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Dr. S. Samaddar

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★ There Can Be No Real Strength Without Development ★

★ BIHAR P. C. C. DISSOLVED ★ AD-COMMITTEE COMPOSITION: SANJIVAYYA ANNOUNCES AD-HOC BODY CLEAR MAJORITY FOR MINISTERIAL GROUP

From Our Political Correspondent

Patna :

Formation of the Ad-Hoc Committee replacing the strifetorn P. C. C. has been warmly welcomed by and large, in Congress political circles. Since the triple-debacles : at Amroha, Farrukhabad and Rajkot last week, a whispering campaign insisted that the Congress High Command would now "go slow" in the matter. Mr. Moraji Desai's mysterious visit in Muzaffarpur on May 25 & 26 where he was chaperoned only by one of the Congress factions in Bihar was also interpreted, again in carefully worded "rumours", as a prelude to a fresh battle for leadership in the Congress Legislature party. The formation of the Ad-Hoc Committee at—last at long last—with Mr. Rajendra Misra as convenor should bring about some peace in Bihar Congress politics for sometime atleast. For one thing, Mr. Mahesh Prasad Sinha's ensuing trip out-abroad will keep him away from Bihar for 47 days, according to the Revenue Minister's present itinerary. Although Mr. Sinha has ceased to be the "Queen bee", among the dissidents since Mr. K. B. Sahay's sudden switch over in 1961, without Mr. Sinha, no large-scale "offensive" action or strategic planning is possible among the dissidents as of now. But just in case Chief Minister Jha seems up enough stamina—and resolution—to reshuffle the Cabinet, it will not take more than 24 hours to bring politics to a high pitch, necessitating, in that case, a hurried Boing-trip back home by M. P. Sinha, from U.K. or wherever he might be. Such a contingency, however, seems to be remote.

The composition of the Ad-hoc Committee indicates a very clear majority of the Ministerial group by at least 7 according to current alignments.

The Ministerial group has won hands down after strenuous wranglings and defensive actions for months on end. In the first place, the dissident leaders were against formation

of the Ad-Hoc Committee itself. In the second place, dissident opinion was unanimous against Rajendra Misra's nomination as convenor. In the third place, the main structural aspect—inclusion of most of the D. C. C. Presidents—in the Committee are spheres where dissident opinion, powerfully backed by Mr. Morarji Desai has been ignored.

Dissident attempts, however, succeeded in bring in Ram Lakhan Singh Yadav, Shakoor Ahmad, and Bhagwat Prasad—three dark horses. The list submitted by Mr. Rajendra Misra included Ragavendra Narayan Singh, M. L. A. (of Bhagalpur), Medini Paswan, M. L. A. (of Monghyr), Budhadeo Singh Yadav, M.L.A. (Patna) Sami Nadvi, M.L.C. (Darbhanga) Prabhunath Singh, M.L.A. (Chapra) and Deonarayan Yadav, ex-dy. minister from Darbhanga. A careful—and analytical study—of the announced names also indicates that Mr. Jagjiwan Ram has been able to push in Ramdeni Ram, the solitary Congress M.L.A. from the whole, big Palamau district and it was perhaps his support that finally went in favour of Sitaram Keshri—and R.L. Singh Yadav. Not much significance need be attached to the exclusion of all the ministers in the Ad-Hoc Committee: as permanent invitees, their presence will be always felt, and opinion counted on individual issues.

So now, Sadaquat Ashram can look forward to a new chapter, after many suicidal bickerings and constant switch over of group affiliations since the sudden demise of Dr. Anugrah Narayan Sinha on July 5, 1957.

A NEW POLITICAL WEDLOCK IN OFFING

From Our Sp. Correspondent

Ranchi :

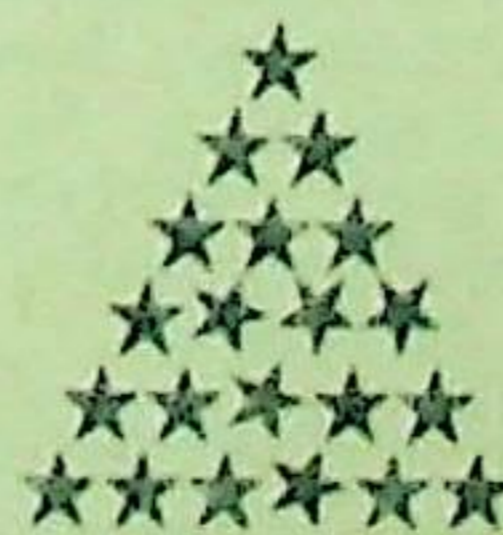
There is every possibility of a political wedlock soon between Jaipal Singh's hobbling Jharkhand Party and the Congress before the current *lagan* season is over.

The principal match-maker is, by coincidence, a *brahmin* : Pandit Binodananda Jha, Mrs. Jehanara Jaipal Jaipal Singh, wife of the founder-conductor and, perhaps the liquidator also : Jaipal Singh is the astute mother of the bride. Among the tribal *adivasis*, the groom pays the dowry. Consistent with that tradition although Oxonian "Jap" insists, in private, top-secret communications that he is not seeking any dowry, the wedlock, according present indications, is going to cost :

* At least one seat in the Bihar Cabinet for either Mrs. Singh or Prof. S. K. Bage, the No. 2 of the Jharkhand Party ;

* Perhaps a dy. minister-ship and/or the position of a parliamentary secretary for a Jharkhand nominee and

* Governorship for good old Jaipal.



New Delhi:

As reported last week, Congress President Sanjivayya announced on Friday the replacement of the Bihar P.C.C. by a 34-man Ad-Hoc Committee with Rajendra Misra, the acting president of the dissolved P. C. C. as convenor.

Jaganath Rao Chandriki, Genl. Secretary of the A.I.C.C. announced to the Press that the B.P.C.C. now stands dissolved and the Ad-Hoc Committee would take over with immediate effect. Mr. Chandriki also informed that the existing district Congress Committees will continue in their present form and would be controlled by, in all respects, by the new Ad-Hoc Committee. All the D.C.C. presidents excepting two of Bhagalpur and Palamau have been included in the new Committee. Siaram Singh, of Bhagalpur, is believed to have been excluded in view of serious allegations of black marketing in corrugated sheets against him last year, while Jag Narayan Pathak, of Palamau, has been excluded principally because in his district, the D.C.C. has already been replaced by an ad-hoc committee.

Following is the list of 34 members, categorised group-wise by this correspondent, helped by a senior A.I.C.C. source to facilitate further analysis.

Ministerial Group:

1. Rajendra Misra (convenor); (2) Harish Chandra Jha, (President, D. C. C., Darbhanga), (3) Maheshwari Prasad Sinha, (President, D.C.C. Gaya); (4) Nageshwar Dutta Pathak (President, D.C.C., Champaran); (5) N. Singhania (President, D.C.C. Santhal Parganas); (6) S. K. Pathak (President, D. C. C. Siwan); (7) S. N. Pandey (President, D. C. C., Shahabad); (8) Thakur Jadunandan Singh; (President, D. C. C., Muzaffarpur); (9) Gursaran Singh (President, D. C. C., Saharsa); (10) Ram Gulam Chaudhury (Harijan M.L.A.

from Muzaffarpur); (11) Ramdeni Ram (Harijan M.L.A. from Palamau); (12) Chandrika Ram (ex-dy. minister from Saran); (13) Awadesh Prasad Sinha, (ex-President, Patna D. C. C.); (14) D. N. Tiwari, (M.P. from Saran); (15) Jageshwar Mandal, (M.L.C. from Bhagalpur);

(16) Lal Hambrook, ex-M.P., (17) Ramdulari Sinha (M.P. from Patna) (18) S. Mohd. Umair, (M.L.C. from Gaya); (19) Lal Singh Tyagi (Patna); Basudeo Prasad Sinha (MLA from Purnea).

Members, believed to be affiliated to the dissident group of Messrs K. B. Sahay and M.P. Sinha consist of :

(1) Amanat Ali (President, D.C.C. Ranchi); (2) A.B. Dikshit (President, D.C.C. Hazaribagh); (3) R.L. Singh Yadav (President, D.C.C., Patna); (4) C.L. Vyas (President, D.C.C. Singhbhum); (5) K.P. Choudhury (President, D.C.C., Purnea); (6) Ram Gulam Sharma (President, D.C.C. Monghyr) (7) Bhagwat Prasad, M.L.C., (8) Shakoor Ahmed, M.L.A., (9) R.P.N. Singh (M.P. from Muzaffarpur); (10) R.N. Sharma (President D.C.C., Dhanbad).

The following members are more or less, non-aligned now. They are :—

(1) Sundari Devi (MLA from Chapra); (2) Bangali Lal (President, Patna Town Congress Committee); (3) Sitaram Keshri (Secy. Patna D.C.C.) (4) Shiv Chandika (INTUC leader from Singhbhum).

The Ad-Hoc Committee will function until duly elected members at various levels take over. No time limit has been set to conduct organisational elections. A Senior Congress man is sure to be deputed by the AICC to function as P.R.O., to supervise organisational elections.

As usual, the Congress President, like all previous Congress Presidents, urged Bihar Congressmen to work in unity.

★ THE DIMENSIONS OF WORLD HUNGER ★

Perhaps one of the most arresting conclusions to be drawn from the FAO's third world food survey is that while the world food consumption level has improved over the last decade, up to half the world's population is still hungry or malnourished or both.

—B. R. Sen

The unprecedented population growth the world over in recent years has posed a major problem of food supply both in respect of quantity and nutrition. A first step towards evaluating its magnitude was undertaken by the Food and Agriculture Organization in 1946 when it carried out the first world food survey based on data

from 70 countries representing about 90 per cent of the world population at that time. The survey showed that food supplies were inadequate over large areas of the world.

A somewhat more detailed picture emerged in FAO's second world food survey undertaken in 1952. Taking into account such factors as age, sex, weight and geogra-

phical environment the analysis revealed that in areas containing some 60 per cent of the world population food supplies were not sufficient to provide even 2,200 calories per day.

The third world food survey, concluded on the eve of the World Food Congress to be held in June this year, points out that the diet of the majority of people in the less developed countries remains appalling low, the calorie intake being 2,150 per day as against 3,050 in the developed countries. The differences in

the quality of the diet are even more striking. It is estimated that at least 20 per cent of the population in these areas is under-nourished and 60 per cent malnourished.

When the first world food survey was published in 1946 the world population was estimated to grow at about one per cent per annum. There was no appreciable increase in the rate of growth in population even when the second world food survey was published in 1952. The successful control of epidemic and diseases in large parts of

the world since the beginning of the last decade has, among other causes, led to the marked lowering of death rate resulting in an accelerated growth in the world's population. As against a growth rate of one per cent per annum during 1938-50, the population grew at nearly twice that rate during the last decade.

