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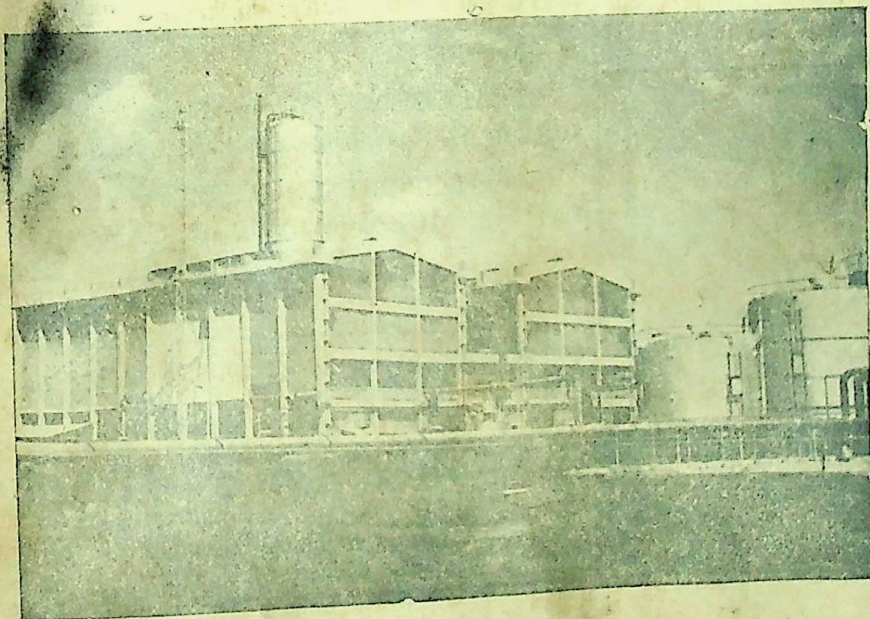
DECEMBER 1, 1962

SATURDAY

ESTD. 1874.

Chief Editor
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Pic. shows view of the Heavy Water Plant of the Fertiliser Corporation of India at Nangal. (Read Story Inside)

★ INSIDE READING ★

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THE CEASE FIRE OFFER

We have to wait to find out the real reason behind the decision. The decision of the Chinese Communists to call a halt to their border war with India is startling, inexplicable..

An astonishing feature of the decision is that it comes with military victory in the Chinese reds' hands.

Until some satisfactory explanation is forthcoming, there can only be wild speculation on the reasons for Peking's decision. The military and political objectives of the campaign may have been achieved. The process of seeking to dominate South and South-east Asia will certainly continue, but perhaps it is to be attempted in stages, with the second stage (Tibet was the first) now accomplished.

Perhaps the advent of winter snows, which would make the already fantastically difficult logistical problems just about impossible, brought on the truce.

It was a surprise and also something of a mystery.

A careful study of the text of the Chinese cease-fire announcement shows it to be a propaganda stunt aimed at influencing Afro-Asian opinion as well as at getting breathing time to consolidate the Chinese supply lines to the Assam plains and possibly to the middle sector.

By putting forward these cease-fire proposals more disadvantageous to India than the October 24 proposals in some respects, China was building up an excuse for advancing into the Indian plains even beyond her own claims. China could then plead India's "intransigence" as the excuse and argue that she had wanted a peaceful settlement but India did not respond and she was being compelled to "strike back".

The Chinese had announced cease-fire effective from Nov. 21 night but had allowed herself time till December 1 to pull back.

The first reports of the Chinese move, particularly the report of a Tokyo news agency,

had been misleading as the Chinese cease-fire proposals approximated to Nehru's demand for withdrawal to pre-September 8 positions. These first reports were received with some scepticism.

Later despatches and closer reading of the text of the proposals, in particular the reservations about the eventualities in which China would "strike back", exposed the true character of the proposals.

Some political commentators think that Mao has two clear objectives. He stands for the Monroe Doctrine for the East. He wants both the U.S. and Russia to keep their hands off Asia. He considers himself the successor of Pax Britannica from the Yellow River to the Indian Ocean and wishes to fill the vacuum.

Secondly, Mao has assumed the leadership of the Communist world by proclaiming himself as the true successor of Lenin and Stalin. The tirade against revisionists unleashed by Peking Radio was an open declaration of war on Moscow on the eve of the meeting of top Communist leaders.

"PROHIBITION HATAO"

On August 13 Kerala challenged the basis of Indian jurisprudence by issuing an extraordinary executive order that alleged offenders against prohibition law would be required to prove their innocence to avoid judicial punishment.

The Bombay prohibition law has had an almost identical pro-

vision for some years now, but even more revoltingly, it also empowers the enforcement authorities to make suspected offenders undergo blood tests "by force if necessary".

Hence the indigenous counterparts of the bigoted fanatical and thoroughly unpleasant minority may now triumphantly claim that in their endeavour to save an allegedly depraved 3% of the population they have not only succeeded in reversing the legal protection of the burden of proof being upon the prosecution but have also legalized criminal assault on citizens on mere suspicion.

In addition to these infringements of basic liberties, the respectable inhabitants of prohibition areas have for a long time suffered the indignities of having their houses raided and their cars arbitrarily stopped and searched and having been forced helplessly to observe a rapid increase in general disregard for law and order.

All this to satisfy the unhealthy puritanical urge of a very small vociferous minority in the lunatic fringe of the all-powerful ruling party.

The time has come when this extremely unprofitable (except to the bootlegger) "experiment" should be officially brought to a close.

People with any experience of the drink problem know that it is impossible to eliminate or even reduce the drink habit by legislation however well-meant, or highly blessed by the greatest of men. Those who wish to will get their drinks some how, and the effects of prohibition will be

(1) higher cost of drinks and (2) wholesale corruption. The only sure way to minimize the evil is to abolish prohibition altogether and educate the people so that they may gradually give up the habit. One should patiently wait for success in this process.

Unfortunately, our rulers will not be able to abolish prohibition as they are tied up with the high ideals of morality as well as with dogmas and party interests. At the same time, they are prepared to allow the whole nation to suffer at the hands of corrupt people!

There is very little hope so long as our rulers are unable courageously to face the stern facts.

Liquor is now served to IAC passengers from Calcutta to Rangoon, Chittagong and Dacca, according to a recent decision by the airline. Other companies operating on these routes offer this facility to their passengers.

A spokesman of the ICA said that wines had been introduced recently on its Bombay-Karachi and Bombay-Colombo routes. Huge quantities of Rum are now being sent to Indian troops in Ladakh and NEFA areas.

The 'Wet' States of India have drawn the right lesson from the none too happy experiences of States like Bombay and Madras of 'Total Prohibition'. The only result of this policy has been that it has provided a flourishing cottage industry to the town and the country and also employment to the rural and urban boot-leggers, providing work to millions in their own homes and cottages and bringing about class-collaboration, instead of

class-conflict in industrial production.

At a time when the country is invaded by an implacable enemy, it is criminal waste of money to throw away a hundred crore of rupees every year on a fad of the rulers.

Notes & Comments

THE MORE, THE MERRIER

The National Defence Council is a healthily growing body. It started with 30 members, then two more were added and now it has been further strengthened by inclusion of the Minister for Transport and Communications. Any one disappointed in not being included in the National Defence Council has only to apply to the Chairman of the Council.

A PITY

Pakistan today is suffering from political myopia. One cannot imagine anything more childish than the way she is ranting about the aid being given to India by the West to fight Chinese aggression.

In the first place, Pakistan should realize that Chinese expansionism might very well one day jeopardize her freedom too and it would be better to face that fact now than let herself be caught unprepared by a sudden move by China.

