

Behar Herald

LOK SABHA DISSOLVED FIRST MID-TERM POLL SINCE INDEPENDENCE

★ Our Special Representative ★

New Delhi, Jan. 1. The President, Mr. V. V. Giri, dissolved the Lok Sabha on the advice of the Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi on Sunday night. It has also been decided to hold a mid-term poll for the West Bengal Assembly simultaneously.

The presidential announcement came shortly after the Prime Minister had called on him. She went to Rashtrapati Bhawan from a meeting of the full Cabinet at which her proposal to have a parliamentary election early next year was endorsed.

Mr. Giri is stated to have requested Mrs. Gandhi to continue to be in charge of the Government until a new Cabinet is formed after the mid-term poll. There is no constitutional obligation on the Prime Minister's part to resign. The President cannot take over the Union Government, and there must be Cabinet at the Centre at all times to "aid and advise him".



Mr. V. V. Giri

The Prime Minister had informed the President on December 24 of her decision to ask for dissolution of the Lok Sabha. She had then explained why she felt that there should be a parliamentary election early next year.

A Rashtrapati Bhavan communique last night stated that on that occasion the Prime Minister had "said that the sole consideration in making the recommendation was the Government's desire to seek a fresh mandate from the people to enable them to effectively implement their socialist and secular and democratic policies, subsequently, on the same day, some Opposition leaders also met the President."

The communique added: "The Prime Minister again called on the President this evening and conveyed to him the cabinet's decision to the President to dissolve the Lok Sabha. After careful consideration of the matter, the President has accepted the recommendation."

Earlier, the Union Cabinet at an unscheduled meeting here on Sunday evening approved of the Prime Minister's plan to dissolve the House and hold a mid-term election to the Lok Sabha.

The date for it is likely to be before March 8 next.

Besides the Prime Minister, nine other members of her Cabinet attended the forty-five-minute meeting.

Those who could not at-

tend the momentous meeting were Sardar Swaran Singh, Mr. K. Hanumanthaiya, Mr. K. Raghuramaiah, Mr. K. R. Shah, Mr. Dinesh Singh and Dr. V. K. R. Rao.

The Prime Minister, is believed to have briefly explained to her Cabinet colleagues the reasons why a poll earlier than scheduled 1972 should be taken. The situation, she explained, was ripe for it.

Most of her colleagues, it is said had agreed with her analysis.

The colleagues had agreed with her political assessment of the situation and her proposal for the dissolution of the Lok Sabha to make room for an early election.

The Congress (R) Working Committee and the party's parliamentary board too had already approved of the Prime Minister's proposals.

Polls may begin on Feb. 28 or March 1

Chief Election Commissioner S.P. Sen-Varma will recommend to President V. V. Giri that polling for the mid-term elections to the Lok Sabha should begin on February 28 or March 1.

He told newsmen today that he would suggest that the notification calling for the elections should be issued by the President on January 27.

Mr. Sen Varma said he had received no formal intimation from the Government on holding midterm elections to the West Bengal Assembly.

He indicated that the Lok Sabha poll would be spread over three or four days in some states such as Uttar Pradesh and Bihar—the two largest states in the country.

Asked whether a decision on the Congress symbol case would be taken before the poll, Mr. Sen Varma, "I will not say anything at present. Wait and see."

He said he would make his recommendations to the President on the poll by the middle of next month.

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Thakur Allots Portfolios

★ Staff Reporter ★

Patna, Jan. 1. An ad hoc allotment of portfolios among ten Cabinet Ministers and one Minister of State has been made by the Chief Minister, Mr. Karpoori Thakur, on December 25.

The Chief Minister and Mr. Ramanand Tiwari (both S.S.P.) will be in charge of Political and General Administration, Police, Special Police Establishment, Cabinet Secretariat, Jails, Law and Transport.

Mr. Ravish Chandra Verma (J.S.) has been put in charge of River Valley Projects, Finance, Labour and Employment.

Mr. Kamaldeo Narain Singh (Cong-O) has been allotted Revenue, Industries, Power and Tourism Departments.

The other arrangements are as follows:—

Dr. Basant Narain Singh (Janta Party)—Irrigation and P.W.D. Mr. Bagun Sumbui (Jharkhand Party)—Forests, Excise and Welfare, Mr. Shanker Dayal Singh (BKD)—Co-operation, Sugarcane, Community Development, Panchayat Raj and Sports, Mr. Mahabir Prasad—Education and Local Self-Government, Civil Supplies and Commerce and Public Health Engineering Department, Mr. Jairam Giri (Ind)—Agriculture and Religious Trusts, and Mr. Tej Narain Yadav (Swat)—Animal Husbandry, Health and Fisheries.

Mr. Karpoori Thakur has decided to forego 50 per cent of the salary and will draw only Rs. 750 per month.

He has also decided to dispense with police guards at his residence and during tours. He would continue to stay in his present residence allotted to him in his capacity as a legislator.

Mr. Karpoori Thakur will not go in for a Government loan to buy a car for himself. He would use the staff car for official purposes only.

When he was Deputy Chief Minister in the first United Front Ministry after the last General Election he had drawn only Rs. 750 per month as salary.

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CALL FOR RECIPROCAL TEACHER-PUPIL TIES

★ Staff Reporter ★

Patna, Jan 1: The Lieutenant Governor of Delhi, Dr. A. N. Jha, has called upon teachers to establish a constant reciprocal relationship between the teachers and the pupil.

Addressing the 45th All-India Educational Conference here at the Patna Science College grounds on Monday, Dr. Jha said the act of understanding which would appear spontaneously in all relationships should be a constant condition of reciprocity in the teacher-pupil relationship. "It is not sufficient for the teacher to present the pupil to himself imaginatively and thereby experience and appreciate the individuality of his disposition, but he must identify himself with the pupil and feel as he does", he said.

Dr. Jha said, in this process of education, teachers would break down the isolation of man from man which led to so many evils of the world. This could help liberate people from fear and make it possible for their energy to flow confidently into the world.

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Pointing out the "handicaps with which our educational programme is beset," Dr. Jha said most of the schools and colleges in the country presented a sorry spectacle. The technology used by teachers, often untrained, and faced with impossible workload, was fit enough to "turn spring time of the human mind into individual boredom, ignorance and dissatisfaction", he said.

The remedy for the present malaise which existed in the educational programme, Mr. Jha said, was cultural work, creation of an atmosphere in which human values could be nurtured.

He said unity of all mankind on earth was the only one aim worth working for religiously, politically and commercially and that was the only constructive aim. Therefore the recognition of the true needs of human beings, growing in relation with each other, and their proper nourishments were the true tasks of education.

Plea for Change

Inaugurating the conference Union Chemical and Petroleum Minister, Dr. Triguna Sen, has pleaded for a radical change in the country's educational pattern to make it job-oriented, and job-related.

Dr. Sen's address was read out in absentia by Dr. R. K. Bhan, President, All-India Federation of Educational Associations, as Dr. Sen could not come owing to pressing state business at Delhi.

Dr. Sen said, "So long as the educational pattern is not changed our schools, colleges and universities would go on producing educated youngmen who would year after year add to the army of unemployed. This would lead to frustration among youngmen".

Dr. Sen stressed the need for evolving the right pattern

of education without any further loss of time.

Experiments

Bihar's Education Minister, Prof. Mahabir Prasad urged the delegates which might help the youths to be prepared for suitable jobs both in field and factories.

Prof. Prasad felt that the series of endless experiments since the independence in the realm of education had done more harm than good and had been responsible for creating a chaotic condition in the academic field.

Plea to revise curricula

The Conference on Tuesday recommended to the State Governments to suitably revise the curricula and provide for the teaching of history, geography, civics, mathematics and general science to all the children upto secondary school level.

The recommendation was made by the group of eminent educationists which discussed the problems of secondary education on the occasion of the 45th all-India Educational conference being held at the Patna Science College grounds.

The group felt that there is no point in teaching a language unless there is likelihood of its being used as a medium of communication.

It therefore, recommended to the Union Government to implement the three-language formula in such a manner that every child must learn, besides English and the mother tongue (or the regional language), one of the 13 modern Indian languages included in the Eight schedule of the constitution of India, preferably spoken by substantial minorities in its own State or the language of a neighbouring State.

Secondary Education

The section which dealt with problems of secondary education particularly relating to the structure, administration and curriculum under the presidency of Mr. Natrajan, a former member of the all-India Council of Secondary Education, pleaded with state Governments to adopt and

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MID-TERM POLL

The President, Mr. V. V. Giri, has dissolved the Lok Sabha and called for an early election on the recommendation of the Union Cabinet, thus ending all speculation about it. It has also been decided to hold a mid-term poll for the West Bengal Assembly simultaneously. According to the Press communique from Rashtrapati Bhavan, the Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, told the President that the sole consideration for making the request for dissolution of the Lok Sabha was "the Government's desire to seek a fresh mandate from the people to enable the Government to effectively implement the socialist and secular programmes and policies."

Though till very recently almost all the Opposition parties were putting a brave face on the possibility of mid-term poll, the dissolution of the Lok Sabha has completely upset them. Some of the party leaders, in a bid to stall a decision on mid-term elections, had sent a telegram to the President appealing to him not to permit the Prime Minister to dissolve the Lok Sabha. They wanted the President to reject the Prime Minister's advice which under the Constitution he has to accept. To reject the Prime Minister's recommendation for dissolution of the Lok Sabha will precipitate a constitutional crisis of the first magnitude. Under all Parliamentary systems the Prime Minister can seek a special mandate and choose the most favourable time for going to the polls to improve his party's majority. Mr. Harold Wilson was returned to power with a very slender majority in 1964. The very next year he took the nation to the polls and was amply rewarded for his bold decision. Nobody accused him of having acted "in a partisan spirit."

