

BEHAR HERALD

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SATURDAY

Chief Editor

Dr. S. Samaddar

★ Menon Transferred : Defence Portfolio Now For Nehru ★



The Ministry of Defence, Govt. of India is currently going through important changes, consequent to the Chinese aggression on India. From November 1, Mr. Nehru took over Defence while Mr. Menon—who has apparently more friends than his critics suppose—will be in-charge of Defence Production, with cabinet rank and membership of the Special Cabinet Committee appointed to handle the present situation. Pic. shows Menon with old, good soldier Thimayya, former Chief of Staff of the Indian Army, during the “temperamental” differences between the two. The above photograph was taken when Thimayya came to see off Menon at Palam, at the “Great Defence Debate” in the Lok Sabha.

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Behar Herald

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PATNA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1962

NO. 1

NON-VIOLENCE TO VIOLENCE

Addressing the State Information Ministers' conference in New Delhi on Oct. 25 Mr. Nehru said that Indians were not "military-minded—that is thinking and functioning in terms of the military mind".

How could Indians be military-minded? For the last thirty years or more they have been indoctrinated in non-violence. Our leaders never tired of telling us that we were "wedded" to non-violence. We have been repeatedly told that the Congress defeated the mighty British Raj by non-violence and thereby secured the independence of the country. Even as late as last September, our elder statesman, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, gave a clarion call for complete unilateral disarmament. Even to-day, talking in Rajmahal on 26th Oct, Sant Mahatma (II) Acharya Bhavaji, second in apostolic succession to Mahatma Gandhi, said: "I consider bhudan and gramdan Aembet, defence measure as P_s in this aggression. If

place and Gram Swarajya springs up in the villages it would strengthen the Government so much that it might take the risk of unilateral disarmament and thereby strengthen the cause of international peace thus solving the problem of Chinese aggression."

By nature we are a peace-loving and ease-loving people. Continuous preaching of non-violence for over three decades (it has not stopped yet) conditioned us to look upon war and all violence as unworthy of a people with a spiritual heritage like us. It will take us some time to get war-minded but that cannot be helped.

We cannot become war-minded overnight after having been non-violent in word, thought and deed for so many years. Had we been told of China's occupation of Aksai Chin in Ladakh and the Chinese construction of a highway across it when it actually took place, we might have become somewhat inclined to violence in course of these six years. But our rulers never took it seriously.

Krishna Menon assured us that we had nothing to fear from China, our real enemy was Pakistan. The Bhai-Bhai relationship with China continued and even to-day our diplomatic relationship with China has not been broken although according to Mr. Nehru, the Chinese have launched an all out attack on India at at least six points. His actual words were: "India was at war with China in every sense of the word. It was not a war that could be confined to the borders alone. It was a large scale invasion of the whole country."

Notes & Comments

THE SUPER-SENSITIVE SOUTH

The Secretary of the Ravana Dashami Samiti says in a circular:—

"The tamasha of publicly burning the effigy of Ravaneshwara during Ram Lila in New Delhi and other North Indian cities is an insult to the Dravidian people.

"First of all, Ramayana is a mythical story and is a one-sided story degrading non-Aryans and glorifying Aryan culture.

"We believe that Ravaneshwara was a much better person than Rama. His domain extended from Lanka to Janasthan near Nasik and his subjects had complete freedom.

"If emotional integration of the south and north is really desired by all concerned, this anti-Dravidian practice should be stopped forthwith. If not, separatist movements like DMK will be strengthened and they may even be tempted to burn the effigy of Rama in the south."

OUR ECONOMIC PLIGHT

With the inverted sense of priorities (e.g. heavy industries in preference to development of agriculture and consumer goods industries) and the huge budget deficits (Rs. 1,151,70 crores during Second Plan period) in an effort to invest resources beyond the saving capacity, prices have moved up. The situation has been aggravated by wastage of scarce resources in state enterprises which yield fantastically low returns (for instance, 0.3 per cent on central government undertakings and 0.17 per cent on some State undertakings).

Further, there is a spending spree so far as non-productive expenditure is concerned. During the Second Plan period expenditure on bureaucracy alone increased from Rs. 33.57 crores to Rs. 58.61 crores.

On the other hand, the productive private enterprise of citizens is penalised by high taxes (during the Second Plan, taxes increased from Rs. 411.47 crores to Rs. 730.14 crores per year). Efforts at economic development are frustrated further because the Government, which dissipates its energies on prestige projects, is defaulting in its elementary duties like provision of good motorable roads, communications, power supply, efficient and honest administration.

The cumulative result is what is evident to all to-day.

WE CLING TO NON-VIOLENCE

Only a couple of months ago, Dr. Rajendra Prasad pleaded for unilateral complete disarmament.

Now he has changed his opinion and has asked the people to drive out the Chinese invaders non-violently or violently, not only from India but even to drive them out of Tibet.

Naturally, we prefer the non-violent method as it will not increase the already very heavy burden of taxation.

A QUEER DECISION

According to the draft proposals on the language Bill, English would continue to be used in Parliament along with Hindi and copies of bills and various other legislative measures would be made available in both the languages. *Whenever conflicts arose between the English and Hindi versions it provides that the English text would prevail and given effect to.*

This is adding insult to injury. The bills will be drafted in the national language (which is the language of the Central Government) and a copy of their English translation will be attached to them as a sop to the southern people. It is beyond our comprehension why the English translation should be given greater importance than the Hindi original.

STRAIN ON OUR NEUTRALISM

According to neutral sources, Lieutenant-General B. M. Kaul has been given a task as difficult as any Indian Army leader has ever been called on to do.

There were reports that General Kaul was massing some 50,000 men, but it will be very difficult for the general to repel the Chinese without more readily available war equipment.

While the Chinese had an all-weather road which could take their military lorries along the frontier, with forward positions no more than 10 miles from the road, on the Indian side every bullet had to be carried by troops at least 60 miles on foot.

High altitude helicopters are needed but now as the frontier war is on, the Russians are not supplying numbers of helicopters as quickly as they promised. If Russia continues to fail to deliver, India's position along the frontier will become even more difficult.

The Indian Army will need more planes before the Chinese are ejected from Indian soil.

The Russians have been slow in delivering the needed machines. It seems inevitable that the Indian Defence Ministry will be forced to look more and more to the West for them.

The West will readily agree to supply planes and other war materials but at the cost of our neutrality.

PRACTISE WHAT YOU PREACH

The Nehru Government's intention to stop waste of foreign exchange is not being seriously implemented by the Ministers. Most Ministers, Governors and high officials of the public sector industries use posh, big imported cars. The cost of these cars in fuel consumption is high and spare parts have got to be imported all the time to keep them in running condition. Thrift in foreign exchange should not only be preached to the subjects but practised by the Government war foot

We know what justification for having huge, luxury cars for use of the great rulers, the kingly Rajyapals *et hoc genus omne*, will be put forth by the users of these limousines. They are only for maintaining the prestige and dignity of India. Where would the prestige and dignity of India be if a Rajyapal were to take his constitutional drive in an Indian-made car?

