

Bihar Herald

Satya Narayan
Sinha To Continue
As I & B Minister

THIS IS THE END OF THE NHUS !

★ DIEM GOVT. TOPPLES ★

MILITARY LEADERSHIP TAKE OVER VIETNAM

★ From Our Spl. Correspondent ★



From Our Sp. Correspondent

New Delhi :

Mr. Satya Narayan Sinha, Union Minister for Parliamentary Affairs who is holding the temporary charge of the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting is likely to retain these portfolios even after the impending reorganisation of the Union Ministries, it is reliably learnt.

Consequently, Prof. Humayun Kabir might now be given some other assignment. In spite of "protests" by a senior Congress leader,—an ex-minister—Mr. Nehru believed to have made up his mind to bring in the famed jurist, M.C. Chagla as the Union Education Minister.

New Delhi : Violent end of the "Family Government" of Ngo Dinh Diem, the Roman Catholic President of South Vietnam on Friday has been received with unadulterated jubilation in high political and official circles in Delhi.

Well-informed diplomatic sources here are confident that the highly-respected General Minh, a Buddhist, who brought about the coup, will be able to form a stable government after years of strife-torn Vietnam. These sources anticipate close collaboration between a number of important executives, the former vice-President including the former vice-President of the now-overthrown Diem Government, and the military leadership.

Political sources familiar with recent developments in Vietnam say that the coup undoubtedly received U.S.

backing and for once, these circles feel, a coup such as the one organised in Saigon yesterday presumably with the help of the American Central Intelligence Agency "was necessary."

Late on Friday evening, a South East Asian diplomat posted here received information from home that both Diem, the diminutive (5'4") President and his all-powerful brother, Ngo Dinh Nhu, Chief of the South Vietnam secret service and husband of the notorious Madam Nhu, have been killed soon after the President's place was raided during the lunch hour on Friday. Details are lacking

Saigon Radio is now being controlled by General Minh's men. A newscast monitored here on Friday night said that Saigon and its twin city, Cholon were "firmly in the hands of the insurgents" and

ordered by the 40-year old coup leader, Gen. Minh, all the Buddhists, teachers, students and others arrested in recent months, have been released.

The ace-diplomat, Henry Cabot Lodge, the recently-appointed U. S. Ambassador in Saigon was scheduled to leave for Washington on Friday. After Friday's coup, has cancelled his trip, it is reliably learnt.

The Prime Minister's reaction to the Saigon Coup could not be ascertained owing to his absence at Jaipur. External Affairs Ministry sources, however, said that "Diem had it coming". Mr. Nehru, along with the Ceylonese Prime Minister had repeatedly condemned Diem's crackdown on Buddhists.

Drug price list must be displayed

Delhi, Oct. 31.

Under the Defence of India Rules, the Government of India has issued two orders namely (1) the Drugs (display of prices) Order, 1962 and (2) the Drugs (control of prices) Order, 1968, says a Press Note.

According to the first order, every manufacturer, importer or distributor of any drug intended for sale, is required to supply to every dealer buying such drug from him a price list showing wholesale and retail prices beyond which such drug will not be sold.

The second order prohibits the sale of any drug by a wholesaler or a retailer at a price higher than that specified for that drug in the price list supplied to the dealers under the Drugs (display of prices) Order 1962.

Contravention of these provisions constitute offences which are severely punishable in criminal courts.

9 CART-LOAD RICE SEIZED : IS HELD

Jamtara, Nov. 1.

Nine cart-loads of rice being smuggled to West Bengal was seized on Wednesday last, near Chittranjan. 15 persons have been arrested.

It is alleged that the rice was meant for sale through Government fair price shops.

★NON-SELF TERRITORIES GOVERNING★

By Smt. LAKSHMI N. MENON

One of the remarkable achievements of the U.N. is the assumption and fulfilment of international responsibility for dependent peoples; no doubt a heritage from the League of Nations. It is a significant development that the subject of non-self governing territories and Trust territories should hold an important place in the deliberations of the U.N. General Assembly. The committee on Information from non-self governing territories has no statutory status like the Trusteeship Council. Its existence and extension of tenure were equally resented by the colonial powers. Yet it persisted and continued its work with unabated dedication and enthusiasm. Without being immodest I would like to say that India played a leading part in its activities and our representative on the Committee in the early formative years was none other than B. Shiva Rao whose work in that Committee as well as in the Fourth Committee has earned for our country the merited championship of dependent people. It is no

representing India, gave a direction as well as substance to the work of the committee which fought bravely and unremittingly for the freedom of dependent territories. His natural sympathy is seen in the way he received the anxious petitioners from the trust territories and inspired them with confidence that U.N. will not fail them. Indeed that was long ago. But memory is still fresh—the wordy duels with colonial powers, the walk-out and non-participation by Belgium and dear old Rychmans—alas now no more with us—who sincerely believed in the right of people to be free and also that we should not hasten the first steps lest the infant should falter and fall. Even so the inescapable things happened. A time limit was set for the independence of Somalia under Italian and British Trusteeship. The Freedom of Ghana, Nigeria, Togoland, Tanganyika, Uganda and a whole host of others followed one after the other in quick succession. Britain, Belgium and France almost vied with one another in this race for

emancipating dependent territories. No doubt the whole of Africa will be free sooner or later. Since 1950, the membership of U. N. has doubled and the majority of the new member countries are from Africa. The British, French and the Italians have left the territories under their sway in response to U. N. resolutions. Now it is only a matter of time to rid Africa of Portuguese domination. The growing opinion in favour of expelling the Union of South Africa from its U. N. membership, and taking drastic steps against Portugal is indicative of the tremendous impact of U. N. proceedings and decisions on member Governments. We are inclined to forget the quiet constructive work done by the various U. N. bodies because the natural tendency, unhappily, is to highlight the differences among the Big Powers. This has left the impression that the U. N. does nothing more than providing a forum for countries to air their differences. The truth, however, is that while tried

General Assembly, the ideals of the Charter come creeping in slowly making a real impact on the minds and thoughts of men and women. Not only is the United Nations' responsibility for the liberation of territories acknowledged, it is also pleasing to remember that the world organisation is assuming increasing responsibility for peace keeping operations in areas, where tensions mount high and helping them economically and educationally to make freedom real and worth while to the liberated peoples. The work is unfinished and it will go on till the last territory is freed and stabilised to become a peace-loving member of the United Nations.



Behar Herald

ESTD. 1874

IN A CLEFT STICK

In a recent Press Conference, Mr. Nehru said that the Kamraj Plan had *shaken up a lethargic people*. We do not quite see what the Kamraj Plan, meant to give a jolt to a few party bosses, has to do with the people — the subjects of the Welfare (of the rulers) State. When Mr. Nehru says that the people are lethargic, the implication is that, by contrast, the rulers are wide-awake and ever alert. The only things the great Kamraj Plan has done for the people are modifications of the Compulsory Saving Tax and Gold Control Order. The vast majority of the people are of course not affected by either of these. With a daily income of between 3 annas (Lohia) to 15 annas (Nehru) the bulk of the people were exempt from the Compulsory Saving Tax and were not thinking of buying gold ornaments of 22 carat purity.

What interest can the people (lethargic or otherwise) have in the Kamraj Plan? Morarji (whose Gandhi cap had been getting too small for his head and who always saw the image of the future ruler of India whenever he stood before a mirror) is gone but taxation remains as high as before. Patil has been given the sack but food scarcity has, if anything, increased. Jag Jivan Ram is now doing party work but postal and telegraphic rates have not come down. The "lethargic people" can only be "shaken up" if the prices of food and clothing are brought down, if taxation do not go on mounting year by year. The price of rice is far more important to them than the name of the Food Minister, however high he may be in Congress hierarchy.

Newspapermen further cornered Mr. Nehru by asking him if Kalloo Srimali and Gopala Reddy were regarded as high-ranking Congressmen whose services would be of great value in party work. If not, why were they asked to step down along with Morarji, Patil, Lal Bahadur and Jag Jivan? Mr. Nehru had no answer to give to this awkward question, so he fumbled and said: "They stand on a slightly different plane. For one reason or another, I thought six was an adequate number". If Mr. Nehru went by numerology, he should have considered seven to be an "adequate" number. Seven has always been considered to be a number with a special significance. One can guess that Gopala Reddy had to go because of the Voice of America deal which has put Mr. Nehru in an awkward position. But why colorless Kalloo?

Answering questions about the Supreme Court strictures against Kairon, the Prime Minister said he attached great importance to the "moral and ethical aspects" of anything done in public affairs.

Of course morality varies from time to time, from place to place and from person to person. So, what may appear as immoral to the world may seem to be perfectly moral and justifiable (even commendable) to Mr. Nehru, specially where a persona grata is concerned. According to him, to speak of the Jeep scandal was a scandal because Krishna Menon was involved in it.

NOTES & COMMENTS

ENOUGH FOR US

Addressing the members of the Lion's Club in Ranchi, our Rajyapal "appealed to the members of the Club to be true to their pledge to be 100% honest in their business and other dealings in society". Not being whole-bogging idealists, we shall be happy if the business Lions and their sputniks are only 50% honest.

BAD ECONOMICS, BAD POLITICS

The excise department of Bihar has taken two big houses on rent, one at Begusarai and the other at Khagaria to store seized stocks of contraband ganja of an estimated price of Rs 50 lakhs. This is both bad economics and bad politics. Instead of storing such vast quantities of N.D.P. ganja without any idea of how to

deal with the hoarded stock, how much better would it have been to make a present of it to Arch-Sadhu Gulzarilal Nanda to be distributed free among the members of the Bharat Sadhu Samaj who would have gratefully undertaken the task of rehabilitating the Congress among the masses, much more efficiently than the Kamraj Plan.