Ever since the split in the Congress there has been continuous speculation in political circles in New Delhi that the Prime Minister may go for an early election. But she seems to have made up her mind only after the installation of an opposition Samyukta Vidhayak Dal Government in her home State of Uttar Pradesh. The fall of the Government in Bihar led by her party added urgency to arrive at a firm decision. She immediately initiated open discussion in her party and outside to assess the reactions and it culminated in the Working Committee endorsing her decision to go for an early election for Parliament.

In Bihar political crises have followed in quick succession since the last mid-term election. Sometimes the people, confused by the multiplicity of parties as also by glittering promises from different quarters, fail to give a decisive verdict. Sometimes, again, they gave a clear mandate which the beneficiaries fail to respect. The fact is that the country's political life has lost its moorings; political developments are regulated by fleeting expediency rather than by principle of logic. No mid-term poll can have a magical effect and improve our political morality; a fresh appeal to the people can only add to the fierce strife for power and make confusion worse confounded.

The mid-term poll will not improve the present situation in Bihar unless the Ruling Congress speculates that the present Government in the State will come to a crash as a result of inner contradictions. This hope must have entered into the calculations of the Ruling Congress and it is not unlikely that the S.V.D. will be caught unawares. It was thought at the beginning that S.S.P.—led S.V.D. Government would be a discouragement to the Ruling Congress, but both Bihar and U. P. are on the point of being thrown into an emotional turmoil during the mid-term poll because of uncertainty regarding alliances. The S. S. P. has openly criticised the Congress (O), the Jana Sangh and the Swatantra. Mr. A. B. Bajpayee has made it clear that his party would not give a blank cheque to other parties nor would it compromise on principles. These divergences might prove a strain to Bihar Government and it may not be easy for the Thakur Government to devote undivided energy to problems of State. It is hoped that the State Government will be refused to be swayed by slogans and emotions. If it does not, the mid-February session of the Bihar Assembly may witness unpleasant scenes.

The Parliament should reassemble in time to sanction expenditure and approve means of raising revenue well before April 1. Otherwise a financial crisis will overtake the administration. This points to the imperative necessity of holding early elections to the Lok Sabha. They have to be over at the latest by the first week of March to enable the fifth Lok Sabha to start functioning before the end of the current financial year. The Election Commission is in favour of starting the elections on February 28 or March 1, which seems to be a reasonable proposal. In any case there is not much time to lose. Those who want to join the battle of the

Nobel Men And Their Works

Stockholm: The King of Sweden presented the 1970 Nobel Prizes to seven men in a setting of royal splendour dominated by an eighth Nobel laureate who wasn't there—Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn.

The Soviet writer's presence was forcefully felt, though, in an understated, but powerful, speech by Karl Ragnar Gierow, Permanent Secretary of the Swedish academy, that may provoke an angry reaction from the Kremlin. (The Soviets, who have banned Solzhenitsyn's works, consider the Nobel award to him an anti-Soviet provocation.)

Gierow declared, in effect that if the Kremlin does not like what Solzhenitsyn has written, it has written, it has only itself to blame, for the bearded writer who celebrates his 52nd birthday this week is a product of the Soviet system, and his writings represent a quest for truth.

Solzhenitsyn had wanted to come to Moscow to accept his Nobel award from the tall, 88-year-old Swedish monarch, King Guistaf IV Adolph but he feared the Soviet Government would not allow him to return to his own country.

The audience acknowledged Solzhenitsyn's award with a sustained applause that ended only when the King abruptly sat down in what appeared to be an attempt to limit the ovation to the same length accorded the other prize winners.

The Physics Prize went to two winners, Luis Neel, of the University of Grenoble, France, and Hannes Alfvén, of the Royal Institute of Stockholm. Alfvén now teaches at the University of California at San Diego.

Neel was cited for his work in magnetism dating back to 1932. His researches have helped to explain the behaviour of certain new synthetic magnetic materials that have considerable technical importance.

Alfvén was honoured for a fundamental contribution in cosmic physics that helped to explain the development of the solar system through the magnetic field of force and the application of hydrodynamics.

Luis F. Leloir, a French-born Argentine who teaches at the Biochemical Research Institute in Buenos Aires received the Chemistry award. His prize was for his discovery of the sugar-nucleotides and their function in the bio-synthesis of carbohydrate. His work is considered to have far-reaching consequences in physiology and medicine.

Medicine Awards

Three men shared the prize for Medicine, Dr. Julius

Axelrod; of the United States, Sir Bernard Katz, of Britain and Ulf Von Euler of Sweden.

They were cited for independent research and discoveries concerning transmission of impulses from one nerve cell to another.

Axelrod 58, is chief of the Pharmacology section of the National Institute of Mental Health in Bethesda, U.S.

Sir Bernard, a native of Germany, is professor of biophysics at University College, London, and Von Euler is a member of the Caroline Institute in Stockholm that awards the Nobel Prize in Medicine.

The Final winner was Paul A. Samuelson, of Technology, a leading economist who won the Alfred Nobel Memorial Prize in economic science. The award was added in 1958 to the regular Nobel prizes, which have been presented annually, with some exceptions in some categories, since 1901. The award was established by the Central Bank of Sweden when it celebrated its 300th anniversary two years ago.

Samuelson, who had been an economic advisor to Presidents Kennedy and Johnson, was cited for his analytical studies, on such fundamental problems as supply and demand which have resulted in the rewriting of considerable parts of economic theory.

The Nobel Peace Prize was presented earlier to Norman E. Borlaug, an Iowa-born plant pathologist, in a similar ceremony in Oslo, Norway.

He won it for his work in increasing the yield of certain strains of wheat and rice in what has become known as the "green revolution" in feeding underdeveloped areas in the world.

The Peace Prize is administered by the Norwegian Storting (Parliament) under terms of Nobel's will. The prizes are presented annually on the anniversary of the death in 1896 of the brooding, lonely Swede who had made a fortune in the discovery of dynamite and other explosives.

The prizes this year total 78,400 dollars for each of the five categories and the memorial Award, a gold medal and a diploma are also presented to each of the prize winners.

There was nobody on hand to receive Solzhenitsyn's award for him, as some observers had expected. There is a possibility a presentation ceremony may be held for him in Moscow, most likely at the Swedish Embassy, at a later date.

Gierow said the presentation would be made, as Solzhenitsyn stated in a letter, at a time and place mutually agreeable to both parties.

ballot box must get ready to jump into the fray right now. To the Opposition parties who were against a mid-term poll, Mrs. Gandhi has thrown down the gauntlet. It is for them to pick it up and hurl it back at her if they can. All arguments must now cease and on to hustings should be the slogan for all political parties.

PATNA DIARY

Dec. 24 The Chief Minister, Mr. Karpoori Thakur, and one of his Cabinet colleagues, Mr. Ramanand Tiwari, have declined to have armed posted at their residences.

Mr. Jai Prakash Narayan, Sarvodaya leader, has appealed to the President of India to grant mercy and save the condemned Naxalites from the gallows.

The Syndicate of the Patna University today decided to pay special allowance for December to all the university employees along with their salary in January.

The convention of the Association of Democratic Lawyers, which opened here today, adopted a resolution suggesting creation of a provident fund for members of the Bar.

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Dec. 25 The Vice-President, Dr. G. S. Pathak, who came here to address the annual convocation of the Bhagalpur University yesterday, left for Delhi by air today.

Mr. M. S. Golwalkar, the R. S. S. Chief, told newsmen here today that he was not retiring.

The Chief Minister, Mr. Karpoori Thakur, will draw half of his salary of Rs. 1500 per month, it was announced here today.

The Bihar Government is contemplating to promulgate an ordinance for consolidation of holding for boosting agricultural production and facilitating the enforcement of the Land Ceiling Act, it is learnt.

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Dec. 26 The Bihar Samyukta Vidhayak Dal Government would face its first Assembly Session in the mid-

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Gierow's speech, written before Solzhenitsyn changed his mind about coming to Stockholm, was to have introduced the writer. Without touching directly on the furor over Solzhenitsyn's prize, Gierow rejected the Soviet's contention that it had been presented as a political provocation against the Soviet Union.

Born in 1918 (a year after the Bolshevik Revolution) in Kislovodsk Solzhenitsyn belongs to the first generation of Soviet Russian writers who grew up with the new form of Government and he is indivisible from the climate and the time in which he was born, said Gierow.

He said the vitality of Solzhenitsyn's books springs not the least from the feeling that roots his being to his country and its destiny.

It is from this same background, said Gierow, that Solzhenitsyn's gigantic predecessors, like Tolstoy, derived from Russia's suffering the inspiration for their works.

This link between Solzhenitsyn and the Russian literary giants of the past was cited by the academy on October 8 in announcing the writer's selection for the Award. The citation praised Solzhenitsyn for the ethical force with which he has pursued the indispensable tradition of Russian literature.

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COSMIC EGG

★ By Atulendu Gupta ★

The cosmological picture established by Edwin Hubble may be summarised as follows. Imagine our galaxy surrounded by a series of concentric rings (or, more accurately, shells). The first ring is 2 million light-years away. All the heavenly bodies lying on this ring are flying off from us with a velocity of 36 miles per second. The next ring has a radius of 20 million light-years and the galaxies lying in this ring have a recessional velocity of 360 miles per second. In this way as we go up the ladder we reach the outermost ring lying at a distance of 10 billion light-years. Here the galaxies are flying off at the tremendous velocity of 180,000 miles per second which approaches the velocity of light itself!

The picture is one of cosmic explosion. Suppose a dynamite blasts off the top of a mountain. What will happen? The stone pieces would scatter through space in all directions from a common centre. The stone chips with bigger velocities will reach the outer edge of the blast, while slower-moving particles will lag behind. At any particular moment the velocity of the different particles will be found to be proportional to their distance from the centre of the blast. The cosmological picture given by Hubble is only a large-scale version of such a blast.