Secondly, India today is facing a very serious danger and she needs help from everybody to repel the aggressors. For Pakistan at this time to behave as if she is jealous of Western aid to India is really the height of political immaturity.

It is indeed a matter of shame that after all these years of independence Pakistan has not been able to evolve a distinctive way of life and that India-baiting should continue to be the only guiding factor in all her political dealings.

CURBING CRITICISM

Congress leaders have taken a strange decision that stern action would be taken against Congressmen who would criticise the Government and the leadership of the country. Young Sanjivayya called a meeting of the Presidents of Pradesh Congress Committees and State-Chief Ministers at New Delhi, and it was attended by the Union Home Minister and the Union Finance Minister. The meeting was called to discuss the role of the Congress organization during the national emergency. Ordinarily Congressmen were busy in organisational election or in elections to the legislatures. When they were free from the election fever, they indulged in inner-party bickerings. There would be no elections, organisational or otherwise, during the national emergency. So Congressmen find their main occupation gone and the Congress bosses were afraid that the former may occupy their spare time in criticizing the Government and hence indirectly, Mr. Nehru.

CHINESE JINGOISM

Western observers think that the split within the Communist camp that has been widened by communist China's attack on India and could well open up new perspectives for both Soviet Russia and the West, which

might some day face a common enemy.

The same assault is stirring the neutralist camp to its depths as communist action belies the communist talk of "brotherhood".

How far the communists intend to drive at this time is unclear. They still offer to end the war by negotiation on their terms. But India remembers that it was once ruled by Mogul emperors descended from Chenghis Khan and Tamerlane. And any communist rule would be far more brutal than theirs.

That is why Prime Minister Nehru now proclaims this to be India's "first war of independence". That is why he is calling the nation to arms, to drive out the invader. That is why he is making urgent appeals to the West especially to President Kennedy to rush as quickly as possible more and substantial military aid. Western arms are already on the front line. And the Indian nation is responding in fervour of patriotism and sacrifice that leaves its leader behind.

The Chinese communist attack has done more than upset India and Mr. Nehru. It has widened the split within the communist camp as China seeks to make itself not only the dominant power in Asia but also the leader of a more militant and war-minded world communism in opposition to Premier Khrushchev's tactic of spreading communism within the framework of "peaceful coexistence".

ON A WAR FOOTING ?

The Public Accounts Committee has pointed out the Railway Ministry's failure to maintain registers satisfactorily despite the committee's repeated recommendations and assurances given to it by the Railway Board in this behalf.

The committee drew attention to nine cases where funds obtained through supplementary grants proved either unnecessary or largely in excess of requirements. It said that one of the lapses on the part of the administration was in respect of maintaining liability registers.

The committee has pointed out recurrence of cases wherein supplementary sums are asked for and surrenders made simultaneously within the same grants.

The committee drew attention to losses and avoidable expenditure arising out of lapses in dealing with handling of contracts and also to cases where the administration launched engineering works and schemes involving heavy expenditure without making thorough investigation about their feasibility and the expenditure involved prior to starting these works.

There were several instances where delinquent officials were retired or were allowed to retire either before the irregularities were detected or before responsibility could be fixed on them. It deprecated that such instances should continue despite its repeated recommendations and instructions issued by the Home Ministry.

A COMPOSITE PATTERN

Mao's quarrel with Khrushchev is partly over whose pattern of revolution is the best for the emergent countries. His attack on India is partly because he wanted a foreign war in a safer place than the Formosa Strait or Korea to rally patriotic support in a time of internal stress and to force Khrushchev to stand up and be counted on his side instead of supplying 'bourgeois' Nehru with arms, upset India's five-year plans by diverting her resources to arms production, and destroy her international prestige especially in Nepal and other Asiatic countries.

DISCREPANCY

Air-borne V.I.P.'s have described the morale of the people in Tezpur to be excellent. But the Statesman correspondent gives a slightly different version, as follows:—

"It was a sullen, angry Tezpur that I visited. Most of the houses were shuttered and locked, the inmates having gone away. The 25% who stayed back are resentful that the civil administration was withdrawn. They interpret it as having been abandoned.

"The people's resentment was all the more because about 800 convicts were let out. Some inmates of the Mental Asylum at Tezpur were also released. The staff in ordinary hospitals was evacuated and also patients who could walk, but about half a dozen bed-ridden were left in the hospitals without any provision for medical attendance".

OLD OFFER IN NEW GARB

Chinese unilateral cease-fire announcement refers to "realization of its three-point proposals of October 24", the same that India had earlier rejected. Why are they served again in a new garb? China possibly thinks that, having advanced, on the crest of a victorious march, up to the very gates of Assam, she has the right, begotten of might, to dictate the same unacceptable terms over again. In the background of her act of treachery in invading India without even a hint or a warning.

Possibly Russia has rebuked China for her folly in invading India. Possibly also the pressure of world displeasure, especially Afro-Asian, has something to do with this belated realization of her own guilt.

BLEAK PROSPECT

Whatever the reason for the Chinese announcement and whatever the consequences, it may be set down as a certainty that even if war departs, peace will not arrive in our quarter of the world. The ultimate objectives of Chinese Communist power are unlimited. India must take advantage of whatever respite it now has gained, to put its house in order; to bind the wounds of this assault; to take counsels with other South Asian countries in common defence of the subcontinent and reorganize its armed forces.

The Indian democracy is not the first to find itself unready for battle. Notwithstanding that unreadiness, however, no one discovered any sign of weakness of will, infirmity of purpose or

lack of resolution. The first object of Indian policy must be to engage the national will that has now been aroused in an effort to make sure that in future similar betrayal and assault will not find our country economically, diplomatically or militarily unprepared.

MERE TRANSFERENCE OF PROFITS

Mehr Chand Khanna said in Parliament that as one of the measures to check corruption in the Central P.W.D., the Government would hereafter give contracts for construction work increasingly to the Bharat Sevak Samaj instead of to contractors.

This would mean that construction work would be costlier as the Bharat Sevak Samaj will hand over the contracts to contractors and demand its own share in the profits. What formerly went to C.P.W.D. engineers, supervisors and overseers will now go to the Congress Bharat Sevak Samaj. This will increase the popularity of the Samaj greatly. Gold mines always cause a rush of speculators and prospectors.

MURDER OF THE C.P.I.

The communists, even the most orthodox among them, refuse to consider Chinese adventurism as internationalism. Internationalism, according to them, presupposes voluntary co-operation of communists of different countries on a world plane to achieve the goal of world communism.

The Mao regime has resorted to 'military-bureaucratic' methods of settling its border conflicts with India.

Responsible sections among

communists feel that the Chinese have demonstrated an utter disregard for internationalism and betray an extreme form of nationalist chauvinism, seriously undermining the communist movement in other countries.

The biggest casualty is of course the Indian CP.

The Maoist tactics on the border question, according to some communist diplomats in India, is reminiscent of the Soviet chauvinism of the Stalin period. The Chinese, they feel, have discredited communism by providing the biggest handle to the reactionaries to demonstrate that communism is an 'aggressive philosophy', meant to be 'imposed on people against their will.'

The Chinese border adventures have in that sense caused a major crisis in world communism. The crisis is fundamentally ideological. It emanates from the basic belief among the communists that a 'workers' state' cannot or will not invade or commit an aggression on any neighbouring country.

Plenty of evidence suggests that when it comes to the drawing of China's frontiers on the map, Mao Tse-tung and his colleagues are Chinese first and Communists second. What is obscure is just what, in the minds of the men in Peking, China's frontiers are. Any number of definitions could find support in China's long history. Imperial China at its greatest included not only Tibet, but also most of what is now Vietnam; Korea was a Chinese possession before it was a Japanese colony; the Mongols,

like the Manchus, were 'outer barbarians' to be subdued and civilised by the Han Chinese.

