

Behar Herald

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China Has Material For 100-A-Bombs

★ From Our Spl. Correspondent ★

New Delhi, May 1: China, which surprised the world by launching its first satellite in space on Saturday, has accumulated stocks of nuclear fissile material sufficient for at least 100 atomic bombs of 20 kiloton yield each and is also about to test its first ICBM this summer according to the authoritative Institute for Strategic Studies London. The institute, which keeps a close eye on strategic developments all over the world, says that China is the only Asian country so far to design and set up a gas centrifuge plant for uranium separation. The plant, which is currently under construction in the Ala Shan mountains, will gradually supersede the outdated diffusion plant at Lanchow which has up till now supplied all the enriched uranium (U-235) required for the testing of both the fission and fusion devices so far conducted.

The gas centrifuge method is said to be technologically difficult but less costly to operate. The Chinese achievement puts Peking technologically on a par with the advanced nuclear countries of U. K., West Germany and Holland which have agreed to set up joint facilities for enrichment of U-235 using gas centrifuge technique. The scale of the Chinese achievement can be assessed from the equivalent. European project is expected to cost £625 million (Rs. 1,124 crores) which is equal to India's expenditure on defence for one year.

According to knowledgeable circles here, India is about ten years behind China in nuclear technology and application. India has not developed, possibly as a matter of policy, any large capability to produce either enriched uranium or plutonium, the two fissile substances that go into the making of the atom bomb. Enriched uranium for the Tarapur atomic station is imported from the U.S. under an agreement which does not permit its use in any other form. Plutonium will be produced for the first time on an experimental basis in a fast breeder reactor to be set up at Kalpakham, near Madras, with French assistance. It is estimated that India will have 3,000 mw of atomic power capacity in about ten years time and the plutonium produced in these power stations may be sufficient for one 400-500 mw fast breeder reactor per year in the eighties.

The Atomic Energy Commission's ambitious programme for the Fourth Plan has been severely pruned by the Planning Commission which has asked the AEC not to take up any more atomic power station projects until the comparative economic of power generation from different sources is properly evaluated. A study group appointed for the purpose is not expected to submit its report until 1971. AEC is said to have argued before

the Commission that curbs on atomic power expansion would affect India's capability in other fields as well, notably in electronics and missile development. But its claim for substantial additional resources during the Fourth plan has not been accepted. AEC is believed to be very keen on a massive agro-industrial complex based on nuclear power to be located either in power-starved Saurashtra or Uttar Pradesh, but no provision for such a complex has been made in the revised Fourth Plan allocations.

Prodded by MPs, the Government has now asked AEC to prepare a note on the economic aspects of the production of nuclear weapons which is expected to help the Government decide the next phase of the nuclear programme. A number of estimates of the cost of a nuclear-based defence programme for India have also been published from time to time. According to a recent study released here last week, it is possible to develop an adequate nuclear capability at a cost of 2,300 million dollars (Rs. 1,700 crores) spread over the next seven to ten years. The break-up of the cost is given as follows: research \$100 million, general studies \$200 million, missile vehicles \$900 million, nuclear weapons and propulsion \$800 million, and development of thorium technology \$300 million.

The study says that according to international estimates, any nation which has a GNP around dollar 17,000 million (about Rs. 13,000 crores) can afford to go in for nuclear weapons programme. India's GNP is over dollar 40,000 million and she is, therefore, qualified to enter the nuclear club, the study argues.

ARMS BUILD-UP ALONG E. PAK BORDER

★ Our Own Correspondent ★

The strength of the Pakistani Army having been raised to the Corps level in East Pakistan, steps are reported to have been taken for heavy concentration along the West Bengal-Assam border covering Berubari, Belonia and Cooch Behar enclaves.

The mobilisation along the Indian border began in East Pakistan when talks on these issues between the countries came to a dead end. Simultaneously facilities have been extended to the MNF leader, Mr. Laldenga, who fled India after the abortive uprising in Mize hills to set up camps near Meghalaya border to train fugitive Mizo's in guerrilla warfare.

As reflected in the brief debate in the Lok Sabha last week, the increased activity of Pakistan's armed forces, including the air force, in East Pakistan has already received the attention of the Indian authorities at Delhi. It is generally believed that an attempt is being seriously made in East Pakistan to create a climate of hostility with India before the election. It is believed as well that this move has been initiated virtually to neutralise the weightage in the allocation of seats given to East Pakistan as against the Western wings.

The majority of seats hav-

ing been given to East Pakistan (181 out of 300), Islamabad set a time limit of 120 days for framing the new Constitution of Pakistan on Islamic principles. It seems doubtful if this could be done within the time limit given. In other words, everything will then be done to continue martial law administration with Yahya Khan at the top in Pakistan.

As this may provoke some opposition in East Pakistan, the strength of the Pakistani Army in the eastern wing has been raised almost overnight. At the same time, anti-Indian campaign is being steadily built up on issues like Beru-

bari and Cooch Behar enclaves, as also the Farakka Barrage. It is against this background that Mr. Laldenga has been permitted to set up five camps in the Sajek Range for training about 1,200 MNF volunteers, described as members for the Mizo National Army, as also the members of the so-called Civil set-up of the MNF. Currently, Mr. Laldenga is negotiating aid from Dacca and Peking. (China is believed to have given some medical supplies and financial assistance to MNF in East Pakistan).

Political sources in Calcutta are quite convinced that the flow of arms to Pakistan from the USA and the USSR sources has to a large extent contributed to the growing tension between the two countries. It has, in brief, precipitated quite a serious situation in so far as Eastern India is concerned.

Third Pay Body For Bihar State Staff

★ Our Spl. Representative ★

Patna, May 1.—The Government of Bihar has decided to set up a pay committee to examine the pay structure of different categories of employees serving under the Government and submit its recommendations to the Government. The State Chief Minister, Mr. Daroga Rai, told a Press conference on Tuesday that the Cabinet considered the problems created by representations for the enhancement of pay scales of different categories of Government employees and decided that a properly constituted pay committee should be entrusted with the task of examining all these in details. Names of the members and the terms of reference of the committee will be finalised very soon, he said.

Mr. Rai said that this would be the Third Pay Revision Committee to be constituted by the Government. The Second Pay Revision Committee was set up in 1961 and its report was submitted to the Government in 1964, he added.

The Chief Minister explained the enormity of the problem and said while the



Mr. Daroga Pd. Rai

total revenue income of the Bihar Government was only Rs. 109 crores, its pay packets with dearness allowances etc. amounted to Rs. 100 crores. Travelling allowances etc. are met either from Central grants or from other sources.

"We are paying salaries to our employees", Mr. Rai said, "after getting Central assistance. This is a very serious matter as we have no money left for the general development of the State. The Government has, therefore, decided to set up the Third Pay Revision Committee as we are receiving re-

presentations from all sections of the employees for increase in salary".

Mr. Indra Kumar, MLC, deputy leader of the SSP, however, said on Tuesday evening that in reply to his question on the same subject only during the last Budget session, the Government stated that the total amount of pay and allowance came at about Rs. 71 crores. He could not understand how the Chief Minister added another Rs. 30 crores to his expenditure.

Mr. Rai also announced the revision of the pay scale of about 1500 veterinary doctors in the State.

The revised scale would be Rs. 250-550 as against the existing scale of Rs. 230-450. The revision had been affected after merging the non-practising allowance, which was 13 per cent of the basic salary, with the pay.

Mr. Rai said that the Government had accepted in principle that the veterinary doctors would be allowed to do private practice. The Government had also decided to train veterinary graduates as vocational training guides, for one year and during this period they would be paid a stipend of Rs. 150 per month, he added.



HINDI SAHITYA SAMMELAN

The three-day golden jubilee of the Bihar Hindi Sahitya Sammelan was celebrated during this week in Patna with great enthusiasm. The story of the Sammelan is the history of the development of Hindi in Bihar. Almost every literary figure of the century had been associated with this august institution in one way or the other. It has seen many ups and downs but has steered clear of all the troubles and turmoils with determination and courage. The main object of the institution has been promotion of Hindi and Devanagri script. The institution has been responsible for setting up of Bihar Rashtra Bhasha Parishad. 'Kala Kendra' was founded at Purnea, which is making contribution in the literary and cultural development of the State.

The golden jubilee of the Sammelan was a grand success as a large number of eminent Hindi and non-Hindi scholars and literateurs attended the celebrations and discussed at length the progress of Hindi. Dr. Seth Gobind Das, M.P., President of the All India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, inaugurating the three-day celebrations, called upon the protagonists of Hindi to work vigorously for the all round development and progress of Hindi, the sole acceptable official language of India. He said: "We do not oppose the development of any Indian language but would not tolerate any agitation against Hindi". But Mr. Jagjwan Ram, Union Minister for Agriculture and Chairman of the reception committee of the golden jubilee celebrations, in his welcome address, has wisely suggested that language should serve as a promoter of brotherhood and affection and Hindi should not be imposed on non-Hindi speaking people as it might retard the progress of Hindi becoming the official language of the country.

Mr. Ramdayal Pandey, President of the Bihar Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, remarked that Devnagri should be the script of all Indian languages. He said that the use of English should be made a "punishable offence". Dr. V.K.R.V. Rao, Union Minister for Education, while inaugurating the Indian Language Conference on the occasion of the golden jubilee celebrations, called upon the Hindi speaking people to try to learn at least one South Indian language to create a feeling in the minds of the South Indians that they had great love and respect for their languages. He has rightly said that the creation of such a feeling in the minds of the South Indians would ultimately help Hindi in becoming the sole official language of India. He said that there was a feeling in the South that Hindi was being imposed on them by force and their languages were being ignored in the Hindi speaking States. If this feeling was not removed it would slaken the pace of the progress of Hindi.

The suggestion of the Union Education Minister for the development of all Indian languages along with Hindi will be very much appreciated by people of the non-Hindi speaking States. This will certainly quicken the pace of progress of Hindi in those States. He said that "every Indian language has equal value and equal status and that is why they should be given full opportunity to flourish and prosper." The Union Government has already set up an All-India Language Institute at Mysore to make research on all Indian languages. The decision of the Centre to set up three more such institutes in Patiala in Punjab, Poona in Maharashtra and Bhubaneshwar in Orissa for this purpose is welcomed.

A unique feature of the Indian Language Conference was the participation of Mr. Bibhuti Bhusan Mukhopadhyaya (Bengali), Dr. N. S. Nagendra Nath (Kannad), Mr. S. V. Sohani (Marathi), Prof. Akhtar Hussain Oranavi (Urdu), Mr. A. D. Seth (Gujrati) and Acharya Ranganath Pathak (Sanskrit). This new move on the part of the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan to extend a common platform for non-Hindi speaking people to ventilate their own problems would certainly create a healthy atmosphere and smooth the national integration work. Mr. Bibhuti Bhusan Mukhopadhyaya is the doyan of the Bengali literateurs not only in Bihar but West Bengal too and the honour extended to him by the Sammelan is an honour to Bengali speaking Biharis in the State.