It would seem that our galaxy has the unique position of being at the hub of the universe, because the cosmic blast appears to have originated at the galactic centre. But it is not so. A little analysis will show that even if we observed the blast from any other galaxy, we would feel as if we were at the centre of the cosmic blast while other galaxies were flying off from us. This is due to the principle of relative motion.

The question arises, if our galaxy is not at the centre of the blast, which other is? The answer is, there is no central position of this exploding universe. This I will explain now.

Apparently the universe is a rapidly inflating balloon so that its parts, viewed from any point on it, are moving off in an outward direction. Or in other words, space itself is expanding; and with this expansion the galaxies embedded in this space are flying off from each other lengthening the inter-galactic distances every moment.

Any theory of Cosmogony must take into account the above cosmological picture of an expanding universe. There are three principal theories in the field now and each of them accepts this picture as its starting point. These are the Big Bang Theory, the Oscillating Universe Theory and the Steady State Theory. I will take these up one by one.

Let me clarify a few points regarding expanding space. Expanding space connotes a limited space, because unlimi-

ted space could not expand. And limited space in its turn connotes curved space. A straight Euclidean space would go on for ever without a limit; but a curved space would bend back on itself, occupying only a definite limited volume at any given moment. Jeans's estimate is that the whole universe must be three million times as big as the fragment of it that we see. If so, the universe would be about 100 billion light-years in its girth. (One billion is equal to one thousand million.) That is to say if its expansion were suddenly arrested, light could travel round it in 100 billion years. Jeans himself admits that this figure may be an underestimate. The latest findings of Baade and Sandage prove that it is so.

The surface of our earth (and not its volume) has some similarities with spherical curved space. If the terrestrial surface were straight, you could go in any direction for ever. But since it is curved and bends back on itself, you can go in any direction (on the surface of the earth) and come back to your starting place without changing the direction of your journey. Thus the farthest place from Patna is Patna itself; all outward directions from Patna leads to Patna and no other place. And so it is meaningless to call any point on the terrestrial surface as its centre. London is as much a central place as Tokyo or Sydney is. The same with curved space. There is no central region in it. Send a beam of light in any direction after a few billion years it will return to you having circumnavigated the whole space. Did not Megellan and Drake circumnavigate the whole earth and return to their ports from a direction opposite to that in which they had started?

But there is a difference. The journey round the earth takes as long a time today as it took centuries ago, supposing the speed of our ship to be the same. For the earth is static in regard to its size. But the journey round the universe lengthens with time as its mileage is continually increasing from moment to moment. The size of the universe estimated by Jeans is not true for all time. It was what Jeans thought to be true at the time of his writing (January 22, 1931). The size has increased enormously during the interval between 1931 and 1971.

Another peculiar effect of curved space is this. If a telescope were powerful enough to see round the whole universe, every heavenly body would have two images in two opposite directions. We can see the sun (even without a telescope) rising on the east. If we had an extra-powerful telescope, we could see another image of the sun in the western sky setting even though the time is dawn! But this image would be a fainter and smaller one and it would show the backside of the sun.

Solar rays going round the whole of space would enter the aperture of our telescope from an opposite direction. If we had a telescope as powerful as this, we could see the other side of the moon even without sending Lunik III to photograph it.

On the curved surface of the earth, however, we cannot achieve this feat as we might in outer space. We cannot see a terrestrial object in two opposite directions simultaneously. The reason is that the curvature of the terrestrial surface is much more pronounced than the curvature of space. Light bends only after crossing cosmic distances within terrestrial limits light does not bend appreciably; and so with a telescope we can see only the near side of a distant mountain but not its opposite side. If the mountain lies beyond the horizon, both its faces are hidden behind the curvature of terrestrial surface.

To return to the curvature of space. Einstein propounded his General Theory of Relativity in 1915. He gave a new theory of gravitation based on the curvature of space. Two years later he published the picture of what is known as the Einstein Universe on Relativity. It was a finite and static universe with a limited size that was constant for all time.

Soon afterwards de Sitter analyzed Einstein's Field Equations and showed that the Einstein Universe could not be a stable universe. It could not stay in a static condition indefinitely. Ultimately it would either expand or contract or do both alternately.

The Belgian mathematician Abbe Lemaitre chose the first alternative and gave the mathematical picture of an expanding universe in 1927. The following year Hubble published the cosmological picture of galaxies flying off from each other and thus confirmed the mathematical prediction of Lemaitre. Mathematics had anticipated physical observation in an uncanny fashion!

Since the universe is expanding, billions of years ago it must have been very much smaller than it is today. Lemaitre showed by back calculation that all the galaxies must have been packed together tightly within a small space about 5 to 6 billion years ago. Before they separated they formed a dense conglomeration of what Lemaitre called the Cosmic Egg. (Compare the term Brahmānda, conceived by our Hindu cosmologists, which means the same thing. The similarity in nomenclature is rather startling. Had Abbe Lemaitre any access to the Hindu Puranas and Scriptures?)

What was the Cosmic Egg or Primaeval Atom like? It was composed of a superdense "nuclear fluid" having a density of a million million million times that of water all confined within a space

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KUMUDRANJAN MULLICK

—A DEVOUT POET

★ By Narayan Chaudhuri ★

With the passing away of Kumudranjan Mullick at the ripe old age of 88, about the strongest bond that held Bengali poetry to the older generation was snapped. He was a true representative of the age gone by not only in his outlook on life but in the tone of his poetry which in its simplicity and direct appeal was far removed from the stresses and strains of modern living and a complicated urbanised existence. Love of the countryside, a nostalgic feeling for the rural home and its environs, spirit of identification with the ordinary village folks and a constant readiness to share in their joys and sorrows, an intense longing to live the life of a quiet, serene, peaceful man undisturbed by the din and bustle of the city, and lastly a devout nature with implicit faith in the all-merciful character of a divine dispensation—these are some of the notable traits which gave Kumudranjan's poetry a stamp all its own.

It is very significant that though Kumudranjan was born in the age of Rabindranath and practised his art and craft of poetry in an atmosphere wholly dominated by the great master's towering personality, his writing was more or less free from Tagorean influence. In one sense this may have indicated a lack of sufficient receptivity, but in another sense this indicated individuality—a proneness to follow one's inner urge and own bent of mind irrespective of what might or might not have been the usual literary practice at a given time. The second alternative seems to me the more acceptable explanation in understanding the nature of Kumudranjan's poetry.

If influences are at all to be traced, they will not be found in the modern vogue of poetry but in the rich Vaishnab lore of medieval Bengal at whose fount Kumudranjan drank deep from his early boyhood. The pronounced devotional tone Kumudranjan's poetry seems to have had its direct inspiration from the bhakti-based poetry of the Vaishnaba masters. One accidental factor deepened his tie with Vaishnab tradition and Vaishnab way of life. The place where Kumudranjan was born and where he passed his whole life—Kogran in the district of Bardwan—belonged to an area saturated with the memories of a number of Vaishnaba Mahajans, chief among them Narahari Sarkar Thakur and Lochandas Thakur. He imbibed their spirit so profoundly that this formed as it were a part and parcel of his life's philosophy and went to leave its indelible impress on his poetry.

Another noteworthy trait about Kumudranjan was that he never felt the lure of the city to wean him away from his seat of activity—the village. The village with its unostentatious mode of living, simple habits, traditional faiths and beliefs, etc. seemed to cast over him a permanent spell from which he felt it

difficult to disengage himself or it may be his inalienable rural attitude and limited range of intellectual interests were a bar to his feeling at home in the atmosphere of metropolitan life and thus kept him away from it. He was essentially an old-world man who loved to live in his own familiar corner of simple beliefs, love of fellow human beings and a staunch faith in God.

As a poet Kumudranjan will rank among those of his predecessors and contemporaries—probably in the forefront of them all—who idealized the fast disappearing beauties of changing village life in the face of new social forces, sang paens in praise of the village landscape, evinced sincere sympathetic kinship with the ordinary men and women of his immediate neighbourhood, showed a nostalgia for a tranquil, peaceful, domesticated home life, which, by the way, is the characteristic of all middle class Bengali poets, and above all, felt and expressed a deep inner craving to surrender unconditionally to the will of God. In all his book, of poems—'Bontulsi', 'Satadal', 'Ujani', 'Ektara', 'Ajoy', 'Beethi', 'Swarnasandhya', etc.—one or the other of the above trails will be found in abundance. The poem "Ekti Gram" (A Village) taken from the last-named book is one of his representative compositions which may be said to have epitomised in one writing all his familiar characteristics.

Kumudranjan is nothing if not a lyric poet of proved excellence. The essence of his lyricism has nowhere been as effectively displayed as in his poem beginning with the famous lines. "Ogo majhi, tori hetha bandho sako ajke sanjhe" (Oh the boatman, please do not anchor the boat here in the twilight of the evening today).

The poem, because of its sonorousness, was soon transformed into a song. The song became so popular that not a few wrongly ascribed its authorship to Poet Tagore, the supreme lyricist in our language. We may get a measure of the lyrical quality of Kumudranjan's poems from this fact.

Kumudranjan Mullick lived his full years and lived them not in vain. Bengali literature becomes distinctly poorer for his loss.—(A.B.P.)

Human Survival

It is Difficult for Canadians to bring home to themselves the menace to human survival caused by over population. They have never been desperately hungry, they have adequate shelter, they are free from the epidemics brought on or made worse by privation, and they have abundant living space.

There are, however, many millions of people on earth who have not the accepted necessities of life, and Canadians are affected by their suffering. The interdependence of human beings is such that educated people, wherever they live, cannot morally evade or safely escape concern.

Black pessimism is an unconstructive mood. Upon learning about the state of affairs, men and women everywhere need to study what they can do to relieve hunger and distress, and do it relatively quickly.

After viewing with some apprehension the pollution problem, which is being given increasing attention in Canada, a recent *Manchester Guardian* went on to warn: "The future is doom-laden, though, so long as we shrink from tackling the true runaway element in the world scene: the population explosion. Within the next generation or two the world population will have to be stabilized if there is not to be a

global catastrophe."

