

# Behar Herald

Chief Editor : S. SAMADDAR

Vol. LXXX ]

PATNA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 2nd, 1954

[ No.

## INSIDE READING

*Politics in Education*

—EDITORIAL

*History's Warning to India—II*

JADUNATH SARKAR

*Delicate Music From Calcutta*

ESOBSS

*Food Values*

*Civics in Class VII*

PLAIN SPOKEN

*Cinema, Letters Etc.*

## The King of Greece Says Thanks



While winsome Queen Frederika looks on smilingly, King Paul of the Hellenes expresses thanks to U.N. Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld who has just presented him with a check for Greek Earthquake Relief. The check represents contributions of U.N. staff members. The occasion was the royal couple's visit to U.N. Headquarters during their goodwill tour of the USA. In the background stands Greece's Permanent Representative to U.N., Alexis Kyrkou.

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PRAKASH CHITRA'S

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AT REGENT

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domain of film live the dynam-  
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## VEENA & REGENT

*Daily 3 usual shows !*

# Behar Herald

Vol. LXXX ]

[PATNA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1954

[ No. 8

## POLITICS IN EDUCATION

Political leaders and those interested in the future welfare of the country have been worried over the recent student agitation in Lucknow. In Calcutta, there was popular revolt over the increase of one pice in train fare. In Lucknow too, the trouble was said to have its origin in a difference of opinion over a very minor matter, viz., whether the membership of the Students' Union should be optional or compulsory. When the response to a comparatively small stimulus is disproportionately large, one may be sure that there are deeper causes at work.

Turmoil among students, all too common these days, is due to the ever-widening gulf between the teachers and the taught. In our Colleges and Universities, the teachers are now more interested in their examinations and group rivalries than in the task of imparting knowledge to the young men entrusted to their care. The

personal example of the teachers is not capable of inspiring the students for imbibing high ideals of conduct. There is marked fall in the standards of scholarship among teachers with the inevitable result that "scholars" have now become rare in our educational institutions. Schools and Colleges have become veritable centres of commerce and business; they are more in the nature of factories manufacturing graduates rather than Temples of Knowledge. That is why an undesirable type of Trade Union spirit manifests itself in these educational institutions and leads to most deplorable conditions and consequences. Our educational institutions are now mainly concerned with the financial aspect and pay little heed to the moral, emotional and intellectual development of the students. This is, a very sorry state of affairs and requires urgent and serious attention. The numerical strength in Schools and Colleges has be-

come very unwieldy; there are regular "shifts" there as in factories. It is, therefore, futile to expect good results from such commercialized educational concerns.

"Autonomous" Universities are hotbeds of intrigue, even worse than Pradesh Congress Committees. There are rival factions and groups struggling against each other to capture power. The Vice-Chancellor can be secure in his post only by being the leader of the most powerful faction. If he is a persona non grata with the dominant clique, he is obliged to resign.

Uneasiness among students is also due to a deep sense of frustration. After spending their youthful energies and hard-earned money of their parents, they are faced with bleak prospects of hunger and unemployment in a society which is still full of glaring economic inequalities. The existing system of education is so unrealistic and "bookish" that its products

cannot afford to entertain any high hopes of a bright future. In other words, our academic system requires radical changes.

As in the Congress, the rival groups, fighting one another for power, are based on caste. Muslims know that their number is comparatively too small to be able to achieve anything and so they generally vote with the dominant group on a quid pro quo basis. Teachers in the University have no time for private study as they have to "pay respects" very frequently to all the members of the syndicate the Dean of their Faculty, the Registrar, the Vice-Chancellor and even the members of the Academic Council, if they want their services in the University to continue. The above is a true picture, not of the University of Lucknow alone, but of all "autonomous" Universities in Northern India,—Aligarh, Agra, Allahabad, Benares and Patna. Students are quick to copy their teachers and so there are factions, cliques and groupings among them too. Politics have ousted education from our teaching Universities. The number of teachers who really care for knowledge and good teaching is getting smaller and smaller everyday. The time is not far off when our Universities will be as efficient as our municipalities. There is no power that can check this deterioration.

## NOTES & COMMENT

### TO THOSE CONCERNED

Mahatma Gandhi is currently credited with securing India's freedom. The same is true of Mustapha Kemal Pasha and

Turkey. As in India, the liberator's followers in Turkey seized the reigns of office and managed to remain in power for a quarter of a century. At last, Kemal's Republican Party in Turkey has been defeated by its opponent—the Democratic party. A Bill sponsored by the Democratic party in power has been passed by the Turkish Parliament (National Assembly) by 341 votes to 5. The Bill proposed to confiscate all the property of the Republican Party, "unjustly acquired" during their 25 years' rule and amounting to £200,000,000.

### THE ROSE BY ANOTHER NAME

Congressmen shed oceans of tears because the satanic British Government levied a salt tax which made the poor man of India pay 5 pice for a seer of salt instead of 4 pice. When the Powers of Darkness departed and the Angels of Light succeeded them, the crushing burden of salt tax was removed, and the same poor man had to pay -/4/-, -/8/-, -/10/-... for a seer of salt but nobody shed any tears for his plight. Now the salt tax is being revived, only it will be called by a different name—SALT CESS.

### DALMIANA

Like the Aga Khan, Dalmia is always front page news. When he was 18, he made his first million. To-day at 60, Dalmia owns flour and sugar mills, cement and chemical plants, coal mines, banks, insurance companies, six newspapers and a number of wives, both in India and Pakistan. He is Indian's third richest man (No. 1 is J. R. Tata, No. 2 is G. D. Birla, backer of Mahatma Gandhi and "Banian"

of the Congress Party). Having passed through the Insolvency Court nearly a dozen times, Dalmia has come to believe that he is indeed ONE among men, possessing unique spiritual qualities. He once wrote: "I shall die peacefully with a smile on my face, an enviable state unattainable by ordinary men." In the style of India's saintly characters, he is always ready to proclaim a loud his past misdeeds. Three years ago he confessed that he had made a big contribution to a Government charity, with the hope that he would not be "dragged into the sphere of action of the Income Tax Investigation Commission."

After this candid announcement, poverty stricken subjects of the Government of India waited expectantly to see what steps the authorities would take. In the beginning of December, policemen simultaneously raided 25 Dalmia offices and executive bungalows. They seized hundreds of ledgers, sealed the accounting rooms and mounted guard over the premises. Dalmia himself, for the time being, was beyond reach. He was in Europe consulting specialists about the health of his children.

