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87th YEAR OF PUBLICATION

# BEHAR HERALD

ESTD. 1874.

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Chief Editor  
Dr. S. SAMADDAR

SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1961

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## ★ U. S. Vice-President Johnson ★



India's President Rajendra Prasad receives American Vice-President Lyndon B. Johnson at Rashtrapati Bhavan, Presidential Mansion in New Delhi. Mr. Johnson arrived May 18 to discuss American economic aid with Indian Officials. Mrs. Johnson is accompanying the Vice-President on this Asian tour. A sturdy Texan, Mr. Johnson was the Senate Majority Leader before his election as Vice-President.

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**RIVER VALLEY PROJECT DEPTT.  
(KOSI BRANCH)**

*TENDER NOTICE NO. E.E.C.D.-1/PRO-122/61*

Sealed tenders to be eventually drawn in P. W. D. Form No. F-2 for the work noted below will be received by the Officers mentioned against each in his office upto 3-30 P.M. on dates noted against each work. Tender must be submitted on tender papers purchased from the undersigned @ Rs. 10/- per set (non-refundable). The estimated amount of the work has been noted against each. The tender paper will be available for sale from 25-5-61 and onwards on all working days during office hours. Earnest money shall have to be deposited at the rate of Rs. 100/- per each 5,000/- and part thereof into any Government Treasury and the original copy of the receipted challan must accompany the tender without which the tender will be invalidated. Earnest money will also be accepted in approved Govt. Securities pledged to the undersigned but in no other form. Any other information can be had from the undersigned on application. Up-to-date income tax and Sales tax clearance Certificates should be attached with the tender. The undersigned has power to reject one or all tenders and to split up the work, if desired necessary without assigning any reason. The tenderers have also to produce the list of the names of relatives if any working in Kosi Project.

Sl. No.	Name of the work.	Amount estimated.	Earnest Money to be deposited.	Date of opening tender.	Name of tender receiving Officer.
1.	Carriage of Steel, Cement, Stone and Sand from Bathnaha Store to the various Structures sites of Murligunj Branch Canal and Main Canal.	Rs.1,50,000/-	Rs. 3,000/-	2-6-61	S.E.C.C.I. K. P. Bathnaha.
2.	Carriage of bricks from R.D. 47.178 60.200 and 67.707 of Main Canal to different Structures sites of distributaries taking off from these R.D's.	Rs.1,15,300/-	Rs. 2,306/-	2-6-61	do
3.	Collection and Transport of Sand from Burhi River to near R.D. 43.8 of Main Canal.	Rs. 32,000/-	Rs. 640/-	2-6-61	E.E. Canal Dn. II K.P. Birpur.

**Sd/- A. Kumar,**  
Executive Engineer,  
Canal Division No. I,  
Kosi Project, Birpur.

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Sealed tenders on plain paper to be eventually drawn in F2 form will be received upto 3 P.M. on the dates mentioned below.

All other information may be seen in the Bihar Gazette and in the office of the undersigned during office hours and days.

Sl. No.	Name of work	Estimated Cost	To be Opened on
2	A/A to exist- ing building of Gardani- bagh Dis- pensary.	29,000/-	30-5-61

**Sd/- D.N. Verma**  
Executive Engineer, P.W.D.,  
Central Division, Patna,



# Behar Herald

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## GIVE BLAME WHERE DUE

Sir Russi Mody's accusation that "*Government has done precious little to infuse into the people enthusiasm for economic development*" is not correct. We have been repeatedly told that two five year plans have been completed and the *physical* targets set for them have been fully achieved. (There were no moral targets, and so none need worry about them). The third great plan, greater than the other two combined, has been launched in the midst of shortages of power and railway wagons to carry coal. PLAN PUBLICITY WEEKS have been observed all over the country to make the subjects plan-conscious.

Through dramas, dances, songs and talks, the All India Radio is trying its best to familiarise its listeners with the achievements of Government. There has been a phenomenal increase in the number of offices and officers, Secretaries, Deputy Secretaries, Under Secretaries,

District Officers and panchayats have been given new powers, Mr. Nehru's Bharat Sevak Samaj has been ungrudgingly helping the Government to carry the message of the Plans to inaccessible villages. Loans are distributed so lavishly that their realisation becomes difficult.

If in spite of all this beating of the propaganda drum, the people are not bursting with enthusiasm for economic development through their ruler's plans, we cannot blame the Government. The fact is that on reading the newspapers full of the ruler's bhasans about the achievements of the plans and hearing the radio in the Plan Publicity Week we get swollen with enthusiasm but when we go out to buy the daily necessities of life, our enthusiasm collapses like a punctured balloon. If ten years of planning have succeeded in raising the cost of living by at least 25% and taxation undreamt of before has been our lot, we cannot be blamed if our enthusiasm is transmuted to apprehension.

## Notes & Comments

### BEST TO IGNORE TRIFLES

In August 1960, the Bhagalpur District Congress Committee President applied for permit for 9450 maunds of galvanized iron sheets for holding the Bihar Political Conference at Bhagalpur. It was a very important Conference considering that the General Election was not far off and the President of the District Congress Committee would have been quite justified in asking for permit for 100000 maunds of galvanized iron sheets, but being very modest by nature he asked for only one-tenth that quantity. The unsympathetic Director of Industries granted a permit for only 3050 maunds. A Calcutta firm supplied the sheets, but it is alleged that when the Conference was over, the iron sheets found their way into their real destination—the black market.

### A PRE-ELECTION STUNT

The Joint Select Committee's report on the Bihar Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Bill shows signs of confused thinking. The Congress move for the introduction of ceiling on agricultural lands is basically political. Congress revolution is primarily for the benefit of the "petite bourgeoisie". The Congress started with an assault on private landlords of agricultural lands. Private landlordism was scrapped, and State landlordism was introduced. There was no



attempt to improve the land tenure system.

The Planning Commission of India is bound by the Congress mandate. It is the instrument for the mapping out of the lines of planning on the political theses of Mr. Nehru. The Planning Commission has no soul of its own. It looks up to the Congress theoretician, Mr. Nehru. And Mr. Nehru has given the call for the pulverising of upper middle classes, associated with agricultural lands. All revolutions are fought in the name of the people. But every revolution has its own character. Mr. Nehru has asked Congress to nurse the "petite bourgeoisie" in villages. During British rule, the rural leadership was in the hands of the upper middle classes, dependent on land. In Congress India, that leadership was shattered. The Congress Party wanted to accord importance to occupancy ryots, to very small holders carrying on agriculture with landless labourers, to petty traders and shop-keepers, to Block Development officials, to contractors interested in village development work, to Mukhijas and to politicians dominating the Congress Mandal Committees.

Their voting power is greater than that of the upper middle class in rural areas.

#### ABSOLUTISM

Mrs. Tarkeshwri Sinha, Deputy Minister of Finance, has announced that the total net

collection in Small Savings securities during the five-year period of the Second Plan amounted to Rs. 406 crores. and claimed that the Small Savings movement has been making steady progress from year to year. This is good news, but does Mrs. Sinha know that coercive methods are employed to force people to invest in various Small Saving schemes?

One gets the impression that there is official sanction behind such coercion. It is obvious that the prize bond scheme instituted by the Government is part of the Small Savings movement and the way in which these bonds are forced upon Government servants, local board employees, merchants and others by pressure of official influence deserves the attention of the public. Those who can afford to subscribe to these bonds are not much affected by the coercive processes employed though even in their case, it would have been better to leave it to their better judgment. We are told that in Bihar gun licences are issued only on showing of purchase of national saving certificates.

Enforced saving often defeats its purpose, as after securing the permit, pass, licence or what not, one may cash it after a year.