N. J. Berill, who was Strathcona Professor of Zoology at McGill University, wrote in *Let Us Live*, published by the CIBA Chemical Group: "The pessimistic possibility is that human beings are not intelligent enough as a whole to control their own fertility and will always press hard against the ragged fringe of subsistence. If such is to be our fate it means we are already approaching the end of our tether, for never in the past has a race survived which failed to make necessary adjustments to changing circumstances."

The past few years have seen the growth of increased awareness of the population peril. In the international organizations, in the Vatican Council, and in internal debates in all countries, the question of population regulation has received unprecedented attention.

Perhaps young people are more alive to the danger than are older people upon whom the problem has crept up unawares. The unrest among young people may be due to their uncertainty that they will have a tomorrow. That is the challenge to adult people who are in a position to act effectively. Unless they move to make surer than they are now that this young generation has a future, nothing

else matters. It is not enough to give tender, loving care to youth and to buy it an expensive education: these things do not mean anything unless we take steps to see that there will be a living world for young people to step into.

No room for doubt

World-wide statistics leave no room for doubt about what is happening. According to the authors of a United Nations study the world population figures have an importance which transcends immediate economic and social problems, however urgent they seem.

"Multiply and replenish the earth" was a counsel of perfection when there were only eight people on the globe after the Great Flood, but today there are more than three thousand million people.

A world "population clock" would show that, on the average, 3.9 babies were born every second in 1969, while just under 1.7 people died. This amounts to a gain of 2.2 persons per second, 132 per minute, 190,000 per day, and more than 1,330,000 every week. On July 1st last year the clock showed a world population of 3,551 million. The increase in twelve months, 72 millions, compares with only 20 million per year less than half a century ago.

Eastern Railway one can see the sign board RTO prominently displayed. The Military RTO was a creation of World War II. In 1940 the Directorate of Movement Control was created along with four Movement Control Units at Delhi, Lahore, Deolali and Poona.

At present there are over 100 detachments of the Movement Control all over the country. They look after the movement of all military personnel. One of the biggest detachments is located at Delhi. Located in a kiosk of World War II vintage it has been handling the biggest traffic load of defence personnel. It looked after the movement of troops during the partition of India, J and K operations, 1962 conflict with China and the Indo-Pak conflict in 1965. Every year the detachment is busy during the Republic Day looking after the movement of contingents which arrive in the capital.

The Detachment at Delhi closed its old office situated in the kiosk. The new office was opened on Wednesday by Brigadier Bikram Chand, Director of Movement Control. The Sound-proof, spacious and elegantly furnished office has been set up with the help of the Railways. The RTO at Delhi Junction will not have to function in the midst of smoke, noise of shunting trains and rattling noise created by wheeled Postal and Railway trolleys, besides the inconvenience caused by movement of thousands of people on the platform.

It took an immense lapse of time — somewhere between a quarter of a million and a million years — to bring the world population up to some 2,900 million, but that figure will be doubled at today's rate in thirty-five years.

The United Nations projections give a rate during the closing decades of this century high enough, if continued, to multiply the world population sevenfold in a hundred years. To put it another way: with the present population growth rate, one dozen people would produce the present population in only 1,000 years.

A projection of future population is not a forecast. It is a mechanical calculation based on the present trend of fertility and mortality. It assumes that there is to be no sudden reduction in numbers resulting from war and natural disaster.

The President of the World Bank Group told a university audience last year that in six and a half centuries from now there would be one human being standing on every square foot of land on earth. That is just the same insignificant span of time as separates us today from the battle of Bannockburn where Bruce defeated Edward II, and the beginning of the Hundred Years War in France.

It would be tiresome to make an array of all the authorities supporting the fact of the menace of over-population: economists, anthropologists, demographers, health and welfare authorities, and various United Nations committees.

The situation is well summarized in the *Demographic Yearbook* of the United Nations: between 1965 and 1966 the family of man grew by 61 million. That means that in twelve months the population of the world expanded by three times the entire present population of Canada.

It would not be wise to be stampeded by predictions of doom, but they are useful to make us aware that there is a situation demanding thought.

A serious challenge

The President of the United States said in a message to Congress in 1969 that one of the most serious challenges to human destiny in the last third of this century will be the growth of population. He added: "Whether man's response to that challenge will be a cause for pride or for despair will depend very much on what we do today."

It took the United States three centuries to reach the 100 million mark; half a century later it passed the 200 million mark. If the present rate of growth continues the third one hundred million persons will be added in about thirty years.

But less developed nations are showing much faster growth. As a class the non industrial nations have been growing about twice as fast as the industrial ones. In 1900, Latin America had a population of 63 million; it now has 268 million. At that rate of growth the population will double in 23 years. The rate of natural increase in the western indus-

rial nations rarely rose above 15 per 1,000 population per year. This is not the birth rate, but the excess of births over deaths. In contrast, the natural increase rates of the underdeveloped countries are extremely high: in the ten years ending in 1960 the rate averaged 31 in Taiwan, 27 in Ceylon, 32 in Malaya, 28 in Albania, 32 in Mexico.

As a result, many already impoverished nations are struggling under a handicap of an excessive population increase which the industrialized nations never had to bear.

There are several considerations curbing the birth rate in developed and well-to-do and educated countries which are not operative elsewhere: the economic cost of children; the tendency of today's children not to fulfil their parent's expectations; the competition of other things with children in giving satisfaction.

Lengthened life span

The principal reason for over-population is, of course, the achievement of a low death rate. Even the poorest government is rich enough to provide its subjects with a substantial measure of death control. International agencies and the governments of the affluent nations have been delighted to act as Good Samaritans in providing disease-fighting programmes. As a result, a Stone Age people can be endowed with a low 20th century death rate within a few years.

But the pressure of population in countries not ready for it causes suffering, unrest and political instability. Capital formation, industrialization, education, the opening up of new areas of cultivation; all are needed, but they cannot come in time to cope with the demands of population increasing at its present rate.

There are people at the older end of the life scale to be counted. In both developed and developing countries the average length of life has steadily increased over recent decades. Through all of man's previous history only a fraction of the babies born had grown to maturity; now, in the industrial countries of the west, only five per cent die before adulthood, and many live into old age.

In the late mediaeval period (the 14th and 15th centuries) the life expectancy in England was about 27 years. At the end of the 17th century and during most of the 18th it was about 31 years in England, France and Sweden, and in the first half of the 19th century it advanced to 41 years. Today's expectation of life at birth in Canada is 68.35 years for males and 74.17 years for females.

The food supply

Thomas R. Malthus wrote in 1798 that population tends to grow faster than the food supply. He pointed out that population increased in geometric progression 2-4-8-16 while food supply increased in arithmetical progression 2-4-6-8.

As an illustration, consider the case of a couple bringing into the world four children

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ARMED FORCES DIARY

Onset of Winter

Jawans posted in the high altitude areas in Ladakh, Sikkim and Nefa are preparing for the winter months lying ahead. For the jawans posted in Ladakh the road links that connect them with the rest of the country through the Zojila Pass will be closed soon. They have to rely on the supply of essential items of food and equipment through air.

The jawans posted in these areas are, however, luckier than those who went to that area eight years ago. Since then a lot of improvement has been made to make their living as comfortable as possible.

The Research and Development Organisation in the Ministry of Defence have conducted investigations and solved the problems relating to the operation of troops in high altitudes and have developed special food, clothing, huts and shelters, heaters and devices for easy starting of vehicles in high altitudes. They have also conducted trials for improvement in the performance of weapons and equipment in high altitudes and sub-zero temperatures.

At Leh, a high altitude pressurised hospital chamber has been set up for treatment of jawans suffering from ailments peculiar to high altitude.

Bharat Electronics

The Government have decided to set up a second unit of the Bharat Electronics Limited for the manufacture of Microwave and Radar equipment at Ghaziabad, near Delhi. This unit of the

company will have an ultimate capacity of Rs. 18 crores per annum.

Besides establishing this new factory the Bharat Electronics, a public sector undertaking, has a number of plans for expansion to step up its capacity as well as to introduce new types of equipments and components. The expansion scheme for the Equipments Division envisages an increase in capacity from about Rs. 20 crores to about Rs. 40 crores by the end of the Fourth Plan period. The company has an established capacity of about Rs. 25 crores per annum in the Equipments Division and progressive steps will be taken to further expand the capacity. In addition steps are in hand to introduce more sophisticated versions of existing equipment and new equipments in the production lines such as TV Transmitting and Studio equipments, Electronic portion of Computers, Microwave Radar Equipment, etc.

In the case of the Components Division of the BEL, there are number of proposals to step up the capacity for manufacture of Radio receiving valves and Germanium and Silicon semi-conductors. There are also proposals to take up the manufacture of integrated circuits, glass shall for the TV picture tubes and also expansion of production of TV picture tubes.

Movement Control Detachment

At almost all the important railway stations in the country and at some of the small railway stations on the

United

In the cou few years the a budget of the has exceeded dollars. All period of 19 military spen United States to more million dollars 1957-1959).

Roughly these enormou spent on purcha pons, comba and almost 4 material.

The overa the armed forc personnel of th the United Stat 4 million, with 1.5 million Am men statione 3,400 military and installa The cost of Pen is valued at 20 dollars. The accounts for n cent of military more than 45 servicemen of a list countries. has thus turned national centre

Global

American which has alw sed the cult of s this vast militar achieve its gl aims of pre strengthening gaining world and uniting th countries, on common class under the flag of nism, in the st the world social national-liberati and the worker'

The history of States contain examples of m ference in the in of other countr ples. This is characteristic fo after the Second The period, 193 the United Stat aggressive war Korean people; marines landed o of the Lebanon Washington lau tary intervention Dominican Repu number of year Pentagon has bee a savage war The United Sta with the help of invaders and it Fleet, to crush th regimes in the Ar in order to p positions in the oi East.