CLINCHING THE ARGUMENT

Lakshmi Narayan Shudhangshu, the Speaker of the Bihar Assembly has stated in Forbesgunj (Oct 20) that "*Hindi was destined to assume the linguistic rôle of unification and integration, culturally and emotionally.*"

That being so, we expect the people of the South to bow to the inevitable and accept the national language at a time when national and emotional integration are so much necessary, with our ex-Bhais not only knocking at our gates but even gate-crashing at several points. All linguistic controversies should now cease.

AXE TO GRIND

Ex-Rajyapal and ex-Mukhya Mantri Katju has been labouriously trying to prove that Rajyapals are essentially necessary in our democracy with a socialistic structure. It is quite natural, as having lost his Chief Ministership, Katju is destined to be a Rajyapal for the third time and he must justify the existence of royalty in our democracy.

SATYAMEBA JAYATE

On September 10 at Hyderabad Mr. P. in this a Reddy, a

Congressman, said that if he were to say that prohibition was a success he would be "laughed at by the people" and that if he were to say that it was a failure then questions of "party discipline" would arise. This shows the great importance that the Gandhians of to-day attach to TRUTH by hitting it on the head with the sledge hammer of party discipline.

Mahatma Gandhi never considered himself as infallible; He acknowledged his own "Himalayan" blunders and withdrew from them when he found that he was wrong. But his followers of to-day claim absolute infallibility; they would shut their eyes to facts and reality and persist in their dogmatism whatever may be the cost to the country or the flock of sheep inhabiting it.

POOR DEARS

So many great men of India were and are eager to be teachers but they could not have their ambition fulfilled. Jeewandani Jai Prakash has said that he would like to settle down as a teacher. Chakrabarti Raja Gopalachariar said (in 1938) that he would like to take up the job of a basic school teacher. Sampurnanand, when pushed out of his throne by C. B. Gupta, said that he would like to be a teacher in Kashi Vidyapith. B. G. Kher said that if he had his choice he would work as a teacher.

It is a sad thought that so many of these eminent men could not have their heart's desire fulfilled. Had the salary and emoluments of a teacher been that of a Rajyapal, they would have all been teaching to day, instead of being in dirty politics.

A LOST PARADISE

The Portuguese did not permit political activity in Goa. They were content to leave the colony as an untaxed paradise. The administration allowed the traders in Goa to flourish in smuggling operations into India. Although the Goans were under a different empire, they had free entry and employment opportunities in India. Thus in a sense, Goa earned the benefits of having the best of both worlds.

Now they will have to bear the high taxes and high cost of living that are the lot of the subjects of the Socialistic structure. But in return they will be allowed to dabble in politics. Some shrewd and unprincipled Goans will manage to get returned to the Assembly and Raj Sabha in Goa, some may even sit in the Lok Sabha in Imperial Delhi.

DISINTEGRATION

Kalloo Srimali has asked Indian universities to adopt and develop regional languages as media of instruction.

We cannot think of any better method of completely Balkanizing the country into 15 independent states, each speaking its own language. English has been the medium of instruction in our universities; when English goes, the national language should naturally take its place. Undue importance is being given to local languages on political grounds. This is wrong,

PLANS NO RELIEF TO THE POOR

A committee appointed to survey industrial indebtedness in Bihar has disclosed that in 1938-39 in Jamsbedpur, 75% of

the workers' families were in debt. In 1956 the percentage had risen to 80%.

A NON-VIOLENT SOLUTION

While the Gandhian rulers of the country feel no compunction in putting the country on a war-footing, Sant Mahatma (II) Acharya Bhavaji has thought out a perfectly non-violent method of driving the Chinese invaders out of Indian soil. Being an eminently practical person, he has even drawn up a practical programme to be followed by us to drive the Chinese out of Aksai Chin and to the north of the McMahon Line.

Addressing a meeting of Sarvodaya and other constructive workers in Rajmahal on Oct. 28 Acharya Bhavaji placed before them a three point programme to meet the Chinese challenge. His programme included "speedy, distribution of old Bhoodan lands, collection and distribution of fresh land donations and maintenance of peace in the villages."

The third item in his programme can be easily carried out. The second item presents some difficulty as there is very little uncultivable waste land in Bihar that has not been Bhudhanized already. The first item in his programme is the most difficult one to carry out. With great difficulty only 10% of Bhudhanized land has found recipients. 90% of bhudhanized land is held by Mahatma II but no one can be persuaded to accept, even as free gift, land that can never be brought under the plough, land that has no material existence or land that never belonged to the generous-minded donors. Mahatma (II) ji wants to get rid of this

land but there are no takers. His secretariate is overloaded with stacks of *danpatras*.

SIMPLE EXPLANATION

Professor J.B.S. Haldane has condemned the prescribed *sherwani* and *churidar* as the national dress of India. He considers this a foreign imposition as much as the tie and dress suit of former days.

India, being a sub-continent, had no one national language nor national dress. But on the attainment of independence both were necessary. U. P. and Bihar, being the dominant states in India, their language was made the national language of the whole country. But this could not be done so easily in the matter of national dress as many different types of dress were prevalent in Bihar and U. P. The Gordian knot was cut by adopting the dress that Mr. Nehru wore as the national dress of India.

ANOTHER SIMPLE EXPLANATION

It has been proudly announced that the public sector enterprise, —Indian Telephone Industries of Bangalore—has made a profit of Rs. 64 lakhs in 1961-62.

It would have been quite easy for the Indian Telephone Industries to make a profit of Rs. 64 crores instead of only Rs. 64 lakhs, as its only customer is the Government of India. If the Government of India pays Rs. 100 for some thing manufactured by its own factory that ought to have cost only Rs. 10, a big profit is inevitable.

AGE OF SUPERANNUATION

The age of retirement in Government service is being

raised from 55 to 58. This is a reversal of the previous decision not to do so.

The fact is that the previous decision to give extension of tenure in exceptional cases has not worked at all and extensions have been the rule rather than expectations in higher echelons. What is more, the existing rule has proved demoralizing to civil servants.

It is possible that Central Ministers who were responsible for the previous decision had thought of the power to grant extension as a useful weapon to mould civil servants to their purpose. Really it had the effect of making them subservient.

The whole object of a competent civil servant at the head of administration is to make it possible for the Minister to view the problem not only from the political but the administrative angle. Unfortunately, various officers started playing to the Minister's whims and wishes long before they were due to retire in the hope that they would thereby make sure of an extension of tenure. The present deterioration in the standard of secretariat work is largely attributed to this decision.