#### "SCIENTIFIC THINKING"

Addressing a special convocation of the Poona University, Mr. Nehru asked his audience to adopt "scientific thinking". We do not know what "scientific thinking" is

—are we to think in terms of electrons and protons, chromosomes and photons, light years and steroid hormones? Or does he mean that we should shed his *bete noirs*—"bullock cart mentality" and "cow dung civilization"? In large parts of the country the bullock cart is absolutely indispensable and it is our greatest misfortune that we have so little of cow dung available for our fields. If "scientific thinking" means adoption of Tata-Mercedes-Benz mentality in place of bullock cart mentality, we have neither the money to buy motor trucks nor roads in the villages for running them. If giving preference to ammonium sulphate over cow dung means scientific thinking, then, for the sake of Indian agriculture, we had better not think scientifically.

Mr. Nehru went on to say that "*disruptive tendencies, whether they are of religious, linguistic, communal or provincial nature represent the relics of our tribal civilization.*"

One would like to ask him what he has done to eliminate these relics of our tribal civilization from the Party whose members regard him as more than a demigod. His party politicians screech against casteism, linguism, communalism and regionalism, while they favour the environment for the growth of these anti-social forces.

#### RICE FOR THE RICH

A special type of Indian rice is being retailed at 50 sh. a lb.



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(Rs. 27, a lb, Rs. 54 a seer, Rs. 2160 a maund) in a Sydney (Australia) departmental store. The Indian product had been handpicked, shipped to San Francisco, packed there and reshipped to Australia.

It is, of course, intended for those who can afford such a luxury. Australian grown rice can be had for a mere shilling a lb. i.e., Rs. 55 a maund.

#### A RARA AVIS

A sincere Congressman of pre-independence days who donned off his Gandhi cap and bade good bye to khadi in the fifties explains his queer behaviour by saying that

"Most Congressmen have lost the virtues they possessed in the preindependence days. Their topmost leaders themselves decry them today for indulging in casteism, communalism, linguism, groupism, favouritism, chauvinism and so many other isms. But it is apparent that these cries are cries in the wilderness. The khadi armour of those who indulge in these gainful pastimes does not show any dent yet."

#### PERSPICACITY

In spite of declarations by Acharya Vinoba Bhave that the Bhoodan Organization is non-political the impression among the people is that the movement is closely associated with the Congress Party and the Government.

The people are shrewd enough to know what is what inspite of all protestations and

propaganda to the contrary. After the death of Mahatma Gandhi, his political mantle was assumed by his chosen successor, Mr. Nehru. But Nehru was temperamentally alien to the hocus pocus that formed the aura of a Mahatma. Yet the apostolic succession needed a Mahatma and Bhave was ready to don the Mahatmic mantle. Great Congress leaders have jacked up Bhave to be the spiritual emblem (or mascot) of the Congress. He supplies what Nehru lacks.

#### INDIA HAS LOWEST CALORY INTAKE IN WORLD

Irishmen have the highest daily intake of calories (3,500), followed New Zealanders (3,430), Danes (3,350), and Britons (3,200), according to a U. N. yearbook. India had the lowest calory intake figure—1,800.

The "lowest" records in the world are mostly held by us.

#### PROSPERITY THROUGH BEGGING

It appears that the Third Great Five Year Plan would be dependent on foreign aid to the extent of more than one-third of its size. This is a serious matter and has, understandably, caused great concern. The cold war has to continue in a more intensive form to enable us to get this massive charity or loan from outside.

Sensible men have questioned the wisdom of formulating plans the succesful execution of which will depend more on the genero-

sity and liberality of foreigners than on our own abilities and resources.

#### LIVING ON FIGURES

S. N. Misra, Deputy Minister of Planning, has said that since 1950-51, the national income of Bharat had gone up by 42% and per capita income by 17%.

These figures have been supplied by the tame economists who are paid handsome salaries by the Planning Commission.

It is our misfortune that we cannot eat figures.

#### DAMN THE CONSUMER

The Deputy Coal Controller, Calcutta, has informed textile mills in Saurashtra that the supply of coal to them from May 1 would be made by sea route only and no railway waggons would be allotted to them from that date.

The millowners say that the total freight and transport cost for coal sent by sea would be Rs. 69 per ton as against Rs. 27 per ton by rail. They can raise the price of cloth to compensate for the extra cost of coal.

#### CROESUS AND SOLOMON

When King Saud of Saudi Arabia went to meet the Sheikh of Kuwait, it was rightly headlined as the meeting of the world's two richest men. But in reality, one of the rich men asked the other rich man for a loan, of only Rs. 375,000,000 which the latter refused.

King Saud's oil royalty comes to about Rs. 160 crores annually, but even this amount is not enough to meet his



personal expenses.

#### PROGRESS

A foreign visitor to Calcutta has said that the former City of Palaces is now a city of—cholera and power cuts, water shortages, garbage and vultures, poverty, dogs and disease, hunger, tired horses and sick cattle, sweating handcart haulers and rickshaw pullers, maimed, deformed, sick, blind and professional beggars, pavement squatters, unlit vehicles and potholed streets, overloaded lorries, demon drivers, high rents and salami, shabby and neglected buildings, inadequate and overcrowded hospitals. This is *Progress* achieved by ten years of planning.

#### A TRIANGULAR FIGHT

Dr. K.L. Dubey, a councillor of Jabalpur Municipal Corporation, has begun a Satyagraha (fast unto death) before the Mayor's office. The Mayor, B. P. Tewari, has threatened a counter-satyagraha against Dr. Dubey. A citizen of Jabalpur, Harisankar Vyas, has also started Satyagraha in protest against Dubey's action.

The Gandhian weapon, Satyagraha, never fails of success. Only it becomes powerless when opposed by counter-Satyagraha. Many thousands of people started fasts unto death since this weapon was forged by Mahatma Gandhi, but only two—Jatin Das and Potti Sriramulu (Andhra)—have so far died. Most of these "fasts unto death" lasted from breakfast

time to lunch time.

#### WE ARE BACKWARD

We hang our heads in shame to find that Pakistan has stolen a march over us in new taxation.

*The West Pakistan Government has authorised levy of tax on birth, marriage feasts, house construction and animal slaughter.*

*The council have been allowed to levy a tax of rupees two on the birth of a male child, rupees five from the bridegroom on the occasion of marriage and rupees two for feast. The tax on house construction varies from rupees ten to five and on animal slaughter from fifty paise to twentyfive paise.*

Pakistan is not a Welfare State, neither has she got a Socialistic Structure. That is why the taxes have been fixed at ridiculously low figures. When Morarji Desai starts throwing his weight about after the general elections next year, he is sure to follow Pakistan only increasing the rates, ten times.

#### NO FAVOURITISM

It is reported that the W.C. of the Congress has frowned upon the signature campaign against the Bihar Ministry and has asked Rastrapati Reddy to take strong action against those initiating it. It is also said that they are to be threatened with capital punishment, i.e., deprived of Congress tickets in the general election. We think this kind of steam-rolling to suppress opposition is highly

undemocratic. Besides, why should patriotic Congressmen of Bihar be alone threatened with dire penalties while their opposite numbers in U.P. are freely indulging in similar activities against Chandra Bhanu Gupta? Why should not the sauces for the gander and the goose be the same?

#### WEALTH OF IND

Unlike rice, gold is not an essential necessity for life. One buys gold only when one is rich enough to be able to afford to pay the price. So high price of gold in a country may be regarded as an index of its wealth.

Judged by this criterion, Pakistan and India, twin sisters, are the two richest countries in the world. The price of gold is Rs. 180 per tola at Pabna, Rs. 170 at Dacca, Rs. 137 at Karachi, Rs. 120 in Calcutta and Bombay. The world price of gold is Rs. 41 per tola.

These figures explain why the peoples of the world are eager to smuggle gold into Pakistan and India. But for the vigilance of our customs officials, all the gold of the world would find a resting place in the Indian sub-continent.