Militarism h unprecedented s rated into all social life in States, which ha mendment influe reactionary milita vation of their and justification b scientists of milita

Militarism is deeply rooted in t of the United S is the material an basis of its existen loment. The potential of the U is actually subo the interests of t is used to support forces and to pr

United States : Militarism And Economy

★ By Faramazyan ★

In the course of the last few years the annual military budget of the United States has exceeded 70,000 million dollars. All in all, in the period of 1945-1969, direct military spending of the United States alone adds up to more than 1,100,000 million dollars (in prices of 1957-1959).

Roughly three-fifths of these enormous sums are spent on purchase of weapons, combat equipment, and almost 4 million items of material.

The overall strength of the armed forces and civilian personnel of the Pentagon in the United States totals nearly 4 million, with approximately 1.5 million American servicemen stationed at more than 3,400 military strategic bases and installations abroad. The cost of Pentagon property is valued at 200,000 million dollars. The United States accounts for nearly 70 per cent of military spending and more than 45 per cent of servicemen of all the imperialist countries. The country has thus turned into an international centre of militarism.

Global Aims

American imperialism, which has always popularised the cult of strength, needs this vast military machine to achieve its global political aims of preserving and strengthening its positions, gaining world domination, and uniting the imperialist countries, on the basis of common class interests and under the flag of anti-communism, in the struggle against the world socialist system, the national-liberation revolutions and the worker's movement.

The history of the United States contains plenty of examples of military interference in the internal affairs of other countries and peoples. This is particularly characteristic for the period after the Second World War. The period, 1950-1953, saw the United States wage an aggressive war against the Korean people; in 1958, US marines landed on the beaches of the Lebanon; in 1965, Washington launched military intervention against the Dominican Republic. For a number of years now the Pentagon has been conducting a savage war in Vietnam. The United States is trying, with the help of the Israeli invaders and its own 6th Fleet, to crush the progressive regimes in the Arab countries in order to preserve its positions in the oil-rich Middle East.

Militarism has on an unprecedented scale penetrated into all spheres of social life in the United States, which has led to tremendous influence of the reactionary military, the elevation of their significance, and justification by bourgeois scientists of militarism.

Militarism is particularly deeply rooted in the economy of the United States, which is the material and technical basis of its existence and development. The economic potential of the United States is actually subordinated to the interests of the military, is used to support the armed forces and to provide them

with modern combat equipment.

War Economy

As a result, the military sector in the US economy began functioning permanently. Whereas before 1939 the country as a rule spent less than one per cent of the gross national product for military purposes, now it spends over 10 per cent. The aggression in Vietnam has led to a fresh intensification in the militarisation of the economy. The output of military produce has reached proportions unprecedented in the times of peace. The Pentagon's orders are being fulfilled directly or indirectly by almost all the branches of the US economy because the manufacture of sophisticated modern military armaments and machinery calls for great specialisation and extensive cooperation of production. Among the major manufacturers of military produce are the aircraft and missile, atomic, radio-electronic, ship-building and some other branches of industry. According to American data, about 90 per cent of aircrafts and missiles, 60 per cent of ship-building and 40 per cent of the communications means manufactured are used for military purposes.

Whereas before the Second World War armaments were mainly manufactured by the state military arsenals, now, on the contrary, the bulk of these are put out by private enterprises, under state contracts. The U.S. Department of Defence has over 20,000 basic contractors and 100,000 subcontractors. The bulk of the state military orders go to the big monopolies: 100 large companies account for an average of about 70 per cent of the total value of the initial military orders placed by the Pentagon. And these monopolies are making fabulous profits in the military business.

Between 1960 and 1968, General Dynamics received from the Pentagon 11,100 million dollars worth of military orders, McDonnell-Douglas — 8,800 million dollars, General Electric — 8,600 million dollars, Boeing 7,900 million dollars. Military deliveries make up the overwhelming part of the entire produce of these companies (not counting General Electric).

Link with State

The struggle for obtaining military orders is a struggle for big profits. As a rule, the rate of profit with military industrial corporations is much higher than with the corporations manufacturing civilian produce. That is why the biggest monopolies are establishing close contacts with the bodies of state power, specifically with the Pentagon. There is extensive bribery of top-ranking military men who help the monopolies to get the orders they need. For the same purpose the monopolies hire influential generals and senior officers going into retirement because their ties and acquaintances in the Pentagon are valued highly. According to the data of the U.S. press, there are 2,072 retired officers

are coming out for the nationalisation of the military industry.

Some American authors quite justly point out that the lengthy arms race and the utilisation of the achievements of the technological progress primarily for military purposes have a negative effect on the development of the US economy. Indeed, military expenditure is a deduction from the social product, and having large means switched over to non-productive military purposes reduces the potential capacities of the economy. This holds good even when military expenditure promotes a temporary growth of the current volume of production.

Negative Influence

The negative influence of military-economic preparations on the development of the US economy is manifest in the following: firstly, these preparations annually distract from productive utilisation considerable material-financial and manpower resources, and the most modern means of labour and the most skilled part of the manpower at that. Secondly, more than half of all allocations for research and development is used for military purposes which slows up technical progress in the civilian economy. Thirdly,

large-scale military expenditure is the main reason for the chronic deficit in the American state budget and hence all the negative economic and social consequences of this phenomenon—the rise in the state debt, inflation, etc. Fourthly, the enormous military spending abroad is one of the main reasons for the chronic deficit of the American balance of payments. It is generally known that a deficit in the balance of payment leads to a systematic reduction in the gold reserves, greater currency — financial difficulties, and the weakening of the position of the American dollar.

The system for financing military expenditure in the United States leads to greater additional financial exploitation of the working people, to redistribution of the national income in favour of the propertied classes. In the first place this is expressed in the taxation burden. Taxes paid by the American working people to the Federal budget and to state and local budgets account for approximately one — third of their incomes.

The rapid inflationary growth of prices should also be added to this. The price index on consumer goods

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CATS WERE SACRED TO EGYPTIANS

★ By Ken Figg ★

Did you know that the cat was one of the most sacred animals for the Egyptians?

In the very early days the Egyptians worshiped a cat-headed goddess, named Ubastet, which represented to them the life producing power of the sun.

Cats have figured in the lives of people from time immemorial. In Egypt, thousands of bodies of embalmed cats have been found in excavated cat temples and cat cemeteries.

Cats have also been the subject of many nursery rhymes, stories, and film cartoons. In his *Just So Stories*, Rudyard Kipling wrote "The Cat Who Walked By Himself."

Even in the Middle Ages people believed that witches could turn themselves into cats. For this reason, cats were often burned to death. Many people in India believe that black cats are an omen of bad luck, but the same black cat is a harbinger of good luck for the West-erners.

Early Norsemen had great reverence for the cat. Their goddess of love, Freyja travelled in a chariot drawn by two cats.

No matter where they live, no matter what their size and appearance, all cats are alike in many ways. All have bodies adapted for hunting and killing, and all are highly specialised beasts of prey.

Do you know that the backs of the cat's eyes are coated with a substance like polished silver, which reflects every bit of light that comes into the eyes? That is the reason why a cat's eyes shine like glowing lanterns if you point a flash-light towards them at night.

The cat family is believed to have branched off from the earliest meat-eating forms of mammals about 30,000,000 years ago.

Among the wild cats we have the lion, which is commonly called the king of beasts because of his dignified appearance and his regal mane. But king or no king, the lion will always avoid a rampaging elephant or an ill-tempered rhinoceros.

But unlike most cats, lions have together in groups called prides. Occasionally, a lion develops a taste for human flesh and becomes a man-eater. But this is mostly when it has become old or disabled and unable to catch his usual fleet-footed prey.

Formerly, lions were found from Greece to Asia Minor, Persia and India as well as throughout Africa. Now they are found only in Africa, except for a few that still exist in Gir forest of western India.

Next comes the tiger, which inhabits the forests of Asia. Lions and tigers are very closely related and even breed together in captivity. The off-spring of a male lion and a tigress is called a tiger. Should the father be a tiger and the mother a lioness, then the offspring is called a tigon.

Smaller than the lion or tiger, but often considered the fiercest and most dangerous cat of all is the handsome leopard. This cat has a yellow coat decorated with small black spots. The spots are arranged in groups of five around a dark centre.

There is also one variety, especially in Malaya known as the black leopard. The leopard is found in most of Africa and southern Asia.

Another wild cat is the spotted jaguar, which is often mistaken for a leopard. It is found in the New World from Mexico southward through most of South America. It rarely attacks human beings,

but is a great destroyer of domestic stock.

The mountain lion is another big cat of the New World, which ranges between British Columbia and Patagonia. It is a sly and secretive beast, with tawny fur and lighter under-parts. The mountain lion is known by a variety of names, such as a puma, cougar, cata-mountain, painter, American lion and Indian devil.

The cheetah, which is found in parts of eastern Africa and southern Asia, differs from most other cats in marked ways. It has very long legs and claws, which cannot be drawn in and hidden. It is the swiftest of all land animals and has been clocked at close to 70 miles an hour when pursuing its prey.

Then there are cats with bobbed tails and tufted ears. These are the lynxes, which differ from other cats in having short tails, luxurious side ruffs and ears with tufts on their tips. If North America there are two species. The Canada lynx and the bobcat. Other forms of lynxes are found in Europe and northern Asia. And in India we have one species known as the caracal. It is sometimes trained as a hunting animal, like the cheetah.

A bewildering array of small cats live in Asia and Africa. Some of them are spotted, others are striped or mottled and still others are of one hue. They also come in a variety of names such as wild cat, bush cat, jungle cat, desert cat, spotted cat, leopard cat and tiger cat.

But the species that is believed to be the ancestor of our common house cat is the small African wild cat called the kaffir cat. It was this species that the ancient Egyptians tamed and gave a place of honour in their civilisation. (A.B.P.)