The whole purpose of the proposed change will be lost if Ministers retain the power to grant extension. Retirement at 58 must be made absolute. If anyone's service is required in the national interest he or she may be re-employed on a definite short-term contract. Even this must be subject to Cabinet approval.

REACTION TO NON-VIOLENCE

Our man of steel, Subramaniam, has said that the iron and steel industry of India will be put on a war footing. Ever since their inception, the quinquennial plans have been on a war footing. Some time ago, Patil put our food production also on a war footing. Soon, every activity of the country (except war) would be put on a war footing.

★ State Government Takes Bold Steps ★ To Meet New Emergency

PATNA

Mr. L. N. Jha, Dy. Minister for Political and Information outlined the following measures taken by the State Govt. to meet the present emergency, at a press conference on Thursday.

The State Government has undertaken comprehensive measures for the mobilisation of resources to meet the requirements arising out of the Chinese aggression and invasion and these measures are being given top priority. While collaborating with the Government of India's steps taken in this connection with great urgency, several steps now under way in the State under the personal direction of the Chief Minister considerably assist in strengthening of defensive measures and promotion of public support to these programmes.

As a part of the National Defence Programme, the mobilisation of financial resources is being given highest priority among the steps falling within the State Government's purview. It will be highly appreciated by the Bihar Government if the people come forward to repay loans and remit arrears of rents so that the financial position might improve at this highly critical time. It is, therefore, proposed to start Statewide campaigns for realisation of loans and collection of arrears of rents which the State Government earnestly hope the people would largely respond to the appeal. The required levels of administration are being instructed to make all possible efforts in this respect.

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ted in the State and the great public response now available is expected to continue. Committees to augment and manage defence fund drives are being set up at the States, district, sub-divisional and block levels. The State Government is highly and satisfied over the co-operation and assistance extended by the various political and voluntary organisations and individuals of all shades of opinion. It is hoped that Bihar will be in line with other States in collection of funds and other materials,

The spending policy of the State Government is being carefully tuned to the requirements of the present situation in the country and all such measures which contribute to saving and diversion of funds for "new needs" are being adopted with a sense of great urgency. All Departments of Government are required to keep this policy in view while considering any item of expenditure under their control. This apart, now that details of the defence bonds etc. will be available by the end of this week, Government and non-official agencies will be devoted to this.

The sense of austerity is being re-inculcated and the State Government will urgently implement the austerity programmes in all branches of government activity. Ceremonial receptions and costs involving ceremonial public performances are being drastically cut. The State Government is of the view that austerity being exercised in governmental spheres should be so exercised in individual life so

that all savings may be mobilised for the defence of the country.

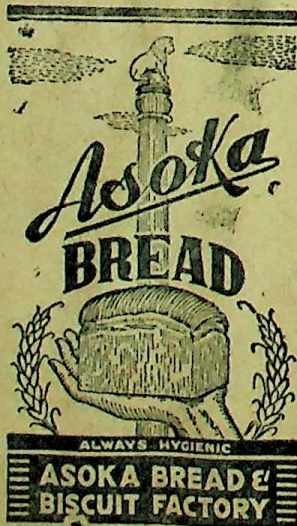
While power projects in the State will obviously be augmented and as far as possible their completion time will be reduced to meet the requirements of electricity, the State Government would like to appeal to consumers to avoid consumption of electricity to the maximum to enable factories and all productive sectors not to suffer because of lack of power. A campaign all over the State to persuade the people to spare power for vital needs will be started this week.

A matter of great concern for the Government as well as people, obviously, during this period of crisis is promotion of industrial peace in the State and the Government hope that all those concerned with industrial relations will create such conditions as to maintain complete peace in industries and factories to make the production drives under the new circumstances completely successful. It is hoped employers, employees and the trade union organisations will cordially combine at this hour to demonstrate their solidarity in maintaining peaceful labour relations in the State.

Pending more details of the Civil Defence Schemes which may follow shortly, the State Government has already decided to strengthen and expand the Home Guards organisation all over Bihar. This apart, the N.C.C. and A.C.C. units in the State will be additionally expanded.

ded and [the programmes of N.C.C. and A.C.C. included in the Third Five Year Plan for completion by 1966 will be sought to be completed as early as possible. *There is already a Third Plan provision of Rs. 70,55,000/- for N.C.C. and A.C.C. for expansion of N.C.C., N. C. C. Rifles, N.C.C. Junior Division, expansion of A.C.C. and technical units and necessary funds will be provided with immediate effect for the strengthening of these units.* The implementation of these programmes will shortly augment the number of cadets of the A.C.C. and N.C.C. to meet the requirements of the new situation. The details are being quickly worked out.

It is proposed to set up a special wing in the Public Relations Department to educate the people of their role and duties during the national emergency and preparations are being made to launch upon statewide mass education campaigns on people's duties and responsibilities.



REGISTRATION OF VOLUNTEERS

Patna, Oct. 31—In the Press Notes issued on the 28th and 30th October, 1962 certain announcements about arrangements for the registration of Volunteers for National Defence had been made. As a result, offers of services of individuals for National Defence are being received at the State Directorate of National Employment Service, Bihar, Patna, both in person and by post. Such of the individuals as wish to volunteer their services are advised to furnish the following details along with their offers;—(1) Name in full (Block letters) (2) Father's name (3) Full present address (changes to be notified) (4) Height, Weight and Chest measurements (5) Languages known (Speaking, reading, writing) (6) Date or year of birth (7) Marital status (Married/Single/Widow/Widower) (8) Educational/technical and professional qualifications (9) Details of working experience (Present and previous) (10) Details of Military Training, if any (N. C. C. etc.) (11) Special qualifications (details of driving license, if any, for automobiles, Aircraft etc. indicating their types.

Intending Volunteers can also offer their services in writing giving the above details to the Employment Exchanges of their areas.

Civil Defence in Bihar

Patna, Oct. 31—Sri N. P. Mathur, I.A.S. has been appointed to take charge of Civil Defence in Bihar.

★ Chinese Invasion ★

London :

Sundar Kabadi, veteran Indian journalist in London reporting for the *Patrika* writes that thousands of Indian students both male and female, have asked the Indian High Commissioner to arrange, first their military training in England and then quick passage back home, to join the Indian Army. Many Indian nationals have offered to bear this passage money.

The Indian High Commissioner has received applications from two dozen Britishers for permission to join the Indian Army, to fight the Chinese.

Cuttack :

Flight Lieut. B. C. Singh Deo, former Raja of Ranpur (Orissa) is perhaps the first ex-ruler to donate gold in substantial quantity in response to the P. M.'s appeal. Singh Deo has donated two gold and silver thrones through Orissa's dynamic Chief Minister Biju Pattanaik. The Raja, in addition, has sent a cheque to the Prime Minister for an amount equal to his own month's privy purse. He has already offered his services to the Indian Air Force.

