



# BEHAR HERALD

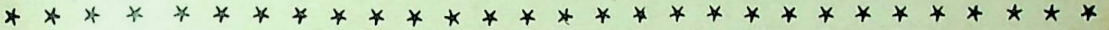
86th YEAR OF PUBLICATION



Chief Editor  
Dr. S. SAMADDAR

ESTD. 1874.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1960



## ★ "TAGORE CENTENARY" ★



A picture of the poet taken with his wife,  
Shrimati Mrinalini Devi

The Centenary of the birth of Rabindranath Tagore will be celebrated next year in India and at many places abroad. (Rabindranath was born in Calcutta on May 7, 1861).

A Central Centenary Committee, with Shri Nehru as Chairman, has been set up. The Vice-President, Dr. Radhakrishnan, is among its members.

A Centenary Fund has been created to build a memorial to the poet in every State and to put on a permanent basis the great institutions built up by him at Santiniketan and Viswabharati.

Special selections of Tagore's writings are being published by the Sahitya Akademi in different Indian languages to mark the Centenary.

A selection of Tagore's articles on subjects like history and culture, religion, education, East-West relations, and society and State will be published in English. The book is entitled "Towards Universal Man".

A documentary film on the poet's life is being produced by Satyajit Ray for release during the Celebrations next year.

Tagore, who began writing poetry while yet in his teens, received the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1913 for the collection of his poems, *Gitanjali*.

### ★ INSIDE READING ★

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Jeans' Tidal Theory—*A. Gupta*

Science Film Congress

Rise in Prices—*E. V. Sampath*



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### KOSI PROJECT DEPTT. (GANDAK PROJECT)

Tender Notice No.

SE/BC-G/W-6/60/PRO-117/60

1. Sealed tenders on prescribed forms to be obtained from the office of the undersigned or the office of the Executive Engineer Barrage Division, Bhaisalotan, on payment of Rs. 5/- (Non-refundable) and eventually to be drawn on P.W.D. Form No. F2 for the work of construction of two no. of M.B. Sheds at Bhaisalotan, will be received up to 3 P.M. of 31st. Oct. 1960 and will be opened on the same day in the presence of tenderers or their authorised representatives who-soever choose to be present.

2. The estimated amount of the work is Rs. 18,558/- only.

3. The tenders are required to deposit earnest money @ Rs. 100/- for every Rs. 5000/- or part thereof on the tendered amount in the shape of Treasury challan or N.S.C. or N.P.C. duly pledged to the undersigned.

4. Authority is reserved to reject any or all the tenders without assigning any reason thereof.

5. Any other information regarding the work can be had from the office of the undersigned during office hours on working days.

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

## Patna Improvement Trust

### NOTICE

The last date for receiving the tenders against following works is extended till 18.10.60.

Tender No.	Name of work
36/60 (W)	Const. of L-1 type houses, Blocks A to D units 1 to 32 at Shrikrishna Puri, Patna.
37/60 (W)	Do Do Blocks E & F Units 33 to 48.

Sd. S. V. Singh  
Asstt. Trust Engineer (H. Q.)  
Patna Improvement Trust

### Executive Engineer : Shahabad Division

#### TENDER NOTICE

Sealed tenders on plain papers to be eventually drawn in P. W. D. Form no. F2 will be received up to 3 P. M. on the 10th October, 1960 by the Superintending Engineer, South Bihar Circle, Patna and on the 13th October 1960, by the undersigned. The bill of quantities and special conditions may be had from the office of the undersigned on any working day on usual payment which is not refundable. The condition of earnest money, Sales-tax and Income-tax certificates will be as usual.

Sl. No.	Name of Work	Amount	Date of receiving tenders
1.	Addition of 40 bedded T. B. Hospital building at Koilwar.	Rs. 1,34,000/-	10.10.60
2.	Impt. to Chausa-Sasaram Road (Culverts and Causeway etc.)		
3.	from miles 28th to 32 Impt. to approach road to T. B. Hospital building at Koilwar (Culverts & Causeways)	Rs. 55,000/-	10.10.60
4.	Impt. to Arrah-Sinha Road. (a) Consolidation & Surface dressing	Rs. 36,500/-	13.10.60
	(b) Earth Work	Rs. 42,500/-	13.10.60
	Extension of Circuit House at Arrah.	Rs. 27,700/-	13.10.6
6.	Const. of Veterinary Hospital building at Arrah.	Rs. 17,500/-	13.10.60
7.	Cons. of compound wall round qrs. in T. B. Hospital at Koilwar.	Rs. 29,000/-	13.10.60
8.	Remodelling of Nawada T.O.P.	Rs. 11,500/-	13.10.60
9.	Supply of Manpur Stone Chips ( $\frac{3}{4}$ " & $\frac{1}{2}$ " size) at different places.	Rs. 8,800/-	13.10.60
10.	Supply of Stone metals from approved quarries ( $1\frac{1}{2}$ " & 2" size) at different places.	Rs. 1,00,000/-	13.10.60

Rs. 50,000/- 13.10.60  
Sd/- A. B. B. Lal,  
Executive Engineer,  
Shahabad Division



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# Behar Herald

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## AN INDICTMENT

Professor J. B. S. Haldane, the British scientist who has settled in Calcutta, has been unsparing in his criticism of the Calcutta University and of the text-books available to students.

He cited the experience of his wife who was appointed an external examiner in a certain subject to show how regulations were violated by the University.

"Such flagrant violation of regulations goes far to explain the indiscipline of students. Dismissal of officials responsible for these may improve matters", he said.

He had a very sad experience of text-books written in this country. He had read a number of these text-books. Only one book on botany was satisfactory. He had not found one on zoology which did not contain gross errors.

He suggested that universities should have these text-

books examined by a committee of people who had "nothing to lose by being rude to influential authors."

What Prof. Haldane has said may apply to the Calcutta University. We believe our Patna, Bihar, Ranchi and Bhagalpur University text-books are above reproach as they are not written in the English language. (As a matter of fact the last two universities have no text books yet.) Judged by the number of students who passed the last M. A. examinations of the Patna and Bihar Universities, one can conclude that there has lately been a tremendous boom in higher education in our State.

## Notes & Comments

### SUCCESSFUL PLANNING

Thanks to efficient planning, the new steelworks at Rourkela and Bhilai are short of coal. A blast furnace at Rourkela and another at Bhilai are lying idle for want of coal. Durga-

pur's second blast furnace, when ready next month, will also have to wait till coal is available. There is also shortage of iron ore for Bhilai and Rourkela. Wagon shortage is said to be the reason. This again, in its turn, is due to delay in importing the steel needed for building wagons.

We are exporting Bhilai steel to earn foreign exchange. With foreign exchange we will build more steel mills in Bokaro and elsewhere to manufacture steel to be exported to earn more foreign exchange. The only hitch in this beautiful cyclic programme is that Ram will not be able to provide enough wagons to bring coal and iron-ore to the innumerable steel mills built all over the country.

### INFERENCES

According to a P. T. I. message "About a dozen people were injured when Bharat Sevak Samaj volunteers guarding the Congress election office in Aligarh clashed with about 100 Congressmen who tried to break into the office.

The returning officer, Gopi Nath Singh, and his colleagues were locked within the office till the police rescued them".