#### SO VERY SIMPLE

According to Dr. B. C. Roy, the recent strike of Class JV officers (otherwise called menial staff) was due to Union rivalry. The Union that gave the strike order was under a Congress leader, an M. L. A to boot. When a Gandhite calls



a strike against a Gandhian Government, outsiders naturally conclude that the Congress M. L. A. is a dissident Congressman out to give trouble to ruling Congressmen. Dr. B. C. Roy is the head of a Cabinet which is larger than in any other State of comparable size and population and it would make no difference if he takes this particular dissident in his Cabinet to stop future strikes in hospitals where there may be many patients dying or about to die soon. We have often wondered why there should be any dissident Congressmen at all, fouling the Gandhian nest, when there is no constitutional limit to the size of a Cabinet. The tribe of dissident Congressmen will cease to exist when they are all taken in the Cabinet.

#### PATIL IS WISE

In order to escape from the bother caused by his sugar muddle and the heat of this accursed country, Food Minister Patil has planned to be away from India for a few months on a world tour. According to newspaper reports he will visit Russia and other European countries, Great Britain and America. Foreign exchange shortage does not trouble our junketing rulers. It is only a matter of a few lakhs, not crores.

#### A FUTILE THREAT

The Speaker, Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, warned members of the Lok Sabha that he would record their attendance every four hours to ensure a good

attendance, when he found only 20 M.P.s present in a house of 500.

Most of the people's representatives consider that they have done their duty for the day as soon as they have signed the attendance register and thereby earned their daily allowance.

#### ADVISED TO EAT CAKES

In his Allahabad address (May 3), Mr. Nehru said that "*cultivators must use modern agricultural implements and improved variety of seeds.*" He did not say how or where to get them. He further said that "*the Congress Government had abolished zamindari system to enable the kisans to become masters of their own land.*" This is factually wrong. The zamindars are gone but the government, *not the kisans*, are now owning all land. The *karmacharis* employed by the Congress government are far more corrupt and oppressive than the employees of the former zamindars.

Mr. Nehru also asked the Kisans *to make use of the latest researches in the medical world.* He is unaware that (1) his finance minister has raised the prices of medicines beyond the reach of the poor, by taxation, (2) his Health minister has seen to it that medicines purchased by Congress Government hospitals are mainly for the rulers and the government servants. The "others" get mostly tap water, if they are unable to buy the costly medicines from druggists'

hops.

#### NO PARTISANS PLEASE

The U. P. Congress Committee has urged Prime Minister Nehru to take "personal" interest in the U.P. and Bihar boundary dispute.

The Bihar Congress Committee should retaliate by urging President Rajendra Prasad to take "personal" interest in the boundary dispute between his own State and U. P.

#### "UNANIMITY"

A.P. Jain, who was nominated by Mr. Nehru to be the President of the U.P. Congress Committee, has been "unanimously" elected formally.

It would save much bickering in Congress ranks if nominations to all vacancies were first made by Mr. Nehru and then his nominees were elected "unanimously". This would keep up the democratic myth.

#### A NEW EXPRESSION

For some time our newspapers had familiarized us with the peculiar expression "*Road-side Romeos*". The expression was not an apt one as Juliet also (perhaps simultaneously) fell in love with Romeo in the masked ball given by Lord Montague. Do our School and College going girls fail in love at first sight (as Juliet did) with the delinquents that wait for them by the road side? However, our journalists, for some reason best known to them, have now dropped the expression in



favour of another—an even less suitable one, i.e., “Eve-teaser”. The name of Eve is associated with a woman temptress of man, a woman of insatiable curiosity and the mental picture conjured up by the name of Eve is a plump, mature woman (not a girl) who artistically uses her long hair to hide ineffectually parts of her anatomy. It is a highly insulting and libellous statement to call our adolescent girls, Eves. They do not offer apples to their road-side-admirers nor are they completely undraped.

Both the expressions heap indignity on the innocent girls instead of the miscreants.

#### OMNIPOTENT

For long the Octopus-like political parties have been spreading their suckered arms beyond the Legislatures to draw within the ambit of their manipulation what were once the institutions of local self government. Political parties are thus growing more and more totalitarian in their ambition while the substance of democracy is slowly eaten away from inside the husk of its formal structure in the organized struggle for power. The recent Mayoral election of the Calcutta Corporation once again prove that the Corporation is a self governing body only in name, while the elected Councillors are mere puppets of the parties or organizations they represent.

The new Mayor and the Deputy Mayor are the nominees of the Congress.

#### QUITE NATURAL

Deterioration in service to policyholders is one aspect of LIC's administration on which there has been general agreement. This is only natural as “inefficiency” is the motto of all State enterprises. The decline in business-like working of the State Bank of India has been painfully evident to all its customers. Both the Corporation's Chairman and the Finance Minister have admitted the genuineness of public complaints and the Estimates Committee has provided some facts to support them. At the beginning of 1960 nearly half the number of claims had been pending for more than a year; there was little justification for the large number of unsettled claims after maturity. Frequent complaints from policyholders show that they cannot expect a nationalized institution to grant loans on policies as expeditiously as the old well-run companies could.

High cost of working and inefficiency are the hall marks of all Public Sector concerns.

One of the reasons for the failure in its working is the L. I. C.'s elephantine size, which results in faulty administration, or simply the lack of foresight. The view that every industry has an optimum size and that after a point large scale industry begins to yield diminishing returns cannot easily be brushed aside as so much school book theory. The socialistic structure bites more than it can chew. It has started

casting covetous glances at the reserve funds of private banks and it will not cause us the least surprise to read one morning in the newspapers that the Welfare (of the rulers) State has decided to nationalize banking and will make use of the banks' reserves for financing the great third plan. The road to the economic ruin of the country is being constructed rapidly.

#### CONGRATULATIONS

It gives us great pleasure to find that Srijut Anupam Das Gupta has stood first in the Bihar School Examination Board's final examination, securing record marks. It redounds greatly to his credit that he wrote answers to all the non-language subject papers in Hindi.

Srijut Anupam is the grand son of Prof. Satindra Nath Sen Gupta, retired Professor and Head of the Department of English, B.N. College and at present senior professor of English in Ram Mohan Roy Institute. The boy's mother, Mrs. Chinmoyee Das Gupta, was a distinguished graduate of the Patna University and is now Lady Principal of Government Girls' High School, Laheria Serai.



## Problem Of Atomic Waste Products

Getting rid of atomic garbage is one of the world's greatest sanitary worries. The "garbagemen" who do the worrying are not those who come round and empty our ash-cans but the "top brains" of nuclear science and the leaders of public health everywhere, and the garbage which concerns them is the inescapable legacy of the splitting of the atom.

Most people are aware of this garbage in the shape of the fallout of atomic bomb tests which can pollute the air we breathe, the food we eat and the liquids we drink, constituting a threat not only to ourselves and our children but to unborn generations.

But scientific, as well as public, concern has transferred itself to the peaceful uses of atomic energy as well. It makes people nervous about having power reactors in their neighbourhood, or having nuclear-powered ships in their harbours, or nuclear airliners flying overhead.

Yet, provided we do not have fallout on the scale which we once had, the present amount of atomic garbage, and its disposal, is an expensive item but not a dangerous one. The difficulties lie in the future when we may have atomic power stations everywhere. It has been estimated that by 2000 A.D. the amount of atomic waste, much of it highly dangerous, will be about 120

tons a day. Compare that with radium, the natural radioactive element of which only 5 pounds existed in the whole world before the artificial splitting of the atom.

That is why conferences on waste disposal are becoming as frequent as Saints' Days. They bring together physicists, chemists, biologists, ecologists, geologists, oceanographers, meteorologists and astronomers. And at a colloquium which I attended some months ago at the University of Chicago we had lawyers as well.

"Yes...but.."

They have discussed every thing: Can you risk running atomic sewage, containing low-level, practically safe, radiation, into the sea, as the British do into the Irish Sea? By any careful measurement of the effects on the fish and seaweed and so forth, the answer would appear to be "Yes", but the ecologists—the scientists who study the balance of nature—have their doubts. No one fully understands the food-cycle in the sea and the scientists are worried lest the radioactivity concentrated by lower organisms should eventually get into the seafood we ourselves eat.