NO TESTIMONIAL

Nehru does not hesitate to flaunt in the face of Indian critics any favourable "chit" he gets from a foreigner. Can it be hoped that he will pay equal consideration to a recommendation for reform made by a study team of the Ford Foundation?

The team has urged the Government of India to abolish the existing units of small industries to develop efficiency and productivity

rather than encourage new units to come up. The Study Team does not consider the efficiency of these units to be adequate.

INSIDE INFORMATION

N. V. Gadgil is a top-ranking Congressman (Cabinet Minister in the Centre, Rajyapal). Speaking in Belgaum he likened the Congress organization to be a cesspool or a gutter and warned the leaders that the existing nepotism inside Congress Governments was a danger to democracy. Young Sanjivayya (Rastrapati) has said:

"Some own several cinema houses, huge property, a fleet of cars and many transport lines. From where did they get all this? This question remains unanswered. Only a few Congress M.L.A.'s MP's and Ministers have sent in their annual returns giving the details of property owned or acquired."

LINGUISTIC ATTAINMENT

Phu Phu Vijayalakshmi has given out that she is learning Marathi, the language of her subjects. This is what George I, the first Hanoverian king of England never did.

But her late lamented husband, Ram Chandra Pandit would have been a better teacher of Marathi had he known that his spouse would sit one day on the throne of Bombay.

WHAT A PITY!

An auction of belongings of the late President F.D. Roosevelt brought in less than 300 dollars (Rs. 1500). Compared to this, the belongings of some of our rulers if auctioned, will bring in one thousand times as much. Ravi Shankar Shukla left a crore.

WHY THIS PARTIALITY?

Bihar has always got a shabby deal from the Congress High Command in New Delhi. Now that Dr. Rajendra Prasad is there no more and Jagjivan Ram is doing organizational work, we have little to expect from the Congress Parliamentary Board.

The number of Ministers needed by Bihar for efficient administration can only be known to our Chief Minister, Sri K. B. Sahay. He wanted and pressed for a broad-based Cabinet of 30 or at least 28, to give adequate representation to all the groups in the Bihar Congress. But the Congress Parliamentary Board insisted on 20 Cabinet Ministers only. If inadequate number of Ministers leads to mal-administration, Sri K. B. Sahay will be held responsible for no fault of his. The Congress Parliamentary Board will not appear as a *deus ex machina* to solve our administrative tangles if and when they arise.

While unceremoniously turning down the earnest request of Sri K. B. Sahay for more than 20 Ministers, the Congress Parliamentary Board has allowed U. P. to have 21 Ministers. It has also gone back on its previous stand and permitted U. P. to have 6 parliamentary Secretaries. No other State has been allowed a single parliamentary secretary. We do not understand why this invidious distinction has been made. Is it because Uttar Pradesh is Nehru's own homeland?

GUESSTIMATE

Lord Robens, Chairman of the British National Coal Board has said that India's plan to raise the annual coal output from 65 million tons to 350 million tons by 1980 was too ambitious.

Our Planning Commission is manned by optimists all whose estimates are over-estimates. None of them will be living in 1980 to be confronted with the falsity of their prediction.

WELL-DESERVED

Kamraj, the originator of the Grand Plan that goes by his name, has been awarded the Rastrapati's crown by a grateful Congress organization. The great achievement of the Kamraj Plan has been the abolition of all groupism, casteism and dissidence in the Congress. This was evident from the unanimous election of new Chief Ministers in all the States where the old ones had their heads lopped off by Mr. Nehru.

S. K. Patil, the new dissident, tried to set up Atulya Ghosh as Congress Rastrapati (old style) knowing full well that Ghosh would not be a persona grata to the High Command. Patil failed in his defiant action but the other dissident, Morarji, had better luck in dethroning Dr. Jivraj Mehta in Gujrat and setting up his own nominee Balwant Rai Mehta instead.

THE NEGLECTED SECTOR

The Governments' reluctance to view the agricultural industry as a whole constitutes a major hindrance to production. The true measure of advance is in the accumulation of resources of intelligence, skill and judgment. Since independence, industry has received the major share of State patronage and investments but agriculture has been proportionately starved. The authorities forget that the growth of industry depends on agriculture and that the behaviour of prices of commodities is determined by the relation in growth between these two sectors.

The wide appreciation of huge investments in industry has tempted, absorbed and monopolized the available merits and efficiency from the market. The poor and the old have no alternative to carrying on cultivation, fisheries etc. as their last resources. How can these weaklings manage to feed the nation without capital and industry? Agriculture has become non-paying and is associated with backwardness and poverty. The claims of farming, therefore, remain unrepresented and ignored.

The Community Development Projects aimed at assisting this neglected sector. But this purpose has been misused. The U.N. Evaluation Mission that visited India in 1958 condemned the diversion of money from agriculture to the building of houses and metal roads and the purchase of jeeps etc. Besides the Planning Commission always ran after big and costly projects, caring little for the development of existing means of production. Deep-sea fishing was strengthened at the cost of inland (tanks and ponds) fishing. While attempts were made to develop the DVC, the re-excavation of derelict tanks was not taken up seriously.

There is a big demand for

food. But people are not coming forward to invest in food production. Why they do not should be investigated. A world of uncertainties cannot yield profits and accelerate progress.

THE NEHRUVIAN SECTOR

In India the administrative and managerial resources of the public sector, which is merely a department of Government in spite of their apparent corporate structure, are so poor in quality and initiative, that inefficiency supervenes as an inevitable adjunct. With the corresponding result that it provides the existing private sector with advantages for profiteering to the detriment of the consuming public and the economy as a whole, which could never have been possible in a genuinely free and competitive economy. Sociological dogmatism appears to have led Mr. Nehru and his party into the morass of public production enterprise the cost of which is proving to be immense and terribly burdensome to the economy and the people. The public sector, moreover, is unable to sustain the burdens of production on its own, even in the selected sectors where it has an overwhelmingly major share, with the result that the very minimum requirements of sustaining production at a certain basic level has, in many cases obliged the Government to yield to the demands of the private sector to an extent which would otherwise never have been possible for it to obtain under more normal circumstances. And the cost of all this faddist economics has to be borne by the subjects of our socialistic structure.

The L.I.C. policy holder is penalized by having to pay 6% interest when he delays payment of his premium. But the L.I.C. does not pay interest when it delays payment of claims.

Being monopolistic, the L.I.C. can afford to be irresponsible in regard to the servicing side of the policies.

This is the great advantage of state monopolies. It is always "heads I win, tails you lose".

ARMED PACIFISM

On Oct. 1, our Rajyapal said that "human beings must abjure all violence and resort to peaceful negotiations."

But only a few days before he had urged that rifle-training should be given to all girls. Presumably the rifle-armed girls will stand round the "peaceful negotiation" table.

WAR OF TITANS

The Mahtab-Patnaik controversy is different from the internal squabbles in the Congress in Punjab, Andhra, Bihar, Gujrat or Madhya Pradesh and that is why the High Command should have directed its attention to the problem. It is not so much a question of taking money from commercial firms, which practice has been legalized and sanctified but of privately using the funds thus collected. It should also have been remembered that certain matters relating to this unfortunate affair are before the court and yet both Patnaik and Mahtab are persistently revealing more and more facts, to the glee of the subjects and discomfiture of the rulers. A war of Titans is a sight for the gods.

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Prices Katihar high and marked rice. This is stated quantity smuggled the Purne private a sale price Coarse, b medium F Rs. 33 to rice is sold Rs. 40.

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★Price of Rice Soars In Katihar★

From Our Correspondent

KATI HAR :

This semi-Industrial and key railway-town is in the midst of an ununderstandable price spiral since, particularly, the last one month.

Prices of foodgrains in Katihar have been soaring high and there has been a marked rise in the price of rice. The reason for the rise is stated to be that huge quantity of rice is being smuggled to West Bengal from the Purnea district by some private agencies. The wholesale prices of rice here: Coarse, between Rs. 25 to 26, medium Rs. 28 to 29, and fine Rs. 33 to 35 per maund, Atwa rice is sold between Rs. 36 to Rs. 40.

Local authorities are supposedly keeping close watch on the foodgrains market. Recently, on secret information the Sub-divisional Officer, Katihar, along with his staff raided the certain fair price shops and other places and detected rice smuggling.

Sugar is a problem at

Katihar. Although sugar is supplied to fair price shops, the quantity falls short of demand.

Cement continues to be a scarce commodity and a consumer, it is stated, has to cross many hurdles before obtaining a bag of cement for his own use on permit from the local authorities.

The prices of medicines differ in different chemists shops here. Price-lists are not prominently displayed and many illiterate purchasers can hardly know the prices from the English price-lists.

Majority of the retailers and hawkers dealing in sweets, fruits, fish and meat in Katihar, Forbesganj, Kisanganj, Araria, Barsoi, Manihari, Sonali, Barari, and other places in Purnea district are reported to be still using the old non-metric weights, though the use of such weights has already been declared illegal, in some cases the two systems of weights are used. It often confuses the illiterate people, specially villagers.

★Cartographers Are The Vanguard Of Chinese Aggression

By S. VED VYAS

In 1954 — the sixth year of Mao Tse-tung's regime, one Liu Pei-hua brought out a book in Peking entitled, "A Brief History of Modern China".

The map contained in the book is revealing. One look at it exposes China's expansionist designs — its aim to revive "glory of ancient realm".

This 'remarkable' map shows, so far as India is concerned, Assam, NEFA, Nagaland, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, portions of Ladakh, Sikkim and Bhutan as part of China.