Two facts are evident from this bit of news. (1) The Bharat Sevak Samaj is the Congress S. S. (storm troopers) which will render signal help to Congress in election time.

(2) A hundred Gandhites can break bones non-violently. KALLOO CONTRADICTS HIMSELF

Speaking in Hyderabad on



Sept. 24, Union Education Minister, Kalloo, "commended the adoption of international scientific and technical terms without having to translate them from language to language."

In course of the same speech, the same Kalloo said that "regional languages should adopt Hindi translations of scientific terminology."

#### THE USUAL CANT

Speaking in Hyderabad on Sept. 24, (Swami) Ramanand Tirth said that people in the North, particularly in Hindi speaking States, should learn one South Indian language.

It is the fashion now-a-days to tell South Indian audiences that we in the North "should" learn one of their local languages as a quid pro quo. If they would take the trouble to learn the national language, we too may learn one South Indian language. Every one knows that the Southerners must learn the national language if they want to get jobs. We, on the other hand, have no need to learn any other language.

#### V. I. P.'s FAVOURITES

Is Darjeeling the V. I. P. district of West Bengal? Inquiries reveal that the largest number of Government V. I. P.'s visit Darjeeling, among all the districts of West Bengal. These visits are generally confined to two months in the year—May and October.

In Bihar, Ranchi was formerly the city most favoured by the State V. I. P.'s. But for lack of accommodation,

Ranchi has fallen from its high position. Now Rajgir is the place most frequently visited by our V. I. P.'s. Their duties there are mostly confined to the winter months.

#### COLOSSAL IGNORANCE

A demand has been made by the Patna Government Sanscrit College Sanscrit Parishad that Sanscrit be declared as the national language of India to end all linguistic squabbles in the country.

It is a pity that before passing resolutions Parishads do not refer to the Indian Constitution. Had the Patna Sanscrit Parishad done so, it would have seen that Sanscrit is one of the *fourteen national languages of India*.

#### WE ARE AMAZED

Mrs. Tarkeswari Sinha is known to be a very up-to-date lady. So it is very surprising that she has said that "*people who bought gold jewelry at the Indian market rate allowed themselves to be cheated*"

The common man (and that includes woman) has more horse sense than what the rulers give them credit for. Those who purchased gold in 1935 have made a profit of 50% to-day, which could never have been done by any other kind of investment. People would be extremely foolish to sell their hoarded gold and invest in national savings. Nobody knows what the purchasing power of the rupee will be ten years hence, it may be one-third of what it is to-

day. In a world where the prices of everything are going up and the value of the rupee steadily going down, gold is the only stable thing which will retain its full value, whatever the worth of the rupee may be.

#### HOLDING THE PRICE LINE

The rulers are glibly talking about "holding the price line". No one has any idea as to how this impossibility is to be achieved. The one suggestion that has appealed to the Bharat Bhagya Bidhatas (the Planning Commission) is that if taxation is raised much higher than what it is now, people will have no surplus money on their hands and so would refrain from buying things. When the demand is thus reduced, prices will not be able to go much higher. As it is, people are now buying all sorts of things—rice, cloth, shoes etc. This wasteful tendency can only be curbed by heavy taxation mopping up all money in the hands of the people.

#### BARKIS IS WILLING

"The Bihar Provincial Congress Committee has stressed that the framers of the five-year plan should give more attention to create employment for the educated youth of the country". (News Report)

Bureaucracy is increasing in geometric progression with each five-year plan. What more can the planners do?



**NO LOSS**

The Government of India has decided to export 50,000 tons (13 lakhs and 50 thousand maunds) of sugar to earn foreign exchange. *At current prices in world markets, Indian sugar can be sold only at a considerable loss*". But it does not matter really as the subjects of the welfare (of the rulers) State can be made to buy sugar at Rs. 1/50 a seer to make up the loss.

**SOME SANITY SOMEWHERE**

Kerala's Minister for Law and Revenue deserves to be congratulated on his courage in having admitted the woeful failure of Prohibition now in force in four out of the nine districts of the State. He has confessed that liquor was freely available in the so-called "dry" areas. While the Government has to spend Rs. 45 lakhs a year to enforce prohibition, according to him, this costly experiment has resulted in a loss of Rs. 3 crores a year to the impoverished State.

Other States have not yet accepted categorically the utter failure of this moralising legislation which has had a demoralizing effect on police and the general body of subjects.

**HARD TIMES AHEAD**

The draft outline of the Third Five Year Plan has a serious lacuna and that is the absence of a clear cut price policy. One of the principal failures of the Second Plan was its inability to check rise of prices of essential commodities as well

as of industrial raw materials. This had two main consequences. It inflated the financial cost of the plan, adversely affecting thereby its physical content and, secondly, it affected the living standards of a vast number of people. Between 1955 and 1960, prices of food articles rose by 42 percent and those of industrial raw materials by 40.6 per cent.

It is no wonder that these rapidly rising prices have made deep cuts in living standards and thereby seriously undermined people's confidence in the plan.

The subjects of the welfare (of the rulers) State think that their economic condition at the end of the third plan will be far worse than what it is to-day.

**UNANSWERABLE QUESTIONS**

(1) The report of the M.P.s delegation said that "there was a week of mob frenzy in Assam." This meant that there was virtually a vacuum in the administration. How did the Army fill that vacuum and why was no area placed under martial law?

(2) The disturbances were at their peak during the period the Army was there. How was the Army employed to assist the civil authority when, according to Mr. Nehru's own admission, the magistracy had collapsed.

(3) Had any rioter been shot or apprehended by

the Army while quelling the disturbances?

(4) Why did the Assam Government take no steps when the Inspector-General of Police had warned it of the situation a month earlier? Why did Fakhruddin Ahmed, the senior-most member of the Cabinet after the Chief Minister, go away to Kashmir even when it was known that the situation in Assam was explosive? Why could not the Army control the situation even though it reached Gauhati on July 4.

Awkward questions are best ignored.

**MUSLIM LEAGUE COMES TO LIFE**

Congress expediency in Kerala in seeking the co-operation of the Muslim League to fight Communists in the last general elections is claiming its price. Addressing the Tamil Nad Muslim League Conference in Madras, Mohammed Ismail, President of the Indian Union Muslim League, was gloating over the fact that "the Muslim League was not only in existence but was very much alive all the time". He found considerable satisfaction in observing that the very Congress leaders who had been waiting for 'the relics of the non-existent Muslim League' to be removed to 'a museum' had come forward and 'put a distinguished representative of the same organisation at the head of an important department, the Legislature of Kerala State'.



He was referring to the Speakership of the Kerala Assembly going to a Muslim Leaguer.

The recent traffic of certain Pradesh Congress organisations with the hibernating League has given it respectability and a sort of sanction which could be utilised by League leaders to whip up the enthusiasm of the Muslim masses who had been disillusioned after Partition.