### AMERICA'S HAREN

#### MUKHERJI

Professor George Abraham Miller, of the University of Illinois, had no children of his own, but was known as "Papa" among his students. He was an expert on the theory of Finite Groups and had published over 800 papers on his specialty. He owned one of the best private mathematical libraries in the U.S. He was hopeless with a

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2nd January, 1954

car, helpless with a furnace and invariably began his sentences with: "May be I am wrong, but.."

All through his 45 years of service he lived in the same Rs. 350 a month flat, seemed to be wearing the same baggy suit and the same battered old hat. His salary was Rs. 30,000 a year.

When he retired in 1931, he took up a strange hobby. He told his lawyer: "Everything I have I received from the University and I want to repay my obligation". Knowing nothing at all about business, he began buying shares in companies, hoping that some day he would have something substantial to give. He bought solely on intuition and by the time he died in 1951, he was the wonder of his stock-brokers. He knew nothing about shares, he bought what are called "undervalued" stocks—shares in companies which for some reason had fallen into disrepute temporarily, but which he thought were fundamentally sound. At the end of November 1953, his estate was finally settled. After paying Rs. 2,20,000 to his relatives, the University of Illinois received nearly Rs. 46 lakhs.

#### UBEROI OF U. S.

Conrad Hilton owns 18 big hotels all over the world. Of these, 4 are the world's biggest, viz., Conrad-Hilton Hotel of Chicago (8000 rooms), Waldorf Astoria of New York (2000 rooms), Palmer House of Chicago (2268 rooms) and the 48 storey New Yorker Hotel with 2100 rooms. The last is

his latest purchase, the price paid being Rs. 6½ crores.

The New Yorker provides sterilized bath-rooms with the door sealed in cellophane which the guest has to break to get into.

#### THE BIGGEST LAND-OWNER IN BIHAR

It is not generally known that after the Government of Bihar Acharya Bhave is the biggest owner of land in Bihar to-day. He has been given lakhs of acres (mostly by zamindars whose land has vested in the Government) but he has given away only a few acres to landless persons.

A Gujerat message say that one Chandravadan Laskari there has given ornaments worth Rs. 25,000 to Mahatma Bhave's Sampattidan Yajna.

It seems that Mahatma Bhave is not only the biggest owner of land but is also well on the way to be the richest man in India.

#### NO CHANGE

Mr. C. C. Biswas, Central Law Minister, has every reason to be grateful to the Communists. It is well-known that the Congress Party promised that Mr. Radhabinode Pal would be made the Law Minister in the Centre before he agreed to stand as a Congress candidate in the South Calcutta by-election.

#### THE PEOPLE'S REPRESENTATHIEVES

A joint select committee of Members from both Houses had recommended a cut of Rs. 5 in the daily allowance (i. e. Rs. 40 to Rs. 35) of the Members of the House of the

People and the Council of State.

This caused a violent storm of protest from the people's representathieves. They said that as heroic fighters in India's War of Independence, even a daily allowance of Rs. 100 would not be too much for them. The 'sacrifices' they had made for the ungrateful country can never be paid in cash. They had agreed to the nominal

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9:30—9:45 PM (Kannada)

9:45—10:00 PM (Tamil)

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**SHORT WAVE**

figure of Rs. 40 a day in view of the poverty of the people. Mr. Nehru had to yield and there would be no cut in the daily allowance. An increase may be demanded later.

### ANTI-LINGUISM

The demands made by linguistic-province-wallahs for Maha-Gujerat, Birat-Karnataka, Bishal-Maharashtra and Brihat-Vidarbha have made the people of Bombay city sit up and take notice. The State of Bombay will suffer most if linguistic provinces are carved out of it. So, the Eikya-Bombayites have rallied under the leadership of S. K. Patil who is a big noise in Congress camp. Ex-Governor H. P. Mody, Capitalist J. R. D. Tata, Industrial magnate Purusottamdas Thakurdas, Journalist Karanjia and H. Divatia are among those who are prominent oppositionists to the dismemberment of Bombay State. They know that Congress High Command has realized the folly of forming linguistic provinces and would like to go back on its previous demand for these, but may be forced to yield to organized Satyagraha as staged by the Andhras in Bezwada and Vizagapatam. It is powerless against the weapon forged by the Mahatma.

### A TRUTHFUL STATEMENT

The news of Mahatma Bhave's Bhudan Yajna has reached distant Tippera and according to a *Statesman* report, the Krishnapur Tea Estate has donated 1500 acres of **UNCULTIVABLE** land. Such frankness is rare among Bhudanizers.

### ALTERNATIVE METHODS

Speaking in Singapore on Dec. 15, Mr. Macdonald (son of Premier Ramsay Macdonald), British Commissioner General for South East Asia, said that reducing the price of rice was the surest method of countering Communism in Asia.

This is somewhat different from the American belief that Communism can be killed by setting up puppets like Chiang Kai-Shek, Syngman Rhee, Bao Dai, Elpidio Quirino... and if that fails, to shower atom bombs on those who become Communists because of misgovernment by their rulers or because they have to go hungry for want of food.

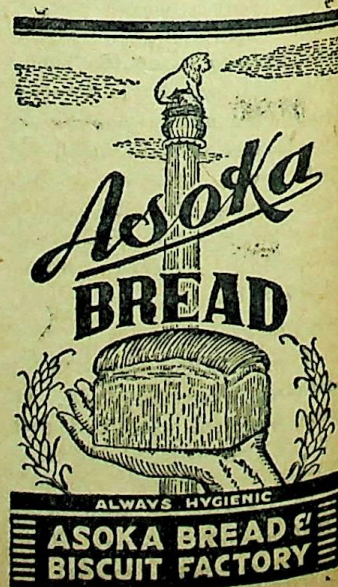
### WIDENING GAP

The chief criterion of the internal strength of a state is the degree of psychological proximity that exists between its Government and its people. On the part of the Government this proximity shows itself in its ability to appreciate quickly the deeper thoughts and feelings of common men and women and to guide its conduct in the light of that appreciation. On the part of the people, the proof of such nearness is to be found mainly in the active interest which they take in the constructive activities of the Government and in their sympathetic appreciation of the problems and difficulties which inevitably underlie such undertakings. Neither a strong army nor a watchful police can offer to a State that solid foundation of security which can be laid only on the mutual understanding and co-operation between its citizens and its Government.

Similarly the weakness of a State has to be measured mainly in terms of the psychological distance that exists between its people and the Government. A sign of this distance is growing public apathy towards the government; another is the increasing incidence of Governmental failure to appreciate the difficulties and problems of the community. Growing public apathy in this country is revealed by the by-election to Parliament from South Calcutta. Further confirmation of this widening gap between the Government and the public was provided by the public pronouncements of the Prime Minister of India.

