Vol LXXXXX: No. 10

FEBRUARY 1, 1964 SATURDAY

Chief Editor Dr. S. Samaddar

**RUSSIA REJECTS PAK BOOBY-TRAP:

The Soviet Union has refused to be taken in by Pakistan's attempts to malign India, first by its aberrations over Prophet Mohammad's hair and then by spilling blood at communal riots in East and West Bengal.

The talks Commonwealth Secretary Jha has had with the Russian Ambassador in New Delhi reveal that Moscow rather concerned over Rawalpindi's evernew manoeuvres to disturb peace in the sub-continent.

Pak Created Tension For Chou's Benefit

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The Russian Envoy has reportedly agreed with India's belief that Pakistan has ignited tension this time to synchronise with Chou En-lai's visit to African countries. The purpose is to play upon their religious propensities and defame India, which has generally a good name in these areas.

What has surprised the Soviet Union is that why America and Britain do not make Pakistan to see the path of reason. And this precisely is India's contention.

There is no doubt that if both Washington and London were to try to curb Rawalpindi, they would be surprised at the quick success they would have. After all, what is Pakistan's economic or military strength if the west does not prise it ?

Usual Game

In fact, the reverse is also true. That is whenever Pakistan has wanted to catch America's eye or to win some favour, it has resorted to mischief against India. A communal riot, firing on the border or religious propaganda—any of these things has paid dividends in the past; and it is no surprise that

Pakistan should indulge in direct talks. them more often.

Of course, the controlled press is always at the beck and call of the Rawalpindi junta, which has only to indicate when to incite the readers with concocted stories. A study important newspapers of Pakistan for the last one year has shown that press propaganda has preceded every new ways of hatred the Pakistan's rulers have initiated against India.

This spell after the incident relating to Prophet Mohammad's hair came some days after Dawn had written in its editorial that the status quo in Kashmir would not be acceptable for long and that it would have to be "changed forcibly".

Ayub's Junta Behind Press Hysteria

New Delhi is trying to invoke the agreement to convene a joint Press Consultative Committee of India and Pakistan to appeal for restraint in news and views. But what is not probably being appreciated it is difficult for the Pakistan Press to eschew invective when its rulers are themsevles party to it?

The only powers which can persuade or put pressure on Pakistan are Britain and America. But, strangely, the envoys of both these countries did not seem to react that way when they talked to the Commonwealth Secretary the other day. They still tended to tick points in favour of India and against.

They did not mention Kashmir directly but made it amply clear that the tension recurred because of this issue "hanging fire." They were reluctant to apportion blame even when told of the bloodbath in East Bengal, but thought that the two countries would "benefit" by resuming

"KAIRON SHOULD QUIT"

From Our Sp. Correspondent traditions. New Delhi:

Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister Sanjeeva Reddi's decision to resign as a sequel to the Supreme Court Judgement this week on the Bus-route nationalisation case has been siezed as a totally unexpected and a god-sent opportunity by Punjab Congress dissidents and opposition parties to demand Kairon's resignation.

While congratulating Mr. Reddy on his "bold and just" stand the Leader of the Opposition in the Vidhan Sabha, Mr. Gurnam Singh, and Mr. Durga Das Khanna, a Prajatantra leader, have urged Mr. Kairon also to regign because of the strictures on him by the Supreme Court last year in the case of a civil surgeon.

The Opposition leaders maintained, that the Chief Minister should have honoured and respected the decision of the highest judicial authority and vacated his office. This, in their view, was the only way to set up high democratic

Mr. Khanna has telegraphically congratulated Mr. Reddy on his bold stand and has asked the Congress High Command to review its decision regarding Mr. Kairon.

While the reaction of Mr. Kairon was not available on account of his being on tour, his supporters deplored the revival of an old controversy finally resolved by no less a person than the Prime Minister. Mr. Nehru had held that since Mr. Kairon was not a party to the case before the Supreme Court and as such did not have an opportunity to defend himself, he need not resign because of the Court's strictures on him.

Mr. Sri Chand Goel, General Secretary of the Punjab | a stable ministry will replace Jana Sangh, says that Mr. | the Bakst-dominated Samsud-Reddy had set a glorious | din Government, Karan Singh, example which would streng- I the Sudar-Riasat of Kashmir then the faith of people in | held important discussions on democracy. He has expressed | Kashmar with Prime Minister the hope that Mr. Kairon | Nehre, Home Minister Nanda would follow the example set ! by Mr. Reddy.

The Commonwealth Secretary's meeting with the Ambassadors of Muslim countries has been worth while because of Pakistan's insidious propaganda there. He has not only given them a complete story of the disappearance and recovery of Prophet Mohammad's hair, but the entire sequence of riots in the two Bengals.

Pak Impropaganda Exposed

The Foreign Secretary has also sent talking points on these two matters to Indian missions abroad, especially the ones in the Arab countries. He has also flown pictures of normal life in Calcutta because the Pakistani Embassies have distributed photos of looting, burning and killing that are supposed to have taken place there.

By arrangement with the 'Blitz'

C. K. Raman To Probe Chapra Riots

Staff Reporter

Patna:

Mr. C. K. Raman, Member, Board of Revenue and the seniormost civilian in Bihar has been appointed to probe Chapra's caste-riots involving students on the eve of the Republic Day.

At Hazaribagh, where students belonging to the St. Columba's College created a first class law and order situation last week, Police arrested alleged ringleaders and others by the dozen. Apparently, the Chief Minister's presence in his home-town after the incidents and his public rebuke to the hooiigans propelled the administration to help law take its own course.

Series of violent clashes involving students in recent weeks seems to have agitated, at last, some important ministers and officials. A suggestion is being processed. at the highest level, to disqualify from Govt. jobs any student who is adjudged guilty of unseemly behaviour in the campus or outside.

Kashmir Tangle Nearing Solution

Our Sp. Correspondent New Delhi :

Latest reports received from snowing Srinagar indicates an early solution of the Holy Hair affair. Lal Baha- I dur's crucial talks with National Conference leaders and the anti-Baksi group headed by the popular leader, people are "thoroughly fed G. M. Sadiq in Srinagar up" with noisy Chinese seems to have succeeded. Informed political circles here are confident that before long. and others during his current visit to Delhi.

B.P.C.C. Presi-

dentship

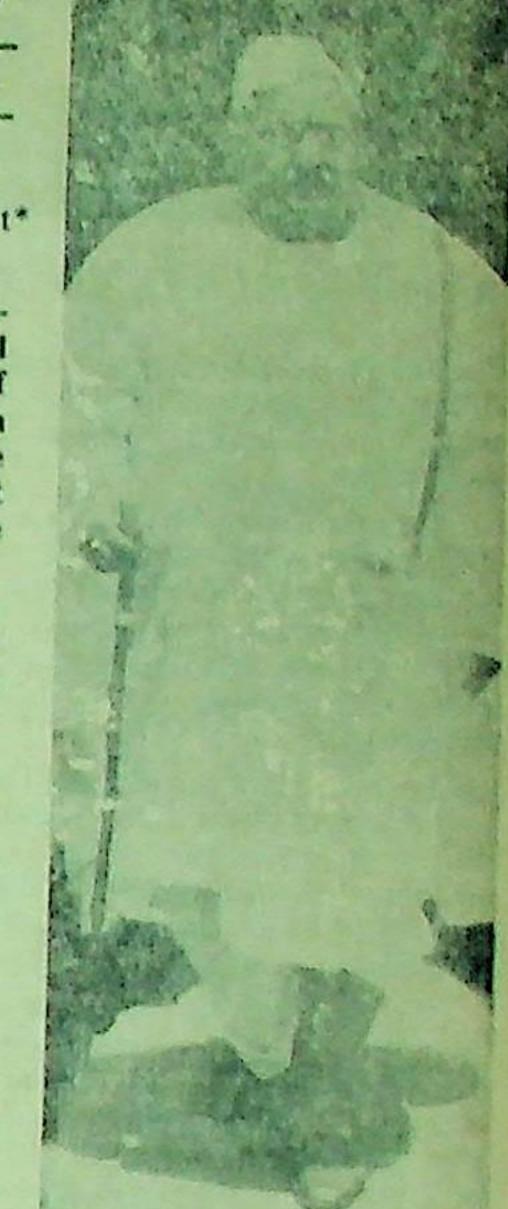
From Our Sp. Correspondent New Delhi:

There are positive indications that Pandit Binodanand Jha, former Chief Minister of Bihar who vacated his office in the first instalment of the Kamraj Plan in September last year, might be asked to take over B.P.C.C. presidentship.

Mr. Kamraj Nadar has requested Mr. K. B Sahay to visit Delhi around February 8 along with certain other Bihar leaders to discuss organisational matters in which Jha will also be present. Seemingly, an attempt is being made to find areas of agreement between various group leaders of Bihar and to explore the possibility of selecting a president for the B.P.C.C. unanimously.

Pandit Jha, since September 24, has not been assigned any work. An offer was made to him, first by Home Minister Nanda and later by the Prime Minister himself, for West Bengal's Governorship. On both occasions, Jha politely declined. On the Dewali Day, at the Ranchi Rajbhawan, Jha had a discussion at some length with the Prime Minister on this when Pt. Jha is believed to have told the Prime Minister that he would prefer to devote all his time in Bihar.

Organisational elections are over-due in Bihar. The question of accepting or rejecting members enrolled in 1961 continues to be a vexingly pending matter. Next week-end, when all the Bihar leaders summoned by Kamraj get together in a conference, all these pending issues are also going to be discussed. Meanwhile, opinion has aparently crystallised among some A.I.C.C. leaders whose



B. N. Jha

views will matter, that bogus membership in the Bihar Congress will have to be thoroughly processed as recommended earlier by A.I.C C. representatives.