#### LINGUISTIC ANARCHY

While the Central Government seems to be going all out to promote Hindi, intended in due course to become the official language, almost every State seems bent on making its own regional language its official language. Thus in Bengal Bengali would be the official language, in Madras Tamil, in Andhra Telugu, in Maharashtra Marathi, in Gujrat Gujarati and so on. Imagine the chaos that would be caused when a communication, for instance, is sent from Bengal to Madras or from Punjab to Gujarat. Perhaps the idea is for each State to work in an airtight compartment and have nothing to do with other States with no inter-State transfer of officers (which is well-nigh impossible). One may remind those responsible for this linguistic muddle that we are being led towards disintegration of the country and they would be guilty of inflicting division among an unsuspecting people, and that too at a time when unity is of the utmost importance in view of the deepening world crisis.

Would it not be far more practical and useful if the national language were made compulsory in every school and college throughout India and let the local languages gradually fade away? The Southerners may raise objections but a little firmness on the part of the rulers in Delhi will make them give up Tamil, Telegu etc. The language of the nation must prevail over local dialects. **ANGREJI HATAO** Lohia and **HINDI CHALAO** Seth Govinda Das should undertake a joint linguistic campaign in the South to ensure this. It is a pity that they do not combine their forces. Lohia goes away after *Hatao-ing Angreji*, but in absence of Seth Govinda Das, it leaves a vacuum which is again slowly filled up by *Angreji*.

#### A CURIOUS FACT

In spite of the threatened prosperity due to fall on us like a ton of bricks in the very near future (21st century?), there is a great rush of subjects trying to escape from our Welfare (of the rulers) State. Some have tried to wade through shallow sea to reach Ceylon, many being drowned. The number of suicides is increasing rapidly every year. Many have made use of forged passports to go to Great Britain where "as labourers they earn anything between £ 6 to £ 15 a week" (Rs 330 to Rs. 825 a month), according to a statement made by Sadath Ali Khan (Mr. Nehru's Parliamentary Secretary) in the Lok Sabha on Sept. 7.

#### HOW NICE

We are delighted to learn

that WE are going to export 50,000 tons of sugar this year.

In 1951-59, 38,000 tons of sugar were exported at a loss but the mills were allowed to raise the internal price of sugar (i. e., that paid by the Indian consumer) to make good their export losses.

The present world price of sugar is Rs. 17 per maund. The subjects of the welfare (of the rulers) state, enriched by two five year plans, are forced to pay 42/8/- per maund (Rs. 1/1 per seer). If 50,000 tons of sugar are to be exported, the sugar mills will have to be compensated for their loss by forcing the subjects to buy sugar at Rs 1/8/- a seer. The subjects (rascals!) should not grudge the 50% rise in the price of sugar considering the fact that we are making sugar available to poor foreigners who cannot afford to pay the price we do. Besides, there will be other benefits too. Sugar at 1/8 a seer will taste sweeter to the subjects so they will consume less of it. There will be fewer diabetics in the country.

#### NO NEWS

According to the P. T. J. the special judge of Bhind, (M. Pradesh) trying the dacoits who has surrendered to Acharya Vinoba Bhave, acquitted the notorious bandit Lukka of a charge of murdering one Sudama of Khadik village.

Prior to his surrender, Lukka carried a reward of Rs. 5000 from the Madhya Pradesh Government on his head.



It was well-known to every body that the heart-changed dacoits would be subjected only to a form of trial, their honourable acquittal was inevitable. The reward of Rs. 5000/- should go to Sant Mahatma H Acharya Bhawe.

#### INEVITABILITY

It is well-known to every school boy that the weakness of India in the past has been internecine strife and it is distressing to see the development of the same strife within only thirteen years of self-rule. The way we are progressing, we shall no more be able to call ourselves Indians after a few years, as there is a likelihood of disintegration of the country into several nations.

It is difficult to appreciate the wisdom of dividing the country on the basis of language. The U. S. S. R. has several languages and religions, but every citizen proudly declares he is a Russian. Most countries in Europe also have more than one language, but that has never been a bar to their unity. It is time this madness over language was firmly rooted out. The major problem of India is not language, but poverty and illiteracy and an appalling lack of sanitation and medical care, also mounting corruption. The existence of different languages does not cause malnutrition and epidemics.

The language issue has been a bone of contention even among the great leaders. Could anything be more tragic and

more dangerous for any country?

The patriots of Swadhin Ahom have shown how a country can be independent through genocide of all foreigners. Other states may follow the glorious example and throw off the yoke of New Delhi.

#### OLYMPIC FAILURE

The Indian Government likes to have its finger in every pie, but their participation in all things is on the "no obligations" basis. Nothing wholehearted and with a long period implication of genuine partnership; but something crudely irresponsible and vulgar like *droit de seigneur*. Whether it is in buying rice or sugar or in the supply of clothing,

whenever one finds gravels in foodstuff or blackmarket prices the mainspring which keeps things moving in the wrong direction is always Government interference, miscalled control or planning. In education the Government is for ever engaging in fatherly supervision of everybody's efforts to secure proper education. Through meddling with text books, curricula, appointments, grants and management, Government have reduced education to a farce; and such people as can send their children abroad for education, are prevented from so doing by control of foreign exchange grants. The only people who can travel and have a good time in foreign countries are the V.I.Ps. and the "cultural" delegates who

waste our limited foreign exchange resources by pretending to do good to our country by inflicting their presence upon the pleasure haunts of the West.

The Government of India have done their best to make a hash of India's proper representation in the Olympics. The Government of India, of course, knows everything. How they know everything is, of course, not known even to the Government of India. Intuition perhaps; but can a Government have any intuition? Public opinion supports the view that the Government of India have appointed persons to decide who will go to the Olympics without reference to the ability of the persons to make proper selections. This being a matter

in which the Working Committee of the Congress has no interest, the Prime Minister had a totally free hand to do what he liked. He, therefore, authorised some executives to arrange everything, which they did with true authoritarian disregard for facts and ignoring the real purpose of sending a team to Rome. The various bodies which collaborated with the Government to pick out the wrong men to represent India, were also constituted, more or less, in the manner of the governmental body. Privilege, influence, mutual admiration and all the rest of it, went to make the 'councils' which undertook the work, quite useless. And India has once again not achieved much in the Olympics. A nation of 400 million persons has produced few, if any, sportsmen of international standard.



# Our Pseudeo-Peace Merchants

By M. N. Tholal

(Continued from previous issue)

## Parliamentary Delegation Report

The Parliamentary Delegation was appointed by the presiding officers of the two Houses to make an assessment of the present situation, suggest measures for its improvement and propose steps to prevent recurrence of the recent happenings. It gave its finding against a thorough inquiry—which alone can uncover all the forces responsible for the disturbances—because those forces include an incompetent Congress Ministry and an equally incompetent Central (Congress) Government which did not realise its responsibility in the matter until late in the day. As Dr. Gaur says in his minority report, the Assam Government lacked “both courage and policy to stand up to the onslaughts of powerful chauvinistic elements.” The Central Government was naturally reluctant to interfere with “our own men.” But for the reprisals from “our own men” in Bengal, even the inquiries which have been conceded would not have been promised.

Indeed, the report looks up to the guilty men to solve the problem. It suggests that the Pradesh Congress should convene a conference of all political parties in Assam, including the Communist and Praja Socialist parties, and

work out a common programme for the restoration of normalcy. “We hope that if a correct approach is made,” says the report, “it would be possible to work out a common programme.” Thus the Parliamentary Delegation, even after a tour of Assam, is entirely unaware of the fact that the political parties in Assam were working out a common programme of arson and loot!