Calcutta :

The Govt. is keeping a close watch on Red-Chinese nationals leaving in Calcutta, Kalimpong and other towns. Some have been ordered out, for prejudicial activities.

Chinese nationals residing in Darjeeling and Kanpur have held Red China as aggressor. But that's all: none of them have come out with a single naye Payse or a single gold tooth they are so fond of, in the Jawan Amenities Fund.

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Committee For National Defence And Jawans' Welfare

Patna, Oct. 31—The Central Committee for the welfare of Jawans constituted by the representatives of all political parties met under the chairmanship of the Chief Minister, Pandit B. N. Jha at the Secretariat Conference Room to-day. Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Ex-President was specially invited to address the meeting

In his address Dr. Prasad categorised the items of work which needed attention of the committee. He also laid stress on the work being done throughout the State in an organised manner.

The committee decided to set up organisations at district, sub-divisional and block levels. It also decided to form a small executive committee to look after the day-to-day work regarding collection of contributions both to the National Defence Fund and the Bihar State Jawans' Welfare Fund. The executive committee will include two secretaries and a treasurer. The Chief Minister was authorised to fix up details, nominate members of the executive committee and also appoint the secretaries and the treasurer.

In pursuance of these decisions a discussion was held at the Chief Minister's residence in the evening. It was decided to change the name of the Fund to Bihar State National Defence and Jawans' Welfare Fund.

The Chief Minister has nominated Sri Mahabir Prasad, Advocate General, and Sri S. C. Mishra, Secretary to Government, Political (General) Depart-

ment as Secretaries of the Committee and Sri S. Dutta, Finance Secretary as the treasurer.

The District Officers are being directed to form district, sub-divisional and block committees consisting of leading non-officials and officials of the district. The district officer and the district development officer will be the president and the secretary respectively of the district committees. Likewise the SDOs and Second Officers will be presidents and secretaries to the sub-divisional committees and the B. D. O. and an extension officer will be presidents and secretaries of the block committees. These committees will be formed provisionally and will function till detailed instructions regarding their constitution are received from the Government of India.

Necessary instructions are being sent to all district officers accordingly. It is being emphasised that special care should be taken regarding collection of gold and gold ornaments. Receipts are to be granted for each and every contribution by persons duly authorised for the purpose.

All persons desiring to make the contributions should contact the local officers concerned.

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Book Review

Mundari Folk Tales : By Rai Bahadur P.K. Mitra, M. Sc., B.L. Ranchi, 1957 Pp. 168.

This is a collection which the author made between 1927 and 1931. The book has considerable linguistic value since the tales are given in full in the Mundari tongue written in Devnagri script as well as English translation. The tales have international themes; the Cinderella stories, the trickster cycle, the babes in the wood, the Tom Thumb theme, the youth who saves the elders. They express a human unity; but this expression is that of simple villagers of the Ranchi District. They tell of weddings, travel, ritual, and daily life. This is an excellent thing for the Folklorist to study, the way in which the tale preserved the custom and modes of the ordinary folk. One can imagine that such tales told in the family circle for the joy of young and old alike, were a great factor in preserving the stability of the village culture. The behaviour expected in the living world was the behaviour accepted by the people of the tales. One was at one with the world, with the animals who acted like humans, the brave, the cowardly, the gay, the sad. Did they not all live as the village lives in our time?

Alas, the author tells that the old ways and the old language are fast disappearing; the old is preserved in the stories which has recorded for us.

This is a simple and unpretentious book, which is content to record without theorizing. That is a virtuous work for which many future research students will be grateful.

★DIARY OF THE FRONTS★

Sept. 8 : Chinese forces seen taking positions near Dhola post South of McMahon Line in Kameng Division of NEFA.

Sept. 10 : Detachment of Assam Rifles surrounded by Chinese troops in Kameng of Assam Division.

Sept. 12 : Chinese troops entered NEFA area near Tawang.

Sept. 13 : Intruding Chinese reported advancing menacingly towards an Indian post in the vicinity of the trijunction of NEFA, Bhutan and Tibet.

Sept. 14 : Eastern Command reinforces Indian outpost menaced by advancing column of Chinese troops.

Sept. 16 : No sign of Chinese withdrawal. 'New China News Agency' announced Chinese soldiers fired at Indian border guard near a point 78 degrees, 20 minutes E Longitude and 35 degrees, 6.5 minutes N Latitude in self-defence.

Sept. 20 : Efforts to persuade Chinese to withdraw peacefully prove fruitless.

Sept. 21 : Two Chinese soldiers crept up to an Indian post approximately two miles east of India's Dhola post and threw hand grenades. The Indian post fired seeing a large number of Chinese soldiers within a few hundred yards of the post. The Chinese attack was launched at 4.30 p.m. and continued till next day morning.

Sept. 22 : Firing continued throughout the day.

Sept. 23 : Sporadic exchange of fire continued at a bridge near Dhola.

Sept. 24 : Occasional firing on NEFA border.

Sept. 25 : Renewed heavy firing on NEFA post. Indian forces took steps to stop further Chinese advance.

Sept. 26 : Heavy exchange of fire beginning at 2.10 p.m.

when Chinese attacked Indian auxiliary post near Chejao bridge, a mile east of the main Dhola post. Chinese inturders now reported two miles south of Thag La ridge.

Sept. 29 : Chinese again attack Indian post after two-day lull.

Oct. 2 : to 8 : Lull.

Oct. 9 : No firing. Intensified Chinese propaganda about Indians firing on Chinese positions.

Oct. 10 : Massive Chinese attack on Indian posts. Heavy Chinese casualties.

Oct. 11 : Exchange of firing continued. Chinese suffer heavy casualties. More Chinese soldiers thrown in battle. Chinese established post south of Thag La ridge, the traditional Indo-Tibetan boundary.

Oct. 12 : Prime Minister Nehru ordered firm resistance to advancing Chinese.

Oct. 13 : All quiet on the north-eastern front since 6 p.m. on Oct. 10.

Oct. 16 : Lull broken, with Chinese attack on Dhola beaten back. One Chinese killed.

Oct. 17 : Repeated Chinese attacks on Indian positions in NEFA repulsed.

Oct. 18 : Snowfall in Dhola.

Oct. 20 : China launches massive attack on NEFA and Ladakh fronts.

Oct. 21 : Chinese crossed the Mamka Chu river four miles South of the McMahon line. Dhola and Khinzeman posts abandoned. Chinese occupied two Indian posts in Ladakh. One Indian helicopter evacuating casualties was shot down in NEFA.

Oct. 22 : Chinese attacked Indian post near Pangong Lake with tanks. Fighting at many points from Bhutan border to the Burmese frontier. In all seven Indian posts lost in Ladakh.