Can you dump high-level waste—dangerous, long lived radioactive elements—into the depths of the ocean, and, if so, how deep? Six and a half miles (enough to drown Everest) seem safe enough: But it has

been shown that, even in trenches that deep, the interchange between the bottom waters and the surface may take less than five years, so that long-lived radioactive elements could rise to the fishing levels. Then how about firing the atomic ashcans into Space, safely beyond our atmosphere? But what if the rocket fails and plummets back to earth?

The approved method of dealing with really dangerous wastes is to put them in stainless steel tanks. In these vast kettles the radioactive liquids go on boiling like a witch's brew with the heat which the elements themselves generate. In the United States, at the present time, there are 65 "million" gallons of atomic sewage bubbling in such cauldrons, and it costs 2-1/2 dollars per gallon to provide such storage. This adds up to dollar 162,500 and by any currency valuation it means that it has already cost more to bury the Living Atom than it cost to entomb the Dead Pharaohs in the Pyramids.

Multiply that figure several times in terms of the possible world production of waste in the next 50 years and, apart from the expense, you can imagine the vast "burial grounds" alienated from human use for ever, Yes, for ever! For example, plutonium which may exist in such waste



has a half-life, of 24,000 years. This means that in that time half the number of present plutonium atoms will have split. In the 24,000 years beyond that, half of what remained will have split, and in the succeeding 24,000 years, half of the quarter, and so on.

#### Salt Mines and Sandwiches

People were beginning to despair of ever finding a reassuring answer. But at the University of Chicago colloquium Dr. E. G. Struxness, of the Health Physics Division of Oak Ridge National Laboratory, USA, came up with several pretty convincing proposals, mainly on underground burial. One was for using old oil wells. That, subject to many geological reservations, is possible. Even more so, is the use of the galleries of deep salt mines. In these, despite the generated heat the disposal of solid wastes is of immediate practicability. Liquids are more difficult because of the chemical interaction with the salt, but with the further research even that eventually may be feasible. And there are plenty of disused saltmines in the world.

The most ingenious method, however, is one which has been tried successfully at Oak Ridge—putting radio active "jam" in a geological "sandwich". Technically, it is called "hydraulic fracturing".

The geologists established the structure of the underground formations at Oak Ridge

and chose a thick shale stratum which conveniently (for the experiment) outcropped on a hill. The scientists then drilled down to 300 feet and fitted a tube, 3-1/2 inches in diameter. They mixed the liquid waste with portland cement and pumped the mixture down at a pressure of 300 lbs per square inch, and at a rate of 26,000 gallons an hour. After four hours pumping, the liquid came squirting out of the hill side.


This was experimentally very gratifying although in eventual practice undesirable because it showed that the pressure had fractured the shale along a horizontal face (like splitting a lump of coal) and that the liquid had spread over an area 200 feet wide and 400 feet long. Very delicate measurements showed that the mixture-under-pressure had lifted the ground a fraction of an inch.

When the radioactive concrete set, it formed a solid sheet an eighth of an inch thick securely sandwiched in an impermeable bed of shale. Even the earthquakes which have been known to occur in the area would not dangerously dislodge it.

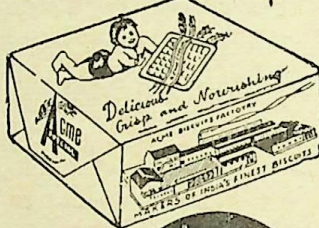
#### Sites for Separation

They sank another drilling to a depth of 1,500 feet into the same shale formation and successfully repeated the experiment. Then they filled up the tube half-way and injected the mixture at 750 feet, again successfully. This showed that the shale could be laterally


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Acme Special, Nice Marie,  
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Petit Buerre, Finger Cream,  
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MODINAGAR, U.P. ms/s/1955

fractured at any depth and that even dangerous radioactive wastes could be safely cemented into the ground.

This suggests that, in the future, similar rock formations should be chosen as the sites for nuclear separation plants, because it is in the chemical extraction of fissile fuels that the dangerous wastes are produced—not at the nuclear power stations.—(UNESCO)



## The War Of Succession—In Retrospect

No one who engaged himself in a war can hope to come out unscathed even if the war be a non-violent one of succession to the Nehru throne.

When Morarji Desai came to Delhi from Bombay to join the Nehru Cabinet as Finance Minister, he and his followers gave the world to understand that he was the natural successor to Nehru. He had nursed this illusion for so long that it came as a great shock to him to find that he was not promoted to be the Deputy Leader of the Parliamentary Party immediately on Pant's death. His followers then circulated the story that if he was not made Deputy Leader he will resign his post in the Central Cabinet and go back to Gujerat to become the Chief Minister there. The threat was not taken seriously by anybody who knew Morarji and his arrogant, dictatorial and self righteous attitude. The thoughtless action of the Prime Minister in making Desai the leader of the Lok Sabha after Pant's death was interpreted by him and his followers as a decision to make him the Deputy Prime Minister.

Believing himself virtually promoted Deputy Leader of the Party, Desai made a tactless move. He asked Satyanarain Sinha, the Minister for Parliamentary affairs and the Party's Chief Whip to hand over to him Pant's room in the Lok Sabha. Sinha was rather embarrassed and took advice from the Prime Minister,

Mr. Nehru saw no significance in this move and told Sinha that the room belonged to the Home Minister and if the new Home Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri, had no objection, Desai could move into Pant's room. Shastri polite as ever raised no objection; and so Desai planted himself in the room occupied by the former Deputy Leader.

This trick was reported in the press to read like the installation of Mr. Desai as the Deputy Leader of the Congress Parliamentary Party by Mr. Nehru.

Desai's action was considered to be in bad taste and several members of the Congress Party were shocked at such a petty and almost mean challenge to their right to choose their own leader.

But their shock was intensified when Desai began telling all and sundry that he never believed in fighting an election for a post within the party. This undemocratic notion did not win him friends. It was then understood that Desai desired to take over the Deputy Leadership by some kind of divine right which he claimed.

A wave of anger spread among Congress members. They naturally, remembered that Desai had particularly unpleasant experience of fighting elections. He moved on to Delhi after his leadership was challenged in the Bilingual Bombay State, and a large number of Congressmen wanted him to quit Bombay. It was

also remembered that Desai was the only leading Congressman who lost his seat in his own town and suffered a defeat at the hands of an unknown candidate. How he won the election is still a mystery.

The Congress members were determined to have an elected Deputy Leader for such a course would vindicate their right to choose their own leader.

With this development, a new situation came into existence and many members went to four leaders. Lal Bahadur Shastri, Jagjivan Ram, Krishna Menon and Mr. K. B. Malaviya, asking them to allow their names to be nominated. Menon and Shastri found the suggestion unacceptable. Jagjivan Ram decided to approach the Prime Minister and seek his advice.

Ram wanted clarification from the Prime Minister on two points: did he approve of election as opposed to nomination for the Deputy Leadership? Did he have any particular candidate.

This dealt another blow to Desai's friends who have been working hard to spread the deception that the Prime Minister had already chosen Desai as his Deputy Leader. In support of this myth, they cited Desai's appointment as the leader of the Lok Sabha and of course, his occupation of Pant's room.

The conversation of Jagjivan Ram with the Prime Minister was considered to be a personal affront, and the Morarji lobby



began to work frantically. The Jagjivan Ram lobby then mobilised its resources and a battle royal began.