Outside India, Malaya, Singapore, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, Burma, Vietnam, Taiwan, North and South Korea have been regarded as part of the People's Republic of China.

Can these be dismissed as an example of historical curiosity?

Mao's conversation in late thirties with Edgar Snow provides the answer. During this conversation, Mao spoke of Chinese intention to regain "all our lost territories". What are the 'lost' territories? Mao himself spoke of them in his book "Chinese Revolution and the Chinese Communist Party". He stated:

"In defeating China in war, the imperialist powers had taken away many Chinese dependent States and a part of her territories. Japan took Korea, Taiwan, the Ryuku Islands, the Pescadores Islands, Port Arthur; England seized Burma, Bhutan, Nepal and Hong Kong, France occupied Annam, and even an insignificant country like Portugal took Macao. After losing her territories, China had to pay large sums of war indemnity as well. All these directed severe blows against the colossal Chinese feudal empire".

Mao's designs knew no bounds. Certain States, he thought, will come automatically within the grip of China. Said Mao to Edgar Snow in 1963, "When the people's revolution has been victorious in China, the Outer Mongolian Republic will automatically become a part of the Chinese Federation at their own will. The Mohammedan and Tibetan peoples likewise will form autonomous republics attached to the China Federation".

Claims on Russia

"Brotherly" Russia has not been excluded. China has claimed that the Changpai chain of mountains is in China. According to Russian maps it is inside U.S.S.R. territory. Another discrepancy is in regard to an island which lies on the confluence of the river Amur and its tributary Ussuri. The Chinese maps show this island as China's, while Soviet maps include it in the Soviet Union.

"Mistakes" which the Chinese authorities did in not including remaining States in Asia are being gradually "rectified" and territories not claimed earlier are being shown as part of China.

What do all these developments mean?

New Imperialism

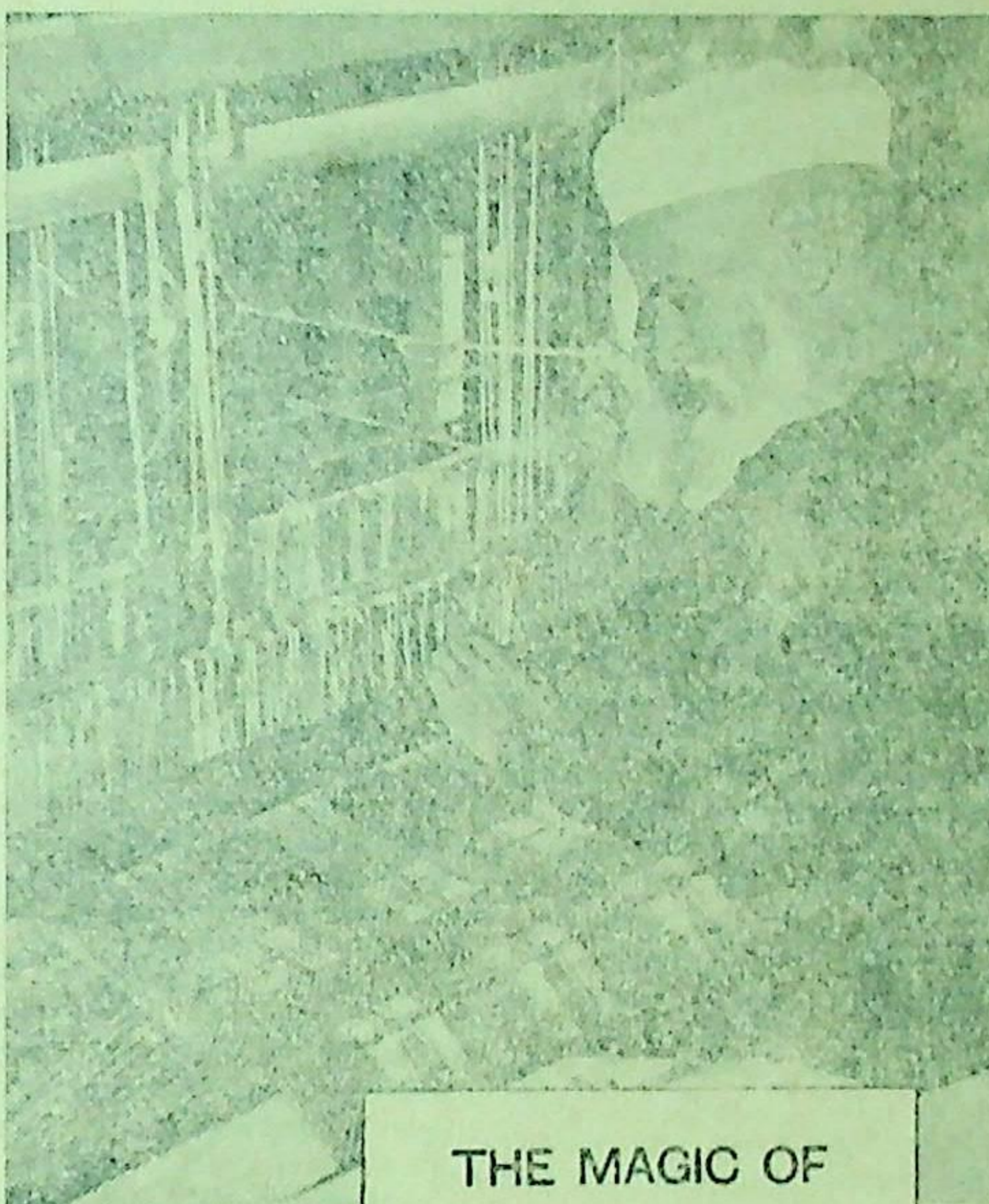
"China, which claimed and still claims to be anti-imperialist," Prime Minister Nehru said in Lok Sabha on November 8, 1962, "is pursuing a course today for which comparisons can only be sought in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. In those past days, the European powers in the full flood of imperialist aggression and with strength and weapons given to them by the Industrial Revolution took possession of large parts of Asia and Africa by force.

"That imperialism has abated now, and many of the

UNDERSTAND

the problem
Development and Defence go together.
The more you produce in farms and factories the more you add to the strength of the country.

WORK RESOLUTELY FOR STRONGER DEFENCE



THE MAGIC OF THE WEAVER'S CRAFT

The veteran weaver tends his loom. His sharp old eyes take in every detail, watch every thread. The magic of his craft is a skill handed down from father to son — a skill that the Indian weaver has perfected.

It is difficult to imagine India without the handloom weaver, for handlooms are part of our very life. Equally impossible is the thought of India without its leading bank. In cities, towns and villages throughout the land, the State Bank of India gives its customers prompt and courteous service.



colonies of European countries have been freed and are independent countries. But, curiously, the very champions of anti-imperialism, that is, the People's Government of China, are now following the course of aggression and imperialist expansion"

Chinese methods, however, are more subtle. The Carto-

grapher forms the vanguard of their aggression moves. First, their maps include a territory which in reality may not have been their's at all and then when opportunity occurs the army may "march in". In between lies the stage of insidious penetration and propaganda.



D. MOOKERJEE LEAVES KOSI PROJECT TO JOIN FARAKKA AS CHIEF

Staff Reporter

Patna :

Debash Mookerjee, Chief Engineer of the Kosi Project left Patna on Oct. 18 evening for Calcutta to take up his new assignment in the Farakka Project as its Chief Engineer. A big crowd, comprising of his many friends and admirers from various vocations saw him off.

One of the brightest engineers in India to-day, Mr. Mookerjee came to Bihar as the Kosi Project's Chief Engineer in 1959, after a successful term in the D.V.C. as its Dy. Chief Engineer. In the Kosi Project, Mookerjee planned and saw through the completion of the Kosi Barrage. During his 4 years in the Kosi Project, he made a fine impression all over. A ruthlessly efficient man, Mookerjee continuously resisted — usually successfully — politics and politicians to breach his administration while he headed the engineering side of the Project — not a small achievement for "a bird of passage," to co-exist with Pandit Rajendra Mista's Saharsa and, of course, the Bharat Sevak Samaj.

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ADVENTURE INTO OLD BOOKS

(Contd from last issue)

Variety in reading

Part of the splendour of literature lies in its infinite variety.

A person who wishes to read profitably, and to avoid becoming a one-subject or one author bore, might make a schedule whereby he read a book of philosophy, then a novel, followed in succession by history, biography, drama, sociology, religion, fine arts and science. He might like to reserve poetry and the great Victorian essayists for bedtime reading. Both poetry and essays delight us with quick turns of speech or the use of an old word in a new and exactly fitting sense that gives a thrill of pleasure.

Or, if a person does not wish to make up his own list, he may join one of the groups reading Great Books.

The great books deal with the knowledge of all time and with problems which are problems for everybody today. They provide bridges by which their readers may communicate agreeably across the barriers of specialization with other men and women who are looking for the same opportunity.

These books are not too hard to read. They were not too difficult for the school children of former ages or for the people who are leaders today. They are, in fact, so truly basic that no deep or specialized knowledge is needed in order to understand them.

No one who reads the great books will find in them the way to make or ban the bomb, but he will find an explanation of the thought processes which make bombers or banners. The root problems of good and evil, of love and hate, of happiness and misery, and of life and death, have not changed very much. By learning about these things one approaches in some measure the knowledge of the common heritage that underlies the one world men and women dream about.

The classics

Some of the great books are classics, a term which frightens some people. "Classic" is not a word for something that is dry with age, but for something that has worn well.

When we read a classic we are likely to be surprised by learning that truths that we think modern have been glimpsed by the ancients, and sometimes grasped firmly and examined on all sides.