How To Live Up To A Hundred

(An interview with Academician Z. Frenkel)

★ By A. Slabak ★

Cases of longevity are often mentioned in the press, but they refer, for the most part, to southerners. That is probably why the news of the hundredth birthday of the Leningrad scientist, Professor Z. Frenkel, has caused so much interest: in one month he received more than 9,000 letters from all parts of the USSR.

Professor Z. Frenkel, Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and Honoured Scientist of the RSFSR, is at present living in Pushkino, near Leningrad. He specialises in social hygiene, gerontology and medical prophylactics and has written more than 300 scientific works. Professor Frenkel is still working. He has four children, eight grand-children and thirteen great-grand-children. In an interview with this scientist, one of the oldest in the world, we asked him some questions, the answers to which may give an idea of the ways that can help people to live to a hundred, remain vigorous and keep on working.

Q: First of all, we should like to hear your opinion on the source of your own longevity, Professor Frenkel.

A: The main thing is that I always work. My work is basically mental, but I try, as far as possible, to combine it with physical work, like Academician Ivan Pavlov, whom I often saw with a spade in his hand. He liked cleaning garden paths.

My father was a forester. As a child I planted trees and dug irrigation ditches. While we lived in Leningrad, in the Institute of Forestry, I attended to my vegetable garden, cultivated it and set in fertilisers. Here, in Pushkino, I have planted a little garden near the house.

Eight years ago I lost my/eye sight of a result of an illness, but went on doing everything for myself. I am sometimes asked: don't you find it difficult to dress yourself? How can you, being blind, find your clothes? I do find them. It cannot be otherwise. A man must always look after himself. A sick man should not be prevented from doing the things he is used to do. The painter must be given an easel, the writer the paper and the labourer some kind of work within his powers. This diverts the invalid's mind from his infirmities and aids the organism to mobilise its vital forces. Christian Hufeland, Goethe's contemporary and friend, said: "There is not a single instance of a lazy person having lived to a great age."

Q: Would you please tell us how the climate affects longevity? Why are most longevals found in the South?

A: Man can live up to a hundred under all latitudes. There are longevals in Siberia, as well as in the Crimea and Caucasus. It all depends on the social and economic conditions. In Russia, before the revolution, child mortality equalled 30 percent, it is now one percent. In Petersburg

the highest figure of mortality was recorded in the district of the putilov works: poverty, smoke, wretched housing conditions. According to statistics in a capitalist countries well-to-do people live longer than men of the poorer classes. Do you know these figures: in 50 years the average figure of longevity has grown more than double in the Soviet Union: from 32 to 70 years, one of the highest indexes in the world.

Q: What do you think of alcohol and nicotine?

A: I loath them from childhood, alcohol as well as tobacco. Before the revolution, in the course of my practice as doctor in a rural district, I met two men, father and son: The father was 87 but looked hale and hearty. The son was 66 but looked very old, much older than his father. At first I even thought that I was being misled, but found that it was true. The father had never drunk or smoked, the son had done both.

Q: What part did sport play in your life? Do you believe in keeping to any definite daily schedule?

A: I have done physical exercises regularly, trying to make all my muscles work. I also did physical work. I always get up early, not later than 7 a.m. usually at 5-30. Then I do my morning exercises and self massage, have breakfast and go for a walk. I work from twelve, when my secretary comes, to four.

Q: Did your profession as hygienist help you to keep fit and healthy?

A: My knowledge, perhaps, but not my profession. Physicians live less than specialists in other branches of knowledge. In olden times the physician's emblem was a candle, which meant: give light to others, burn out yourself. In helping patients the doctor must and does forget about himself. I myself once caught typhus from my patients before the revolution. I recovered and was on my feet again.

A hundred years! There are many events in such a long life. In his student years Professor Frenkel spent some time in prison for taking part in riots. In later life he was elected by a peasant constituency to the first "Duma" (Parliament). In World War II he lived through the blockade of Leningrad and in the beleaguered city finished one of his principal scientific works "Prolongation of Life and Active Old Age". For his scientific work he was awarded the Order of the Red Banner of Labour.

We said good-bye to Professor Frenkel. His house and snow covered garden was left behind us. The most extraordinary thing about him is not his age. The extraordinary thing is that he should still remain busy and full of energy after living for a whole century.

Medical Council to probe Patna M.B.B.S. results

★ Staff Reporter ★

Patna, May 1. Concerned over alleged irregularities in the Patna University MBBS examinations the Indian Medical Council has decided to constitute a high powered committee to inquire into the whole affair.

In a communication to the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. K. K. Dutta the Council has made a specific reference to the award of grace marks to the extent 53 in the 1969 MBBS examination and the tampering of marks-sheet of the second MBBS examination held in 1969.

The Vice-Chancellor confirmed that the university had received a letter from the Indian Medical Council, seeking cooperation in the inquiry which is expected to begin shortly.

No Exact Date

The letter does not give out the names of the members of the inquiry committee nor does it indicate the exact date when the committee would start its work.

The council has informed the Vice-Chancellor that the committee will inquire into the MBBS results of previous years also.

The committee will examine in detail particularly the result of the MBBS examination of 1969, in which 53 marks were awarded as grace and the second instalment of results was published on September 22. The MBBS examination of 1969 was conducted entirely by the external examiners and only 67 out of 206 passed (34 per cent). A discrimination was made between the first list of successful students and those awarded grace marks. Students who failed by a few marks in more than two subjects were not given any grace marks while those who failed in two subjects were given more than 50 marks as grace and they were declared pass.

Some of those who got grace marks have secured higher positions than those who passed on their own. The university later announced the second instalment of results on September 22 raising the percentage to 63.

The percentage of MBBS results of previous three years are given below: 1966—42.29, 1967—50.28, 1968—52.63. External examiners for the MBBS examinations were appointed as a result of agitation by students who said they had lost faith in internal examiners, particularly of Patna Medical College.

Bali Commission

According to the report of the Bali Commission, the tempering of mark-sheets of the second MBBS examination was done by Dr. M. P. Singh, Professor of Physiology, Patna Medical College, who was the internal examiner.

LENIN AND INDIAN FREEDOM MOVEMENT

★ By Aruna Asaf Ali ★

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote in his 'Glimpses of World History' in 1934: "It is not many years since he died, and already Lenin has become a mighty tradition, not only in his native Russia, but in the world at large. As time passes, he grows greater; he has become one of the chosen company of the world's immortals. Petrograd has become Leningrad, and almost every house in Russia has a Lenin corner or a Lenin picture. But he lives, not in the monuments or picture, but in the mighty work he did, and in the hearts of hundreds of millions of workers today, who find inspiration in his example, and the hope of a better day."

In these thrilling words, Jawaharlal Nehru expressed the profound impact of Lenin on the youth and working people of India. What he wrote 35 years ago, is equally valid today, when an independent India joyously joins hands with the world in offering its tributes to the master architect of the socialist era, on his birth centenary.

A RICH COUNTRY WHERE HAPPINESS IS ELUSIVE

Tokyo: A recent Tokyo police announcement revealed that 20 per cent, of street girls rounded up since January were housewives, including the wife of a high Government official.

Many of them reportedly confessed they had chosen to take up the trade to make extra money to buy such consumer goods as pianos and air-conditioners.

Japan has emerged from the shambles of war-time defeat to become the world's second biggest gross national product country after the U.S.A.

But public opinion polls here have come up with several alarming facts, indicating that the Japanese are not necessarily happy and satisfied with their present life, nor painting a rosy picture for their future.

A Government sponsored survey found 59 per cent people expecting their life would remain on the same level as at present or get worse in the future.

Other polls said 60 per cent of those asked constantly feel irritated, while housewives listed low family budget as the second biggest cause of quarrels with their husbands.

According to the Welfare Ministry last Monday, two out of every five mothers here have had abortions.

A Ministry source assumed the total number of abortions both legal and illegal; probably reached one million last year.

Japanese law permits licensed gynaecologist to perform abortions either for financial or health reasons.

It is an open secret, however, that even a healthy woman will go in for such operations so as to maintain her household's financial standing.

The influence that Lenin and his ideas have exerted in shaping the destiny of millions and millions of toiling and exploited people all over the world during the past five decades has no parallel in history. It is therefore not an accident that in moulding the character, direction and perspective of our national movement in India, Lenin should have played a tremendously important role. Almost every generation of our political leadership was influenced by Lenin and his powerful ideas, in one way or the other. This process is still continuing.

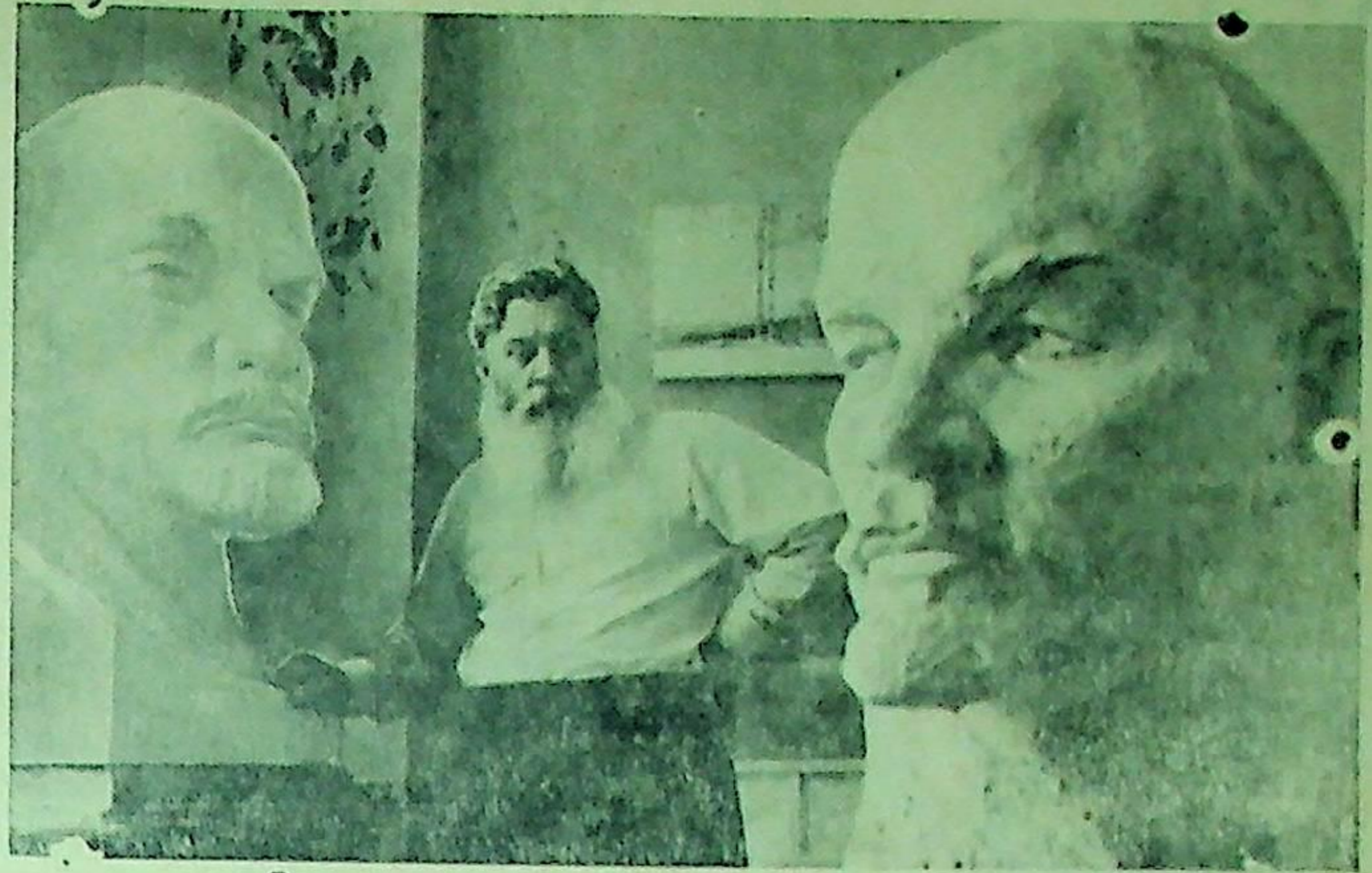
As early as 1905 Mahatma Gandhi, saw in the first Russian revolution of 1905, a new lesson for the Indian people. He said, "if the Russian people succeed, this revolution in Russia will be regarded as the greatest event of the present century." Later, a decade after the triumph of the October Socialist Revolution Gandhiji wrote in the "Young India" of 15 November 1928: "Bolshevism... aims at the abolition of the institution of private Property. This is only an application of the ethical ideal of non-possession in the realm of economics and if the People adopted this ideal of their own accord or could be made to accept it by means of peaceful persuasion, there could be nothing like it... There is no questioning the fact that the Bolshevik ideal has behind it the purest sacrifice of countless men and women who had given up their all for its sake; an ideal that is sanctified by sacrifices of such master spirits as Lenin cannot go in vain, the noble example of their renunciation will be emblazoned for ever and quicken and purify the ideal as time passes".