In the course of a public speech made by him during his recent visit to Calcutta Mr.

Use, Always



Nehru expressed surprise as to how during the recent disturbances in that city, a few thousand people of a population of 8 millions could disturb the normal life of the city. Mr. Nehru's surprise was a typical expression of the hiatus between the Government and the people. The surprise was born of complete ignorance of reality. For, no one who knew anything about the recent disturbances in the city could have made the fantastic statement that they were due to an insignificant minority of the city's population. On the contrary, the overwhelming majority of people were involved, directly or indirectly, in this disturbance, and they were involved not as unwilling sufferers in the hands of a few extremists, but as unambiguous sympathisers in a movement in which alone they saw some hope of shaking the Government from its self-complacent slumber.

The Radical Humanist points out that the growing social tension, of which the disturbances in Calcutta were but an extreme expression, is not limited to one particular city of India. The violent student demonstrations at Lucknow were only another expression, of the same social tension. In many other parts of India, particularly in the South and in the North West, there are disturbing indications of the same tension breaking out into ugly disorder. A Government which persistently refuses to note this obvious fact cannot hope for long to provide political direction to the country.

We live to-day in India in the midst of a great social and

psychological crisis. No amount of feigned or naive surprise shall help the country to forget the crisis, much less to overcome it. Even a very casual acquaintance with the actual situation prevailing in the city of Calcutta would show the complete inaccuracy of the Prime Minister's diagnosis of the recent disturbances in the city. The first interim report of the sample survey of the unemployment situation in

Calcutta made recently by the West Bengal Government Statistical Bureau reveals that 28 per cent of the 615,500 families in the city are affected by unemployment either wholly or partially. It is most acute among the Bengali middle class, 44 per cent of the families in that category being affected. Among the Bengali working class 31 per cent of the families are similarly suffering.



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# History's Warning To India --II

By JADU NATH SARKAR

## STATE BANKRUPTCY LOOMING AHEAD

Megalomania in the heads, inefficiency in the administration, and the triumph of the separatist spirit in every limb of the country, will have the inevitable consequence of reducing the income of the State, swelling its expenditure and thus bringing on public bankruptcy, and the insolvent State will break up or be sold up—to whom?

This is no imaginary danger. It is the interest of every sober Indian to read the signs of the time. The solvency of a person is measured by the credit he enjoys in the money market, or in other words, the rate of interest he has to pay in borrowing money. In July last, the Government of India raised a loan at  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent interest, a part of which was needed for paying off an older debt of 3 per cent only. The old 3 p. c. public loan has been selling at 20 per cent depreciation, that is to say those who trusted Government with Rs. 100 ten years ago, can now get only Rs. 80 by cashing their paper. This is an exact measuring rod of our present rulers' standing in the money market.

Most significant and sinister is the conduct of the Madras Government. It advertised for a loan of  $5\frac{1}{2}$  crores at 4 per cent, about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  crores of which was required for repaying an older debt bearing 3 per cent interest; that is to say, the Madras Government will henceforth have to pay every year six lakhs as interest where it was paying only  $4\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs before. Thus, the debtor's credit has

suddenly slumped by  $33\frac{1}{3}$  per cent.

The cost of living today is four times of what it was in 1939, but has every one's income increased four times during these 13 years? Government is trying to make its own both ends meet by raising the court fees, railway fares, postal charges, and taxes. A journey from Howrah to Bombay now costs double of what it did in 1939; the registration of a letter costs threefold, and the book-post rate is double of the old. But has our Government on its part raised the limit of exemption from Income Tax to four times the old amount of Rs. 2,000? No. Then how can we balance our domestic budgets?

An over-inflated bogus currency (of paper and nickel) and deficit budgeting are the danger signals on the economic line. Is it safe to disregard them? As Burke truly said, "The revenue of the State is the State."

## UPLIFT OF THE MASSES, OUR SUPREME QUESTION

But apart from the all- overriding question of finance, the supreme problem before Free India is not political but social, in the widest sense of that term. I mean, the problem of problems for us is,—how to raise the poor ignorant backward people of the former Native States to the economic and educational level of the citizens of the advanced provinces of British India? How to give the Kashmiri or Rajput peasant,

goatherd or craftsman, the school, hospital and economic opportunities which we enjoy in our older provinces? So long as this equalisation is not effected (not merely preached from the platform), democracy or representative Government for India as one unit will remain a cruel mockery.

Let me illustrate the point by means of a scene which has remained printed on my memory for nearly fifty years. I was then travelling through Malwa, and looking out of the railway carriage window saw a Rajput tilling his field. He was poor and had only one cattle, so he had tied his bullock to one end of the yoke and his wife to the other, and himself drove the plough. Is not this an exact picture of the political equality between the voter of Comrade Gopalan in Madras and the ever-starving God-forsaken Kashmiri workman or the semi-servile Rajput tiller of the soil?

## THE BRIGHT SIDE

Such a survey must not, however, fill us with despair, if only we could be assured of wisdom and strength in our leaders in the years ahead. Their past achievements can inspire us with hope. Our nation's gains during the last six years are obvious, in some respects actual achievement, in others only a beginning, the fruits of which time alone can show:

- (1) The political unification of India has been secured by the integration of seven hundred and odd Native States and small independent authorities.
- (2) Peace within and outside,



has been maintained, leaving our leaders free to work for the people's good and the people free to pursue their own interests. (3) Social reform has been actively undertaken, feudalism is being everywhere abolished by law, the land is being assured to the tiller, the equality of all the people under the law has been proclaimed in the constitution, and it has been openly declared that the avowed policy of our leaders is to make India a Welfare State in every respect. All this is in theory, however, and the full carrying out of such a vast and ambitious programme will take many years—probably many generations. But an earnest, almost breathless attempt is being made for the uplift of the depressed castes and the labouring classes oppressed for centuries.

All these are to the good. Also credit must be given to our rulers when we remember the suddenness and severity of two tasks thrown upon them at the very outset. The first is the Refugee problem. More than forty lakhs of uprooted humanity have been pouring into India from the east and the west, and our Government has generously accepted the task of settling them regardless of expense. It is an event far harmful and sad than the mass migrations of tribes (*Volkwanderung*) in the early ages of the world's history, which ended in the formation of new states and new cultures in virgin or thinly peopled lands. West Bengal's density of population is 880 per sq. mile and 25 lakhs of Hindus have fled to it from Eastern Pakistan since Independence Day.