But was the Parliamentary Delegation really unaware of this salient fact? Or was it only pretending? Let us have a good look at the Delegation's tribute to them all. The political parties, the report says, were all divided on the language issue. Some members of every political party took active part in meetings and processions and demonstrations, but “all the political organisations—” how nice and decent of them!—“had frequently recorded their disapproval of arson and looting. Nevertheless, “the report proceeds to point out, “the situation went completely out of the hands of the political parties who were unable to control the violence, arson and loot.” How formal their disapproval was, is evident from the succeeding sentence which lets the cat out of the bag “It is hardly possible to believe that all public workers were ignorant of the actual culprits but so far as we are

aware,” says the report, “only a few have come forward to help the police to apprehend the offenders.”

The Parliamentary Delegation was more diplomatic than the Prime Minister. It saw that to charge a party or the other parties with the responsibility for the Assam disturbances, as Mr. Nehru had done, would be to invite counter-charges and strengthen the case for a thorough inquiry. The Delegation hoped that the other parties would swallow the bait. But they were reckoning without that valiant patriot, Acharya Kaipalani.

About three decades ago, a sudden communal flare-up in Kohat lasting barely three days and involving four or five deaths and a few dozen cases of arson, made Mahatma Gandhi condemn the British rulers of the day in the following words: “Like Nero the authorities watched and danced when Rome was burning.” If the Mahatma did not consider any stick good enough to beat the British with, and if his condemnation was just, does not his remark apply with greater force to his present day followers in the context of the magnitude of the two disturbances? Besides, it is worthwhile comparing the severity with which the non-violent agitation of the Akalis has been handled and the soft-hearted manner in which the arson and loot and murder by the Assamese has been dealt with both by the State Government and the Central Government. What is the reason for this discrimination, except that the disturbers of peace in Assam were mainly Congressmen?



## Honorably Acquitted—Art Vindicated

The story goes women grew angry with her and prompted Calcutta police to take action. She was arrested, produced before the Chief Presidency Magistrate. In her nudity the Court found a superb art and instead of punishment for an offence she got compliments for her dancing techniques and hers became a unique case in an Indian court, pregnant with far-reaching consequences on our social attitudes.

She is a cabaret dancer of Greek origin and Paris' Folies Bergere fame, Helen Zavou by name. With her blue hair, black painted eye brows, a bewitching smile, a proportionate torso and above all an inviting pair of thighs which she always keeps bare, she produces so much heat among the audience that people call her Bomb Buster.

Commissioned by Grand Hotel, Bomb Buster came to Calcutta by June end and for four weeks she swept the city by a storm. Hundreds of people spent lavishly to get an entrance into the hotel and see her dancing. When the spacious Prince's hall failed to accommodate them they chose to stand in the rear and share the hilarity that a bare feminine body in movement with musical rhythm produces.

The police received written complaints from many people that what she performed was obscenity in the guise of an art.

They said they were annoyed with what they had seen and asked the Police to stop such nuisance. The police acted promptly, had a photographer to shoot her in the form which supposedly caused public annoyance and armed with what they thought adequate evidence started a court case against her mainly on the charge of obscenity.

Bomb in an interview said that men always admired her in all countries she had so far visited. Her popularity with men made women jealous. In Finland some years ago, a woman grew so furious that she rushed to the dancing arena to hit her. But in Calcutta, "so nice and accommodating", women operated more subtly and had their men-folk complain to the police.

After her acquittal, as she came out of the court room she was in an ecstasy of delight. "I knew Calcutta had wisdom but never could imagine that a court judgement be so lucid and incisively brilliant."

The 18-page judgement which took the Chief Presidency Magistrate about 90 minutes to read was a piece of literature in which a definition of obscenity was apparently the most vital point. In the opening paragraph, the Magistrate sums up the charge: On July 23, Bomb Buster in a solo dance, almost naked, makes indecent gestures and postures, and on an occasion rubs her naked thighs and breasts against

persons present by jumping on their tables. All this, it is said, annoys some and hence her prosecution under section 294 of the Indian Penal Code.

The Public Prosecutor in an able address appealed to the court to take note that in the land of Buddha and Gandhi where dedication of the self for others is the prime ideal nude dances appealing to the base passions of man had no place and deserved to be punished. He shuddered to think where such presentation of "nature in the raw" will lead the country to.

The Magistrate in his judgement referred to a number of court cases in England for a definition of obscenity since it was not defined in any Indian court or in the Code itself. He said he had given "anxious and prolonged consideration" over the matter which has an "Importance all its own, in particular to that section of the community to whom life without a cabaret show and the like is so drab and no less to the artistes and their associates who toil so much to provide this sort of entertainment."

He quotes a definition enunciated by Cockburn C. J. in 1868 in a British case relating to an obscene publication: "I think the test of obscenity is this, whether the tendency of the matter charged as obscenity is to deprave and corrupt those whose minds are open to such immoral influences and into



whose hands a publication of this sort may fall."

This was described as a classic definition which underwent little modification in the drift of time. Applying this definition in the context of the case the Magistrate said: "I hold it cannot be stigmatized as an obscene act within the meaning of the Section 294 of the Indian Penal Code."

Modifying the definition to fit in to the present case the Chief Presidency Magistrate said the question the court was asked to decide was "whether the tendency of the act charged as obscenity is to deprave and corrupt those whose minds are open to such immoral influences and in whose presence an act of this sort may be performed."

Such a test as this, he says, has certain obvious limitations. Two classes of people, at least, must necessarily remain outside its periphery. First, those holy men, men of culture and character who have mastered their passions, instead of being mastered by them. Even the obscenest of the obscenity cannot have the tendency to corrupt or deprave them. And in their sacred presence an act of this may never come to be performed. Fall in this class too these sufficiently aged and mature who now rule their psychological homes, no matter whether or not they had sown their wild oats long long ago.

Second, the prurient-minded amongst us who do not need a 'strip tease' or a 'mumbo-shake' to disturb their so unstable a

sexual equilibrium. Enough to deprave and corrupt them is the very sight of a modern Eve clad in a sleeveless blouse so short at both ends as to expose the uncouth accumulation of fat and other none too nice features which had far better remained hidden under a kindly covering. Included in this class too are the unfortunate males who are so many preys to priapism and the equally unfortunate females who are so many victims to nymphomania.

The vast remainder of men and women linger somewhere between these two extremes the test of obscenity perhaps contemplates of. The question is whether the tendency of Bomb Buster's solo dance on July 23 was to deprave and corrupt them, the Magistrate asked.

Analysing the evidence of 12 witnesses presented by the police of whom five only were taken as important the Magistrate did not find substance in the contention that they were annoyed or were likely to be depraved or corrupted.

The first witness, Mr Da Silva, said to be associated with the *Eastern Economist* went to the Hotel with his wife who spent most of her time there in the toilet room. "For all I see nothing that Bomb Buster does can have the tendency to deprave or corrupt him," the Magistrate said.

About the police officers who witnessed the shows not as private citizens but as officers on duty, the Magistrate held that their minds on that day were those of ideal police men on duty "having no opening for any immoral influence to come in".