Among the great sons of India, none was perhaps more impressed with Lenin than Jawaharlal Nehru. It was Nehru, who in the late twenties and thirties did more than anyone else to disseminate about Marx and Lenin, their lives, ideas and achievements. Through his undaunted efforts Nehru put the grand perspective of socialism before the country.

Warm Affection

Even since the first salvos of the October Socialist Revolution reverberated through the world, Indian nationalists were powerfully attracted towards the first socialist state in the world. The very next month after the Revolution, a delegation comprising of Abdul Sattar Khairi and Abdul Zabbar Khairi under the pseudonyms of Prof. Ahmed Haris and Prof. Mohammed Hadi was sent from Delhi to Moscow to convey the greetings of the Indian people. On 23 November, 1918, this delegation called on Lenin and presented him some gifts as a token of warm affection and high esteem in which the Indian people held him.

News from the Soviet Union was completely censored by the British Government. They let loose a heavy



The well-known Soviet sculptor A Kibalnikov and his bust of V. I. Lenin.

barrage of hostile propaganda against Lenin and Bolshevism. But this could not quench the unconquerable thirst of the Indian people to know about Lenin. To them, his name became the symbol of freedom and progress, of liberation from exploitation and the colonial yoke. A steady stream of articles appeared in Indian newspapers on Lenin and his ideas. Original books on the life and work of Lenin by Indian authors made their appearance as early as the twenties. Among the countries groaning under the colonial yoke the largest number of biographies of Lenin appeared in India. The writings of Nehru, after his visit to the Soviet Union in the late twenties, and the eloquent letters of Rabindranath Tagore on the young socialist society, made a profound impact on the people.

Two Aspects

The early Indian writers on Lenin were impressed by two aspects of his work. First, that he stood for a social order based on equality, brotherhood and co-operation of men; and secondly, that he ushered in a new era in history, an era of the rule of the poor and toiling masses. When we look back in retrospect and study the various phases of our national movement, we find that at every crucial stage of its progress, the revolutionary ideas of Lenin were adopted in varying degrees and with necessary modifications.

It was during the late twenties and the early thirties that Marxism-Leninism struck deep roots in India. The Communist and socialist movements took effective shape at that time. The militant trade union movements of Bombay, Kanpur, Calcutta and other parts of the country drew much of its inspiration from the ideas of Marx and Lenin. Young revolutionary leaders like Bhagat Singh, Ajoy Ghosh and others turned to Marxism-Leninism. The younger political leadership thrown up in the freedom battles of the thirties and forties looked to Marx and Lenin for their guidance. Even the Indian National Congress was influenced by the sweeping current of revolutionary consciousness. Jawaharlal Nehru's famous presidential address at the 1929 Lahore Congress,

the decision of the Congress to declare *Purna Swaraj* as the country's immediate goal, the powerful Independence Day pledge and the later economic policy resolutions of the 1931 Karachi Congress, unmistakably show the influence of Lenin's ideas—however limited—on the national movement.

The Depression of the early thirties was a decisive stage in the orientation of our national movement towards the socialist ideology. The disastrous crash of the capitalist system on the one hand and the tremendous strides of the Soviet Union made during the first two five-year Plans offered a great objective study in the relative merits of the two world systems. No wonder the people of India, like the people of other colonial countries became intellectually and emotionally attracted to the socialist way of life.

Nehru recorded the emergence of the new world for his countrymen in these words: "While the rest of the world was in the grip of the depression and going backward in some ways, in the Soviet country a great new world was being built up before our eyes, Russia, following the great Lenin, looked into the future and thought only of what was to be, while other countries lay numbed under the dead hand of the past and spent their energy in preserving the relics of a bygone age. In particular, I was impressed by the reports of the great progress made by the backward regions of Central Asia under the Soviet regime. In the balance, therefore, I was all in favour of Russia, and the presence and example of the Soviets was a bright and heartening phenomenon in a dark and dismal world." (Jawaharlal Nehru, *An Autobiography*.)

International Outlook

Lenin had laid great stress on the unshakable unity of the socialist forces and the national liberation movements in the fight against world imperialism and peace. The Indian national movement was drawn towards this concept in the most forceful way, when the dark clouds of Nazism and Fascism emerged in the world horizon. It was during this period, especially under the inspiration of Jawaharlal Nehru, that the

movement acquired its robust anti-fascist and international outlook. The Indian national movement wholeheartedly stood by the people of Abyssinia and China, Spain and Czechoslovakia. When Hitler's hordes attacked the Soviet Union, the Indian people expressed their profound solidarity with the Soviet people, even while they were engaged in the historic Quit India movement to drive the British away. A free India was the best bulwark against Nazism and Fascism, the people felt.

Independent India has not forgotten Lenin's ideas on the social and economic problems of the liberation movement. Lenin envisaged two major stages in the liberation struggle of the people. The first was the achievement of political freedom and the creation of independent sovereign states. The second stage is that of social and economic transformation in the newly independent countries. India is in the second stage. The tasks of this period include the ousting of foreign monopolies and the creation of a strong state sector, abolition of feudal and pre-feudal relations and the carrying out of a radical agrarian reform, liquidation of centuries-old economic backwardness, development of education and upsurge of national culture. The creation of a new state apparatus, capable of effectively carrying out the more complicated functions in the new phase of the struggle against neo-colonialism and internal reaction, occupies an important place in the system of these transformations. It is an extremely difficult struggle, as the experience of the post-independence decades has shown some progress has been made. Many mistakes have been committed. But the toiling people of India have no doubt about the direction in which they have to march.

Diplomacy In The Home

(Contd. from last issue)

To cope with change

We are becoming aware gradually of the fact that we are part way into a society which is based upon the probability of change, and on the way out of a society which was based upon the apparent certainty of permanence. This is true in business, Government, and the family.

It has become necessary to recognize that new modes of behaviour, sets of attitudes, and social values are being accepted and practised as the right way of life.

Every social situation, including those within the family, is influenced in part by technological developments. As an example, consider transportation today compared with that of forty or fifty years ago. Families can live farther from the city centre and from places of employment; yet young people are only a magic carpet trip away, by car, bus or airplane, from experiences in their home city or in the wide world that were closed to them until the past few years.

These changes bring in their train forms of social conduct unlike those previously known and practised. The tendency to underestimate the role of environmental factors causes much family misunderstanding.

Both parties need to be sensible of the fact that young people and parents are acting in the framework of different situations. Instead of saying, when a member of the family acts in a manner which is at variance with our expectations: "Something is wrong with him" it is desirable to ask "Is there something wrong with my assumptions and interpretations?"

"Mothers' School" For Men Only

Munster (DaD) — When the house wife suddenly takes ill or is forced to travel, her household can soon degenerate into such a sad fate that her husband can only regard it in a state of despair. This does not hold true of husbands in Munster (Federal Republic of Germany). They hit on the idea of founding a "Mothers' School" for married men only — bachelors are merely tolerated. Here, the harassed father learns how to use needles, thread and iron in record time as well as the great art of cooking as long as he does not want to limit his efforts to canned and frozen food. Under the motto — "Tip-Top without Wife" — the re-functioned mothers' school has a goal of teaching its male visitors the ABC of housework so that there can be no later cause to complain. And this goal is obviously reached. According to one graduate recently, all sewing at home is now done by him. His wife gladly handed over her place at the sewing machine to him on her return home.

We have seen, on a world scale, the craving of peoples to become independent, sometimes before they were ready for self-government. This hunger for liberation from restraint has grown into urgent demand and violent action. The judgment of great colonial powers has led them not only to relinquish governance but, like the British Empire to prepare the units for independence. The transformation was accompanied by a deeply-felt struggle between love of power and desire for the juvenile states' good.

It is so in the family. While authority over the child is to a certain extent decreed by the nature of things, it is nevertheless desirable that the child should, as soon as possible, learn to be independent in as many ways as possible. This may be unpleasing to the power instinct in parents, but it is something that should be done with grace and goodwill. It is a sad fact that many parents cling to outmoded dominance until they find themselves frustrated by young people who will not stay to be scolded.

As to discipline, we might take a lesson from wild creatures. Those who have watched families of sheep or elk in a national park know that the mother has an eye always on her young ones. They may venture here and there within a prescribed space but when they step outside that area the mother makes a sign and the young come scampering back.

Family discipline should not be too binding, and the circle should be extended as the child makes progress toward autonomy.

Active diplomacy

In attempting to put diplomacy into use in the home, the first requirement is sincerity, another word for honesty. Sincerity is steadfast and substantial, and it does not waver in the face of challenge and trouble.

Diplomacy is greatly aided by empathy. This is the capacity to enter into and share the feelings, attitudes, interests and experiences of others. When stumped by a problem brought to you by one of the family, try to see it in its relations, within the framework of the questioner's daily life, and in the setting in which the problem arose.