Of the total increase of 800 millions between 1938-60 in the world's population, the less developed regions account for over 650 millions, with the Far East alone responsible for nearly 500 millions. Whereas

Behar Herald

ESTD. 1874

TREMENDOUS WASTE OF MONEY

While the subjects of the Welfare (of the rulers) State are being subjected to unprecedentedly high taxation in the name of "emergency", the toads-beneath-the-harrow have a right to ask how much of money and effort is being wasted — there is no other word — on projects once considered socially or morally elevating but subsequently and repeatedly held to be total failures.

The list is long. Kallou, Union Education Minister, recently iterated the Government's intention of persevering with Basic Education; as long ago as 1956 the Ramchandran Committee called the entire experiment a flop, using more elegant language. Dr. Zakir Hossain, the progenitor of Basic Education, has publicly declared it to be a "fraud", as practised to-day. It would be interesting to know how many crores have been spent on it to date. Not much has lately been heard of the Ambar charkha, which does not mean that a good deal of money is not being expended on it. The pursuit of democratic decentralization should be examined in terms of rupees and naye paise. Similar treatment extended to numerous organizations existing in the name of Harijan welfare, women's education, adult literacy, spread of khadi or Hindi, international cultural exchange, encouragement of cottage industries, Adim Jati Seba or national integration through drama and dance, many of which receive financial assistance from the Centre or State Governments, or both, and some of which account for the money spent in the most unorthodox ways — should reveal facts enough to startle the country. Indeed, there is reason to believe that certain forms of cultural, social and "moral" welfare have become nice little rackets in some hands; and the magnitude of the evil may be no smaller than the other malpractices today being so much talked about. That some of the ideas behind these prodigious wastes are associated with the hallowed name of Mahatma Gandhi, only deepens the sadness of it all.

One would like to know how many crores have been given to Bharat (i.e. Nehru) Sebak Samaj whose main activity seems to be to put silly posters like GHUS LENA MANA HAI on walls of houses.

The prodigious waste going on in the name of cultural, social and moral welfare with financial assistance from the Central and State Governments are shocking. Most of them are nothing but hot-beds of jobbery and nepotism.

Another huge waste of money goes by the name of "staff-welfare" in the various Ministries and departments of the Government of India. Big sums of money are spent every year on the organization of so-called sports, games, dramatics and similar *tamasha* for Government employees. These activities are not in any way conducive to the physical, mental or moral well-being of the vast majority of Government servants, nor do they enhance their professional efficiency. And for their organization a large army of welfare officials are maintained by the Government. The poor tax-payers are fleeced for this unconscionable waste of public funds.

Must the poor subjects be made to pay through the nose for all the huge waste that goes on merrily even at a time when ruler after ruler assures us that the emergency is real?

ANOTHER FAILURE

Morarji Desai's statement in Surat that the price of gold will never go down in India because of the scarce supplies presents an amusing contrast to his earlier prophetic assertions about the inevitability of a heavy fall in the price of gold. Last November when gold was quoted around Rs. 100 per 10 grams, the Finance Minister confidently predicted that the price would go down as low as Rs. 70 per tola (About Rs. 60 per 10 grams) as a result of the various measures which the Government had already taken and what it proposed to take. But instead of declining, the price of gold has shot up to Rs. 140, the highest ever and more than double its world price. This will give a strong impetus to smuggling. Morarji said before that his gold rules were mainly aimed at reducing smuggling. The plain fact is that Morarji Raj's gold policy has been an almost complete failure. It has given a stimulus to smuggling of gold, it has created a black market in gold where none existed, it has not brought down the price of gold, rather raised it steeply, it has only caused untold distress and suffering to lakhs of goldsmiths.

NOTES and COMMENTS

WONDERFUL FORESIGHT

Among the papers and articles seized by the Special Police as a result of its searches in connection with the Serajuddin case were more than 500 bottles of Scotch whisky recovered from the house of one of the five officers.

This shows that some people have uncanny foresight almost amounting to clairvoyance. This particular officer must have anticipated 14-carat Morarji's gold-control order and instead of hoarding the yellow metal, stored his surplus wealth in the form of real Scotch. If he has been discriminating in his investment and stocked "more than 500 bottles" of Haig & Haig, Johnny Walker, Hennessy three stars, Black and White, Canadian Club... his cellar is worth a king's ransom to-day.

IGNORING GLARING FACTS

One would think that with sugar shortages reported all over the country and a 'rice famine' expected in Assam and West Bengal, there would be a stir in the Capital and several political-bureaucratic reputations on the edge of an eclipse. Far from it. They are still chattering about the Serajuddin affair and the Rs. 10,000 he gave K. D. Malaviya to fight an election, willing to face the glaring fact that this sum is a very small part of ten crores of rupees always raised by the political party from capitalists and black marketeers when votes have to be gathered to prove that we are socialistic.

ON WITH STEEL MILLS

The Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries has decided to establish 2 more steel plants during the fourth plan. These of course will be in addition to Bokaro.

The main difficulty in the way of starting more and more steel plants—shortage of funds—does not exist any more. The forced savings tax will bring in many crores and we may even start a new steel plant every year.

NO COMPLACENCY

The Government of India is thinking of advancing the clock by one hour during the summer months. This will remind everybody in the country every hour that a state of emergency exists and a war is going on.

NOT NECESSARY HERE

A new watchdog organization has begun operating in the Soviet Union. It would have millions of agents listening and watching for wrong-doing everywhere in the country. In a few months' time it is expected to be operating not only in every factory, farm and mine but in every apartment house, hospital and school. According to the official definition of its duties, the Committee's many members "must build their work in such a manner that bureaucrats, procrastinators, parasites, thieves, black marketeers, swindlers and those who offer bribes should feel the inevitability of punishment, that they should tremble before the great force of Soviet society." The basic reason for the organization is the need to fight the prevalence of what Soviet authorities call "economic

crimes". As the Soviet press makes plain daily, the economy is beset by large numbers of persons who seek to enrich themselves at the expense of the State. They do this by simple thefts, embezzlement, falsifying accounts, and every other means they can devise.

As such "economic crimes" are unknown in our country we do not need any such body.

HOLDING THE PRICE LINE

Assurances from the top rulers have proved infructuous in keeping prices in check. To buy pure milk for children, to provide them with fruits which supply essential vitamins, to arrange for their education to equip them for the future are all beyond the means of the average wage-earner today.

Every socialist Government promises the minimum requirements of food, clothing, education and health to the people and tries its utmost to fulfil the promise.

Ours is merely a socialistic structure in which the rulers only are in clover.

The large-scale malnutrition which came into focus during the recruitment drive will be further aggravated by the reduction of food expenses resulting from soaring prices. The fixed income group is face to face with a desperate situation.

To add insult to injury, it is being asked to submit to a "compulsory saving" scheme—pay money every month for 5 years which it is unlikely to get back ever.

MUDDLE IN EDUCATION

Instead of our educationists holding so many meetings, conferences and seminars to solve the problem of failure in schools and colleges, and trying to increase the hours of study, it would be more sensible to decrease the number of subjects taught.

Students in schools today have more subjects than they can absorb or cope with; their brains get tired and the result is that they do their work only in a mechanical way which takes them nowhere. This is the main cause of so many failures. First of all, why three languages? We did well with two, English and a regional language, with a third language only as optional for those who wanted to take it instead of forcing it down their throats. What with Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics (Algebra, Geometry and Arithmetic), Geography, History, Domestic Science and what not children are forced to become book worms and their health too breaks down. It is a drain on their energy and a drain on the purse of their parents.

Books prescribed are not only badly written but even contain ludicrous mistakes. Another serious handicap is non-availability of text-books, leading to the production of badly printed, badly got up "spurious" text books. Perhaps it is only natural that in a country of bogus Congress members, sub-standard drugs, adulterated food—spurious text-books should flood the market.

WHITE ANTS ACTIVE

Verification of wheat stock of the consumers' cooperative stores, Jehanabad, revealed a shortage of 850 maunds.

This need cause no surprise. White ants have been known to eat up steel admirals in government offices, making them disappear completely as if they never existed.

SOUND ADVICE

Our Rajyapal said in Monghyr (May 21) that "boys of the Bharat Sebak Samaj should set up homes for street urchins".

The "boys" of B.S.S. will require annual grants of lakhs of rupees from the Government to set up these "homes". But what if the parents of the "urchins" do not allow their boys to be lodged in "homes"?

MUZZLING EXPRESSION

About a year ago the Government of India banned the further entry into the country of "The Lotus and the Robot" by Arthur Koestler. His sin, in the eyes of the rulers in Delhi, was lack of reverence for Gandhiji. Lack of reverence for Mr. Nehru, in an article on India by John Mander, nearly led to the impounding of copies of the February issue of "Encounter" by the Customs authorities in Bombay.

