnt. Where they were mixed up with the Assamese and non-Bengali houses and shops, the miscreants generally contented themselves with looting.

The political parties were all divided on the language issue and they tried to mobilise support for their view point. Some members of every political party took active part in meetings and processions and demonstrations, but all the political organisations have formally recorded their disapproval of arson and looting. On the 3rd July, the Congress, P. S. P. and the Communists issued a joint statement condemning disturbances. Nevertheless, the situation went completely out of the hands of the political parties, who were unable to control violence and loot. It is hardly possible to believe that all public workers were ignorant of the actual culprits, but, so far as we are aware, only a few have come forward to help the police to apprehend offenders.

We record with pleasure that during these unfortunate

disturbances there were cases of Assamese giving protection to Bengalee sufferers, and in some places the Assamese have helped Bengalees in re-building burnt huts and have also rendered other assistance. We shall deal with the course of disturbances in the later part of the report.

Ten Specials for the Puja Rush

The Eastern Railway is now getting ready to cope with Puja traffic, which is getting heavier every year. The rush this year is likely to begin from September 19 and continue till October 9, 1960, by which time the holiday-makers would be back in the city. The peak-days will be September 24, 25 and 26.

Last year, it may be recalled, Puja exodus from Calcutta had created a post-war record for the Eastern Railway. During the 17 days of the Puja rush more than a million people had left Howrah and Sealdah stations on a holiday spree.

This year the Eastern Railway has planned ten specials for the public, apart from augmenting the loads of principal trains by additional coaches during the rush period. The Carriage & Wagon Workshops of the Railway at Lillooah are working to capacity to turn out, thoroughly overhauled, additional coaches for running the specials and also for augmenting the loads of principal trains. It is estimated that quite a large number of additional passenger coaches will be required. Besides the public specials, a number of special trains for the Workshop staff of the Railway and for the National Cadet Corps will be run during the Puja period.

PATNA IMPROVEMENT TRUST

TENDER NOTICE

Sealed tenders are invited from approved 1st class/2nd class C.P.W.D., M.E.S., and local P.W.D. contractors for the **Construction of Fish Vegetable Market opposite G.P.O., Patna**, so as to reach the Trust not later than 3 P.M. on 21st. Sept. '60. The tender will be opened in the presence of contractors who may be present at 3-30 P. M. on the same day.

2. The estimated value of the work amounts to Rs. 4,73,000/- and the earnest money to be deposited is Rs. 9,5000/-.

3. Intending contractors will have to enclose with their tender the income tax clearance certificate, their Banker's reference and a equipment statement without which the tender will be liable to rejection.

4. Copies of tender papers are obtainable from the office of the Patna Improvement Trust, Sinha Library Road, Patna from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. on any working day on payment of Rs. 25/- only.

5. Tender papers will not be sold on opening date under any circumstances.

(Sd.) S. V. Singh.
Asstt. Trust Engineer (Works)
PATNA IMPROVEMENT TRUST

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Works●

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WANTED

Applications in candidates own handwriting are invited from female candidates desirous of being trained as Gram Sevikas at the Gram Sevika Training Centres, Ranchi, Patna, Monghyr or Muzaffarpur. The training course is of one year duration. The applications must reach the undersigned (not by name) *on or before the 30th September, 1960* with the following information :—

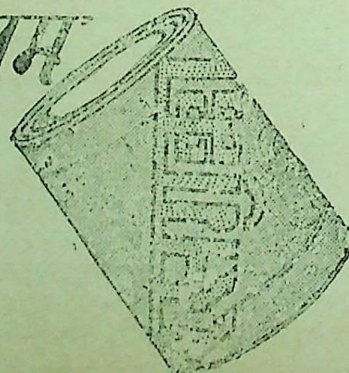
1. Name
2. Age and Date of birth
3. Father's or Guardian's name with address
4. Husband's name and address, if married
5. Guardian's name and address in case of widow
6. Educational Qualifications
7. Experience in rural work, if any
8. Consent of Father (if unmarried) or of Husband (if married).

The candidates should have passed Matriculation or its equivalent examination from a recognised University or Board. The qualification is relaxable in cases of candidates found otherwise, suitable and in cases of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribes. They should be physically fit and should ordinarily be between 18 and 36 years of age. They may be married or unmarried. The age limit may be relaxed in suitable cases. Candidates with good record of social service and experience of village work will be preferred, if found otherwise qualified while under training. The selected candidates will be required to execute an agreement to serve the State Government at least for a period of 3 years in the scale of Rs. 60-2-80-EB-2-100 plus usual cost of living allowances, if their services are required on completion of the training.