Your diplomacy cannot be based upon indifference. The greatest comfort you can give members of your family is understanding made lively by enthusiasm.

When people tell you their disappointments, sorrows, aspirations and expectations, these confidences must be respected. Unhappiness will follow any breach of this rule, and the stream of understanding will dry up.

Communication is vital

Effectual communication of thoughts and ideas is vital. The mother's communication with her small baby is simple: smiles, bodily movements, tone of voice, varia-

tions in the cry of the baby. Contrast with these the breadth and depth and complication of the intercommunication which goes on between parents and their teen-age children, and between themselves. All the symbols of language are used, plus indirect techniques such as innuendoes, provisos, silence, and manner.

There is no place in family conversation for the assumption made by *avant-gard* painters and composers and writers that people must learn their language. This is the supreme arrogance of the private "I". It declares: "Here is my cipher; come and decode it." Everyone in the family owes it to everyone else to be as intelligible as he can be.

There is also the obligation to listen. The true diplomat never listens by halves: he rays attention. He gives others their equitable opportunity to speak. If there are five in your family, sitting around the table in a family conference, and each does his share of the talking, each will be listening eighty per cent of the time.

Not every kind of conversation is useful. The family does not benefit from what is technically known as "domestic echolalia", another name for nonsensical and repetitious chatter.

Congenial intelligent conversation is a great aid to family concord and good understanding. Any idea brought forward by a member of the family is discussed. Everyone feels that he shares in the debate. Everyone can express his convictions without implying that others are wrong.

There are limits, of course. A statesman's wife who kept good track of her husband's talking used a private signal: her warning to him to be quiet was calling him "William" instead of "Will". In any diplomatic situation, striving to get in "the last word" is the most disruptive and dangerous of infernal machines.

Tools of diplomacy

Many of the things that disturb family life are the product of original mistakes compounded by bad manners. Walter Hines Page, distinguished United States ambassador to Great Britain, said: "The more I find out about diplomatic customs, and the more I hear of the little-big troubles of others, the more need I find to be careful about details of courtesy".

If love is the foundation of happy marriage, good manners are the walls and diplomacy is the roof.

The essays written by Addison and Steele have lived through many years. In one of them Steele says: "Two persons who have chosen each other out of all the species, with design to be each other's mutual comfort and entertainment, have in that action bound themselves to be good-

humoured, affable, discreet, forgiving, patient and joyful, with respect for each other's frailties and perfections".

Manners for two are fixed by the same rules as are manners for the million, based upon the Golden Rule. They spring from kindness, courtesy and consideration, with a dash of *savoir faire* — the faculty of knowing just what to do and how to do it.

Members of the family give proof of their high regard for one another by the delicacy with which they frame their requests or instructions. Parents show a happy blend of authority and companionship. They are simple, open and cordial, void of all arrogance. They are more than kind; they are kindly, and kindness means a pleasant way of doing a kind thing.

As a minimum, diplomacy in the family asks everyone to be considerate and decent, gracefully remembering the rights of others. At its best; diplomacy is unruffled good breeding, taking care and trouble to see that others are not neglected. It does not take anyone for granted.

The word "tact" covers a great deal that is essential in diplomacy. It means being completely aware of the feeling belonging to certain situations and acting in accordance with what courtesy dictates. It means offering a discomfited member of the family a chance to "save face". It even means the difficult exercise of being generous and gracious while being honest and unyielding — what Ralph Waldo Emerson called "good-natured inflexibility".

"A word fitly spoken"

The giving of praise and commendation is one of the special privileges and charming graces of family life and one of the most useful tools in diplomacy. Among the Proverbs ascribed to Solomon are these: "A word spoken in due season, how good is it!" and "A word fitly spoken is like apples of gold in picture of silver."

When you praise a member of the family it increases your credit for having good taste. It shows that you have learnt to know what is excellent, and hence how to prize it in your family. The commendation need not be confined to achievements, but may show appreciation of effort. It need not be extravagant, but it should not be withheld because it does not seem to be adequate. We are amused by an episode in the life of Napoleon. On a motion to award the great general a pension, the French Assembly decided that "Such glorious deeds could not be rewarded by gold" so gave him nothing.

Jealousy should not be allowed to interfere with the giving of credit and praise. To envy another person his skill or accomplishment or social grace is to grieve over our own lack of these, and is demeaning to us.

The art of the possible

Diplomacy is not a cure-all, but it makes room for things to be set right. It helps to solve even the most

awesome problems. Simply stated, it finds out what the other person wants and plans how to meet that requirement as far as is reasonable. When both parties do this, agreement is attained.

The factors are: negotiation, concession and compromise, and using these effectively is called "The Art of the Possible." It is directed toward finding the balance among conflicting desires which will give the greatest all-round satisfaction.

Sometimes the initial efforts fail and different ways have to be tried. Diplomats do not try to saw dust. They get on to a new piece of wood. They bring in a new point or take a new viewpoint. They change some factor so as to give the problem a new surface on which they can get a grip.

One can be a diplomat cheerfully. There are some people who become depressed, and go around as if they were trying to qualify for Shakespeare's description: "...like the painting of a sorrow." Being a diplomat in the family can be full of quiet delight and pleasure. Even the simple device of collecting tidbits of information, news and humour to be trotted out at the diplomatic moment is a satisfaction-giving experience.

Educate your heart

Diplomacy in the home is taking care in little ways so as to reduce life's fitful lever. It means making adjustments both of thinking and acting so as to meet and cope with ever-changing situations composedly and with good sense.

Diplomacy does not consist in making promises or holding out prizes. Children are living at the exciting wave front of life. We need to be careful not to offer young people too many hopes, too many choices, too much for too little. At the same time we must not discourage their ambition to be the best in whatever sort of life they choose.

We pay attention to informing and training our minds, but diplomacy requires us to educate our hearts. It means not only keeping the home fire burning but throwing a pinch of incense on it once in a while. It includes some kind deeds done for their own sake without expecting a return.

Even if the bond of family kinship is not so strong as it once was, there is need for the ties of friendship if people are to live happily together, and one of the strong links in friendship is diplomacy. The person who applies diplomacy successfully will not only strew benefits but will reap flowers.

—R. B. C. (Concluded)

HIND ART COTTAGE

BLOCK MAKERS OF
REPUTE

Govind Mitra Road,
PATNA-4

Tele: 22302

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Obituary

THE LATE T.W. CLARKE

★ By Atulendu Gupta ★

Prof. T. W. Clarke, Head of the Department of Bengali, London University, died in January last. His death was rather premature, for he was only 65. The event was little noticed in the newspapers of Bengal or elsewhere.

Anderson and Thomson were far better known and appreciated. They were lecturers in Bengali in the Oxford University. It was Anderson who remarked in the twenties that the British Empire was fortunate in the sense that it could boast of two great languages of the world within its precincts flourishing side by side—English and Bengali. No other Empire had this unique advantage of harbouring more than one great language.

Thomson became famous by writing books in appreciation of Tagore, which, whatever their defects, gave us a comprehensive survey of Tagore literature.

Both the savants were well known to Tagore. Anderson used to correspond in Bengali with Tagore, Dinesh Chandra Sen, Charu Chandra Banerji and other Bengali literateurs of the day. His criticism of Bengali literature revealed his mastery of the subject.

Both Thomson and Anderson have left a legacy of literary works to posterity which proclaim their learning and insight. But we have nothing similar from Clarke. He has left only an English translation of Bibhuti Bhushan Banerji's "Song Of The Road" which was done in collaboration with Tarapada mukerji. But it would be unfair to conclude that he was less learned in Bengali than his predecessors. If I remember right, it was Professor Clarke about whom Dr. Suniti Kumar Chatterji wrote the following anecdote.

On one occasion Dr. Chatterji met Professor Clarke in London. Naturally the two discussed some Bengali books. When they came to juvenile literature, Prof. Clarke asked whether Dakshina Ranjan Mitra Majumdar, the famous author of children's books, was an East Bengal man. (This was before Partition). Dr. Chatterji replied in the affirmative and wondered Clarke had guessed correctly.

"Very easily", said Clarke. "Don't you see in his 'Grandmother's Handbag' he has used words from East Bengal dialect here and there and mixed them up with Calcutta Bengali?"

Professor Clarke quoted chapter and verse to prove his contention. He wanted to know the exact meaning of certain East Bengal words not to be found in any standard dictionary. Dr. Chatterji was nonplussed and had to admit he himself did not know. He wrote at once to the author of "Grandmother's Handbag" for clarification. When the reply came he showed it to Professor Clarke who was very much pleased to enlarge his knowledge of Bengali. Incidentally it may be said Dr. Chatterji

too was benefited by Clarke's penetrating questions on the subject.

It is a pity that Clarke left no treatises to proclaim his learning. But he built up a batch of research workers under his guidance to continue his work even after his death. Two of them are now Professors in the University of Delhi. In a condolence meeting held on the occasion of Clarke's death the two professors disclosed with great feeling their indebtedness to Clarke's teaching. They also gave some details about Clarke's fight with the London University authorities for proper recognition of Bengali as a teaching subject. This will be dealt with presently.

Clarke came to India in 1921. He was an M.A. in English from London University. While in Bengal he joined the staff of the Kurseong High School as an assistant teacher. He rose to be the Headmaster of the school and retired in 1947. During this period he freely mixed with the Bengalees and learnt their language and social manners. In his own words he became a "half Bengalee". He paid a visit to Santiniketan where he stayed for some time. Here he had the opportunity to see Tagore in the role of an actor as well as a producer. In his opinion the study of the many-sided genius of Tagore would remain incomplete unless one paid due attention to his capabilities as an actor-cum-producer.

By the time Clarke retired from service he had become an expert in Bengali language and literature. Soon after his return to London he became a lecturer in Bengali in the University of London. He tried his best to see that due recognition was paid to Bengali by creating a separate Chair for it. In 1962 the authorities, while refusing to create a Professorship for Bengali, offered Clarke the Chair of a Bengali Professor for as long as he was in service. Clarke refused on the ground that what he wanted was a permanent Chair for Bengali and not a makeshift arrangement just for his personal benefit. In the end the authorities yielded and created a permanent Chair for Bengali. Outside India, this is the only post of its kind.

Recently I had the opportunity to see an exhibition at Lucknow arranged by Indo-German Cultural Society. The subject was Indology in Germany. The exhibits were German treatises on Sanskrit studies. There was also mention of German researches on Bengali, Hindi, Tamil, Malayalam, Kanarese, Sindhi, Brahui etc. There were about sixteen seminars and institutions in Germany for studying and the staff members included Indians also. But there was no separate Chair for Bengali in any of the sixteen institutions spread throughout Germany. London is unique in this respect. Thanks to the efforts and erudition of Professor Clarke.

PAKISTAN X-RAYED

Unrest in "Centrally Administered" Areas

★ By Analyst ★

Following the dissolution of one unit, many problems connected with the re-organisation of provinces have cropped up. One of them relates to Karachi, Bhawalpur, Gilgit and Baltistan which are to be centrally administered areas.

