

Behar Herald

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Niazi Surrenders Unconditionally BANGLA DESH FREED Unilateral Ceasefire On Western Front

New Delhi, Dec. 17 : Bangla Desh was freed yesterday from the colonialist yoke of West Pakistan when its occupation forces under the command of Lt. Gen. Niazi surrendered at 1630 hrs. to the combined forces of the Mukti Bahini and Indian Army.

The announcement of the unconditional surrender of the West Pakistan forces by the Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi an hour later in the Lok Sabha was greeted with delirious cheers, all members standing and thumping their desks in their uncontrollable joy.

Meanwhile India yesterday announced a unilateral ceasefire on the Western front 8 p.m. today after its forces on the Eastern front had accomplished the mission of securing the freedom of Bangla Desh by accepting the surrender of the Pakistani occupation forces there.

The unilateral ceasefire declaration, which climaxed a day of dramatic developments, was decided upon at a hurriedly convened meeting of the Union Cabinet barely two hours after the Pakistani occupation army chief, Lt. Gen. A.A.K. Niazi, signed the instrument of surrender and the chief of the Indian and Bangla Desh Command, Lt. Gen. Jagjit Singh Aurora, accepted the surrender in Dacca yesterday at 1631 hrs. IST.

Coincidentally, the ceasefire declaration was made in New Delhi precisely when Pakistan President Yahya Khan, unaware of the Indian decision, swore in a broadcast to carry on the war.

The Cabinet's decision was conveyed by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in a message to External Affairs Minister Swaran Singh, who is in New York to be conveyed to the United Nations, where a futile search for a ceasefire formula acceptable to all had been going on for several days.

Mrs. Gandhi requested Mr. Swaran Singh to relay to the UN a statement she issued here.

The statement read : "We have repeatedly declared that India has no territorial ambitions. Now that Pakistani armed forces have surrendered in Bangla Desh, and Bangla Desh is free, it is pointless in our view to continue the present conflict.

"Therefore in order to stop bloodshed and unnecessary loss of life we have ordered our armed forces to ceasefire every where on the Western Front with effect from 2000 hrs. 1st on Friday, December 17, 1971".

"It is our earnest hope that there will be corresponding immediate response from the Government of Pakistan".

Broadcasting three hours later President Yahya Khan of Pakistan said the "retreat" from East Pakistan was not the end of the war. "Fight will continue till the enemy is driven out of the country's frontiers".

President Yahya Khan did not refer to what happened in Bangla Desh as surrender but as retreat.

Even as Gen. Niazi was negotiating terms and modalities of his surrender and that of the forces under him, the Pakistan army in the West engaged the Indian army in a big tank battle on the western side of the Basanta river near Shakragarh by counter attacking an Indian patrol.

The surrender of Lt. Gen. Niazi and the forces under his command was received by Lt. Gen. Jagjit Singh Aurora, General officer commanding-in-chief, eastern army command, who had flown to Calcutta to Dacca.

14-Day Liberation War Ends

Dacca, Dec. 17: The fourteen-day-old liberation war in Bangladesh jointly launched by the Indian army and Mukti Bahini came to an end with the formal surrender of the Pakistani forces at a ceremony on the historic race course in Dacca last evening.

Lt. Gen. A. K. Niazi, Pakistan's Eastern army commander, signed the surrender documents and presented them to Lt. Gen. Jagjit Singh Aurora, General Officer commanding in chief, of India's Eastern Command.

After signifying acceptance of the surrender by putting his signature to the documents, Gen. Aurora stood up and curtly nodded to his counterpart.

This was the most pathetic moment for a man who had vowed to fight to the last.

Bowing to the inevitable Gen. Niazi with swift move stripped of his epaulette of rank from his right shoulder, unloaded his revolver and handed over the bullets to General Aurora and finally pressed his forehead to that of India's eastern army command Chief as an act of humble submission and surrender.

The race course was pack-

ed with thousand of people carrying the Bangladesh gold, crimson and green colours shouting 'Joy Bangla, Joy India and Joy Indira' slogans as the two generals went through the formal surrender-flanked by an array of top ranking officers of the army, navy and air.

Present at the historic ceremony were Air Marshal H. C. Dewan, Air Officer commanding in Chief, Eastern Command, Vice-Admiral Krishnan, Flag Officer Commanding, India's eastern fleet and Lt. Gen. Sagat Singh, Corps Commander, who was charge of the operations which led to the triumphant march of the Indian columns to the capital city of Bangladesh.

Besides Gen. Niazi, Maj. Gen. Rao Farman Ali was the only other senior Pakistani officer present at the ceremony at the very race course maidan from where Banga Bandhu Sheikh Mujibur gave his clarion call for the Mukti of Bangladesh, in March this year.

Just behind the small enclosure made out for the surrender ceremony were two rows of troops drawn up, one Indian and other Pakistani, with arms.

As soon as the formalities were over, the Pakistani troops laid down their arms and were taken away to their barracks under heavy escort.

For Gen. Niazi it was not only a moment of utter humiliation. No sooner the ceremony was over there was a sudden rush of milling crowds hurling abuse after abuse, insult after insult. At the end of it all, as he was escorted out to a waiting car, he was a broken man on the verge of tears, face pale and haggard.

Earlier on his arrival with Air Marshal Dewan and Vice-Admiral Krishnan, General Aurora was received at the Tejgaon airport by Gen. Niazi and Maj. Gen. J.R.R. Jacob, Chief of the General Staff of India's Eastern Army Command, who had earlier flown out to Dacca to work out the formalities of ceasefire and surrender.

As the general's party which included a battery of

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PM HOPES MUJIB WILL SOON TAKE RIGHTFUL PLACE

New Delhi, Dec. 17 : The Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, yesterday declared that the Indian Army would not remain in Bangla Desh a day longer than was necessary.



Mrs. Indira Gandhi

In a broadcast to the nation, she reported the unconditional surrender by the Pakistani occupation forces in Bangla Desh and expressed the hope that the father of Bangla Desh, Sheikh Mujibur Rehman, would soon take his rightful place among his people.

Dacca, Mrs. Gandhi declared, was now the free capital of a free nation.

She said the Bangla Desh Government, which had not so far had the opportunity to sign the Geneva convention, had, instructed its troops to follow the Geneva Convention in the treatment of surrendering Pakistani troops.

Mrs. Gandhi said the entire nation was grateful to

the jawans who had laid down their lives in the battle for the liberation of an oppressed people.

While congratulating the people of Bangla Desh on their triumph, she said the victory was not theirs alone, but of all freedom loving people of the world.

Describing the liberation of Bangla Desh as a historic event Mrs. Gandhi said millions of people of Bangla Desh were forced to seek shelter in our country but now they are returning.

She said the entire nation was proud of the fighting forces and they had a well-earned reputation of chivalry and discipline.

She hailed the victory of Bangla Desh and also praised the valour displayed by the Mukti Bahini in their struggle of freedom.

Mrs. Gandhi also expressed the hope that other nations would recognise Bangla Desh soon.

In her four-minute broadcast, the second after the Pakistani aggression on December 3, she told the nation that the instrument of surrender of the occupation forces was signed at 1631 hrs yesterday and accepted by Lt. Jagjit Singh Aurora.

Rs. 135-CRORES NEW LEVIES IMPOSED

New Delhi, Dec. 17 : New imports that are expected to yield Rs. 135 crores in a full year—Rs. 40 crores in the remainder of the current fiscal year ending March 31 next—were on Monday announced in Parliament by the Finance Minister, Mr. Y. B. Chavan.

It is also proposed to float a new series of National Defence Loans to which banks and other institutions should be in a position to contribute substantially. The expectation is that the response to these loans will not be less than Rs. 100 crores.

Mr. Chavan said amidst cheers: "As long as we remain united and determined in our purpose, there is no need for any apprehension whatsoever that we can be deflected in our purpose, there is no need for any apprehension whatsoever that we can be deflected from our just course by any threats or pressures, economic or otherwise".

He added: "All this calls for a careful husbanding of resources in the economy, and the adoption of fiscal and other measures appropriate for promoting economies, including economies in the use of foreign exchange. In this task, the entire people have to co-operate with the Government. For, what the nation abstains from utilising is what is available for the defence effort".

The new levies announced by Mr. Chavan are : A general levy of 2.5 per cent. of the value of all imports with the exception of food-grains, books and a few other special categories. In addition,

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BANGLA DESH

What was to happen has happened. Bangla Desh is free now. The 14-day-old liberation war in Bangla Desh, jointly launched by the Mukti Bahini and the Indian Army, came to an end with the "unconditional surrender" of the Pakistani occupation forces under the command of Lt.-Gen. Niazi to our G. O. C.-in-C, Eastern Command, Lt.-Gen. J. S. Aurora in Dacca on Thursday. The captive people of East Bengal, after nine long months' terror and tyranny, have woke up into the dawn of independence at last.

The eight-month liberation struggle has ended to a glorious finish. The eight month period is, by no means, too long for a country to wrest freedom from a military junta which has powerful friends. But during these eight months the people of Bangla Desh have had to shed more blood and tears than any country struggling to be free had to shed in recent history. Bangla Desh is today a fact and its architects — the Awami League leaders and freedom fighters — will not easily forget the role that the world's strongest democracy played in their struggle for freedom, democracy and human rights. When Yahya Khan ordered his U. S.-equipped Army divisions to fall on the unarmed, peaceful people of Bangla Desh, Washington, instead of persuading the Pakistani military junta to stop this brutal, senseless war practically subsidised it and Yahya's genocide by supply of arms through various loopholes in its proclaimed ban on arms supply to Pakistan. Unable to cope with the Mukti Bahini, Yahya Khan's hordes extended the war to India as a last throw in the gamble. Now the Yahya regime is faced with collapse. Not all the noises that Washington made in the United Nations have been of much help to it.

