

Bihar Herald

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India Can Be A Stabilising Force In S. Asia: PM

New Delhi, Sept. 1: Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has cautioned Pakistan against allowing other countries to interfere in its affairs by drawing a lesson from its own recent experience.

In an interview to the editor of 'Nilachal', an Assamese weekly, Mrs. Gandhi said that India, with its commitment to peace and cooperation, could be a stabilising force in South Asia, "if certain powers were not interested in having instability in Asia."



Mrs. Indira Gandhi

"We have always wanted our neighbours to be stable and progressive because it is not only in their interest but also in ours. Progress is possible only in conditions of peace", she said.

In a reference to the Simla agreements, Mrs. Gandhi said that India had done everything to convince the Government and the people of Pakistan that it was in their interest to implement the agreement. "We hope that they will do so in the proper spirit."

However, Mrs. Gandhi said, any country must always be prepared for any contingency.

Asked whether remaining problems like the Kashmir issue and the issue of POW would be solved in her next summit meeting with President Z. A. Bhutto, the Prime Minister replied "It is too early to talk about the agenda for the next meeting."

Economic Problems

During the interview, the Prime Minister answered questions on the economic problems, the rumblings in her party in the States, labour unrest and the problems of Assam.

She admitted that in the economic field all the targets had not been reached but pointed to the many obstacles in the path during whole of the last year. She said the Government and the people must together make a major effort to increase production. All those who had the interest of the country at heart, must help in this process.

Replying to question on price rise, Mrs. Gandhi conceded that nationalisation of

wholesale trade would certainly introduce an element of check on the price rise. But the long term remedy was higher production and greater recognition on the part of factory workers and others that their first duty was to increase production. "If workers and employees think merely of their sectional interests, whatever they may gain through trade union action will be lost because of inflationary pressures which develop from underproduction", she warned.

The Prime Minister discounted the impression that the Government had failed to curb monopoly. While the Government was not allowing it to spread in the country, sometimes difficulties arose with the backward areas in a State.

Since the Government did

not have the resources to start industries everywhere and the smaller entrepreneurs were hesitant to go to backward areas, Mrs. Gandhi said, certain allowances would have to be made to attract industries to those areas. "We allow big houses only if they do something which nobody else will do, such as going to a declared backward area or in some field where the need is very great, such as fertilisers".

Mrs. Gandhi described as mischievous the statement that the Chief Ministers of several States were elected not by a free vote of the members of the Congress legislature parties but in accordance with her wishes. She had no hesitation in saying that "whatever steps we have taken are definitely for the health and strength of the party and to prevent criticism and factionalism".

She, however, declined to comment on some of the recent events and development in Congress politics of Assam. These are being analysed in AICC headquarters, she said.

PATNA'S ROUSING RECEPTION TO BIBHUTIBHUSHAN

★ Staff Reporter ★

Patna, Sept. 1: A rousing reception was accorded to the eminent Bengali writer and novelist, Mr. Bibhutibhusan Mukhopadhyaya, by 14 cultural institutions of Bengali-speaking people of Patna on Sunday evening at the local Indian Medical Association Hall. Dr. Rabindra Narayan Sinha, President of the Bengalee Association, Patna Branch, presided over the function,

It was a special occasion to honour the great novelist for his receiving the award of Rabindra Puraskar.

On this occasion the famous Hindi novelist, Mr. Phaniswar Nath Renu while paying his highest compliments said as a young man he was inspired into literary activities by reading copiously from Bibhutibhusan.

He also said Bihar should be proud of achievement of creating famous Bengali writers in as much as the first Rabindra Puraskar was awarded to late Satinath Bhaduri who hailed from Purnea district, a place from where Renu also came to Patna.

Bibhutibhusan replying to the felicitations spoke in a choked voice and was in reminiscent mood when he said his first story was written from Patna in 1915 when he was just a student of third year class here and to his greatest surprise and delight it was published in the famous monthly Prabasi.

His second phase in literature also started at Patna

while as manager of the Indian Nation he wrote his first novel Nityaguriya.

Overwhelmed with affection and love shown to him, he said that perhaps towards the fag end of his life, the third phase of his life had started with this reception at Patna.