Photographer Kapoor was

disposed of as being a professional man busy trying to take snaps for money. He had little time to be corrupted or depraved. "He is a mind too sealed to immoral influences, just then."

About a Sikh businessman, Mahendra Singh, who complained that he had seen Bomb Buster, jumping from table, the Magistrate said: "I have gravest doubt if he was there at all."

When Bomb Buster denied the charge that she appeared on the dancing arena without anything above the navel and said she had a piece of nylon the C. P. M. accepted the statement with the comment "The possibility of the camera not catching it is always there." The C. P. M. also brushed aside the charge that she rubbed her naked breasts and thighs against people in the front rows, with the remark that this might be an "optical illusion" on the part of those who claim having seen Bomb Buster do this.

When after the performance Bomb Buster approaches the audience 'people were charged with excitement and hilarity and everybody shouted and jumped inviting her to come to him. There was confusion and pandemonium. "In such a confused scene one can never be sure of what one sees," the Magistrate thought.

Concluding the Magistrate said: "I have been reminded by the learned Public Prosecutor more than once in course of an able address that the land we live in is the land of Buddha and Gandhi. That it is. But I reminded myself too that the court over which I have the honour to preside is a court of law, not of morals. I also remind myself that a cabaret is a cabaret. It is not a Bhajan Mandali where the very word and the tune uplift the soul."

—NEETEE



(Contd. from Page 904)

**What is The Army For ?**

Mr. Nehru said he did not understand what the Central Government could have done in these circumstances. Some one had asked why the Army was not allowed to spread out and why it was allowed to function under the civil administration. That really meant, said the Prime Minister, "Why did you not declare martial law and hand over the whole province to the Army?" That, he said, was a possibility "which did not strike us, because we do not think in terms of martial law." He added, "I do not think martial law would have made any immediate difference because the Army moves in special ways."

"The Army moves in special ways", is a very vague statement and does not mean or convey anything. When the administration collapses, as on Mr. Nehru's own admission it did in Assam, there is nothing left to do but to hand it over to the Army. The only alternative is handing it over to the rabble and the rioters. The Central Government realised it and that is why the Governor, a former Chief of Staff, was asked to take over.

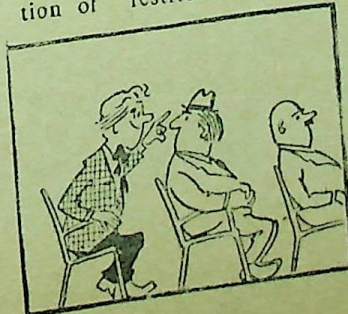
But that was not enough. The mere declaration of martial law would have immediately sent the rioters back home. An Army plane machine-gunning trucks loaded with rioters roaming about, destroying houses would have been enough to quell the disturbances at once. What was wrong with it? The Central Government does not think in terms of martial law, not even in terms of Army planes being used to prevent further loss of life, looting and destruction of houses. It holds the lives and property of citizens cheap. It thinks that the *fundamental rights guaranteed in the Constitution are not meant to be enforced.* That is the only conclusion to draw from Mr. Nehru's statements. What is the Army for, if it is not to take the place of the police when the latter is unwilling or unable to function?

The truth is the that Congress leaders think only in terms of the Congress returning to power after the next elections. That is why, instead of congratulating the sections of the Press which brought home to the country the magnitude of the tragedy, it is threatening imposition of restrictions on the

Press during emergencies, because some newspapers allegedly indulged in exaggeration or slanting the news! An attempt seems to have been made to suggest that the Press was responsible for the tragedy!

So it comes to this that the only way to put a stop to the disturbances did not strike the Prime Minister or the Home Minister because they have a "peaceful" mentality. It is this pseudo-peaceful conflict breeding mentality, cultivated for propaganda purposes, which is at the bottom of India's troubles. The Assam Government policy statement issued on August 30 contains the people's interpretation of this mentality. "The idea that there will be no effective punishment for crimes committed," says the statement, "is unfortunately entertained by some sections of the people." It might have truly said, by almost all sections of the people, and the idea acts as incitement to violence and arson and loot. More than that. The impression is abroad that Nehru bows to violence. No wonder patriots are found lamenting the death of Sardar Patel. No wonder Churchill once summed up Indian leaders in the words: "Men of straw."

—The Libertarian





# Jeans' Tidal Theory

By A. Gupta

Before we examine the next "answer paper", it will be well for us to take a note of the fact that all theories of planetary cosmogony fall broadly into two classes: One-Parent Theories and Two-Parent Theories. Laplace's Nebular Hypothesis belongs to the former class. Its complete failure led Sir James Jeans to revive the Two-Parent Theory of Count Buffon (1749), but in a modified form.

## The Truant Father

According to Buffon, the birth of the planets was due to a collision between the sun and a passing star. Jeans modified the theory by supposing that the passing star did not actually collide into the body of the sun. But it passed so close that its gravitational force raised a huge bulging tide on the sun's surface. The bulge assumed the shape of a cigar tapering off at both ends. The middle of the cigar would be the richest in materials because it corresponds to the nearest approach of the stranger. The two tapering ends of the cigar correspond to the stranger's approach from and again vanishing into the distant space. As a result of the pull exerted by the passing stranger, the cigar broke away from the sun's body and was hurled into the circumsolar space. The shape of a cigar being gravitationally unstable, it would break into pieces giving birth to the bigger

planets in the middle and the smaller planets at both ends. The direction of motion of the passing star was such that it induced a counter clockwise rotation in the whole solar system. After fathering the children of the sun, the truant star vanished into the vast outer space for ever.

According to the laws of motion of heavenly bodies, the planets would at first describe elongated ellipses round the sun. So in the beginning they would, with every revolution, repeatedly approach much closer to the sun than they do at present. If they come within the danger zone of the sun known as Roche's Limit, they would be broken up by the sun's tidal action giving birth to the satellitess.

## Cigar and Smoke

But the passing star not only raised the "cigar" from the body of the sun but also a lot of smoke and gas which enveloped the circumsolar space. The planets passing repeatedly through this smoke screen would absorb it gradually. But in that process their orbital path would become more and more circular. The residual debris left by the broken "cigar" is represented today by comets and meteors and other bodies of irregular shape. The swarm of asteroids that we find today between the orbits

of Mars and Jupiter failed to form a single large planet owing to the gravitational disturbance caused by the proximity of the massive Jupiter. Its tidal force would be sufficient to break up any gaseous accumulation in the asteroid zone. For a similar reason, the satellite closest to the second largest planet Saturn could not form at all; the material of this zone failed to coalesce and thereby gave rise to the well-known "rings" composed of pulverised dust particles alone.

## Schmidt Misrepresents Jeans

Ordinarily we cannot expect the smaller planets like Mercury, Venus and Earth to have been formed by gaseous condensation. We have already discussed the phenomenon of gaseous dissipation in this connection. But if these small masses cooled rapidly and liquified, further loss by dissipation would be checked. Jeans imagined the outermost planets Pluto and Neptune and the innermost planets Mercury, Venus and Earth to have liquified soon after birth. Mars, however, was born in a gaseous state and remained gaseous for a long while owing to its large mass at birth. Loss of its mass by gaseous dissipation, however, made it subsequently even smaller than earth. The same reasoning explains why Uranus is smaller than Neptune,



even though the former's position is nearer to the centre of Jeans' "cigar" than the latter. As I said in a previous issue, this point has been overlooked by Schmidt while criticising Jeans. He falsely alleged that Jeans could not explain the abnormally small size of Mars.