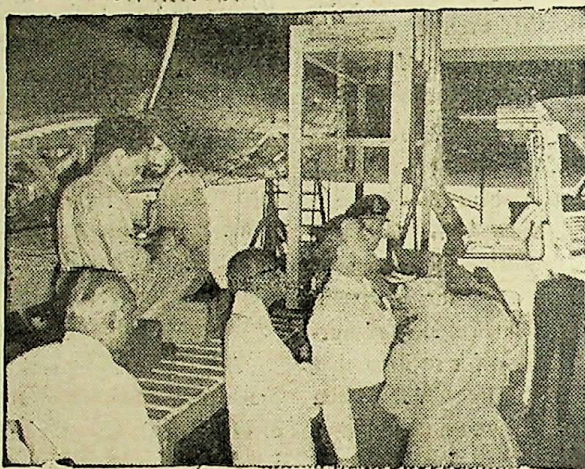
At this stage Desai made what many believe to be his second tactical blunder. He is stated to have said that not only would he want a unanimous election, but also that the Prime Minister must tell the party and the people that Mr. Nebru wanted Mr. Desai as his Deputy, failing which he would resign from the Cabinet and go back to Gujerat.

This was interpreted by many as Desai's move to get the Deputy Leadership by being carried on the shoulders of the Prime Minister.

It was at this stage that the Prime Minister clarified the issues. Firstly, he said that nobody should think that the election of anyone to the Deputy Leadership would ensure his succession to the Prime Ministership, that Cabinet seniority did not warrant precedence which merely depended upon public opinion, and that the whole idea of succession by nomination was to be deprecated; secondly, the Prime Minister had no particular choice; and thirdly, the Prime Minister could get along with any one chosen by the party as his Deputy.

This statement removed all props of the Morarji lobby, whether it was a consequence of the Prime Minister's categorical statement or whether it was a mere coincidence. Desai then began telling his supporters that he was not

### ● JET AIRCRAFT BEING MADE IN INDIA ●



The Defence Minister, Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, and the British High Commissioner, Sir Paul Gore-Booth, recently visited the Aircraft Manufacturing Depot at the Indian Air Force Base at Kanpur where AVRO-748 is being manufactured under licence from A.V. Roe & Co. Ltd., of Manchester, England. The visitors are seen here inspecting some of the parts of the first AVRO-748 which is now in an advanced stage of construction. They spent nearly an hour at the base, inspecting the fuselage, the main plane and other parts of the aircraft, and talking to the IAF technicians.

interested in Deputy Leadership

But what finally irritated all concerned was the declaration of the Finance Minister that he had decided to move out of Delhi and go to Ahmedabad. He is believed to have blandly asserted that he was not wanted in Delhi, people had no confidence in him and that he would return to Gujerat!

Not unnaturally this was interpreted as political blackmail. It appeared as Desai said: **EITHER YOU HAND OVER THE DEPUTY LEADERSHIP TO ME OR I GO!**

The War of Succession has by no means ended. There has been only a cease fire or armistice not even a truce.



**CUBA**

White House was shocked when the Anglo-French forces launched their invasion of Egypt. Now it is the turn of White House to administer a similar shock to the world.

Adventure, episode, incident, imbroglio, fiasco—whatever word may be pressed into service to describe the Cuban operation—there is now no wisp of doubt that it has come badly unstuck with serious loss of prestige to the United States.

The President should not be surprised if people, and countries who were only yesterday praising his vigour and verve, shake their heads sadly today. This was the new President's first major decision in foreign affairs, certain to have world-wide implications.

It is now known that the President's decision on Cuba was taken against the advice of his Secretary of State and among others, also of Under-Secretary Chester Bowles and Senator Fulbright.

The villain of the piece by all accounts is the Central Intelligence Agency over which Allen Dulles, the brother of the late John Foster presides. And the pattern of U.S. involvement is also becoming clear. The training of Cuban exiles in Guatemala and also in Florida has been going on for almost a year. United States personnel have been actively connected with the instruction on ground and air

and so have institutions like the U.S. Army jungle warfare school in Panama. The Central Intelligence Agency planned, or misplanned, the recent operation, briefed the forces, financed them and some of their families. Ships, fuel, landing craft and perhaps aircraft as well were made available, and also military equipment. Among other jumping-off grounds were the Islands of Great and Little Corn which are off the Nicaraguan coast but were leased in 1916 to the USA for 99 years. The picture that has emerged is one of amazing

ineptitude, lack of coordination and miscalculation; but there is no doubt that the master-minding was done by the Central Intelligence Agency. The process was begun during the Eisenhower Administration, but it would take some quibbling to establish that the CIA's efforts and the President's do not involve the United States directly.

The result of the Anglo-French invasion of Egypt was to strengthen Nasser's position in his country. So also the Castro regime is now stronger in Cuba than it was before. The result of the landings in Cuba has come as a shock to U.S. citizens. Contrary to general expectation, the landings were not followed by an internal revolt. The rebels were mere over-optimistic and misled their U.S. backers.

**EXECUTIVE ENGINEER : CHAPRA DIVISION**

*TENDER NOTICE*

Sealed tenders on forms obtainable from office of the undersigned to be eventually drawn in prescribed contract Form one day before the date of receiving tenders on payment of Rs. 10/- each for the work mentioned below are invited which will be received by the Superintending Engineer, North Bihar Circle by 3 P. M. on the dates mentioned below :—

For other details Bihar Gazette may be seen and this office may be contacted.

Name of Work.	Estimate.	Date of Time receiving tender.
1. Supply of stone metal for Imp. to Chapra Darauli - Guthni Road Group A (mile 13-33).	1,14,023/-	Approx. 2-6-61 3 p.m.
2. Do Do group B (mile-34 to 54)	1,48,937/-	Approx. 2-6-61 3 p.m.

Sd/- R. P. Jyotishi,  
Executive Engineer,  
Chapra Division.



## Where The Money Goes---II

The industrial empire of the Tatas is not so wide-spread and comprehensive as that of Birla Brother's.

### List of Companies in the Tata Complex ;

#### Sole Control :—

- |                                       |   |  |
|---------------------------------------|---|--|
| 1 Ahmedabad Advance                   | 34 South India Insurance                | 14 Dayapara Tea                        |
| 2 Andhra Valley Power Supply          | 35 Swadeshi Mills                       | 15 Dhemu Main Collieries               |
| 3 Armstrong Smith P                   | 36 Tata Aircraft P                      | 16 Dirai Tea                           |
| 4 Associated Building P               | 37 Tata Chemicals                       | 17 Equitable Coal                      |
| 5 Auto Accessories P                  | 38 Tata Hydro-Electric                  | 18 Fraser                              |
| 6 Belpahar Refractories               | 39 Tata Industries P                    | 19 Ganges Printing                     |
| 7 Beltman & Kupfer P                  | 40 Tata Iron & Steel                    | 20 Ganges Rope                         |
| 8 Bombay Fire & General Insurance     | 41 Tata Locomotive & Engineering        | 21 Gourepore                           |
| 9 Bombay Safe Deposit                 | 42 Tata Mills                           | 22 Gourepore Electric Supply           |
| 10 General India Spg & Wvg            | 43 Tata Oil Mills                       | 23 Indian Cardboard Industries         |
| 11 Commercial Printing Press P        | 44 Tata Power                           | 24 Jenson & Nicholson India            |
| 12 Forbes, Forbes & Campbell P        | 45 Tata Services P                      | 25 Johnston Pumps India                |
| 13 Forbes Trustees P                  | 46 Tata Sons P                          | 26 Karnnfuli Association               |
| 14 Gokak Mills                        | 47 Voltas                               | 27 Kilburn P                           |
| 15 Goodlass Nerolac Paints P          | 48 West Bokaro P                        | 28 Kilburn Properties P                |
| 16 Indian Cement                      | <i>Majority with Foreign Minority :</i> | 29 Kodala                              |
| 17 Indian Hotels                      | 1 Eagle Rolling Mills P                 | 30 Kumardhubi Fireclay                 |
| 18 Indian Steel Rolling               | 2 Indian Tube                           | 31 Macneill & Barry                    |
| 19 Indian Vegetable Products          | 3 Industrial Perfumes P                 | 32 Majerhat Properties P               |
| 20 Industrial & Domestic Appliances P | 4 Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies P        | 33 Mavag Overseas Exports P            |
| 21 International Fisheries P          | 5 Tata S & L Sales P                    | 34 Merck, Sharp & Dohme India P        |
| 22 Investa Industrial Corp            | <i>Majority with Indian Minority :</i>  | 35 Moraghat Tea                        |
| 23 Investa Machine Tools & Eng.       | 1 Indian Standard Metal                 | 36 Nangdala Tea                        |
| 24 Investment Corporation of India    | 2 Jayabharat Insurance                  | 37 New Assam Valley Tea                |
| 25 Joda Ferro Alloys P                | 3 Sentinel Assurance                    | 38 New Monkhooshi Tea                  |
| 26 Lakme P                            | 4 Vazir Enamel P                        | 39 New Terai Association               |
| 27 Latham Abercrombie P               | <i>50-50 with Foreign Partner :</i>     | 40 Nuddea Mills                        |
| 28 Mysore Chromite P                  | 1 Tata Fison P                          | 41 Oodaleah                            |
| 29 National Ekco Radio & Eng.         | <i>Minority with Foreign Majority :</i> | 42 Pahargoomiah Tea                    |
| 30 New India Assurance                | 1 Baghjan Tea                           | 43 Pashok Tea                          |
| 31 Palanpur Vegetable Products        | 2 Barak Tea                             | 44 Roche Products P                    |
| 32 Sassoon J. David P                 | 3 Bhooteachang Tea                      | 45 Sepulchre Brothers India P          |
| 33 Simplex Mills @                    | 4 Bhubhandar Tea                        | 46 Silonibari Tea                      |
|                                       | 5 Bisra Stone Lime                      | 47 Sylhet Lime                         |
|                                       | 6 Bradma India P                        | 48 Tinplate of India P                 |
|                                       | 7 Bukhial Tea Estate                    | 49 Tractors India                      |
|                                       | 8 Candy Filters India P                 | 40 West Jamuria Coal                   |
|                                       | 9 Ceat Tyres of India                   | <i>Minority with Indian Majority :</i> |
|                                       | 10 Chemical Plant Construction P        | 1 ACC-Vickers-Babcock                  |
|                                       | 11 Containers & Closures                | 2 Agfa India P                         |
|                                       | 12 D Macropolo P                        | 3 Associated Cement Companies          |
|                                       | 13 Darjeeling Tea & Cinchona            | 4 Beltex P                             |
|                                       |   | 5 Bharat Bobbins P                     |
|                                       |   | 6 Cement Agencies P                    |