Indian post at Asang Dhar in NEFA abandoned under massive Chinese attack.

Oct. 23 : Peking ordered its troops "not to restrain themselves to the bounds of the McMahon Line". Chinese attacked Bumla pass in NEFA. More Chinese reinforcements arrived at Kongju. Severe fighting in Chip Chap area.

Oct. 24 : Two-pronged Chinese attack on Tawang in NEFA. Chinese captured Lumpu, 10 miles south of the McMahon Line. Indian posts at Brokenthang and Zaninhang lost. Kibitoo post, 15 miles from the Burmese border in Lohit Division of NEFA abandoned. Galwan Valley post in Ladakh captured by the Chinese. Heavy fighting both in Ladakh and NEFA.

Oct. 25 : After bitter fighting Indian troops withdrew from Tawang. Civil population of 300 evacuated from Tawang. Heavy fighting in Siang Division. In Ladakh one more post occupied by the Chinese in Galwan sector. Chinese attack in Chushul sector of Ladakh. Chusul has a vital airstrip of immense strategic importance. It is well-fortified and manned by crack troops thoroughly conversant with mountain warfare.

Oct. 26 : In the Tawang sector, Chinese troops clashed with Indian troops near Jang, about five miles east of Tawang and about 12 miles North-West of the Se pass, on an altitude of 16,270 ft. The massive attack on Jang by the Chinese successfully repulsed. The great hold-on action by Indian troops begins. *Reports reach about the unique bravery of Dogra and Kumaon troops who at Dhola and Khinzeman posts literally died, not only to the last gun and last man, but to the last knife, after the jawans found their ammunition exhausted. At Jang, heavy casualties were inflicted on the Chinese.*

October 27 : Chinese troops clashed with Indian troops at Jung again. Heavy casualties inflicted on the Chinese attackers.

October 28 : To prevent the Chinese from establishing contact with the rump Naga rebels of Phizo and primarily to compel the Chinese to disperse their concentrated might in the Tawang Sector, Indian troops engage the Chinese in the suburbs of Walong, on the bank of the Lohit river in the extreme eastern sector, bordering Burma. Here, as anticipated, two concerted attacks were made by the Chinese against the Indian position near Walong. Both attacks successfully repulsed with heavy casualties to the enemy.

October 29 : In the Lonju sector, heavy concentration of Chinese forces continue. Reports reach the plains that in the upper region of NEFA, it is snowing. In Jung itself, there had not been much snow.

Damchock and Jarala out posts in Ladakh, the former post about a hundred miles south of the vital air-strip post of Chusul, falls after repeated onslaughts by the Chinese with heavy artillery and tanks.

October 30—Nov. 3 : Exchange of fire in NEFA. Situation remains unchanged in other fronts. Indian troops use heavy mortars in the vicinity of Jang. Automatic weapons— including weapons with great fire power and mobility— about to reach the fronts,

★ Mr. Menon's Transfer ★

Will The "Departmental Philosophy" Of The Defence Ministry Undergo Radical Changes ?

● From Our Special Correspondent ●

New Delhi :

The anticipated change in the Defence Portfolio, announced on October 31, according to competent observers, is more of a political action than purely administrative re-organisation.

This political action could not be put off any further, after the last meeting of the Congress Parliamentary Party executive, Lt. Gen. B. M. Kaul's reported "illness" and realisation, on the part of top policy makers that "enough is enough". This realisation, and consequent action however, was apparently motivated by noblest of sentiments : that Mr. Krishna Menon, victim of a persistent campaign against him ever since he returned to India on termination of his High Commissionership in London, needed a "break". At the highest level, his patriotism and ability was never in doubt. What despaired his most ardent supporters, however, was his inability to adjust himself temperamentally in many ways, in and out of his official periphery. Knowledgeable sources quote, for instance, his stubborn refusal to have Mahavir Tyagi as a Junior Minister of Defence production when the immediate-past cabinet, in 1957, was in the process of formation. At that time, replying to Mr. Nehru's suggestion, Menon is reported to have said that he couldn't have 'that bufoon'. The "bufoon", in question, if this story is to be believed—and I

have no reason to disbelieve the highly-placed source—happens to be a veteran, highly-respected Congress leader well known for his unorthodox views on men and matters while it is quite true that Tyagi does not even pretend to be an intellectual—and Menon has not yet developed the capacity to tolerate unintellectual colleagues—the curt manner in which Tyagi's appointment was dismissed, severely annoyed important men who matter in New Delhi. It is well known now, that lately Tyagi has been leading a section of M. P's demanding a change in the Defence Ministry. *This section has nothing to do with the so-called "Morarji Lobby".*

Criticism, that our army is poorly equipped, both in arms and various items ancillary to a long drawn out mountain warfare has mounted since October 20. In this sphere also, Mr. Menon himself stands enlightened, after what can be termed a perfectly agonising re-appraisal of the whole situation. The Prime Minister too apparently realises that to push the Chinese out, an immediate shift in emphasis in the departmental philosophy of the Defence Ministry was immediately called for. Replacement of Lt. Gen. Umrao Singh as Master-General of Ordinance with immediate effect is perhaps the beginning of important changes in various

(Contd. on page 10)

SOME DO'S AND DONT'S

Patna, Nov. 2

The leaders of the country representing all shades of public opinion, have repeatedly given a clarion-call to the nation to rise to the occasion.

Our valiant Jawans are giving toughest time to the aggressors on the frontiers and we can back their efforts by creating a strong Home Front, by observing some Do's and Dont's.

Do's

1. Keep the country above self ;
2. Save for the nation; buy Defence Bonds and invest in Small Savings ;
3. Contribute liberally to the Bihar State National Defence and Jawan's Welfare Fund—both in cash and gold ;
4. Pay your contributions to the nearest BDO., SDO, District Officer or any authorised person.
5. Donate blood for your fighting brethren ;
6. Abjure strikes and all forms of industrial unrest ;
7. Repay all Government loans ;
8. Expose fifth-columnists and isolate rumour-mongers ;
9. Maintain peace and harmony
10. Produce more and consume less ;
11. Save electricity for industries.
12. Help keep the prices stable.

Dont's

1. Do not create panic : avoid rumours and gossips ;
2. Do not hoard or indulge in profiteering ;
3. Do not help anti-social elements ;
4. Do not indulge in pomp and luxuries ;

(Contd. from page 9)

branches of the vast defence set-up including the operational sector..