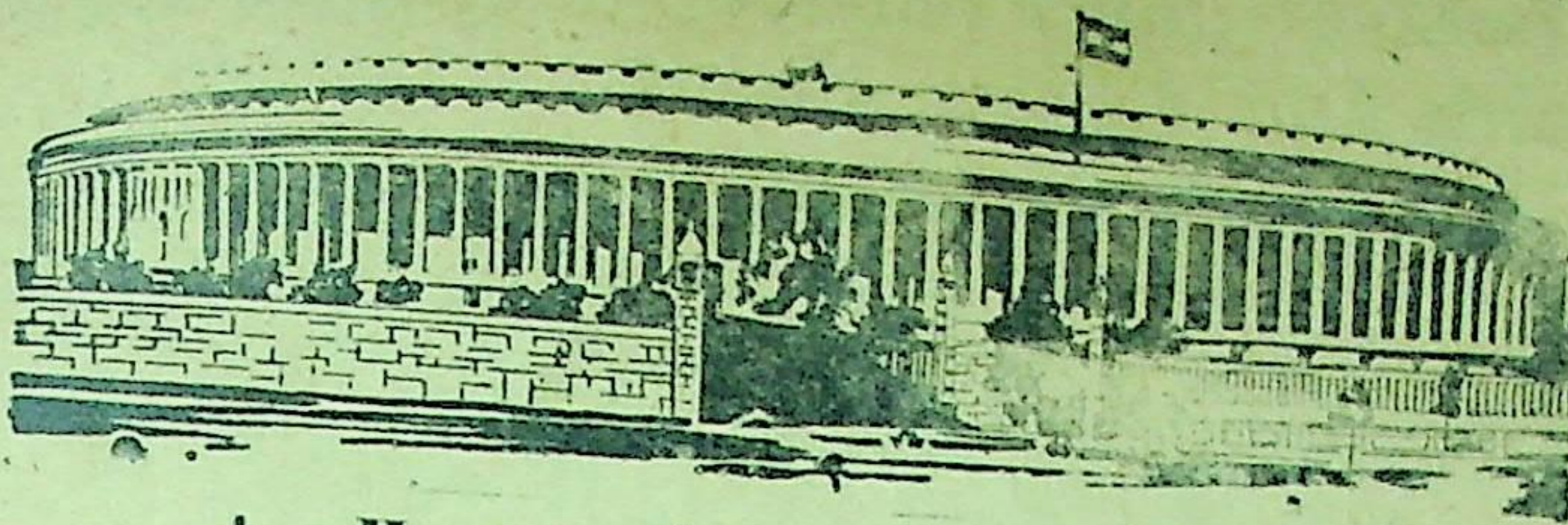
As it happens, both the writers have discussed that strain in our emotional and mental make-up which accounts for this aberrant tendency against freedom of opinion, Arthur Koestler's words are forthright: "Gandhi was the father of the nation; and though Pandit Nehru is a different type of person, he had to step into the same role; whether he liked it or not, he became the new father-figure. India is a democracy only in name; it would be more correct to call it a Bapucracy. Out of the sacred womb of the Indian family only political yes men could emerge. Their compliance to the will of the leader was not due to opportunism or cowardice, but to an implanted reflex." John Mander, more gently, says the same thing: "In effect, there are two co-existent patterns of political leadership in India. There is the basic democratic, party-political pattern, borrowed from Britain, to which the great majority of educated Indians are attached. Besides it, intersecting it at many points, there exists an older, semi-religious pattern of personal authority. Elsewhere, Jawaharlal Nehru would have become an Asquith. India required him — the least religious of men as he remarks in his "Autobiography" — to be a Guru. It is India's luck — that she has chosen a Guru with the instincts of an English liberal."

A SENSIBLE DECISION

The Government of India have decided that sign boards and notice boards at post offices, telegraph offices etc. should be in the regional language besides Hindi and English.

In regions where Hindi was the local language, only Hindi and English would be used.

This is perfectly sensible and should also hold good for our schools. The 3 language formula for the South and the Eastern parts, and a 2-language formula for Hindi-speaking areas. Later on, when the English language is completely "hatao-ed" from the country, only one language should prevail from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin.



★ An Hour-and-A-half with Lohia ★

From Our Sp. Correspondent

Delhi Journalists had a glimpse of the shape of things to come in the next Lok Sabha session after a 90-minute long eat-and-chat session with the Peter Pan of Indian politics: the one and only Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia.

The venue was the Press Club of India where, over a sumptuous, five-course lunch, Lohia was a substitute guest—and in top form.

Lohia's principal subject of conversation—and attack—was the Prime Minister. Among the gems that came gushing out of the age-less Lohia, here are a few samples:

* Nehru "roared like a lion" on October 12 (from Madras) but on October 20, when the Chinese struck their treacherous attack, his call was "Jackal's Cry".

* Parliament, said Lohia, "is an orchestra and the Prime Minister its ballerina."

Some one quipped: "will you be the prima donna?" He did not reply.

* India's foreign policy, Lohia pronounced was the "worst possible". If he ever becomes the Prime Minister of India, he will not be non-aligned but will be independent.

About P.S.P., Lohia was contemptuous: "Must we always talk of that party?" he charged. "The P.S.P. members are my kinsmen—not the leadership."

Lohia is angry with army promotion rules. He said military officers were promoted from the defence colleges

cadre to higher ranks, instead of from other ranks. He estimated that if there were 200 brigadiers, hardly 10 or 12 came from the ranks.

Lohia visualised that, now, it would be the Prime Minister's turn to stage walk-outs from Parliament. Lohia let it be known that he would not be "intimidated by the presence of either the Prime Minister or the Speaker".

Lohia, with an impish smile charged the Press lads: "Now so many people, foreign correspondents, reporters, press photographers and cartoonists are lavishing so much of attention....none of them bothered a few days ago". A thoroughly enjoyable hour and a half! Lohia wished many happy returns of the day....

The Inscrutable Sphinx Has A "Facelift"

★By HOWARD DAVIS★

The gigantic Sphinx of Gizeh, gazing out with that strange inscrutable look (which led the Arabs to call it the "Father of Terrors") across the Nile, has been undergoing repair for the first time in some two thousand years—a period only one-third of its age.

Chiselled from the solid rock nearly four thousand years before the birth of Christ, this fabulous monster, like a stupendous sentinel, still guards the cemetery at the entrance of the Nile valley. But grains of sand, caught up by the hot swirling winds of the desert, have scratched and chipped and rasped the solid rock until all the sharpness of angles and lines has melted away.

The beard and nose have gone. The "graceful smile", described by visitors of old, has vanished, leaving the blank, awe-inspiring gaze which from time immemorial has secreted the mysteries of its origin, and from which it took its name of "Father of Terrors."

Before the repair work carried out about two thousand years ago was undertaken by the ruling dynasty of Egypt, then known as the Ptolemies, work was done by King Thothmes the Fourth, in the 18th Dynasty (about 1420 B.C.). Other repairs were effected in the time of King Rameses the Second, about 1250 B.C. Now, new blocks have been hewn into shape to replace the worn stones in the left foreleg of the Sphinx and on the north side of the figure where the winds blowing from

the sea have been responsible for decay. These blocks are to be made slightly smaller than the originals so that in the future experts will be able to identify them at once.

The Sphinx, a world-famous monument, has been the object of constant research and examination as well as wonder, on the part of millions of visitors down the centuries. Just before the last war, an eminent Egyptian archaeologist, Selim Bey Hassan, had hundreds of labourers toiling beneath the burning sun of the desert, removing thousands of tons of sand around it to reveal its true perspective.

They unearthed an inscribed granite table caked and preserved in the Nile mud. The writing speaks of the Sphinx as being a monument to Ra, the sun god. The tablet, which was an area of about 80 square feet, records that it was erected by Amen Hotep the Second as a memorial of his pilgrimage to the Sphinx when he ascended the throne at the age of 18.

It relates how he drove in his own chariot from Memphis and visited the Great Pyramids neighbouring the Sphinx, where he paid homage to the sun god. The hieroglyphics, which are in excellent state of preservation, also boast that Amen Hotep possessed Herculean strength and that nobody else was able to pull his bow. They also relate his deeds of prowess and horsemanship and record the fact that he invented a kind of arrow never before used in Egypt. Such vaunting was, of course, common among the

ancients.

Even in those far-off days the sands of the desert had swept on so irresistibly that the gigantic monster was covered with sand except for the head and shoulders. But although the sands have never ceased their warfare, the great mass of the body and head defy both time and man. From time to time, as already mentioned, efforts have been made to free the Sphinx from its enormous burden of sand. The work of the Ptolemies, touched upon earlier, consisted of restoring the lower portions of the monument, and they also carried on the rites of the Ancient Egyptians in the small temple of the Sphinx situated directly in front of it.

Afterwards, however, centuries passed with nothing done. The desert, perhaps alone knowing why this huge thing was erected, kept its secret in its own fashion by continuing to drive sand over it, until the beginning of last century. And it was not until 1816 that the advance of the desert was checked. It was only then that tremendous quantities of sand were removed, and the inscriptions revealed the great age of the Sphinx.

Some have suggested that the moment ought not to be interfered with and that the head and shoulders alone should be left protruding from the sand. But according to a dream—or vision—of one of the Pharaohs, the Sphinx itself preferred to have its limbs exposed. This brings us to the form that this creature, huge beyond thought, possesses.

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DARING CAR THEFT

By Our Staff Correspondent

Patna:

Mr. Ravaneshwar Misra, the ebullient Chairman of the Bihar Legislative Council was a very unhappy man on Saturday morning: in the previous night, his sparkling new fiat, parked in the portico of his official residence: 12 Strand Road, near the isolated Polo Ground, had been stolen. The car was locked and this daring theft is something new for Patna. Mr. M. K. Sinha, retired I. G. Police, Bihar, was the immediate-past occupant of 12 Strand Road.

The ancients believed in many fabulous monsters, and of them all, sphinxes were the most celebrated. The idea of the sphinx seems to have originated in Egypt, and the Great Sphinx of Gizeh is the most gigantic of all. Its head is a portrait statue of King Khafra, most probably, and its body is that of a lion. The head measures 19 feet from top to bottom and is 91 feet in circumference at the broadest part.

The body is 187 feet long, while the height from the ground to the top of the head is 66 feet. The monster is in the main carved out of the solid rock, although a temple was placed before it, and smaller places of worship were sited between the huge paws. Until recent times the use to which it was put was doubtful.

Unlike the pyramids, it was not used for the burial of the kings of Egypt. Evidence points to the fact that it was a temple in honour of Ra—as was briefly mentioned—and that the Pharaohs made journeys to it. Smaller temples to the same deity were erected as well, but none have the grandeur or mystery of the great Sphinx—the world's most fantastic monument, which really deserved its belated "facelift".



**JACK KENNEDY
'FATHER OF THE YEAR'**

Washington, May 29.

President Kennedy, who has two children and expects a third, accepted today the George Washington Medal as 1963 "Father of the Year" reports A.P.