### Children Must Have Two Parents

The above is a summary of Jeans' famous Tidal Theory (1916) of the origin of the solar system. It takes into account the small angle of 6 degrees which the sun's equatorial plane makes with the planetary orbits. This angular difference was ignored by the One-Parent Theory of Laplace. But Jeans' Theory postulates that the passing star moved along the plane of the ecliptic and not along the equatorial plane of the sun. This accounts for the difference between the two. This is one of the primary reasons why Jeans abandoned the One-Parent Theories of Kant and Laplace and propounded a Two-Parent Theory instead. According to Jeans, the sun by itself could not bring forth its children and rear them on the ecliptic plane; another star must have fathered them so that they were born in the particular plane where we find them romping about today.

Jeans' Tidal Theory held the field for a quarter of a century. As examiners of his thesis we might have given him high marks but for his failure to explain point no. 11 (unequal distribu-

tion of angular momentum), the rock on which the Kant-Laplacian Hypothesis foundered also. In all his virulent attacks on Jeans, Schmidt was apparently on solid ground here alone (See Harth's Origin, p. 82).

### Critics Criticise Each Other

But another countryman of Schmidt, we mean Fesekov, unwittingly supported Jeans against Schmidt's onslaught. He opined that the sun "originally had a mass several times as large as that of today and that it rotated very fast" (Universe p. 71). "The plowing down in rotation... is due to the fact that by corpuscular radiation

the star along with its matter also loses part of its angular momentum" (Ibid, p. 71). As there is no corpuscular radiation in case of colder bodies like planets and satellites, they would hardly lose any portion of their original angular momentum whereas the sun has been continually losing it even today. This explains why the sun possesses so little momentum and why its planets so much. Schmidt also does not deny the effect of corpuscular radiation, but minimises its magnitude.

But Fesekov discarded Jeans' Tidal Theory on another

## Executive Engineer : Purnea Division,

### Purnea

#### TENDER NOTICE

Sealed tenders on plain paper to be eventually drawn in P.W.D. Form No. 58 lump sum will be received up to 4 P.M. on the 15th November, 1960 by the Superintending Engineer, Begusarai Circle at Begusarai for the work of Construction of a High Level R. C. C. Bridge in mile 39th of the G. D. Road (N. H. 31) and will be opened in the presence of the tenderers or their authorised agents.

The tenderers are required to deposit earnest money at the rate of Rs. 100/- for every Rs. 5000/- or part thereof on the amount of the tender. The earnest money is to be deposited into Government Treasury with a challan in triplicate, one copy of which is to be submitted with the tender. No cheque will be accepted. 12 years National Savings Certificates, Treasury Savings Deposit Certificates, State Development Loan or National Plan Certificate for the amount at which the certificates and papers are purchased but not for the face value, duly endorsed to the Executive Engineer, P. W. D., Purnea may however be accepted in lieu of the Treasury Challan. The amount so deposited in the form of Bank Guarantee Bond or Insurance Bond shall not be accepted as earnest money and tender may be declared invalid.

The tenderers may obtain a set of drawing specification, special conditions and important information about the bridge from the office of the undersigned on payment of Rs. 5/-.

The tender should be accompanied with Sales Tax and Income Tax clearance certificates, otherwise the same may not be considered.

Sd/- A. Singh  
Executive Engineer, P. W. D.,  
Purnea Division



ground. He complained of the "ideologically erroneous conclusion about the exceptionalism of the solar system in the universe" (Universe, p. 120). The very accidental nature of the astronomical event as conceived by Jeans (viz., the coming of two stars within the hailing distance of each other) was urged by Fesenkov against the plausibility of the Tidal Theory. Fesenkov says that we have "every reason to believe that the process of stars' planet formation is extraordinarily widespread in nature" and that it is not at all a rare exception as Jeans would have us believe. As a proof of this, Fesenkov points out that the presence of very big satellites has been detected in the neighbourhood of some of the nearest stars. "But the fact that planets, though much more massive than those in our solar system, have been discovered with the nearest stars... leads to the conclusion that, generally, very many stars in the universe have planetary systems" (Universe, p. 64).

This objection to Jeans' Theory seemed fatal. However, it was now Schmidt's turn to come to Jeans' rescue, but just as unwittingly as Fesenkov.

#### Hunters Quarrel, Quarry Escapes

True, Schmidt also believes that planetary systems are very widespread in nature, but points out that the scientific means at our disposal is not likely to give any visual proof of this fact at any time in the

near future. Fesenkov was quite wrong in claiming the discovery of planetary systems in other stars. The so-called planets of the nearest stars differ from normal planets in every way. They are far more massive and move in elongated elliptical paths. In fact they are the junior members of binary systems or multiple systems of stars whose origin is known to be quite different from real planetary systems (See Earth's Origin, p. 27).

Thus by turns one Soviet scientist picks a hole in Jeans' Theory while the other promptly repairs it, both doing the repair work unwittingly. If we accept the arguments of both, Jeans appears to escape unscathed.

#### Adverse Result Explained In Anticipation

The only way to decide the question would be to build extrapowerful telescopes and obtain visual proof of the existence or non-existence of numerous planetary systems. If it is somehow proved that the planetary system is not a rare phenomenon of the universe, what will be the position of Jeans' Tidal Theory then? Prof. Gamow points out that even then Jeans could explain it away by the fact that in the remote past, as Schmidt himself concedes, the space of the universe was much narrower and consequently the stars were packed much closer together. Accidental meeting of two stars under such circumstances would no longer be

called an accident; it would be quite a normal event in the primaeval universe. What Fesenkov condemns as "accidentalism" in Jean's Theory would thus disappear altogether!

#### Communists cannot Tolerate A Creator

Finally the communist objection to Jeans' Theory of cosmogony may be based upon yet another ideological ground. Jeans postulates the "Finger of God" at the beginning of creation (See my article "Creation of the Universe"). We are told that this is very very repugnant to Dialectical Materialism. Schmidt vehemently cries against the conception of any "role for the creator". His master Engels would never permit it.

I have been reading Engels just to find out whether this Communist God is what he is represented to be. I reserve my judgement till I have read "Dialectics of nature".

#### Planetesimal Theory

We need not here examine the earlier (1905) Planetesimal Theory of Chamberlain and Moulton, because it is but a variant of Tidal Theory. The only difference is that the tidal excretion, according to this theory, did not break up into nine major planets but into innumerable tiny solid "planetesimals" all of which revolved round the sun and later coalesced into several big planets and a large number of small asteroids. I only mention this because this aspect of the Planetesimal Theory has some similarity to the Modern Theories of 1943.

These I will consider in my next articles.



# Rise In Prices

By E. V. Sampath

Although Nanda, the Minister for Planning has emphatically expressed his determination to check the disquieting rise in prices in both the Houses during the discussions over the draft third Five-Year Plan, it appears to every sane citizen, who has a bitter experience of this Government's inability in the past in this regard as yet another swaggering braggadocio.