The Union Government has started sending administrators from here to help the Bangla Desh Government build its own administrative apparatus. Reports are not quite clear whether those sent will be advisers attached to various departments of the Awami League Government or will themselves take charge of administration in Bangla Desh. Nothing could be politically more unwise than sending officials from here for being put in charge of administrative work. Even when such officers are not wrong the people are apt to misunderstand them, their word and deed. Between India and Bangla Desh the relationship is extremely delicate and has to be protected against the mildest breeze of misunderstanding and less-than-full-and-implicit confidence.

A large number of diplomatists have offered allegiance to Bangla Desh. Many of them may be drafted for work back home. An even larger source is the Mukti Bahini itself. Many doctors, lawyers, journalists and professors have, like the clergyman in Shaw's *Devil's Discipline*, acquitted themselves quite creditably as able leaders, skilful organizers and imaginative improvisers. They are the staff the Bangla Desh Government should utilise for administration. Having gone through the fire of revolution and possessing nothing of the old apparatus, the country needs as administrators imaginative young men with a sense of dedication and service, and not routiniers with their fondness for protocol and precedent.

The number of experts for tendering advice should be kept to the *irreducible* minimum. And the men sent must be active youngmen, full of energy and initiative. They must be absolutely honest and politically one hundred per cent reliable. People against whom there is even a breath of scandal should not be sent even as advisers who will really be so many Indian ambassadors on a very difficult mission. India can't afford to send men without thoroughly screening the men to be sent and fully satisfying herself that they won't do more harm than good in the country of their deputation.

India is justly proud of the brilliant performance of her armed forces. They have liberated a nation of 75 million a feat no other army has ever attempted in history. All their operations have borne the hallmark of thorough and competent planning, imaginative and daring leadership and great resourcefulness. Neither the officers nor the men have shirked any risk, however grave, and many of them have laid down their lives in the noble cause of the freedom of an oppressed nation. But only less than one half of the task has been accomplished with victory. The Indian Army will have to undertake the arduous job of supervising the return of their lands and properties to the refugees, looking after them during the period of their rehabilitation, protecting the non-Bengali minority which has foolishly alienated the majority, restoring some kind of law and order in a land where the army of occupation has systematically destroyed the administrative machinery at all levels, and assisting the Bangla Desh Government in a variety of other ways. The Indian Army

'I HATE WAR'

★ By K. A. Abbas ★

Arjuna spoke: "I see no blessing from slaying of kinsfolk in battle".

Krishna replied: "But if thou wilt not wage this lawful battle, then wilt thou fail thine own law and thine honour".

—Bhagwad Gita

"... They who have fled their homes, if they seek aid from you, your duty is to give them aid... if (of two bodies of men) one of them wrong the other, fight against that party which doth the wrong...."

—Holy Quran

I Hate wars. War is a primitive, cruel, senseless destructive way of settling disputes between countries and nations.

In an international community where every nation is organized on sane, rational, reasonable, humane and humanistic principles, there would be no wars.

No wars, no murders, no riots, no rapes, no robberies, no crimes, no violence.

No wars, no armies, no navies, no bombers, no fighters, no atom bombs, no hydrogen bombs, no inter-continental ballistic missiles.

No wars, no air raids, no panicky sirens, no black-out. No hate, on hysteria, no national arrogance, no religious bigotry, no fanaticism.

No wars, no imperialism, no colonialism, no fascism, no expansionism.

No wars, no genocide, no massacres, no pogroms, no persecution, no racial discrimination, no military dictatorship.

Flowers Not Bombs

We are living in an imperfect world which is full of violence, hatred, fanaticism, belligerence. That is why after two "world wars to end wars" we still have — big wars, small wars, declared wars, undeclared wars, wars of liberation, and wars to impose one's will on another people. Some nations start wars, some nations cause wars, some nations want wars but on some nations war is thrust.

War — And Worse !

War is bad.

But there are situations that are worse than wars — some infinitely worse.

Genocide is worse than war.

Racial persecution is worse than war.

Cold-Blooded, deliberate, wanton killing of innocents in inter-communal riots is worse than war.

To poison the minds and hearts of a whole people with hatred for another people is worse than war.

Concentration camps, gas chambers and ovens for mass extermination of human beings are worse than war.

Lynching Negroes and burning Harijans in their huts is worse and more hateful than war.

Denying freedom and liberty to a whole people is worse than war.

Driving out millions of helpless people out of their homes and hearths is worse, more hateful, than war.

will have to stay on in Bangla Desh for some time, whatever President Nixon, Mr. Chou En-lai and other detractors of this country may say, because it cannot take the risk of the new civilian authority being overwhelmed by problems the like of which no newly established independent government has ever faced.

'Lawful Battle'

And so it comes about that even nations and individuals who hate wars, who desire and work for Peace and Goodwill among men, are sometimes compelled to go to war.

It does not make the war more sensible and less hateful, but it is certainly more honourable than to meekly submit to tyrants, dictators and invaders.

If killing a would-be murderer in self-defence is not tantamount to murder, resistance and retaliation against those who attack us, and who persecute our neighbours, is the "lawful battle" and the "good fight" sanctioned by both Bhagwad Gita and the Holy Quran.

People's Struggle

In a way, the war that has been forced upon India is the extension of the struggle against the Fascism and Nazism, the two ideologies that thrived on wars, war preparations, and war threats. Many a confirmed pacifist (including Mahatma Gandhi) felt constrained to sanction armed resistance, for Non-violence would have been of no avail against the war machine of the power-mad dictators.

The Army junta that rules over West Pakistan and that has let loose a reign of terror in Bangla Desh, is directly responsible for the tragic war situation — tragic for the people of Pakistan and of India.

As for the struggle of the people of Bangla Desh for freedom, independence and democracy, the example of Vietnam shows that once the people are determined to assert their right to be free, no power on earth can silence and suppress them.

If India is, helping them, it is true to the tradition of giving succour to the victims of oppression and supporting their freedom struggle — be they Spaniards or Arabs or Cubans or Vietnamese !

The situation is tragic because the "enemy" ostensibly, is Pakistan (for West Pakistan) — a land that only twentyfive years ago, was a part of India, whose people, for thousands years, were part of the Indian people.

Some of us are separated from our near and dear ones, relations and friends by the Indo-Pak boundary. It does not bring joy to our hearts to hear that Karachi was bombed as many in Pakistan must be wincing when they hear of Agra being bombed. Or Bombay being bombed !

It appears to be Brother against Brother — the legend

of Cain and Abel re-enacted! — and no wonder our enemies (enemies of India and Pakistan) inwardly rejoice, even if they publicly assume long faces of regret and sorrow.

Pity Pakistanis

But even if the bulk of the people of West Pakistan have been hoodwinked or duped by their rulers (who not only have the whiplash but also control all the news media, as in all dictatorships), still there must be some over there who must not be happy over the "Hate India" hysteria generated by the Military Junta, which was the precursor of the war.

On our side, while we undoubtedly have our small lunatic fringe of communal and fanatics, we know that the mass of the Indian people even today do not hate the Pakistani people, and have not been educated or propagandised to hate them. We hate, rather, the distorted values that have brought about the present tragic situation, as we fight the military machine of the Dictator Yahya Khan. The people of Pakistan must, rather, be pitied for they have all along been denied freedom and democracy and self-determination, and offered Hate and Hysteria as a substitute.

How can Indians hate the Pakistani people? How can it be an anti-Muslim war (as Pak propagandists are alleging)? Are we not fighting on behalf of 70 millions of Bangla Desh, most of them Muslims, who till yesterday were Pakistanis — till they decided that their freedom, dignity and prosperity demanded an independent existence?

War And Peace

Our wisdom, and our strategy to overthrow the Junta's military machine, lies in making a sharp distinction between the ruling clique and the common, deluded people of West Pakistan. The one we must crush, the others we befriend and help to re-educate. (We may even get allies in the movements for self-determination, suppressed by the Dictatorship!)

Our war aims must necessarily be limited to the liberation of Bangla Desh and the annihilation of the war machine, and the War-making capacity, of the Yahya Dictatorship.

If we keep the war to these objectives, which we pursue with the minimum necessary force, we may yet win the respect of the peoples of the world — and may even gain the gratitude of the Pakistani people for at last freeing them from the stranglehold of the Military Dictatorship.

We must be united and determined in struggle, — and we have demonstrated that already — but we must not import fanatical passions as a short-cut to victory. (The "Hate the Huns" propaganda of the Allies in the First World War recalled later in the shape of Hitler who unleashed the Second World War).

As the Bhagwad Gita lays down, "we must Wage War with Peace in our soul, without anger and without passion." For Wars are temporary, ephemeral, while Peace is, has to be, the abiding condition of Mani. — (By arrangement with the Blitz).

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Studies In Islam—VII

THE PROPHET

★ By Atulendu Gupta ★

I have already stated that the Mullas thrive on distortion of the Koran. Like the United Nations' Charter, the Koran means different things to different persons. Interpretation based on opportunism does the trick. President Yahya Khan does not hesitate to carry on his mass murder program in East Bengal in the name of Islam and the Koran. Aga Hilaly, his mouthpiece in USA, justifies his chief's campaign of butchery and terrorism in the name of the United Nations' Charter!

On the other hand, India condemns genocide in East Bengal in the name of the same United Nations' Charter which Aga Hilaly invoked for an opposite purpose. Hossain Ali of Bangla Desh Embassy, Calcutta, condemned the Yahya gang in the name of Islam. I heard him on Calcutta radio in May last and found him quoting a large number of Koranic verses to prove that Islam was a religion of peace and brotherhood and as such was firmly against torture, bloodshed and massacre.

Now the best way to decide what the Koran really stands for is to read the original texts or some reliable translation with our own eyes instead of relying on hearsay. Mohammed Marmaduke Pickthall's translation will greatly help the non-Muslim reader to appreciate what Prophet Muhammad really stood for.