- 7 Cement Marketing of India P
- 8 Chika P
- 9 General Radio & Appliances P
- 10 Hurriladih Coal
- 11 Indian Expanded Metal P
- 12 Jost's Engineering
- 13 Mercury Paints & Varnish P
- 14 New India Industries
- 15 Pickers
- 16 Structural Engineering Works
- 17 Turner Hoare P

**Mafatlal Complex***Sole Control :*

- 1 Gagalbbai Jute P
- 2 Indian Dyestuff Industries
- 3 M G Investment Corp P
- 4 Mafatlal Chandulal
- 5 Mafatlal Chandulal (A'bad)
- 6 Mafatlal Chandulal (Bombay)
- 7 Mafatlal Fine
- 8 Mafatlal Gagalbbai P
- 9 Navinchandra Purshotamdas
- 10 New Shorrock
- 11 Pransukhlal P
- 12 Sassoon
- 13 Shorrock
- 14 Standard Mills
- 15 Surat Cotton P

*Majority with Indian Minority :*

- 1 New National Mills
- 2 Textile Engravers P

*50-50 with Indian Partner :*

- 1 C. Parakh (India) P
- 2 M. Parakh P
- 3 Parakh Agencies P
- 4 Parakh Fabrics P

*Minority with Indian Majority :*

- 1 Ahmedabad Jayabharat
- 2 Ahmedabad Jupiter
- 3 Bombay Uganda
- 4 Mafatlal Apte Kantilal P

- 5 Phaltan Sugar
- 6 Tarun Commercial Mills

**Walchand Complex***Sole Control :*

- 1 Acme Manufacturing
- 2 All India Construction
- 3 Bharat Radiators P
- 4 Bombay Potteries & Tiles
- 5 Building Construction
- 6 Cooper Engineering
- 7 Hindusthan Construction
- 8 Hindusthan Spun Pipe
- 9 Indian Hume Pipe
- 10 Motichand Construction P
- 11 Premier Construction
- 12 Ravalgaon Sugar Farm
- 13 Share Investment Trust P
- 14 Vinod Shashank Chakor P
- 15 Walchand P
- 16 Walchandnagar Industries

*50-50 with Indian Partner :*

- 1 Aero-Auto P
- 2 Bombay Cycle & Motor Agency
- 3 Premier Auto-Electric P
- 4 Premier Automobiles

*Minority with Indian Majority :*

- 1 Bombay Steam Navigation
- 2 Eastern Bunkerers F
- 3 Jalanath Insurance
- 4 Kamal Shipping P
- 5 Korula Rubber P
- 6 Metropolitan Garages
- 7 Narottam & Pereira P
- 8 Scindia Steam Navigation
- 9 Scindia Workshop P
- 10 Walistex P

**Mahindra Complex***Sole Control :*

- 1 Machinery Manufacturers Corp
- 2 Mahindra & Mahindra
- 3 Mahindra Engineering P
- 4 Press Syndicate

*Majority with Foreign Minority :*

- 1 Dr. Beck (India) P
- 2 Indian & Eastern Engineer
- 3 Mahindra Owen P

*Majority with Indian Minority :*

- 1 Turner Hoare P

*50-50 with Foreign Partner*

- 1 Indian National Diesel Engine

*Minority with Foreign Majority :*

- 1 Otis Elevator (India) P

*New Companies difficult to classify :*

- 1 Indian Liggett P
- 2 Leeds Meter Manufacturing P

Then there are the Jaggilal Kamlapat group of Industries, the Sri Ram group, the Soman group.

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# Wholesale Markets To Be Regulated

(From a Correspondent)

PATNA : The Government of Bihar propose to regulate all the wholesale markets in the State in the next five years according to a phased programme, it is learnt.

A gazetted officer, designated as Market Secretary, has been posted at 10 markets, viz., Patna, Mokameh, Sasaram, Gaya, Bhagalpur, Muzaffarpur, Sitamarhi, Darbhanga, Purnea and Ranchi to undertake a survey of the markets proposed to be regulated.

After collection of necessary data notification will be issued under Section 3 of the Bihar Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1960, declaring the intention of the State Government to regulate the purchase and sale of agricultural produce in these markets. After considering the objections and suggestions received in this connection a final notification would be issued under section 4 enforcing the provisions of the Act and the market committee would also be formed simultaneously to run the markets according to the provisions of the Act. Initially, it is proposed to cover only the wholesale transaction in important commodities. Adequate provision has been made to exclude retail sale from the purview of the Act.

The State Government have passed the Bihar Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1960, to regulate the various features of agricultural marketing. The avowed objective of having regulated markets is to secure the best possible price to which

the agriculturist is entitled after defraying the legitimate expenses of marketing and taking into account the price that could be realised for the quality of produce in the terminal markets. The 'Dalal' or broker who stand between the agriculturist and the purchaser or the purchaser himself should not gain the unfair advantage over the agriculturists.

The Act provides for the formation of a market committee which is a corporate body charged with the administration and management of the market under its jurisdiction. A market committee shall consist of 15 elected members as given below.

Agriculturists—7, Traders—3, Cooperative Marketing Society—2, Cooperative Bank—1, Government representative—1, Gram Panchayat of Municipal representative—1.

The first market committee shall be nominated by the Government whose term of office shall be one year. The second market committee shall be in office for three years.

The market committee will issue licenses in accordance with the rules to traders, commission agents brokers, weighmen, measurers, surveyors, warehousemen and other persons including persons or firms engaged in the processing or

pressing of agricultural produce brought under regulation in the market. Open and competitive sales, abolition of trade allowances and arbitrary deductions in weights, prohibition of samples free of cost, fixation of marketing expenses at reasonable levels and prompt payment of sale proceeds to the grower-sellers together with the sale-slips detailing the accounts of transactions are some of the statutory provisions made under the Bihar Agricultural Produce Market Act.