Mr. Mukhopadhyaya said that Patna's glory was unbounded and perhaps it was the only city in India which could link its culture and heritage with the hoary past. Many an emperor ruled India from age-old time. But none could stand to magnificence and greatness of Asoka the great, who ruled India from Pataliputra which is known as Patna. It was the place for unity of Bengali and Hindi literature.

He said that politics kept people apart but literature, art and culture bound them together. The mission of writer was to draw each other with love and regard and affection. This sentiment was echoed in a nice way by the well-known Hindi writer.

Two Deputies Sworn In As Ministers Of State

★ Staff Reporter ★

Patna, Sept. 1: Mrs. Manorama Pandey, Deputy Minister for Information, and Mr. Baudhu Mahto, Deputy Minister for Tourism, were sworn in as Ministers of State at a simple function held at Raj Bhawan on Wednesday by the Bihar Governor, Mr. Deva Kant Barooah.

The Chief Minister, Mr. Kedar Pande, and other Cabinet Ministers were present.

Portfolios re-allocated

On a major reshuffle of portfolios of the Bihar Ministers announced on Tuesday, Mr. L. P. Sahi was moved from Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Minor Irrigation Department to Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Rural Engineering Department. The Agriculture Department was allotted to Finance and Planning Minister Daroga Prasad Rai, Minor Irrigation to Revenue and Law Minister Chandrashekhar Singh and Animal Husbandry to Co-operative and Social Welfare Minister A. Q. Ansari

Mr. Ansari was divested of Irrigation Department which went to Mr. Jagannath Mishra, Mr. Mishra's Co-operative Department was allotted to Mr. Ansari.

The re-allocation of portfolio is as follows:

Chief Minister, Mr. Kedar Pande—Cabinet Secretariat minus Tourism but including PRD, Appointment, Home

Renuji. This synthesis and unity was much above the mundane politics. The writers built it up with assiduous care. The unity of the country and integration could be realised only by persistent and continuous efforts in this direction, he said.

Besides the Patna Branch of the Bengalee Association, following organisations felicitated the great writer on this occasion: Rabindra Parishad, Subrid Parishad, Prabasi, Kadankuan Mahila Samity, Milanee Mahila Samity, Patna Science College Bengali Sahitya Samiti, Surodhan Bayam Samiti, Patna Music Club, B. N. College Rabindra Sabha, Patna Kalibari, Nikhil Bharat Banga Sahitya Samiti, Patna Branch, Gulzarbagh Sanskritik Parishad and Chaturanga.

Mr. Gopal Halder and Mrs. Aruna Halder felicitated Bibhutibhusan with two poems of their composition.

The function ended with a small drama from Bibhutibhusan's writings staged by members of the Chaturanga.

excluding Jail, Education, Industry and Technical Education minus sugarcane, Excise, Mines, Geology and River Valley.

Mr. Daroga Prasad Rai—Finance Planning and Agriculture minus Minor Irrigation.

Mr. A. Q. Ansari—Cooperation, Welfare excluding Tribal and Social Welfare, Animal Husbandry and Jail.

Dr. Jagannath Mishra—Irrigation and Power.

Mr. L. P. Shahi—Community Development, Panchayat and Rural Engineering Organisation. Mr. Chandra Shekhar Singh—Revenue Law excluding Waqf and Minor Irrigation. Mrs. Ram Dulari Sinha Labour & Employment, Sugarcane, Tourism and Social Welfare. Mr. Lahtan Chaudhary—Health and Family Planning. Mr. Narsingh Baijha—PWD. Mr. T. Bodra—Food, Supply and Commerce. Dr. Ram Raj Singh—LSG, Housing and PHD. Mr. Rafiq Alam—Transport and Waqf.