Before expounding the Koran, which we shall do next week, a few words about the biography of Muhammad will be very helpful. The Prophet was born posthumously at Mecca in 570 A. D. He was brought up by his uncle Abu Talib who, like other Meccans of his time, was an idolater and worshipped the famous blackstone Kabah said to have been established by Abraham. The temple was called the House of Allah, but the chief objects of worship therein were a number of idols called daughters of Allha. Muhammad was dissatisfied with the prevailing form of worship, not only because it was idolatrous but also because it had degenerated into cruel animistic practices. Crude superstitions and fratricidal quarrels were the accepted norms of the day.

Disgusted with his environs, Muhammad often retreated to a lonely cave of Mount Hira not far from Mecca. Contemplating alone in his retreat on the One True God, he heard a Voice telling him about the true teachings of Allah and asking him to be His Messenger on earth. This was the beginning of the Koranic texts which were later recorded by his followers in writing. (Muhammad himself was practically illiterate.)

One day after a vision of Angel Gabriel at the cave of Mount Hira, Muhammad returned home bewildered and terrified. He exclaimed, "Either I have become a prophet or one possessed and mad!" His first wife Khadija readily regarded the first alternative (that is, her husband was a prophet) as correct while the hard-headed uncle Talib evidently was inclined to the later alternative (that is, his nephew was

a madcap). In sum. In sum Khadija instantly accepted Muhammad as a Messenger of God, but Talib was unable to agree with Khadija even after mature deliberation. Thereafter, in spite of their best efforts, uncle and nephew failed to convert one another to one's own view. But the difference of opinion left no acrimony in their mind. Uncle Talib continued to love his nephew even at the risk of his life, and the nephew always paid high regards to his unbelieving uncle. When Muhammad angered the Meccans by preaching against idolatry, Talib asked him to desist from what was regarded than as sacrilege. Muhammad refused to obey his uncle even though he was his loving guardian. Yet Talib gave his nephew every protection against the irate idolaters who wanted to kill Muhammad for preaching the worship of one True God, incorporeal but all-powerful and all-merciful. It was after the death of Abu Talib that Muhammad and his handful of followers were obliged to flee to the friendly town of Medina in 622 A. D. (The Hijrah era starts from this year.)

Though a sincere believer in iconomachy, Muhammad was not against a spirit of tolerance and accommodation. We have already seen how he tolerated his idol-worshipping uncle. We shall also see later how he came to a compromise with the Meccans by retaining Kabah worship.

In Medina some one asked the Prophet, "Pray to God against the idolaters and curse them!" Probably the Prophet had his uncle and benefactor Abu Talib in mind when he refused to curse all idol-worshippers en masse. "I have been sent to show mercy and have not been to curse", was his reply. Elsewhere he said that it was not worthy of a speaker of truth to curse people. (Thus Spake Muhammad, by Dr. M. Hafiz Syed, M.A., Ph.D., Allahabad University.)

Let us recall here that uncle Talib, to all intents and purposes, was an unbeliever. He was an idol-worshipper too. But had he not risked his life to save his nephew? Muhammad cherished the memory of his uncle with love and gratitude. How could he curse his own loving uncle, unbeliever and idolater though he was?

While in Medina, Muhammad established a rule of law which was just to all residents of the place: whatever their faith. No doubt a great majority accepted Islam and became devout adherents of the Prophet, but there were a large number of non-Muslims too. The Prophet made a solemn treaty with the Jewish and other tribes, which secured to these people equal rights of citizenship and full religious liberty in return for their loyalty to the new state.

This shows the essential sober outlook of Muhammad

in administering a heterogeneous state where he was the religious leader of one sect only. He could score against the fanatic Meccans simply because he gained new friends by his liberal policy and these friendly people contributed a good deal to his moral and material strength.

After many see-saw battles he came to a compromise with the Meccans. Though Muhammad would not accept idolatry in any form, he made no objection to the Kabah being treated with veneration in view of Meccan sentiments. K. G. Wells says that Muhammad made the compromise in a moment of weakness. In my humble opinion it is not so. The compromise only shows Muhammad's spirit of accommodation and respect for other people's sentiments. Since the Kabah temple was established by Abraham for the worship of the One True God, the strict monotheistic principle of Islam was not harmed in any way. After all, God of Abraham was not different from Allah of Islam, as the Koran explains repeatedly. The compromise made the Meccans far more friendly than ever before. A truce was arranged and all fighting and bloodshed stopped. This was in 628 A. D.

This truce proved to be the greatest victory the Muslim had achieved till then. War had become a barrier between them and the Meccans. But now both parties met and talked together, and the new religion spread more rapidly. Two years later, when the recalcitrant of the Meccans broke the truce, and when Muhammad had a large number of supporters in Mecca itself, the Prophet marched against the enemy and Mecca fell into his hands. The inhabitants expected vengeance, but the victorious Prophet declared a general amnesty. Muhammad was not only a capable soldier; he was also an accomplished statesman. In wars, of course, he revealed his extraordinary military genius, but he showed himself equally capable in administering peace.

Gradually the whole of Arabia was overrun by the Muslims and Muhammad ruled the country from Medina. Even his enemies conceded that he played the role of a powerful ruler brilliantly. Faced with problems of extraordinary complexity, having to handle hostile tribes inimical to one another, he turned out to be wonderfully endowed as a wise statesman. Supreme magistrate, he continued to lead, as he had in the days of his obscurity, an unpretentious life. Scorning palaces, he continued to live in an ordinary clay house, milked his won goats and was accessible day and night to the humblest of his subjects. Often seen mending his own clothes, "no emperor with his tiaras was obeyed as the man in a cloak of his own making".

How extraordinarily like Mahatma Gandhi! Yet, as

we Indians cannot but regret, the Muslims of India by and large became intolerant of Gandhi and chose as Qaid-e-Azam the proud, abusive, arrogant, sectarian-minded Jinnah, stylishly clad in western dress, never known to have offered regular prayers five times a day in love and humility and befitting a pious follower of Prophet Muhammad.

In this connection we are also reminded of another Muslim religious leader, Aga Khan, "the fabulous playboy" (Vide Bahm's Comparative Religion, p. 330) who claims to be a descendent of the Prophet but resembles his worthy ancestor in no way whatever. Full of pomp and splendour, owner of palaces, rollroyces, diamonds and racehorses, the pseudo-Prophet rolls in wealth and luxury while his disciples are made to pay for the prodigious costs amounting to fantastic millions.

Non-Muslims who form their idea of Islam from these pseudo-Prophets, these so-called spiritual leaders, do an injustice to this great religion of simplicity, sincerity, love and peace. If in some minds Islam is identified with barbarism and bloodshed, it is due to a number of savageries committed by some hotheads who by hook or crook came to power after Muhammad's death. They shed innocent blood in the name of Islam and heavily tarnished Islam's record of justice and fair-play. There are many such examples in the pages of history, the latest being President Yahya Khan.

At the height of his glory Muhammad suddenly died at Medina in 632 A. D. Mohammed Marmaduke Pickthall gives the following account of his death.

In 629 A. D. Muhammad led a campaign against Kheybar, a stronghold of Jewish tribes in North Arabia who incited and sheltered Muhammad's enemies. One by one all the forts surrendered to the Prophet. It was at Kheybar that a Jewish woman served poisoned meat to Muhammad and his followers. Muhammad tasted a morsel and hurriedly spat it out crying it was poisoned. The warning was too late, for another Muslim had already swallowed a mouthful and died on the spot. The woman was brought before the Prophet for punishment. When she confessed she had done it all on account of the humiliation of her people, Muhammad forgave her and let her go. This poisoning incident was the beginning of an illness which eventually killed the Prophet at the premature age of 62.

Here again Indians will be reminded of Gandhi's violent death. When he was suddenly shot by an assailant, he only raised his hand, crying "Hey Ram!", in token of his blessings for the killer.

Within the short amount of space at my disposal, I could not do full justice to the genius of Muhammad, the founder of Islam—a word which means primarily "peace" and in a secondary sense "surrender". Muhammad spent his life living his ideal of the attainment of perfect peace that comes when

SEN, OUR MAN AT U.N.

Samarendranath Sen — Tinoo to friends — who has been almost single-handedly and rather splendidly holding India's ground at the United Nations will now be backed up by Triloki Nath Kaul, Foreign Secretary, and Gopalaswami Parthasarathy, his predecessor, who left for New York last night. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's descent on the U. N. headquarters with four aides will no doubt set off a new flurry of diplomatic moves and Indian reinforcements are timely.

Sen alone is more than a match for Bhutto. Unlike Swarn Singh who retired hurt from the Security Council chamber in 1965 after Bhutto's abusive remarks, Sen can take the credit for making his opponents withdraw. Two years ago when the Portuguese delegate walked out of a session, on Guinea's complaint against Portugal, because of India's participation in it as an interested State Sen retorted: "Any day when we can displace the Portuguese representative from this body is a good day. In fact, this is the best day of my life."

Fifty-year old Sen has since touched some of the highest points of a long and colourful diplomatic career as our spokesman at the United Nations on the Bangla Desh crisis and its backlash on India. With his sharp sense of humour and keen mind, he has pointedly presented the basic issues involved in the Security Council and in the General Assembly and its Committees.

Sen's perception of the Bangla Desh problem arises in part from two factors: he was born at Dacca and understands the ethos of Bangla Desh; he also served in the late 60s as our High Commissioner in Pakistan and is equally familiar with the West Pakistani ruling junta's mental make-up.

Sen is a strong U. N. man — he was India's liaison officer sent by the then British raj at the very beginning of the organisation—and it must have been a bitter experience for him that the country has faced its first reverse in the world body in its 25 years of membership. But as a seasoned diplomat who has represented India in all parts of the world from Asia and Australia to West Asia, North Africa and Europe, he knows that voting decisions are taken not at the U. N. but by the foreign offices and very often in other capitals.