(Sd.) J. Sahay,
For Director of Agricultural Education,
BIHAR

Vacuum Tinned
RASGOOLLA

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Notice for calling tenders.

SEALED TENDERS on plain paper to be eventually drawn in P. W. D. Form No. 62 F2 will be received up to 3 P. M. on Monday the 12th September, 1960 for the Repairs of Buildings under Bankipur and Gulzarbagh Subdivisions for the year 1960-61 and will be opened in the presence of the tenderers or their authorised agents.

The tenderers are requested to deposit Earnest Money at the rate of Rs. 100/- for every Rs. 5000/- or part thereof, on the amount of the tender. The Earnest money is to be deposited into Govt. Treasury Challan in duplicate, one copy of which is to be submitted with the tender. The N.I.T., Group, General and Special condition and the bill of quantity along with approved repair schedule rate for the year 1960-61 for the work can be seen in the office of the undersigned during working hours any days. The bill of quantity can be had from the office of the undersigned on payment of Rs. 5/- for each group (non-refundable).

The bill of quantity will be sold up to 4 P. M. on Saturday the 10th September, 1960.

Tenderers quoting unworkable and absurd rates will be rejected outright.

Sd/- N. Amanullah,
Executive Engineer,
PATNA DIVISION.

KOSI PROJECT DEPARTMENT
EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, CANAL DIVISION No. 1

Tender Notice No. E.E.C.D.—1/PRO—77/60

Sealed tenders to be eventually drawn in P.W.D. form no. F2 will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Canal Circle No. 1, Kosi Project, Bathnaha or Executive Engineer, Canal Division No. 1, Kosi Project, Birpur as mentioned below in his office up to 3 p.m. on dates mentioned against each item of work or works detailed below. Tenders must be submitted on tender papers purchased from the undersigned at Rs. 10/- (non-refundable) for each work separately. The tender paper will be available for sale from 20th August, 1960 onwards, on all working days during office hours. Earnest money shall have to be deposited into any Government Treasury and the original copy of the receipted challan must accompany the tender, without which the tender will be invalidated. Earnest money will also be accepted in National Saving Certificate pledged to the Superintending Engineer, Canal Circle No. 1, Bathnaha but in no other form. It is permissible to tender for one or more works, but tender for each work must be in separate sealed cover with the name of the work written on the cover. Any other information can be had from the undersigned on application. Uptodate Income Tax and Sales Tax clearance certificates should be attached with the tender.

Sl. No.	Name of work	Estimated Amount	Earnest Money	Date & Place
		Rs.	Rs.	
1.	Construction of 1 No. Inspection Bungalow (2nd class) at Tribenigunj	35,000/-	700/-	E.E. Canal Divn. 6.9.60.
2.	Construction of an out house for Inspection Bungalow at Tribenigunj	14,500/-	290/-	E.E. Canal Divn. 6.9.60.
3.	Construction of 1 No. permanent 'C' Type quarters at Tribenigunj	30,000/-	600/-	Do
4.	Construction of 8 Nos. of permanent 'F' Type quarters at Tribenigunj	96,000/-	2,000/-	S.E. Canal Circle No. 1 7.9.60
5.	Construction of 6 Nos. of permanent 'G' Type quarters at Tribenigunj	52,000/-	1,000/-	Do
6.	Construction of 12 Nos. of permanent 'I' Type quarters at Tribenigunj	30,000/-	600/-	E.E. Canal Divn. No. 1 6.9.60.

Sd/- S. Prasad,

Executive Engineer,
Canal Division No. 1,
Kosi Project, Birpur.



Food, a roof over your head and clothing are the three musts in your budget. But what about the fourth item — the future? Children's education, daughter's marriage and your happy retirement in old age?

Guarantee your future by making Life Insurance the fourth item in your present budget. That's the easiest way to make a little money go a long way. Save a little today through Life Insurance and make sure of a tidy sum to spend during the future years when you will cease to earn. The day you take a policy, your family is assured of an income in the future.

the
fourth
item



There is no substitute for **LIFE INSURANCE**