The recent general strike of the Central Government employees and the rise in the number of industrial disputes are ample proof that the present level of rise in prices have become intolerable. Any rise in prices which results in public unrest is highly dangerous. During the past two years, the rise in prices have been most disquieting and at this level the prospects of the third plan are gravely alarming. The volume of investment is stupendous but the achievement of targets, with the poor sort of machinery to implement them, are doubtful. If the fulfilment of targets are not certain and the volume

of investment has every possibility of being increased then, how would anyone be able to effect a check on the rising prices?

As value of the rupee has already gone down by 20 per cent, people are in a hurry to part with the money they have and to possess and enjoy whatever commodity is available. This a dangerous trend and this eagerness to spend and their anxious incertitude regarding the value of the money will certainly whip up the already mounting prices.

Any rise in price that is accompanied by wage rise and that which is not accompanied by rise in production is highly dangerous and we are now confronted with this type of rise in price. In the post-war Japan the prices did rise to fantastic levels but that did not create any problem to the people of Japan as the production also rose along with it. Our present malady is that our exports are falling and we are neither able to produce

what we want. Under these circumstances, any rise in price should be viewed with seriousness. The draft envisages only Rupees Five Hundred and Fifty crores of deficit financing for the third plan period. Recent experiences blow up this modest estimate to pieces. It will be a consolation if we could be at least successful in raising our output in food-grains to 105 million tons. The P L 480 arrangement, through which we would be in a position to create a buffer-stock of wheat may be assuring. But at the same time, what is to happen to the rice eating population who are in a majority? What steps are contemplated to make good the rice deficit is still not clear. The rapidity with which the paddy-fields are being converted to sugarcane growing is also another problem. In spite of the high price for which rice is being sold the paddy cultivator does not get what he should. Hence he turns to sugarcane and other cash crops which are more paying.

## ● Concessions for flood victims

LIC Announces Relief for Policyholders

The Life Insurance Corporation has announced immediate concessions for flood victims in the affected areas in Punjab and Orissa holding life insurance policies.

The Corporation has waived

late fee or interest on unpaid premiums for three months from the due date of the premiums.

If a policyholder dies within the period of grace now allowed, the claim will be met in full, subject to deduction of unpaid premiums.

These concessions will apply to policyholders residing in the

areas affected by the floods which will be delineated by LIC's Divisional Offices, in consultation with the controlling Zonal Office. The norm of such delineation will be the district and not small pockets or thanas. Details of such areas would be announced later.

These concessions will remain in force upto December 31, 1960, and will apply to policies which were alive on July 1, 1960.



# A House Divided Against Itself

The policy of drift followed by the Congress High Command is bringing out more skeletons from their own cupboard and it appears that the Congress President who is normally supposed to be above party cliques and groups, is being charged of actively engineering trouble within the Congress fold in Andhra.

The Andhra Cabinet crisis which shows no signs of resolution has deepened and the hurried air visits to Delhi of leaders of the dissident groups has not produced any solution. The entire matter is once again being put back for the time being in an obvious attempt to allow time to apply the healing touch.

In Mysore, the Nijalingappa group which is now reported to have mustered some more strength, is giving a challenge to the Jatti ministry. But here again the Congress High Command has resorted to the drifting policy of "wait and see." All attempts at forging a rapprochement between the two groups have failed so far and the issue is now left to be decided by the provincial Congress committee failing which the High Command would move.

Similarly, the Orissa Cabinet is also facing a crisis. Hare Krushna Mahatab is understood to have sent an S. O. S. to the Congress President and appended with it his desire to relinquish his post. This too is supported by an independent report by

the Governor of Orissa to the President of India in which he is reported to have urged that if things were allowed to drift, the State would have to be put under the President's rule. According to the Governor's report, neither the Congress nor the Ganatantra Parishad who are now running a coalition Government in the State, could reasonably be expected to muster a required majority to ensure popular and stable ministry for the State. The matter is now pending before the High Command and it is quite likely that Mahatab may be asked to come to Delhi to give a personal account of the political situation prevailing in the State.

All these issues will hang fire till the return of Prime Minister Nehru from his trip to the United Nations. In his absence no independent decision can be taken by the Congress Parliamentary Board.

There is division of opinion in the Kerala triumvirate and ministers are not seeing eye to eye with each other. So too the election of the Provincial Congress Committee president in U.P. is a challenge to the personal popularity of the chief Minister Sampurnanand. Chor Bazar Gupta has won, Sampurnanand has to face a defeat and might resign. But this eventually would not occur. Chief Ministers are limpets and do not easily give in to political opposition. Some facesaving formula is devised and they cling to power.

The secret of the Congress remaining and continuing in power in Madras is its overt alliance with the Dravida Kazhgam. But for Periar's support, the Congress Ministry could not last there. This is also well known to the Congress High Command. And that is why the Madras Congress has now reconciled itself to the policy of encouraging English as also an additional official language. It is not necessary for us to dilate on the rift in the Bihar Congress. Our daily newspapers keep us informed of the strategy and tactics of the internecine quarrels in Bihar Congress.

There are two very sound reasons for this civil war in the Congress camp. Congressmen are so democratic in their outlook that they are dissatisfied with the one party rule that prevails in the country. They firmly believe that there should be an "opposition" to the ruling party. As none of any consequence is available, they are out to provide opposition to the ruling group to make for a semblance of democracy.

The other reason is that all Congressmen are intensely patriotic—they are eager to do good to the country but are unable to do so until the strongly entrenched ruling group is dethroned. They say in effect: "You have enjoyed powers, pomp, prestige and pelf for so long. You have made ample provisions for two generations at least of your descendants. Now, please step down and allow us a chance to 'serve the country.'" We are just as good Gandhians as you are and it is wrong for you to be monopolists in reaping the golden harvest of independence."

And who can blame the so-called "dissident" Congressmen for their burning patriotism.

—Taurus



## Science Film Congress in Prague Draws Public Interest

The 14th Congress of the International Scientific Film Association was held in Prague from September 14th to 24th.

Mr. Maurice Goldsmith, member of the Council of the British Scientific Film Association and editor of the ISFA journal, *The Scientific Film*, writes the following report.

Film is one of the great international links between peoples. Science is another. Link film with science and you create a truly international organisation. Such a body is the International Scientific Film Association (ISFA).

There were some 20 other delegates and observers from more than 20 different countries at the Congress. UNESCO was represented by the head of the Division of Film Radio. The leader of the British delegation was Edgar Anstey, head of films for the British Transport Commission.

Our Czech hosts had to organise for a great range of activities. Apart from the purely business side of the Congress, which was concerned with all the administrative aspects of linking together the member-countries, we spent all our time seeing films. ISFA has three main sections: Research, Education and Popular Science. Each section had a full viewing programme. In the Popular Science Section

alone there were 173 films to be seen.

### TV REPRESENTED

The Third Festival Films Presenting Science which was open to the public, went on simultaneously. I noticed the keen interest of the Czechoslovak people in these performances. When the two British films specially made by Shell for the tercentenary of the Royal Society, *Revealing Eye* and *A Light in Nature*, were shown there was not an empty seat in the Svetozor Cinema.