The *Baltimore-Sun* report from New Delhi that 500 Indian troops fell victim to frost bite in the NEFA Sector last week due to lack of proper winter clothing is exaggerated but by no means incorrect. This deficiency, again, is intimately linked with the long-held political view that China will not risk a large-scale offensive. Deployment of atleast three Divisions of crack troops by the Chinese in the NEFA Sector seemingly necessitated rushing of

5. Do not waste food, fuel and power ;
5. Do not buy gold or golden ornaments.

reserves from the Assam plains most of whom needed sometime to stand the biting cold in the freezing Tawang-Jang, Kibitoo and Subansiri areas. Adaptability of the Indian troops is well known. During the desert war against Gen. Rommel's formidable army, Indian troops stood the climate far better than any other army in the allied command. Later, in Italy and France, they fared equally well. In NEFA, the weather did not spare either Gen. Kaul or many of his soldiers. But that is an old story now, and it can be safely predicted that every Indian soldier in, the coming months of severe winter, both in Ladakh and NEFA, will fight the enemy with proper clothes—and what is more important—proper arms.



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★ WE'RE READY TO HIT BACK ! ★

•From R. K. Karanjia, Ramesh Sanghvi & A. Raghavan•

New Delhi—The tide has begun to turn. In the perfidious war launched against us by the Chinese. Sober confidence prevails at the highest Government levels where a spirit of dedicated devotion to the national task is manifest everywhere. On all fronts—military, arms equipment, purchase and production, national and international—we are gaining strength and parity with the militarised Chinese.

Even though we might still face some setbacks as the consequence of adverse effects of the surprise invasion and Chinese superiority in combat forces and murderous equipment, there is no doubt that we have recovered from the initial shocks and are now ready to wrest the initiative from the enemy.

Miraculous !

During the current week, our jawans have checkmated the Chinese onslaught in NEFA. The battleline now is drawn from Jang, four-miles east of Tawang, in the Kameng Sub-Division, to the outskirts of Walong in the Lohit Sub-Division.

Unimpeachable sources reveal that Chinese plans to rush up to the region of the Brahmaputra to make their winter quarters have now been finally thwarted. Each day substantial reinforcements are being rushed, and more and more arms are reaching our troops. The enemy was surprised at the miraculous recovery of our troops after his initial blitzkrieg onslaught.

What has staggered him, more than our new men and weapons, is the indomitable and invincible

spirit of our jawans. In spite of being outnumbered, despite cruel, brutal and barbaric atrocities, the Chinese have not taken any prisoner—they bayoneted our wounded—our men have fought with such imperishable valour as to make even the gods envious.

Fanatical Chinese troops, who had been tutored that they would be able to cut through the Indian Army as a knife through butter and that immediately after this debacle the Indian troops would revolt against "their Capitalist, Imperialist Masters" have been dumbfounded at the gallant stand of our troops.

Scorched Earth

It can be revealed now that during his first attacks, the enemy, after surrounding our troops and after bombing them with heavy mortars, tried to incite, through megaphones, our troops to surrender and revolt against their commanders. He specially brought Hindi-speaking men to do this mean propaganda but his vile efforts only roused the patriotism of our Jawans to the highest degree of courage.

In Ladakh, the enemy adopted the same tactics of suicide waves against our major post of Demchok. Here, he threw, it is estimated, a full division of 12,000 men brought almost to the field of action in trucks over the motorised roads. The action continued for twelve hours, and after inflicting severe punishment on the enemy, our troops abandoned Demchok. We applied the "scorched earth" policy for the first time here. We destroyed all that we could

not evacuate.

Casualties

The position of Chushul, after the evacuation of Demchok, is difficult. Should the enemy throw in another division against Chushul, our jawans will take a heavy toll of his men and regroup further south. However, a gigantic battle will be fought here.

In the battles fought till now, we have suffered casualties, according to the Prime Minister, of 2,500 men. Unimpeachable sources indicate that the enemy has lost full two divisions of about 22,000 to 25,000 men.

The situation in NEFA and Ladakh is still grave. The enemy has realised that he will need to throw many more men in the battle to hold his ill-gotten territorial gains. Intelligence reports suggest that he has brought 45 to 50 divisions in Tibet at present which amount to over 4,00,000 troops.

Arsenal

The Prime Minister has openly stated that the old habit of acting purely from defensive mentality is now outmoded. In no quarter is there any doubt now that we will hurl back the invaders, if necessary by drenching our sacred soil with our blood.

The fields of equipment, armaments and special weapons have become a beehive of activity. While arms purchase from wherever it is possible to secure them is the order of the day, American infantry arms from Thailand are being airlifted.

The first consignment will reach our havens by the end of this week.

Some portion of British arms has already been flown to the fronts. The Soviet Union has responded and expressed willingness to supply all weapons which it can immediately. Because of uncertainty following the Pravda-Izvestia editorials no list had been submitted to them earlier. Now they have been asked to supply several types of weapons.

However, in stepping up our domestic production lies our crowning effort and achievement. Decisions have been taken to reorient completely arms production. The nation will be converted into an arsenal as long as the Chinese threat continues. The quality of arms also will no longer be limited to utilitarian weapons but the entire effort now will be to produce first-rate modern arms.

For obvious reasons, details of this production cannot be divulged. But the following figure of the gross value of arms will indicate the production revolution in the offing. When Krishna Menon took over as Defence Minister the total value of domestic-production was only Rs. 6 crores. Despite the emphasis being against expansion of arms production during his regime, he has expanded this production to the value of Rs. 60 crores—ten times the original. Now, a new master plan has been prepared which will mean a capital investment of further Rs. 200 crores, and soon the value of production will reach 600 crores. Defence factories are working in fever pitch in four shifts for 24 hours.

There are several outstanding features of this activity which can be revealed without assisting the enemy.

*1. One particular type of artillery much needed on the front has gone into production even before the foreign collaborators had sent blue prints. Our Indian engineers opened up this weapon and studied its manufacture. It is now on the assembly plant.

*2. New automatic weapons, designed and perfected by the Defence Science Division are also being produced in large numbers and all new trainees are being taught their use.

*3. Defence factory workers have responded to the nation's call admirably. Not only do they work round the clock, but they have increased production. During the last seven days, their output has been equal to one month's normal production. Workers, to a man have given up all overtime claims voluntarily.

The task of converting the country into an arsenal for the defence of our land and our democracy has taken on new dimension. Our patient but uncompromising diplomatic activities abroad are now paying dividends. Eleven non-aligned nations, including and led by U. A. R., Burma, Ceylon, Yugoslavia have politely but firmly demanded that the Chinese must recede to the line which existed before September 8, which means China must vacate its aggression before talks could begin.

Great significance is also being attached to the two-and-a-half hour discussion which K. D. Malaviya had with Soviet

Premier Khrushchov. It is learnt that Malaviya conveyed the strong feeling of the Indian Government and against the Pravda-Izvestia editorials. Only then did Khrushchov, it seems, realise the damage done to Indo-Soviet friendship by these un-called-for sermonising editorials: We can confidently predict a shift in Soviet policy within the next seven days, if China refuses to accept the non-aligned nations' proposals and refuses to vacate the aggression before any talks could begin.