State Ministers

Mr. Budhdeo Singh—River Valley Project. Mr. Ramesh Jha—Political General Minus Election, Information and Tourism Industry and Technical Education minus Sugar Cane, Home (Special) minus Jail. Mr. Vishnu Shankar—Excise. Mr. Misri Sada—Labour and Employment. Mr. Biswa Narain Singh—Mines and Geology. Mr. Bahari Lakra—Finance. Mr. Radhanandan Jha—Cooperation, Jail and Animal Husbandry. Mr. P. G. Kisku—Agriculture. Mr. Taneshwar Azad—Revenue and Law. Mr. Nagina Rai—Irrigation and Power. Mr. B. Deza—Social Welfare and Family Planning. Mr. Chunchun Prasad Yadav—Health. Mr. Shibu Ranjan Khan—P.W.D. Mr. Ramashray Pd. Singh—Food, Supply and Commerce. Mr. Dinesh Kumar Singh—Education. Mr. Hemant Kumar Jha—Community Development and Rural Engineering Organisation.

Deputy Ministers

Mr. Ram Biksha Chaudhry—LSG and PHED. Mr. Sita Ram Prasad—Political (Special) minus Jail, Political (General) minus Election and PRD. Mr. Ram Deni Ram—Forest and Tribal Welfare. Mr. Madan Prasad Singh—Transport and Housing.

Behar Herald

ESTD. 1874

CHINESE VETO FOR BHUTTO

The Chinese veto in the Security Council has stalled Bangladesh's admission to the United Nations for an indefinite period. It was not unexpected nor will it dismay the brave people of Bangladesh or their Government. One or two super-powers are still engaged in truculent acts of imposing their own will on other countries and manipulating the U. N. and international affairs. This is not our comment but what the Chinese Government stated last year at the time it was admitted to the United Nations after more than two decades of exclusion. Now, exercising its first veto to reject Bangladesh's application for membership, China has cynically served notice that it will not hesitate to join the ranks of those powers whom it accuses of imposing their own will on other countries and thus manipulate the U. N. and international affairs. "China will never be a super-power bullying other countries", so went the pledge. But this is precisely what it has done, using its veto power against 75 million people of Asia who won the overwhelming support of a majority of the Security Council, including the affirmative votes of all the other permanent members. China's professions in the equality of all countries, big or small, stand exposed.

So, despite its past protestation, China has behaved like a super-power, and there is no doubt that it will not hesitate to make full use of its status in the U. N. to further what it considers its national interest. The veto makes it clear that Peking is not interested in peace and the easing of tension in South Asia. Its refusal to respond to Indian overtures for normalisation of relation is directly contributing to the perpetuation of tension and uncertainty in this region. By blocking the admission of Bangladesh to the U. N. it is trying to frustrate the efforts for an India-Pakistan rapprochement. China fears that if the three countries of this subcontinent can live in peace and harmony, they will constitute a power centre which will be a counterpoise to China.

It has been suggested that the Chinese are worried lest Bangladesh become a precedent for determining the future status of Formosa. On the face of it, this fear is baseless in the present context when a majority of nations have come to accept China's claim to the island. Also implicit in this contention is the suggestion that the Chinese have begun to recognise the danger of extending the right of self-determination to the constituent units of independent countries. Obviously this cannot be accepted as being the case so long as they continue to support dissident elements in Jammu and Kashmir in the name of the right of self-determination. This leaves only one possible explanation for their strange attitude. This is that the Chinese are determined to prevent the establishment of a durable peace in the subcontinent.

It should be realised by the people of India and Bangladesh, who want to live in peace, that many pressures will have to be withstood before we achieve peace in this region. That we are prepared to do so must be made clear to Pakistan. Pakistan should be told in no uncertain terms that normalisation of relations between India and Pakistan is not just a matter of the Indian army stepping out of the area it now occupies beyond the international border. The border can cease to be a source of anxiety to India only when there is no threat to peace in the subcontinent; and this threat will be implied as long as Islamabad and its patrons want to play power politics. When President Bhutto was negotiating in Simla, the chief assumption was that he would do so on his own and not under orders from Peking or Washington. Since then many things have happened that suggest that this country and its Government over-rated Mr. Bhutto's capacity for independent action.