There is a great deal of dissatisfaction among the people from these areas who feel that the decision is totally unjust and arbitrary. In Bhawalpur, mass agitation has already started. In Karachi and "Azad Kashmir" there are signs of serious unrest.

In Karachi, there is resentment about the decision to merge it with Sindh, Karachi today is dominated by Urdu-speaking refugees and there is a fear that the Urdu culture will be erased completely by the Sindhis. Sindhi leaders are unanimously demanding that Sindhi should be the State language and also the medium of instruction and that Karachi be the State capital as before. This has further confirmed the fears of the "Karachi walas" who are not prepared to give up Urdu for Sindhi.

Recently, a "United Committee of Karachi Citizens" was formed under the presidency of Mr. M.M. Bashir, an ex-Mayor of the city and actively supported by politicians who were powerful in pre-partition U. P. Muslim League like Mr. Z. H. Lari, Chaudhury Khaliquzaman and Mr. Hassan A. Sheikh, demanding that Karachi should be treated as a separate province. Interestingly enough, the example of Delhi is cited to show that metropolitan cities can be made into separate States. To this the Sindhi leaders reply that Karachi is no longer the capital of Pakistan. Mr. G. M. Syed, the popular Sindhi leader, has pointed out that the decision to make Karachi a centrally-administered area in 1949 because it was then the national capital, was in itself wrong and untenable.

The Government seems to be in a dilemma over this problem. General Yahya Khan is worried both about the rising discontentment among the Sindhis who are increasingly attracted to Sheikh Mujibur Rahman's six-point programme for complete provincial autonomy and also for the overwhelming majority of the Karachi population which is determined to have a separate province. The United Action Committee has already served notice that they would start mass agitation if the Government does not reconsider its decision by 15th of May.

There is also a good deal of resentment in the Frontier and the Baluch areas over General Yahya Khan's announcement that the tribal areas will also be directly under the Centre. Khan Wali Khan has termed this decision as an attempt to divide the Pakhtoon people and has demanded immediate merger of the tribal areas with the NWFP and Baluchistan. According to *Hazrat-e-Waqt*, Lahore, many popu-

lar leaders and the Tribal Jirgas like the Waziris, the Masoodies and the Mehmands, want to merge with the NWFP where the demand for re-naming the province as Pakhtoonistan has already gained momentum.

The significance of the tribal areas is obvious. They constitute about one-third of the total Pushto-speaking areas and also occupy a key position strategically. The Pakhtoons fear that by keeping this area directly under the Central administration the government will always stifle their natural aspirations. So far, the most serious challenge to the re-organisation of provinces has come from the people of the erstwhile Bhawalpur State.

According to newspaper reports, a mass movement has already been started in Bhawalpur against the decision to merge the State with West Punjab. Those arrested include Chaudhuri Farzand Ali, Speaker of the former State Assembly, Mian Nizamuddin Hyder, Vice-President of the West Pakistan Council Muslim League, Mr. Obaidur Rahman, Chairman of the Bhawalpur Municipal Committee, judge of the High Court and over a dozen lawyers.

Meanwhile situation in the "Azad Kashmir" is fast deteriorating. Unlike Pakistan proper, where there is a promise of elections, the authorities have stubbornly refused to make any specific announcement. The other issue is the official decision to administer Gilgit and Baltistan as centrally administered areas. All the parties have described this as "an attempt to bifurcate the unity of Jammu and Kashmir State."

It was announced recently that the Election Commissioner of Azad Kashmir had resigned. According to the *Pakistan Times*, Mr. Justice Masood Ahmad has given a novel reason for his resignation. He says that there is no utility for his office when there are no funds for "any work connected with the elections". He has decided to step down so that the people may not blame him for not making any preparation for the elections. The *Jung* of Karachi points out that this is the third resignation within a course of six months. The previous two incumbents had also resigned when they discovered that they were ineffective.

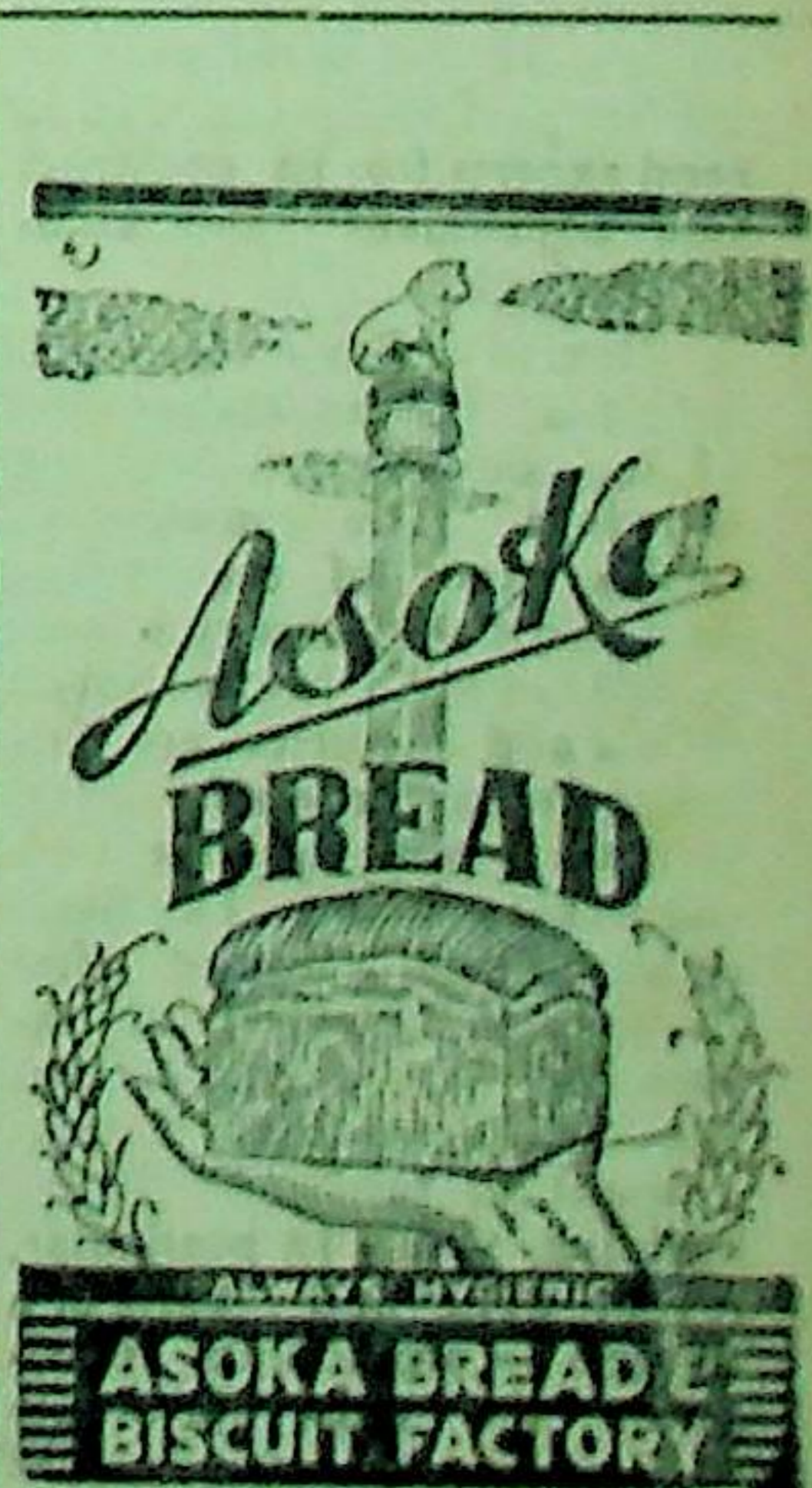
Mr. K. H. Khursheed, an ex-President of the "Azad Kashmir" has described this as a tragic reminder that "democracy is nowhere within sight in this part of the world". He points out that though every successive regime has been promising free and fair elections, no one has ever taken the preliminary steps in this direction. As a result of this, even the election Commissioners who were "appointed" were forced to give up their jobs in utter frustration.

Mr. Khursheed, who is also the President of the so-

called "Jammu and Kashmir Liberation League" has now threatened to start agitation on another score as well. He has demanded immediate recognition of "Azad Kashmir" as an independent and legal Government of J. & K. State. He has also denounced Islamabad for describing the State administration as a local authority. An order issued recently by the Ministry of Kashmir Affairs defined the powers of the "President" and his Ministers and termed the government as merely a local authority. He points out that the powers of the so-called President of the "Azad Kashmir" are so insignificant that he does not enjoy the powers of even a peon in the Pakistan Ministry of Kashmir Affairs.

Taking a strong exception to this, Mr. Khursheed has pointed out that egotically Pakistan had no authority to promulgate any laws in "Azad Kashmir" as there has never been any instrument of accession by the State. He has specially objected to the move for the central administration of Gilgit and Baltistan. Mr. Khursheed has even pointed out that recognition of Azad Kashmir as an independent government by Pakistan would strengthen Rawalpindi's case in the United Nations. But he seems to be apprehensive that any recognition of "Azad Kashmir" could become a prelude to that area's final secession.

Sardar Abdul Rashid, Pakistan's Minister for Home and Kashmir Affairs, has already declared that no change would be made in status of "local authority" in "Azad Kashmir". He has also warned against "the political mischief indulged in by some enemy agents". This is an admission that anti-Pakistan movement in Azad Kashmir is gaining ground.



INDIAN WHO MET LENIN

New Delhi: On December 20, 1914, a 28-year-old Indian sailed out from Bombay for Europe without the British Government's clearance. His object was to muster support and collect funds for the liberation of his motherland.

Today, at the age of 83, Raja Mahendra Pratap, the only living Indian to have met Vladimir Ilyich Lenin, recalls those turbulent days as clearly as it had all happened yesterday. The 20 minutes with Lenin are treasured in his memory as the greatest moments of his life.

"The meeting was definitely not a political one — nor was it meant to be, "I just wanted to see the man whose ideas triggered off a revolution," he said.

He had sent a copy of his book "Religion of Love" earlier to Lenin. "It is all Tolstoyism," commented Lenin. "But love is necessary, and you are being used by nature to do the job you are doing," the Raja replied.

That was the "summer of 1919." And everytime he has visited the Soviet Union (he has been there 10 times),

those moments have haunted him.

"I never belonged to any party or organisation. My mission was a one man mission to build up public opinion and help the freedom-fighters from outside," he clarifies.

The third son of Raja Ghanshyam Bahadur of Mursan and the adopted son of Raja Harnarain Singh of Hathras, Raja Mahendra Pratap joined the Indian National Congress at its Calcutta session in 1906.