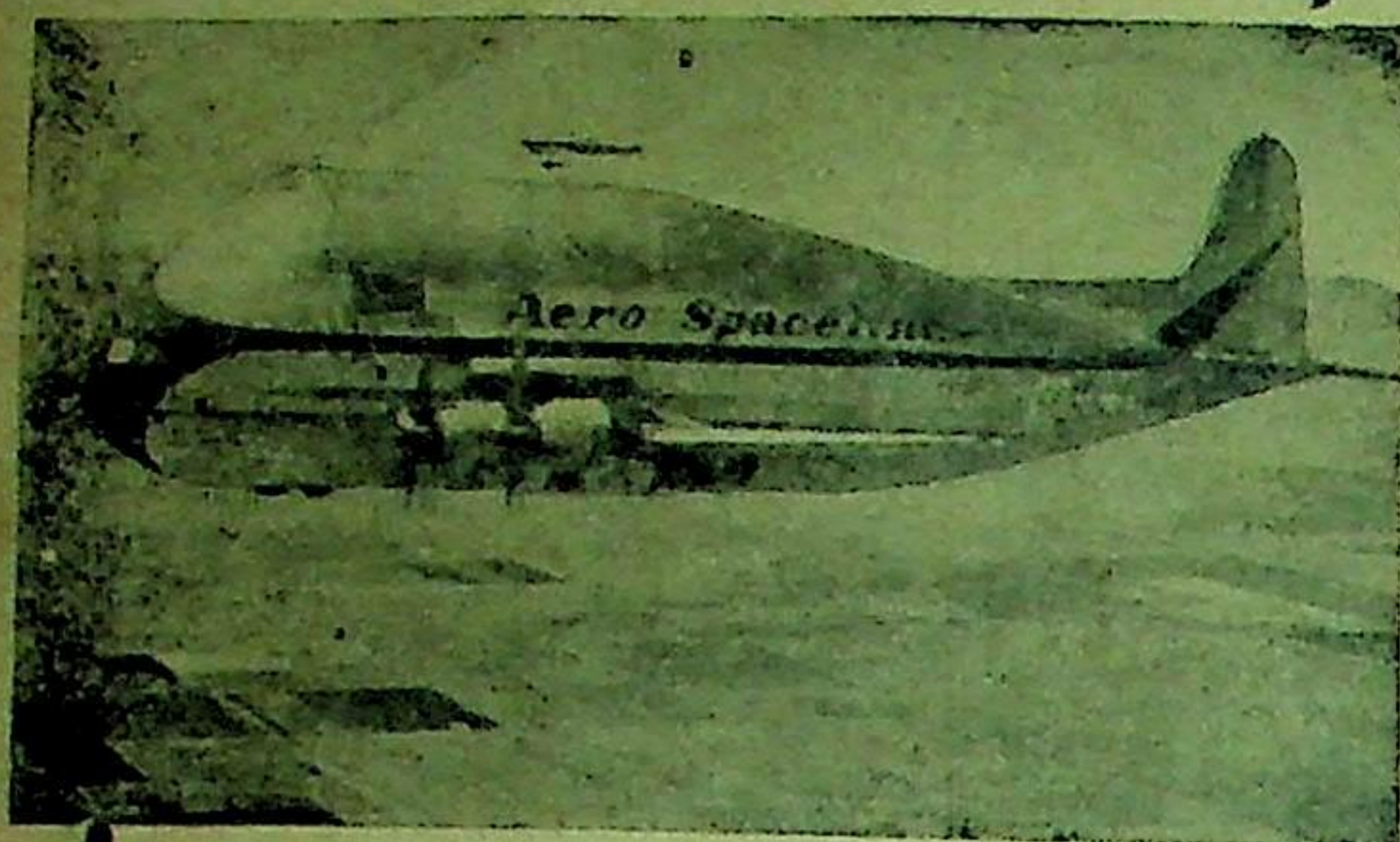
The award was by the National Fathers Day Committee with its chairman Alvin Austin making the presentation. The award, announced previously, was made to the President "because of his brilliant and courageous leadership of the free world and his human championship of the rights and dignity of the individual over the entire universe".

Kennedy celebrated his 46th birthday today.

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★ SPACE AGE CARRIER ★



This whale-shaped craft, a converted Boeing 377 Stratocruiser, is designed to transport the second stage of the Saturn space vehicle, the Apollo moon capsule, and other space-age equipment too large for highway or rail transport. Called the world's largest airplane, it is shown during a test flight over California. Loading the cargo is accomplished by dividing the aircraft in half at the midsection. Sections are bolted together for flight.

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N. K. Karanjia
Managing Director

OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER
DARBHANGA DIVISION, DARBHANGA.

TENDER NOTICE

The dates of receiving tenders for the following works have been extended from 24th and 25th May, 1963 to 12th June, 1963 and will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Darbhanga Circle, Darbhanga.

- (1) Impt. to Darbhanga-Muzaffarpur Road (Construction of culverts)
- (2) Impt. to Sakri-Jhanjhapur-Phulparas-Laukaha Road (Construction of culverts-13th to 22nd miles).
- (3) -do- -do- -do- (25th to 40 mile).
- (4) -do- -do- -do- (Supply of bricks & Jhama metal miles 44 to 51/11 miles)

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Executive Engineer,
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Impressive Improvement In Health And Fitness Among The Youth Of Britain

By JOHN YOUNG

The publication in December 1960 of a report which stated that British children were stronger and fitter than children in the United States of America of the same age caused some surprise in Britain. Surprise turned to something like amazement, however, with the recent appearance of a report in the Australian Journal of Physical Education to the effect that the general standard of health and fitness among young people in Britain was greater than in Australia.

Had these reports come from British sources they would doubtless have been greeted with scepticism. After all, the Americans and Australians have between them been outstanding in various fields of international sport in recent years. But the reports were, in fact published by American and Australian experts and so it is reasonable to assume that, although Britain may not produce so many outstanding athletes, she can boast an extremely high overall standard.

Certainly things have improved enormously over the past 50 years. The average heights and weights of British children in the periods 1949-1960 compared with those in 1905-1912 show increases of about two and a half inches and seven pounds among five-and-a-half-year-olds and between four and five inches and about 26 pounds among 13½-year-olds. This in just half a century!

How has it been achieved?

The National Health Service has brought medical care within the reach of millions of people who, 25 years ago, simply could not afford doctors' and hospital bills.

The determination of successive governments to maintain cheap food prices has meant that few families are unable to eat plenty of meat, milk, eggs, butter, fruit and fresh vegetables.

Ironically enough it was wartime rationing and scarcity which led to much of Britain's present-day knowledge about what constitutes a healthy diet — knowledge which is put into practice in, for instance, planning school meals and advising mothers of young children.

Good food and medical care are only half the battle, however. Physical education is almost equally important in ensuring a high level of fitness and here again the schools have given a lead.

Britain's Ministry of Education does not decree how physical education should be taught in schools or for how long each week. But it does stipulate that every State-aided school must have proper provision for physical education and adequate playing fields.

Teacher-training college courses are available for physical education specialists and inspectors are appointed to see that standards are maintained.

Ayub Admits : Basic Democracy has failed



RAWALPINDI

May 30

President Ayub Khan of Pakistan has admitted that he has failed in making the people of Pakistan to accept his philosophy of working out a political set-up through basic democracies.

President Ayub, who was addressing a seminar on basic democracies in Lahore yesterday, said that his system had broken down when it got to a "pyramid level" with the formation of provincial and national assemblies.

He said the system would have worked well if the people had accepted politics without

the party system "unfortunately that was not the position. If the people wanted a better system I wish they had listened to me", he added.

President Ayub said he had been trying to lay down rules for "a game which was now too old for any change and had finally decided to play the game according to peoples rules". He had immediately joined a political party "for the simple reason" that he had failed to get the people to play the game according to his own rules.

(Contd. from last column)

problems of defence with members of the Portuguese Government. The Lisbon visit of General Lemnitzer was not a mere coincidence. Is it fortuitous that the Western countries shield the criminal policy of the Verwoerd Government? Is it just a chance that they have been ignoring the decisions of the UN bodies for ten years on end? Is it just an accident that they are faithfully championing the interests of the South African monopolies? The answer can only be emphatically in the negative. Their is ample proof of the fact that NATO is an active and energetic supporter of apartheid, the most dangerous form of colonialism.

— I. SIVTSEV

OPINION

"RACIALISM AND ITS PATRONS"

The 11-member Special Commission of the United Nations, comprising Algeria, Ghana, Haiti, Guinea, Hungary, Costa Rica, Liberia, Malaya, Nepal, Somaliland and Philippines, has been in session in New York for the second month already. The commission was set up in conformity with the resolution of the 17th UN General Assembly session, to block the apartheid policy of the South African Republic.

The commission published a report the other day, recommending that all the countries sever diplomatic and trade relations with the Verwoerd fascist government. The report points out that the steady increase in the military and police forces of the South African Republic, together with the reprisals against the indigenous population, can possibly result in the outbreak of a danger to world peace.

The report contains a special appeal to the NATO member-countries to stop financial and military aid to the racialists and to break all relations whatsoever with the South African government.

Recent reports from news agencies, indicate, however, that both NATO and the South African Republic have ignored as they have ignored in the past 11 years 27 other resolutions of the various bodies of the UN, the appeal of the special commission to make South African racialists stop their apartheid policy. The only response the South African authorities have given to the insistent demand of the world public is to pass a new bill empowering the judiciary to pass death sentence on anyone, who comes out against the apartheid policy. The police have been given the right to arrest anybody on mere suspicion and detain the suspects for 90 days without preferring any charges, whatever against them.

As for the response of the NATO countries to the mass protests against the apartheid policy of the South African Republic, they are supplying it with tanks, military planes and helicopters, armoured cars, machine and tommyguns and other weapons. With NATO aid, the Verwoerd Government is building several arms and ammunition factories and tear-gas plants. The rulers of South Africa and NATO members are colluding with each other and carrying out joint measures against the Africans, to suppress their protest actions and struggles. At the beginning of May, secret talks between the South African racialists and members of the Salazar clique were held at Lisbon.

Hardly were these confabulations over when General Lemnitzer, the Supreme Commander of the European NATO Forces, came to Lisbon on an official visit. On his arrival in the Portuguese capital, the General declared that he intended to discuss

(Contd. on first column)

SELF HELP BY LOW INCOME GROUP

Forty years ago, in a small corner of Calcutta, a humble beginning was made to create credit facilities for low-paid government employees. The accounts people of the Posts & Telegraphs Department decided to join together to run an organisation which would help them in financial difficulties. This cooperative credit society, started in 1923 with 366 members and Rs 4,746 as share capital, has today grown into a big organisation with 2626 members and a share capital of over Rs.7 lakhs. It received the "Bidhanchandra Roy Cooperative Shield" in 1956. Loans now are nearly Rs.55 lakhs whereas in 1923-24 it was only Rs.4180/-.

One of the heartening features of this cooperative society is the growth in deposits. Expansion of credit structure requires expansion in deposits. Growth in members' and non-members' deposits is one of the major reasons for the success of the Posts & Telegraphs Society of Calcutta. The fixed deposits of non-members is nearly twice that of the deposits of members. For the year 1961-62, fixed deposit of members was over Rs.10 lakhs, and that of non-members nearly Rs.21 lakhs, an indication of the popularity of the Society and the reputation it has for stability and efficiency. Regarding savings deposits, nearly Rs. 9 lakhs have been deposited by both members and non-members.

The Society advances two

kinds of loans to its members: ordinary and emergent loans. The ordinary loan, called long-term loan, comprises 35 months' pay or Rs.7,000 whichever is less, out of which 30 months' pay or Rs 4,000, whichever is less, is allowed against a sinking fund-cum-personal security and the balance against tangible security. Collateral securities are taken against this type of loan in the share of LIC policies assigned in favour of the Society.

Emergent loan, or what is called short-term loan, comprises two months' pay or Rs.500 whichever is less, repayable in twelve instalments. The rate of interest charged on such loan is only 5%. The Society gives 4% interest to the fixed deposits of the members which enables it to retain a margin of 1%. With just 1% margin for establishment etc., the Society has been doing extremely well.