It is an irony that even as the Chinese cast their veto Pakistani officials were meeting in New Delhi with the Indian team to discuss implementation of the Simla agreement. The task is not going to be easy now. The veto for Mr. Bhutto is also an embargo on quick progress towards reconciliation in the subcontinent, and specifically in the processes that should follow step by step the accord at Simla, will make it difficult for New Delhi and Dacca — to place full trust in President Bhutto's intentions. Recently he openly boasted of Chinese veto to keep Bangladesh out, contrary to the pledge of bilateralism, and evaded his own promise to recognise it, indicating a lack of good faith in honouring the letter and spirit of Simla. Unless Mr. Bhutto re-establishes his bonafides by recognising Bangladesh, smooth progress beyond Simla may become very difficult. The Chinese may not want any normalisation in the subcontinent for their own reasons. Is it President Bhutto's wish also?

Unending Search For Oil

★ By P. T. Venugopal ★

Member, Finance, Oil & Gas Commission

The Oil & Natural Gas Commission is in the news often. A well is spudded or oil is found and there is exultation. Sometime something fails and there is concern. One can understand this focus on oil, which is among the more important of such primary sources of energy as solid fuels, water and nuclear power. A close correlation exists between the standard of living and energy consumption, and, in most countries, it is petroleum that holds a dominant position and there is a steady increase in the demand for it.

In the past 100 years the oil industry produced 30,000 million tonnes of crude oil and in the next 10 years alone, as much quantity will be required to meet world demand. There are enormous crude reserves waiting to be exploited and new fields are constantly being discovered.

The world as a whole consumed 2293 million tonnes in 1970, U.S.A. consuming 697 million tonnes, Japan 200 million tonnes and USSR 270 million tonnes. The Middle East countries produced a large quantity of oil, 690 million tonnes but consumed only 51 million tonnes in 1970. The interesting feature to note is that developed countries import a good part of their requirements of crude oil but more often it is companies based in these countries, some of them state-owned, which have been and are exploring and producing oil in countries which are rich in this natural resources.

Long way to go for India

Viewed in the context of world petroleum production or consumption, India has a long way to go. However, from a meagre 2 million tonnes of consumption in 1947 the figure rose to 8 million tonnes in 1961, 13 million tonnes in 1966, 20 million tonnes currently and will rise to 46 million tonnes in 1980. Production within the country rose from 0.2 million tonnes in 1947 to 7 million tonnes currently and will rise to not less than 13 million tonnes in 1980.

Oil in the ground has no value. Considerable efforts are needed to find the reserves and develop them. In spite of advancement in technology and methods, oil is still "where you find it". Oil comes from the slow process of decomposition and distillation of organic material in "source rocks" that were laid down as sediments on the bottom of ancient seas. It is not found in underground lakes or in streams, flowing in subterranean channels. It is found stored as minute globules in porous reservoir rocks such as sands, sand-stones, coarse silt and fractured and porous limestone. It is also found in the ancient coral reefs. In nature all the pore space is filled with water, oil or gas. Oil/gas being lighter has a tendency to float over water. Thus it accumulates in traps

in the higher part of such sediments.

Difficult operation

Geologists and geophysicists carry out the search for oil using a variety of methods and techniques with an array of instruments, tools and equipment including computerised units. However, their endeavours may not lead to definite results. All that is achieved is pin-pointing of structure which would probably contain oil or gas. Then the drillers take over with their rigs and equipment. A well is spudded and one goes deep into the ground 3,000 metres, 4,000 metres or 5,000 metres to find if oil or gas is really there. And if oil or gas is there a second well, a third well and so on has to be drilled to develop a field. Thereafter production installations have to be constructed, pipelines laid and production engineers get busy.

In the 16 years of exploration since 1956 the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has covered 213000 sq. kms. all over the country by detailed/semi-detailed/reconnaissance geological mapping and has done 176,000 line kilometres of seismic survey in selected areas. It has drilled in 108 structures distributed in 11 different States, namely, Gujarat, Assam, U. P., Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Bihar, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Pondicherry, Tamil Nadu and Jammu and Kashmir. Out of these, 31 structures proved to be oil/gas bearing with a concentration of these structures in Gujarat and Assam.