Secondly, the stress genera-

ted in dissolving the feudal social and administrative system, a thousand years old, over fully one-third of India's land area,—is so immense that even the best governments may be convulsed by it. But this reform cannot be brought about by a mere vote of the legislature or a proclamation in the *Government Gazette*. Feudalism could be abolished in France only after the streets of Paris had been deluged with blood, and a long and murderous Civil War had raged in La Vendée. Free Italy had to wage a long war with the superstitious, poor, ignorant, and neglected southern provinces, while its governing party was the enlightened progressive men of Milan and Rome.

#### THREATS TO OUR NATIONAL LIFE

Let me now turn to the dark side of the picture. Here the dangers threatening us are: (1) The separatist spirit of every province, linguistic group and even caste: Can federal India successfully fight this tendency to Baikanisation? (2) Financial collapse. Free India has made no attempt to check the inflation (prices raised four-fold in 12 years—1939-1951); hence follow popular suffering through hunger, unemployment and the inevitable decrease of private charity. This is at the root of the labour unrest raging throughout the country year after year. Half-fed labourers cannot fill their stomachs with political speeches. The mischief works in a vicious circle. Labour trouble diminishes production and in the same proportion increases the average cost. Thus Indian goods are less and less able to stand in the competitive markets of the

world, and finally losses force factories and plantations to close and capital to be scared away from founding any new business in such a country. This aggravates unemployment and poverty of the masses. (3) Democratic government through the elected representatives of all the adult population of the country is impossible in India today. Its pre-requisite is the existence of two parties each ready and strong enough to undertake the administration if called upon, by turns. But here we have only one vast party held together by a junta at the top, and ninety-nine splinter groups with only a fractional support in the country, who unite and dissolve their coalition every day. In fact, our electorate—that is the whole nation (male and female) has not yet passed through the centuries of political education and experience necessary for working democracy of the modern type. (4) The life of our political leaders depends on

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their securing votes. This has led to the creation of needless new posts, nepotism, administrative inefficiency—the combined result of which is corruption and delay in office work.

No sober thinker can fail to notice that the Congress Government has alienated the intelligentsia, who held sullenly, almost contemptuously, aloof from it, though they do not oppose it. A few examples are significant; life-long patriots like Sarat Bose, Acharya Narendra Dev, Pandit Hriday Nath Kunzru and Dr. M. N. Shah (Fellow of the Royal Society of England) were opposed by the Congress Caucus when they stood for election to the House of the People.

#### THE REMEDY ?

The remedy lies in a bold stroke of statesmanly imagination, relentlessly pursued. Let our Federal Government follow a policy of strict retrenchment and austerity, and immediately start creating small self-contained ever-ready and expert units of welfare workers on the plan of the Commando Corps during the last War. At short notice, one such unit (with its leaders, workers, escort and stores for two months) will be quickly transported and dumped down among a people still living in mediaeval darkness and feudal misgovernment. The new-comers, fully financed by the central Government will immediately open schools, hospitals, cheap roads and training workshops among the local people and put them on the way to increasing their earning capacity and their sons on the path of leading a richer and higher life in the next generation.

Voluntary social uplift workers (like the RamaKrishna Mission and similar devoted monks or the laity of the Arya Samaj) will supplement the necessarily limited State-agency if they are subsidised and helped. Thus only can the plan be implemented within one generation at the earliest.

Historians have not failed to notice that "the political emancipation of the South (of Italy) was achieved in a few months; forty years have passed, and its economic emancipation is still to seek." (C.M.H.). Therefore, the true integration of India is not the changing of the colour-patches on the map of our country; it must be a cultural and economic integration. This task is a challenge to our statesmanship. The coming years will show how far the challenge has been met and the various parts of India have been assimilated

into one organic whole. Only after this great feat has been actually performed, it will be legitimate for us to shout *Jai Hind!*

Pandit Jawaharlal proclaimed at Patna that the Congress Government would abolish poverty and unemployment, and nearly a quarter million of people cheered him. What a charming promise this! It looks like the twin-brother of a promise to extinguish poverty in France made by another ex-political detenué (from the fortress of Ham, a century before our political detenué from Ahmadnagar fort). His pamphlet *L'Extinction du Pauperisme* proved a best-seller and brought all France to his feet.

The promise was realised twenty-three years later—at SEDAN.

—(Modern Review)

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# Delicate Music From Calcutta

By ESOBSS

No spark of true love remains now in Calcutta,—everywhere bitter ashes and evil taint.

If you want to enjoy a true-love story in a novel you will be disappointed also. You will find that in the dark while encamped in a desert deaf husbands could not recognize their own dumb wives, and pairs slept at random, to rise next morning in amazement at finding the novelist's heart's desire fulfilled.

It is said that after the partition married life has been shaken to its foundation in Calcutta. I gave you before cuttings of separation, starving, begging and making a precious mess of the most sacred thing of womanhood. Love letters, suicide, kidnapping and ogling will again be discussed in this article which throw new light on the matter.

A news commentator of unimpeachable veracity states that a maiden gave her coat to the dying and cleaning company in Vivekananda Road. The manager, a bachelor, ransacked the pockets of the coat for small changes if any. He found a paper packet. Thinking that it was a lucky windfall, perhaps a hundred rupees in notes, he opened it and found twenty love letters from different lovers. He added his own letter of vehement affection and returned the coat and packet nicely folded.

None except the trained experienced eye can tell one from

the other. Lord Wavell has mingled the gentlewomen and the courtesans in our streets and in the public transports by abolishing the latter's haunts. They try to imitate the dress of the virtuous ladies, and earn their livelihood in the respectable quarters of the city. In my former articles I could not give you such details.

When you find a cluster of girls staring at you be on your guard,—when you find them giggling, please note that they are not of the Grihastin class; when you see them over-dressed never take any notice of them if they solicit your help as a stratagem. A list of their trickery and artifices will soon be available in print.

When you find a ring of gorgeously but clumsily dressed girls talking in the Manicktala Market arcade, be sure they are nothing but "Rupajibas" the polite Bengali for this class. Gentlewomen and respectable girls are neatly and plainly dressed avoiding the Puja season's deep coloured sarees, and they never converse standing on the arcade footpath. The conversation is meant to attract customers. Plain solicitation is a punishable offence. A girl 'falls down' so that you may lift her up and the return touch is solicitation. In Chowringhi the Memsahab's solicitation was "Half past nine,—Nice time!" The girl wore the tell-tale yellow costume. The white sergeant marched her off to the Fenwick Bazaar Thana.