The emotional upsurge stirred by the patriotic anger of our people against the Chinese invasion is now crystallising into concrete action. Reports to the Government from all over the country speak of long queues of the nation's youth before recruiting centres, while at post offices, Reserve Bank offices and even at the Prime Minister's residence here, long queues of women donating their ornaments testify eloquently to the people's inflexible resolve to drive the Chinese out of our sacred soil.

However, several danger signals too are visible. gold, which is pouring into the the National coffers is coming in the shape and form of the few ornaments which poor and middle class families possess. Those bullion bricks and bars, hidden by the rich, have yet to be disgorged.

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★ SUN, SALT AND SOIL ★

"Too much salt in soil is problem number one in irrigated agriculture," declared Professor Victor Kovka, director of UNESCO's natural and exact sciences department, speaking at the international symposium on the hydrogeology of arid zones held in Tashkent recently.

The symposium, he said, had been very fruitful. The next one would be held in 1964, in Hungary.

Prominent scientists and engineers from 25 countries attended the conference, which discussed the effect of irrigation on secondary salinity of the soil, the chemical composition and regime of ground water.

The conference listened with interest to a theory put forward by an Uzbek scientist, Dr. Natai Kenesarin, that eleven-year cycles of solar activity coincide with the periodicity of soil salination.

The theory has received strong experimental support from work in the oases of Asia and other areas of the USSR.

The water table was generally highest, said Dr. Kenesarin, when solar activity is at its minimum and vice versa.

If Dr. Kenesarin is correct, long-term forecasts of salination processes is clearly possible.

Dr. Kenesarin, who is director of the Institute of Hydrogeology and Engineering Geology of the Uzbek Academy of Sciences, is convinced that salt in the soil can be controlled effectively and

economically by intensifying or retarding the natural process of ground water movement.

The use of radioactive isotopes to prevent salination was urged by Stanislav Zwolsky of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences.

He described apparatus designed in the Ukraine which signals the impending movements of ground and irrigation waters which causes the movement of salts up the capillaries.

The method is based on the fact that neutrons slow down when encountering the atoms of hydrogen contained in the water molecule.

These slowed-down neutrons are absorbed by atoms of the Earth, producing gamma-rays.

Their intensity indicates the humidity of soil.

This method aroused great interest. It may well become a standard technique.

A new theory of unified water supply systems, including artesian pools and all surface waters, was explained by Professor Alexander Ovchinnikov of the Moscow Institute of Geological Prospecting.

The theory explains the origin, dynamics and regimes of subterranean waters and lays down standards for accurately estimating reserves and the best methods of utilising them.

This new view of subterranean waters was reflected in the first map of the water systems covering the territory of Soviet Union, shown at the symposium.

Indian 'will have to go to U. N.'

British MP on Chinese aggression

Calcutta :

British Labour M.P. Mr. Woodrow Wyatt who is now touring India said in an interview in Calcutta on Saturday that India "will have to go to the U.N.O." against China on the present Chinese aggression.

Mr. Wyatt who came to Calcutta from Madras referring to the Chinese aggression said that China had a large army and was totally callous of human lives and he did not think that they would go out. Therefore India would have to approach the U. N. He however, did not clarify the point as to how the U. N. could help India as China was not a member of the world organisation.

ARMS PROBLEM

Referring to the arms problem in India, he said, India should try to secure arms from countries which could lend them. At present she should not trouble herself as to how to pay for the arms she needed most. To secure arms on cash transactions or on trading basis would only lead to wastage of India's foreign exchange. Therefore she should try to secure arms from countries which would give them free.



Professor Ovchinnikov said that he had compiled a preliminary map of the same kind for the whole globe.

(Novosti Press Agency)



FULL SUPPORT OF U.K. REITERATED

Macmillan's Statement In Commons

LONDON, October 31: Mr. Harold Macmillan, Prime Minister, yesterday expressed the British people's deep sorrow at the heavy stresses to which the Government and people of India were now subjected due to the Chinese aggression.

He told the House of Commons amid cheers: "What they (the Indian Government) ask us to do to help them we will do."

He was speaking in a debate on the Queen's speech outlining the Government's new parliamentary programme.

Mr. Macmillan began his references to India by giving the Commons a short history of the dispute. He said that although it was true that Chinese troops went into Tibet in 1950, relations between India and China had remained friendly.

He added: "It was not until 1959-60 that serious clashes took place and even then the Indian Government, with characteristic moderation, tried to solve difficulties by arranging a meeting between Mr. Nehru and Mr. Chou En-lai."

These talks were not successful, and since then the Chinese Government had advanced a claim to 50,000 square miles of Indian territory.

Chinese Offensive

Mr. Macmillan said that on September 8, this year Chinese troops crossed a ridge which the Indians regarded as part of their frontier with Tibet on the eastern sector or the border between Bhutan and Burma, and casualties were heavy on both sides.

The Indians were steadily forced back until on October 25 they lost the important roadhead of Tawang.

Several Chinese attacks were launched on widely separate points along the whole frontier and on October 26 a state of emergency was declared in India.

Meanwhile the writer must be expected to close in on the western sector line at Ladakh and in a few weeks time along the McMahon Line.

Therefore, it was possible hostilities would not continue on the present scale, but a serious situation would persist with implications to which Mr. Gaitskell had rightly drawn attention.

Mr. Macmillan said; "Our connection with India covers so many generations and was not severed by the constitutional changes of 1947. There are still happily the most intimate links in trade and commerce between our countries."

The Prime Minister referred to the Indian students coming to British law schools & universities and to the recent "tumultuous welcome" given to the Queen by hundreds of thousands—"almost millions" of Indian people during her historic visit there as head of the Commonwealth.

Britain had given much to India.

It was true there had been divergences—of some divergences of thought on some of the great issues which had dominated politics in the last 15 years. But they

had always agreed that there had always been deep respect for each other's points of view.

Nehru's efforts

Mr. Macmillan said that those who had had the opportunity and privilege of personal contact with Mr. Nehru must know how keenly he felt the importance of these moral and spiritual values for which he had striven.

He went out "If some of us doubt whether the Indian point of view has been sufficiently realistic in the past, if we, carrying as we have the heavy burden of defence, were sometimes impatient with what has been called neutralism or non-alignment, we must in fairness remember how deeply based in Indian philosophy are some of these concepts.

"We therefore feel the tragedy which has come to Mr. Nehru, a tragedy which he himself expressed in some very poignant phrases when after all his efforts to build with the new Chinese Government and the Chinese people a friendship based on high moral and ethical principles, he found the sudden brutal and ruthless application of policies based upon the most naked and realistic concepts of power."

Mr. Macmillan added: "I have tried to make our feelings clear both in personal messages and now in this public statement and in the words of the gracious speech (the Queen's speech) that the British Government supports the decision of India to defend her frontiers.