Fixed deposits, as already pointed out, form the backbone of the Society's ever-expanding activities. Out of a total deposit of nearly Rs.53 lakhs, about Rs.31 lakhs account for fixed deposits. As the Society has an easy method of withdrawal the deposits of members grow and make the financial position of the Society sound.

The scheme of savings deposits was inaugurated by the Society in 1934, in order to induce the members to practise thrift and follow the precepts of saving.

A Relief Fund has been created out of the net profit of the Society to help the members and their families when they are in distress. On an average, the Society was able to help about a dozen families a year out of serious difficulties through the Relief Fund.

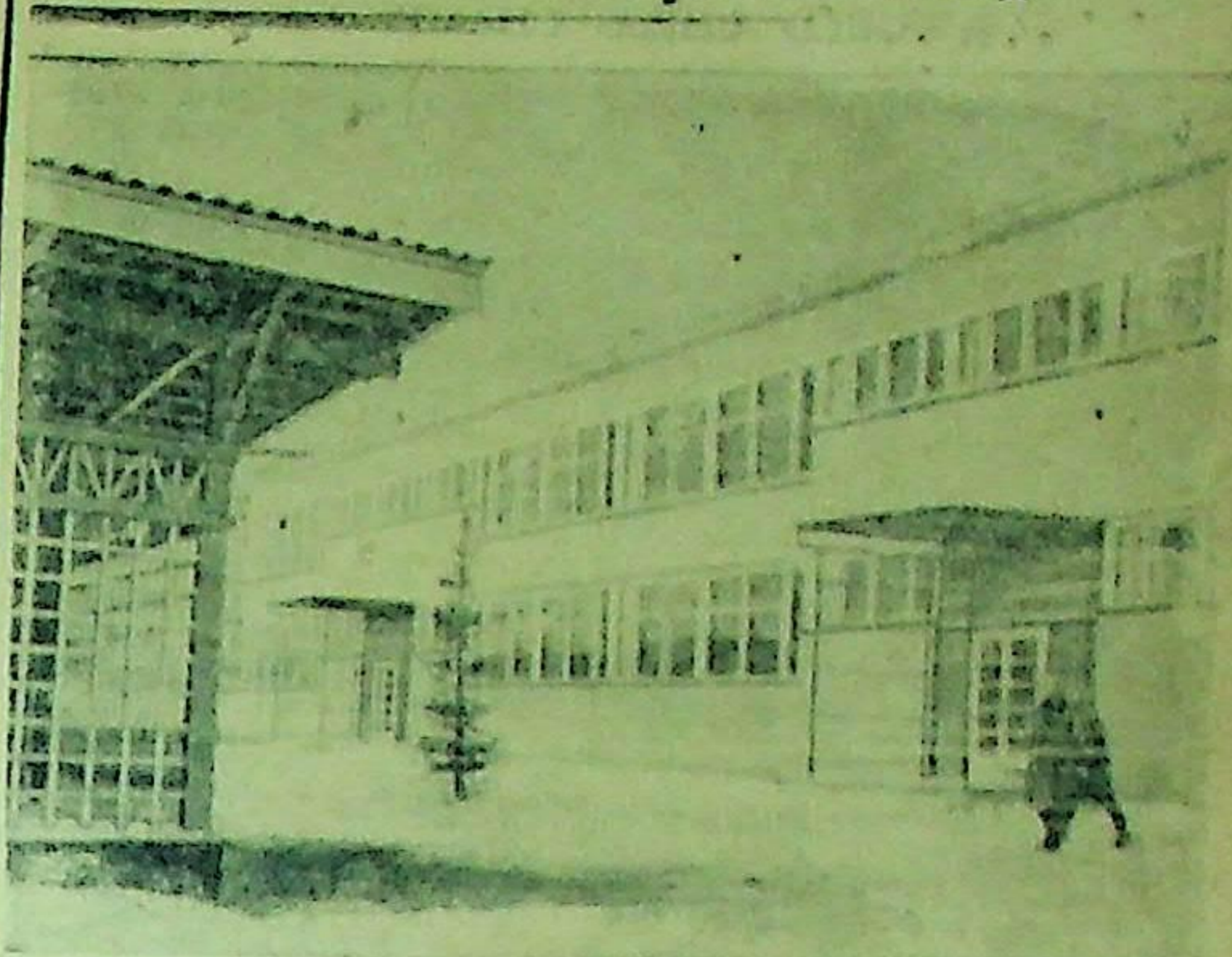
The Sinking Fund of the Society created out of the contributions of the members, enables to write-off the outstanding loans of members who meet with premature death.

A Surely Relief Fund has also been set up out of the contribution of the members from which loans remaining outstanding against tangible security, in cases of premature death of members, will be written off to give relief to the bereaved family.

The net profit of the Society touched a new mark during 1961-62, showing a balance of Rs.51,241, an increase of nearly Rs.15,000 over the previous year. A look at the assets of the Society indicates that it is interested in investing in National Plan Certificates and in Treasury Savings Deposit certificates. It has so far invested about Rs.4,43,000 in various Government securities.

The success of the P. & T. Cooperative Society clearly illustrates how a Society scientifically organised and well motivated can grow in strength and offer help to needy members.

★CHILD WELFARE IN U.S.S.R.★



Child Welfare is being given a great boost all over the U.S.S.R. Picture shows a new Kindergarten and nursery building erected recently in Sverdlovsk, in the Soviet Union.

beautiful little village to spend the rest of her life with him."

"I don't know why or how, but I knew immediately who it was. He had been staying in the hotel at the top of the cliff, and I'd often thought how out of place he looked in his expensive sports car and smart clothes. And there was murder in my heart as I ran up to the hotel. But they'd gone ..."

A frown appeared on the little man's face and the lips tightened together as he finished re-lathering his customer and took up the newly-stropped razor. He tested it gently with his thumb and bent over Charles, who involuntarily stiffened as he did so.

"But I found him," the little man hissed between his teeth, as he made the first stroke with the razor. "He'd had a breakdown further along the road and had sent Rosalina on ahead. And I fought to kill... I wanted my life's blood, energy and meaning back, and I didn't care if I had to murder him to have her once again in my arms... And this was the razor I intended to kill him with. It was new then, but I've carried it around with me ever since in the case you see lying there."

"You see, sir," the barber explained excitedly, "although he was bigger and stronger than I was, I knew I hadn't a chance unless I got my razor from my pocket, and I managed to put him out of action for a while after I'd bitten off the third finger of his left hand. It's still in the same little box I've carried it in all these years, if you want to see proof of my story," he added.

Charles shuddered and closed his eyes, but didn't say a word.

The barber continued with the shave as he explained how his opponent had rushed away from him before he could attack with his razor. He also went on to explain how he had drifted around the world intent on finding the man again—armed wherever he went with the same razor.

"I decided to open up this place because at some time in their lives, most people pass through Piccadilly Circus. And I have spent over twenty years looking at the hands of the men who pass by. I have seen men with no hands at all, no thumbs, and no index finger

on the left hand, I have also seen men with missing second and fourth fingers on their left hands, but I have never seen a man without the third finger on his left hand—the finger that is lying in that box on the cabinet.

There was a look of relief on Charles' face as he saw the barber make the final stroke with the razor. He got up from the chair and, looking the Italian full in the face for the first time, said with a smile: "I'm sorry you haven't fulfilled your search. But you know", he added, "Italy is still a pretty nice place to retire to..."

The barber smiled wistfully, and shrugged his shoulders. "Perhaps it softens with age," he said, as he took Charles' money and wrapped the razor in tissue-paper, placing it carefully in the worn leather case. "But I would still like to present this to you, because you are the only man who knows the story behind it..."

Charles hurried out of the shop and made towards the bar where he had arranged to meet his wife. They were going to celebrate their 25th wedding anniversary that evening, and as he set eyes on her he mentally remarked that she looked as lovely as ever.

"Hello, darling," she smiled, "is that a present for me?"

"No, Rosalina, my love", he said softly. "It was given to me by a barber I've just met—just a crazy fellow who wanted to get rid of an old-fashioned razor."

And as he took the instrument from its wrapping, he tested its sharpness on the plastic third finger on his left hand...

★RAZOR'S EDGE★

—A SHORT STORY

By Bernard Dane

The day was hot and sticky, and he had half an hour to kill before he met his wife. He found himself irritated by the jostling crowds and darting traffic of hot, dusty Piccadilly Circus, and was just wondering what to do with himself when he noticed a small, cool, inviting shop with the simple, forthright notice above it: "Barber"

"Exactly what I need," thought Charles, as he stepped into the tiny shop and was greeted by the proprietor.

"Shave, sir?" smiled the swarthy little man with greying hair.

"Yes, that's just about what I need", he said, heaving a sigh as he sat in the chair.

The barber busied himself with towels and the lather bowl, and then suddenly stopped short in his activity to lock the door of the little shop. He strode back to his waiting customer, took up a razor and paused thoughtfully before he put it down on the shelf with the rest of his equipment.

Charles, watching him in mirror, saw a sad smile flit across the man's face as he began to talk.

"You know, sir," he started, "I've been a barber for over twenty years now, and I've never been the talkative type to my customers. But I'd very much like to tell you a story, because you see you are my last customer. I'm closing this place down as soon as

I've finished your shave, and will be back in Italy within the next few days."

"Nice place to retire to," mumbled Charles through the lather, as he watched the barber pick up a worn green leather case and take out another razor, which he proceeded to strop with great vigour.

"Yes, a nice place indeed, but perhaps happier land for some to retire to than others," replied the little man, his eyes narrowing as he stropped the razor even more frenetically. "You know, sir," he added, "I have had this razor for over twenty years now, and this is the first time I've ever used it. I've kept it in excellent condition for a very special purpose which is not yet fulfilled, and I'd very much like to present it to you when I've finished". He took to his stropping again, and Charles subconsciously shifted a little uneasily in the chair.

The barber plunged straight into his story in such a way that the customer sensed, right that he was the first person to hear it. He spoke with great urgency in his voice—an urgency tinged with frustration, as well as a hint of relief at the unburdening of what he was saying.

"I've only ever had a year or two of happiness in my life," he started, "and that was the time I spent with my beloved Rosalina in our little village in Italy. I have worked in some of the finest hotels in the world since then,

but I have never, never known a woman so lovely. She wore her black hair long about her shoulders as only the Italian women know how to, and she carried her magnificent figure with a grace that was exciting and humbling to watch.