Classics are not dull. The Agamemnon of Aeschylus is twenty-four centuries old, but it opens with excitement that is unsurpassed in modern writing; the troops are coming home from the Trojan war... along the Grecian coast from peak to peak the fire signals fly, giving news of victory and home-coming on their wings... it is the wireless of Homer's men.

Read about Alexander the Great in Plutarch's *Lives*. When his officers brought him a very precious casket seized among other booty from the defeated King Darius, he asked those about him what they thought fittest to be laid up in it. When they had delivered their various opinions, he told them he should keep Homer's *Iliad* in it.

And what is the *Iliad*? It and the *Odyssey* are ancient Greek narrative poems, the first as well as the greatest epics of our civilization, and two exciting stories. Every time we refer to a siren or to Achilles' heel or compare a lovely woman to Helen of Troy we are borrowing from these poems of three thousand years ago.

There is, in the classics, none of the morbid, diseased and maudlin we come upon in much of today's literature, called by Joseph Wood Krutch, writer and professor of dramatic literature, "among the most unhappy which the whole art of imaginative writing has ever produced". The bookstands carry books in which pathology has usurped the place of art, and the writer has become a specialist in diseases of the nerves, filling his pages with people who are unhappy, blundering and defeated.

Why we read

After reading a good book we feel well above our normal best. Lifted on the shoulders of great writers, we catch a glimpse of new worlds which are within reach of the human spirit. A luminous hole has been knocked in the dusk of our knowledge, and we rise from the book with wider horizons, broader sympathies and greater comprehension.

To learn from a book one does not have to agree with the author's judgments and valuations, but it is interesting and useful to know what they are and that such opinions are held. The book has enabled us to identify and nurture our individual thoughts; it has enlarged our stock of ideas; we have caught some of the magic, the power and the glory attached to study.

It is sometimes said by business men that life is so full of many things to do that there is no time for readings. But the business mind that lays plans for building, buying, selling and distributing goods and performing services needs all the creative talents of philosopher, poet, historian and novelist. Books throw new light on old problems and give insight into values. They make the difference between becoming an expert and remaining a tyro. They provide the antidote of panic and over-confidence.

Sometimes the statement that a man has no time to read sounds like a boast. Its maker means to say that he is too important and too occupied with big affairs to fruster away time in reading. But reading is a legitimate business activity, designed to provide the mental food which maintains the intellectual life so greatly needed in business.

Reading is one of the true pleasures of life. In our age of mass culture, when so much that we encounter is abridged, adapted, adulterated, shredded and boiled down, and commercialism's loud speakers are incessantly braying, it is mind-easing and mind-inspiring to sit down privately with a congenial book.

The great debate

Reading is not a passive experience, but one of life's most lively pleasures. It has been said that the great books

His Heart Stopped For 11 Minutes...

By L. Lvov

Death reigned supreme for nearly eleven minutes. Only eleven minutes, a tiny space of time. But no child had ever before returned from this boundary. But not so, Solovyov. The skilful doctors of the First Children's Clinical Hospital in Moscow snatched him back from death after a supreme effort.

Misfortune usually comes when least expected. A nurse rushed up to Vera Novozhilova, head of a ward of the First Children's Clinical Hospital and carried:

"Solovyov's dying!"

Making the rounds in the morning, Vera Novozhilova saw Valeri Solovyov, a baby just 8 days old, and although he had been brought to the hospital with a serious ailment, there seemed to be no need to fear for his life. The same morning what are called chess-board incisions of the skin and the subcutaneous cellular tissue of the left arm, where a phlegmon had formed, were made and injections of antibiotics were given. Thirty minutes after the operation, when Vera Novozhilova hurried into the ward, the baby was no longer alive. One could not feel its pulse and could not hear it breathe.

"Let me have cordiamin and lobeline," ordered the doctor. The injection of these stimulants yielded no results. The doctor applied artificial respiration, oxygen, repeated

constitute a transcript of a great conversation across the ages, and we share the thoughts, emotions and observations of the writers as if we were sitting with them around the fire.

Here are friends whose society is delightful. They are persons of all countries and of all ages, distinguished in war, government and letters, easy to live with, never out of humour, answering all questions with readiness. We can invite to sit with us the ablest and sprightliest of all times, the most learned philosophers, the wisest counsellors. All we need do is give them a chance to tell us what they have of value to say, and then meet their ideas with ideas of our own.

We may, if we wish, take issue with Sophocles about Oedipus and Electra and the complexes named after them; split hairs with Plato over his proposed republic; quarrel with Lord Bacon, called by Pope "the wisest, brightest, meanest of mankind"; be instructed by Leonardo, that remarkable painter, sculptor and inventor, and perhaps form an opinion about the smile he gave Mona Lisa; and smoke a pipe with Sir Walter Raleigh over his histories and poems, his adventures at sea and his quarrels with the first Queen Elizabeth.

There is another point about sitting down in this circle of an evening. What these men say may be provocative, discussing as they do the persistently nagging problems of men and bringing forward many conflicting thoughts concerning their solution. But the conversation will be clear, deep and diverse. And it will, in times of crisis, conflict and confusion, serve our nostalgic yearning for the old civilities.

—R.B.C.

injections of cordiamin, but of no avail. The battle fought for the baby's life could be given minute by minute.

Battle Minute by Minute

12.00 — Vera Novozhilova was called to the child. The first aid measures proved useless.

12.06 — Lev Durnov, M. Sc. (Medicine), and Dr. Valentin Lebedev applied artificial respiration by passing a tube into the child's throat.

12.07 — Simultaneously with artificial respiration massaging of the heart was begun. Life did not return.

12.08 — Lev Durnov opened the thorax. The wound did not bleed. The baby's tiny heart lay lifeless. He picked it up with two fingers and began to massage it.

Valuable seconds went by and with them the hope of saving the child. Eight minutes passed since clinical death set in, a period excluding any hope. For six or seven minutes after the heart stops beating, irreversible changes take place in the

cortex which is not supplied with blood.

12.09 — Adrenalin was injected into the muscle of the heart, but it did not restore the heartbeats. Lev Durnov persistently continued to massage, but still no hopes.

12.11 — The massage continued. Suddenly Lev Durnov felt the baby's heart flutter slightly in his fingers.

"It's beating," he exclaimed with relief. The flutter was the first sign of life returning, and then it began rapidly contracting.

Soon the heart was beating quite satisfactorily, the doctors noted, but the breathing was not returning, the pupils were not reacting to light. Valentin Lebedev started artificial respiration.

2½ Hours Later

Two long hours passed, two hours that seemed like eternity. The baby was still not breathing. Did that mean that the success was temporary? There had been cases before, when children had been returned to life for a short time after a few minutes of clinical death. Could it be that now again the battle had been fought in vain?

The child started breathing only two and a half hours later.

In the next two days complications set in. The child suffered attacks of suffocation. Then it began to take milk and later recovered completely.

Valeri Solovyov is now nearly five months old. All this time the doctors have watched him closely and they note with joy that this little Muscovite, won from death, is developing normally.

of a number of examinees of Bihar University B. L. Part II Examination which was scheduled to commence from July 16, 1963. The said examination was postponed because of the leakage of question papers. Thus many examinees have been rendered ineligible for appearing at the forth-coming Sixth Judicial Competitive Examination on the ground of their not having passed the B. L. Examination by Oct. 19, 1963. Had the examination commenced from July 16, 1963, its results must have come out by now and the desiring candidates would have been eligible for appearing at the Judicial Competitive Examination. But in the present situation they are likely to lose this change for no fault of theirs.

We, therefore request the Secretary to allow such candidates to deposit their fees and forms at a date after the publication of their results.

BIPIN BIHARI SINHA,
& other affected Candidates,
Assistant Teacher
L.M.H.E School
Anandpur
Darbhanga.

LETTERS

Dining Car

Sir—Is the dining car in 1 Up Delhi Kalka Mail attached to the train only for the convenience of passengers travelling by Air-conditioned coaches? Are not the 1st class passengers entitled to the same advantage of going to the dining car through the corridor of their coaches for lunch or dinner at their own convenience?

Recently while seeing off my son at Howrah station, who travelled to Delhi by the 1 Up Delhi mail, it was pointed out to me by my son that he could not go to the dining car straight from his compartment (1st class) through the corridor as the closed and of the Air-conditioned coach was attached to one end of the First class coaches while the dining car was attached to the other negotiable end of the A/C coach. This arrangement of coaches put all the 1st class passengers to utmost difficulty. The utility of the corridor of the 1st class coaches is negated by this composition of coaches.

If the railway authorities henceforth rearrange the coaches in all trains, carrying dining cars, and put it in between the A/C and the 1st class coaches, this difficulty will be solved. In the alternative they should attach a separate dining car accessible to the 1st class passengers through their corridor—(Mrs.) SUBHA GHOSH, Calcutta.

Sad Plight

Sir—We want to draw the attention of the Secretary, Bihar Public Service Commission towards the sad plight

To-day is dealing pulsating confident India in history conscious upholding alone, but the world might, just sionism a chery. If Shri N. analysis India's country

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Yet, worry us reasons t win. Our tough an needed acclimatise quickener ders have technique the great They ha psycholog invaders, which is to checkn streamlini productio with som and ass friends, equipmen Chinese.

China's China

CHINESE AGGRESSION AND INDIA

By N. RAGHAVAN

To-day the foreign aggressor is dealing with a vibrant people pulsating with life, courage and confidence — a determined India united as never before in history. The country is also conscious of its mission. It is upholding not India's cause alone, but that of Asia and the world against unprincipled might, lust for power, expansionism and international treachery. If forced to fight, says Shri N. Raghavan in this lucid analysis of China's strategy and India's preparedness, the country will fight to victory.