When the Chinese Communists came to power they faced the problem of recovering their unredeemed territories, including Outer Mongolia, a republic under "Soviet protection." On grounds of realism, Tibet was the only one which could be taken with impunity, and it was.

Peking's maps showed varying areas of the Mongolian Republic. Russian maps of the region where China met Afghanistan, Soviet Tadzhikistan and Kirghizia did not even now coincide with those of China. At the same time, it would be wrong to suppose that the Chinese leaders will press their latent claims on the border regions under Soviet rule or protection at least in the near future.

India is a fair game; Russia is not as yet.

A DUBIOUS PROPOSITION

The sudden Chinese proposals for withdrawals by Chinese and Indian forces and a cease-fire along India's northern frontier may or may not eventually become the basis for a settlement of the Sino-Indian border war, but they add up to a very dubious proposition.

The Chinese are, in effect, offering what they have offered before: implicit recognition of the McMahon line in the northeast in exchange for Indian acceptance of the Chinese claim in Ladakh to the northwest. The Chinese proposition in essence may not be entirely unreasonable, but as put for-

ward, it is surrounded by a number of booby traps.

By committing themselves to the withdrawals proposed by the Chinese, we would have to re-establish ourselves in the northeast—not on the McMahon line but 12.5 miles south of it. In the Ladakh area, we would be unable to re-occupy posts and territory we have recovered from the Chinese since 1959 but lost again in the last two months.

Furthermore, the Chinese do not accept our location of parts of the McMahon line, and this would provide fertile basis for future disagreement.

UNREALISTIC ASSESSMENT

Even the falls of Towang, Se-la and Bomdila did not rouse the Government to the harsh implications of a massive full-scale war with China. Minds of our rulers have for long been nourished on *bhai, bhai*, co-existence, *Panchshila* and non-violence. Here are some of the facts that show this: The new Defence Minister assumed charge several days after his formal nomination for the post. The unwieldy National Defence Council is taking 18 days to assemble (friendly countries moved arms to India in as many hours); that Parliament was asked to vote less than Rs. 100 crores as additional expenditure on defence, while more than Rs. 100 crores were wasted annually on the futile fad of our rulers—"prohibition". When the supplementary demands for grants were prepared the War Ministry apparently did not believe that the enemy had been spending nearly Rs. 1,600 to 1,800 crores annually on war preparations since 1954.

Even to-day, we are technically not at war with China. Their embassies are free to collect information of what is happening here and sending it to Peking.

The Political Parties in opposition are still unrealistic. They will have us "liberate" Tibet and soon may raise the slogan PEKING CHALO.

Fallacies, Fads, Fixations, Frauds

A fad, next only in futility and perversity to Prohibition, but very near to the heart of the misguided faddists is Khadi. The economics of this primitive product has long been blown up, but the sentiment of attachment to it has somehow persisted.

The obvious reason for it is that like Prohibition it is one of the things on which Mahatma Gandhi laid great stress and importance in the achievement of national freedom.

Economic Weapon

The faddists have conveniently ignored or forgotten the real and exact reasons—that prompted Gandhiji to preach prohibition and propagate Khadi. Both were intended to cause economic damage to Britain and bring pressure on her to quit India.

The boycott and picketing of foreign liquor shops and foreign cloth shops during the civil disobedience days were not inspired by moral principles, but developed as an economic weapon against the foreign rulers.

No doubt, on the moral spiritual planes Gandhiji preached and propagated many salutary don'ts and do-s, but most of these have been forgotten by his followers; they were never practised, not even seriously taken to heart.

But Khadi and Prohibition are being fanatically pursued, although the Gandhian *raison d'être* for both has long disappeared.

The country is free and independent of Britain. There is no longer any politico-economic

motive for these measures. Today they exist only as fads, utter utilities.

Time was when Khadi had a political, national and patriotic significance. All Congressmen were enjoined to wear Khadi, to spin and weave for a certain number of hours everyday. This sparetime effort of theirs was ultimately to benefit the poor masses—the Daridranarayans of India—as Gandhiji called them.

A person wearing Khadi was recognised and accepted as an embodiment of high virtues, a firm believer in all the high and noble things for which the Congress stood, plus personal integrity and moral worth of the Gandhian brand.

Garb of Sycophants

Today Khadi is devoid of all that halo and virtue and which has become the garb of humbugs and sycophants. It has become the uniform of the unscrupulous favour seeker, money makers, licence-permit hunters and contract grabbers.

Geniune Congressmen have begun to feel unhappy over their Khadi outfit, because the disrepute which has been brought to it through questionable use.

For sheer economic reasons the production of Khadi has been progressively dwindling. The sentiment behind it has gone, and it cannot stand competition from machine-made textiles.

It has all along been kept alive by State help—subsidies, grants, loans, tax and other concessions. In fact crores of

public funds are being spent annually on the production and encouragement of Khadi.

Spurious Variety

Yet enough Khadi is not produced to meet the requirements of those who need it genuinely and also for self-promotion purposes. The result is the emergence of spurious Khadi.

Rough and uneven yarn produced by mills is being passed off as genuine Khadi at inflated rates. In the South faking Khadi is a big business.

The question is whether at a time of grave national emergency public funds should be wasted in the production of a commodity of doubtful utility and of no national importance.

The crores being spent on it could purposefully be diverted for defence without hurting anybody except those who make money by faking and profiteering in Khadi.

Convenient Camouflage

It would also eliminate a convenient camouflage for the humbugs and sycophants. There is no more virtue left in Khadi. For ordinary clothing purposes our mills can meet the demand—and they are as national and indigenous as the Charkha product.



One Million Calls Handled by One Telephone Line

By FRIEDERICH GNOSA

Bonn—Some ten years ago the telecommunication authorities in the Federal Republic of Germany commenced to introduce self-dialling in the telephone system of this country. By now automation of the telephone network in Germany has advanced to such an extent that it will be possible today to contact telephone subscribers even in small towns and villages by direct dialling; direct dialling is a system which enables a caller, by the dialling of several additional numbers, to reach his party almost everywhere in the country. In a few years' time the telephone system will be absolutely automatic.

A caller in Stuttgart, Frankfurt-on-Main, Duesseldorf or Bremen, desirous of establishing a "self-dialling" connection will dial the numbers wanted regardless of how many other self-diallers of his city did the same thing at the same time, i.e. used the telephone line connecting two specific cities or towns in the Federal Republic. Ever since the beginning of the self-dialling system, engineers have been faced with the problem of overburdened telephone networks. For in addition to increasing numbers of long-distance calls, the number of calls in the rapidly growing German and towns cities surged up, too, so that today even the public cannot but feel that the limits will soon be reached.

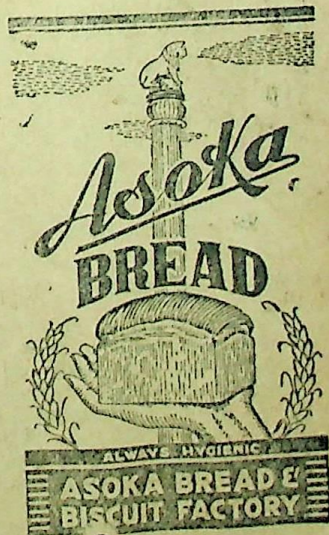
The expedient nature of telephone wires and cables to handle so massive a flood of telephone

calls due to the widespread ever-growing need of establishing telephone contacts in the population was, therefore, a question telecommunication engineers in Germany have been trying to solve for many years. As was announced at the recent annual meeting of the Association of German Electrical Engineers in Duesseldorf, German engineers have succeeded in effectively coping with this difficult problem: theoreticians had for a long time been pointing to the necessity of converting the telephone communication system to systems using ever shorter wave lengths, and thus higher carrier frequencies. But only recently has a way been found for the practical implementation of this theory.