Very few, even in the A.I.C.C. office, can understand what goes between on Mr. Kamraj and his trusted lieutenant, G. Rajgopalan, General Secretary of the A.I C.C. in soft, low-keyed Tamil, The fact, however. remains that the General Secretary of the A L.C.C. is regarded rightly as an expert on Bihar Congress and there is little doubt that the man who will mainly influence the Congress President on Bihar Congress affairs will be G. Rajagopalan - for better or the worse, for Pandit Binodanand Jha and Mr. K. B. Sahay.

"RUSSIA FED UP"

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PRAVDA, the Soviet Russian Communist party organ said, in its issue of January 30, Thursday, that in its opinion the Soviet opposition to Soviet peace initiatives

A sharply-worded editorial attacked Chinese press organs which have criticised the Soviet Premier, Mr. Khrushchev's recent call for an international treaty on setting territorial disputes, warmly supported by Mr. Nebro. besides many other leaders from both East and West.

Pravda said the Premier's note and replies received from foreign heads of governments had been published all over the world but not in China.

What this leads to is clear from the example of a Chinese newspaper which alleges that in order to 'prevent imperialist struggie' and 'to prevent revolution, the Soviet Union is 'linking arms with the West' H said.

The Soviet coply accused the Chinese of "distorting" the Seviet minutive and of attempting to "mislead the Chinese people and set them against the Soviet people".

ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE PUBLIC SECTOR

The Damodar Valley Corporation was started more than fifteen years ago, full of hope of its becoming an improved edition of the U.S. project run by the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Going through D.V.C.'s performance the Public Accounts Committee last year expressed among other things serious concern over the continued shortfalls in the utilization of the irrigation potential which was undermining one of the two main objects of setting up the Corporation. The other—generation of hydro-electricity—has also been greatly below expectation.

In the case of the Rehabilitation Finance Corporation, bad and doubtful debts have accumulated to the tune of Rs. 2.5 crores, or 22 per cent of the loans advanced. As the Public Accounts Committee put it, this made "a dismal picture of the manner in which the Administration was conducting its affairs, resulting in avoidable loss of public money".

The Fertiliser Corporation of India disclosed that "despite an additional expenditure of over Rs. I crore, the actual production capacity would still be about 10 per cent less than the original targets". For payment of dividends, the Sindri undertaking transferred Rs. 68 lakhs from the Reserve Fund, an unusual accounting procedure, which drew the adverse comment of the Comptroller and Auditor-General and the Public Accounts Committee.

The Khadi and Village Industries Commission is an autonomous body in the public sector. One would expect that here the inspiration of the Father of the Nation and the idealism of those who strove to carry out the objectives might have proved an effective insurance against any lapses.

During the years 1957-61, the Commission disbursed by way of loans and grants a total amount of Rs. 72.96 crores. Of this, as at the end of 1960-61, utilisation certificates for an amount of Rs. 34 crores were reported to be still due in March 1963. The record of one of the Samitis—the Saghan Kshetra Vikas Samiti—appears to have been quite disturbing. "The disclosures made", observes the Public Accounts Committee, "make a dismal reading. The extent of irregularities indulged in by the officers of the Samiti and the malpractices that went on unchecked only confirm that there has been a total failure on the part of the Commission to safeguard the interests of the public exchequer.

NOTES & COMMENTS

PERPETUATING A FRAUD

Naik of Bombay has been severely reprimanded by the granks in the High Command for daring to modify "prohibition" in Maharastra. Among the Congress stalwarts S. K. Patil alone seems to have the courage to proclaim: "Where is prohibition? —it is only prohibition of revenue".

Some interesting facts about the working of so-called prohibition in Bombay have come out recently : The chairman of a Bombay Municipal Committee was told by a Congress member that liquor could be had without any difficulty. The statement was challenged; a bet was taken the stake, resignation by the party losing the bet. The member was gone only for a few minutes and back he came with a bottle. The sequel is however at present unknown.

The extent of illicit distillation that goes on in Greater Bombay alone may be gauged from the statistics furnished by the prohibition police. During the week ended November 7, they registered 2,596 cases, arrested 827 people and seized 5.453 litres

of illicit liquor; for the week ended November 14 the figures were 2,378 cases, 878 people and 5,136 litres — a daily average of 355 cases, 122 arrests and 757 litres of liquor.

When the Teckchand Committee interrogated habitual prohibition offenders in Yervada prison in Poona a convict was reported to have stated that his daily income was Rs 35 to Rs. 40, while a taxidriver claimed an earning of Rs. 75 a day from transport of liquor.

Such a lucrative business will always attract people, ignoring the consequences of detection. There too, a man who earns Rs. 2250 a month can well afford to pay Rs. 500/-a month to police to secure immunity.

FAR FROM BEING THE IDEAL EMPLOYER

Structure of Society of old nor the Socialistic Democracy that has superseded it can claim to remove causes of friction in the public sector undertakings. The high hopes expressed in the first Five Year Plan about the Government's being a

model employer have not been fulfilled. The labour trouble at Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd. at Bhopal and the Heavy Engineering Corporation at Ranchi some stime ago, the almost chronic disharmony at the Rourkela Steel Plant and the recent strike at the railway workshop at Lillooah suggest, that the Government has yet much to do to ensure smooth employer—labour relation in democratic socialism.

UNPLANNED PLANNING

In the First Five Year Plan, huge sums were spent on importing machinery which have been lying idle in some cases even up to the present day, for one reason or the other. Sometimes, for want of its know-how, sometimes spare parts, and, if both are available, then the lack of budget provision comes in the way. All this points to the need for a coordinated plan.

PALACE INTRIGUES

Mr. Nehru is reportedly distressed to find that his life-long effort to induce democratic sentiment in the country and his party has ended in feudal reaction towards his person and a resort to astrologers by topranking Congressmen. He is being treated as a ruling monarch and the question of succession discussed in dynastic terms.

NO AUSTERITY HERE

Living in lavish style is not confined to the Maharajas. Some of our rulers also live in palatial bungalows reportedly served by 135 persons: the Union Ministers it was tound out during the "1.000 rupee water and electricity bill per month" disclosure had b to 16 servants in their "cstates"; state after state has built up spiendid quarters for M.L.A.s; inspite of adequate accommodation on North and South Avenues etc. M.P.s are to get a new multi-storeyed hostel in New Deini (with a modern swimming pooi): over and above all this, this new class has numerous perquisites which are paid for by the subjects. One such perquisite is, for instance, even an ex-M.P. or ex-M.L.A. can stay at any legislators' hostel by paying a nominal rent.

It is time that the politicians realised that slogans and speeches convinced people little about the virtues of their ideologies.

SUNSHINE FROM CUCUMBER

After painstaking investigation carried out at the request of the Planning Commission, the National Council of Applied Economic Research has found that the rapid progress of electrification has led to no appreciable diminution in the consumption of firewood.

In much the same spirit of disinterested inquiry the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, and the Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack, have discovered that seeds treated with sonic waves (music to the unscientific) do not give higher yields than untreated seeds.

These two items of news are offered by Kataka in rebuttal of the oft-repeated slander that Government-sponsored research has yielded negligible returns in the way of inventions and discoveries.

ALL FOR AN "ISM",

Nationalization of banks and other industries has become the slogan of the near-Communist group of Congresmen. In so doing they overlook the interests of the general public who stand to lose civil and prompt service. LIC can be cited as an example. Admittedly its business has more than doubled and its benefits have been extended to the remote corners of our country, but the insurers are not at all satisfied.

Inefficiency and inordinate delay seem to be inevitable concommittants of Public Sector enterprises.

ADVICE GRATIS

Hanumanthayya, former Chief Minister of Mysore, has made the suggestion that Mr. Nehru should now retire from active politics and remain as an adviser to Congress, like Mr. Gandhi.

Hanuman did not agree with the view that India would go to pieces after Mr. Nehru. There were people who held positions because of Mr. Nehru and not on merit who clamonred for Mr. Nehru's continuation in office. It was these people who equated Mr. Nehru with the nation.

PAIRAVI ABOLISHED

There is reported to be a move to amend the Government servant 'rules' to ban 'Pairavi' and punish those who take recourse to it in Bihar.

When 'Pairavi' by those not in Government will be made punishable, it will be possible for Ministers, includ-State Ministers, and their Secretaries and departmental heads to order posting and tranters according to personal whims as well as requirements of the party. If they do not like an officer, they can post him anywhere and in any manner. The officer, accordto a directive already issued, can protest only after joining by which it is meant that he will only invite trouble.

Those doing 'Pairavi' will never be penalised if they belong to the ruling party. Every Minister wants to oblige his friends and followers, and to win more followers by this method. If a 'Pairavi'-maker belongs to a hostile camp, the obliging Minister will try to please him, lest Pairavi-makers of his own group are penalised by other Ministers.

It is well-known that only politicians have easy access to Ministers through profession of friendship or threat of revenge. The system of 'Pairavi' like the curse of casteism, has been deliberately encouraged by the ruling group since independence. It is one of the many forms of patronage which some Ministers distribute in a reckless manner.

THE CKANKS ACTIVE AGAIN

The Chief Ministers of the States are going to meet to decide about Prohibition in their States. Before initiating prohibition in India did those concerned study the results of Prohibition long abandoned in the United States? Do they know that Prohibition only led to corruption, bootlegging, drinking by persons who never drank before and the making of harmful liquors by amateurs? Have they considered the facts

and statistics of Prohibition as it was tried and failed in the Unites States? Have they tried what other countries have found more effective, that is control of the sale of liquor?

Why must the country stumble through costly and harmful trial and error when the rulers of the country could learn the results of the experiment by consulting history? Have the rulers made any effort to learn what happened when the United States tried Prohibition and why Prohibition failed there?