A graduate of the Calcutta University and the London School of Economics, he knows French well — one of the qualifications for the Secretary-General's post recommended by France with a veto-wielding power of appointment. But Sen's nationality is against him. The country has already honoured him with a Padma Shri and will no doubt suitably recognize his services again.

one's life is surrendered to God. The basic idea of Islam as propounded by its founder will be further elucidated in the next article, "The Koran".

My Father Aban Thakur : A Childhood Memory

★ By Tarunendranath Tagore ★

I never knew what it meant when mother said father had gone to office. I tried to imagine father far, far away from home whenever the word office was mentioned, but every time I did it he appeared before my mind's eye surrounded by a mist out of which nebulous form emerged to vanish into it again. So the day mother said I was to go to father's office in the carriage that was to carry him back home, I was almost in ecstasy.

She called Ramcharan, the servant whose personal charge I was, and gave her instructions. He was to dress me up early and put me into the carriage bound for father's office Mahabir, father's personal bearer was to escort me.

My ecstasy soon gave place to wonder. Was I really to go out in the open? I was never supposed to. I was a sickly child with a weak constitution, and extremely sensitive to cold. The slightest exposure gave me bronchitis or even pneumonia. My movement was restricted and the only places, outside home I was allowed to go were the other houses of the Tagore clan.

To dilate on my poor health. I remember my people often recalling the moment I saw the light. Sultana the midwife who delivered me was said to have exclaimed: "My God, the baby is still born. It doesn't cry." And with that she had all but written me off. But my guardian angel just didn't choose to oblige her. For right at the crucial moment, came Dr. Mahendra Nath Banerjee

Man With Two Death Sentences Living Unmolested

Munich (ADN): A man who was twice condemned to death by a French court has been left unmolested by West German authorities and only strong French protests have led to the resumption of legal proceedings. The man is Klaus Barbie who became notorious as the Henchman of Lyon where during the Nazi occupation of France he was responsible as Gestapo (secret police) chief for the deportation to extermination camps of several thousand French Jews. He has been tried in absentia by a French court.

Several anti-fascist resistance organisations of France and West Germany have jointly established that Klaus Barbie is now living in Bolivia "with the knowledge of German quarters." He is supposed to be working there for West German intelligence. Shortly after the war he was working for the U.S. Counter Intelligence Corps. The Attorney General of the West German town of Munich in mid-June had squashed investigations arguing that Barbie's whereabouts were allegedly unknown.

who was fresh from England with training in the latest obstetric practices. He took the baby from the midwife, and after a brief and quick examination, tried some of his newly learned techniques. A thump or two and I gave out the first cry registering my claim on this planet. Thus it was that the doctor infused life in my virtually lifeless body.

But he could do little beyond that, for I remained the sick baby that I was born, and grew up slowly with rickety limbs, all skin and bone, with the ribs staring so one could count them. My hollow cheeks and protruding cheek bones showed all the more prominently in the background of a luxuriant crop of curly hair, and the only striking feature was the pair of eyes having the glare characteristic of one perpetually suffering from one ailment or another. Anyway it was for this that I was to keep indoors, with even our lawn garden out of my bounds. My circumscribed world provided the only links with the outside world through the famous south verandah, later passing into history as the 'Dakshiner Baranda', and through the window of our bedroom. I grew up under the care of servants a lonely child.

So that was the first time I was to move out of my prescribed ambit and to "see" the world. It was a thrill. Just to think of a drive along roads teeming with sahibs and memsahibs to where my father's office was. It almost made me mad.

I was all suspense and forgot my books, and even the siesta which I had been accustomed to, I counted seconds, and in my impatience I thought it would never be five o'clock. I craned my neck looked out for Ramcharan bringing my clothes, for the hour to wash and don my best attire, and for Abdul the coachman.

Suddenly I felt a shiver down my spine. What if they left me behind? But just then who was there before me but Ramcharan holding my clothes. He dressed me up with such meticulous care. I remember — it was a milk white churidar kameez, matched to a loose pyjama and a sleeveless embroidered red velvet jacket. He combed my curly hair neatly. In my excitement I left my food untouched held Mahabir's hand and went straight into the carriage.

We were on the main street in no time. Peeping through the blinds I watched the endless stream of pedestrians, horse drawn carriages, trams, push carts and palanquins. We drove past tabla patti, Kansaripatti, Tulapatti and Phoolkatra. We left behind footwear stores, perfumery and zarda shops, kabab shops, and sherbat and phirni stalls in front of the Big Mosque. We passed Tiretta Bazar. To our right were birds in cages — parrots cockatos and mynahs, birds of

green, yellow and red feathers making a cacophony of bird noises. All combined it was a sort of Arabian Nights world — wonderful, wonderful.

We passed Lalbazar, and were soon on Chowringhee Road, with Dharmatala to our left. From the cobblestones of Chitpur to the asphalted road surface of Chowringhee. No rattle of wheels, no jerks and bumps but only smooth driving. To our left were rows of mansions massive and imposing. To the right was the vast green mantle of the tree lined Maidan embracing the blue of the sky.

We entered through an Iron gate into the premises adjoining the Museum. In front of me was the Government Art School where father had his office. He took painting classes here. Mahabir helped me out of the carriage and left me in the custody of a liveried chaprassi. The chaprassi led me to a room upstairs where I saw father reclining in a deck chair with a number of young scholars standing around him. Father was explaining certain things to them, drawing figures on a piece of paper he was holding. The scholars, I knew later, were Nandalal Bose, Asit Haldar, Surendra Ganguly, Kshitindra Nath, Samar Gupta and Sailen De.

Father was expecting me perhaps, "Ah, you are come", he said. "Go with Firinghee, he will show you round the garden. We will go home together after a while".

I climbed down the flight of stairs with Firinghee bemused by the array of paintings lining the walls. And what a lovely garden too. Colours, colours — enchanting and in such abundance. Rare flowers, variegated crotons, creepers, ferns and orchid bowers. A lotus pond with ducks and swans swimming on the placid water. On the shores were cranes and herons standing on one leg. An unidentified bird called not far away in that dramridden afternoon. Somewhere a woodpecker was hammering a tree trunk. I drank with my eyes and listened and listened. To every sound except Firinghee's non-stop commentary, which because of his provincial Hindi was Greek to me.

Years after I met Firinghee once again at the same school. Mukul De was the principal then. Firinghee was bent with age, his head hoary and teeth missing. But he had no difficulty in recognizing me. He gave me a big salam and said, "Come, Chotababu, Sahib is waiting for you upstairs". I kept gazing in speechless wonder as the past came crowding.

"You are all right" I asked. He nodded assent. His eyelids were drooping under the burden of memories of an age he had left far behind.

—(A.B.P.)

PAKISTAN AIR POWER

★ By Raul Burman ★

Since the pre-emptive dusk aerial attack launched by the Pakistan Air Force in some of the major forward bases in the Western sector a full-fledged war has been going on between India and Pakistan. While Pakistan Air Force has failed to gain from its initial objectives through Blitzkrieg type attack. On the other hand, three-fourths of its strengths have been completely knocked out in Bangladesh by our valiant I.A.F. Thus once again IAF proved itself the master of the situation. However, it is in this context, the strength of Pakistan Air Force needs to be assessed.

Originally built on Royal Air Force Model P.A.F. was organised in 1947. Although it has received equipment from America since 1954 but the original organisation pattern remains the same. Till 1957, one British officer served as its C-in-C. Besides, it was officered by some British officers also. The first Pakistani Air Marshal Asghar Khan took the power of the C-in-C in 1957.

The command structure of the PAF is organised on the following lines: C-in-C of PAF conducts the overall direction from the Peshawar Air Headquarters. One Deputy Chief of Air Staff and four assistant Chiefs of Air Staff (with air commodore rank) assist and advise the C-in-C. The four air Commodore look the affairs of maintenance, operations, training and administration. Headquarters operational command directs the many function which controls fighters, bombers, transport and radar units etc. Besides that, it supervises the tactical ground support and air defence system also. All the station Commander of the important air bases have the rank of air Commodore. At the major air bases, the organizational structure is based on original RAP pattern which has three-pronged system. All the flying, maintenance and administration wings have its own staff officer and air commanding.

The normal squadron strength of PAF is 16 aircraft. But sometimes this may increase from 14 to 26. Each bomber and reconnaissance squadron has the strength of 10 aircraft each. While attacking the enemy the squadron is usually led by an officer of wing commander rank. Two squadron leaders or flight lieutenants normally assist him as flight commanders. They make the plan and execute it in various operational directions. Anyway, PAF has two organized groups at Peshawar and Drigh road. The normal man-power of PAF is round about 35,000. It has 300 combat aircraft. Besides, there are 250 non-combat aircraft also.

Spearheading the Pakistan Air Force are two squadrons of formidable Mirage-5 supersonic (Mach 2.2) strike all weather fighter-interceptors. Originally produced by a French firm Avions Marcel Dassault, these aircraft had been in the PAF squadron service since 1969. PAF has two derivatives of Mirage-III

and V Mirage IIE approximately costing 1.5 dollars million while the Mirage IV slightly less, about 1.2 million dollar a piece. The difference between Mirage III and V is their capacity to remain air-borne. They have the same airframe and engines.