German engineers have used what has been called the "trick of maximum frequency technique". They designed and constructed novel telephone lines whose conducting medium no longer is a wire, but a tube-like hollow material which it encloses. In these so-called "hollow wave guides" millimetre-waves propagate like sound waves, yet in a different manner, and much more rapidly. If these wave guides are meticulously constructed, millimetre-waves will be able to spread at an enormous speed over very long distances and will need intermediate amplifiers only every 25 miles.

The essential novelty, however, is that these new wave guides will be able to comply

with the highest call-density requirements in telecommunication; thus the telephone network will no longer be overburdened as has previously been the case so often. "One million telephone calls can be conducted in one line at the same time by means of these novel hollow wave guides", said a German expert, Dr. Ing. H. G. Unger of Brunswick. There have even been plans in the Federal Republic, according to which this new wave-guide system will be used in a major test covering a long-distance connection in the very near future.



★ BONAPARTISM IN PEKING ★

By NAGARJUN

Three years ago, when Mao Tsetung made the picturesque pronouncement about the "East wind prevailing over the West wind", it was taken as a mere boost to Asian sentiment so long dominated by the West. Although vigilant Communist circles even in those days had objected to it as an implied running down of the progressive forces in the Western countries as also in Africa, perhaps few could have then visualised this slogan being sought to be translated into action, in the bitter heights of NEFA or Ladakh.

With the massive crossing of the McMahon Line by the Chinese Army, a new turning point in China's history has really been reached. The present regime in China, claiming to be socialist, has broken new ground in Communist traditions. The march of the Red Army into several countries of Europe during the Second World War came as part of the gigantic counter-attack against Hitler's panzer divisions. Stalin's adventure into Finland in 1940 had the alibi of the menacing war danger in the context of the West's rupture with Moscow brought about by Chamberlain's appeasement policy. When the Chinese troops, calling themselves Volunteers, joined the Korean War that was taken as the rebound to the menacing fear of U.S. armed might which never made any bones about its allergy to Communist China.

Radically Different

From every one of such cases of armed adventure abroad on the part of any Communist-ruled State, the present armed campaign on the part of Peking against this country very radically differs. For here is a country which by conviction, policy and capacity can never undertake an imperialist adventure. Nor is it part of any West-led military alliance. In fact, of all her neighbours, China could find India the least inclined militarily towards any country.

Leaving aside the Soviet Union, North Korea, Mongolia and North Vietnam, China did not cast her eyes upon British-held Honkong, nor upon Taiwan, upon the tiny Portuguese-ruled colony of Macao. For she knows that if any of them is touched, she would have to reckon with the formidable Seventh Fleet. In this context, to launch a military offensive breaking through India's borders—carrying the trail of bloody war right into territories which even Chinese maps did not claim—clearly show that Peking's conscience was not bothered about the justice of such a war. For, if China had cared for the Marxist's definition of just and unjust wars, she could not possibly have escaped facing the fact that the Indian people taking up arms in defence of their native soil are waging a just war, and consequently, the Chinese troops invading Indian territory are conducting an unjust war.

Not Without Parallel

Until recently there were quite a few in this country—not all Communists—who sincerely believed that China, after having gone through a far-reaching social revolution, mainly fighting forces backed by imperialism and eliminating imperialist exploitation herself, would not go in for an aggressive policy violating the sovereignty of other countries. To a student of history, however, this hardly seems to be without parallel. France, after passing through its great revolution, did produce the conquering Napoleon, who, carrying the very Tricolour of the French Revolution into the countries of Europe, turned a crusade into an empire. Feudalism no doubt was shattered by Napoleon's army, but in place of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity, it clamped down upon Europe an imperial rule. The revulsion to Napoleonic rule was not missed by the architects of Communist ideology. Engels, co-worker with Marx, observed: "The general war against Napoleon was the

return blow of the national sentiment of all the nations which Napoleon had trampled underfoot."

Trotsky March

Bonapartism was no doubt an aberration of the French Revolution and yet it would be wrong to dismiss it as the mere aggrandizement of an individual—an outstanding individual. A naive belief did cling on among many Socialists and Communists that Bonapartism could never raise its head in the present-day context of socialism. But in the first flush of revolutionary upsurge in Europe after the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia, Trotsky raised the slogan for a "victorious march" of the Red Army through Europe and developed the theory of "Permanent Revolution." This was opposed by Lenin, who was the first to enunciate the theory of peaceful co-existence between States with different social systems. It was clear to him that any attempt to impose revolution on another country would indeed provoke the resistance of the people, apart from the physical difficulty involved in such a foolhardy venture. A new overlordship even with the tempting bait of a socialist system could not but amount to a modern version of Bonapartism. In fact, the term Bonapartism became rightly a form of abuse against Trotsky in the bitter debate he had with Stalin on the question of the possibility of building socialism in one State.

Lenin's Warning

How dangerous it is to fall a victim to this tendency of imposition of revolutionary measures from outside could be seen even under Stalin, though he always ridiculed the idea of "export of revolution". Even in East European countries, the revelations of Soviet "Great Nation" domination in the last six years—particularly after Khrushchev's famous indictment of Stalin—have proved this. It shows the farsightedness of

Lenin that he did warn against the danger that under the excuse of spreading socialism there might come up on the part of the imposing State what he termed "selfish interests and attempts to ride on somebody else's shoulders."

In fact, Lenin had the attributes of a mortal and never claimed infallibility for his own flock, even. He went so far as to make a public admission of his human weaknesses: "The proletariat will not be sacrosanct or proof against errors or weaknesses merely by reason of having brought about a social revolution. But eventual errors (and selfish interests—efforts to ride on others' backs) will inevitably bring it to realisation of this truth." One can only hope that the Chinese High Command which has sent out its armed forces to occupy the Himalayas and further south will one day wake up to the realisation of this inescapable truth and pay for the incalculable damage they have done to the cause which Lenin served and which they are today abusing.

One of the features of Bonapartism was that at a certain stage, the ardour of revolutionary crusade merged into the ultra-nationalist designs and ambitions of the crusader himself. That was how when Napoleon's army carried fire and sword to distant lands, the glory of France and later of Bonaparte himself emerged as its dominant consideration. In a much lesser degree and in a totally different historical context, the triumph of the Red Army in smashing up Hitler's war machine did help to create that great-nation chauvinism in the countries of East Europe under Stalin—which even the Chinese Communists once admitted.

Today the historic conditions surrounding China's regeneration as a powerful centralised State could very possibly bring out Han chauvinism even under a Communist leadership when we remember that at one time in the distant past, China did boast of

a far-flung imperial State. The traditions and legends surrounding that past of glory and conquest need not altogether disappear unless and until the the new regime makes a conscious effort to overcome them.

Question Mark

Viewed in this background, the present-day China does pose an ominous question-mark for this part of the world. This is all the more so when one takes into account the rigid doctrinaire stand of the Chinese Communist leadership in the five-year-old ideological dispute with the Soviet Union. It is no accident that the Chinese leadership resents the downgrading of Stalin as was done in the Soviet Union. For Stalin did represent at one stage an intense great-nation chauvinism which fits in with the present mood of Peking. And one can easily understand that in the pantheon of Chinese Communist Party today Stalin is placed on the same pedestal as Marx, Engels and Lenin—which only the tiny Albanians copy.