But his ideas were different "I wanted an armed uprising to over-throw the alien rule. So in 1914 I sailed for England on the pretext of studying abroad, I was refused permission to go to Germany on route. When he reached Marseilles, he joined a British overland caravan bound for England. In Geneva he parted company with the caravan and after days of waiting he managed an interview with the Kaiser Wilhelm of Germany. After a rather long-drawn negotiation, the Raja's mission was fulfilled. He returned with pound 10,000,

(Contd. on page 171)

A CASE FOR INDIANISATION

★ By K. P. BISWAS ★

Ideas never die once they are out in the air. They only hibernate to emerge more forcefully for social acceptance and approval. A classical example of this is now provided from the mass movement for "Indianisation" of the Roman Catholic form of worship, inaugurated for more than three lakh of worshippers of India origin in Western India having their headquarters in Bombay. It was reported in the press that these Catholic protestants want their Church in India to be "national" in the observance of their religious rituals. And that the movement, it is further reported is welcomed by the Vatican Council II to world churches proposing to experiment incarnating the Catholic Church with local (or national) cultures.

These pro-changers among the Indian Catholics of Bombay want to replace, for example genuflexion by a bow with a folded palm (a form of 'namaste'), to discard shoes before entering the place of worship and replace 'amen' by 'Om Shanti', among other.

While following the progress of the movement a student of history is strongly reminded how during the last decade of the last century a similar movement was inaugurated by a radical Roman Catholic of Indian origin whose services for the political regeneration of the people were as brilliant as was his moves to "Indianise" the Catholic Church in India. He was Bhowani Charan Banerjee, a son of the elder brother of another equally celebrated Indian Christian, Kali Charan Banerjee whose nationalistic outlook was as pronounced. The only difference between them was that the uncle remained a loyal and faithful adherent of the Protestant Church while the nephew discarded Protestantism and went in for the Catholic wing.

Explaining the final change in worship Bhowani Charan who was then the editor of "Sophia", a magazine of Karachi, wrote in 1894 thus: "I have adopted the life of a 'Bhikku' (mendicant) sannyasi. The practice prevalent in our country is to adopt a new name along with the adoption of a religious life. Accordingly I have adopted a new name. My family surname is Vandy (praised) Upadhayaya (teacher) and my baptismal name is Brahmobandhu (Theophilus — the saint was a special devotee of the Blessed Trinity in the second century). I have abandoned the first portion of my family surname, because I am a disciple of Jesus Christ, so my new name is Upadhayaya Brahmobandhu. I here by declare that henceforward I shall be known and addressed as Upadhayaya Brahmobandhu or in short Upadhayayaji, and not Banerjee, which is an English corruption of the first portion of my family surname Vandyaji".

This new convert to Roman Catholic form of worship, Upadhayaya Brahmobandhu (later known as Brahmobandhab) was an acute intellectual and was directly responsible for getting Indian philosophy introduced for study in British universities like Cambridge. He was an intimate friend of Swami Vivekananda and Rabindranath Tagore on the one hand and Balgangadhar Tilak, Aurobindo Ghosh and Sadhu Vaswani on the other. Later as the editor of the first Bengali evening daily 'Sandhya' during the stormy days of the Swadeshi Movement, he wielded as powerful a pen as Aurobindo Ghosh's in the columns of his paper, "Bande Mataram". It is a strange coincidence that both Aurobindo Ghosh and Brahmobandhab were prosecuted and dragged to court for their writings and they were both defended by Chitta Ranjan Das. Upadhayaya died during the pendency of the trial. The funeral procession that followed his body was one which established the first record of a big crowd in Calcutta streets.

But if his services to Indian political movement were impressive his earlier moves

to "nationalise" Catholic Church in India was striking. How strongly he felt for the change could be guessed from a short and sharp dialogue he once had with the Catholic Bishop of Allahabad. To the Bishop's enquiry, "are you a Roman Catholic" Upadhayaya promptly replied, "No. I am an Indian Catholic".

His activities to transform Catholic rituals into Indian evoked much criticism among priests both in India and Britain but they excited keen interest among British intellectuals of the day. His lectures on "Hindu thought and the Western culture", "Hindu Theism", "Hindu Ethics and Hindu Sociology" delivered at such academic centres as Oxford and Cambridge, as also his leading strictly a Hindu way of life there, created a great deal of interest among the British public. The Birmingham Gazette introduced Brahmobandhab to its readers thus: He "notifies to the British public that the introduction of European civilisation into India cannot but be harmful whilst it is allowed to proceed without regard to Indian method of thought, Indian civilisation and Indian philosophy.... and it is useless for England to attempt to replace an infinitely older civilisation and philosophy by her own". He also "maintains that India cannot be 'converted' to Christianity, but must be allowed to assimilate it" (April 1903).

Explaining his ideas of "Indianising" Roman Catholic rituals Brahmobandhab said once that Christianity was made acceptable to Europe only when St. Iquatous clothed it in Roman philosophy and thereby made it consonant with long-cherished traditions of the people. In the same manner he "proposes to facilitate Christian Missionaries with the doctrine of Hindu philosophy so that they (the Indians) may know how to modify Christianity in the light of their philosophy and that it may do no violence to the nature and interests of the Indian people".

The Roman Catholic priests in India just like the no-changers among the clergy of Western India today considered the moves of Upadhayaya as rank heresy for any of their followers to claim the rights of private judgement. They maintained further that Catholic Church in India did not at all favour Upadhayaya posing as a modern St. Iquatous and trying to lend Catholics a Vedantic grab. Hence they came down on Upadhayaya and declared a ban and anathema on magazines and newspapers which he was connected with, strictly prohibiting the "faithful" from having anything to do either with those publications or their conductor.

On his way to England Upadhayaya visited Rome and the 'Indian Mirror' of Calcutta commented that it might be that one of his objects in going to Rome

(Contd. on page 171)

Bokaro : The Largest Steel Plant In South-East Asia

★ By V. DYUDIN ★

Four years have passed since the day when the Bokaro Steel Ltd. approved the technical design of the South-East Asia's largest mill to be built at Bokaro and two years since the day when the first ladle of concrete was lowered into the foundation pit of the first blast furnace of the future plant.

Of great significance for India was the Soviet consent to render it financial and technical assistance in the construction of the fourth state-owned iron and steel mill at Bokaro. The Indian government had first planned to build this mill with U.S. aid. But in view of the U.S. Senate's refusal to extend the credit, for the purpose, India took its request back.

Under an agreement between the two countries, the U.S.S.R. promised to carry out research and design work, supply the basic building and equipment and machinery for the shops of the plant, and to send experts for its construction adjustment and commissioning.

Dozens of Soviet institutes took part in the elaboration of the design and working drawings. The construction of this giant of the Indian iron and steel industry is now in full swing. Many Soviet Plants and factories are fulfilling Indian orders for metal structures and equipment for the Bokaro Plant. The Balashikha Plant, named after the 40th Anniversary of the October Revolution, near Moscow, despatched a great amount of products to the building site. In particular, it sent units and parts of an oxygen — ammonium installation, the most up-to-date plant with a productivity of over 13,000 cubic metres of oxygen an hour. As many as 120 freight carriages and

railway platforms were needed to load this installation.

Steel structures turned out by the Dnepropetrovsk Plant have long been known in India because they were widely used in the construction of the steel plant at Bhilai, the Thermal Power Plant at Neyveli, and the Heavy Machine-Building Plant at Ranchi.

A. Gribanov, head of the department for the construction of iron and steel plants at the Tiaz-promexport organisation, disclosed at a meeting with Soviet newsmen that his foreign trade corporation would supply 37 per cent of the equipment for building the first stage of the Bokaro Plant. Tiaz-promexport is fulfilling its commitments efficiently and in good time.

The builders of a Bokaro are drawing on the experience gained during the construction of the Bhilai Steel Plant and a considerable part of the equipment for Bokaro is being manufactured in India itself.

During his first trip to the Soviet Union Jawaharlal Nehru said after visiting the Urals Heavy Machine-Building Works that it was the plant of plants. He also wished that India should build such plants. This dream has come true and three such plants have been built by India in co-operation with the Soviet Union at Ranchi, Durgapur and Hardwar. These enterprises enable India to supply equipment for the Bokaro and other projects. It is worth mentioning that about 85 per cent of the metal structures, 60 per cent of equipment and 93 per cent of the refractory materials for the Bokaro giant are to be turned out at Indian plants.

All the up-to-date achievements of the iron and steel industry will be applied at a Bokaro Plant which is to produce mainly rolled sheet steel now in short supply in the automobile and carriage building and many other industries.

Figures will speak much for an expert. The Bokaro blast furnaces will have a useful capacity of 2,000 cubic metres, four converters, the unique 2,000 cold and hot rolling mill can exactly similar mill is being erected at the Lipetsk Plant in the USSR, a high capacity slabbing mill, and so on.

The rated capacity of the Bokaro Plant is four million tons of steel a year and that of its first stage is 1,700,000 tons. As many as 1,300,000 tons of rolled sheet steel will be manufactured at the first stage, thus effecting for India an annual saving of about 1,000 million rupees or roughly 130 million dollars in the import of this product. The first stage will consist of three blast furnaces, a steel foundry with four oxygen converters and a cold steel rolling mill. Many public utilities, thousands of flats for workers and engineers, a hospital, a hostel for Soviet experts and other services have already been built around the building site of the Bokaro mill.

The road from Bhilai to Bokaro traversed by Indian workers and engineers side by side with Soviet specialists is a very important, though perhaps only the initial, part of a longer way of Indian industrialisation. There is no doubt that on this road our friendship and co-operation will be growing for the good of the Soviet and Indian peoples and peace in Asia and the whole world.

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THIS WEEK IN INDIA

Speaker Wants MPs Chaperoned

Wives of Members of Parliament have been set by the Speaker, Mr. G. S. Dhillon, to watch upon their husbands in the Central Hall where they retire for spells of rest. The 36th and the last Khedda, the spectacular elephant-catching operation, will be held in the Kakanakote forests in Mysore in January next. India's third Naval Command is to be formed with head quarters at Cochin. Mr. Prasanta Sur (CPM) was re-elected Mayor of Calcutta. Wheat prices have slumped in Uttar Pradesh Markets. From January 1 to April 15 this year, 57 children were lifted in Delhi and 42 of them were recovered. A group of students burnt an effigy of Lenin at Nabadwip town.

An arm manufacturing unit was unearthed by the police at Rudain village, about 25 miles from Nagercoil. The Union Government has announced an increase in the ex-factory price of levy sugar in several zones for the current season. The Government is considering a proposal to introduce family pension scheme for judges recruited from the bar to attract the talents. Dr. B. D. Nag Choudhury, Planning Commission member for science, has been appointed Scientific Adviser to the Defence Minister. The fish resources of the Indian ocean are among the richest in the world but the most poorly exploited. The Speaker, Mr. G. S. Dhillon, complains that in conducting the proceedings of the House he has to "wrestle" with members.