THIS YEAR'S KHEDDA WILL BE THE LAST IN MYSORE

MYSORE: The khedda operation in the lovely woods of Kakankote off Mysore will take place in January. The Kabini River which played a 'host' for this big game hunt will no longer be able to do as she will be harnessed to buttress the green revolution. This year's taming of the tuskers will be the last such operation. About 100 wild elephants are expected to be captured in the khedda operations scheduled for January 9 to January 12.

Nearly 25 officers, 200 officials and 1,000 labourers belonging to the forest tribes besides about 50 trained elephants, are being drafted for the final stage of the operations, preliminaries of which started about six months ago.

The khedda is an exciting spectacle of capturing wild elephants by human ingenuity involving meticulous planning, rare bravery, and grave risk. The drive of the elephants across the Kabini River before they are led into

the stockade can never be forgotten.

The khedda was attempted in Mysore for the first time in the middle of the 18th century by Hyder Ali, but he failed. Col. Pearson attempted it again in the middle of 19th century and failed. "In 1873, Mr. G. P. Sanderson, the then Superintendent of Kheddas, conducted the first khedda at Karadihalli in Chamarajanagar taluk in Mysore district and captured 55 elephants. Subsequent kheddas were attempted at Nacopura in Nanjangud taluk, Nesaldurgi and Budipadaga in Chamarajanagar taluk, Sacrebyle and Hebbe in Shimoga and Chickmagalur districts and Kakankote in Heggadadevanakote taluk.

So far, 35 kheddas have been conducted to date capturing a total of 1,860 elephants in Mysore. During the 23rd khedda operations 88 elephants were captured. About 50 of them were disposed of for a sum of over Rs. 3 lakhs.

The khedda operations are usually staged in two localities in the State—one at Budipadaga in Chamarajanagar taluk and the other at Kakankote in Heggadadevanakote taluk of Mysore district. These sites have all the prerequisites for the successful conduct of khedda. Budipadaga is 58 miles to the south of Mysore city. The khedda site is located at the foot of Biligirirangam Temple Hill forest at Budipadaga. The terrain is hilly but gentle at the khedda site. Bamboo grows in these forests which is a pre-requisite for the operation. The khedda operations in the tract around Budipadaga consists of land drive only. Elephants from the surrounded enclosures which are bigger in extent than at Kakankote are driven through a valley into the khedda enclosure and then roped in the roping stockade.

Better Site

Kakankote situated 50 miles south-west of Mysore city, is a better site to stage

the khedda operations. The forests around the khedda zone extend over 250 sq. miles. It is most deciduous forest with dense big bamboo bushes and is the home of elephants. The terrain is gently undulating. On either side of this forest which is a game preserve are located the Nagerhole and Venugopala wild life sanctuaries with ideal conditions for wild life. The wild elephant herds invariably roam around Kakankote and visit the Kabini. Advantage is taken of the habitual tracks of elephant herds in locating the permanent khedda sites for staging the khedda. The spectators can watch at ease the wild elephants playing in the river before they are finally impounded in the enclosure.

A fortnight before the final stage of the operation, the wild herd is surrounded as close as possible to the khedda site by the forest tribe labourers under the leadership of the officers and trained elephants. The surrounded area may initially be even about 20 sq. miles. The area is progressively narrowed as the day of the final stage of operation draws near by the labourers who keep logs ablaze at night and smoky at day in order to prevent the animals escaping. On the day of the final stage of the operation, the surrounded area becomes about two square miles in front of the khedda enclosure.

At the khedda site the Kabini River meanders through the forest with a "U" shaped bend between Kakankote and Mastigudi. The river there has steep banks except for some depressions through which elephants cross the river. Some of these depressions are employed for driving the wild elephants across the river into the khedda enclosure, surrounded by a continuous trench eight feet deep, nine feet wide of the top and two feet wide at the bottom. This trench prevents wild elephants from escaping from the enclosure. At the entrance to the enclosure is put up a trap door to allow passage of the driven herd.

Taming

Connected to the khedda enclosure is the stockade, about 40 feet in diameter, walled by massive timber props. The wild elephants are roped in batches with the help of trained ones. At the top of the stockade is erected a platform wherefrom visitors can see the operations. After roping, the wild captives are tied to trees in the region called 'peelkhana' where they are tamed and trained for human service.

The capture of wild elephants periodically is a necessity for human survival as they cause widespread damage to crops and make rural life miserable. It is also desirable that the strengths of these mighty animals is harnessed to promote human benefit.

The previous night to the drive the funnel and the gate of the enclosure are camouflaged to appear like a natural forest. The wild elephants are forced through the funnel by creating all possible alarm. With the leader of the herd deciding to make a headway

Human Survival

(Contd. from page 36)

who grow up, mate, and in their turn bring into the world four more children for each couple. Generation by generation this breeding stock increases at the rate of 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64... and so on. The tenth generation descending from that couple would be made up of 1,024 people and the twentieth would number, 1,048,576. Multiply that by five so as to apply it to the case of the couple who won the national large family prize in the Canary Islands last spring with twenty children—a figure not unique in underdeveloped countries.

Malthus' basic population concept is as valid now as it was when he wrote it, and there are still only two possible checks: high death rates or low birth rates.

As to providing food for this increasing population, it is easy for the disbeliever in the Malthusian theory to point to the quantity and variety of food displayed in Canadian grocery stores, to the productivity of Canadian farm and grazing lands, to new agricultural land being brought into cultivation by irrigation and drainage. But the food-population problem is world-wide, and few countries are so blessed with resources as is Canada.

Man has been an ingenious creature in finding ways to increase his food supply, but usually this increase has been more than matched by the rate of population growth.

If the world's population increases by ten per cent during a period when its output of goods increases by ten per cent the net effect per person is zero. And, of course, food-producing land is limited. Hardly more than a tenth of the total land area on the earth is classed as arable.

The traditional scourges keeping the population in check were war and disease. Arnold Toynbee, the distinguished historian, asked in a broadcast address: "Is mankind going to rid itself of its traditional scourges, only to be done to death by the third scourge, famine? Surely we are not going to be so stupid as that."—R.B.C.

(To be concluded)

into the gate leading to the khedda, all others follow. After the last one entering the gate, the trap door of the khedda is dropped. This reserve herd is made use of for the final river drive on the appointed day, in case a second herd is not secured.

The river drive is the most interesting and thrilling part in the khedda.

Mastigudi Temple is situated in the Kakankote forest. This is the Goddess of this forest in whom every one connected with the khedda keep faith and devotion and she is being worshipped before the commencement of work almost every day.

The magnitude and grandeur of the kheddas in Mysore have always attracted many a tourist both from within and outside the country. The khedda has thus become world famous.

New House by

Mr. Sen Var... that all steps in with the electio the taking of the ing of votes, d the results and tion of the new in any case be March 12 of 14.

In some Sta may have to be number of days— days. For exam Uttar Pradesh a of other States agree to have t poll.

On the previe the single day p arranged only in Orissa, Kerala, Punjab.

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219 Govt. Bil

The fourth just dissolved, 1,380 days—thr 285 days—again five years.

Summons for sion were issued 1967, after the 1967 in the th February, and t was held on Mar

Since then th on 469 days to tr lative and n business. The last on December 13, the House adj die after a five-session.

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Their addre encouraged the C put up a strong Speakership. On there was a str between the ru nominee, Mr. Reddy, and the candidate, Mr. wanathan, an member from A desh, for the Reddy was elec polling 278 vote rival's 207.

Speaker

Mr. Reddy, occupied the spe only till July 19, he resigned to election for following the d Zakir Hussain.

The New Cong from Punjab, Dhillon was Speaker without on August 8.

The Jana Sar willing to negotia democratic and parties for el adjustments but test the election programme.

The Deputy R. K. Khadikar ed on Novembe become a Unio

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER (CIVIL),
CIVIL CONSTRUCTION CIRCLE, BIHAR STATE
ELECTRICITY BOARD, PUNAICHAK,
PATNA

TENDER NOTICE No. 9/70/CIVIL

Sealed item rate tenders to be eventually drawn in P. W. D. Form No. F-2 are invited by the undersigned on 22nd January, 1971 upto 3 P. M. and will be opened on the same day at 3-30 P. M. in the presence of the tenderers or their authorised agents for the following works at Bhabhua.

Sl. No.	Name of the work	Estimated Cost	Cost of Bill of Quantity
1	A. E. Es residence & Office one No. each.	75,000/-	10/-
2	Fencing of Board's land, Control Room and Storshed.	86,000/-	10/-
3	Water supply, Sanitary installation and Sewerage of quarters.	50,000/-	10/-

Tenders must accompany earnest money @ Rs. 100/- for every Rs. 5,000/- or part thereof in the shape of cash or Bank Draft of State Bank of India, in favour of the Accounts Officer (Sectt.), Bihar State Electricity Board, Patna.

The tender must be accompanied with up-to-date Sales Tax and Income Tax Clearance Certificate, failing which it may not be considered.

The Bill of Quantity can be had from the Office of the undersigned on any working day from 14-1-71 to 21-1-71, on payment of the cost as mentioned above (non-refundable) with the Accounts Officer (Sectt.), Bihar State Electricity Board, Patna.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all the tenders received or may distribute the work among the tenderers without assigning any reason thereof.

A. R. PAUL
Superintending Engineer
(Civil)

Lok Sabha Dissolved

(Contd. from front page)

New House by March 12

Mr. Sen Varma explained that all steps in connection with the elections including the taking of the polls, counting of votes, declaration of the results and due constitution of the new House should in any case be completed by March 12 of 14.

In some States the poll may have to be spread over a number of days—three or four days. For example, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and a number of other States may not agree to have the single day poll.

On the previous occasions, the single day poll could be arranged only in West Bengal, Orissa, Kerala, Haryana and Punjab.

In the rest of the States, poll had to be spread over a number of days—three or four days.