Modest reserves

Although statistically the success ratio of discovery of oil/gas bearing structures in this country is double the world average, the recoverable reserves of oil/gas established at over 100 million tonnes are only modest. About 24 million tonnes out of this quantity has been produced and consumed so far. The geological or tectonic set up of the country is such that the reservoir and the production per day per well is small. For example, our best known field, Ankleshwar has a large number of wells producing a quantity of oil per annum which in the Middle East just a dozen wells will yield.

Nevertheless the exploration and exploitation efforts have to be kept up in the country until we locate all the oil that is there and produce it except in areas where physical efforts or financial outlays become too burdensome. Judicious ventures abroad to explore and produce oil in friendly countries should supplement an internal programme so as to attain self-sufficiency in resource availability.

Future Programme

The Commission has worked out in collaboration with Russian experts a definite programme for the next 5 years beginning from 1973. In the 14 basins which contain sedimentary rocks of sizeable thickness and fair hydrocarbon potential, geological work

will be intensified. The Commission has taken up drilling work in seven basins so far and it has plans to extend the activity and also to move into areas which are considered to be prospective but had been given a lower priority earlier because of inaccessibility, distance from consuming centres and logistic problems. For example, activities have just commenced in Tripura and Surma Valley as also in Kutch in Gujarat.

The Oil & Natural Gas Commission is also at the threshold of a new phase, drilling in deep waters. The first well is to be spudded in January 1973 in the offshore Bombay High area where the water depth at the first location will be 64 metres. The drilling will be done using the self-propelled self-elevating drillship under construction in Japan, the first of its kind acquired by the Commission. Last winter in the Bombay and adjoining areas a detailed seismic survey was carried out. The results have indicated presence of good structures which warrant drilling. The Commission has also proposed to acquire its own seismic survey vessel and before long carry out its own seismic survey of all the offshore areas of the country minimising dependence on foreign countries.

Additional Reserves

With its large cadre of scientists, technologists and workers and its plan for modernisation of equipment and acquisition of latest know-how through suitable training programmes of personnel, the Commission will accelerate the search for oil.

In the next five years, additional reserves of oil planned to be established are of the order of 64 million tonnes and the annual production rate of ONGC is expected to go up from the present 4 million tonnes (Oil India Ltd. produces a constant 3 million tonnes) to 8 million tonnes. These projections are on a statistical approach based on the experience of the past few years using indices like oil discovered per metre of drilling, average oil content of a structure and so on. But one hopes for a bonanza may be in the Bombay High Offshore area, may be in Tripura, may be anywhere else. One hopes for the discovery of an oil field comparable to a Middle East field or more modestly for a few more Ankleshwars. Therein will lie a short cut to rapid economic growth.

Drought-resistant paddy

Lucknow, Sept. 1: Some drought-resistant techniques of rice production have been evolved as a result of experiments conducted in growing paddy under rain-fed condition by the Paddy Research Station of Faizabad.

The rain-fed paddy under cultivation at Faizabad is giving very encouraging results and is likely to yield about three metric tonnes of paddy per hectare.

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Death Of A Pavement Badshah

★ By B. Kishna ★

He adorned Bombay's drab walls with his murals in coloured chalk. He conveyed ideas effectively with simple themes.

A rough-surfaced concrete wall in Bombay's Ballard Estate looks vacant and forlorn since the death of a pavement dweller two years ago. His name was Nicol; his profession — washing cars; his entertainment — surprisingly, the satisfaction of his inner urges by drawing murals with coloured chalk on walls, some of them as large as six feet by six feet!

I feel sad for Nicol. To his friends and acquaintances, he was the Badshah — a prince amongst his class! What irresistibly drew me towards him was massive mural of Republic Day: it was massive not only in size but, more so, for its dimensions of imagination.

Nicol took great pride in this mural, according to him it projected the entire philosophy of life. It shows the Indian National Flag. Members of the defence services march past the saluting base led by their band, while people from different communities watch this in a circle. They are identified by their respective headgears. Just behind the crowd there is a temple, a mosque and a church symbolising the secular character of Indian Union. Beyond these are buildings symbolising Bombay. The sea is shown with ships anchored in the harbour. In the distant back ground Nicol shows the military achievements of the Great Powers: paratroopers being dropped from an aeroplane, the famous German airships *Hindenburg* and *Zeppelin*, the mysterious flying disc, the Soviet space rocket and the American atom bomb dropped on Hiroshima in 1945. (Since the mural had been drawn during the late fifties, Nicol could not have shown a flight to the moon!)