"She has suffered temporary

setbacks but we know very well from our own experience how these initial reverses may be only the prologue to final success.

"What they ask us to do to help we will do. Nor are we unaware of the deeper and more sinister possibilities which lie behind these movements."

Mr. Macmillan then dealt with the Cuba issue.

Gaitskell's Speech

Earlier Mr. Gaitskell had said the Chinese attack upon India was a "straight forward example of aggression, attack, upon a peaceful neighbour."

Mr. Gaitskell said: "Let us not imagine it is something which is solely the affairs of India. What happens on this north-east and north-west frontier and what could happen may be of very great significance for us."

"I do not know—do not suppose any of us do—exactly why the Chinese have done this. They must have had some motive, but it is obvious that if they were to achieve an outstanding military success, this could have very big consequences indeed throughout the whole of South-East Asia."

Mr. Gaitskell said if the Chinese managed to secure control of access to India if they were "poised to descend at any moment upon the plains of Assam" this would give them a very powerful position in any dealings with India in the future."

Mr. Gaitskell said there were also the dangers inherent in the situation for India's economic progress. If there was grave economic weakness in India, this again would have very big effects upon the whole relationship between East and West.

He added: "I am therefore very glad that both Britain and America are helping the Indian Government. I hope they will continue to do this and I hope they will sympathetically on any further economic aid which I should have thought India was bound to need in view of the new situation."

ATTLEE WANTS CLEAR STAND ON AGGRESSION

London, Nov. 1.

Lord Attlee, former Labour Prime Minister, suggested tonight that the Commonwealth should have its own police force in default of a world force, reports Reuter.

Speaking in a foreign affairs debate in the House of Lords, he said: "I do not much believe in a hurried scramble to get some sort of assistance to India."

"It would be far better if we had the units in the various Commonwealth countries and plans for their use wherever danger threatens."

"I think we might set an example to the U.N. by that"

Declaring that Britain was "absolutely right" to support India, Lord Attlee said one advantage that might arise from the present situation was that Mr. Nehru was "waking up to realities"

"He has for a long time tended rather to hide his head in the sand," he added.

"He ought to realize by now that there is no such thing as neutrality in this world. You have got to be either an aggressor or against aggression."

"If you do not stand up against aggression you are helping the aggressor."

He said for a long time India and Pakistan had had a pointless quarrel over Kashmir. "If they had been standing together. I do not think the Chinese would have attempted this. But these two countries are weakened by standing apart and standing against each other" he added.

Calling for action to build up a united world under the rule of law, with the rule of force in the background, he said Britain still had great power.

He added. "We are still the centre of the Commonwealth and Judging by the way negotiations are proceeding, we hope we shall not be forced into the Common

Market—and therefore not destroy the Common wealth.

"While we have still got the Commonwealth, and before we are tied hand and foot to Continental policy, I would like to see the initiative taken by the British Government for world peace."

INDIANS ABROAD

Sir,—Our countrymen living abroad should liberally donate to the Prime Minister's National Defence Fund. Their contributions at this critical time will be doubly helpful as, being in foreign currencies, they will augment foreign exchange availability for immediate purchase of much needed military equipment.

Another very important function they can perform is to act as India's unofficial ambassadors and make positive efforts to let the communities among whom they live appreciate India's correct stand. Let them make up for any restriction in our official publicity expansion of which involves more foreign exchange.—Yours, etc., B. P. JAIN.
New Delhi, October 29,

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Sealed tenders to be eventually drawn in P.W.D. Form No. F2 will be received up to 4 P. M. on Thursday, the 15th November, 1962 by the undersigned for the work of extension of the existing I. B. at Deoghar.

Tenderers are requested to deposit earnest money at Rs. 100/- for every Rs. 5000/- or part thereof on the amount of tender. The Earnest Money is to be deposited in Government Treasury and challan to be enclosed with the tenders. N.P.S.C. or the N.S.C. duly pledged in the name of the undersigned will be accepted.

The Bill of Quantity can be had from the office of the undersigned on payment of Rs. 5/- (not refundable) on any working days and hours upto 14th November, 1962. The estimated cost of the work is 42,981/- (Approximately).

All other information can be had in the office of the undersigned on any working days and hours.

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1. Sealed lump sum tender to be eventually drawn in P.W.D. Form No. 58, Lump Sum Form, based on either the department's outline proposal or on the tenderer's own design, as he may choose, will be received by the Superintending Engineer, World Bank Projects Wing, Kursela Circle, P.O. Purnea, Bihar, for the work of "Construction of a high level road bridge about 234 ft. long on the river Barhandy in the 5th mile of the Phulwarin-Kursela Section of National Highway 31. in Purnea District, Bihar, up to 15-30 hours on or before the 12th December, 1962 and shall be opened on the same day at 16-00 hours in the presence of the tenderers or their accredited representatives. The estimated cost of the works is about Rs. 4,30,000/- (Rupees four lacs and thirty thousand only.)

2. The tender documents, containing the tender forms general conditions of contract, specification of work and general drawing etc. can be purchased on payment of Rs. 50/- (Rupees fifty) only (non-refundable) per set in cash or by Money Order or by Demand Draft on State Bank of India at Purnea from the office of the undersigned in person or by post on any working day up to and including 11th Oct. 62 during 10-30 to 17-00 hours on working days. Postage charges, which shall be charged extra at Rs. 5/- (Rupees five) only has to be deposited in advance for inland post.

3. The tenderers are required to deposit earnest money @ 2% on the amount of their tender through Treasury Challan in triplicate (original copy to be submitted with the tender) or 12 years National Savings Certificate or Treasury Saving Deposit Certificate or State Development Loan or National Plan Loan Certificate (for the amount at which the certificates and papers are purchased and not for their face value), duly endorsed to the Executive Engineer, I.D.A. Works, Kursela Division, World Bank Projects Wing, Purnea, Bihar.

Tenders with inadequate or without deposit of earnest money in any of the above accepted form run the risk of their tender being rejected outright.

4. The tender should be accompanied with Sales Tax and Income Tax Clearance Certificate, failing which it may not be considered.

5. The work is scheduled to be completed in all respects within fifteen calendar months from the date of written order to commence the work. But the tenderers may quote the minimum time required by them to complete the work and also the extra cost involved, if any, in completing the work within scheduled time of fifteen calendar months, if required to do so.

Sd : S. A. Hoda
Superintending Engineer,
World Bank Projects, Wing, P.W.D.
Kursela Circle, Purnea, Bihar,

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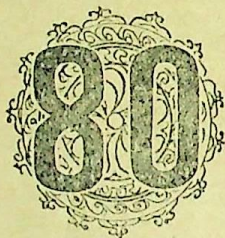
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