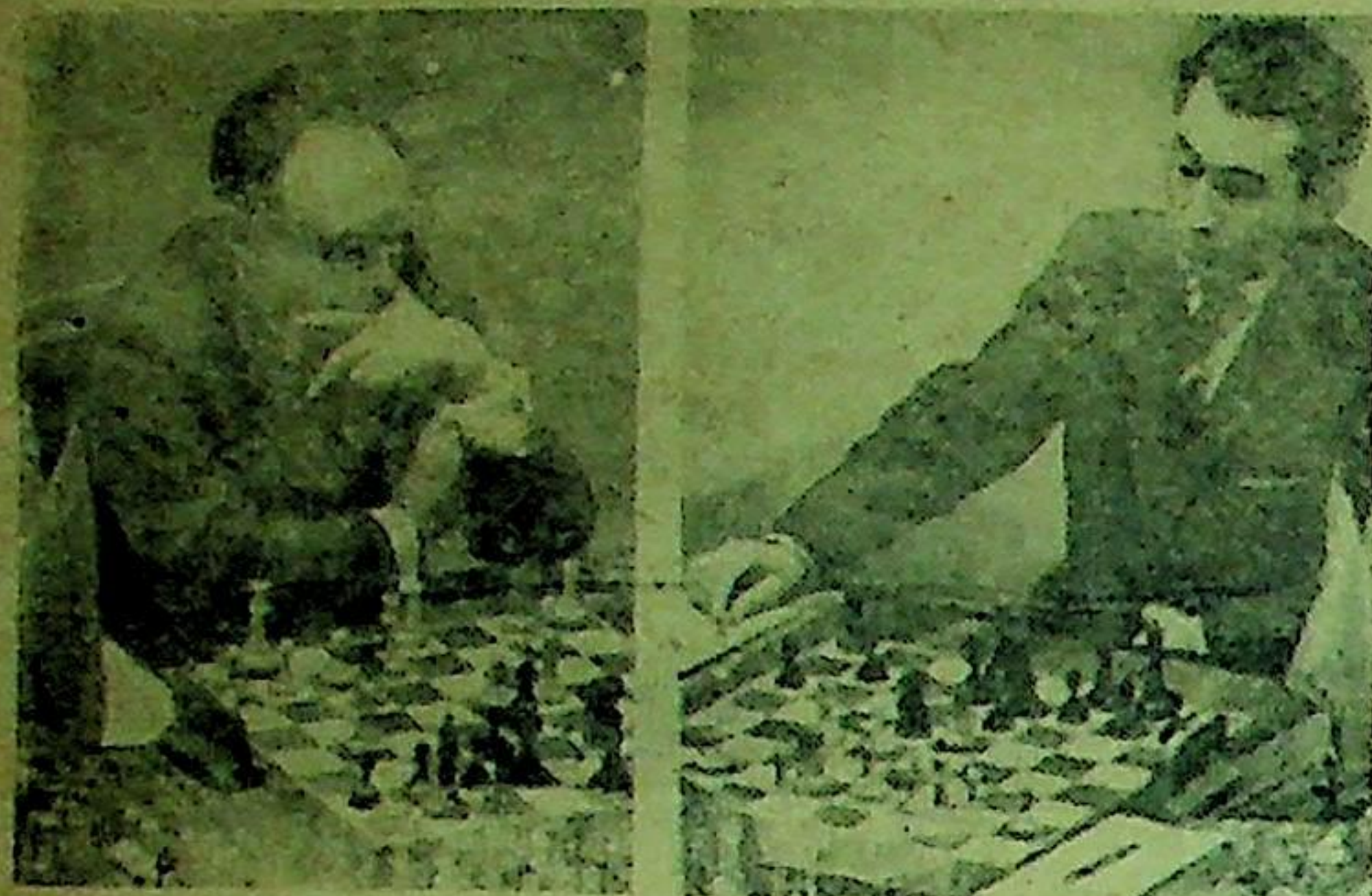
"I was the proudest man in the world when we walked along the warm beach together and talked about our plans for marriage. My world was complete when we sat in the olive grove and watched the small fishing boats pushing out into the silver moonlit sea. And when I left her each night, I ached for the moment when she would be by my side again."

"But it had to end. No man can stand such happiness. My end came exactly twenty-five years ago today when I waited for her at our usual meeting place where we always watched the sun disappear from the horizon."

Charles glanced at the barber in the mirror and saw that he was obviously re-living all he was saying. His face was a set mask, but his eyes showed a mixture of emotions with almost every word that poured forth.

"She didn't arrive. And I haven't seen her from that day since. You see sir," he said as he met Charles' eyes in the mirror, "she deceived me. I saw it all in the letter she gave to a friend of mine. She wrote that she was in love with him, and that she had left our

★WORLD CHESS CHAMPION★



During the world chess champion tournament between grand masters M. Botvinnik (left) and T. Petrosyan which concluded recently in Moscow. Tigran Petrosyan has won the world chess title for 1963.

HEADLINES OF THE WEEK

May 26:

Addis Ababa: New offensive against South Africa and Portugal launched by 30 independent African countries in African Summit meet.

New Delhi: Compulsory Deposit Schemes to be enforced from July 1—details announced.

New Delhi: B. N. Jha, Chief Minister of Bihar meets Nehru on Bihar Congress issue.

Jaipur: INTUC Annual Session demands: Stop recognising AITUC.

Purnea: Purnea area promises vast oil deposits.

Patna: Tuition fees in all the Universities in Bihar to be raised soon.

May 27:

New Delhi: Congress President Sanjivayya tells Bihar dissidents not to hold requisition meeting.

New Delhi: Hafiz Mohd. Ibrahim tenders resignation.

Rajkot: Minoo Masani elected to Lok Sabha after defeating Congressman.

New Delhi: Nehru opens conference of Indian diplomats in S.E. Asia.

Nairobi: Kenya African National Union to form first national Government.

Washington: U.S. Supreme Court gives fresh blow to segregationists.

Ahmedabad: Balwantrao Mehta elected to Gujerat Assembly: is he the next Chief Minister?

May 28:

New Delhi: Fresh Chinese intrusions in Nefa (Longu area) reported. Delhi lodges strong protest.

Washington: "Kennedy's ties with Ayub cooling" — Says Washington Evening Star.

New Delhi: Sanjivayya discusses Bihar congress affairs with Nehru.

Gangtok: Chinese plane violating Indian "Air space" in Eastern Sector.

Patna: L.S.G. Minister Sinha assures P.M.C. of financial aid.

Hyderabad: Home Minister Shastri says: "Chinese are a doubtful commodity".

May 29:

Patna: Jharkhand Party to merge with Congress: Jaipal Singh informs Chief Minister Jha.

Rawalpindi: Pak President Ayub won't like to be life president.

Lucknow: Fresh bid for socialist unity: Kripalani to open Lucknow conference.

London: After U.S.A., T.T.K. begins arms-aid talks in London.

Georgetown: Cheddi Jagan, Prime Minister of British Guinea removed from Parliament.

Patna: 14 Depot Managers of Co-operative Marketing Union removed: five lacks misappropriated.

Calcutta: Jagjiwan Ram opens India-U.S. cargo service by Shipping Corporation of India.

May 30:

Dacca: Cyclone causes widespread havoc in E. Pakistan. Thousands killed.

London: U. K. arms-aid response not very encouraging.

New Delhi: A. I. C. C. appoints special committee to study bogus-membership problems.

Gangtok: Defence Minister Chavan to visit Sikkim.

Lucknow: U. P. Congress Parliamentary Board to probe election reverses.

May 31:

New Delhi: 34-Member Ad-Hoc Committee for Bihar Congress announced, B.P.C.C. dissolved.

London: T. T. K. tells Brotons: India will use bombers if attacked again by China.

New Delhi: Cement prices further raised.

Washington: Food Minister Patil meets Kennedy to thank him for help in agricultural production.

Gauhati: Flooded Brahmaputra swallows a whole village.

Vientiane: Heavy fighting breaks out again in Plane of Jars.

Bombay: Maharastra High Court reject petition of Communist detainees for release.

LETTERS

Amroha

Sir,—The Amroha by-election to Parliament, in which the Union Minister for Irrigation and Power, Mr. Hafiz Mahammed Ibrahim, and Acharya Kripalani were the main contestants, terminated in a victory for the latter. We are not so much concerned with the result, as with the tactics the ruling party seemed to have adopted to defeat the Acharya by any means, fair or foul costing their longcherished ideals of secularism an nationalism to the four winds.

The Congress has stood for secularism, non-communalism and nationalism since the time of its birth. The Prime Minister is the principal exponent of this idealism. This idealism was cast away at the time of coalition with the communal Muslim League in Kerala for ending the Communist rule there. This is perhaps the second time when the Congress Party and its leaders did not hesitate to take recourse to communalism and sectionalism to defeat its opponent Acharya Kripalani, making the contest one of prestige.

Besides setting up a Muslim candidate in a constituency, with a sizable Muslim electorate, it seems the Congress Party tried to divide the Amroha voters on communal and sectional lines. Muslim stalwarts like the Kashmir Premier, Bakshi Ghulam Mahammed, Mr. Shah Nawaz Khan and Muslim divines for the Muslim voters and a galaxy of scheduled caste leaders, such as Mr. Jagjiban Ram and others were flung into the electoral campaign against Mr. Kripalani. The Congress election campaign appears to have employed any and every means for cashing in on communal and sectional sentiments of different sectors of voters. Irrespective of the result, the Amroha by-election has undermined the faith of right-thinking men in the Congress professions of nationalism, non-communalism, non-sectionalism and secularism.—Yours, etc.,

Jatindra Nath Mukherjee
Purulia.

Congress Indispensable

The statements made by some Opposition leaders after the recent byelections to the Lok Sabha from Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat seem to show that, from their standpoint, every by election result is a fresh verdict on the policies of the ruling party. Some of them have gone to the extent of making a fantastic demand for mid-term General Election.

If such statements are merely ecstatic outbursts of those for whom electoral victories are a novel experience no comment need be made on them. But the reverses suffered by the Congress last week seem to have tempted some Opposition leaders to pour invectives on the Government and its policies.

While every election result has a lesson for all concerned, it must be remembered that if we taken an overall view the Congress performance in the byelections to the Assemblies

and Parliament held since the emergency was proclaimed is in no way disgraceful. In fact, considering the numerous measures which the Congress has had to take and which have imposed a huge burden on the people, and the far from responsible way in which these have been exploited by the other parties, the Congress reverses are not numerous. There is therefore no justification for the opposition's rejoice over the Congress reverses which have to be attributed to a variety of factors not all of which are relevant to the Government's policies.

In their uncommon delight, the opposition leaders have overlooked one vital fact brought out in bold relief by the recent byelections. The country has still got to choose between Congress and chaos. If the Congress does not win, who does? An Independent here, a non-Praja Socialist there, and Swatantrite elsewhere. The superstition of Congress invincibility may have been exploded if there ever was such a superstition. At the same time the fact of Congress indispensability has been established more firmly than ever before.