It is important to note that the Bonapartist attitude of Peking fits in with the stand that regards war as not only inevitable but almost as opening the gates of revolutionary advance. While Moscow's overriding concern today is the menace of thermonuclear war—which neither socialism nor capitalism will survive—the Chinese position is that such talk of war danger is born of feeble heart. Mao Tse-tung once said: "The atom bomb is a paper tiger which American imperialism uses to intimidate people; it is frightening in appearance but not frightening at all in reality." At that time, this was taken to mean an innocent morale-booster to the Communist world yet to possess the nuclear weapons.

But in 1957, Mao came out with a more elaborate clarification of his astonishing theory of the nuclear war: "At most half of mankind would perish while the other half would remain. Yet

imperialism would be wiped off the face of the earth and the whole world would be socialised. Years will go by and population will again be 2700 million people, and to be sure, even greater."

This blind, almost insane, belief in the theory of power—reminding one of Nietzschean philosophy of the overman—can hardly be expected to reconcile itself to the concept of peaceful co-existence except as a stopgap tactics until sufficient strength is mustered to launch the great military mission. Against this crude form of militarism; treaties, alliances, friendly ties matter little. The sacrosanct frontiers of today can be the take-off base of tomorrow. Assurances of yesterday can be the cover for aggression today.

Thus it is that the present leaders of the Chinese Communists, however much they may swear by Lenin, have not cared to listen to Lenin's warning against military adventurism. What is interesting to note is that while they denounce practically three quarter of the Communist world as being guilty of some form of revisionism—a convenient weapon with which to stifle all urges of changed thinking in the changing situation—they themselves have not hesitated to claim that they have brought out a Chinese version of the theory of Marxism. In fact, Peking's *People's Daily* claimed on January 4, 1960 that the "ideas of Mao Tse-tung" constitute "a developing and even improving Sinified Marxism".

In the given situation in India, what could possibly be the objective of the present Chinese invasion of our country? For, a modern Hannibal could not possibly hope to overrun this vast country once its patriotic resistance is roused against the invader.

It is obvious that the development of a friendly country which is not prepared to toe the line of an adventurist variant of socialism becomes an eyesore

for the impatient dogmatist-cum-militarist leadership. Instead of winning over a friendly Nehru, it becomes necessary to demolish the image of such a personality in the eyes of the newly-awakened nations of Asia and Africa. At Bandung, Nehru was a helpmate to a China under cloud of suspicion and misgiving. But today, Nehru becomes a stumbling block in the Chinese scheme of things.

The intoxication of success at home—at least the consolidation of political and economic power—led the Chinese leaders to the conclusion that it was time to demolish the Nehru democracy and through the display of strength, crack up a country like ours.

Inexorable Judgment

A recurring drain of resources and a continuing war-tension would sap the vitality of the opponent—that is what Peking seems to calculate. Banking on an exhausted India finding it difficult to stop them from making use of the present bridge-heads across the Himalayas, the Chinese might be dreaming of glory tomorrow. With such a perspective, one does not have to underline the extreme urgency of pushing the Chinese back to the other side of the Himalayas.

The Achilles' heel of Napoleon Bonaparte was the rising tide of patriotism in every country he conquered. The famous retreat from Moscow was the ignominious culmination of a policy of folly that counted the people without patriotism. And that is how every Bonapartist gamble is lost.

Our great people, passionately proud of their independence brought through decade, of sacrifice and suffering, shall not let a new Bonaparte pass. The judgment of history is inexorable.

—Mainstream

Vividh Bharati Enters Sixth Year



Vividh Bharati, All India Radio's programme of light entertainment, entered its sixth year on October 3. Stated with an output of five to seven hours a day, it can now be heard for nine hours on week days and 10 hours 15 minutes on Sundays and important holidays. Plans for further increase in its duration are under consideration.

In addition to being broadcast on two powerful shortwave transmitters, Vividh Bharati is now available on the medium-waves as well at nine centres—Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Cuttack, Vijayawada, Bangalore, Indore and Jaipur. Under A.I.R.'s expansion scheme, altogether 33 medium wave transmitters are earmarked for the projection of this programme at selected centres.

Vividh Bharati offers the best in All India Radio broadcasts by way of popular entertainment. It presents a rich variety of folk and film music, instrumental and orchestral music, short interesting plays, skits, poems, anecdotes and other items of general interest which go under such titles as 'Indradhanush', 'Raswanti', 'Hawa Mahal' and others. To combine entertainment with good taste is an objective which the planners of

Vividh Bharati constantly keep before themselves.

Vividh Bharati is an all-India programme meant for a country-wide audience. It is produced with the help of contributions received from all stations of A. I. R. Each station selects its best entertainment programmes, or produces special ones specifically for Vividh Bharati, and forwards tape recordings to the Vividh Bharati Unit at New Delhi. This vast material received from four corners of the country is listened to by the producers of Vividh Bharati. The choicest of this selected material from each station is picked out, re-arranged and recorded on tapes in the form of a composite programme. Vividh Bharati also plans special programmes for specific occasions—national days, festivals anniversaries.

If the fan-mail of this programme can be taken as a measure of its popularity, the experiment certainly has been rewarding. Vividh Bharati audiences extend beyond the boundaries of India and the programme seems to be equally appreciated by the peoples living in far flung countries like Africa, Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan, Burma, Malaya, Thailand, Ethiopia and Madagascar.

★ Pilots' Short And Hazardous Trips ★ —Indian Transport Planes In NEFA

The pilot reduces the power, the light transport plane begins to lose height in the narrow gorge. He edges his aircraft nearer to one of the walls of the valley. The tall conifers loom larger in his view. He is almost skimming over the tops of the trees. He makes a tight 180-degree turn with his fully loaded plane. A mound of earth rushes at him as he comes out of it. Another adjustment to avoid it and he lines up with the improvised landing strip hewn out of a hillside. There are barely 100 feet to go. A quick look at the wind sock, a glance at his air-speed indicator, an adjustment of throttle, and the lowering of flaps. He is now over the edge of the strip. He closes the throttle, brings his aircraft in the landing attitude, and the wheels touch the uneven rough surface of the landing strip. The far edge of the strip speeds nearer. A quick application of brakes, and the light transport plane comes to a stop at one of the front-line sectors in the NEFA area.

This is virgin territory where Nature is bounteous with mountains raising their magnificent heads to about 16,000 feet on either side. The slopes are green, studded with tall conifers which make the wind whistle as it blows through the valley. At its floor meanders a quick flowing river, its waters light-blue in its pristine purity. The pure white sand of the river bank contrasts beautifully with the dark green of the mountain slopes and the ultramarine tint of the waters below. It is an idyllic setting.

Yet only two miles away from this peaceful mountain haven, the enemy guns boom with their aggression, their small arms cackle with fiendish laughter, the machine guns stutter in belligerence, as our Jawans face the enemy, determined to stop his aggressive incursions into our territory.

From the first light to almost

the last, the valley resounds to the drone of our unarmed transport planes, which bring food, clothing and ammunition to the embattled Jawans. Flying and dropping in mountainous terrain, taking off and landing from improvised strips is all in the day's work for the Air Force pilots, which starts very early in the morning, while it is still dark.

Their base is at a strip, cleared from a thick jungle. The trees rise to over a 100 feet in the surrounding area, and the undergrowth is so thick that bright sunlight filters, but weakly, to the ground.