The Mirage-V is a ground attack aircraft, using the similar airframe and engine as the Mirage-III. The aircraft can take off from the semi-prepared runway, thus enabling it for faster manoeuvrability. The generating capacity of the engine is 9,436 lbs per second. This can be increased up to 13,624 lb after reheat using a special device. But this could be used only when the aircraft is chasing the enemy aircraft or retreating from the dog fight. This powerful engine enables the aircraft to reach a maximum speed of 1,386 MPH at an altitude of 40,000 ft. While at the sea level the atmospheric friction would compel the aircraft to run at a speed of 875 MPH. For a long period the aircraft runs at a speed of 594 MPH at an altitude of 36,000 feet. Mirage-5 can fly at a stretch of four hours when it carries 250 litres of fuel in the additional fuel tanks. However, one drawback of the Mirage-5 is that it does not have radar-controlled fire system and Doppler and TACON gadgets on board. Anyway, the main attraction of the Mirage-5 is that its on-board electronic computer enables the pilot before take-off to pre-set the co-ordination of twelve-targets logically. As the aircraft takes off from the ground the commander automatically provided the targets in sequence. Besides that, as the aircraft approaches the desired enemy target, the pilot gets the appropriate signal in advance. The pilot has another advantage while cruising at the high altitude by changing the sequence of targets according to his wishes. During high-low high-low profile the Mirage-5 can carry a bomb load of 2000 lbs. Then the aircraft has the combat radius of 800 miles or low-high-low profile when the combat radius is 420 miles. Beside that, the Mirage-5 can carry one 1000 lb bomb and an AS 30 missile or 18x68 mm rockets plus 250 litres of extra fuel.

Already all the major Indian air bases in Western sector have come under Mirage attack. In all these missions, externally on fuselage and on wings these aircraft are carrying 8,820 lbs of armour. Anyway when it acts as interceptor it can carry two AIM-9B side windier air-to-air missile (25 pounds each) plus 1,034 gallons of fuel. A speculation is in the air that Delhi and Calcutta may witness a low-level air attack by Mirage aircraft. It is in this context that certain additional facts about Mirage need to be assessed. When the Mirage-V flies at an altitude of 937 feet from the ground level, Radar cannot detect it. During the low-level, air attack it would be equipped with two 30 mm DEF cannons in the fuselage, each

(Contd. on page 13)

CHINA

WORKERS UNDER ARMY CONTROL

★ By A. Kholodkovskaya ★

What is the role of the working class under the military bureaucratic rule of China today? To be candid, the Peking regime has reduced the working class to virtual nullity. The "cultural revolution" was carried as much against the Party cadres as against the working class organisations.

During the Big Leap period the work force in industry was sharply increased. The working class was replenished mainly at the expense of the peasantry. This led to a thinning down of the proletarian element of the working class, which was swamped by the petty-bourgeois element. Large numbers of skilled workers were transferred from the big factories to small shops and the "small metal industry". They were replaced by workers of lower skill and less

training. The number of trained workers was thus reduced and they were dissolved in the mass of peasants of yesterday.

Social Division

The policy of the Maoist leadership further led to a social division within the ranks of the working class itself. In 1958 the "both worker and Peasant" principle began to be practiced, part of the regular work force in the factories being replaced by temporary and seasonal workers from among the peasantry. "Both workers and peasants" were made to work on the heaviest and most dangerous jobs and were paid much less than regular workers.

The so-called "new" workers, that is, those who took up jobs in industry after 1958 were treated much worse

than the regular workers. In accordance with the policy of "low and rational wages", they were paid considerably less than regular workers, their wages corresponding to the average earnings of peasants in the given region. As a result of the socio-economic measures introduced in 1958 the working class was split up into a number of social groups, such as "regular" and "new" workers, as well as those employed under the "both worker and peasant" system. Closely related to the latter were temporary and contractual workers and apprentices. Their working and living conditions were much inferior to those of regular workers. All this led to conflicts developing within the working class, undermining its unity and ability to defend its revolutionary gains.

The lowering by the Maoist leadership of the social role of the working class found its expression not only in the creation of unequal categories workers. In the Big Leap years material incentives were abolished and piece work was in every way discouraged. This was reflected in the slogan, "If you want to build communism, give up piece work."

Low Standards

Mao Tse-tung's conceptions on labour, which amount to conservation of low standards of life and pay for the workers, led to the trade unions losing much of their significance as representatives of the workers' interests, while their role as a school of management was reduced to nil. Such a specific function of the trade unions as concern for the working people's living standards was consigned to oblivion.

The Communist Party of China and its working class became the victims of the "cultural revolution", although in the words of its sponsors it was "to perfect and greatly strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat". During the "cultural revolution" the Hungweipings and Tsaofans disbanded the elected Party bodies and branded the Party workers as "revisionists" with complete impunity for themselves. The work of the CPC was paralysed.

The 9th CPC Congress proclaimed the army as the basis of the new party. The leadership of the party, from top to bottom, has been placed in the hands of the army. The CPC Rules adopted by the Congress declared Mao Tse-tung's ideas to be "Marxism-Leninism of the contemporary epoch."

Contrary to the endless repetition by Chinese propaganda of the need to develop the leading role of the working class, the whole country has been placed under a system of regimentation. So-called "Revolutionary Committees" headed by representatives of the army have replaced the elected representatives of the people in local Government. The supreme legislative body of PRG, the

All-China Assembly of People's Representatives, had its last session in 1969 and is virtually dead.

During the years preceding the "cultural revolution" the policy of the Maoist leadership led to the decline of the trade unions as democratic organisations of the workers and weakened their ties with the masses. The Maoist leadership decided to administer yet another blow at the working class by dissolving the trade unions.

Trade Unions Smashed

With the hands of the Tsaofans, recruited mostly from among unskilled and seasonal young workers, the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the mass organisation of the workers, was smashed up.

On the eve of the disbandment of the Federation the Tsaofans were addressed by Chiang Ching (the wife of Mao Tse-tung) who said that throughout the 17 years since the revolution the Federation had followed a "counter-revolutionary revisionist line", and "failed to propagate Mao Tse-tung's ideas among the workers."

As the facts listed above clearly show, the "cultural revolution" has had a depressing effect on the material conditions of the Chinese

workers, depriving them of all incentives to work. The bonus system introduced earlier has been abolished. As a result, many workers are now receiving less pay. After the dissolution of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions in 1966 a bitter campaign was launched against "economism", "which had such a tenacious hold on the workers."

Disdain for the living conditions of workers has deprived all incentives. But the Maoists have found an answer for this: To make the workers work as hard as possible, they have been placed under military control. Military discipline has been imposed on industry. The workers have been formed into companies and platoons. Army officers conduct "educational" work among them, rooting out all "subversive" ideas, everything discordant with Mao Tse-tung's policies. Chinese propaganda uses the unequal position of the various sections of the working class to substantiate its claim that a part of the working class has been subjected to "bourgeois degeneration". This propaganda is spearheaded against the proletarian nucleus, the most class-conscious part of the working class.

HAREM HORRORS...

★ By Tom Lambert ★

The pretty Turkish girl guide in the lavender pantsuit stood at the towering arched stone door, gestured inside at the magnificent dome-ceilinged room and said, "This is the Grand Hall of the harem where the odalisques used to dance for the sultans."

"Ahhh," breathed a male German tourist in Istanbul, eyeing the sultans' huge puffy divan, their gilt chair with the lion head arms he incredible walls of gold leaf and the mammoth flowered rug on which the odalisques, or harem girls, used to dance.

"Ahhh—to have been a sultan instead of an electrical engineer."

Thousands of "Ahhhs" and "Ohhs" have been heard recently as Turks and tourists by the scores of hundreds filed through the once sacrosanct harem.

Under renovation since 1956, now is open in part to the public for the first time since its first rooms were built by Sultan Murad III in the late sixteenth century.

The harem is one section of the famed Topkapi place-museum fronting on the Bosphorus.

The Topkapi museum and place and grounds are extraordinary enough in themselves—a fig tree grafted scores of years ago on a cypress and bearing fruit; the glittering 86-carat Spon-makers diamond in a silver diamond-encrusted frame; unique Ming dynasty porcelain; a 12-foot high mother of pearl clock with a built-in pipe organ which sounds the hours; a golden infant's cradle and the cloak and swords of Mohammed the Prophet, founder of Islam.

But Turks and tourists stand in line two hours to edge 25 at a time on a brief tour of the re-opened section of the harem renowned not only for the mystery of its slave girls, concubines and sultans but for the dark cruelties and murders of its past.

One day in July, 1803, an exsultan was slain, the ruling

sultan deposed and his crown prince, wounded in the fighting, was proclaimed the ruler of the Ottoman Empire in a battle royal along the "golden way"—so named because the harem girls used to sprinkle gold dust on the princes who walked that flagstone corridor through the harem to their coronations.

"The mother Queen Kosen Sultan was murdered and buried in the harem," says a guidebook on that luxurious dormitory-prison for the girls who were dragooned into the place, brought there as war captives or presented as gifts to the ruling sultans.

Located at the western edge of Topkapi palace, but sealed off in the past from the palace and its grounds proper by huge iron doors, the harem has housed perhaps as many as 200 sultans' favourites.

"The number depended on the particular sultan" explained the Turkish girl guide. "If a sultan was not particularly interested in women he might have 20; if he was interested, perhaps as many as 200."

The odalisques seem to have lived a passive life. Their food was brought to them and slaves ministered to them. They strolled in the harem's walled courtyards or bathed in a huge rectangular pool within its boundaries.

The sultans' mothers ruled the harem. The girls' rooms were barred and their quarters were off limits to everyone else in the Topkapi palace.

Inside the harem the odalisques were served and guarded by black eunuchs—slaves from Africa—whose quarters and life were adequate but simple.

In 1851 the sultans moved from Topkapi to a new palace, leaving the old palace and the harem area abandoned for more than 100 years.

The empire collapsed after World War I and the sultans, their harems and eunuchs have long since gone.

Only the buildings and memories remain.

(Los Angeles Times)

Pak Air Power

(Contd. from page 12)

with 125 rounds of armour and two 1000 lbs bombs. In addition, it would have 1000 lb bomb under each wing. Besides, during aerial attack on enemy cities such as Delhi, Calcutta—the Mirage-5 would be equipped with MATRA R-530 air-to-air missile. This would be carried under the fuselage with optional guns.