Are they aware of the widespread corruption, manufacture of poisonous illicit liquor as a cottage industry and drinking by women and children that have come in the wake of the fraud of "prohibition"?

Congressmen, though they seem to have given up Gandhi for Marx long ago, still wish to salve their consciences with some offerings to Mahatma. The enforcement of Prohibition and the renunciation of salt tax are the only two things which keep Mr. Nehru's Congress linked up with Gandhiji. All other Gandhian fads like Basic Education and Hindustani have been practically abandoned. There is naturally a great deal of unwillingness to cut off all ties with Gandhi and carry on as Marxists in full panoply. In spite of some sort of public opinion against the drinking of alcoholic liquors. India had failed to achieve Prohibition in the past. Megasthenes and Kautilya refer to the excise imposts on liquor and salt. They continued to be important elements in Indian taxation right up to the achievement of Independence in 1947. The enforcement of Prohibition therefore is something new in Indian history.

WHY SO?

According to newspaper headlines the Congress jamboree at Bhuvaneswar this year has made a decision that is "momentous", "historic". "epoch-making", "of great significance", "memorable", "stirring", "truly impressive"; "pregnant with possibilities" ... The choice of adjectives is fully justified. Scrapping the out-moded and worn-out Avadi decision to have a "socialistic structure of society", Gopbandhunagar has ushered in a "socialistic democracy". That the subjects did not lose their heads on reading this and threw their Gandhi caps in air in joy is understandable. Ever since Avadi, prices tof essentials and taxes have been mounting higher and higher, and the foolish subjects imagine that more of socialism will mean still higher cost of living and still more crushing burden of taxation. Even the "socialistic structure of society" has made the rich richer and the poor poorer. Democratic socialism, it is apprehended, will continue the process, with acceleration.

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"9m. Hindus Absolutely Unsafe in East Pakistan -ATULAYA GHOSH

Mr. Atulya Ghosh said in a statement on Tuesday that the minorities were absolutely unsafe in East Pakistan. He urged on the Centre to arrange to rehabilitate all DPs - those already in Calcutta and those who might come in future from East Pakistan.

The following is the text of the statement:

The Home Minister, the Finance Minister and the Rehabilitation Minister Government of India, have come to Calcutta at this critical juncture and I extend them my hearty welcome.

We require the co-operation, help and sympathetic consideration from the Government of India and all our friends to resolve the very big problem which is facing us today.

In 1947 we agreed to Partition to make India free. We thought that free and independent Pakistan would also be able to look after the interests of its minorities and, bereft of all kinds of foreign domination, Pakistan would be able to make all the citizens happy and prosperous.

We ourselves have tried for the same ideal and we are happy that we have guaranteed the equality of all minorities in our Constitution and very scrupulously maintained the rights and privileges of the minorities on equal footing with all others in our country.

We are sorry and ashamed that some time there have been some lapses. But, by and large, the minorities in India have always enjoyed full freedom as all other citizens.

Unfortunately Pakistan has not been able to act like a civilized democratic government. So we find repeated instances of inhuman and inconceivable tragedy due to oppression of minorities. Eighteen months back near about 1000 Santhals had to come away from Pakistan as they had faced extreme tyranny in the hands of the majority community.

Khulna/Dacca Killings

The recent happenings in Khulna and Jessore and also in Dacca, Narayangunj and other places in East Pakistan have put the Pakistan Government to utter shame It has been proved beyond doubt that the Pakistan Government is unable to give any protection to the minority community. There are also cases which indicate that some time they have fostered it also.

We are sorry and ashamed for what happened in Calcutta and some parts of West Bengal as the natural reaction to the happenings in Pakistan. We are glad that the West Bengal Government with the co-operation of the citizens of West Bengal have brought the situation under control.

Aparently, the three Central Ministers are coming to discuss the present situation. In this connection, I think it is my duty to bring it to their attention that the present situation is not an isolated one. Since partition these things have been repeated very often. In one sentence, I may state, the minorities are absolutely unsafe in East

Pakistan.

The Pakistan Government has failed to discharge their responsibility towards the minorities of Pakistan. So while discussing about the present situation we must keep in mind that there are still a little over 9 million members of the minority community in East Pakistan.

We cannot forget, though we are now inhabitants and citizens of different countries, that they are our kith and kin and the partition was made to make India free for which every citizen should realise their responsibility to these brethren. We cannot mention even that war is to be declared against the present Government of Pakistan. We also cannot suggest exchange of population because we think and religiously think that the minorities in India are as good Indians as we are. And we are pledged to protect and safeguard the minority community.

Sealing of Border

Next comes the question of sealing of border. It means we should forsake our responsibility about those people who are our kith and kin. It is impossible in human society. Under the circumstances, a world situation is to be created to force Pakistan to treat the minorities equitably, to make Pakistan responsible towards the minority community and to safeguard the security of life and property of the minority community.

In the meantime, India Government should make a plan to make arrangements to rehabilitate at least a million people for those who are likely to come away from Pakistan. After all the country is going to spend nearly 11,000 crores of rupees for the third five year plan. So it won't be difficult for the Government to make arrangement for the million people, but it must be kept in mind the arrangement for rehabilitation should be started immediately. This I am saying from my past experience.

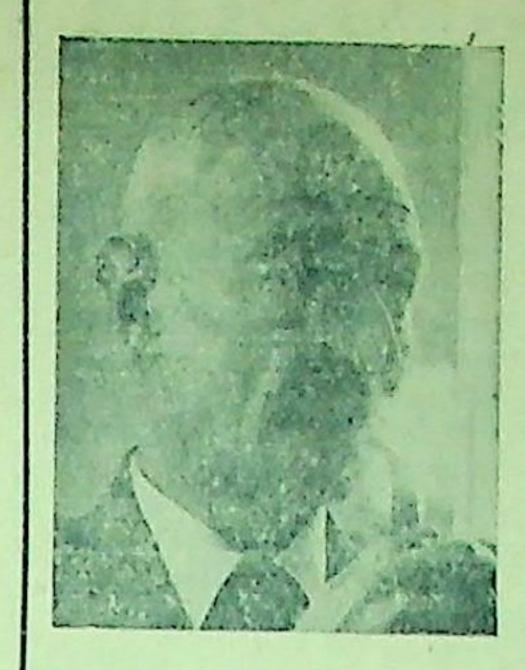
Still now there are lakhs of refugees in Calcutta who have not received any help as rehabilitation grant. We are now referring about Calcutta only because our leaders are very anxious to maintain peace and security of this city. We feel that it is the responsibility of the Central Govt. and Central Govt. alone to make arrangement for rehabilitation of all the people who are still now in the city of Calcutta and also in many camps of West Bengal.

The Refugees

We may try to avoid this point by raising various technical things whether refugee certificates were brought in time or things like that. But inspite of everything the fact remains there are still nearly one million refugees in West Bengal who have not received any amount of rehabilitation benefit.

During debate in Parliament and also from the Central Ministers, we have heard a number of times that the refugees do not co-operate (Contd. on page 87)

GREAT SCIENTIST



Dr: Robert Oppenheimer, renowed nuclear scientist, of the recepient 1963 Enrico Fermi Award December last The highest award of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, it is given annually for "especially meritorious contribution to the development, use, or control of atomic energy." Dr. Oppenheimer, 58, has headed the Institute for Advance Study at Princeton University in New Jersey since 1947.

'Shoulmari Sadhu is not Netaji'

Patna,

Mr. Aurobindo Bose, of Netaji Subhas nephew Chandra Bose categorically denied here this week that the Shoulmari Sadhu was Netaji.

He said this in reply to a question at a public meeting held here to celebrate 67th birth aniversary of Netaji Bose. He said: "The Shoulmari Sadhu is not Netaji Bose. Those who believed as such are fools."

"Some vested interests are making the propaganda with some ulterior movtive," he added.

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Common Power Board For Eastern Region

From Our Correspondent Calcutta:

A meeting of the Ministers in charge of power of West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa presided by Dr. K. L. Rao, Union Minister of Irrigation and Power, decided on Wednesday to set up an electricity board for the eastern region.

The board will incorporate the power systems of these three States and the Damodar Valley Corporation.

In the preliminary study it was found that by the setting up a coordinated regional grid in eastern India there would be a saving of 270 MW in installed capacity on account of the diversity in load

demands and reduction in the standing capacity.

There would also be a saving of Rs. 220 million in capital outlay and Rs. 20.3 million in annual running expenses.

There are already regional grids in southern and northern India and it is expected that by the end of the third Plan regional grids will be established all over India and by the end of the fourth there will be an all-India super grid. The regional grids will give an additional load carrying capacity of about one million K.W without any extra expenditure by the end of the third Plan.

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EXHIBITION ROAD PATNA-1

UPRISING AT CHANGSHA

Local Cadres Resent Ruthlessness of Mao

(From A Special Correspondent) During the three years 1960 to 1963, at least three uprisings were unsuccessfully attempted in Changsha, the capital city of Hunan and the birthplace of the Chinese leaders-Mao Tse-tung, Liu Sho-chi and Teng Hsiaoping.

In Hunan province, robbery in the streets occurred even in day time and groups of village militiamen were reported to have robbed grain boats.

The utterances of Peng Teh-huai, former Minister of had failed to enter higher National Defence and a native of Hunan, against the people's commune system had encouraged revolt. Furthermore, Chang Ping-hua, who replaced Chou Hsino-chou (supporter of Peng Teh-huai) as First Secretary of the Hunan Provincial Party Committee was looked down upon as a "nine-headed bird from Hupeh". (i. e. a tricky and stern character). Not only did the people of Hunan hate Chang; even the local cadres, with very strong feelings, Party advocate "regionalism" and insisted on having Chang removed.