An hour before drawn, light start appearing near the aircraft as the airmen-technicians start getting the aircraft ready for the day's work. With the first streak of light in the east, the pilots clutching their helmets in their hands, and clothed in flying overalls appear on the scene to start their work of shuttling between the front-line areas and the base. The pilot alone at the controls, with men, material and mail loaded behind him, clears the engine, increases its revolutions to take-off power and releases the brakes. The aircraft bumps sluggishly at first, along the uneven surface, and then gathering speed leaves the ground. The pilot turns his machine and heads for the towering mountains, which are but dim outlines in the pre-dawn light. Drawing near the mountains, there appears a narrow opening of a valley in what otherwise looks to be an impenetrable wall. The pilot unhesitatingly steers for the opening, relying for navigation on his ability to read the maps and

visual reference to the surrounding terrain. As the aircraft passes the opening, it is suddenly enveloped on two sides by thickly vegetated slopes, which taper inwards down to the floor of the valley, where the current of a narrow mountain stream thunders against boulders in its rocky bed. This is the most exacting part of the flying. For, if anything goes wrong, there is no place to land, and in fact in some places, the valleys are so narrow that there isn't space enough even to turn around. These are the risks that the pilots of this squadron take in what is considered to be ideal flying weather. Add to these risks the element of rain and cloud, the picture becomes complete of what the Air Force pilots face day in and day out, in order to feed, clothe and bring news of home to the frontline soldiers. This is the story of but one trip. And so many other similar trips are made by the pilots every day till the light of the setting sun brings warning of night. As the lengthening shadows finally disappear, the aircraft make their last landing of the day at their base. The ground crew who have worked since the darkness of the early morning, have yet another hour's work to do—to cover up and picket the aircraft for the night.

The pilots, with the strain of the day's flying showing clearly on their faces, trudge to their thatched hut for a night's rest and another full day of keeping their comrades-in-arms supplied.

★ Masses And Bosses In Red China ★

By CHANAKYA

In his recent utterances the Prime Minister has clarified two important truths: we should distinguish between the Chinese people and their present masters; the latter are unashamedly imperialistic in their outlook.

In fact, the two truths are connected. Imperialism is the extension abroad of the pattern clamped down at home. A small group bosses over the masses and uses them as the tool for its own ascent to dizzy power.

China has often boasted about the simple life and high thinking of the members of its leadership cadre. A cadre, incidentally, may be a high ranking official or an ordinary member of the Party or of the Young Communist League. It is through this vast order of fanatic, brainwashed robots that the Chinese bosses control the lives of 650 million Chinese. But the claim of the simple life they are supposed to lead cannot stand the test of scrutiny.

As far back as December 1, 1951, the *Tung Pei Jhi Pao* (North East Daily) of Shenyang, wrote. "Our leadership cadres have been heavily imbued with the spirit of bureaucracy. They care very much about outward appearance. It would seem that they would not be able to go to the office if not riding in an American or British motor car and that if a meeting were held without a banquet it would not show the success of the meeting."

The *Nan Fang Jih Pao* (Southern Daily) of Canton wrote on June 14, 1952: "One cadre insisted he would buy only Western style furniture and his family of four was served by twelve servants including a doorman, table waiter and guards. Their food consisted of expensive delicacies and five meals were served daily".

Laying The Trap

This concentration of power

and privilege increased steadily during the years. In February 1957, the bosses of China announced the policy of letting "a hundred flowers bloom." They called for the freest criticism of themselves. Subsequent events have shown that this was an infernally clever trap, for the Peking *People's Daily* of July 1, 1957 wrote gleefully about "the net that was spread for the rightists." And thousands of people all over the country, who had walked into the trap and voiced what they felt about the regime, were liquidated.

But the criticisms that found expression during this period can be extremely revealing. The Peking *People's Daily*, eager to get its victims committed in writing, recorded the criticisms of many that the masses had no real freedom since they had "to wait for a nod from the cadre member" before doing anything. The *Kwang Ming Jhi Pao* (Enlightenment Daily) of Peking carried bitter attacks alleging that the cadres behaved as if "they had acquired an empire."

According to the Chinese Constitution of 1954, the Government reserves for itself the power to "suppress all counter-revolutionary and anti-State activities and to punish all traitors and counter-revolutionaries." As can be expected, these powers have been used for an appallingly extensive victimization. Many writers, according to the *People's Daily* of June 25, 1957, wanted a thorough re-examination of these cases including punishment for the Party functionaries who had abused power. The editor of the *Chung Kuo Ching Nien Pao* (China Youth Journal) complained that newspapers under the regime had to become "notice boards, gramophone records or photostat copies of the utterances of the bosses."

But the most revealing utterance was the very bold

protest by Kao Pei-chi of the People's University, published in the *People's Daily* of May 31, 1957. "The China of 600 millions including counter-revolutionaries does not belong to the Party. The Party member claims 'I am the State'. This cannot be tolerated. Do not distrust us intellectuals. If you do not behave yourself, the masses will overthrow you and kill you. Your overthrow does not mean that they are not patriotic, but that the bosses are not working for the people. Even if the Party is destroyed, China would not be destroyed."

Professor Wang Teh-chou, also of the People's University, as quoted by the *People's Daily* of June 6, 1957, was even more outspoken. He said: "If trouble starts, machine guns have to be used. This is all right, but the trouble is that the machine guns might be fired in the reverse direction."

Once the critics were tricked into the open and liquidated, the ascent to dizzy power could go on without any hindrance. That it has been going on steadily is revealed by a bitter attack by Lo Keng-mo in the *Ta Kung Pao* of Tientsin of April 16, 1962. The bulk of the article deals with the shocking gap between the remuneration of the ordinary people and that of "the small number of leading cadres and high placed intellectuals who earn a very high salary, lead a privileged life and even demand that their grade of payment should be even more above that of other people so that their income should actually be increased. There is thus created a privileged high income stratum. This is a very grave matter."

CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE

Patna, Nov. 28— A large number of persons are to be recruited in the Civilian Labour Force which will be required to assist the military personnel and will be deployed mostly in north India.

The recruitment to the Civilian Labour Force will take place on the basis of physical fitness and no academic qualification is necessary. The recruits will be paid Rs. 90 per month besides free ration, free accomodation, free medical aid and free railway passage to the place of duty.

Members of this force, who would be recruited through the employment exchanges, will be generally deployed in loading and unloading of military equipments at various stations besides other types of skilled work.

CASES INVOLVING SOLDIERS TO REMAIN SUSPENDED

Patna, Nov. 28— To safeguard the interest of the Defence personnel who are engaged in the military operations against external aggression in relation to which a proclamation of emergency has been issued on the 26th October, 1962, the Government of India in the Ministry of Defence have issued a Gazette notification under Section 3 (b) of the Indian Soldiers (Litigation) Act, 1925, (4 of 1925), declaring that the service of soldiers during the present emergency will be deemed to be service under war conditions for the purposes of the said Act.

Accordingly, if a soldier is involved in any case of litigation, the case will be suspended till he is free to attend the court on the issue of a certificate by the prescribed military authority (Officer commanding of the unit or the Depot of the Unit to which the soldier belongs) to the concerned Civil or Revenue Court.

SEN & MENON MISSIONS WITH CRUCIAL ASSIGNMENTS

New Delhi:

In the deputation of the two Indian teams headed by Law Minister A. K. Sen and Mrs. Lakshmi N. Menon, Minister of State for External Affairs, to six key Afro-Asian countries this week to explain India's case and the deceitful Chinese cease-fire and withdrawal proposal lies a new awareness of the aggressive propaganda machine of Mao and Chou.