Each Soviet technician attached to Soviet-aided public sector units in this country is getting an average monthly salary of Rs. 35,000, according to the calculations made by 11 Swatantra Party M.P.s. The West Bengal Government has decided to take steps to restore lands to rightful owners. Two persons were killed by a panther in Danapur Patli of Almora district recently. The Government will be in a position to prove or disprove the possibility of an underground railway system for Calcutta within six months. The police have dropped the case against Bhikhu Jina Bala, the 20-year-old Buddhist monk from Tripura, who was accused of kidnapping three children from the main bazar of Bhogal in New Delhi.

India's foreign exchange reserves have now crossed the billion-dollar mark. The Food Corporation of India has recorded a gradual erosion in the percentage of profits earned by it. Delhi will have Asia's biggest inter-State but terminus by March next year. Persuasive Police officers in Panaji have talked two men out of their much publicised threat of self-immolation near the Government Secretariat. The possibility of raising hilsa, the delicious river fish under controlled conditions has emerged from recent research at the Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute, Barackpore. The All-India Azad Hind Sangh demands that the tomb of the last Moghul emperor, Bahadur Shah Zafar, should be shifted from Rangoon to Red Fort.

Sugar production in U. P. during the current season (1969-70) is expected to break all past records. A gang of dacoits, led by Mohar Singh, raided Sirsaud village near Gwalior and kidnapped 10 persons. Foodgrain production in the country will touch an all time record of about 100 million tonnes during the current year. A wild life sanctuary covering an area of about 90 square miles is proposed to be built up near Rampura in Mandasaur district of Madhya Pradesh. The New Delhi police have devised a novel punishment for gamblers, pick-pockets and eyeteasers the "headshrink", which consists of shaving the heads of suspects in public. Indian cosmetics and toiletries are so popular abroad that the exports of attractive brand of face powder rose 30 times in 1969-70 over that of 1968-69.

Faulty specifications evolved by the Indian Standards Institution resulted in the manufacture and supply of over 74,000 "absolutely useless" off-size steel helmets costing Rs. 4.88 lakhs. India is now self-sufficient in small arms, light artillery and their ammunition. The Assam Govt. has issued a State-wide alert to district authorities on Naxalite plans for launching a long-drawn-out "guerilla war" from their bases on the border. Delhi will soon have its first home for the old and the infirm. A "grave" when exhumed by the police at Champadani near Chandernagore yielded six big bombs. Mr. B. N. Adarkar, the senior-most Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank, has been appointed Governor of the Bank.

The Government of India has received an order for 8,362 sets of 1969 "proof coins" from the paramount International Coin Corporation of America. India will get about 842 million dollars of foreign aid for 1969-70. Naxalites in the Karimganj sub-division of Assam were being financed with fake Indian currency notes printed in China. The SSP leader Mr. Madhu Limaye's Bill to repeal the constitutional guaranteed privileges of ICS officers was lost in the Lok Sabha. The Uttar Pradesh Assembly has decided to abolish the Upper House in the State by 220 votes to 21 votes. Chief Minister B. P. Chaliha of Assam reveals that Naxalites are making attempts to procure arms from Mizo rebels. Ten more text-books will be nationalised in Delhi during the next academic year. A very rare variety of conch shell, known locally as "Valamburi" Shanku, valued at about Rs. 3,000 has been found near Tuticorin. The Union Government has announced reduction ranging from 10 to 70 per cent in the prices of essential life saving drugs and medicines. Twentyfour persons were killed and at least 60 injured in a cyclonic storm that struck parts of Saharsa district.

Tailpiece: Seniority of Ministers, except the Chief Minister, in the U. P. Cabinet would be according to the age.—*News-item*

Three Top IAS Girls Hail From Patna

Staff Reporter

Patna, May 1. Two girls who stood first and second in IAS examination, are from Patna. Miss. Anuradha Majumdar, known to her friends here as Jaya, is the daughter of Mr. Sudhendujoyti Majumdar, ICS, former Chief Secretary to the Bihar Government and now a Secretary to the Government of India. Standing first class first in B. A. she went to Delhi and secured top position in M. A. Economics from Delhi University. Mr. Majumdar hails from Pabna district in East Bengal and now settled in Calcutta.

Miss Lakshmi Chakravarty, who stood second in IAS, is the daughter of Mr. Karuna Kumar Chakravarty, Deputy Director of Marketing, Government of Bihar. Miss Lakshmi secured second class first in English from Patna University in M. A.

Miss Shashi Uban, who secured sixth position among the girl candidates at IAS examination, also hails from Patna.

Other two boys who are also from Patna are: Mr. Srinivas Rao, Mr. Sridhar Sohoni and Mr. Anupam Dasgupta. Mr. Srinivas Rao was educated at Dehra Dun Public School and later at Delhi Saint Stephens College. Mr. Anupam Dasgupta, grandson of a wellknown educationist of Bihar Prof. Satindranath Sengupta, formerly Professor of English in B. N. College. Mr. Anupam's mother Mrs. Chinmoyee Dasgupta (Prof. Sengupta's daughter) was also a brilliant student of Patna University. Now she is the principal of the Government Multi-purpose Higher Secondary-School, North Bihar.

Patna Diary

(Contd. from last page)

Whatever revenue the Bihar Government earns it spends over payment of salaries to its employees, said the Chief Minister, Mr. Daroga Prasad Rai, at a Press Conference here this afternoon.

The Bihar Cabinet today sanctioned a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs to provide relief to those who have suffered in the recent communal disturbances in Chaibasa and Chakradharpur in Singbhum district.

April 29: A dead body of a young man aged about 18 years was recovered this afternoon from a well of a house at Khajanchi Road.

The Patna University employees and officers yesterday condoled the death of Mr. Jitendra Nath Mustafi, who had been the personal assistant to successive Vice-Chancellors of Patna University, from the late Sir Sultan Ahmed to late Dr. Sachchidanand Sinha.

One young man was stabbed today in New Market area in course of a scuffle between two groups, for alleged blackmarketing of cinema tickets, according to the police.

April 30: The State Government have sanctioned Rs. 9.90 lakhs for agricultural loans and advances to cultivators during the current financial year.

Mr. Zawar Hussain, Minister for Co-operative and Information, assured here today that the Government would take all possible steps to run the idle sugar mills.

The Bihar Governor, Mr. Nityanand Kanungo, has summoned the State Legislative Assembly to meet at 11 a.m. on May 12, 1970, it is officially announced.

ARMED FORCES DIARY

Component Testing Unit

A modern electronic component testing unit is being set up in Bangalore.

The setting up of this Unit will help to maintain the quality of electronic items required by the Government, particularly for the Defence Services. It will also help in setting standards for electronic equipment and components in general use.

In addition to meeting the requirements of the Department of Defence Production, the facilities of this unit are also intended for use by any private or public sector undertaking.

So far as defence equipment is concerned, strict quality control is generally enforced by the private and public sector firms themselves and quality is assured by a system of thorough inspection by the Defence Inspectors.

A Case For....

(Contd. from page 170)

was to lay his grievances against the Catholic priests in India before the Roman pontiff himself.

We are today witnessing the same scene in Bombay. For the report says that when the pro-changers among the Catholic Bishops and priests in western India began introducing Indianised version of the Mass a similar storm burst out which Upadhyaya alone had to face more than three quarters of a century ago. (A.B.P.)

Indian Who....

(Contd. from page 170)

which he needed to set up "a Provisional Government of Hind in Kabul."

The Government was set up on December 1, 1915, with Maulana Barkatullah as its Prime Minister. The main object? "To rally the Afghans and the Indians to overthrow the British. Even through an army of 12,000 Afghans was raised, the Government had to wind up its Kabul office when in 1919 Badshah Amanullah made a truce with the British".

Then began a turbulent journey for the Raja. His aim now was to unite Afghanistan, Nepal, Tibet, India and China in one common mission to uproot the British from Asia.

He did succeed partially. For, when he arrived in Japan in 1925, he formed the "Executive Board of India to Free India with Foreign Aid". With the Raja as its President, the board had Rash Behari Bose as Vice-President and Mr. Anand Mohan Saha, former Indian Ambassador to Bangkok, as its Secretary-General.

With the formation of the board the seeds of the Azad Hind Government were sown.

Follow-Up Steps Of Aiyar, Mudholkar Reports

★ Staff Reporter ★

Patna, May 1. The Co-ordination Committee of the six party coalition Government of Bihar decided on Tuesday that the Government should suspend or compulsorily retire all officers indicted by both Aiyar and Mudholkar Commissions of inquiry set up by the first United Front Government and the Shoshit Dal Government respectively to inquire into the abuses of power by former Ministers. The Co-ordination Committee suggested that no mercy should be shown to those indicted officers who attained 53 years of age.

The Co-ordination Committee also took the question of follow-up action against indicted former Congress Ministers. This follow-up action included filing of criminal cases against those former Ministers against whom specific charges of corruption had been substantiated by the Aiyar Commission report.

It was, however not known how such cases could be filed when the Attorney General had reportedly given his opinion

after examining papers from both the Government and the indicated Ministers that no criminal case was likely to stand against them in any criminal court on the basis of the Aiyar Commission report.

But the Communist members in the Co-ordination Committee insisted that even then cases should be filed and law should be allowed to take its own course. Other Ministers had to accept the communist suggestion on the threat of withdrawal of support which meant the fall of the coalition Government, it is learnt.

The Committee recommended the Government to set up a judicial inquiry committee to go into the cause of Chaibasa riots as also the role of local officials there. The Committee also suggested the setting up of a high-power committee to review the working of the Bihar State Electricity Board whose annual loss was mounting from year to year even after the investment of nearly Rs. 170 crores.

PROFILE

Miss Lakshmi Chakravarty



Miss Lakshmi Chakravarty who has secured the second position in the Indian Administrative and in the Indian Foreign science Examination this year is the daughter of Shri Karunamoy Chakravarty, Assistant Director, Agriculture Marketing, Govt. of Bihar, who hails from village Chelyama, district Purulia. (now in West Bengal)

Born, brought up and educated at Patna, Lakshmi had her early education in Saint Joseph's Convent, Patna from where she passed the senior Cambridge Examina-

tion in 1961 and was placed in the First Division. She joined Patna Women's College in 1962 and passed Degree Part I in First Division. She passed B. A. Examination with Honours in English and obtained Second Class First position in the University and got distinction in General Knowledge. She passed the M.A. Examination in English and obtained Second Class First position in the Patna University. For her, studies were as important as extra curricular activities and she enjoyed what may be termed as a full scholastic life. As a keen debater, she won several prizes and her histrionic talents brought her the First Prize for the best Acting in the Women's College Drama festival in 1964. Her voice is often heard on the A. I. R., Patna in the "School Programme".

Quiet and unassuming, she talks softly but her conversation is becoming with intelligence and she hopes to bring her ideals and ideas of clean conscientious public service into full play as a member of the Indian Administrative service.

PATNA DIARY

April 24. The Flat car, which was stolen yesterday from near the Apna Bazar, was found abandoned at Gandhi Ghat (near Bihar College of Engineering) today.

Over 1,50,000 teachers of about 55,000 non-Government primary schools would get their salaries either through banks or post offices from June.