The local cadres always complained how indifferent and ruthless Mao Tse-tung was in treating his own native people.

First Uprising

The first uprising was plotted by several so-called "social youths", young men who had failed in entrance examinations for universities. In only one month, the number of participants in the plot grew to ten thousand, including basiclevel cadres, workers, and suburban farmers. They planned to start the uprising on the evening of the "National Day"-October 1.

A pincers-worker of the eighth grade in the Changsha Power Plant was to damage the main switch, so that, under the cover of darkness, the insurgents could snatch ammunition, rob graparies and dreasures, and disrupt communications. Then they intended to form a true "People's Government". They won to their side the pincers-worker of the eight grade in the Changsha Power Plant because this worker's son was one of the "social youths".

Failing to gain leadership over the uprising, four young workers disclosed the plot to the Chinese authorities just one week before the day of revolt. As a result, all the plotters were arrested.

Two of the four young workers were Huang Changch'un of a metallurgical factory and Tan Yao-chun. On the day when the Chinese authorities started searching for the plotters, martial law was declared for 24 hours in Changsha. No passengers were allowed to board or alight when trains arrived at the station. Approximately 200 were reported to have been shot, and the rest were sentenced to "reform" or "labour education". Fven those four workers who betrayed the others were sentenced to "reform through labour" for 15 years.

Second Attempt

The second unsuccessful uprising was hatched in early May, 1962, upon information that the Nationalist troops in Taiwan were about to invade the mainland. The Chinese authorities jumped to the conclusion that the Kuomintang was really on the verge of invasion. They took emergency measures and stationed heavy forces along the coast. In addition, they mobilised the people to make preparations, including possible evacuation. if necessary.

The young people who schools and the unemployed workers thought that the time had come for them to stage an uprising in coordination with the nationalist invasion.

At first, there were only a few scores of people involved in the plan. The number soon increased to four to five hundred. Bearing in mind the unsuccessful uprising in 1960, they carefully scrutinised all participants. The activities and plans of the leaders were kept with the utmost secrecy. Every night the leaders planning the uprising gatherin the woods of a small hill at the back Martyrs' Park outside the North Gate of Changsha City. They had six or seven rifles wrested from the guards of the Liuyang People's Council near Changsha and from militiamen.

Unfortunately, one member of the secret organisation was arrested in early June for stealing food in the street. At that time, food robbery in the street was a common occurrence, unlikely to cause a stir. However, some forged documents were found in his possession. This alerted the police.

He was taken to the police headquarters for questioning. At first he divulged nothing. Later, under torture, he admitted that there was a secret organisation. Having obtained this clue, the Chinese authorities sent agents to join the organisation. Before long, they obtained all the necessary information about the organisation and the uprising At midnight, on June 10, 1960, all the plotters were arrested.

Guard Stoned to Death

As to the third unsuccessful uprising, the plot was not discovered until 1963. Many of the "reactionary slogans" which appeared to the streets of Changsha as early as the end of 1960 bore the name of the "Chinese Workers' Revolutionary Party". The Chinese authorities paid serious attention to this matter because what they were most afraid of was organised sabotage. Later, some handwritten declarations of this Party were discovered. However, investigations revealed nothing else.

At the end of 1961, a guard at the North District Public Security Branch Office of Changsha was stoned to death. Not only was his rifle taken away, but even his corpse could not be found. Intensive investigations by the authorities yielded no clue.

In April, 1962, the news that the Kucmintang was about to invade the mainland

again excited the people of Changsha. In the confusion of rumours, a guard of the Hunan Provincial Council (Provincial Government) was killed in the same way as the guard of the North District Public Security Branch Office in 1961. Neither his weapon nor his corpse could be found.

The Chinese were aware that these two incidents were caused by the same organisation. However, they could not find the offenders, no matter how thoroughly they searched. The Public Security Department of Hunan Province was said to have been criticised by the Ministry of Public Security in Peking for its failure to do so.

Armed Uprising Planned

It was not until about March, 1963, when the Hunan Public Security Department received secret information from a villager in Huwajung County that this organisation was discovered and arrests made.

It was revealed later that the "Chinese Workers Revolutionary Party" had only six members. The leader was a 25-year-old youth who had not passed his matriculation. He was recommended to the labour Bureau by the Culture and Education Bureau of Changsha. At that time, the Chinese were launching their "Steel-smelting Campaign", and the Labour Bureau had, therefore, assigned him to Tungfeng Steel Works as a worker. He was not dissatisfied with the assignment.

One year later, the industry was forced to "slow down" and all the "temporary workers" had no alternative but to go to the country to do farm labour. This young man was sent to a commune in Hwajung County, together with many other young men from different places. Before long, he became acquainted with five others, also from Changsha. Their family background (merchants) and their ideological inclinations were more or less the same. After finding out each other's real intentions, they decided to form a "Chinese Workers" Revolutionary Party" and mapped out a plan to start an armed uprising in Changsha, when they had recruited about 100,000 members.

Betrayed By A Teacher

The first step they took was putting up written slogans in Changsha and, secondly, snatching weapons. Then they set out to enlarge their party. Their method of killing people and destroying corpses was said to have been learned from Communist novels describing the underground activities of Party members.

As Changsha was their native city, their activities did not attract attention. Unfortunately, the first recruit to their party, a primary school teacher, betrayed them.

There is reason to believe, according to refugue stories, that many similar attempts have taken place in other parts of China against the oppressive Peking regime.

* CIVIL LIBERTY * THE UNITED NATIONS

By P. R. DAS (Contd. from previous issue)

The situation resulting from the absence of international obligations for the protection of human rights under the Constitution of the League of Nations was eloquently described by Prof. Rene Cassin, representative of France in Human Rights Commission, to which I shall have to refer later. On June 15, 1948, during a discussion on the Implementation of Human Rights, Prof. Cassin declared :-

"I was personally present at the dramatic debates which place at Geneva between March and October 1933. At this time, the only way in which the criminal actions of Hitler Germany towards her own nationals could be brought to the notice of the Council of the League of Nations was to resort to the indirect procedure of invoking the Polish-German treaty on the protection of minorities concluded in 1922. On the day on which Assembly dared to refer to the general principles authorizing the legally organized international community to protect human rights, even in a sphere not covered by some special minority treaty Hitler took advantage of the Third Reich's absolute sovereignty over its citizens and denied the League of Nations any right of inspection; and on October 14, 1933, Germany left the League. It is well known what attacks against the national independence and what massacres sprang from the immunity with which Hitler's first great crimes were committed."

In 1929 the Institute of International Law adopted a declaration of the International Rights of Man. This declaration, which is known as the Sankey Declaration of Rights deals with the question of personal liberty in Article 9. I will take the liberty of quoting this Article:-

"9.—Personal Liberty

"Unless a man is declared by a competent authority to be a danger to himself or to others through mental abnormality, a declaration which must be confirmed within seven days and thereafter reviewed at least annually, he shall not be restrained for more than twenty-four hours without being charged with a definite offence, nor shall he be remanded for a longer period than eight days without consent. nor imprisoned for more than three months without his trial.

"At a reasonable time before his trial he shall be furnished with a copy of the evidence which it is proposed to use against him.

"At the end of the three months period, if he has not been tried and sentenced by due process of the law, he shall be acquitted and released.

"No man shall be charged more than once for the same offence.

"Although he is open to the free criticism of his fellows, a man shall have adequate protection from any misrepresentation that may distress or injure him. Secret evidence is not permissible.

Statements recorded in administrative dossiers shall not be used to justify the slightest infringement of personal liberty.

"A dossier is merely a memorandum for administrative use; it shall not be used as evidence without proper confirmation in open court."

Before the conclusion of the second Great War, the question was brought into prominence by President Roosevelt in his "Four Freedoms" message to the Congress of the United States on January 6, 1941. This message is so important that it ought to be quoted in full:-

"In the future days, which we seek to make secure, we look forward to a world founded upon four essential Human Freedoms.

"The first is freedom of speech and expression everywhere in the world.

"The second is freedom of every person to worship God in his own way-everywhere in the world.

"The third is freedom from want-which, translated into world terms, means understandings economic which will secure to every nation a healthy peacetime life for its inhabitants everywhere in the world.

"The fourth is freedom from fear-which, translated into world terms, means a world-wide reduction of armaments such a to point and in such a thorough fashion that no nation will be in a position to commit an act of physical aggression against any neighbour-everywhere in the word."

He added "that is no vision of a distant millennium. It is a definite basis for a kind of world attainable in our time and generation."

This was followed by the Atlantic Charter signed on August 14, 1941, by the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of Great Britain. This Charter advocated the establishment of a peace "which will afford assurance that all the men in all lands may live up their lives in freedom from fear and want."

This was followed by the Declaration by the United Nations signed on January 1, 1942 In this Declaration the signatory States declared that they were convinced "that complete victory over their enemies is essential to defend life, liberty, justice in their own lands as well as in other

The Dumbarton Oaks Conversations which took place between the representatives of the U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom and the United States from August 21 to September 28, 1944, and between the representatives at China, the United Kingdom and the United States from September 29 to October 7 formulated the draft of a Charter of a General International Organization. One passage of the draft dealt with human Rights, That passage runs as follows:-

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PROFILE

The appointment of Teng Hsiao-ping as the Acting Premier raised certain problems particularly for Chou-En-lai. For Chou has got one more rival in addition to Liu Shaochi for supreme power after the exit of Mao Tse-tung. A scramble for power seems now inevitable in the Forbidden City.