By the time this despatch appears in print, Mr. Sen, assisted By R. K. Nehru, Secretary-General of the External Affairs Ministry and Mrs. Menon assisted by Dr. Gopal, Director of the Historical Division in the Foreign office will have completed their assigned task in Cairo, Accra, Rangoon, Cambodia and Djakarta. Reports reaching here from our missions in these countries indicate that the Chinese too are engaged in hectic diplomatic moves, particularly in Djakarta, Rangoon and Ghana. Although the Law Minister is new to a crucial diplomatic assignment, presence of R. K. Nehru, the seasoned career-diplomat who has known the Red Chinese intimately during his tenure as India's Ambassador should be of great help. President Nasser is personally attached to R. K. Nehru and considering the Key-role Nasser is playing in the Afro-Arab sphere, this background, again, should go a long way to help India's case.

Mrs. Menon's personal reputation as a matter-of-fact and able deputy to the Prime Minister is well-known in Colombo, Rangoon and Djakarta. Ceylon and her Prime Minister, Mrs. Bandaranaike treats Mrs. Menon as one of them. She enjoys presence of Dr. Gopal, son of



Mrs. Lakshmi Menon

President Radhakrishnan, will be of additional advantage: Dr. Gopal has been handling the China issue right since the beginning of the evil and for him, intimate knowledge of the flexible Chinese stand on this issue over the years will go a long way to explain the Chinese "puzzles" in a proper perspective.

AND NOW...HEAVY WATER

— A story of India's progress in Nuclear Science

India's Heavy Water Plant at Nangal, commissioned recently, is now producing heavy water on a commercial scale for the first time in India. The Nangal Plant is designed to produce about 15 tonnes of heavy water annually.

What exactly is heavy water?

Thirty years ago, working at Columbia, an American chemist, Harold Clayton Urey, was the first to isolate heavy water. He discovered the heavy isotope of hydrogen (mass 2), named deuterium. The discovery brought him the Nobel Prize for Chemistry in 1934.

Like ordinary water, heavy water, too, is compound of hydrogen and oxygen.

But heavy water contains a higher proportion of the hydrogen isotope of mass 2 than does its chemical cousin — ordinary water (H₂O). Pure heavy water, in chemical parlance, goes by the name D₂O.

The deuterium atom is twice the weight of hydrogen, and is normally present in hydrogen to the extent of one part in 7,000 parts. In other words, in 7,000 gallons of ordinary water, there would be one gallon of heavy water.

Heavy water, which freezes at 3.82 degrees C and boils at 101.42 degrees C, is used in nuclear reactors as a moderator.

It has been claimed that as a moderator, heavy water is about four times as efficient as graphite for slowing down fast neutrons. It is also used in chemical and biological research.

The process employed at Nangal for the production of heavy water is that ordinary

Collections For N.D.F. In Bihar

Patna, Nov. 29—Till November 24, 1962, Rs. 76,42,563-23 nP and 52,294.253 grammes of gold had been received in Bihar as donations towards the Bihar State National Defence and Jowans' Welfare Fund.

Following are the districtwise figures :—

District	Cash	Gold
1. PATNA		
(a) Through Secy. to C.M.—	6,18,627.89	9,97,660.30 6913.6 Grams
(b) Through Political (Gen.) Deptt.—	24,556.00	
(c) Through Finance Deptt.—	14,637.52	
(d) Through D.M.—	339,838.89	
2. GAYA	3,29,204.28	3255.25 ..
3. SHAHABAD	4,34,305.73	4644.140 ..
4. MUZAFFARPUR	2,51,491.04	1119.8 ..
5. DARBHANGA	2,92,338.00	
6. SARAN	4,56,000.00	
7. CHAMPARAN	3,39,923.76	2369.500 ..
8. BHAGALPUR	92,078.76	1257.259 ..
9. MONGHYR	6,00,000.00	10000.000 ..
10. SANTHAL PARGANAS	1,96,693.17	704.00 ..
11. PURNEA	1,50,813.04	966.00 ..
12. SAHARSA	70,980.68	1479.00 ..
13. RANCHI	3,91,242.41	2825.00 ..
14. HAZARIBAGH	4,17,080.47	2834.514 ..
15. PALAMAU	1,33,682.36	672.00 ..
16. SINGHBHUM	12,68,298.24	3222.00 ..
17. DHANBAD	12,18,770.99	10532.19 ..
TOTAL	76,42,563.23	52294.253 ..

water is electrolytically decomposed in electrolyzers to produce pure hydrogen and oxygen. Hydrogen is produced in two streams, one containing the higher amount of deuterium and another containing the lower amount of deuterium. The

separated deuterium is burnt in pure oxygen to form heavy water.

The heavy water produced at the Nangal plant is meant to be used as a moderator in India's atomic reactors.

★ NEHRU AND THE "CHEW-&-LIES" ★

★ By K. A. ABBAS ★

"Chew—And Lies" Have A Field Day !

For several weeks now, not only the Chew-and-Lies of China but also the Chew-and-Lies of India have had a field day for their unscrupulous propaganda.

The "Chew-and-Lies" of China (whom I have sometimes listened to on Peking Radio), using the Hitler-Goebbels technique of the Big Lie, have been saying that Nehru, on the orders of his imperialist masters, has sent in Indian armies to invade China, and that the mass of the Indian people are not behind Nehru!

Strangely enough, the Chew-and-Lies of India, too, have been saying that the militant people of India have no confidence in the leadership and policies of Jawaharlal Nehru. They have been not only hinting but broadly and openly demanding a "change of leadership" to successfully fight the war against China.

were climbing snow-covered mountains shod in rubber-soled canvas sports shoes, that they were shivering in the snow because they had no blankets.

The Country Needs A New Leader?

They sought to erode the confidence of the country in the Defence apparatus by circulating canard that instead of manufacturing arms, the Ordnance factories had been producing thermos flasks and coffee percolators, and that was why we were "outgunned" by the Chinese.

And so it was implied and sometimes proclaimed, that the country needed a new "war-time" leader instead of Nehru who had committed grievous mistakes and blunders and thus handed over the country to the enemy. Cynical and even slanderous cartoons were published to shake the nation's faith in the Prime Min-

The canards about jawans fighting without rifles, boots and blankets were characterised as "ridiculous" by the Prime Minister. "Poisonous" would have been an apter expression, for such "ridiculous" and even obviously un-true stories can cause much mischief and erosion of morale in the time of war.

It was now revealed that the production of Ordnance factories had increased by 500 per cent in five years, that the value of fighting material and equipment issued to the Army had gone up from Rs. 8.64 crores during 1956-57 to Rs. 60 crores during the current year.

The canard about Defence factories producing civilian items like percolators was also laid to rest by the revelation that it represented only a very small part of the total production and was undertaken for the Government railways to give

OF CHINA — & OF INDIA !

Attacking Nehru With Rumours

To discredit Nehru, his government and his policies, they have used every possible tactic, given currency to every kind of defeatist and alarmist rumour, regardless of how damaging such rumours were bound to be to the morale of the people and the Defence forces.

They spread the vicious canard that thousands of (some put it as high as 30,000) Indian soldiers had been frozen to death because they had not been supplied with warm clothing in sub-zero temperatures.

They circulated the rumour that Indian "jawans" were fighting the well-armed Chinese invaders only with knives and sometimes only with their bare hands, because they had not been given sufficient arms and ammunition.

They told the people that the "jawans" at the front were without proper Army boots and

employment to surplus labour of Defence factories.

ister. The Jan Sangh paper "Panch Janya" said it in so many words:

"Despite the Prime Ministers rousing speeches, the Indian people and thinkers are not convinced (about his bonafides). Even today the rulers' intentions are not above suspicion. We cannot believe that they will carry out their pledges (of defending the country)."

"And so the country needs such a leader who has the ability and the strength to fight China. In the face of the war crisis, not to make this change would be our greatest folly."

"Ridiculous" Or
"Poisonous" ?