It is hardly necessary to dwell upon the events that followed the Chinese aggression, and later, their massive invasion of our country. They are fresh in our minds. The campaign that was launched, was on the one side a break through of traditional Chinese expansionism, and on the other, a fight for the preservation of India's territorial integrity.

But it was more. We were indirectly defending the threatened integrity of all the Asian countries against similar brigandage. What happened to us could happen to them any day, unless we fought the aggressor to a standstill.

We have to, do more. We have to make it impossible for any such aggression to be repeated either here or elsewhere.

Fight to Victory

Although our fight must have shown the Chinese leaders that India was not easy to over-run, and the Indians were not easy to break through, yet Walong, Sela and Bomdi La are indelibly inscribed in our hearts. We shall never allow another campaign like the one of the last autumn. If the unilateral cease-fire is a hoax, as it seems to be, we shall have to fight, and fight to Victory.

It is difficult no doubt, but by no means impossible. The Chinese, while playing with Colombo Proposals, have been massing several divisions in Tibet, well equipped and well trained for Himalayan warfare. Much before the Indian invasion, Chinese military leaders had experience in planning out both offensive and defensive campaigns against the vast armies of the K.M.T. Later on in Korea, and more recently against the Khampas and the Tibetans, they gained further experience in different types of fighting and strategy.

Yet, this need not unduly worry us. There are sound reasons to think we should win. Our soldiers are able, tough and spirited, and have needed only months for acclimatisation. War is a great quickener, and our Commanders have gained the necessary technique and confidence in the great school of experience. They have also learnt the psychology and strategy of the invaders, a knowledge of which is absolutely necessary to checkmate them. With the streamlining of our defence production, and particularly with some essential supplies and assistance from our friends, our weapons and equipment may now equal the Chinese.

China's Logistical Difficulties
China is not flush with oil.

With their long supply line from China to Tibet, they are, logistically speaking, at a disadvantage. They have recognised this important drawback; hence their steady build-up of armed forces, stores, equipment, motor transport, planes and airfields, etc., in Tibet itself, and their putting that unfortunate country on a war-footing. But replenishments will not be easy even though cunning and surreptitious efforts are being made to get some on normal or abnormal trading basis.

There is no railway yet; hence the round-the-clock drive to complete the Lanchow-Lhasa line. But it takes month or so by road at present from Peking to Lhasa; the Akshai-chin road, connecting distant Sinkiang was only another attempt by Chinese strategists to lessen the difficulty.

In view of all these factors, among others, the Chinese Armies may not find it easy to encounter us again. Though they may not put up with defeat, and they may come down upon us from time to time in successive waves, the success of their first attack, made after long and deceitful preparations, will not be repeated.

Condemned by world opinion, disowned by Communist countries and parties alike, Peking too must have been shaken a lot despite its air of patronising superiority. It must have also known the nationwide anger it has roused in India.

From now on, the story is bound to be different. If Peking wants to continue her senseless war we shall not again be caught unawares. The fortunes of war may waver from time to time. That happens in any war. But we shall not be baffled by superior arms; and even less so, by any show of superior skill or experience.

China's Enslaved Masses — a Problem

Moreover, we hold the advantage of a country solidly

united behind its Government. Unlike the Chinese, we have no political problems to solve behind our front lines. The Chinese rulers have to reckon not only with freedom-loving Tibetans and Khampas or Sinkiangese, whose liberties they have trampled under, but against their own people in other parts of China to whom the administration has already begun to pall. Subjected to several woolly-headed experiments of their rulers, like the 'Leap Forward' and the 'Big Leap Forward'—which turned out to be colossal failures, their domestic life has been torn to shreds, their economic life blown to pieces and their political life controlled by an extremist ideology which sacrifices individual—even collective—freedom to the idiosyncrasies of a relentless government machine. The bubble of Peking's tolerance too was burst long ago. Its slogan "Let 100 Flowers Bloom" proved to be a trick to beguile the Chinese people destroy honesty and enthrone hypocrisy. The vast majority in China suffer in silence the tyranny of officialdom and the petty pin-pricks, as well as major onslaughts of the Party machine.

Free and United People of India

Look at that picture and on this. As far as thought, action and beliefs are concerned, India is one of the freest countries on the face of the globe and, despite the proclamation of a temporary State of Emergency, it continues to be so. Because of our basic strength, our democratic Government is economically and politically in a better position than any Chinese Government, present or past. The Government of India does not stand in need of any diversionary adventure to keep off the attention of our people from their economic and political plight. We are not governed by a totalitarian oligarchy, but by a properly elected democratic Government, representative of the people of India.

If the Himalayan invasion was Peking's bid to unmask itself before Asia, as the biggest bully of the Age, it seems to have succeeded admirably. But roused by fear the smaller nations will find ways and means to overcome it.

If on the other hand, the Himalayan campaign was a gamble to establish a position of vantage as Asia's leader over the Soviet Union, in the Counsels of the Communist world, it has so far failed, Peking must have known it; hence the unilateral cease-fire on the Indian front.

World condemnation, the united stand of the Indian people, the stiff resistance of the Indian Army, and bad timing based on miscalculations of a world conflict arising out of the Cuban affair—had all contributed to Peking's making the best of a bad bargain by the declaration of a unilateral cease-fire. More than all, it had found that much more preparation was needed to force the issue with India and for this, wanted more time.

Chinese preparations for War

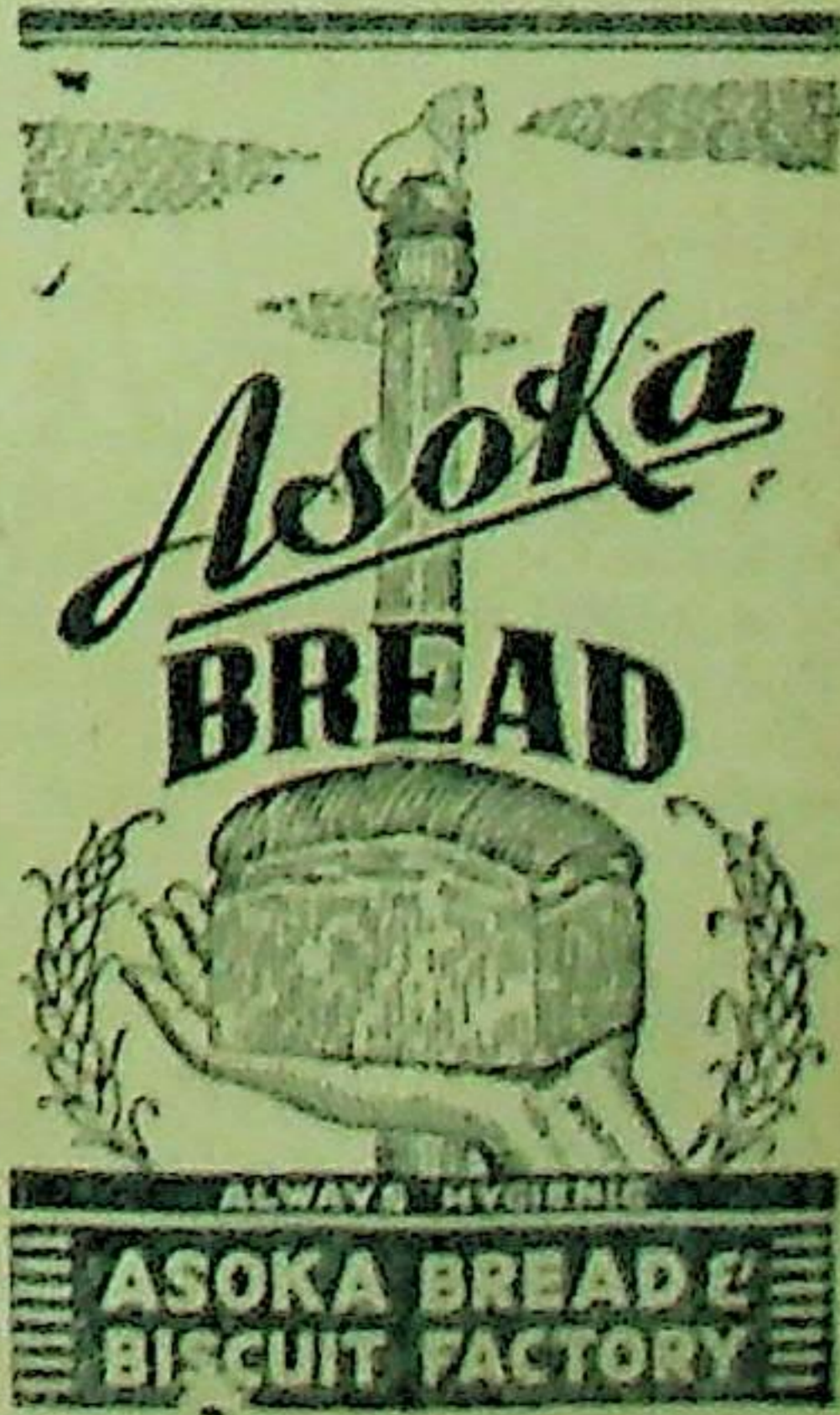
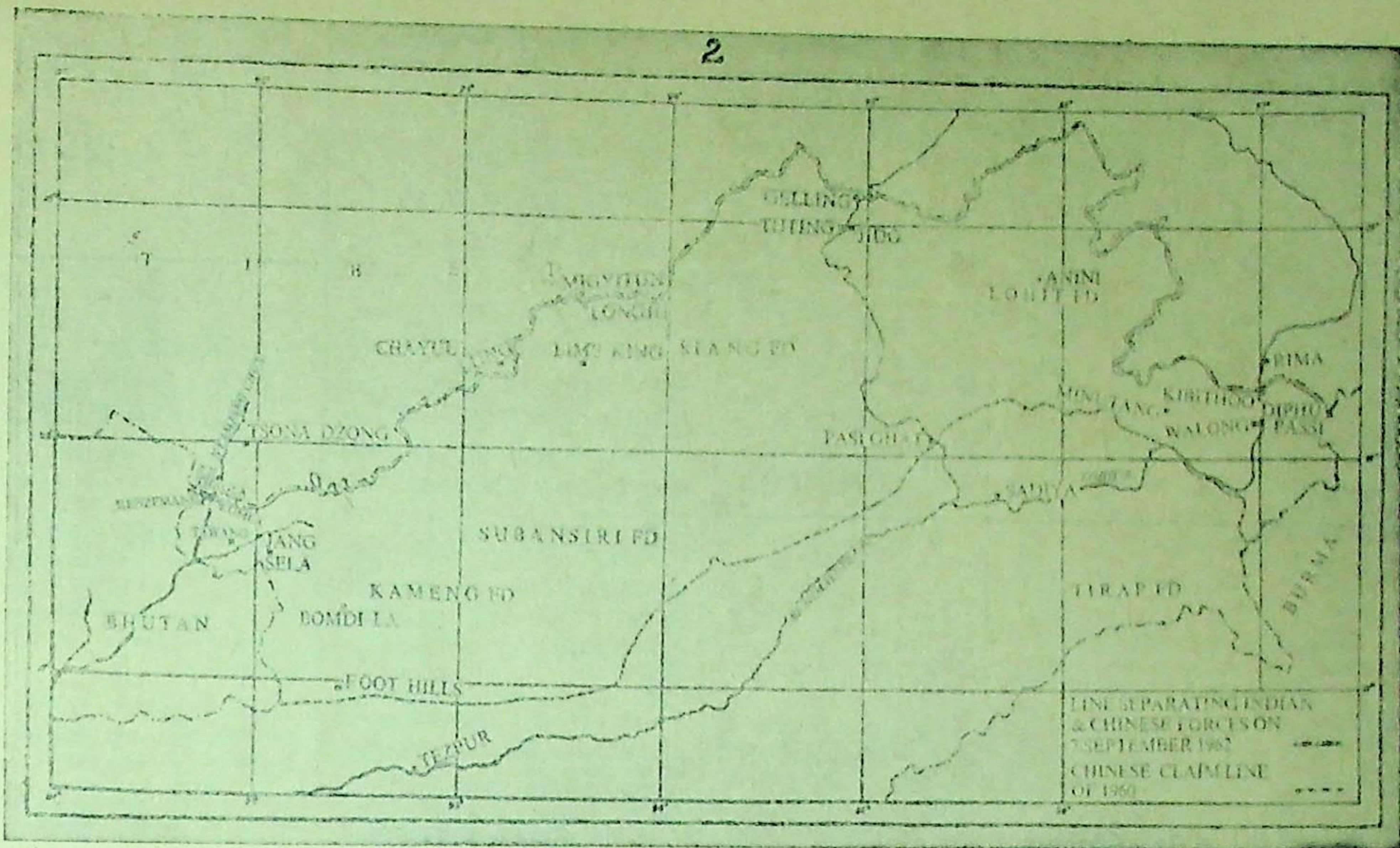
War or no war, the Chinese menace will be with us for a long time to come. In all that the Peking Government has said and done so far since the cease-fire declaration, there has not been a single sign of any desire for peaceful and honourable talks with India as between equals.