In the suburbs the air we breathe is no paradise either. Unimagined evil spirits thrive there in the shape of teachers, priests' and guardians, all males.

Your heart will be sick to hear one or two tales that trample down religion and education. These are attacks upon helpless school girls who cannot defend themselves. The bus girls at least have the knack to shout for help or use their busy feet: but ruin gapes like hell in the desolate rural institution.

The other day news came from the Burdwan district that a male teacher decoyed a girl student, and now comes more terrible news. The original vernacular cutting is printed below:

ছাত্রীদের স্থানীয় প্রধান শিক্ষক  
কিভাবে তরুণ বয়স্কা ছাত্রী সম্প্রতি  
অপহরণ করিয়াছিল, পুলিশের নিকট  
ছাত্রীটি তাহা বিবৃত করে।

(The head teacher of the institution stole a young girl student who related the tale in detail to the police.)

Baffled love in Calcutta gives rise to self-inflicted death sometimes. but at Bally within a stone's throw of this city love suicide goes on in an epidemic form. Lest you should think I am prone to exaggerate I quote below the original Bengali cutting:—

বালী অঞ্চলে ব্যর্থপ্রেমে অথবা  
বাস্তিতকে বিবাহ করতে না পেরে  
দলে দলে যুবক-যুবতীরা আত্মহত্যা

করছে—মোট সংখ্যা পঞ্চাশের উপরে  
উঠেছে।

(Mass suicide is going on at Bally where baffled lovers unable to marry the desired person find refuge in death.) The price set on this kind of love is poetically very high. Other kinds are disposed of at a low value.

The pranks that love plays in the great cities like Calcutta are God's own handiwork. Ogling against which we revolt without reason, is a natural function of the sex machinery which is specially devised by the Almighty to populate the earth.

Ogling leads to courtship, courtship to engagement, engagement to marriage, marriage to the consummation of marriage, and consummation to what in polite English they call 'being heavy with child', and being heavy thus populate the globe.

And who profits by these?—the midwife, the accouchier, the wet nurse, the bandsmen, and the newspaper proprietor whose 'Births-Marriages-Deaths' are open to the happy father for a slight fee.

And where does ogling take place? It takes place even in the dangerous Burabazaar jam, the most famous traffic block in Calcutta. The song of the 'Burabazaar Jam' states:—

The motorist rich  
Threatens to teach  
The Jehus in their boxes, O!  
Hearing which the boobies  
screech  
"We too pay the taxes, O!"

They sweat and grill  
as engines thrill

The beau in a pair  
of goggles O!  
Whistling shrill the time  
to kill  
Some beauty quietly  
ogles, O!

Sad proof that even in peril  
the would-be husband ogles.  
Ask any civilized being whether  
he did or did not ogle his wife  
before courtship.

But does he ogle his wife  
after marriage? Or gaze vacantly  
at others' wives at the bus stand  
right in front of my veranda? I  
sit me down on my broken  
Morah and watch the gazer's  
loathsome delight: My servant  
shouts 'Boorha Baboo tea  
cooling!' Let the tea cool,—I  
see God's scourge for disobedient  
husbands, a passenger fell  
from the starting bus bleeding  
profusely from the nose.

The man felt an intrusion of  
remorse as the bystanders lifted  
him up and said in one voice  
"Bhadralok meyemanbosh dekteh  
giyeh digbaji Kheleh!" (The  
gentleman lost his perpendicular  
while gazing at the ladies).

Calcutta bus travellers stand  
before heaven's judgement seat.  
The Almighty will decide whether  
staring is a foolish pastime at  
dangerous spots, or an indis-  
pensable necessity that feeds  
the wish to see the earth more  
populated? Else why do men  
risk a fall from the tram and  
the bus for the ephemeral  
pleasure of staring at others'  
property and seek an early  
funeral? Heaven alone knows.

My estimable Patna friend  
again writes to me "Leave  
polluted Calcutta with its

countless street deaths by  
accidents: enjoy the silvan  
beauty of your Patna village  
Mohuabagh". Is there a bus  
stand at Mohuabagh? And  
such facilities of study of  
staring and Heaven's other  
inscrutable ways condemned  
by religion and education,  
though psychology at last comes  
to open our eyes as a tardy  
messenger of truth.

And what does psychology  
say? There are many psychol-  
ogists in Patna who would tell  
you that unable to fix his  
affection upon his wife owing  
to his mental defect the hus-  
band runs after every female,  
and that treatment would  
greatly obviate the disease. The  
natural staring would of course  
remain.

The bus stand is empty for  
a minute: suddenly there  
appears a well-behaved neatly  
dressed girl. She stands look-  
ing towards the west for the  
coming bus. A young man in  
shirt and trousers comes like  
an apparition and pretends to  
look at the coming bus also.  
He stares at the girl too. More  
girls: more gentlemen come to  
board the bus. The bus leaves;  
every body has boarded  
except the first young man  
who then goes away.  
He was not an intending  
passenger: He was a profes-  
sional gazer. Fifteen minutes  
later the fellow reappears again,  
and after another dose of ogling  
goes way. Other gazers have  
monthly tickets though unem-  
ployed. They peer at the bus  
on its arrival, and if there are  
no young ladies they go home,  
and nobody the wiser! The  
deep music of the rolling  
traffic of Vivekananda Road  
breaks my enchantment: it is  
clear that staring is the cause  
of the bulk of the accidents and  
deaths.

## FOOD VALUES

The food we eat is chemically divided into five groups, namely carbohydrates, fats, proteins, vitamins and minerals. These along with the addition of water constitute our body. When food is eaten and digested, it provides heat and energy; builds and repairs tissues and bones; regulates the various functions of the body, leaving the surplus, if any, stored as "body reserves" for use in want and sickness. If, however, insufficient food is taken, the body draws on its reserves for replenishment until its store is exhausted. Food in short has to be supplied not only regularly and in the right quantities but of the proper kind. The value of a foodstuff is determined by its capacity to produce heat and energy or to supply vitamins and minerals. The body by using up carbohydrates, proteins and fats produces heat and energy and this is expressed in terms of "calories".

*Carbohydrates* are a class of nutrients which supply the normal daily energy requirements of the body. For practical purposes sugar is almost pure carbohydrate. Starchy foods in general are rich sources of carbohydrates, common examples being cereals, pulses, root vegetables and fruits. In the diet, sugar and starchy foods have the advantages that the carbohydrates which they contain provide energy readily. But the body also needs stores of energy

foods which satisfy the appetite longer and provide more lasting stores of energy. For this reason carbohydrates need to be supplemented by the inclusion of fat in the diet. The energy made available when fat is utilised in the body is more slowly produced and therefore more lasting in its effect. The carbohydrates are always important, however, because of the quick energy which they supply.