But, with the breath of Truth as uttered by the Prime Minister in the Lok Sabha and in his other speeches, this whole edifice of Lies, Slanders and cowardly inuendos has crumbled like a house of cards.

The Prime Minister has effectively counter-attacked both—the Chinese Chew-and-Lies and the Indian Chew-and-Lies.

The Chinese will soon learn a bitter lesson when they find themselves.

Surrounded by this increasing strength of the Indian jawans backed by the indomitable will of the entire Indian people mobilized under the banner of Nehru, and (2) increasingly, isolated from the world public opinion and deprived of the goodwill and sympathy of all men who love freedom and decency in international relations, including many of their own erstwhile "brothers" and comrades!

But what about the Indian Chew-and Lies? Shorn of their canards and rumours, what new tricks of their trade (like the Zinoviev letters) will they now

conjure up in their attempt to deprive the Indian people of their most vital weapon of national defence—Jawaharlal Nehru!

The J(h)ute Press!

When the great "national" dailies and news agencies reported the proceedings of the Lok Sabha on 10th November, the following passage from the speech of Ansar Harvani, Congress M.P. from Uttar Pradesh, was let out—for reasons of space, of course! Readers, however, would be interested to read what the young Congress MP (who is among the steadfast upholders of Nehru's progressive policies) had to say:

"A few days ago, a very prominent newspaper, which is published from Delhi, Bombay and a number of South Indian cities, and is owned by a very big ~~ite~~ magnate who has got his personal friends in the highest places in this country, published on the front page a letter alleged to have been received from the widow of an Army officer which complained that there were no arms in the hands of her husband, that he did not have proper clothing, and he died there at the front. Has such a thing ever been done in any other country? Have the newspapers in Britain, in America or in any other country published such a letter during the war? Was it a patriotic act? Was it or was it not an attempt to demoralise our officers and our forces? I hope and trust that the Hon. Home Minister will take immediate steps against this kind of journalism.

"We know very well that another paper, owned by a great Patriotic Industriatist who has donated a huge sum of money to our Defence Fund, published a cartoon in which the greatest man of India was shown in the uniform of Napoleon Bonaparte coming back defeated from Moscow. What impression does it create on the minds of our people and of our masses? It is a matter of shame for such papers and such industrialists. So, I will appeal to the Prime Minister and the Home Minister to be alive to the danger in which these newspapers are landing us."

Birds Of Same Feather?

Now Chiang Kai-shek has challenged the American Ambassador's statement recognizing the McMahan Line as the border of India and reiterated that "The so-called McMahan line is a line unilaterally claimed

by the British during their rule over India." Chiang firmly declared that his Formosa government did not accept this Line.

And so we have the extraordinary and edifying spectacle of Mao Tse-Tung and Chou-En-Lai lined up along with what they usually describe as "the Chiang Kai-shek gang."

Birds of the same feather? Scratch a so-called Chinese Communist and he is a Chinese chauvinist? Chiang is now anti-Imperialist? Why not? Hitler, too, claimed to be "anti-imperialist" and repudiated the boundaries of Europe drawn by imperialists. So did Mussolini! Mao and Chou, you shall be known by the Fascist company you choose to keep!

(Moscow papers, specially "PRAVDA" and "IZVESTIA" please copy).

—By Arrangement with the Blitz.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER, WORLD BANK PROJECTS WING, P. W. D., KURSELA CIRCLE, PURNEA (BIHAR).

Barhandy Bridge - Tender Notice:

CORRIGENDUM

Corrigendum to para 1.15 at page 2 of the tender documents or paragraph 5 of the tender notice published in press in accordance with Superintending Engineer, World Bank Projects, Kursela Circle, Purnea's letter no. 1749 dated 23. 10. 1962.

The entire paragraph should be read as below:—

- "The tenderers should quote separately for
- (a) Completing the work in all respects by 30. 6. 1963, and
 - (b) Completing the foundation and substructure by 30. 6. 1963 and Superstructure by 31. 12. 1963."

Sd/- S. A. Hoda,
Superintending Engineer,
World Bank Projects Wing, P.W.D.,
Kursela Circle, Purnea.

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KOSI PROJECT

TENDER NOTICE—254/62

Sealed tenders on tender forms to be eventually drawn in P.W.D. Form no. F.2 to be obtained from the office of the Executive Engineer, Canal Division No. 5, Kosi Project, Bathnaha on payment of Rs. 5/- per set (not refundable) will be received upto 3 P.M. on 21-12-62 by the Executive Engineer, Division No. 5, Kosi Project, Bathnaha for the following works the details of which are given below:—

Sl.No.	Name of work.	Approximate estimated cost.	E.M. to deposited.
1.	1.5' fall, C/R with S.L. R.B. & H/R for Kamchira Distt. at R.D. 29.70 of Murliganj Distt. Ex. J.B.C.	Rs. 43,348/-	Rs. 867/-

The tenders will be opened on the same day in the presence of the tenders or their authorised agents.

The work will have to be completed within four months from the date of written order to commence the work.

The tenderers are requested to deposit Earnest Money as per details given above in the shape of treasury challan in duplicate, one copy of which is to be attached along with the tenders. E.M. can also be accepted in N.P.S.C. duly pledged to the above Executive Engineer. No cheque or cash will be accepted as E. M. No transfer of earnest money from one to another will be allowed. Transfer of earnest money from one work to another will be allowed provided a certificate of the effect that the E. M. is in a refundable stage is obtained from the concerned officer and attached along with the tender. The Executive Engineer reserves the right to reject any or all tenders without assigning any reasons therefor.

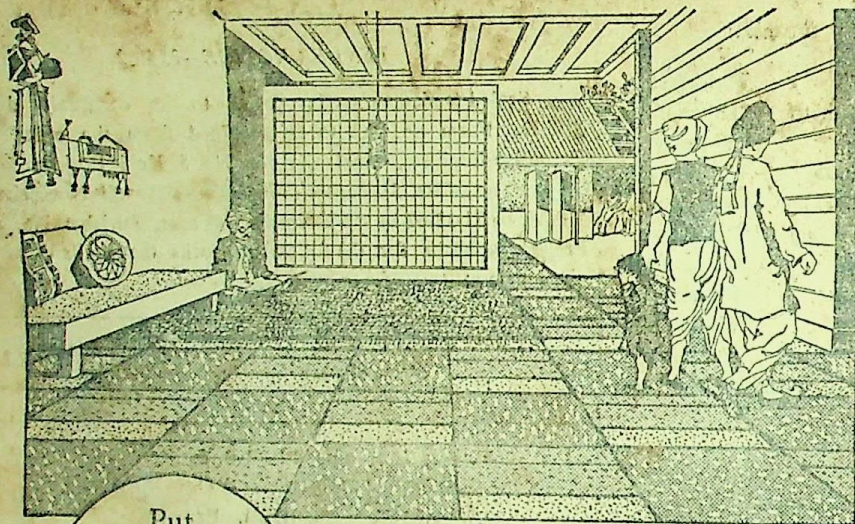
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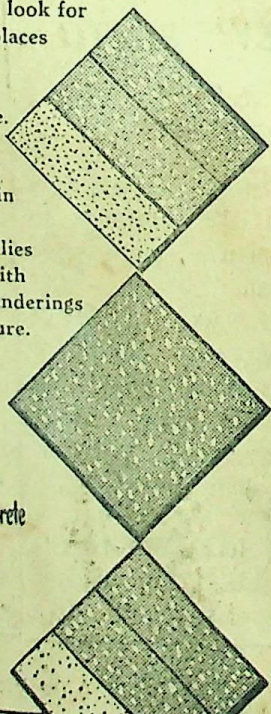
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