To Nicol such achievements were far inferior to those belonging to the realm of religion. He has, therefore, shown the latter much higher up: Lord Krishna riding in his famous chariot; the Satan and the flying fairies; a bearded Greek God, half human, half beast; an Iranian God riding on a flying horse; the popular Hindu God, Ganesh, flanked by his parents, Lord Siva and Parvati; Lord Vishnu seated on his flying palanquin; and still higher up are Mahatma Gandhi and Maulana Azad drawn comparatively bigger than the rest to prove their nearness to us in time.

Apparently, Nicol drew his inspiration from a variety of sources: political, scientific and religious. He was a Christian; and yet-surprisingly, he drew an excellent mural based on a most popular scene from the *Ramayana*—showing Rama being beguiled by the golden deer.

Then, there is the mural devoted to the legendary Raja Harishchandra, considered to be the most truthful and righteous man in *Triloka* (the three worlds), who gave up his throne to fulfil a promise given to the jealous sage Visvamitra, and who had to even sell himself, his wife and their son. Nicol shows Raja Harishchandra as the doorkeeper of the cremation ground, refusing his wife, Taramati, to perform the cremation rites of their son unless she paid the dues first. Raja Harishchandra is shown alone in his characteristic pose.

Nicol's interpretation of the United Nations is also unique. While, on one hand, the U. N. emblem stands as a symbol of peace, to which the member-nations are pledged, other the hand, the same members do not hesitate the least to indulge unashamedly in competing with one another in amassing money bags! Proof of Nicol's knowledge of the U. N. member States is provided by the Flags of different countries he has drawn.

Nicol's themes are simple, easily understood, and they do not fail to say a thing or two—effectively. His outlines are sharp and distinct; and his forms pleasing. To him art clearly seemed to be an expression of the innermost feelings; perhaps, at attempt at the "liberation of personality".

I could hardly believe when Nicol told me once that he had come from Abyssinia. According to him he had come to Bombay aboard a ship when he was barely ten. Once he was here, he never thought of going back. Bombay became his permanent home, and India his country of adoption.

Nicol possessed a stern, forbidding exterior that hid behind it a simple, unsophisticated mind, a dark bearded-face with sleepy eyes set beneath a thick crop of shaggy hair. In spite of being illiterate he was inspiring artist: He had a facile hand, a fertile brain and a fairly wide knowledge of world and Indian history and mythology.

Was Nicol yet another artist who died unknown, unsung, unwept? To him art seemed to be "not a past-time, but a priesthood"; Nicol answered perfectly to Oscar Wilde's concept of a true artist—one who took "no notice whatever of the public. The public is to him non-existent". And so was Nicol to the public.

(By Courtesy Times Weekly)

SUBHAS MUKHERJEE : A REVOLUTIONARY POET

★ By M. Kurgantsev ★

"Close attention to the life of their people and the peoples of the world, as well as deep and serious meditations on major social problems of our times distinguish the poetry of the representatives of the progressive part of Bengali literature," writes I. Tovstyk, a prominent Soviet scholar of Bengali literature, Shubhash Mukherjee hold an important place among the progressive poets of Bengal, who rightly consider themselves the heirs of the noble humanistic poetry of Rabindranath Tagore. Fifty three year-old Subhash Mukherjee has chosen a difficult and worthy path in life. A revolutionary publicist, participant in the national liberation struggle of the Indian people of 1945-1947, the translator of Gorky's "song of the stormy petrel" into Bengali; laureate of the Sahitya Akademy Award and one of the leaders of the Afro-Asian writers' movement in India, Shubhash Mukherjee has never separated poetry from life.

Imperishable Treasures

"In the unfair unstable world where everything obsolete is worthy of destruction, the poet remains the keeper of true imperishable human treasures. I carry light, a light of joy, a light long-expected, more beautiful than anything else—indomitable, unfading, invincible, the light of the future," says Mukherjee in his poem "I Comes to You".