During the process of digestion carbohydrates are broken down into a simpler substance and eventually converted into glucose which is readily assimilated. In the liver the surplus glucose is converted into a more concentrated substance known as *Glycogen*. Glycogen is the form in which short term energy reserves are stored in the body. Whenever the blood requires glucose to supply energy the liver liberates it by reforming it from glycogen. When the intake of carbohydrates greatly exceeds that which can be stored as glycogen, the body converts the surplus into the most concentrated form of stored calories, namely *Fat*, which it reserves for long term use in an emergency when the body is denied sufficient food—as in fasting, whether due to illness, famine or other causes.

Not all forms of carbohydrates are digestible and therefore convertible into energy. For example the fibrous residue (Cellulose, popularly known as Roughage) of many

vegetables and fruits passes unchanged through the alimentary tract (digestive organ). Their presence in the diet is nevertheless of value, for they serve to give bulk to the contents of the large intestine and thus tend to prevent constipation.

*FATS*: Fats and oils are terms which are applied interchangeably to all fatty oils. Whereas a fat is solid at ordinary temperature, an oil is liquid. For instance, coconut oil is liquid in a warm climate and solid in a cold one. In the former case it can be rightly termed as *vegetable oil* while in the latter case it is more accurately referred to as *vegetable fat*.

Fats and oils are the most compact and concentrated of all energy foods. The energy liberated in the body by their utilisation is more than double that provided either by carbohydrates or proteins in the same quantity. Fats and oils greatly add to the calorific value of the diet, while making relatively little addition to its bulk. However, because they are slowly absorbed by the body, their output of energy is gradual and sustained. Meals containing an adequate proportion of fats and oils satisfy the appetite longest. In addition to being the richest sources of bodily energy, fats and oils are vehicles for the fat soluble vitamins A and D. Further they sometimes contain a fat-like substance con-

taining phosphorus, which is an essential constituent in the making of cells, of which the body is composed.

Fats are principally digested in the small intestine by fat-splitting agents with the help of the bile salts; but before reaching the small intestine the fats are to a small extent digested in the stomach. In the small intestine the bile salts help to emulsify the fat by breaking it down into tiny globules. It is further split by the splitting agent into glycerin and fatty acids are absorbed in the small intestines.

In the body fats and oils besides forming energy "banks" make the tissues firm, prevent loss of heat by the body and lastly protect certain delicate organs like the kidneys and heart from injury.

*Proteins* in the diet act as energy producing as well as body building substances. We need them more for building up flesh during years of growth and keeping the body in a state of good health throughout our lives, than for producing energy. They occur, for example, in lean meat, fish, milk etc. The chemical structure of proteins is built up of an assortment of simpler substances called amino-acids. Before they can be assimilated in the body, the proteins are broken up into their components—amino-acids—some of which we can manufacture in our bodies and others we cannot. Those which we cannot manufacture in our bodies are of higher biological value to us, like

animal proteins. For this reason proteins derived from vegetable foods are of lower value to the body than those derived from animal foods. Therefore to ensure to the body of a good selection of proteins, it is necessary that at least one fifth of the daily protein requirements should be from an animal

source. A vegetarian whose only source of animal proteins is milk and milk products, such as curds, cheese, buttermilk, kua, etc. should include plenty of it in the diet to provide the required one fifth animal protein.

*To be continued*

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# Trieste: Bone of Contention between Belgrade and Rome

By Prof. A. RASHID

The problem of Trieste is not unfamiliar to the international audience. This small harbour of the Adriatic presents one of those puzzling territorial problems in which strategy, politics, economics, and the wishes of the inhabitants themselves are all in some way at odds with one another.

Italy and Yugoslavia are the two main protagonists in the dispute over the future of the territory. Till the outbreak of the first world war Trieste was the concern of neither Italy nor Yugoslavia. It was an important Adriatic port of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. The Italian claim to Trieste is not every old. In the 19th century the question of Trieste did not receive the serious attention of the Italian statesmen. It was only in the later period of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century that the Italian nationalists began to dream of expanding towards the Adriatic. They regarded Trieste as the enslaved child of a common mother. Italy got the opportunity in 1918 when the Austro-Hungarian Empire had shared the defeat with Germany. Trieste was annexed by Italy. And in course of time it became a great commercial centre rivaling Genoa, one of the important ports of Italy. During the second world war the inevitable happened, Yugo-

slavia seized Trieste. But it was pushed out by the British forces. There after followed an interim solution based on partition into two zones. Zone A which includes in it the town of Trieste was allotted to the Anglo American military government.

The division of the territory has left about 50,000 slovenes in zone A under Italian administration and about 20,000 Italians under Yugoslavia in zone B. Since then each side, relying on the support of the western powers, has sought a permanent solution favourable to itself. Italy claims the whole of the Trieste area, that is both zone A and B. This claim of Italy is based on the three-power declaration of March 1948. On March 20, 1948, came the declaration of the U. K., U.S., and the French government that since the Free Territory idea had been proved unworkable the whole area should be returned to Italy. From that time onwards the Italians have regarded the declaration as a solemn pledge. This declaration was made before the excommunication of Yugoslavia from the Cominform fold. In July, 1948, Yugoslavia broke with the Cominform, and as a result Western eyes began to regard Belgrade with somewhat different stand point. The declaration was primarily meant to help the election of De Gasperi and to check the



BRITISH DELEGATE  
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CONGRESS

Prof. Julian Huxley, one of the British representatives to the Indian Science Congress being held in Hyderabad, will be arriving in India early in January and will be returning to England towards the end of March. Born in June 1887, Prof. Huxley was educated at Eton and Balliol, Oxford. He has written many books, and in scientific research his chief contributions have been in the field of growth and on the theory of sexual selection.

communist domination in Italy. This declaration became a great embarrassment to the Western powers with the growth of Yugoslavia as a factor in the cold war. In the present circumstances Marshal Tito wants to take the advantages of

the altered relation with the Western Powers. His aim is the internationalisation of the port of Trieste and adhesion of the Istrian hinterland to Yugoslavia. So now it turned to be a problem of reconciliation between two conflicting demands.