Actually Chen Yun should have been asked to fill in this temporary vacancy because he had been doing so in the past. Not only that, he also occupies a senior position in the party's line towards "power center". The order in the line is: Mao Tse-tung, Liu Shao-Chi, Chou En-lai, Chu Teh, Chen Yun, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-Ping. But Chen Yun went out of favour because of his stiff opposition to the disastrous "Great Leap Forward". Chen Yun's influence consequently seems to be on the decline as he was not mentioned among leaders present at the meeting of National People's Congress held last year.

Whatever the appointment of Teng Hsiao-ping may mean to the Chinese it certainly is a significant development for the outside world.

Fifty-nine year old Teng Hsiao-ping joined the Chinese

Men Who Rule China Today:

TENG HSIO-PING

By Samuel Bunker

Communist Party at an early age in a "capitalist" country, France. With Chou, he participated in the Long March (1934-35) as head of the propaganda section of the 1st Red Army Group.

It was in this march that Chou contracted inflamation of the liver which still bothers him very much. Teng also attended the historic 20th Congress of the CPSU in 1956 where Stalin was discredited.

Astute negotiator as he is, he headed the Chinese Communist Party delegation to the ideological talks in Moscow in summer last year.

Besides being the Acting Premier, Teng is also the Secretary-General of the Chinese Communist Party, a Vice-Premier of the State Council of the Central People's Government and a Vice-Chairman of the National Defence Council which is not responsible, even in theory, to the National People's Congress.

He is an exceptional Chinese leader who has many foreign visits to his credit. Can it be hoped that his contact with outside world has broadened his vision, and made him more sociable and humanitarian? Time alone will answer this query.



"First Spring"-a painting portraying Lenin by artist Merzlyakov. On Lenin's 94th birthday next April, Russia is reportedly planning to launch a spectecular space shot.

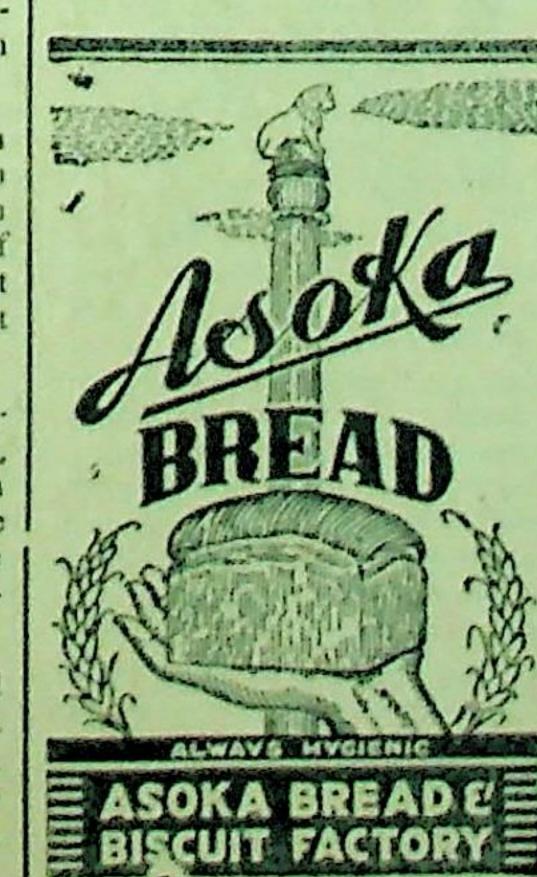
9m. Hindus.....

(Contd. from page 85)

-that there are some technical mistakes. These things may be true but this also is true that a State cannot function properly by keeping one frustrated human million beings as the citizens."

People of West Bengal have shouldered the responsibility to their maximum limit. Now our economic structure is going to collapse due to pressure of population on land as well as high percentage of

Over and above the socio-



economic problems. if West Bengal is again to be burdened with the lawlessness due to the happenings in Pakistan. I think the whole socio-economic structure of West Bengal will collapse. I know that the Central Govt. is also anxious to solve the problem permanently and I am sure the Home Minister, the Finance Minister and the Rehabilitatation Minister will apply their mind keeping in view the solution.

problem in its entirety and Agenda for U.N. Body Meeting on Kashmir

United Nations (New York) Jan. 30: The agenda was published today for Monday's scheduled meeting of the Security Council on the Kashmir issue.

The first item is the adoption of the agenda which is listed as: "the Indo-Pakistan question; Letter dated 16 Jan. 1964 from the Minister of External Affairs of Pakistan addressed to the President of the Security Council."

"Letter dated 24 January 1964 from the Permanent Representative of India addressed to the President of the Security Council".

These were the letters submitted by Pakistan, requesting an immediate meeting of the Council, and India, stating that Pakistan's initiative was 'purely propagandist".

In a report to the President of the Council, U. Thant, the Secretary-General, said he had received a telegram dated

January 25 from the Prime Minister Nehru, stating that Mr. Mahomedali Currim Chagla, Education Minister of India, had been appoited India's representative, and Mr. B. N. Chakravarty and Mr. C. S. Jha, alternate representatives "to participate in meetings of the Security Council on the question of Kashmir".

The 11-member Council is scheduled to meet at 20 00 GMT on Monday (1-30 a.m. IST Tuesday, Mr. M. C. Chagla, Indian Education Minister, who is leading his country's delegation the forthcoming Security Council debate on Kashmir, called on the British Prime Minister, Sir Alec Douglas Home on Thursday.

Indian sources said the Indian leader explained to Sir Alec their country's stand on the Kashmir issue.

WITH "CLASS"

SUPREME COURT RULING IN MYSORE CASE

From Our Correspondent

The Supreme Court, on Wednesday, held by a majority judgment, that the Government, while fixing the backwardness of a class, should not equate "class" with "caste", though caste may be considered along with other relevant factors.

The court dismissed the appeals preferred by two students, of the Mysore Medical College, against the order and judgment of the Mysore High Court directing fresh selection of students for technical education in Mysore State.

The Government appointed a selection committee to admit students for the medical and engineering colleges. By a subsequent order, it defined certain communists as "backward" and directed that 30% of the seats be reserved for them. A few days later it ordered the director of technical education to increase the marks obtained by the candidates of backward classes by 25%

Miss Chandralekha challenged the validity of the mode of selection in the High Court in a written petition. She contended that the Government had arbitrarily defined certain castes as backward classes without considering their economic and educational factors.

She also pleaded that admission to professional colleges should only be on the basis of marks secured by a student in the pre-university class and that the selection committee had discriminated against her by refusing her a seat.

Allowing the petition the

High Court had held that the definition of backward classes and the criteria for the selection were valid. But since the selection committee had abused its powers, the High unemployment. Court set aside the list of selected candidates and directed fresh interviews to be held.

that order, Against Chandralekha moved the Supreme Court by a special leave to appeal on the ground that the Government while determining backward classes, should not consider the caste of an individual or group of individuals.

Mr. Justice Subbarao said: "We do not intend to lay down any inflexing rule for the Government to follow while determining the backward classes in a State, because ascertainment of social and educational backgroundness of a class is a complex problem depending upon many circumstances which may vary from State to State."

But, he said if in a given situation caste was excluded in ascertaining a "class" within meaning of Article 15 (4) of the Constitution it did not vitiate the classification if it satisfied other tests.

Mr. Justice J. R. Mudholkar in his dissenting judgment, held that merit in the written examination should be the sole criteria for a candidate to enter professional or technical institution.

The appeals were heard by Messrs Chief Justice B P. Sinha, Justice K. Subbarao, Justice Raghubar Dayai, Justice Rajagopal Ayyangar and Justice J. R. Mudholkar.

Pensioners' Constituency !!

Sir,-We understand that the Bihar Government have recommended for the abolition of the Teachers' Constituencies. This is an appropriate and timely move. In place of these constituencies, suggest that Pensioners should be Constituencies, established.

The pensioners-big and small-constitute an important portion of the country's population. They are a band of men and women experienced variously in all branches of Govt. work and possess ripe experiences on account of their advanced age.

A prominent politician of Bihar told me once that suitable retired Govt. servants join politics in Great Britain and they help in making policies stable there. Besides Govt. pensioners have the necessary training to keep themselves away from the dirty party politics and they are the persons who generally remain aloof from provincialism, casteism and the like. It is such people who are expected to be most suitable for the place.

The pensioners have their own problems too, and uptil now nobody in the legislature of this State, has perhaps taken any real interest to solve them. Only one or two examples will suffice for the present.

Since 1-4-1960, the dearness allowance of the State Govt. Servants has been merged with their basic pay which means that on retirement, they will get increased pension. Those who retired before 1-4-60, are not getting this benefit though they drew the dearness allowance at the same rates before retirement. This is an unfair distinction between one pensioner and the other, for both have been equally adversely affected by the rising prices. Nobody in the State legislature has yet raised his voice against this injustice.

Then again, immediately on retirement, a Govt, servant and his dependent family members lose the benefit of free medical aid and treatment at Govt. cost. This obviously means that Govt. is not interested in helping the pensioner in maintaining his health in old age and that of his dependents, although he gave away the best part of his life in discharging governmental duties loyally and assiduosly. It is unfortunate that in a Welfare State, his welfare

after retirement receives an indifferent treatment at the hands of Govt. Unless, therefore, the pensioners have their own representatives on the legislature of the State, their interests cannot be adequately safeguarded.

In view of all these, the creation of a pensioner's constituency should be considered a necessity and submit this for the consideration of the State and the Central authorities concerned.

Shiva Narayan Singh Retd. A.D.M., Rajendra Nagar, Patna.

On Ranchi Youths

Sir,-During my short stay at Ranchi for the last about 2 years now, I have found that the youth here very much rely on violence for solution of their problems. They treat violence as a sure key to their success. Even the Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha, Mrs. Violet Alva had observed the other day at Bhagalpur that the youth has gone out of hand not only in Bihar but in most parts of the country.