T. Lakshmi Kantamma M.P.
New Delhi

State Bus

Sir,—As many as twenty five town buses ply between Dhurwa and Ranchi in a day besides a host of taxis and other conveyances, the State buses claiming the largest number. It is a fact that the State buses are charging a little less fare for the said destination in comparison to Private buses, for which one can not help complimenting the authorities. But, then the quantitative superiority of the State-owned buses has little to do with its qualitative character. I shall pin-point only a few glaring instances which need immediate attention to ensure a smooth and efficient playing of buses between the places in question.

No time-table posts have been provided either at various starting points or at the termini. This naturally, causes much inconvenience to passengers who have to wait ad infinitum in the blazing sun for want of passengers' sheds. The crux of the problem is that one is always unsure of the stoppages of these buses, as it depends more or less on the whims of the driver-in-charge. This is a gross violation of the extant rules of traffic-at the cost of the convenience of passengers in particular and the public at large. Further the uncertainty of arrival and departure of the State Buses paves the way for a huge business to the private taxi and bus owners.

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A. C. BHAT

General Manager

(Contd. from last column)

Many of the buses are utterly used up and specially the berths need thorough repairs. When the bus jerks, the berths swing like a cradle with every likelihood of giving way any moment.

The automatic starters in the majority of the buses are not in order. This forces the driver to keep the engine in motion even when the bus is off the road. Not necessary to say that the process results in huge waste of the diesel oil with to tangible return to the Corporation and the State. We, under the present circumstances can not afford to squander money in this fashion.

It is hoped the authorities will look into these and take early steps to set things right.

Surendra Nath
10, Pathalkudwa,
Ranchi.

BIHAR PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Advt. No. 91/63

Applications are invited by 30.6.63 for one temporary post of Entomologist under the Malaria Eradication programme, Bihar, in the scale of Rs. 220/- (or higher) rising to Rs. 750/.

QUALIFICATIONS:—M. Sc. degree in Zoology, preferably with experience of Anti-Malaria work and desirable knowledge of insecticides; or Medical graduates preferably with training in Entomology or a D.P.H. or a D.T.M.&H; or B.Sc. with honours in Entomology, preferably, with experience of Anti-Malaria work and research work and desirable knowledge of insecticides. Age up to 30 years (35 years for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates) on 30.6.1963, relaxable in exceptional cases. There is no age limit for Government servants. Full particulars (which have been published in the Bihar Gazette) and application forms may be obtained free on requisition from the Secretary, Patna.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE : BIHAR
TENDER NOTICE

Sealed tenders superscribed as "Tender for Tyre-Retreading" are invited for retreading of Bihar Police Tyres in full mould of different sizes. Quotation consisting rates for retreading and Repairs; Guarantee; terms of servicing; Sales Tax etc. should reach the undersigned by name on or before the 15th of June, 1963.

Selected tenderers will have to deposit a sum of equivalent to 5% of the total orders placed as security deposit and will have to execute an agreement bond.

The undersigned reserves the rights to reject any or all tenders without assigning any reasons.

Sd/- K. C. Sinha
Assistant to the Inspector-General
of Police, Bihar.

BIHAR PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

ADVT. NO. 89/63

Applications are invited by 30-6-63 for two permanent and two temporary posts of Lecturer in English Methodology in the Bihar Educational Service in the scale of Rs. 200/- rising to Rs. 750/-. One post is reserved for members of Scheduled Tribes. **QUALIFICATIONS:**—at least a second class Masters' degree in Education or a first class diploma in Education. Age limit:—not below 23 and not above 30 years (35 years for Scheduled & Scheduled Tribe candidates) on 1-8-1963; relaxable. There is no age limit for Government Servants. Full particulars (which have been published in the Bihar Gazette) and application forms may be obtained free on requisition from the Secretary, Patna.

OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
CHAPRA DIVISION, CHAPRA

TENDER NOTICE

Sealed tenders on plain paper to be eventually drawn in P.W.D. form No. F2 will be received upto 3 P. M. on Friday the 14th June '63 by the Superintending Engineer, North Bihar Circle, Muzaffarpur for the following works at an estimated cost noted against each.

The bill of quantity and any other information may be had from the office of the undersigned on payment of Rs. 10/- for each group upto 13-6-63.

N.P.S.C., Treasury Saving Certificate, Defence Deposit Certificates duly pledged to the undersigned is also acceptable as Earnest Money.

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|--|------------|
| (1) Construction of bridges & culverts in connection with construction of Pipra-Kasia Link of N. H. 28 in the District of Saran. | 1,42,152/- |
| Group A (0 to 406 chainage) | |
| (2) —Do—Group B (407 to 833 Chain) | 2,69,417/- |
| (3) —Do—Group C (834 to 1262 chain) | 1,17,852/- |
| (4) —Do—Group D (1263 to 1646 chain) | 1,75,096/- |

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THE INDIA-CHINA BORDER : MIDDLE SECTOR

By K. GOPALACHARI
Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India

Dr. K. Gopalachari, in this article, describes the Indian alignment in the Middle Sector of the Sino-Indian boundary and cites evidences from tradition, history and record of administration to prove that areas claimed by China in this sector have always belonged to India.

In this sector China has claimed over 500 sq. miles.

The boundary in the Middle Sector separates Tibet region of China from the Indian States of the Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh and is 350 sq. miles long.

The Indian frontier areas in the Middle Sector are, from north to south, the Spiti subdivision of the Kangra District in the Punjab, the Bashahr area of Himachal Pradesh and the Tehri Garhwal, now called Uttar-Kashi, Garhwal and Almora District in Uttar Pradesh. These areas lie in the Himalayan system.

Spiti, which is 2,500 sq. miles in area, is hemmed in on all sides by lofty mountain ranges which shut out the monsoon as well. From the main ranges transverse ridges descend to either side of the Spiti Valley leaving only narrow gorges through which run the Spiti and its tributaries. During winter heavy snowfall accompanied by piercing winds confines the people to their houses; and during other seasons torrents from glaciers swell the Spiti river. Owing to the very great elevation of the Valley and the slight rainfall, vegetation of all kinds is scanty.

Bashahr, which is 3,800 sq. miles in area, although lower in elevation than Spiti, consists of a series of rocky and precipitous ravines, descending abruptly to the bed of the Sutlej river which cuts Bashahr in twain.

Tehri Garhwal, Garhwal and Almora consist of tangled masses of ridges and spurs stemming from the north-west, southeast watershed boundary and enclosing narrow valleys. The principal ranges in Garhwal are the Nandadevi and the Badrinath groups, each presenting, as it were, an east-west snowy curtain. The flanks of the Nandadevi group are the peaks of Nandakot and Trisul, while those of the Badrinath group are the Badrinath and Kedarnath peaks.

The Almora District contains the impressive mass of Panchchuli with the highest peak reaching 22,650 ft.

While Tehri Garhwal and Garhwal are drained by the upper tributaries of the Ganges, the Almora District is mostly drained by the western tributaries of the Kali river which forms the boundary between this District and Nepal.

The People

The scanty population of 6,000 in Spiti are Lamaist Buddhists of the Yellow Cap Sect. There are several monasteries and the youngest sons of the family become Lamas.

The over one lakh population of Bashahr are mostly Hindus whose temples abound. They call themselves as Rajputs who have lost their caste by the adoption of widow marriage.

The population of Garhwal

and Almora consists of Rajputs known as Biths and Doms. The northern parts of Tehri Garhwal, Garhwal and Almora are inhabited by nearly 40,000 Bhutiyas who are Hindus. A sturdy, thick set people, the Bhutiyas are shrewd traders who trade in western Tibetan marts in summer. They carry from India foodgrains, copper, iron, tobacco, sugar and silver treasure and bring back borax, salt, wool, yak tails, ponies, sheep and goats. Traders from a particular region go to customary marts and each trader transacts business with his mitra or established customer. This customary trade acquired further sanction in the Sino-Indian Agreement of 1954 which specified certain marts in Tibet for customary traders and the routes which could be taken by them. But even before the Agreement lapsed in 1962 the Chinese had squeezed the Indian traders out.

Alignment of the Boundary

The Indian alignment of the India-China boundary in the Middle Sector is 350 miles long and stretches from the tri-junction of Ladakh, the Punjab and Tibet, to the tri-junction of the Almora District, Nepal and Tibet. From north to south it runs along on the Spiti-Pare watershed, and thence along the watershed between the eastern and western tributaries of the Sutlej. In the Tehri Garhwal, Garhwal and Almora areas the boundary runs along the Zaskar Range which forms an unbroken watershed between the Ganges system in India and the Sutlej system in Tibet. The principal passes on the Range are Shipki, Mana, Niti, Kungribingri, Darma and Lipu Lekh. The Sino-Indian Agreement of 1954 recognised these as border passes.

Chinese claim over 500 sq. miles

The alignment claimed by the Chinese coincides with the Indian alignment except in three sectors where it departs from the watershed and cuts across natural features. It takes into Tibet about 30 sq. miles of Indian territory in the Spiti area about 200 sq. miles in the Nilang-Jadhang area of Tehri Garhwal, and about 300 sq. miles in the Bara Hoti, Nangchamalla and Lapthala areas in Garhwal and Almora.

Clear and conclusive evidence in favour of the Indian alignment exists in tradition, treaty and administration.

Facts support Indian alignment

In early times Spiti was ruled by a Hindu dynasty whose Rajas bore the suffix Sena. Later it became part of Ladakh and was acquired by

the British in 1846.

That the Indian alignment running along the Spiti-Pare watershed is traditional is attested to by early Ladakhi records, by Alexander Gerard and W.C. Hay who visited the Spiti Valley in 1821 and 1849 respectively, and by French and German maps published in 1876 and 1880.

When Spiti was part of Ladakh it was administered by a Garpon or Governor sent from Ladakh. When it became part of British territory it was included in the Kulu Tehsil of the Kangra District of the Punjab. It then consisted of 5 *Kothi* one of which *Chue* now claimed by the Chinese. Revenue settlements from 1871 to 1941 covered the area right up to the Spiti-Pare watershed. The Map of the Administrative Areas of the Chinese Republic issued by the Chinese Ministry of the Interior in December 1947 shows the boundary as running along the Spiti-Pare watershed.

Traditional Border Passes

That the Shipki is a border pass, is attested to by travellers such as Alexander Gerard, Dr. Gutzlaff and E.B. Wakefield who visited the area in 1818, 1849 and 1929 respectively.