Therefore, MATRA R-530 missile equipped Mirage-5 (which is capable of hitting enemy aircraft at an altitude of 69,000 feet from the sea level) would pose a serious concern for our Air Force men who are on interceptor duties. In the aerial combat this would place IAF in a decisive disadvantageous position. MATRA R-530 is all weather missile, equipped with interchangeable semi-active radar and homing heads. These missiles can be fired to IAF interceptors from any direction. Besides, the homing-head system would enable Pakistani pilots to fire the missile from the behind of IAF planes (while the heat emitted from the trajectory path of enemy aircraft would attract the missile towards the aircraft).

Next, the Star fighters and Sabre jets which can fly at sub-sonic speed. Pakistan has one squadron of F-104A Star fighter interceptor. The generating capacity of Star fighter engine is of 9,600 lb thrust. It carries one 22 mm rotatory cannon and 4,000 lbs of bombs and rockets.

Eight squadrons of Sabre F-83 fighter-bombers which can carry Side Winder air-to-air missile and Napalm and 2.75" rockets are in the squadron service in Pakistan Air Force since 1956. The Sabre engine has the generating capacity of 5,910 lb. It carries six 0.5 inch Colt-Browning M-3 machine guns and two 1000 lb bombs plus

eight 6" high velocity rockets which can resist tank attack.

Aside this, Pakistan Air Force has 24 U.S. made Martin B57E light bombers and 10 Ilyustin L-28 Beagle Chinese made (originally built on Soviet model). Till now, these aircraft have not entered the battle scene.

Anyway, all the major air bases in Western Pakistan such as Sumangali, Drigh Road, Pashwar Headquarters, Kohat, Sargodha, Multan, Lahore (Changasmanga) Risalpur, Chuklala, Mauripur, Nawabshaah and Dacca, Chittagong, Kurmitola, Saidpur have come under heavy aerial bombardment by IAF SU-7 and SU-22 supersonic jet bombers (Mach 1.6 and Mach 1.8). These Pakistani air bases have all the NATO standard 10,000 feet runway. Furthermore, IAF bomber squadrons have the edge over the Pakistanis since SU-7 and SU-22 supersonic bombers are more powerful but faster than Star-fighters and Sabres. The SU-7 bomber engine can generate a thrust of 14,500 lb and can fly at an altitude of 36,000 feet (1,056 MPH). It can carry 125 gallons of extra fuel. While bombarding the enemy positions at supersonic speed SU-7 can climb 30,000 feet in 60 seconds. Anyway, the broad daylight air attacks made by Sukhoi-7 and SU-22 on Islamabad and Dacca have once again proved the superior quality of our pilots. —(H. S.)

**OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER,
SOUTH BIHAR WATERWAYS CIRCLE,
P A T N A**

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Sealed tenders on approved bill of quantity to be eventually drawn in P.W.D. form No. F2 obtainable from the office of the undersigned on any working day on payment of Rs. 10/- (Ten.) non-refundable for each work are invited to be received on 3rd Jan., 1972 upto 2.00 P.M. in the office of the undersigned. Tenders will be opened by the undersigned on the same day in the presence of tenderers or their authorised agents.

Tenderers are required to deposit earnest money @ Rs. 100/- for every Rs. 5,000/- or part thereof on the amount of tender in the shape of Treasury challan, N.D.C., N.S.C. or deposit at call duly pledged in the designation of Executive Engineer, Waterways Division, Rajgir. No cheque, cash or transfer of earnest money from other work will be accepted. Tenderers must accompany the upto-date Sales tax & Income-tax clearance certificates, otherwise the tender may be liable for rejection. Approximate estimated cost of the work is noted against the work which is subject to variation as per requirement at the time of allotment. No bill of quantity will be sold on the date of receiving tenders. The authority reserves the right to reject any or all tenders without assigning any reasons and distribute the work.

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From Light Phenomena To The Theory Of Relativity

★ Hendrik Antoon Lorentz, Nobel Prize 1902 ★

It is not everyone who learns to use a logarithm table at the age of ten, lives to be 75 and, at that age, is able to look back on professorships spanning more than half a century. Such men are few, and they belong to select band of scientists. One such man was Hendrik Antoon Lorentz. Born in 1853 at Arnhem, he obtained his Doctorate at the age of twenty-three with a thesis on the reflection and refraction of light. Two years later he was teaching theoretical physics at the famous University of Leyden. In addition to perfecting the "classical" physics, heralded by the works of Galilei, Huygens and Newton, Lorentz achieved international fame by laying the foundations for physics as we understand it today including the theory of relativity developed by Einstein and modern nuclear theory. His method of calculating tidal currents and flood tides—which was of inestimable value in the plan which resulted in the damming of Zuyder Zee is still in use.

Let us make a journey through the land of adventure in which Lorentz set out to lay a path of science almost a century ago.

His thesis, written in 1875, was immediately recognized as a work of importance. In it, he lent great support to Maxwell's theory that light consisted of electromagnetic vibrations moving through what was known as the ether: indeed Lorentz employed this theory as a basis for calculating the laws governing the reflection and refraction of light. Twenty years later, he developed Maxwell's theory into what we know as the electron theory. He envisaged charged atomic particles which, when caused to vibrate, acted as a moving charge and thus radiated electromagnetic vibrations; in other words, light. And he deduced that a moving charge—which was, in fact, an electrical current—would emit rays of a somewhat different wavelength if subjected to the influence of a magnetic field. This theory, postulated by Lorentz when he was 42, was proved by Prof. Pieter Zeeman of the university of Amsterdam a year later. Zeeman placed a sodium lamp between the poles of a powerful electromagnet; he found that when current was applied to the magnet, a slight variation in the wavelength of the light emitted by the lamp could be observed. With the aid of this Zeeman effect, as it became known. Lorentz pointed the way to the discovery of the charge and mass of the ion or electron—the charged particle of the atom which formed the basis of his theory. We now know that the charge is negative and that the mass is 1/1834th of that of a hydrogen atom.

The theory developed by Lorentz and the tests carried out by Zeeman led to the making of the first model of a hydrogen atom, consisting of a positively-charged nucleus and a negative elect-

ron 1/1834th its size. Lorentz and Zeeman were jointly awarded the 1902 Nobel Prize for physics for their work in this field. The atom model was gradually improved, the one developed by Niels Bohr still being of value for many purposes.

Lorentz's gift for presenting the most complicated problems in a plain and intelligible manner enabled him to excel as a tutor; by the same token he was a born chairman. It is said that he once gave an explanation of the theory of relativity to a foreign colleague in the presence of Einstein, and that when he had finished Einstein remarked that he had never before understood the concept of relativity so well. In order that the utmost benefit might be derived from his exceptional powers of teaching, he was made a professor extraordinarius on reaching the age of seventy—at which age professors are expected to retire and was thus able to continue giving lectures.

Lorentz had determined that light was an electromagnetic vibration. But what caused the rays of light to travel? We know that sound moves through the air. If we place an electric bell in a transparent vacuum chamber, we cannot hear the sound but we can see the movement of the hammer. It can be deduced from this that light travels not in air, but in another medium and one which is present under conditions of vacuum. As long ago as the 17th century another Dutch physicist, Christian Huygens, had assumed that light travelled through an extremely fine, weightless gas—the ether—which penetrated everything. Later, Fresnel postulated that the ether remained stationary and that everything—including the earth—moved through it. Observation of the stars had confirmed this theory, and it was from it that Lorentz embarked on his studies. He reasoned that everywhere on earth—thus, also in his laboratory—an "ether wind"—must be blowing at about 20 miles per second, the speed at which the earth moves through space in its orbit around the sun.

His electrons theory, developed upon the work of Maxwell, paved the way to our present nuclear theories. His views on the nature of light led him to conclusions eventually used by Einstein as a foundation for his theory of relativity. Thus, the Dutch physicist Lorentz can be considered a scientist of our day even though he was born more than a century ago.

In 1905, Einstein adopted Lorentz's conclusion as a basis for his theory of relativity. However, he rejected the concept of the ether as weightless matter. He needed no mechanistic representation to support his mathematical theory. In a letter to Lorentz, Einstein stated

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THIS WEEK IN INDIA

Defence Loans Floated

The Government has announced the floatation of three National Defence Loans of 10, 15 and 30 years' duration totalling Rs. 100 crores.... "Pakistani soldiers fighting against India on the western front are extremely demoralised and fighting half-heartedly", according to some Pakistani prisoners of war.... Ace IAF pilot Sq. Ldr. Deniz Keeler narrowly escaped being captured by Pakistani troops after his plane was shot down.... Prisoners of ten jails in U. P. have decided to forego their flour ration for one time in a week.... The two fishermen, who first brought evidence of the sinking of the Pakistani submarine "Ghazi" on December 3 off Visakhapatnam coast have been awarded Rs. 500 each by Vice-Admiral N. Krishnan, Flag Officer, Eastern Command....

The West German Embassy in New Delhi has described as "incorrect" reports that West Germany has decided to stop economic aid to India.... The Rajasthan Chief Minister, Mr. Barkatullah Khan, proposes to present a Chinese mode T-59 tank as a war souvenir to any town in the State which contributes a minimum of Rs. 5 lakhs to the National Defence Fund.... More than 100 officers from West Bengal, Assam and Meghalaya would be drafted to help run civil administration in Bangla Desh.... Twenty of the 31 persons aboard the Indian Airlines Avro-748, which crashed in Meghalai tea estate near Madurai, were killed....

All genuine foreign shipping has been asked by the naval authorities to keep clear of the areas of conflict.... "Golden Arrow", the first train from Munaba, last rail link in Barmer district, has steamed out from there to a station near about Naya Chor—a distance of 48 km in West Pakistan... Men of the three Bengal regiments trapped in Pakistan are being used as cannon fodder in the war.... All posts in Sind along the 210-km Barmer border have been cleared of Pakistan troops.... The Opposition leaders have agreed to postponement of the Assembly election by a year.... A teenaged boy of Ramkrishna Puran in New Delhi, who disappeared after an alleged bid to throttle his mother, was arrested in Jaipur....