This is shocking indeed. If the main philosophy of Mahatma goes to pieces at the hands of our youngmen, just within a few years of his death, then what has the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi been doing dur-

ing all these years? It is no use constructing spacious buildings at Raj Ghat as memorial to Mahatma if we can't even preach non-violence to the youth of our own country.

I would therefore request the Chairman, Ghandhi Smarak Nidhi to immediately look into this grave situation prevailing in the country today and by all means try to keep alive the teachings of the father of our nation.

One Who Knows

Ranchi Is Being Ignored

Sir,-Ranchi is indeed a real headache for philatelists. You can't get here a new series of stamps or first day covers, even on the 1st day of its issue by the Indian Posts & Telegraphs Department. Such is the insufficient number of new stamps brought here for sale, that it gets exhausted just within a few hours in one day

I feel the P.M G. Bihar Circle should now give greater attention to Ranchi's philatelic needs, taking into account its cosmopolitan character and its having a G. P. O. too.

> Sri Krishna Gupta 'Students Paradise' Ranchi

Indian Students Abroad

I entirely agree with the

facts highlighted in the letter written by D. P. L. London, on the 15th instt. During my five years stay abroad I came in contact with many Indian youngmen, who though no less patriotic are forced to stay and work there as the conditions in India are totally unfavourable to them. The firms and the Government abroad treat the meritorious and technically trained Indians much better than in India. In fact, when an Indian returns after his training from abroad he is simply disappointed to find himself under the evils of groupism, party-politics, mutual jealousy, and nepotism. Very often the criterion for giving an appointment is favouritism rather than merit. When our country is suffering from want of trained technical personnel, and there is always a hue and cry for the plantargets not being fulfilled as technically trained youngmen are not available, we cannot afford to perpetuate the present state of affairs, which hardly offers any inducement to the technically foreigntrained young men to return back to India. In this country it is high time that the Government and the business firms and the society in general

realised the facts mentioned

above.

-Brihaspatiji Howrah

CIVIL LIBERTY & THE U. N.

(Contd. from page 86)

"With a view to the creation of stability of condition which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relation among nations the Organization should facilitate solution of international economic, social and other humanitarian problems and promote respect for human rights and language or religion. fundamental freedoms."

I now come to the Charter of the United Nations. The clause on Human Rights included in the Dumbarton Oaks's proposals was considered insufficient by many governments and numerous religious and other organizations. The Charter was the result of discussion at San Francisco from April 25 to June 26, 1945, between the representatives of fifty States. The discussion on the Human Rights was long and protracted; and ultimately the Charter of the United Nations, while accepting the principle that fundamental human rights were in need of protection and must be protected, left it to the Economic and Social Council to make recommendations for the purpose of promoting respect, and of observance of Human Rights, and Fundamental Freedoms for all. The preamable to the Charter states, so far as material,

> United Nations, determined to reaffirm faith in the Fundamental Human Rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person....have resolved to combine our efforts to accomplish these aims."

Article I states that one of the purposes of the United Nations is to promote and encourage respect for Human Rights and for Fundamental Freedoms for all without distinction, as to race, sex, language and religion.

Article 13 directs the General Assembly of the United Nations Organization to initiate studies and make recommendation for the purpose of, amongst others, assisting in the realisation of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex,

Article 61 authorizes the Economic and Social Council which consists of eighteen members of the United Nations elected by the General Assembly to make recomendation for the purpose of promoting respect for, and observance of. Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms for

Article 68 authorizes the Ecenomic and Social Council to set up commissions in economic and social fields for the promotion of Human Rights and such other commission as may be required for the performance of its functions.

Such a commission for the promotion of Human Rights was actually set up with Mrs. Roosevelt as the President and Prof. Cassin as the Vice-President. A Universal Declaration of Human Rights has been drawn up by this Commission, and this was passed and proclaimed by the General Assembly of the United Nations on December "We the peoples of the 10, 1948. This Declaration is of very great importance. For the first time in the history of the world International Law has taken cognizance of Fundamental Freedom and Human Rights possessed by Man, the individual; and in my opinion, it will be impossible for any member State to disobey any term of this declaration. I will quote the preamble so far as it is necessary:--

> "Whereas", runs the preamble, "recognition of the inherent dignity and of

orld Marks Anniversary of Human Rights Proclamation



HUMAN RIGHTS DAY is observed throughout the world December 10 very year. Pic. above show a typical headline with extracts from the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the of freedom, foundation justice and peace in the world.

Whereas disregard and contempt for Human Rights have resulted in barbarous acts which have outraged the conscience of mankind, and the advent of a world in which human beings shall enjoy freedom of speech and belief and freedom from fear and want have been proclaimed as the highest aspiration of the common people.

Whereas it is essential if a man is not to be compelled to have recourse as a last resort to rebellion and oppression, that Human Rights should be protected by the Rule of Law.

Whereas the peoples of the United Nations have in the Charter reaffirmed their faith Fundamental Human Rights in the dignity and worth of the human perthe equal son and 113 rights of men and women and have determined to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger Freedom.

Whereas member States have pledged themselves to achieve, in co-operation with the United Nations, the promotion of universal respect for the observance of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedom.

Whereas any understanding of these rights and freedom is of the greatest importance for the full realisation of this pledge." And then follows the Declaration.

The preamble is of the utmost importance to under-

stand the reason for this Declaration. Rebellion against tyranny and oppression disturbs not only the peace and tranquillity of a particular country; it may have farreaching effect on the peace of the world. The whole object of this Declaration is to protect the Human Rights by the rule of Law so that man is not compelled to have recourse as a last resort to rebellion against tyranny and oppression of his own government. I may observe that India is a party to this Declaration and took a very important part in the formulation of this Declaration.

Article 2 of the Declaration states that everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in the Declaration without distinction of any

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Article 3 states that everyone has the right to life, liberty and the security of person.

Article 8 provides that everyone has the right to an effective remedy by competent nau al tribunals for acts viol. ig the Fundamental Rights granted him by the constitution or by law.

Article 9 states in unqualified terms that no one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest,

detention or exile.

Article 10 provides that everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal in the determination of his rights and obligations of any criminal charge against him.

Article 11 provides that everyone charged with a penal offence has a right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law in a public trial at which he has decided quickly. Schools, Post sands of Naga men and ad all the guarantees necessary for his defence.

The same Article in subclause (2) provides that no one shall be held guilty of any penal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a penal offence, under national or international law at the time when it was committed.

Article 12 provides that no one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation and that everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

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Article 13 provides that everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each State.

Article 19 provides that everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression.

Article 20 provides that everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association and that no one may be compelled to belong to an association.

The importance of this Universal Declaration Human Rights cannot be exaggerated. International Law has so far taken cognizance of disputes between Nations; it has refused to consider the grievances of the individual against his own State. Man, the individual, has been left, in international Law, to the tender mercy of his own government. The Charter of the United Nations for the first time recognized that syranny and oppression in a particular State may ultimately disturb the peace and tranquillity of the world. It no doubt had in mind the tyranny and oppression which was exercised in Hitler's Germany and Mussolini's Italy over their own nationals. Man, the individual, has, for the first time, acquired a status in international Law.

I should mention that the General Assembly passed and proclaimed the Universal Declaration of Human Rights on December 10, 1948. Following this historic act, the Assembly called upon all the member countries to publicise the text of the Declaration and to cause it to be disseminated displayed, read and expounded principally in schools and in other educational institutions without distinction based on political status of countries."

* Nagaland Elections In Retrospect *

From A Correspondent

Exactly after forty days of the formal inauguration of Nagaland, the people of this youngest but strategically important State went to the polls to elect their representatives to the State Legislative Assembly to shape their destiny. The first General Elections, based on adult franchise, generated unprecedented enthusiasm among the people. Despite threats held out by hostiles, voters in thousands turned up to exercise their right of franchise.

Within a short time, the State machinery was fully geared to election preparations An electoral roll was prepared, amended, and finally approved. Officers were specially trained to handle the job with tact and imagination. The location of polling stations had to be Offices and even a cinema house were converted as polling stations.

Two hundred and six polling stations — 109 in Kohima District and 97 in Mokokchung District - were set up. Forty constituencies were created in two districts — Kohima and Mokokchung. The only other District, Tuensong, elected six representatives by the Regional Council to the State Legislative Assembly. Because of the comparative backwardness of the area, there will be no general elections in Tuensong for a period of ten years.

The total voters' strength in Kohima and Mokokchung districts was 123,156, out of a total population of 235,804 in two districts.

The election campaign in Nagaland had all the salient features to be found elsewhere in the country. Public meetings and a door-to-door aproach by contesting candidates and their supporters were a normal part of election propaganda. Posters and hoardings, with names of candidates and their symbols, were on display in main thoroughfares and prominent places.

Pamphlets and leaflets were widely distributed among voters. Big processions, (composed of men, women and children, paraded the main streets, shouting slogans, and at times, accompanied by music. To impress voters, indigenous methods were also adopted. As for instance, in one of the constituencies a big size elephant made of straw, mud and a tarpaulin was put on show - the symbol of a candidate. The campaign was conducted in a true democratic spirit. It was indeed significant that the election slogans of almost all the parties were: "We want Peace"; "We want Democracy".

The Chief Election Commissioner did not recognise any political party for the purpose of allotment of a party symbol. However, six free symbols - Minhun; Cock; Tiger; Elephant; Horn Bill: and Mug - were used by contesting candidates.

The ruling party, the Naga Nationalist Organisation, was led by the Chief Minister, Shri P Shilu Ao. The newly formed Democratic Party, led by a retired Indian Administrative Service Officer, Shri A. Kevichusa, who was defeated in two constituencies constituted the Opposition. There were Independent candidates also.