But the reaction of the Western Powers to Yugoslavia's approach has been vague enough to disappoint the Italian nationalists who complain that the NATO powers can not expect their cooperation if they are unsympathetic to Italian aspirations. The mere decision to withdraw the United States and the British forces from zone A, only just because, the Italian ratification of European Defence Command Treaty was linked with the government of Pella, with a solution of the Trieste question, does not lead to a permanent and long term solution of the problem. The whole problem of Trieste should be approached in a broad perspective. The prolongation of the existing situation will cast a baneful influence over Western relation with Italy and with Yugoslavia and over the domestic political scene of Italy. A true solution should be sought which would be acceptable to the demands of Yugoslav prestige and would also safeguard the interest of Italy and Trieste.

But a solution on this line would be unfortunate. Economically the fate of Trieste is bound not with either of the claimants to its territory but with Central Europe and Austria. Neither Yugoslavia nor Italy

can provide Trieste with its hinterlands. Once in the past Trieste was a great valuable trade gate for central Europe. Its merchants brought precious cargoes from distant countries and distributed them to the countries of Central Europe. To day the port has lost its former proud privilege status and has become the bone of contention between the two jealous neighbouring powers. It has become a purely an emotional issue. Truly speaking neither of them need it. And neither is prepared to believe that Trieste is the key to the economic independence of the Danube Basin, and if this basin falls into the enemies' hands their own independence would be in danger. Now the economic importance of Trieste has decreased since its natural market has been cut off due to the political upheaval in Central Europe. Before the war Trieste served Austria, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary. The economic future of Trieste is not satisfactory. The port's trade is dependent on Austria. To Austria the importance of Trieste is great.

There are some Triestenes who are opposed to the return of Trieste to Italy and want to see the Free Territory established as foreseen by the peace treaty. They hold the view that in this way Trieste would regain her old prosperity which she knew under the Empire.

Then the second solution is sought in the bisection of the

territory. But the idea of partition is not popular among the Triestenes. The partition means the loss of zone B, which to them, is the loss of the whole case. Trieste can not prosper economically without hinterland. Even partition does not solve its ethnological and strategic problem. Each zone will contain sufficient number of national minorities.

Though Trieste has no great economic importance for either Italy or Yugoslavia, but to them it is of major strategic value. It can serve as a supply port and communication zone to support any forces opposing a Russian offensive. From the point of view of defence the friendly co-operation is necessary between the two neighbouring powers. The bombastic utterances, of Marshal Tito, reminiscent of some of the boast of Hitler and Mussolini, are not encouraging. No doubt Tito has some diplomatic cards to play. And he can delay the recent agreements with Greece and Turkey which were meant for the three-nation unified defence. But he will not start war in his rear so long his front is threatened by the friendly powers of Russia. His utterances are simply meant to exploit the fear of the west. So long he has not changed sides he needs the help of United States in the various fields. The West can solve the dilemma if they approached the problem in a broad and realistic manner. The best solution of Trieste would be that it should be returned to Austria. The physical possession of the port by either of the two powers will spell economic ruin both to Austria and Trieste. It is just an accident of history that Italy annexed Trieste in 1918 and thus established its historic claim.



# Musical "5000 Fingers Of Dr. T"

Yet Another Masterpiece From Kramer & Co.

The first Wonderama musical in color by Technicolor, Columbia Pictures "The 5000 Fingers of Dr. T" opens from 25th December, 1953 at the Elite Cinema. The Stanley Kramer production stars Peter Lind Hayes and Mary Healy and features Hans Conried and Tommy Rettig in the top supporting roles.

Hollywood reports that something wonderful in entertainment awaits motion picture audiences in "The 5000 Fingers of Dr. T," a new-hat musical that snaps its fingers at the earthbound, wars on the commonplace and whirls stay-at-homes to a magical wonderland where imagination runs riot.

Sights that couldn't be said to flood the screen as "The 5,000 fingers of Dr. T" sparks songs and dances like a

pin-wheel. Reported in the films are such joyously dream-world delights as an enchanted castle, tweedle-doodlers in a Sad Sack Symphony, a piano with 480,000 keys that hits an atomic clinker a tickle-'em-to-death torture chamber, ding-dong dancers in a bum's ballet and a terrific leap for freedom from an endless ladder. The hit parade of songs includes "Butterfly Ballet," "Piano Concerto," "Schlim Schlam," "Get Together Weather," "Hypnotic Duel," "Elevator Song," "Victory Procession" and "Dressing Song."

In "The 5000 Fingers of Dr. T" Hayes plays a romantic plumber with a yen for Miss Healy mother of the nine-year-old played by Tommy Rettig. The trio is transported to a never-never wonderland, where

the piano reigns supreme. This dream world is run by a foul fiend of a music teacher, Conried, who as "Dr. T" has banished all instruments but the piano from his realm and lives for the exultant day when he can lead 5,000 little fingers in a concerto on one gargantuan piano.

Hayes and Miss Healy, famous television and night club husband-and-wife team, pair in their first movie together, in "The 5000 Fingers of Dr T" Conried, veteran of 10,000 radio performances, is the mad music master, while Rettig is the nine-year-old whose imagination runs riot.

"The 5000 Fingers of Dr. T" was penned by Dr. Seuss and Allan Scott. Roy Rowland directed. Stanley Kramer produced the musical for, Columbia Picture.

## Letters to the Editor

### TYRANNY SYMBOLIZED

Shri Nagendra Nath Bhattacharya, an ex-employee of the New India Assce. Co. Ltd., Patna Branch has become a martyr. The genuineness of his case has drawn universal sympathy, but the NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY MANAGEMENT do not yield. The Industrial Tribunal has exposed the hoax to sack and starve

Shri Bhattacharya, but still the Insurance Company is to deprive him of his constitutional rights. Shri Bhattacharya is no more an individual who is suffering for his own ends, but it is the Indian Working Class which stands symbolised in the tyranny Shri Bhattacharya is subjected to. His is a miserable plight, it is a great fight to hold aloft the banner of Trade Unionism.

Time has now come when all should register their sympathy with the noble cause. I endorse the stand of Smt. Ram Dulari Sinha, M.A., M.L.A., President and other members of the Bihar Insurance Employees' Association and assure them of all our cooperation.

K. N. SANDILYA  
General-Secretary,  
All India Youth League,  
Legislators' Flat No. 16,  
Gardiner Road, Patna, Behar.

### THE DELHI SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS

The Delhi School of Economics is an All-India Post-graduate Institution of advanced studies, research, and training in Economics, which functions as a constituent unit of the University of Delhi. The School is administered by a registered society, and has as its Founder Members more than 140 persons drawn from all parts of India and from all ranks of life, who have made or are making a contribution of Rs. 1,000 each to the permanent funds of the School.