The main film on the opening night of the festival was the Czechoslovak *Passport to Space*, directed by Kurt Goldberger. This was not only a tribute to our hosts but a recognition of the excellent qualities of this film on the biological and physiological problems connected with space travel. This may shortly be seen in Britain.

The use of the film as a striking research tool was revealed in a number of cases. For example, a Polish film, *Sources of Energy in Blood Circulation*, makes claims that our heart works not as a pump, as is generally accepted, but as a result of the activity of two battering rams acting synchronously. An American film concerned with the study of the heart showed how it was possible to take intimate

pictures of diseased valves.

This year for the first time television was fully represented at the Congress, and a commission for the study of problems in the use of television to further the aims of the scientific film is to be set up. Two BBC producers, Aubrey Singer and James Mc Cloy, were in the British delegation, and the BBC was widely praised for its co-operation in making available many TV recordings which were shown at the special sessions.

The General Assembly of ISFA decided on a number of interesting steps. One of these is the setting up of the first international reference library for scientific film which is to be in Brussels. Two further countries, Greece and Israel, were admitted to full membership, bringing the total of member countries of ISFA to 28. A biographical dictionary of makers of scientific films is also to be compiled, this in the Soviet Union.

I hope to renew acquaintance soon with Czechoslovakia's "Magic Lantern"—an experiment in the combined use of screen and living actors—when it opens in London. This is an aesthetic and technical delight which will bring to Londoners some of the charm and wit I found in Prague.



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PATNA

**TENDER NOTICE**

Sealed tenders in plain papers to be eventually drawn in P. W. D. Form No. F2 will be received upto 3 P. M. On Thursday, the 13th October, 1960, by the Superintending Engineer, Rural Housing Cell, Patna for the following work and will be opened in the presence of the Tenderers or their authorised agents. Tenderers are required to deposit earnest money @ Rs. 100/- per every 5000/- or part thereof. The earnest money is to be deposited into the Government Treasury Chalan or in N. S. C. duly pledged in favour of undersigned. Bill of quantity will be sold on payment of Rs. 10 only for each work. The Superintending Engineer, Rural Housing Cell reserves the right to distribute the work between one or more Contractor.

1. Construction of houses under S. I. G. S. at Dalmianagar.

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(b) For 200 small two-roomed tenements. —Rs.4,50,000/-

2. Construction of houses under L. I. G. H. Scheme at Kankarbagh, Patna. Rs. 36,00,000/-

3. Rental Housing Scheme (150) houses under Low Income Group Housing Scheme at Srikrishna Nagar, Patna. —Rs. 15,40,500/-

**Sd. N. Roy**  
Executive Engineer,  
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- (1) Power Wagon passenger Carrier Trucks complete with superstructures, canopy, seat cushions and tools, hood whose full details and specifications should be mentioned.
- (2) Jeep complete with superstructure, seat cushions and hood etc. whose full details and specifications should be mentioned.

are invited to reach the undersigned on or before the 8th October, 1960. Quotations should be sent on plain papers.

Selected tenderers will have to

- (1) deposit a sum of equivalent to 5% of the total value of the order as security refundable on successful completion of contract and
- (2) Sign an agreement bond.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all tenders without assigning any reason.

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

**PATNA IMPROVEMENT TRUST  
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Sealed tenders are invited from approved 1st/2nd Class C. P. W. D., M. E. S., and local P. W. D. contractors for the following works :—

Tender No.	Name of Work	Estimated Cost.	Earnest Money	Cost of Tender Paper
41/60	Construction of Storm Water Sower for Drainage Scheme, Central Zone (Trunk Nos. 1 to 4) Patna.	Rs. 5,95,200/-	12,000/-	25/-
42/60	Construction of 40'-0" wide road starting from Dak Bunglaw Road, passing on the bank of Bankipur Jail and joining, Patna Gaya Road near the Searchlight Press in Scheme No. 11 Patna.	Rs. 71,600/-	1,500/-	25/-

The tenders should reach the Trust not later than 3 P.M. on 26-10-60 and the same will be opened in the presence of all the contractors who may be present at 3-30 P.M. on the same day.

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

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

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

**Sd. S. V. SINGH**  
Asst. Trust. Engineer, (H. Q.)  
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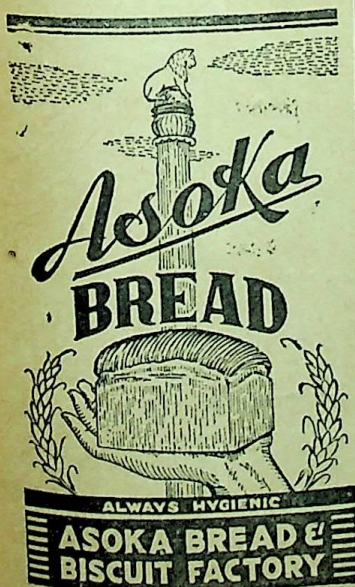
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1. Overseer (Mechanical) in the scale of ... 100-5-130-6-190-10-250.
2. Engineer Assistant (Mech) in the scale of .. 150-10-230-EB-15-350
3. Stenographer Class II, in [the scale of .. 100-5-130-EB-6-190

For those who have passed Stenographer Class II Examination conducted by Finance Department.

4. Steno-Typist. in the scale of ... 50-2-70-EB-2-90 plus Rs. 25/-or unpassed and Rs. 40/- for passed candidate as short-hand allowance.

QUALIFICATIONS :—For (2) The candidate must have passed B. Sc. (Civil) and B. Sc. (Mechanical) Engineering Examination from a recognised University Preference will be given to those who have passed with Hons. and possess experience.

For (2) the candidate must have passed the Diploma Examination in Mechanical Engineering from a recognised institution. For (3) and (4) the candidate must be a Matriculate. He should be able to take dictation at the speed of 100 words per minute in English and 80 words per minute in Hindi and type at the speed of 40 words and 30 words per minute in English and Hindi respectively.

The candidate should ordinarily be below 25 years of age on the 1st October, 1960, if not already in Government Service. The upper age limit may be relaxed for 5 years for candidates belonging to Schedule Caste/Tribe. Application should reach the undersigned on or before 25th October, 1960 in the following form :

- (1) Name of the post applied for.
- (2) Name of the candidate.  
(In block letters)
- (3) Date of birth.
- (4) Full address.
- (5) Educational Qualifications.
- (6) Technical Qualifications, if any.
- (7) Experience, if any.
- (8) Special claim for appointment, if any.

No T. A. will be allowed for the interview, if called for or joining the post, if selected.

Sd. R. N. Sahay  
Secretary to Chief Administrator,  
Kosi Project Department,  
Bihar, Patna





**if**  
**he**  
**travels**  
**without**  
**a ticket**



what is that to you ?

Why! It means a great deal to you and to everybody else who is honest. Because it's he and his tribe who cost you your space in railway compartments and deprive you of the extra amenities which could have been yours with their unpaid fares.

Youthful frivolity at times but more often deliberate dishonesty has joyrides at *your cost*.

Your indifference indirectly encourages dishonesty. To act as a policeman or a ticket checker is certainly not expected of you, but to help the checking staff and to lend them your moral support when they detect ticketless travellers is perhaps not too much to ask.



EASTERN RAILWAY