Fourteen candidates supporting the ruling party, which included four Cabinet Ministers, were returned unopposed to the Assembly; and six were elected by the Tuensang Regional Council For the remaining 26 seats, 59 candidates contested the election.

The polling commenced on January 10, 1964. In many constituencies in Mokokchung District, it was spread over three days, because of the difficult terrain. The polling which was to conclude on January 22 ended a week ahead of schedule as candidates from some of the constituencies were returned to the Assembly without any contest.

On the polling day thouwomen turned up at polling stations to cast their votes in favour of their representatives. Neither ment weather, nor threats from hostiles, deterred them from choosing their representatives through the ballot.

In fact, it would be no exaggeration to say that whole villages came to polling stations to watch and take part in this great experiment in parliamentary democracy.

The children, though they were not voters, saw their elders line up in a queue for their turn to come. The election aroused so much interest that even a 115-year old village headman, shaking off the burden of his age, came to a polling station, assisted by his sons and grand-sons, to cast his vote.

Many of the voters who were above 90 were unmindful of the biting cold. Many Naga women, dressed in their traditional colourful costumes, waited patiently, with babies on their back. The remarkable discipline and orderly manner of the voters impressed anyone visiting any polling station.

The Chief Electoral Officer for Nagaland, Shri I. Sashimeren Aier, who is himself a Naga, and who can claim sizeable credit for the grand success of the elections, explained the reason for the number of women exercising their franchise and in some constituencies even outnumbering men.

For the first time in the history of Nagaland, women were given equal powers with men to choose their representatives. In the tribal Village damaged.

Council, women are allowed to participate in deliberations along with men as Naga society is based on a patriarchal system. This was the main reason why women took a keen interest in the election.

The rate of polling in Nagaland would perhaps be a record. In some constituencies in Mokokchung District, it was as high as 95 per cent. In most of the rural areas, polling was heavy—about 80 to 85 per cent. Even in urban areas, where voters are usually indifferent, the rate of polling was between 55 to 60 per cent.

Not a single case of impersonation was reported. There was no incident to mar the elections which were conducted all through peacefully and in an orderly manner.

The ruling party bagged 33 of the forty-six seats of the Assembly. The newly formed Democratic Party secured II seats. The Independents got two seats. They have joined hands with the ruling party, thus increasing its strength to 35.

The free and fair elections provided an interesting sidelight. Many tribal people instead of thinking in terms of their own tribes worked for the return of as many candidates as possible from their own party. This new outlook marks a revolution in tribal life, the Chief Electoral Officer observed.

It was clear that the hostiles had been completely isolated by the popular verdict of the people, which had gone overwhelmingly in favour of the ruling party. With the election of the new representatives of the people, the State will continue to march towards peace, progress and prosperity.

CAR ACCIDENT

Staff Reporter

Patna:

A son and a son in-law of Mr. Govind Misra, the erudite and popular Secretary of the Bihar Legislative Assembly were involved in a car accident between Chatra and Bodh Gaya on Thursday. While trying to bye pass a stray cattle, car turned turtle. Luckily, the occupants got away with minor injuries though the car got badly

Merit Scholarships For Bihar Students

Patna:

Twentynine candidates from Bihar have been provisionally selected for the award of Government of India Merit Scholarships for the children of Primary and Secondary School teachers during 1963-64. The candidates are required to contact the Director of Public Instructions, Bihar for completing the formalities.

The following is the list of successful candidates:

Secondary School Examination - 1963 Sarvashri Jagannath Rai, Daya Ram Choudhary, Braj Mohan Singh, Saif Rahmani, Himangsu Sheikhar Paul, Uday Mukherjee, Rajendra Yadav Prasoon. Ramawtar Pandey, Madhusudan Jha, Basudeo Narain. Pradyumna Narain Mishra, Navin Kumar Verma, Kamal Kishore Prasad, Suryadeo Pandey, Shyama Kant Pattak, Prasad Singh, Abinash Yadav, Muneshwar Singh, Shivsharan Sharma, Ram Lakhan Mishra, Dinbandhu Prasad Singh, Ram Ekbal Prasad, Ram Suresh Tiwary and Md. Abu Saleh.

Higher Secondary Examination -1963 Sharvashri Jitendra Nath Mishra, Rajendra Prasad Ranjit Kumar Goswami, Brij Mohan Prasad and Ram Suresh Sharma.

Bihar's Exquisite Handicrafts....

(Contd from page 90)

crafts. Later, talking informally with newsmen, Mr. Shroff felt confident that if production and marketing is organised properly, export possibilities are "great".

Mr. Upendra Maharathi. an acknowledged genius in the sphere of fine arts and handicrafts who has spent perhaps the best years of his life in Bihar building up the Institute of Industrial Designs of which he is the Director. was present with a rich display of some of the products from the Institute.

There was spontaneous appreciation of many of the items displayed and atleast one of the visiting dignitaries wondered why with such products Bihar is no where in the export trade. Bureaucracy has not yet made a cynic of Maharathi but he is too quiet. a little too peace loving a man to provide correct answers to these and allied questions ... However.

Mr. Deo Narayan Yadaw informed that the Small Industries Corporation would now endeavour to make Bihar a leading exporter in certain selected handicrafts items.

ENGINEERS

Here is your chance to serve the nation! The Army offers you a Commission in the Technical Arms and Services with auractive terms.

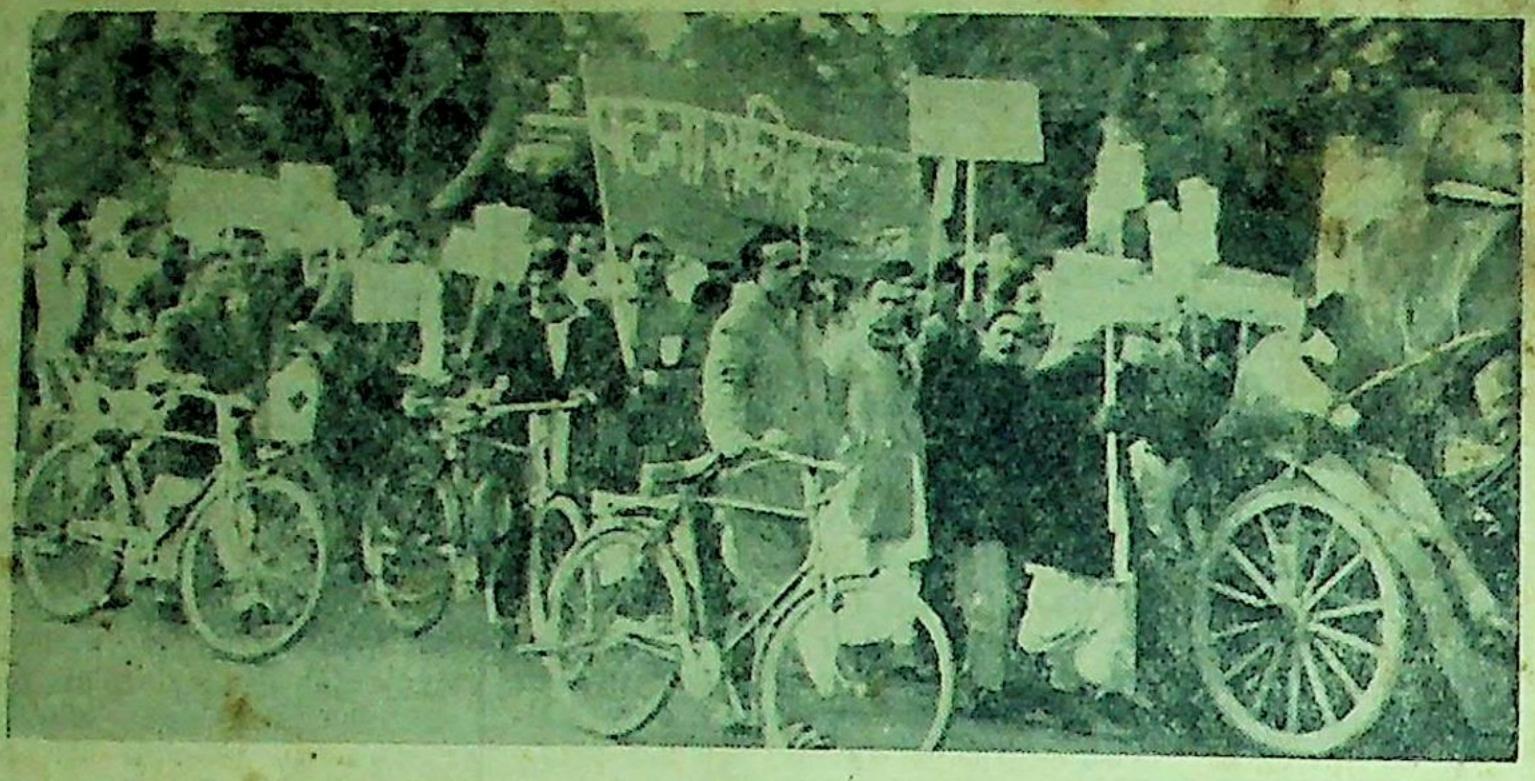
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ANON-GAZETTED STAFF ORGANISE IMPRESSIVE RALLIES



A sectional view of one of the procession at Patna.

(Staff Reporter) Patna:

A large number of nongazetted employees of the State Government staged massive and peaceful demonstrations all over Bihar demanding, principally, an interim relief of "at least Rs. 25/-" per month pending receipt, processing and acceptance of the Pay Revision Committee's long awaited recommendations. Their second demand was honest and swift action to combat the spiralling price line.