Gunner Naik Narbahadur Chhetri alone accounted for five of the six Pakistani T.59 tanks destroyed in the enemy attack in the Chhamb-Jaurian sector.... The term of one-third of the Rajya Sabha members, which expires in April, may be extended.... Radio Australia's correspondent in New Delhi denies having sent a story that India wants to make Bangla Desh a "satellite States" as alleged by Radio Pakistan.... The Rajasthan Government has decided to depute officials to carry out civil administration in the captured territory of West Pakistan.... In view of the emergency, the Centre has decided to relax certain licensing policy....

The Reserve Bank has decided to channelise more credit to the border districts.... Jammu and Kashmir Chief Minister G. M. Sadiq died at the Post-graduate Institute of medical Education and Research in Chandigarh on Sunday.... Prime Minister Indira Gandhi warns against attempts to invoke Pakistan's military pacts with the Western powers in the context of the present India-Pakistan conflict.... Syed Mir Qasim was sworn in as Kashmir Chief Minister by Governor Bhagwan Sahay at Srinagar.... The Indian Airlines has resumed i.s. services between Calcutta and places in the eastern region....

The Union Bank Employees Union, Bombay, has decided to pay Rs. 50 per month each for two years to the families of 15 jawans killed in the war.... Pakistani planes dropped two napalm bombs on civilian areas in Jammu sector.... More than a dozen women committed suicide to escape dishonour at the hands of the Pakistani troops.... Additional interim relief to Central Government employees ranging from Rs. 7 to Rs. 15 per month with effect from October 1, was announced in the Lok Sabha by Finance Minister Y. B. Chavan.... The U.P. Government has banned export of alcohol to other States.... Leper homes will be exempted from the payment of licence fee for radio sets from January 1.... Bangla Desh refugees have begun the journey back home.... All members of staff of the Indian High Commission in Islamabad are well.... The Centre has reimposed partial control on sugar which will be sold at Rs. 2 a kilogram to domestic consumers.... Chinese troop movements have been reported.... Finance Minister Y. B. Chavan has announced a series of additional taxation measure to yield Rs. 135 crores in a full year and Rs. 49 crores in the remaining part of the current financial year, to mobilise more resources for defence.... Indian forces have occupied 900 square kilometres of Pakistani territory in the Shakargarh area of the Sialkot sector.... Defence Minister Jagjivan Ram says that only outside help can rescue Pakistan.... Two members of Parliament have urged the Government to blast U.S. warships if they interfere in any way with our efforts to aid the Bangla Desh Government.... The 214 coking coal mines, whose management has been recently taken over by the Government, would be 'restructured into ten or 12 mines' with Polish assistance.... India declares unilateral cease-fire on Western Front.... In a broadcast to the nation, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has reported the unconditional surrender by the Pakistani occupation forces in Bangla Desh.

Tailpiece: The Jagatguru Sankaracharya of Puri has offered to join the Indian Army to defend the country's freedom.—*News-item.*

New Levies

(Contd. from front page)

a higher rate of duty of 10 per cent, on a few specified items have been imposed;

A similar levy has been imposed on a few domestically produced goods such as iron and steel products, copper, zinc, aluminium and unmanufactured tobacco. The additional duty on iron and steel and other metals will apply only to domestic production without any corresponding countervailing duty on imports and will thus narrow the difference between domestic and import prices.

The duties on the three non-ferrous metals are so graded as to promote general economy in their use as to encourage greater use of aluminium (especially as a substitute for copper).

The duty on unmanufactured tobacco, which was not touched in the last budget, will yield Rs. 9 crores in a full year.

The export duty on carpet backing and hessian has been raised by Rs. 400 per tonne. The excise duty on sacking has been increased by Rs. 175 per metric tonne.

A surcharge of 2.5 per cent, on income-tax payable by all companies, including foreign companies, has been imposed. This will be applicable with reference to current incomes which will fall due for assessment in 1972-73.

The yield from this measure in a full year will be of the order of Rs. 10 crores, out of which Rs. 7.5 crores is expected to be realised this year.

"I am sure," Mr. Chavan said amidst applause, "that the measures that I have proposed will strengthen the economy in meeting the present challenge. The heroism and valour of our men in the Army, Navy and Air Force and in other para-military forces demands a similar dedication on the part of all of us to contribute our utmost to the defence effort."

Levies Not To Affect Consumer Goods

Monday's supplementary budget does not touch consumer goods except tobacco and should not affect the price level as such, according to Finance Ministry officials.

The new levies, mainly in the shape of regulatory customs and excise duties, the officials pointed out, were intended generally to restrict imports and promote economy in the use of scarce materials.

At the same time, the Government's responsibility to mobilise additional resources had broadened in the context of Pakistan's aggression and other imponderable factors.

The officials said the Central Government's deficit was Rs. 440 crores at the end of August and certain steps, including economies in non-Plan expenditure and new imposts for meeting Bangla Desh refugee expenditure, were undertaken in the last three months. Still the deficit stood at Rs. 340 crores at the end of November last necessitating further mobilisation of resources.

Fiscal Discipline

They said the objective was to meet the challenge of the situation through fiscal discipline and price stability.

Asked whether with the possible availability of Bangla Desh just the position would be reviewed, the officials said in a matter like this the decision would have to be made from time to time based on demand and supply. At the moment, there was a favourable situation for India jute products both at home and abroad.

The officials said in regard to commodities covered by regulatory excise duties, but there might be some effect on costs, but the market prices were already high. The attempt had been not to touch consumer goods.

The 25 per cent. surcharge on income-tax payable by all companies would be a flat one on whatever tax was paid by the companies.

Asked about the likely saving in Plan expenditure, the officials said the 5 per cent cut would only apply to schemes which were not vital for growth and would not effect continuing schemes. It was difficult at this stage make an assumption about the "natural shortfall" in Plan expenditure in the current year.

Light Phenomena

(Contd. from page 14)

that he would go so far as to attribute to the ether the physical properties of an absolute vacuum; this is tantamount to reverting to the earlier interpretation, but without the incongruities resulted from man's materialistic interpretation.

From the historical point of view, the close friendship which developed between Lorentz and Einstein may be regarded as one of the pillars on which the widespread scientific intercourse maintained by the latter rested. The scientific gathering organized in 1927 to mark the 50th anniversary of Lorentz's doctorate was an event of the first magnitude. His death on February 4th of the ensuing year was in the nature of a national disaster. On the day of the funeral, the street lamps in Haarlem, his hometown, were draped with black, while all over the country three minutes' silence was observed in post and telegraph offices. The mourners included representatives of the royal family, cabinet ministers and prominent learned men from all parts of the world. With the work of Hendrik Antoon Lorentz, the era of classical physics ended and the era of modern physics commenced.

(Radio Nederland)

"JAYA BANGLA DESH!"

Adieu, adieu, O God, God of the garish day,
Apace, apace, to plunge in life's affray,
Where dirty politics reigns, conspires to play
Havoc, massacres and kills in inhuman way,
There, there, to march, to move, matters to mend,
Call crusade, 'Mah abharat' all, such terror to end,
So now, so ever PREM'S message, PREM's appeal,
Go forth, go foremost, first, with all the zeal!
Hark the country's call, hark and listen,
Hasten to the battle front, hasten, not to glisten,
Hail our Jawans, hail, rush, rush, to fight,
Evils here, devils there, with all the might,
Put forth the efforts best, the best to win,
To curb President Yahya's pride, his kith and kin:
Apace our peasants, lieutenants, apace, apace,
Arms, no arms, advance, advance in the race!
While riches all, all lustre our death conceals—
With one and all alike Providence deals—
Glorious deeds in light effulgent, lo,
Down the stream of time eternal go!
Hail the latest, latest fine, rejoice,
Hark the Minister Prime, her jubilant voice—
Hark, announces she: 'Jaya,' 'Jaya Bangala Desh',
The enemy unconditioned surrenders, God's grace!

—B. P. Sinha, PREM

कोशी-योजना

टेन्डर नोटिस संख्या ११/पर-१-२०१०/७१ को २०/१०/७१ हवाईट मेटल की आपूर्ति के लिये निदेशक, क्रय एवं परिवहन शाखा, नया सचिवालय, पटना द्वारा मोहरकन्द टेन्डर आमंत्रित किये जाते हैं।

टेन्डर का विवरण ५) रुपये नगद या मन्निआउटर कम्पोजन के साथ जो कि लौटाये नहीं जा सकते निदेशक, क्रय एवं परिवहन के पास से प्राप्त किये जा सकते हैं।

टेन्डर विवरण, कोशी-योजना कार्यालय, पी०-३६, योजना रोडक-टेन्सन, गांधी हाउस, कलकत्ता से भी प्राप्त किये जा सकते हैं।

टेन्डर तिथि २९-१२-७१ के २ बजे अपराह्न तक प्राप्त किये जायेंगे और तिथि २९-१२-७१ को ३ बजे अपराह्न में खोले जायेंगे।

टेन्डर मांगने वाले विभाग को यह अधिकार है कि वह किसी भी टेन्डर को रद्द कर सकता है या सभी टेन्डर को रद्द कर सकता है, या किसी भी टेन्डर की स्वीकृति दे सकता है या वह कम हो या अधिक।

**Bengalee Association,
Bihar Pledges
Full Support To The
Government**

Patna, Dec. 15. The Central Executive Committee of the Bengalee Association, Bihar, which met at Bhagalpur on Sunday last, in a resolution congratulated the Prime Minister and the Union Government on according recognition to Bangladesh in fulfilment of the democratic aspirations of the people of East Bengal. The Association, by another resolution, pledged its full support to the Prime Minister, the Union Government and to the nation in the present conflict with Pakistan for India's just case.