What kind of a light is it? What are the actual treasures so zealously protected by the poet? In the first instance this is the faith in the bright future born by the joint efforts of struggling mankind.

We shall pierce the breast of this sorrowful night,
We shall tear into shreds the age-old darkness and take out

the long-expected flag of dawn
died in our blood;
We shall dress the Earth in spring sunshine
and weave a bridal robe for it.

This faith is supported not only by the subjective feeling of one's rightness. History itself, as well as the inevitable logic of the historical process which leads the old world to destruction are on the side of the poet. In his poem "The Knight's Move" Mukherjee very laconically reveals the tensivity of this process:

The law of history is simple and cruel:
One does not take back one's move.
But one has to win at any price,
for the whole world is at stake.

This is not the cold calculation of a confident player, here the game is played not out of vanity and excitement, here "words are dictated by feeling", for behind this struggle there is a naked heart and anxiety for those who have been deprived of everything. And though it may seem paradoxical, there is a direct connection between the rigid rhythm of "The

Knight's Move" and the most heartfelt lines of Mukherjee's lyrical poetry, his poems about children such as "On New Year's Eve" and "To My Little Daughter", such masterpieces like the sad and courageous poem "No Matter How Far I Went", for even one's nearest and dearest require a "game" with the utmost devotion of energy, a game in which "the whole world is at stake."

In the poem "On New Year's Eve" addressed to his son, the motif of fatherly love and tenderness acquires great social depth. The poet meditates on the time when his son will grow up and foretells that then "people will breathe breathe more freely, dream more boldly, and we shall spread a new earth on this miserable earth of ours."

Best Traditions

The revolutionary vortex that draws into itself millions of people cannot be separated from the personal fate of every separate man or woman. Mukherjee feels this relationship very strongly and that is why his poem "Why Has He Not Come Back?" about a child who is waiting all day long for his father who has gone out to work, is filled with such dramatism. There are demonstrations in the city, the colonial police is shooting at the peaceful inhabitants, and the father comes home only late at night "having played hide-and-seek with death to his heart's content". But the boy, tired of waiting for his father, runs out into the streets and dies a tragic death shot by the police.

Mukherjee would not have been a revolutionary poet if he had limited himself merely to the gloomy statement of facts. But he saw more than that, he saw "the eyes of the horizon filled with hot blood making the sky over the city look crimson", he felt the

fire of hope smouldering under the ashes of "lifeless faces". He appealed to those "who have not got lost on dusty and tortuous life paths" and to their "awakened conscience", to their "love and hatred".

The road to light is a difficult one, says the poet is acquainted with the zigzags and obstacles on the path of history.

He also knows what true compass should be used on this path:

Keep more to the left, more to the left, my brother!

There is sunrise on the left and sunset on the right,....

There is vigorous growth on the left and decay on the right.

So keep more to the left, my brother!

The poet has absolutely nothing to do with leftist anarchism and empty pseudo-revolutionary chatter. It is only that the struggle against everything that is "on the right" — a medieval mode of life, caste bans, feudal traditions and philistine routine and vanity make all honest people, according to Mukherjee, keep to a left-wing policy.

When one reads Mukherjee's poetry for the first time, one gets the feeling that it could be written by a revolutionary poet living in any country. And only after having read it over two or three times one comes to understand that he is a truly Indian poet. There are not so many Bengali names of objects of national culture in his poems. But they are all typical of a tense atmosphere of moral quests and an acute feeling of the relation of each separate personality with the world as a whole. The poet is convinced that any inhuman act or design is a gross and senseless violation of the major laws of nature. And this peculiarity of Subhash Mukherjee as a poet, in spite of all the novelty and modern character of his poetry, goes back to the best ancient traditions of Indian culture.

Collective Leadership After Tito

★ By Dan Morgan ★

Constitution drafters have been sent back to work in Yugoslavia to put the final touches on a document that is supposed to be strong enough to withstand tensions that may arise in the era after President Josip Broz Tito dies or steps down from the Presidency.

The Constitutional Commission of Yugoslavia, under the chairmanship of Federal Assembly President Mijalko Todorovic, agreed to work out changes that will buttress "the democratic substance of the political system" and the "full equality" of the country's diverse nations.