Effective provisions have also been made in the Act for the prompt settlement of disputes between the buyer and the seller by disputes sub-committee, for the collection, complication and dissemination of market news such as prices, market arrivals and despatches of agricultural commodities. The market committee will also provide amenities to the users of the market yards like sheds, rest houses drinking water etc.

Regulation of markets is in operation in most of the States of the country. In some of the States market regulation acts are in operation for more than 20 years.

The report of the Expert Committee on the review of The Bombay Agricultural Produce Markets Act has revealed that the two tangible benefits which have been confirmed on the cultivator by regulation of markets are that he knows the exact price and the charges



which he has to pay as the cost of marketing. The Expert Committee is also satisfied that trade allowances are fairly regulated and the tendency to adulterate is much less. The monetary value of these benefits cannot be accurately assessed but the Expert Committee, has however, recorded that the farmer save Rs. 3 per Rs. 100 worth of produce sold by him in a regulated market. Yet another gain is that the farmer get the cash against sales.

As a result of these benefits, there has been a greater awakening among the agricultural producers, in States where markets have been regulated, who have become conscious of the benefits of regulation and are now more favourably inclined towards bringing that produce to regulated markets, especially market yards where they have better opportunities for getting competitive and fair price than elsewhere.

### Committee on Govt. Assurances reconstituted

Patna :

The Committee on Government Assurances has been constituted by the Speaker of Legislative Assembly, under rule 255 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of business of the Assembly with the following members :

1. Prabhunath Sinha, Deputy Speaker, (Chairman).

#### Members.

- |                             |                                    |                              |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 2. Maheshwar Narain Sinha ; | 3. Kapildeo Narain Sinha (Sakra) ; | Prasad Ahmad ;               |
| 5. Ramanand Tiwary ;        | 6. Ramakant Jha ;                  | 7. Ignés Singh ;             |
| 8. Ram Binode Singh ;       | 9. Rameshwar Prasad Mahtha ;       | 11. Harihar Mahto ;          |
| 10. Chandu Ram ;            | 12. Shrimati Ram Dulari Shastry ;  | 13. Jainarain Jha 'Vineet' ; |
| 15. Shrimati Manorama Devi. | Babuay Lal Mahto ;                 |                              |

## RADIO

The AIR'S ambitious programme of talks on Tagore under the unfortunate—and presumptuous—title of "Introducing" Tagore commenced on May 17 in the National Programme. On the 17th, Dr. Amiya Chakravarty spoke on "Tagore the Man" while Prof. P. C. Mahalanobis spoke, on May 24, on "Tagore the Humanist". Both speakers were close associates of Tagore and spoke from the heart—not its periphery. Dr. Chakravarty's deliberately halting delivery created illusion of an

[impromptu, across-the-table talk. Prof. Mahalanobis was impressive and the content of his talk was illuminating.

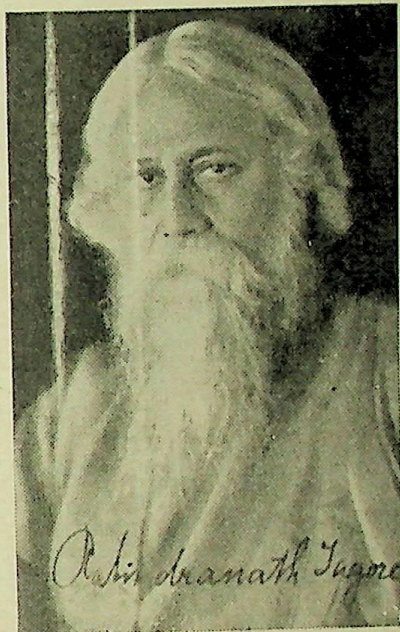
On May 31, Dr. Mulk Raj Anand, the famous writer and art critic, is scheduled to speak on "Tagore the Patriot", the talks will continue until July 5, according to the following Programme :

June 6, "Tagore the Poet" (Prof. Bhabani Bhattacharya)

June, 14—"Tagore and Traditional Heritage of India" (Dr. Hazari Prasad Dwivedi)

June, 21—"Tagore and Floklöre" (Prof. Sukumar Sen)

June, 28—"Permanent Legacy of Tagore to Literature" (Kakasahib Kalelkar)



July, 5—"Tagore and contemporary Western literature" (Dr. Edward C. Dimock)

Absence of Prof. Hiren Mukherjee, M.P., from this series of talks is enigmatic. In form and content, a talk on Tagore by the professor in any aspect of the Poet's life, thought and work always holds the audience spell bound. Nearly eighteen years ago, during the silver jubilee celebrations of the Bihar National College, Patna, Prof. Mukherjee's talk on political thoughts of Tagore is still ringing in my ears, particularly the two famous lines of a Tagore poem with which his talk concluded, that evening :

"Aabedon Nibedoner thala—Aar Kotokal Bahibe Note Shire" ?

—'Argus'



## PATNA IMPROVEMENT TRUST

### TENDER NOTICE

Sealed tenders are invited from approved 1st and 2nd class C. P. W. D., M.E.S. and local P.W.D. contractors for the following works.

Tender No.	Name of work	Estimated cost	Earnest Money	Cost of tender paper
23/61	Water Supply—Sanitary Installation to 3½ block of M-2 type houses at R. Nagar, Patna	29,330/-	600/-	10/-
24/61	Water Supply & Sanitary Installation to 7 blocks of M-2 type houses at Shrikrishnapuri, Patna	58,660/-	1,200/-	10/-
25/61	Electric installation to 3½ blocks of M-2 type houses at Rajendranagar, Patna.	12,229/-	300/-	10/-
26/61	Electric Installation to 7 blocks of M-3 type houses at Srikrishnapuri, Patna.	24,458/-	500/-	10/-

The tenders should reach the Trust not later than 3 P. M. on 29-5-1961 and the same will be opened in the presence of all the contractors who may be present at 3-30 P.M. on the same day.

The estimated value of the work, the earnest money to be deposited the cost of tender papers are noted against each.

Intending contractors will have to enclose with their tender the income tax clearance certificate, their Banker's reference and performance and equipment statement without which the tender will be liable to rejection.

Copies of tender papers are obtainable from the office of the Patna Improvement Trust, Hasan Manzil, Fraser Road, Patna, from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. on any working day.

No tender will be sold on the date of opening of tender.

Sd/- S. V. Singh  
Asstt. Trust Engineer (Works)  
Patna Improvement Trust

## OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER : P.W.D. PATNA DIVISION, PATNA

### TENDER NOTICE

The date of receiving of tenders for the following works are hereby extending from 16-5-61 to 30-5-61. The tender will be received by the Superintending Engineer, South Bihar Circle, Patna :—

Sl.No.	Name of work.	Estimated Amount.
1.	Construction of 108 flats (in Block) for Class IV employees of T.B.D. I.D.H. and Pharmacy School at Agamkuan	Rs. 3,76,500/-
2.	Construction of 40 flats (in Block) for Class III employees of T.B.D., I.D.H. and Pharmacy School at Agamkuan Gulzarbagh.	Rs. 3,02,000/-
3.	Construction of 16 flats (in Block) for medical officers of T.B.D., I.D.H. and Pharmacy School at Agamkuan, Gulzarbagh To be received by Executive Engineer Patna Division :—	Rs. 3,74,000/-
4.	Construction of work-shop shed for metal diploma of technical course of Patna Polytechnic at Gulzarbagh	Rs. 47,319/-

Sd/- N. Amanullah,  
Executive Engineer,  
Patna Division.

## RIVER VALLEY PROJECTS DEPARTMENT

(Gandak and Sone Branch)

### TENDER NOTICE

No. S.E.B.C.-G/W-4 (Pt)/61.

The last date of receiving tenders advertised under tender notice No. S.E.B.C.-G/W-4/61 PRO, 97/61 for construction of Bridges along Don Branch Canal is extended from 22nd May, 1961 to 15th June, 1961.