On the other hand, every new feature is consistent with an assumption of a fresh offensive or posing a permanent threat to the integrity of our frontiers. The reported shift of the Chinese Military Headquarters in Tibet from Lhasa to nearer India, hurried completion of roads and railways, still heavier concentrations of troops and planes especially on the borders of Sikkim and Bhutan, new build-up of stores and supplies, hasty conclusion of Trade Agreements and Treaties with Nepal and Pakistan, and other opportunist at-

tempts at anti-Indian diplomacy, continuance of dishonest propaganda against India in the Press and on the Radio, fraudulent prevarications of the Colombo proposals all these are steps one would normally associate with preparations for war, and not for peaceful negotiations.

India will fight back to uphold International Morality

But, neither India nor the world can be deceived again. India will fight as one man to defend her freedom and her honour. Today the foreign aggressor is dealing with a vibrant people pulsating with life, courage and confidence, a determined India united as never before in history. The world is watching, as it knows the stakes involved. We are conscious of our mission. We are upholding not India's cause alone, but also that of Asia and the world against unprincipled might, lust for power, expansionism, and international treachery.



OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
LIFT IRRIGATION DIVISION, PATNA

TENDER NOTICE

Sealed quotations are invited from authorised dealers on plain paper for Supply of 24 (Twentyfour Nos.) Electric Motors of 12.5 H.P. with accessories on 12 11 63 (Tuesday) by the undersigned at the estimated cost of Rs. 40,000/- (Approxly) upto 3 P.M. Authorised dealers are requested to deposit earnest money @ 1p.c. on the amount of the tender and the rest 2 p.c. will have to be deposited after obtaining orders for supply as security deposit. The earnest money is to be deposited into Govt. Treasury with a challan in duplicate one copy of which is to be attached to the quotation. Further details and bill of quantity can be had from the office of the undersigned on any working day between 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

Sd./- Md. Owais,
Executive Engineer,
L.I. Division, Patna.

GANDAK PROJECT
TENDER NOTICE — 162/63

Sealed tender on prescribed form to be obtained from the office of the Executive Engineer Don Canal Division Gandak Project, P.O. Ramnagar, District Champaran, on payment of Rs. 10/- (not refundable) and eventually to be drawn on P.W.D. form no. F2 for the work of "Excavation of Don Canal and grass turfing of banks" in the following reaches will be received up to 3 P.M. of 20th November 1963 and will be opened on the same day in the presence of the tenderers or their authorised representatives who chose to be present.

2. The situation and the estimated amount of the work are given below :—

Sl. No.	Name of works	Situation in R.D.	Estimated amount.
1.	Excavation of Don Canal with 3" thick Dub grass turfing on banks (in new reaches).	24-28 Sidhao Sub-Division	96,200/-
2.	-do- -do-	32-41	1,60,000/-
3.	-do- -do-	50-51	21,600/-
4.	-do- -do-	86-92 Barwa Sub-Division	1,10,000/-
5.	-do- -do-	195-205 Ramnagar	1,11,000/-
6.	-do- -do-	207-225 Sub-Division	2,92,000/-
7.	-do- -do-	242-255	2,01,000/-
8.	-do- -do-	257-275 Meghauli	2,85,000/-
9.	-do- -do-	288-294 Sub-Division	68,600/-
1.	Excavation of Don Canal with 3" thick Dub grass turfing on the bank in old reaches	15-24 Sidhao	18,400/-
2.	-do- -do-	28-32 Sub-Division	4,200/-
3.	-do- -do-	41-50	11,000/-
4.	-do- -do-	52-65	30,000/-
5.	-do- -do-	70-77	30,000/-
6.	-do- -do-	78-80	10,000/-
7.	-do- -do-	80-86 Barwa	47,300/-
8.	-do- -do-	92-101 Sub-Division	84,600/-
9.	-do- -do-	101-107	13,900/-
10.	-do- -do-	108-112	22,600/-
11.	-do- -do-	113-116.5	25,200/-
12.	-do- -do-	121-136	1,17,500/-
13.	-do- -do-	156-160 Ramnagar Sub-Division.	13,700/-

3. Tenderers are required to deposit earnest money @ Rs. 100/- for every 5000 or part thereof on the amount of the tender in the shape of treasury challan. N.S.C. or D.S.C. duly pledged to the Executive Engineer, Don Canal Division, Gandak Project, Ramnagar (Champaran), original copy of challan should be attached with the tender. A tender without earnest money may be rejected. No cheque, cash or bank draft will be accepted.

4. Authority is reserved to reject any or all tenders without assigning any reason.

5. Any other information regarding the work can be had from the office of the Executive Engineer, Don Canal Division, Ramnagar on any working days during office hours.

OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER
HOUSING DEPARTMENT, BIHAR,
PATNA

TENDER NOTICE

Sealed tenders to be eventually drawn in P.W.D. Form No. F2 for the following works will be received upto 3 P.M. on Monday the 11th November, 1963 and will be opened by the Superintending Engineer Rural Housing Cell, Patna in presence of tenderers or their authorised agent. Bill of quantity can be had from the Office of the undersigned on payment of Rs. 10/- (non-refundable) for each work. It will not be sold on the date of opening of the tender.

Name of work 1. Construction of 150 homes, along with W.S. & S. I. under Rental Housing Scheme at Kankarbagh Phase II Estimated amount—Rs. 12.5 lack.

Name of work 2. Construction of 150 houses Three roomed along with W.S. & S.I. under Low Income Group Housing Scheme at Kankarbagh Phase II. Estimated amount—22.5 lacs.

Name of work 3. Construction of 150 houses, small three roomed along with W.S. & S.I. under Low Income Group Housing Scheme at Kankarbagh, II phase. Estimated amount—Rs. 14 lacs.

Name of work 4. Construction of 204 small-two-roomed Flats along with W.S. & S.I. under Low Income Group Housing Scheme (Weaker Section) at Kankarbagh. Estimated amount—Rs. 8.8 lacs.

Name of work 5. Construction of 50 houses along with W.S. & S.I. under Middle Income Group Housing Scheme at Kankarbagh. Estimated amount—Rs. 12.5 lacs.