The School proposes shortly to construct its own main building. Attached to this main building will be the School's Hall, which the students and staff of the School have unanimously

decided to name SWAMI VIVEKANANDA HALL. The students and staff of the School have taken this decision, because they draw inspiration from the life and teaching of Swami Vivekananda and are anxious permanently to associate this inspiration with the future of their institution. It has also been decided by them that as much as possible of the cost of the construction of this Hall should be raised by small donations from as many persons and from as many parts of India as possible. With a view to facilitating this object, it has been decided that no single contribution should exceed Rs. 5, while none should be below Re 1. In fact, receipt-books have been prepared for the purpose, indicating that the donation should be of Re. 1 or

Rs. 2 or Rs. 3 or Rs. 4 or Rs. 5 as the case may be.

As President of the Fraternity of the School which is the joint organisation of the staff and students and as Director of the School, I am venturing to appeal all over the country to make their contribution towards the building cost of the Swami Vivekananda Hall of the School. Donations, which should not exceed Rs. 5/- each, may be sent either by money order or by postal order and addressed to the Director, Delhi School of Economics, Delhi 9. Donations will be acknowledged and receipts furnished for the same.

V.K.R.V. RAO

The Delhi School of Economics, University of Delhi  
15-12-53.

## Civics In Class VII

By PLAIN SPOKEN

The recommended textbook for teaching Civics in Class VII is "Nagarik Shiksha" Part II (revised edition), by Professor Nawal Kishore Jha, M.A. Both Bengali and Hindi versions of this book are available.

The author almost completely ignores the latest Indian Constitution and swears by the Government of India Act, 1935, almost everywhere. For example, even in the latest revised edition of his book, he solemnly tells us that "The distribution of seats for the different communities in the legislature as formulated by the British in 1932 is still continuing" (Bengali edition, page 1 and Hindi edition page 1-2).

We are also told that "The numbers in the Bihar Legislative Council is between 29 and 30 and that in the Bihar Legislative Assembly 152" (page 2). It is a pity that the author does not know the correct and up-to-date figures which are 72 and 330 respectively.

The correct procedure for electing Harijan M.L.A.'s, as given by the author (page 2), is quite out of date and does not correspond to the system prevailing today.

After recounting many of the special powers of the Governor of a State, the author says that "There are many subjects which are dealt with solely by the Governor and in which the Ministry have no say at all" (page 8).

In the next page, the author seems to admit grudgingly that after the passing of the Indian Constitution a Governor can no longer dismiss his Ministry at will.

Incidentally, it may be mentioned that the Bengali edition gives the name of the Bihar Governor as M. S. Aney and the Hindi edition as R. R. Diwakar. This shows that the Hindi edition is more up-to-date than the Bengali one; but, all the same, they agree fairly well in every other particular and both seem equally out of date.

The author deplores that "Illiterates cannot grasp the meaning of independence" (page 22). Let the learned author ask himself whether he can. If the answer is in the affirmative, let him explain why he has given a totally wrong picture of the constitution of Free India and has misled the young children of Class VII as well as their teachers.

For the teachers too, without caring to exercise their common sense and without taking advantage of what is—or at least ought to be—the common knowledge of everybody, blindly follow the pattern set in this book. Otherwise one cannot explain why they frame questions on the joint responsibility of a Governor and his Ministry, a Governor's special responsibilities and powers—subjects which are either of theoretical importance only having no practical significance, or are quite out of date and at variance with the present constitutional law and practice.

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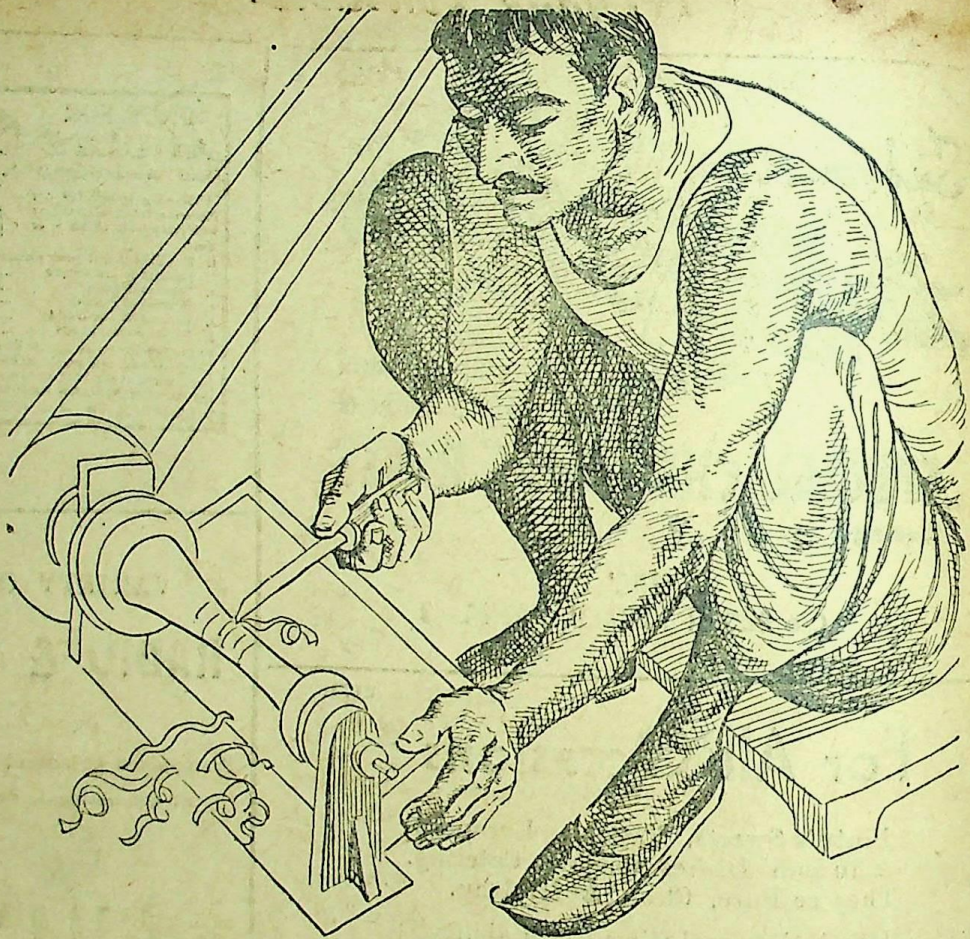
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