Sd/- U. K. Verma,  
Superintending Engineer,  
Barrage Circle,  
Gandak Project, Ramnagar,  
(Champaran).

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## RASAGOLLA

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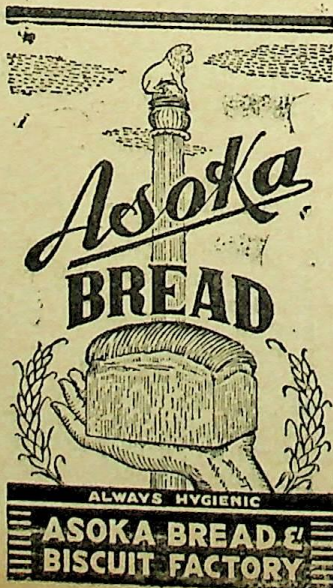
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# Department Of Industries : Govt. Of Bihar

## ( TECHNICAL EDUCATION )

### NOTICE

Applications in prescribed form are invited from intending candidates for admission to the under mentioned schools of Engineering in the trade noted against each, for the session commencing from July, 1961.

S.No.	Name of the School	Type of course with seating available.	
1.	Patna School of Engineering, Patna	(a) Civil	120
		(b) Mechanical	30
		(c) Electrical	30
2.	Tirhut School of Engineering, Muzaffarpur	(a) Civil	60
		(b) Mechanical	60
		(c) Electrical	60
3.	Bhagalpore School of Engineering, Bhagalpore	(a) Civil	60
4.	Darbhanga School of Engineering, Darbhanga	(a) Civil	60
		(b) Mechanical	60
		(c) Electrical	60
5.	Purnea School of Engineering, Purnea	(a) Civil	60
		(b) Mechanical	60
		(c) Electrical	60
6.	Gaya School of Engineering, Gaya	(a) Civil	60
		(b) Mechanical	60
		(c) Electrical	60
7.	Ranchi School of Engineering, Ranchi	(a) Civil	120
		(b) Mechanical	30
		(c) Electrical	30
8.	Dhanbad Polytechnic, Dhanbad	(a) Civil	120
		(b) Mechanical	60
		(c) Electrical	60

2. Candidates for admission in the above Diploma course must have passed Matriculation with Elementary Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry and advanced Mathematics.

3. The minimum age limit for admission will be 15 years and the maximum will be 21 years on 1st July, 1961. In case of candidates belonging to Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes (Annexure I) the upper age limit will be relaxed by two years.

4. Certain privileges are given to Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes (Annexure I) for which they will have to furnish a certificate from the District Magistrate of the District or the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of the Sub-Division in which the candidates normally reside in the forms given below—

- (i) Name of the Candidate.....
- (ii) Father's Name.....
- (iii) Guardian's Name, if father is dead.....
- (iv) Permanent address.....
- (v) A brief statement of the enquiries on the basis of which certificate is granted.....
- (vi) Present address.....
- (vii) Certified that..... is a member of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes/Backward Classes (Annexure I).

District Magistrate/Sub-Divisional Officer

Seal of the office of the District Magistrate/Sub-Divisional Officer.

5. The selected candidates will have to undergo a Medical Examination as prescribed by the Principal.

6. The application forms along with the prospectus may be obtained from the Principal of the institutions on payment of Re. 1/- by cash or by Money Orders. Postal Orders and Stamps will not be accepted.

7. Applications with attested copies of certificates, testimonials and marks sheet should be submitted direct to the heads of the institutions concerned by designation so as to reach them latest by the 21st June, 1961.

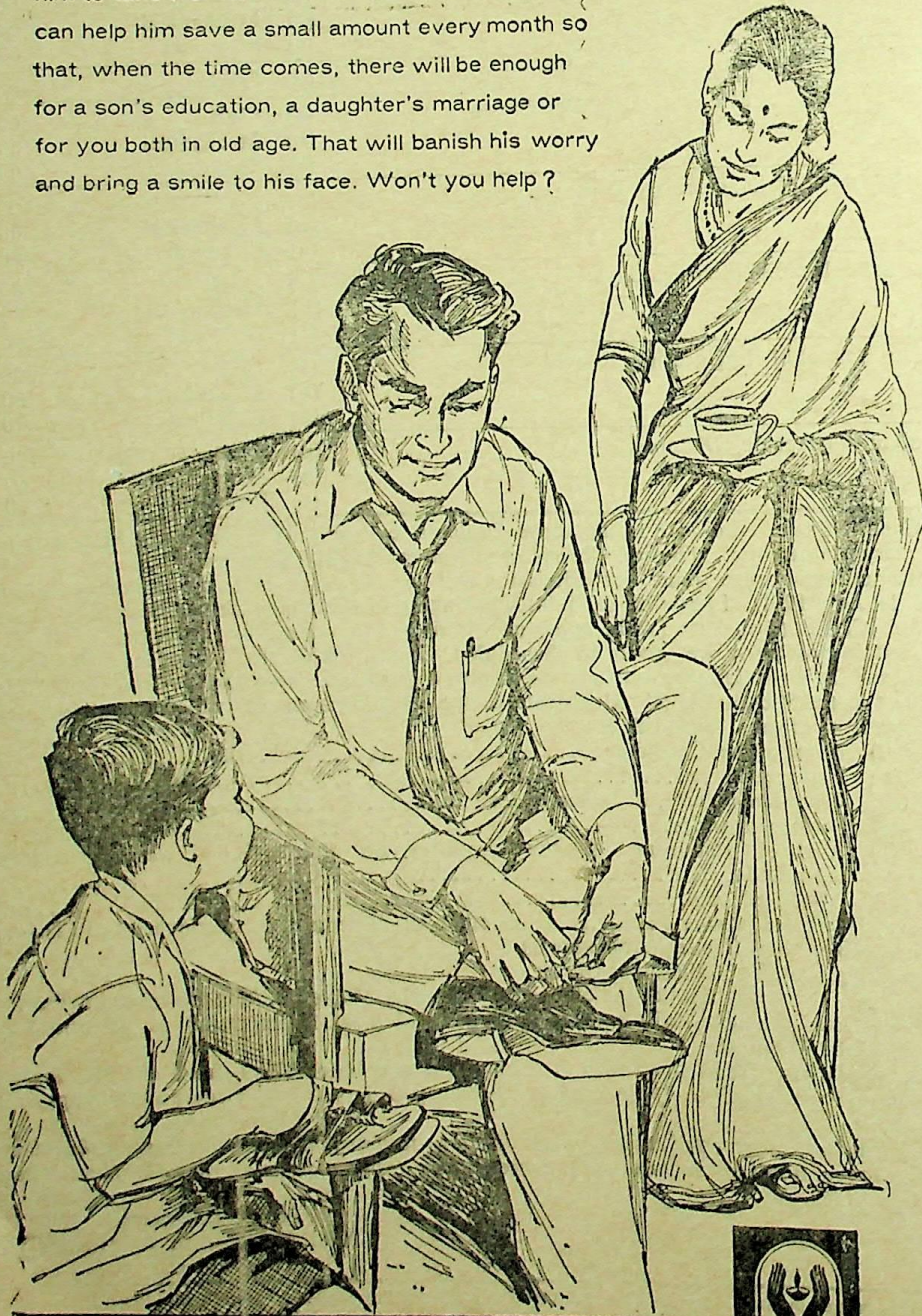
**Sd/- C.B. Prasad**  
Addl. Director of Industries (I)  
Bihar.





## you can help him

The breadwinner, your husband, returns home tired. You cheer him up with your love and care. But he is still worried--worried about the future of his family. There you can help him by inducing him to take a LIFE INSURANCE POLICY. You can help him save a small amount every month so that, when the time comes, there will be enough for a son's education, a daughter's marriage or for you both in old age. That will banish his worry and bring a smile to his face. Won't you help ?



There is no substitute for **LIFE INSURANCE**