Name of work 6. Construction of Hostel Building with out houses garages at Shri Krishna Nagar Patna. Estimated amount—Rs. 11.20 lacs.

Tenderers are required to deposit the earnest money at the rate of Rs. 100/ for every Rs. 5,000 or part thereof either in Treasury Challan or in 12 years National Plan Certificates or in Treasury Savings deposit certificate or in State Development loan or in National Plan loan certificates duly pledged to the undersigned. Earnest money

PLEASE DROP IN, WHEN IN PATNA :

- ★Wide varieties of sweets —the best in town, since 3 decades
- ★Clean Restaurant—quick & efficient service
- ★Wholesome Meals that suits already over-strained pockets!

★NEW PINTU★

STATION ROAD : PATNA-1
(Opposite Veena)

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER,
TRANSPORT AND EQUIPMENT CIRCLE,
WORLD BANK PROJECTS WING P.W.D.
4, KING GEORGE AVENUE, PATNA

TENDER NOTICE

Sealed Tenders on Bill of Quantities to be purchased and to be eventually drawn in P.W.D. Form 'H' will be received up to 2 P.M. on Wednesday, the 13th November 1963 and will be opened in the presence of the tenderers or their authorised agents at 3 P.M. on the same day, for the work of :—

(i) Supply of 100 to 120 lbs. size stone boulders by Railway Wagons at Kursela/Katareah from any or all the Railway Stations mentioned below :—

- (a) Naksalbari Bagrakote, Damdim, Nagrakata, Carron Railway Station siding.
- (b) Jamalpur, Pirpainty, Karanpurato, Taljhari, Dharhara Abhaipur, Kajra Railway Siding.

(ii) Supply of 100 to 120 lbs. size stone boulders at Riverine Dumps on South Bank of the Ganges at any or all the places mentioned below :—

- (a) Colgong.
- (b) Monghyr, (Sojhighat).

(iii) Supply of 100 to 120 lbs. size stone boulders by contractors own arrangement of ferry across the Ganga at Monghyr ghat loaded into wagons and the Kosi at Railway Guide Bank upstream nose in Kursela/Katareah side from quarries to be specified by the tenderers.

The total quantity required which may vary is 30 lakhs cft. approximately.

Each tenderer may quote for one or more or all the alternatives, specifying the quarries, the total quantities and the quantities he can supply in each of the alternatives from each quarry in each month commencing from the date of written order to commence work which may be expected early in December 1963.

Tender papers and other details can be had of the office of the undersigned on any working day on payment of Rs. 10/- (non-refundable).

Earnest money amounting to 2 p.c. of the value of the tender must be furnished with the tender in the shape of Treasury Challan or in 12 Years National Plan Savings Certificates or in Treasury Deposit Certificates or State Development and National Plan Loan Certificate duly pledged to Executive Engineer, (Materials and Transport) World Bank Projects Wing, Bhagalpur. Up-to-date Sales Tax and Income Tax certificates should be furnished simultaneously.

Sd./ N. K. PRASAD
Superintending Engineer
(Transport).

deposited in other shape e.g. Cheques, Bank Drafts etc. will not be accepted and will render the tender invalid. Insufficient earnest money if deposited will invalidate the tender, up-to-date Income and Sales tax clearance certificate along with original challan etc. should also be enclosed with tender. The plan and specification can also be seen in the Office of the undersigned along with other details, on any working day.

Sd/-Manzoor All
Executive Engineer,
Housing Department, Patna

BANK OF BEHAR LTD.

H. O. PATNA

OLDEST BANK OF BIHAR

Branches at

- Arrah
- Biharshariff
- *Buxar
- *Calcutta
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- Jaunpur
- *Jharria
- *Kanpur
- Katrasgarh
- *Laherisarai
- *Monghyr
- Muzaffarpur
- *Motihari
- *Patna
- *Patna City
- Ranchi
- *Siwan
- Varanasi

Lokers available at moderate rate.

A. C. BHAT
General Manager

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER : P.W.D.
DARBHANGA DIVISION

TENDER NOTICE

Sealed tenders on plain paper to be eventually drawn in P.W.D. Form No. F.2 and Form No. H.2 for supply of materials, will be received upto 3 P.M. on 14th November, 1963 by the office of the undersigned.

The Bill of Quantity can be had on payment of Rs. 5/- for each group (non-refundable) on any working days and hours except on the date of tender.

Other information may also be had on application to the undersigned.

1. IMPROVEMENT TO JAINAGAR — LADANIA ROAD :—

(a) Road Crust.	
Section I	Rs. 34,000/-
Section II	Rs. 46,000/-
Section III	Rs. 46,000/-
Section IV	Rs. 42,500/-

(b) Construction of Culverts.	
Section I	Rs. 31,650/-
Section II	Rs. 29,580/-
Section III	Rs. 29,160/-

2. SUPPLY OF BRICKS & JHAMA METAL IN SAKRI — JHANJHARPUR — PHULPARAS — KHUTAUNA — LAUKAHA ROAD :—

Group VI	Rs. 39,483/-
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Sd/- M. Prasad
Executive Engineer.

GANDAK PROJECT

TENDER NOTICE NO. H/Pur/6-1022/63G-159/63

Sealed tenders are invited by the Director, Purchase & Transport, River Valley Projects Department, New Secretariat Building, Patna-1 for the supply of materials noted below :—

Item No.	Description of material	Qty. in nos.	Price for tender specification
(1)	3" x 3" Diesel pumping sets	18	Rs. 10.00
(2)	4" x 4" Diesel pumping sets	2	Rs. 5.00
(3)	6" x 6" Diesel pumping sets	2	Rs. 5.00

Detailed specifications and other conditions of tender should, which include provisions about delivery date etc. be obtained from the office of the Director, Purchase & Transport on payment of amount as stated above against each item (non-refundable) by Money Order or in Cash. Tender for each item must be submitted.

The tender documents will also be available from our Calcutta office at P-34, Mission Row Extension, Calcutta against Crossed Postal Order pledged to the Additional Registrar, River Valley Project Department, Gandak & Sone Wing, Bihar, Patna encashable at Patna G.P.O.

The tender will be received up to 2 P.M. on the 26-11-63 and will be opened in public on the 26-11-63 at 3-00 P.M.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the tenders or to accept any tender considered advantageous to the Department whether it is lowest or not without assigning any reason whatsoever.

For EVERYTHING
• ELECTRICAL
• CABLES • LAMPS
• FANS ETC., CONTACT

★ GILLS ★

EXHIBITION ROAD
PATNA-1

Millions For The Asking...

By Lee Chapman

Throughout the world there are millions of pounds waiting to be claimed. It seems ironical in the extreme that money—the most desired of all commodities—should lie around wasting, while its owners, either too lazy to collect it, don't know of its existence, or (most monstrous of all) have forgotten about it! In the banks of Great Britain, reports reveal that nearly £20,000,000 lie waiting to be claimed by the rightful owners, while in the Post Office Savings Bank more than £2,000,000 wastes in the same predicament. In the United States three or four times as much as these amounts await claimants.

What do the banks have to say about these vast sums of money?

The answer is simple: they are not under any obligation whatsoever to inform people who have dormant accounts that their money is idle. This, of course, only refers to the sums lying in the so-called dormant accounts. These monies are those that have been deposited and apparently forgotten about. And, according to bankers, there are many such accounts.

Perhaps the most famous example of a man who opened up bank accounts all over the place—and often under different names—was the famous American comedian, W. C. Fields, who, when he died some years ago, was discovered to have had accounts in nearly every place he had visited in his colourful career. When he was alive he had lost track of many of these.

Then there was Joseph Marden, who returned to visit his home town of Johannesburg, in South Africa, after many years absence. Fortune had not smiled on this man, who had emigrated a rich man. He was broke, stranded with no friends, and in desperation decided one day to try and "touch" his former bank manager for a loan. Putting on his best clothes, he arrived at the bank and asked to see the manager. His name was remembered instantly by the old manager, who was on the point of retiring. Marden, many years previously, had carried a current account of many thousands of pounds. Without preamble, he came out with the question of a loan, reminding the manager of his past association with the bank. The manager seemed surprised and left the room for a few minutes. He returned with the news that Marden had left £1,000 in his account, which, with accumulated interest, was then worth £1,200!

Recently a man in Brighton, England, named Peters, received a letter from a bank enclosing a cheque for £36. The manager informed him that £25 had been credited to his account some 30 years previously (the extra £11 being interest). Peters wracked his brain in an attempt to remember how the money could have been credited to his account and for weeks he remained puzzled.....and then he remembered. He had taken

on a job 30 years previously as nightwatchman at that bank and had been found asleep on the twelfth night and sacked, receiving no money at all at the time. However, the bank later decided to pay him for two weeks and for an additional two weeks in lieu of notice. They couldn't find him because he had emigrated, so they opened an account for him, keeping the money in case he should return one day. As he learned later, it was only by chance that the bank discovered about his return from Australia.....

Large sums of money and many other valuables lie unclaimed and forgotten in private vaults and safe deposits in banks. Probably the most famous recent case of this sort concerns another man from South Africa. The value of the "forgotten" deposit was nearly £12,000 and the discovery of this deposit was the result of a remarkable coincidence. The South African—a diamond merchant—arrived in London, carrying with him £10,000 worth of diamonds, which, understandably, the manager of his hotel was loathe to keep in his safe. He was advised to rent a private vault at a bank. He went to a bank and after being given a safe was asked to use a code word when dealing with it. The word he chose was "Drakensburg"—the name of a group of mountains in South Africa.