By a conservative estimate, something like a hundred thousand employees joined together on January 29 to hold rallies, demonstrations and meetings all over the State except those towns where section 144 was promulgated earlier to control students' hooliganism. At Patna the number of men who marched through the mam roads or assembled at the Chief Minister's residence numbered over unirty thousand. Important office-bearers of the Federation of non-gazetted employees were seen in furious locomotion to co-ordinate long processions of employees who walked down to Patna from fringe towns like Fatwa, Bihta,

The original plan of the employees to present a memorandum to the Chief Minister personally at his residence did not work as Mr. K. B. Sahay had left Patna before the encounter. Some of the employees were disappointed to learn about Mr. Sahay's absence and raised slogans before they were calmed down by their more cool-headed colleagues. Their memorandum was taken delivery of by the Chief Minister's Private Secrctary,

Dinapur, Poon Poon etc; many

cycled down, avoiding the

more rigourous 'padyatra'.

Hundreds of placards and festoons with catchy slogans demanding relief were carried along by the demonstrators at Patna. In an ancient convertible-tourer, the General Secretary of the Federation

Ram Ekbal Singh, covered taries and Heads of depart meeting-points and controlled ruffled tempers. Members of the public and newsmen thought the processions organised by the non-gazetted employees was one of the largest at Patna in recent years.

At a meeting held later, in the evening, a resolution "deploring the Chief Minister's action" in leaving Patna without meeting the demonstrating employees personally was unanimously carried. Another resolution was also unanimously passed, alleging the Chief Minister had not kept his earlier promise to announce an intererim relief mittee, set-up in July, 1961 of Rs. 25/- per month. The The evening's meeting also criticised the State Government for refusing to recognise the Federation of non-gazetted employees and their organisation-mouthpiece: "Sevanjali". operative part of another resolution asked the executive committee to convene a meeting of the General Council of the Federation in February next to consider its future course of action,

A spokesman of the Federation informed late in the night of Wednesday that demonstrations held in other towns "were completely peaceful and unexpectedly successful". According to him, the number of employees who participated in demonstrations and rallies were as follows: Aurangabad: 1500: Dalmia-Trunk-call messages Darbhanga, Purnea, Monghyr with details were being anxiously awaited till late in the night.

cal about the Pay Revision Committee's speed. Issue of

nager (including Sone Barrage workers) 3000; Dumka-1500; Giridih-800; Hajipur-1000; Jamui-1500, Gaya-1000; Khagaria-3000; Madhipura-500; Madhubani-400; Muzaffarpur-8000; Gopalganj-1600; Siwan-1500; Jahanabad-2000; Samastipur-2000. Ranchi, Monghyr, Arrah.

The employees were criti-

BIHAR PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Advt. No. 11/64

Applications are invited by 7-3-64 for two temporary posts of Demonstrator in Anatomy for the P. W. Medical College in the Patna University Service in scale of Rs. 200/- rising to Rs. 750/-, plus special pay of Rs. 75/- a month and non practising allowance. QUALIFICATIONS: M.B.B.S. degree from a recognised University, preferably with teaching experience. Age below 30 years on 1-8-1964 : relaxable. Full particulars (which have been published in the Bihar Gazette) and application forms may be obtained free on requisition from the Secretary, Patna.

and the President, soft-spoken "32 fresh questions" to Secrements, the employees believe. will delay the latest dateline: February 29 by which date the pay Revision Committee has been asked to submit its report to the Government. While the employees interpreted the issue of fresh questions by the Pay Revision Committee as a "move to delay action", a highly-placed Govt. func-

> withhold comment. A spokesman of the Pay Revision Committee told this correspondent that the com-

tionary, asked to give his

interpretation preferred to

had "almost finished" its work and-Insallah-"the Report will be presented soon".

Another authoritative source; replying to specific the Behar queries by detailed "various causes leading to the delay in finalising the report". He listed the migration of the first Chairman, Acharaya Badrinath Verma to the Bihar Cabinet after a few months of his stewardship and the consequential gap, before the present Chairman took over; frequent absence from Patna of an eminent member of the Committee: Prof. Gorakh Nath Singh, a highly peripatetic director of many government bodies stretched between Bombay, Kanpur and Patna; frequent absence from is also a member of the Committee and, among other things, the sudden heartattack of yet another member. Some departmental heads, this source enlightened, had also taken an inordinately long time to return the filled-in, original questionnaire of the committee. The cummulative consequence of all these factors, he said has caused "some delay". He agreed that during 1962-63, if the Government has taken effective steps to bring prices of essential commodities down, employees "would not have become so restive".

BIHA'S EXQUISITE HANDICRAFTS DENIED EXPORT INCENTIVE

Not One Name From Bihar In Exporters' List of 1500 *Staff Reporter*

Bihar's exquisite mandicrafts with tremendous export potential, is far behind other Indian States in the international export market. This unequivocal view is held and was blatantly expressed by no less a person than Mr. M. L. Shroff, Chairman of the Indian Arts & Crafts Exporters' Association at a meeting held here on Thursday.

Important officials from the All India Handicrafts Board, the Chairman and Mr. Bharadwaj, Managing Director of the Bihar State Small Industries Corporation and Patna on important state duty Mr. Shroff discussed various by the Labour. Secretary, who I ways and means to boost handicraft goods export from Bihar, Mr. S. Shah, a leading exporter from Bombay was also present at the meeting.

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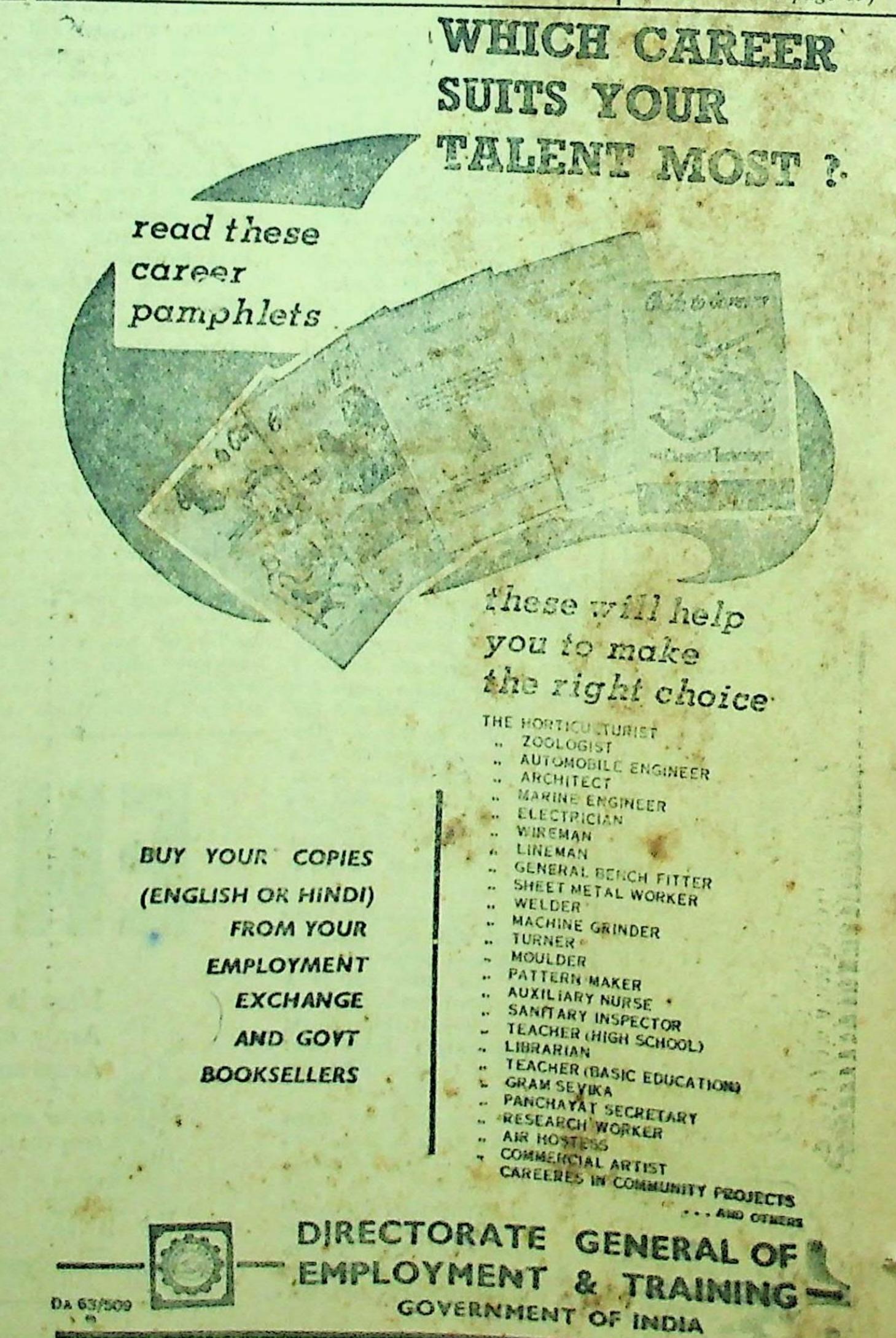
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Reportedly, Mr. Shroff attributed Bihar's poor performance in the export market to lack of incentive and the necessity of additional and appropriate efforts to make the trade in Bihar export conscious. Mr. M. S. Puri, a deputy director of the All India Handicraft Board regretted that there was not a single name from Bihar among 1500 registered exporters of handi-

(Contd. on page 89)



Chief I ditor. Dr. S. Samaddar. Edited, Published & Printed by Arun Roy Choudhury at the Behar Herald Press, Behar Herald Building, Kadamkuan, Patna-3 Annual Subscription Rs. 10/-, Single copy 25 nP. Telephone: Chief Editor-23283 Editorial, Advertising & Circulation-22363