219 Govt. Bills Passed

The fourth Lok Sabha, just dissolved, had a life of 1,380 days—three years and 285 days—against the normal five years.

Summons for its first session were issued on March 3, 1967, after the General Election in the third week of February, and the first sitting was held on March 16.

Since then the House sat on 469 days to transact legislative and non-legislative business. The last sitting was on December 13, 1970, when the House adjourned sine die after a five-week winter session.

For the first time since independence the 1967 election reduced the majority of the undivided Congress by a big margin and increased the strength of Opposition parties like the Swatantra Party and the Jana Sangh. Regional parties like the Dravida Munetra Kazhagam sent as many as 25 members to the Lok Sabha.

Their added strength encouraged the Opposition to put up a strong first for the Speakership. On March 17, there was a straight contest between the ruling party's nominee, Mr. N. Sanjiva Reddy, and the Opposition's candidate, Mr. Tanneti Viswanathan, an Independent member from Andhra Pradesh, for the office. Mr. Reddy was elected Speaker, polling 278 votes against his rival's 207.

Speakership

Mr. Reddy, however, occupied the speaker's chair only till July 19, 1969, when he resigned to contest the election for Presidentship following the death of Dr. Zakir Hussain.

The New Congress member from Punjab, Mr. G. S. Dhillon was then elected Speaker without opposition on August 8.

The Jana Sangh would be willing to negotiate with other democratic and nationalistic parties for electoral seat adjustments but would contest the election on its own programme.

The Deputy Speaker, Mr. R. K. Khadikar, also resigned on November, 1969, to become a Union Minister.

Mr. G. G. Swell, an Independent member from Meghalaya, became the Deputy Speaker with the ruling party's support.

The strength of most parties in the Lok Sabha had fluctuated in the last four years. The undivided Congress had 218 seats in the 523-member House a week after the General Election. Following the split in the Congress in November, 1969, some members chose to sit on Opposition benches under the officially given name—Congress Party (Opposition).

For the first time in the history of the Lok Sabha a Leader of the Opposition was officially recognised after the Congress split.

The strength of the ruling party on November 11, 1969, was 225 and of the Old Congress 63.

The party position was: Congress (R) 228 and Congress (O) 63.

Thirty-three by-elections had been held to the Lok Sabha since the 1967 election to fill the vacancies caused either by death or resignations, including that of Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, caused 10 vacancies, death was responsible for 22 by-elections.

The following chart shows the position of other parties:

Party	On March 8, 1967	On Dec. 27, 1970
Swatantra	43	35
Jana Sangh	35	33
D.M.K.	25	24
C.P.I.	23	24
C.P.I. (M)	19	19
S.S.P.	23	17
P.S.P.	13	15
Unattached Ind.	15	49

(including 25 of the United Ind. Parliamentary group).

(There are three vacancies).

The total strength of the House is 523, including three nominated—two from the Anglo-Indian community and one from the NEFA. Besides, four seats were declared vacant by courts.

The New Congress Government faced six Opposition-sponsored no-confidence motions in the fourth Lok Sabha, all of which were rejected by an overwhelming majority. The first motion against the Government was forced within four days after the newly-elected House met on March 16, 1967. On March 20, the House rejected the Motion by 257 votes to 162. Since then and up to the time of the Congress split four more no-confidence motions were attempted, to be rejected every time.

The last no-confidence motion was voted on July 29 this year and the voting pattern was 24 against and 134 in favour.

After the Congress split, voting in the Lok Sabha on various motions evoked keen interest in view of the minority nature of the ruling party. But each time the ruling party managed to get these motions rejected with the help of some Opposition

parties like the CPI and the DMK. The first major issue on which the House divided, immediately after the split, was an adjournment motion on India's participating in the Islamic conference at Rabat, Morocco. The motion was rejected on November 17, 1969, by 307 votes to 147.

An Opposition on the income-tax arrears of Mr. Jagjivan Ram, then Food Minister, was the next issue. This too was rejected on December 24, 1969, by 158 votes to 75.

Perhaps the most important voting in the four years came on September 3 last when the House passed the Constitution (twenty-fourth) Amendment Bill, seeking to abolish the privy purses of former rulers. The Government barely managed to get the Bill passed by two-thirds majority, a Constitutional requirement.

The total number of Government Bills passed by the Lok Sabha in the four years was 219. They included the Languages Bill, Patents Bill, Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Bill, the Bank Nationalisation Bill and a Constitutional Bill to carve out a Hill State Meghalaya from the State of Assam. Thirty-four more Bills are pending. The House also adopted three private Members' Bill with 304 more pending, including the Praja Socialist leader, Mr. Nath Pai's Constitution Amendment Bill, introduced after Supreme Court's judgment in the Golaknath case.

Top Leaders

While the fourth General Election witnessed the defeat of many top ranking leaders of various political parties, some of them came back to the Lok Sabha through by-elections. Notable among them were Mr. S. K. Patil and Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon. The former Congress President, Mr. K. Kamaraj, also, after his failure to get elected to the Tamil Nadu Assembly, fought and won the Nagercoil parliamentary by-election.

The last winter session was the first and last session for two members—Mr. A. C. George from Kerala and Mr. Prabodh Chandra from Punjab. Mr. George was elected in September from Mukundapuram, the constituency of late Law Minister P. Govinda Menon.

Another feature of the dissolved Lok Sabha was that for the first time it had the facility of translation into Hindi and English of four South Indian languages—Tamil, Teigu, Kannada and Malayalam.

The following is the number of Lok Sabha constituencies in each State and Union Territories:

- Andhra Pradesh 41, Assam 14, Bihar 53, Gujarat 24, Haryana 9, Jammu and Kashmir 6, Kerala 19, Madhya Pradesh 37, Maharashtra 45, Mysore 27, Nagaland 1, Orissa 20, Punjab 13, Rajasthan 23, Tamil Nadu 39, Uttar Pradesh 35 and West Bengal 40.

Cosmic Egg

(Contd. from page 35)

not much bigger than the solar system. The initial event occurred when the Primaeval Atom disintegrated and began to expand. The expansion went on for 4,000 million years and the universe began to settle down into a uniform distribution of hydrogen gas. Initially the nuclear fluid was extremely dense and hot, but after expansion it thinned and cooled and looked like remaining stable at this stage. It was a universe measuring a million light-years in girth filled with hydrogen gas completely. If the composition of this gas had been absolutely uniform, there was no reason why the universe should change any more. But slight irregularity in its distribution inhibited disturbances. The present universe peopled with flying galaxies stemmed from these disturbances. There are possible variations as to what exact line of evolution came to take place. One of them is the famous Big Bang Theory which will be dealt with in the next issue.

Next Week: Zero Hour of Creation.

U.S. Militarism

(Contd. from page 37)

(1957-1959=100) increased from 109.8 in 1965 to 134.6 in 1970. In recent years prices are growing faster than nominal wages; a drop in the level of real incomes for most considerable categories of working peoples is taking place.

Set back to Social Services

It is well known that the military-economic preparations also have a negative influence even on those meagre social measures carried out by the state. The American Administration, for instance, having substantially increased the volume of military spending on the Vietnam war, is reducing expenditure on social programmes. According to the *Washington Post* the White House has recently cut by half the budget for the war on poverty.

American militarism is threatening the whole of mankind, the cause of peace and security of the peoples. The chronicles of recent times, showing a series of aggressions and interventions of the United States against independent countries, convincingly proves this point.

TENDER NOTICE

Sealed Tenders along with sealed samples are invited by the undersigned to reach him latest by the 15th January, 1971 (5 P. M.) for supply of various items of clothings etc. to the Bihar Police during 1971-72.

For details, please consult the Bihar Gazette of subsequent dates or write to the undersigned for the same.

Sd./- R. Lal
A. I. G. of Police, Bihar

Patna Diary

(Contd. from page 34)

dle of February when the House assembles to take up the budget.

The SSP-led Samyukta Vidhayak Dal Government in Bihar intends to house the State Government offices in the spacious Raj Bhavan.

Dec. 27: The 45th All-India Education Conference began here today at the Patna College grounds.

The RSS Chief, Mr. M. S. Golwalkar, said here today that the revival of the Muslim League would lead to further division of the country.

The Rotaract Club of Patna this morning formally launched its ambitious child welfare project at the Shifon Child Welfare Centre, Subjibagh.

The Chairman of the Proutist Bloc of India, Mr. Shashi Ranjan, M. P., said here today that the Bloc was fully prepared to face the mid-term poll for Parliament.

Dec. 28: Four persons were injured when two bombs were hurled at the annual conference session of the Proutist Bloc of India at Bihar Hindi Sahitya Sammelan Bhavan tonight.

Dec. 29: The All-India Educational Conference today recommended to the State Governments to suitably revise the curricula and provide for the teaching of history, geography, civics, mathematics and general science to all the children upto secondary school level.

Poll strategy for Lok Sabha mid-term election was discussed by the Ruling Congress leaders at Sadaquat Ashram today.

Mr. Nepal Chandra Dey completed successfully endurance cycling test for 105 hours in the Lohianagar Park last night.

Dec. 30: The Sarvodaya leader, Mr. Jaya Prakash Narayan, while speaking at the Acharya-Kul Conference held here this evening under the auspices of the All-India Educational Conference, stressed the need for linking up the educational system with the realities of life.

Competitors participating in the Eastern Railway District St. John Ambulance Camp being held at Khagaul since December 26, gave their different kinds of performances today in the Gandhi Maidan before a huge gathering.

THIS WEEK IN INDIA

271 Million Voters To Take Part in Polling

About 271.4 million voters, including about 21 million new voters, will go to the polls early next year to elect 520 members to the Lok Sabha in the country's first parliamentary off-year election. . . . About three million jobs can be created by all commercial banks in the next five years, according to a RBI report. . . . The Mehrauli area in Delhi is rich in cobalt, a costly stone which has many uses. . . . The District Magistrate of Delhi has issued an order banning shouting of slogans advocating violence and "flaunting of objectionable portraits". . . . The discovery of a fossilised jaw has proved that the lions used to roam in the present arid terrain around the Susunia hill in Bankura district nearly 50,000 years ago. . . .

The Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi complains of periodical breakdown of water and power supply to her house in Delhi. . . . The Delhi Administration has decided to set up a rehabilitation bureau shortly. . . . A miniature revolver manufacturing workshop has been unearthed at Moradabad. . . . The Prime Minister warns that "another armed adventure against this country" would be met with full force. . . . The Haryana Government has prepared a Rs. 9 crore project under which water from Drain No. 8 will be utilised for cultivation in Dadri and Loharu tehsils. . . . Kidnapped villager Karan Singh Rawat was released by the gang of notorious dacoit Harvilas near Vijaypur tehsil of Morena district after realising a sum of Rs. 2,000 as ransom. . . .

Non-banking companies will be soon prohibited from accepting "deposits" from the public against the guarantee of their directors. . . . India has reiterated her readiness to discuss with Pakistan "peacefully and bilaterally". . . . A statue of Gandhiji was disfigured at Bandaghat in Howrah. . . . Delhi will have 12-storeyed and eight-storeyed residential flats for low-income group employees of the Central Government. . . . The rules of Ranchi University are proposed to be modified to include students in the administration of the university and its affiliated and constituent colleges. . . . Mr. N. Lobon and Miss. V. Zharyae, two Russian experts were stabbed at Durgapur. . . .

India proposes to export one lakh tonnes of superior varieties of rice, including basmati, during 1970-71 crop season. . . . The Railway Minister, Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, announces the formation of a "Rashtriya Lok Sena" at Moghalsarai to "combat" pilferage and thefts of railway goods. . . . The Lucknow branch of the Central Bank of India was deprived of Rs. 58,000 at the pistol-point. . . . A lecturer in Amravati claims that he has proof that Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose is alive. . . . The historic Mughal Gardens of Pinjore, about 15 miles from Chandigarh, is to have a face lift. . . . Active notes contracted by Rs. 31.81 crores to Rs. 4,036 crores during the week ended December 18, according to the Reserve Bank returns. . . .

Mr. Norman E. Borlaug, this year's Nobel laureate for his contributions in the field of agricultural research, has paid tributes to Indian farmers. . . . Hong King, Belgium and U.S.A. shared the three awards of the first international photographic exhibition in India held at Bhopal. . . . Forty gold pieces valued about Rs. 1 lakh were seized at Vengali railway gate near Kozhikode from a tempo van. . . . Begum Liaquat Ali Khan, widow of the first Prime Minister of Pakistan, called on the Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi in New Delhi. . . . Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, first Governor-General of free India, draws Rs. 1,200 as pension, which is the highest amount paid by the Government to any superannuated man in the country. . . .

The President, Mr. V. V. Giri, has signed an order dissolving the fourth Lok Sabha elected in February 1969. . . . Indian Airlines Pilots' agitation has been called off. . . . The President, Mr. V. V. Giri, has given his assent to the Bill granting statehood to Himachal Pradesh. . . . The Union Government has accepted in principle that representatives of workers should be included in the Boards of Directors of public sector enterprises. . . . The film industry will put up at least 100 candidates from all over India to Parliament in the ensuing mid-term election. . . . Hanoi is understood to have sent to India a copy of the list of American prisoners of war held in North Viet Nam. . . .

Kashmir National Conference leader, Bakshi Ghulam Mohammed, has joined the ruling Congress. . . . The Chief Election Commissioner, Mr. S. P. Sen-Varma, wants Lok Sabha polls on February 28 or March 1. . . . The list of candidates of the Congress (R) for elections to the Lok Sabha will be finalised by January 10, it is learnt. . . . Reputed dancer Uday Shanker has evolved a new kind of art—Shankerscope—which is a blend of the stage and screen and magic. . . . The Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, says that she "certainly" hopes to become the Prime Minister after the mid-term poll to the Lok Sabha. . . . Members of the fourth Lok Sabha will get their salary up to December 27, the day of dissolution. . . . Electoral adjustment between the Ruling Congress and the PSP is inevitable. . . . Unemployed graduate youths in Hooghly district will contest all the 18 Assembly and three parliamentary seats in the mid-term elections. . . . The Vice-Chancellor of the Jadavpur university, Dr. Gopal Sen, was done to death by some unknown assailants on the campus. . . .

Tailpiece: A seven-year-old dumb girl, Subadra, has gained her power of speech after worshipping Ayappa at Sabarimalai near Kottayam. — *News-item.* — N. Mitra

Call for Reciprocal Teacher-Pupil..

(Contd. from front page)

implement the recommendations of the Education Commission as regards the structure of education with such modifications as may be necessitated because of the local conditions differing from state to state.

The section was of the opinion that there should be an effective community participation in education and for this it was necessary that the community had its representation in the administration and financing of education.

It therefore, recommended to the state Governments to build up viable independent, democratic and responsible administrative organisations at the local level that may be in charge of nearly 5 to 10 secondary schools, 15 to 20 middle schools and 50 to 60 primary schools.

The state governments the section felt, should make available the services of experts to these local organisations. The idea of "common schools" and "neighbourhood schools" should be effectively pursued so that education in the seventies may provide a solid base for an egalitarian society, the educationists recommended.

The section wanted that the exclusive schools charging high fees and creating a class of social snobs unsuitable for a democratic society should be discouraged.

The recommendations were presented to the open session of the conference by Mr. Satya Narayan Singh, Assistant Director of Education (Secondary), Bihar.

Welfare Section

The teacher's welfare section which met under the presidency of Mr. B. R. Desai (Bombay) pleaded for the evolution of an integrated national pattern of pay-scale, leave allowance, retirement benefits and service conditions for the teachers of secondary schools so that they could live a respectable life in the society. The section also wanted parity between aided school or college teachers and government school or college teachers especially as far as security of regular payment and service were concerned.

The section suggested that minimum qualification for appointments of teachers should be insisted on and provision made for improvement in qualification and efficiency by means of refresher courses.

The section on education for physically handicapped recommended that free and compulsory education should be extended to physically handicapped upto higher secondary with a stress on vocational training so as to make it job-oriented.

The section which deliberated on the problems of education to the physically handicapped under the presidency of Prof. Bharat Mishra of Magadh University pleaded with the Central and State Governments to take up full responsibility of the education placement and welfare of the physically handicapped and mentally retarded children.

Those who participated in the discussions included Sister Elizabeth (Ranchi), Sister Ranne (Hazariabagh), Mother Colomba (Bombay), Mother Theresa (Mpsore), Sister Margaret (Muzaffarpur), Messrs. V. G. Srivastava, Bhola Prasad Sharma and Anatha Lal (all Patna).

The report of the deliberations submitted by Mr. K Venkataramanappa also suggested the organisation of "physically handicapped children's week" every year at the national and state levels to apprise the common man with the nature and size of the problem of turning the handicapped ones into useful members of the society.

The section which discussed the problems of education in fine arts under the presidency of Dr. Samar Bahadur Singh of the Patna AIR, pleaded for training facilities in schools and colleges in music drama and other fine arts.

It suggested that teachers of fine arts should be given the same pay-scale and other concessions as was provided to teachers of other subjects.

The section recommended that in every state, facilities of higher education in fine arts should be made at least in one university.

Library

The section on library stressed the need for providing well equipped and up to date libraries in all schools and colleges manned by trained people.

The section which discussed the problems of libraries under the presidency of Dr. Mithilesh Kumar recommended that students at all levels should be encouraged to take up library work by providing special hours for training in the library science. For the purpose, it suggested appointment of qualified, full-time librarians in all schools and colleges enjoying the status and pay-scale of trained teachers and lecturers.

Those who participated in the discussions included Mrs. L. Gupta (Calcutta), Dr. Mithilesh Kanti and Mr. B. P. Mishra.

The section made a strong plea for giving due importance to the libraries and wanted that the students should be trained from early stages and made library-minded.

His Master's Trigger

Tokyo: A hunting dog fired the hunter's gun and injured his master seriously, the police said.

Mr. Susumn Saito, a 27 year old carpenter who was hunting doves in a paddy field, took a break, stood his shotgun against a fence nearby and was shot while his hunting dog played with the weapon.

ASSEMBLY SESSION IN FEBRUARY

★Staff Reporter★

Patna, January 1—The Bihar SVD Government would face its first Assembly Session in the middle of February when the House assembles to take up the budget.

The earlier idea that House would be summoned for a short period in the second week of January to legislate some ordinances has been abandoned.

Addressing a press conference here on Saturday, the Chief Minister, Mr. Karpoori Thakur, said that those ordinance, which would be lapsing before the budget session, would be renewed by issuing similar ordinances after getting the House prorogued.

The Chief Minister, however, did not indicate the probable date on which the legislature would be prorogued.

Wheel-less Train

New Delhi: A wheel-less train, gliding on magnetic cushions over an elevated line at 500 km. an hour, is in the blueprint stage in West Germany.

To be named "Transrapid", the flying train, expected to be in operation in the eighties, will carry 200 passengers at a time on long-distance travel, reports "German news".

The journal also reports that a remote-controlled and computer-directed locomotive, claimed to be the first of its kind in the world, is being tried out in West Germany. Running at a speed of up to 200 kms. per hour, the train responds with the utmost precision to signals received from the Hanover computer centre, the journal adds.



Acme Special, Nice Marie, Custard Cream, Saltish, Petit Bazar, Finger Cream, Children's Special, Whitta, Acme Cream, Orange Cream

MODI SUPPLIES CORP. LTD. MUMBAI, U.A.

Cabinet Decis

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Patna, Jan. decided to abolish mission, head Commission of Electricity Board of Mr. Bhola thought that necessarily inv

Disclosing th Mr. Karpoori abolish these bo "What was the reports from th consider and im and commissions was eager to imp bodies.

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