The meeting, presided over by Dr. B. Mukhopadhyaya was attended by members from different branches of the Association in Bihar.

Dr. S. M. Ghosal, Dr. B. Mukhopadhyaya and Sri D. N. Sircar addressed a well-attended general meeting of the Association at the conclusion. Sri Benoy Bhushan Roy, Advocate, presided.

**Spl. Officer Deoghar
Municipality Occupies
Bengali Dharmshala**

★From Our Correspondent★

Deoghar, Nov. 17: The two storied Lady's section of the Bengali Dharmshala consisting of as many as 17 big rooms is being occupied by the Special Officer, Deoghar Municipality, since last 6 months or over with the result that thousands of tourists hailing from Calcutta had to be sheltered or went back some being frustrated in their attempt to get shelter at Deoghar.

It may be mentioned here that majority of vacant houses, which were previously used to shelter health-seeker from Bengal offering solid revenues to Deoghar market, have now been rented by Govt. and other agency officers.

One Gorachand Biswas, aged about 12 who was temporarily residing at the Gents section of the said Bengali Dharmshala along with his guardian was mercilessly beaten by the members of the Special Officer occupying the Lady's section on the 28th October and was placed under arrest by the local Police under alleged theft case and this unfortunate boy was released by Deoghar Court on Nov. 25 last upon the Police report that the boy was innocent. The only fault of the little boy was that he used the latrine of the Lady's section of the Dharmshala in a haste.

When contacted, the little boy told me that he thought that when both sections were parts of the Bengali Dharmshala and were occupied by both male or female, I simply used a latrine there as all latrines at that time were engaged.

It may be recalled that the big palatial Bengali Dharmshala with two wings was donated to the Deoghar Municipality some years back with a huge sum of its smooth running.

Dec. 10: Fortynine roads and lanes in Patna Municipal Corporation will be made of cement-concrete at a cost of Rs 45 lakhs by the end of March next.

The 23rd anniversary of the formation of Homeguards was observed all over Bihar today.

Health Minister Nagendra Jha announced here today that dealers indulging in blackmarketing and hoarding in medicines would be severely dealt with.

Dr. A. K. Dutta, President, Indian Medical Association, Bihar State branch, has appealed to doctors and others to cooperate with the civil defence authorities.

Dec. 11: Dr. Narsingh Deo Goel, the first Indian recipient of Apollo Achievement Award by the NASA (U.S.A.), was accorded a hearty welcome here today by the Institution of Engineers (India), Bihar Centre.

Mrs. Ramdulari Sinha, Labour Minister, told reporters here today that emergency production committee

had been formed in 277 industrial undertakings in Bihar to set up production.

Due to black-out in 19 towns of Bihar, the working hours of the Post offices in these places will not go beyond 17 hours.

A young man fell down from the first floor of a Dharamshala in Chowk area in dark night and died on the spot.

Goonda menace has been reported from different areas of the town during the evening hours of the black-out.

Dec. 12: The Bihar Government has decided to nationalise the Bihar Sugar factory.

The exhibition of defence posters done by the students of Patna Arts School, which was opened here today in the premises, draw a big crowd.

Vigilance cells will be set up at all district and sub-divisional headquarters for maintaining the price line

PATNA DIARY

because of national emergency, according to Mr. K. N. Sahaya, price Vigilance Board.

The Bihar Government will open 1,350 nutrition centres in the tribal areas and 200 centres in urban slum areas under the nutrition programme during the current financial year.

Dec. 13: The police util today has taken in custody in five persons in the whole of Bihar under Maintenance of Internal Security Act since national emergency was proclaimed.

Dec. 14: The Bihar Cabinet decided today to increase stamp duty by 20 per cent for raising an additional revenue of about Rs. 50 lakhs annually.

Governor D. K. Borooah has dented one month's salary to the National Defence Fund.

A demonstration of Civil Defence Measures was held here this afternoon in Gandhi Maidan.

The Alamganj police last night recovered stolen iron parts of the Railway worth over Rs. 5,000 from a private workshop near Agamkuan.

Dec. 15: The winter session of the Bihar Legislative Assembly will begin from December 30, it is officially learnt here today.

The Supply and Commerce Department has taken emergency steps to rush 2,000 tonnes of common salt to the districts of Purnea, Saharsa, Darbhanga and Champaran to meet the scarcity conditions.

The fourth grade employees of the Bihar Government have decided to donate one day's salary to the National Defence Fund next month.

Dec. 16: There was wild jubilation in Patna and other parts of Bihar today over the news of the surrender of the West Pakistani occupation forces in Bangla Desh led by Lt. Gen. Niazi.

Niazi Surrenders

(Contd. from front page)

Journalists, radio, T. V. and Newsreel teams, jumped out of the helicopters by which they had come from Agartala, they were greeted by hundreds of people who rushed across the tarmac in static glee shouting 'Joy Bangla Joy India' and embraced one and all.

It was a hard job getting into the waiting cars for the short journey from the airport to the race course grounds. As the long cavalcade whizzed through the smooth tar roads of the city there were endless rows of people who danced and jumped with joy.

In fact, it was a city of people once again smiling after nearly 9 months of tears, sorrow and brutal oppression.

At the race course grounds, it was a sea of smiling humanity breathing the sweet air of freedom and independence, virtually submerging the light cordons of the Indian army. The tough Indian jawans took it all in good humour and broad smiles and they, too, came in hugs and warm greetings.

Terms of Surrender

The following are the terms of surrender agreed to at Dacca today between Lt. General A. K. Niazi of the Pakistani army and Lt. Gen. Jagjit Singh Aurora of the Indian army.

Pakistani eastern command agrees to surrender all the Pakistani armed forces in Bangladesh to Lt. Gen. Jagjit Singh Aurora, GOC-in-C commander of Indian and Bangla Desh forces in the eastern theatre.

This surrender includes all Pakistani land, air and naval forces as also all para military forces and civilian armed forces.

These forces will lay down their arms and surrender at places where they are currently located to the nearest regular troops under the command of Lt. General Aurora.

Pakistani eastern command shall come under the order of Lt. General Aurora as soon as the instrument has been signed.

Disobedience of the orders will be regarded as a breach of surrender terms and will be dealt with in accordance with accepted laws and usages of war. The decision of Lt. Gen. Aurora will be final, should any doubts arise as to the meaning or interpretation of the surrender terms. Lt. Gen. Aurora gives his solemn assurance that personnel who surrender shall be treated with the dignity and respect that soldiers are entitled to in accordance with the provisions of the Geneva Convention and guarantees the safety and well-being of all Pakistani military and paramilitary forces who surrender.

Protection will be provided to foreign nations, ethnic minorities and personnel of West Pakistani origin by the forces under the command of Lt. Gen. J. S. Aurora.

An official spokesman, disclosed the surrender terms here said that all the problems which might arise for the Pakistani forces or their collaborators or their supporters would be taken care of by the joint army command.

**Waves Of Joy
Sweep Nation**

New Delhi, Dec. 17: Waves of joy swept through the nation yesterday as news of the surrender by the West Pakistani forces in Bangladesh spread like wildfire.

It was a proud moment for the troops, still fighting the enemy from Kutch to Kargil on the Western front. Members of Parliament who sat expectantly through the afternoon for word on the surrender negotiations sent up full-throated cheers when Prime Minister Indira Gandhi conveyed the news to them.

The same thrill was shared by citizens throughout the length and breadth of India, though it found expression in different ways and in different words.

**'English Should Stay Till Proper
Textbooks Are Available'**

★ From Our Correspondent ★

Siliguri, Dec. 17: Addressing the sixth convocation of the North Bengal University as the chief guest, Mr. Annada Sankar Ray, eminent literature, said here on Tuesday that in the history of civilisation there have always been some people entrusted with the acquisition of knowledge and its preservation and development. All their knowledge and skill would be irretrievably lost when they passed away unless it was imparted to the next generation.

In course of his address Mr. Ray dealt with the Renaissance in Europe and said that all these things which had come to Europe in the course of three centuries were brought to India in the course of only three generations. Thus it brought a certain degree of confusion in the minds of the people.

Referring to the gradual change in the medium of instruction to regional language in Europe. Mr. Ray said that now in India the regional languages have acquired more and more prestige and would rise further as textbooks became available. But he suggested that until adequate textbooks were made available the displacement of English would be premature.

He remained his audience that much was to be said against the present system of education in India. But in our country, millions of young people enrolled in schools, colleges and universities were producing nothing and creating nothing and were, rather, wasting our resources, he added.

The chief guest further said that examinations or no examinations, the fact was that the system could not provide the million of young aspirants who crowded through the doors of the existing educational institutions.

In the conclusion Mr. Ray said that the life of schools, colleges and universities in every country had always been frugal, hard and self-denying and such a life was in excellent preparation for the years that lay ahead.

The Vice-Chancellor of the university, Prof. P. C. Mukharjee, in his welcome address earlier, narrated, how this nine-year-old university was struggling to develop itself and said that the Nepal Academy had been established with the purposeful end to develop and enrich the hill languages.

He referred to the acute shortage of built-in area of the University and regretted the inability of the UGC to provide any additional fund for this purpose.

Referring to the principal's conference where the three years' degree course was recommended to be replaced by the two-year intermediate and the two year degree course, Prof. Mukharjee said that it was necessary that all the universities in the State should take a common decision as to whether there should be one year extra for Honours with or without a concession at the post-graduate level.

In the absence of Mr. Ray, the convocation address was read by Dr. S. P. Sen Gupta, Head of the Department of English. The convocation was presided by Vice Chancellor Prof. P. C. Mukharjee as the Governor Mr. A. L. Das, who is also the Chancellor of the University, was not present.

Altogether 63 students were awarded university and private endowment medals in the convocation. The diplomas of bachelors degree holders numbering 2,712 were sent to their respective colleges while those of 467 masters degree holders would be sent to their residence.