The area up to the Pass forms part of the village of Nangia in the Chini Tehsil. Land revenue settlement made from 1853 covered the area right up to the Shipki Pass. That Indian administration extended up to the Pass is shown by the common Tibetan saying: "The territory above Pimala (Shipki Pass) belongs to the Raja of Tibet and that below to the Raja of Bashahr" and Pimala in Tibetan means common pass.

Further evidence of Indian administration right up to the pass is provided by the fact that the famous Hindustan-Tibet Road has for long been maintained up to the Pass by the Public Works Department of the Government of India. The area was surveyed by Indian Officials during 1882-1905.

The Nilang-Jadhang, Bara Hoti, Sanchamalla and Lapthala areas are Indian territory. They lie in the Gangetic basin and south of the Sutlej-Ganges watershed which forms the traditional boundary.

According to the Skanda Purana, *Kedar Keshira*—or what is now known as Tehri Garhwal, Garhwal and Almora—extended right up to the Sutlej-Ganges watershed.

The description of the Hindu Kingdom of Garhwal by Hsien Tsang in the 7th century A. D. also makes it clear that the kingdom comprising the present Tehri Garhwal, Garhwal and Almora extended right up to the Ganges-Sutlej watershed.

Writing about the Kingdom of Garhwal in 16th Century the historian Ferishta said: "The sources of Jamsa and the Ganges are both to be found within this territory", proving

(Contd. on last page)

PRESS

THE STATESMAN

By FLIBERTIGIBBET

Did Bombay know a "change of life" when the *Times of India* passed into Indian hands? Calcutta certainly did when last week, after months of fertile speculation, *The Statesman* announced its change of ownership. Soon its board of directors will have only two Europeans (not in the E. C. M. sense, though) and its board of trustees none at all; four "native" gentlemen will adorn the former and five constitute the latter. Nobody unfamiliar with life in Bengal in the last hundred years or so can quite appreciate what a change in the proprietorship of a newspaper may mean to the beleaguered elite of Bengal. A Bengali reader, known among friends as the last Englishman left in India, roundly announced on the morrow that he would read *The Statesman* no more; he would rather go to his club daily and read *The Times*, 48-hour-old. This extreme reaction exaggerates the feeling, widespread, but slightly.

Mating of Two Cultures

When Young Bengal decided not only to speak and write in English but also to dream in that language, *The Statesman* somehow came to represent a part of the Indian Renaissance—that curious, glorious, child of the mating of two totally contrary cultures. The paper incorporates the *Friend of India*, founded in 1918 by a missionary, as well as the *Englishman*, till death the voice of militant imperialism. *The Statesman's* personality never quite rid itself of these two apparently contradictory strands. It welcomed the birth of the Indian National Congress, exposed the Hyderabad mining scandal of 75 years ago, opposed military adventures in Burma and Afghanistan because they were considered commercially unpromising, attacked terrorism tooth and nail, incurred Authority's wrath during the Bengal Famine in 1943 and the Great Calcutta Killing three years later—having meanwhile run a feature called "Crank's Corner", sayings of one M. K. Gandhi. These

are but a few contradictions among hundreds.

When the capital of the country moved from Calcutta to New Delhi with expected opposition from *The Statesman*, the paper might have declined in influence. It did not even before a New Delhi edition followed some years later. Some, including men in power today, think the paper should have died with the British Empire in India. It did not; *The Statesman* is the only paper the Prime Minister reads carefully. It has the added distinction of being hated by, among others, Atulya Ghosh, West Bengal's Congress boss.

Lingering snobbery explains part of the fascination for *The Statesman*. No politician is happy until he has seen in this paper his photograph, however unflattering on Nepa newsprint; no painter has "arrived" until he has received in this newspaper a review, however jejune. The editorial staff is now overwhelmingly Indian; illiteracies and indianisms abound in the paper; yet *The Statesman* remains a British institution. Even Indians working on it acquire a certain unconscious arrogance. One modestly adapts a Churchillism on democracy and says: "The Statesman is the worst rag in the country—except for the others".

Independence

The Statesman has had good editors and bad; it has shown courage and also timidity; it has been basely commercial, loftily idealistic, admirably progressive and mulishly conservative—often at the same time. It has never, never been completely identified with a group or section of interests. At one time it ardently supported British rule in India, as did most enlightened Indians of the time. Like them too, it wanted that rule to be humane and just and primarily for the good of the people of this country. The number of British injustices the paper exposed is legion. In 1956 it was able to oppose the Suez adventure of Britain, whatever view might have been taken in Clive Row (Andrew

Yule's offices); in 1959 it considered Congress manoeuvres in Kerala deplorable and said so, whatever opinion U.N. Dhebar or the Vatican or F.I.C.C.I. might have held. *The Statesman* has not, of course, always been right; it has, usually, been independent.

This editorial independence has been possible as much because of the personal courage of editors as of proprietorial forbearance. There will be need for both under the new dispensation, for even free India, even an India plagued by the Emergency, needs an independent and truly national newspaper. At least two former editors of *The Statesman* were shot at in the 'thirties and yet did not modify their convictions, wrong-headed though they may seem today. In present-day India there are assassins to be defied; also honeyed, moneyed "smoothies" to be unceremoniously thrown out of the editor's office, be its tenant a Briton or an Indian.

The Future

It is for the new masters of *The Statesman* to prove in the years to come that they, like some British trusts, can leave alone a newspaper they are proud to own. Owners own a newspaper; only editors can edit it, and they need that most precious of all freedoms—the freedom to make mistakes, in the right direction as defined by the fallible editors themselves.

The all-India character of the new management of *The Statesman* is in most respects heartening; it is devoutly to be hoped still that this will not one day deprive the paper of the stamp that is its own for its birth in Bengal. One final point. The Articles of Association refers to "private enterprise"; so does the editorial, "Proprietorship", commenting on the change in ownership. This writer greatly admires enterprise, suspecting, as greatly, privacy about matters that are public.

—Economic Weekly

The India-China Border : Middle Sector

(Contd. from page 377)

Evidence of Indian Administration

Numerous Indian revenue survey and census records prove continuous Indian administration in the Nilang-Jadhang, Bara Hoti, Sangchamalla and Lapthala areas.

The Nilang-Jadhang area is part of Jharkore Patti of Tehri Garhwal, Bara Hoti is part of the village Kurkuti in Pargana Pankhanda in the Garhwal District. Sangchamalla and Lapthala are grazing grounds forming part of the village of Milam in Pargana Johar in the Almora District.

In the 17th and 18th centuries the Bashahr State collected land revenue and other taxes from Nilang and Jadhang. On the British

conquest of Garhwal in 1815 Tehri Garhwal was made a Native State and there are numerous documents of the 19th century to prove that the Tehri Durbar continued to collect land revenue from these areas. In 1919-20 the Tehri Durbar carried out a fresh and regular revenue settlement of Nilang and Jadhang.

The Bara Hoti area was included in the revenue settlements carried out by the British in Garhwal from 1815 and the maps appended to report clearly depict the watershed as the boundary and show Bara Hoti is lying south of the watershed and in Indian territory.

The Gazetteer of the Almora District makes it clear that Sangchamalla and Lap-

The Dimensions of World Hunger

(Contd. from front page)

in 1938 the less developed areas accounted for some 67 per cent of the world's total population, the estimated share today is some 72 per cent. This unprecedented rate of population growth in less than a decade has tremendous implications on future food needs.

According to the third food survey over half of the world's population in the Far East is seen to live on only about a quarter of the world's total food supplies made up of only 19 per cent of animal food and 44 per cent of crop food. This is in striking contrast with the position in Europe, Oceania (Australia and New Zealand) and North America which, with a share in population of 29 per cent, account for 57 per cent of the total world's food supplies, 69 per cent of the total animal food supplies and 38 per cent of the total crop food supplies.

Increased food production

No doubt the world food production has increased by some 50 per cent since prewar years. The percentage increase is about the same in both the less developed and the developed regions. In the developed regions this increase is mainly due to a rise in yields, while in the less developed regions it is more often achieved along traditional lines by bringing more land under cultivation.

According to the food survey per caput food production for the world as a whole regained the prewar level in the early 1950s and is now about 10 per cent above this level. The improvement, however, has been largely in the more developed parts of the world, per caput food production having risen by 27 per

cent above the prewar level. In contrast, in the less developed regions, it has barely exceeded the prewar level.

The disparities in per caput food supplies between the developed and the less developed regions are associated with the disparities in per caput food production which are in turn linked with the disparities in agricultural productivity, farm incomes, and over-all population densities. Yields for some of the crops in the developed regions are nearly twice as high as in the less developed areas, while the disparities in the output of meat and milk per unit of cattle is even 5 to 1.

The reason for low productivity in the less developed countries are apparent. Farms are so small that the output barely provides a minimum subsistence for the family. Agricultural practices are backward and credit facilities to acquire essential farm requisites are mainly lacking. In many areas particularly in the Far East, little has been done over the years to restore the fertility of the cultivated soil. Inadequate supplies of irrigation water further adds to the gravity of the problem. Organizations for technical services to farmers are adequate or non-existent.

If the world population were to grow according to the United Nations estimate, then by 1975 the world food supplies would need to be increased by over 35 per cent merely to sustain the world's population at its present unsatisfactory level of diet. In the case of the less developed countries food supplies would have to be increased by about 80 per cent and those of animal foods by over 120 per cent.

thala lie in India and that they were covered by the various revenue settlements in the District since 1815.

Chinese Map Confirms Indian Alignment

Official maps of Uttar Pradesh such as map of Kumaon and British Garhwal published in 1850, the Map of Kumaon and Hundes prepared for Atkinson's Gazetteer by the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India as well as Chinese maps especially the maps in the New Atlas of China published by Shun Pao in 1935 clearly show the Sutlej-Ganges watershed as the boundary. The Nilang-Jadhang area was subjected to survey in 1815, 1867 and 1936.

Filmsy Arguments of China

As against the vast mass of evinence cited by India the evinence cited by China is scanty and filmsy.

The only document cited by the Chinese for the Spiti area refers to the collection of religious dues by Tibetan ecclesiastical authorities and collection of religious dues, is no proof of political sovereignty.

Chinese claims to areas west of the Shipki Pass are based on the argument that

the Shipki villagers used the pasture grounds in the area. Grazing rights too are no proof of political jurisdiction.

Of the two documents cited for the Nilang-Jadhang area one is list of names that no connection with the area and the second is a list of trade dues paid by the villagers to Tibetan authorities for the right to trade in Tibet.

Chinese claims to the Bara Hoti area are based on the argument that a trade promoter called Sarji visited Bara Hoti to declare the trading season in Tibet open. By the same standard visits of Indian officials to trade marts in Tibet can be taken to prove Indian claims to western Tibet!

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