The choice of this word prompted the bank manager to tell him of a safe he had just had to open as the owner had neither contacted him nor paid the rental for a number of years. The owner of this safe had also used the code word "Drakensburg". The diamond merchant immediately became excited and said he could tell the manager the contents of the safe in question, which he did. He then explained that his father had rented the safe before the last war, but was killed in a car accident in France without letting anyone know where he had deposited his diamonds. This revelation made him £12,000 richer!

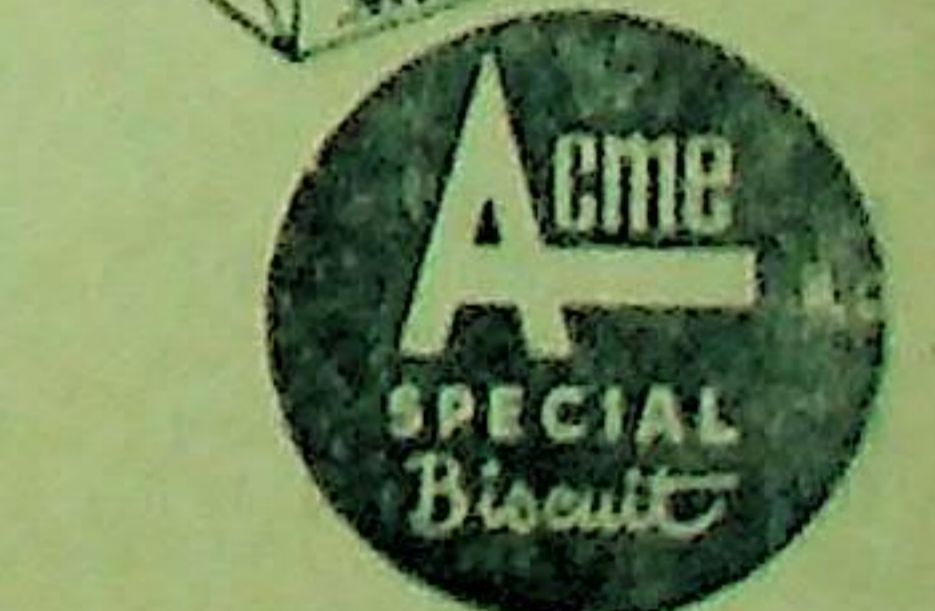
But perhaps the greatest source of unclaimed money in the world is that which has been left to heirs who can't be found. These amounts are sufficient to have caused the growth of specialist types of lawyers, who find it lucrative to spend all their time and energy searching for missing heirs to fortunes. These lawyers are sometimes known as "genealogist lawyers" because of their intense studies of family histories in their constant search for next-of-kin. The work of such lawyers reached its maximum limit of exploitation in the person of James Waters, the founder of an American radio programme known as "The Court of Missing Heirs". Waters made it his hobby to collect stories of unclaimed estates. He found that most missing heirs were missing for the simple reason that they had no idea that they had become beneficiaries of relations they had either known just slightly or not at all!

Waters made a success of his hobby only by dint of untiring effort. He first tried to sell his collection of stories as a book. For five years he tried to peddle these stories to publishers, and then to radio networks, but with no success. When he was literally on his "last legs"—having pawned almost everything—he finally found someone to sponsor his programme.

In the first five years after beginning his programme, it had gained hundreds of thousands of dollars to more than 150 hitherto missing heirs.

When businesses become bankrupt, shareholders often become so disillusioned and disgusted that they tear up their share certificates. This, in certain circumstances, also leads to the accumulation of money. The liquidators of bankrupt companies sometimes manage to either put a company back on its feet or at least manage to operate the company in such a way so as to pay back at least some money to shareholders. If the shareholders have torn up their certificates, or have not bothered to inform the liquidators of changes of address, the money cannot be repaid. Hence, idle money.

All these millions in search of owners. Funny how it always seems to concern other people. But you can never tell. Perhaps you, too, are a missing heir?



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A Co-operative of Literary Workers : A Kerala Venture Creates Global Record

To an enterprise in Kerala goes the credit of having set up a global record—a cooperative organization of literary workers which gives the highest royalty anywhere in the world to authors and has become the biggest publishing and book marketing venture in the language of its operation, which here is Malayalam, the language of the people of Kerala.

The Sahitya Pravarthaka Cooperative Society of Kottayam, Kerala, had a humble beginning when twelve writers formed in as far back as 1945, each contributing a share capital of Rs. 10, the total capital amounting to the very unimpressive figure of Rs. 120. Two decades ago, the cooperative form of organisation could not claim to have completely stabilised itself. A cooperative of writers was in any case an unheard of novelty. In the first few years, therefore, the progress was slow. But from 1950 onwards, progress has been steadily and it has also been a phenomenal progress.

In 1950, the paid-up capital of the Society was Rs. 10,000. Today, the paid-up share capital is over Rs. 5 lakhs and the working capital is Rs. 7.4 lakhs. On the basis of its unique record, the Kerala Government has recently contributed Rs. 2,52,000 to its share capital.

Right from the beginning, the Society realised that marketing deserved as much attention as production, if the benefits to the members, from this cooperative organisation were not to be lost to middlemen. Therefore it set up a subsidiary selling organisation, the National Book Stall. The first branch was opened at Kottayam in 1949. In 1956, a branch was opened at Trivandrum, the capital of Kerala. Two more branches were set up at Ernakulam and Trichur in 1958 and 1959. The Society was able to acquire a press in 1953 and today it is one of the most well-equipped presses in that region of India.

Today, the Society has blossomed out as the biggest publishing and book selling agency in Malayalam. Upto April 1, 1963, it published 1442 books and its annual production is 130 which works out at the rate of one book released every third day. In 1961-62, it sold books worth Rs. 7.6 lakhs.

Stabilising literary work as a profession is one of the major aims of the Society and this necessarily involves stepping up the emoluments of the writer from his profession. The Society pays authors a royalty of 30 per cent, which is higher than the standard royalty given to authors by publishing houses anywhere in the world. Since it has become the biggest publisher in the language, it has also been able to raise the rate of royalty paid by private publishing houses. For the latter find it difficult to attract good

writers without paying at least 25 per cent royalty. Even this is higher than the standard rate offered elsewhere in India or abroad.

Today, the Society has about 380 members. The share is priced low, Rs. 10. As few as 10 shares are enough to qualify for membership. The maximum shares any one individual can buy are limited to the value of Rs. 5000 and there are only 16 members who have reached this figure. Ever since its inception, the Society has been able to give a dividend of 7½ per cent on the shares, which is the highest amount legally permitted.

The mere fact that a venture is organised on cooperative lines cannot guarantee success in the economic milieu of today. In the expansion of its activities and in trying out new lines, the cooperative has to rely on its competitive efficiency. The Society has been able to stabilise itself in the popular mind through many imaginative experiments. It periodically conducts Book Festivals which offer heavy discounts to the buyer. It has floated a scheme for building up a small library in every home through payment in instalments. It has successfully conducted book lotteries where, if the customer is lucky, he will get Rs. 100 worth of books for Rs. 5 and if he is not lucky he will still get books at a heavy discount for the amount he has paid. It also gives annual literary awards. It has done pioneering work in the production of children's literature. It publishes a literary bulletin, a helpful feature of which is the reproduction of the reviews of the books of its author-members in the various periodicals of Kerala. It brings out an annual catalogue which is the fullest periodical publication as regards Malayalam books are concerned. The Society has also started a Writers' Benefit Fund.

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"SPACEMOBILE" INAUGURATED

Patna, Nov. 2. Inaugurating the "Spacemobile" lecture-demonstration at Patna University's Wheeler Senate Hall this morning, Dr. George Jacob, Vice-Chancellor of the University, described the accomplishments of modern science like the huge rockets, high energy accelerators, and others as "the monuments of human aspirations of our times." Compared to the infinite number of years the sun and the moon and the universe have existed, "science came to the service of mankind, as we understand it only some two hundred years ago", he said, but during this time has made "remarkable progress." Dr. Jacob added, "We now are at the 'take-off' stage".

The Vice-Chancellor welcomed the "Spacemobile" lecture-demonstration unit as a symbol of the "galloping pace at which science has progressed" and asked his students and their teachers to utilize the opportunity presented by the programme for the benefit of themselves and their society.

Scientists, educators, jurists, journalists and university students attended the inauguration of the programme which was developed by the United States National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) to acquaint people with the basic scientific principles of space flight and exploration. The lecture-demonstrations which followed the Vice-Chancellor's stimulating address held the audience spell-bound. Practical demonstrations of the principles of rocket firing and the relay operation of the "Echo" communications satellite brightened up the programme by lending a touch of realism.

LOHIA SOCIALISTS WELCOME K.B.'S INTENTION :

PROBE INTO ASSETS OF BIG OFFICERS

Patna, Oct. 23. The State committee of the Bihar Socialist Party has passed a resolution welcoming the recent statement of the Chief Minister of Bihar, Mr. K. B. Sahay to the effect that there should be an enquiry into the assets not only of Ministers but also of big officers and legislators.

The committee which met here on Sunday last released its resolution today. Mr. Upendra Nath Verma, Chairman of the committee presided.

The committee called upon the State Chief Minister to fulfil his assurance and to make a public declaration of the

assets of the member of his Cabinet within a fortnight.

By another resolution the committee urged the Government to take some positive steps to arrest the rising prices of essential commodities in the State "which is soaring despite the Government's assurance." It said that the prices of essential commodities in Bihar had gone up by forty per cent and this has forced the middle class and poor sections of the people to face starvation.

It also criticised the Government for the scarcity of sugar and its distribution.

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