The third batch of eye-witnesses too did not identify the man, who shot at Mr. Jyoti Basu at Patna Junction on March 31.

A dead body of a young woman packed in a bag was recovered today from a house at Gola Road in Dinapur.

The Patna Urban Circle of Sales Tax has secured second position in collection of sales tax revenue in the State, the first being Jamshedpur.

April 25. Five bombs exploded this evening at the Lady Stephenson Hall disrupting a two-day "Save Democracy convention" which was being inaugurated by Prof. N. G. Ranga, leader of the Swatantra party in the Lok Sabha.

The three-day golden jubilee celebrations of the Bihar Hindi Sahitya Sammelan commenced here today.

A Central Excise team today unearthed an unlicensed gold melting workshop at Kesera Tola (Patna City) and recovered half a dozen moulds for preparing gold biscuits.

About 60 unemployed engineers and students of engineering colleges and polytechnics of Bihar today courted arrest by offering satyagraha before the gates of the New Secretariat here.

April 26. The Union Education Minister, Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, discussed the problems of the Patna University with its Vice-Chancellor, Dr. K. K. Datta, at Raj Bhawan here today.

The people of the town witnessed the first shower of rain tonight.

The students of the Patna Women's College today bade farewell to their old girl friends appearing the final year B.A. examinations.

Jagadguru Shankaracharya

of Puri this evening underlined the importance of universal code of conduct which, according to him, is the basis of all religions.

Over 30,000 voters in 11 Local Authorities, two Graduates and two Teachers constituencies went to the poll today to elect 17 members to the Bihar Legislative Council, which is facing abolition.

The Union Minister of Foreign Trade, Mr. B. R. Bhagat, warned the younger generation here today against indulgence in violence which, he said, might bring the nation on the verge of disaster.

April 27. Thirtynine engineering students and unemployed engineers courted arrest today by demonstrating before the residence of the Bihar Chief Minister, Mr. Daroga Prasad Rai, here this morning.

Fortyfour eminent Hindi literateurs of Bihar were honoured on the occasion of the three-day golden jubilee celebrations of the Bihar Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, which conclude here today.

Prof. Bhagawan Prasad Majumdar and his nephew, Subhkirti Majumdar, caught two alleged thieves here this morning, who had entered into his house at Kadamkuan by breaking a lock.

In the biennial elections to the Bihar Legislative Council held yesterday, the Ruling Congress lost six out of 10 seats the results of which were available till late this evening.

April 28: The Bihar Cabinet today decided to constitute Third Pay Revision Committee to redress the grievances of all the services in the State in a systematic manner.

More than 30 unemployed engineers and engineering students courted arrest today—the fourth day of their direct action—in front of the Bihar Secretariat.

(Contd. on page 171)

Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited

(Office of the S.E./Township)

Superintending Engineer (C) invites sealed tenders upto 3 p.m. on 30-5-70 & 4-6-70 for the following items 1 & 2 respectively.

1. Short Tender No. 8/SE (C)—External Electrification to 300 A21 qrs. in Sector II & Section III. Approx. cost: Rs. 0.60 lakhs. Time of completion—4 months.

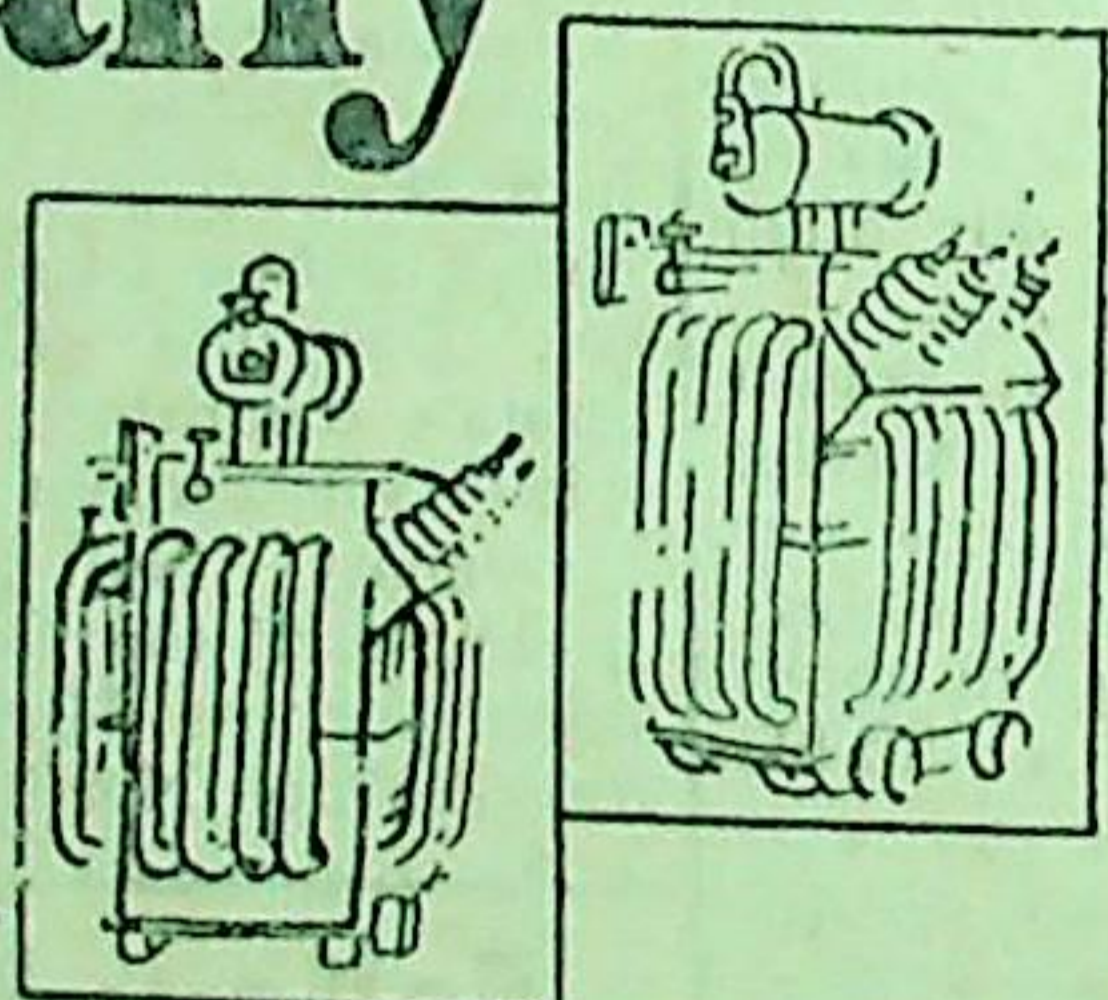
2. Short Tender No. 9/SE (C)—Providing roads, drains and culverts for Sector II A-21 type houses. Approx. cost: Rs. 0.58 lakhs. Time of completion 6 months.

Tender documents can be had from the Office of the Zonal Engineer (Civil) Township, at Field Office No. 16, Dhurwa, Ranchi-4 @ Rs. 15/- each item (non-refundable) upto 4.30 p.m. on 28-5-70 & 2-6-70 respectively. Further details can be had from the Office of the Zonal Engineer (Civil) Township.

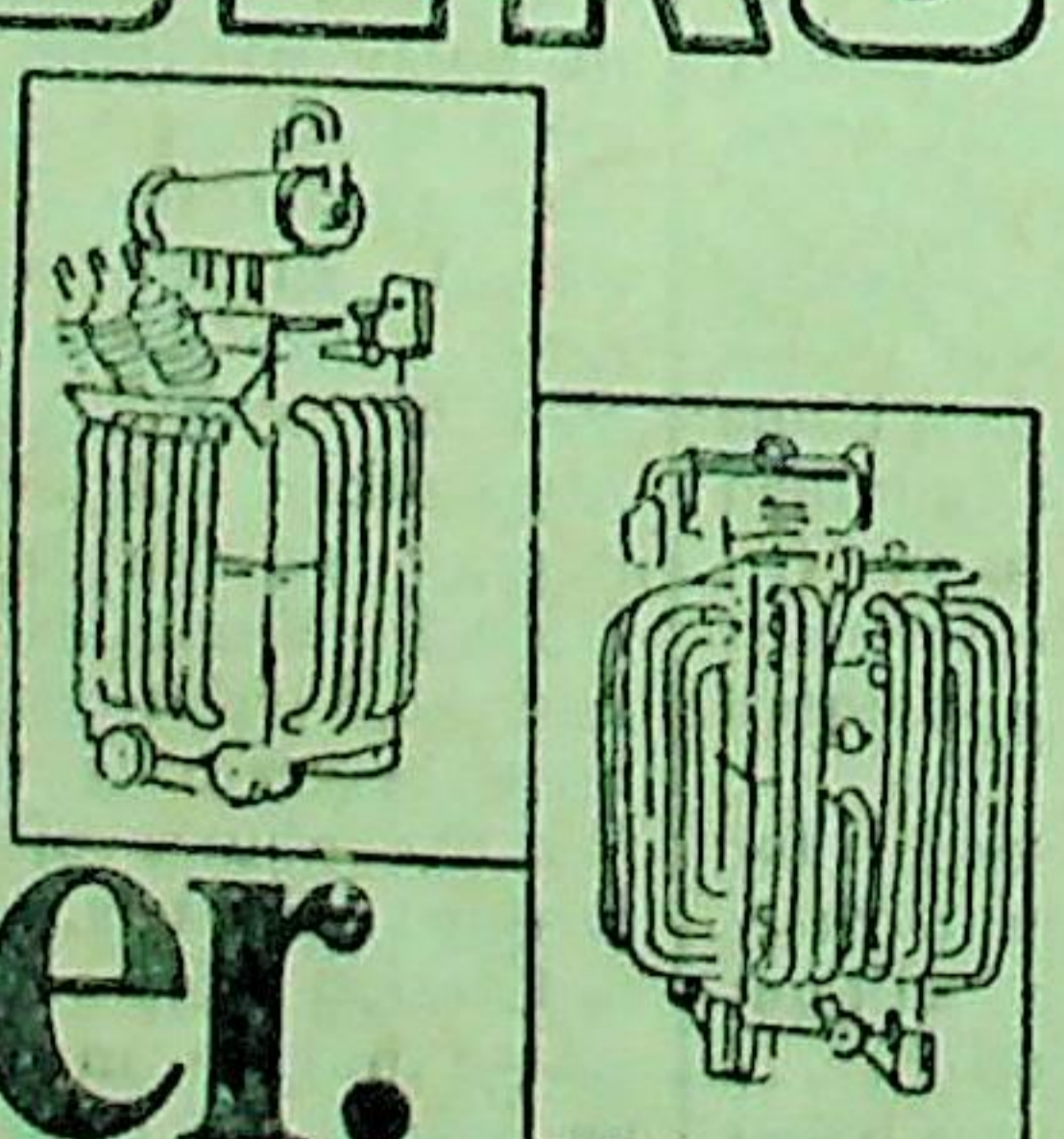
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