These, together with 23 amendments adopted one year ago, will create a new Yugoslav Constitution to replace the one adopted in 1963.

Yugoslav experts now concede that some of last year's amendments were drafted hastily, under pressure of the country's six republics and

two provinces for more local autonomy.

Since then, though there has been a widespread purge of certain elements in the ruling league of communists and the leadership now feels better able to make improvements.

The search for constitutional perfection is taken extremely seriously in this communist society. Many, including President Tito, who set the review in motion in 1970, feel it is the best guarantee against some extra-constitutional situation developing such as an army takeover or imposition of centralised Soviet-style regime.

Last year's changes transferred many of the economic and political powers of the Central Government to the republics and marked a victory for communist party moderates and decentralisers.

The extent of decentralisation is evident in the fact that

(Contd. on page 296)

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He Defends Horror In Children's Books

★ By Meryle Secrest ★

Maurice Sendak insists that there is no such thing as a children's book.

"I'm writing books which happen to be, for reasons unknown, more appropriate for children. I believe we have created an arbitrary division between adult and children's books which doesn't exist," said the author of "Where the Wild Things Are," a book which established his reputation seven years ago as an extraordinary and original writer-illustrator.

"Lewis Carroll didn't set out to write for children. He was writing books.

"What I write takes as much intense effort, as much creativity and dramatic sense as the so-called 'grown-up' books."

His point of view would undoubtedly be shared by the authors of "Robinson Crusoe," "Treasure Island," "Mary Poppins" or "Charlotte's Web."

If children's books are hard impulses is still controversial enough that Sendak is called upon to defend it.

"Grown-ups think children should be spared from contact with horror and violence. But this is a terrible world and children have always suffered first, most and hardest," he said.

Since Sendak was awarded the Illustrator's Medal of the Hans Christian Andersen Awards for 1970, the first American to be so honoured, he has been in demand as both a speaker (at the Library of Congress for example) and as the subject for many interviews.

He is enraged however by interviews which make him appear to be an emotionally crippled adult, forever hoarding nostalgic reminders of childhood like a bird feathering its nest. "Or like a butterfly hovering over my perfumed talent," he said grimly.

Instead, Sendak appears, at 42, to be a rather tough person who has lived through a number of emotion-

ally wrenching experiences and learned something valuable in the process.

But he has not lost that direct link with his childhood which artists instinctively know has to be kept intact if they are to be creative.

It's a resource not much valued in this society and perhaps that's why as Sendak said, children's book reviews are cordoned off on their own page with "playpen-like" illustrations around the edges.

In the last two or three years, Sendak has been through considerable personal tragedy. Both of his parents died, and so did his dog Jennie, the nurse heroine of "Higglety Pigglety Pop."

Sendak also suffered a heart attack which he believes has transformed his attitude towards life.

"I learned my lesson. Life is an accident" he said. "It's a kind of luck. I am very grateful to be alive.

"I was very near death and what happens is that it heightens your awareness of just what it's like to be alive.

"Learning this also does a great deal for one's vanity. It doesn't make you so tiresomely anxious about old age. To have old age is a wonderful piece of luck! And as an artist, one hopes one will continue to blossom,

"I have had to take much better care of myself, but the things I thought were so awful, for instance, the daily gym workouts, have turned into a kind of game. There is a kind of satisfaction one gets from physical prowess and I'm discovering it for the first time in my life"

His childhood was spent in Brooklyn with what appears to be an original and inventive family — his brother also writes Books.

Sendak was already drawing cartoons professionally in high school and by the age of 20, was designing windows.

Success

His work caught the eye

of Ursula Nordstrom, the children's book editor at Harper's, Through her, Sendak got his first big chance, the illustration for "A Hole is to Dig" by Ruth Krauss.

In a few years, he had begun to write and illustrate his own books in what he calls his doggerel verse.

"I have been freelancing for many years", he said. "No one is there to make you work unless you make yourself. By now I have become compulsive about it.

"I have been working since the early '50s. To me success, if that's what I have, means not having to knock anything out any more in order to pay the rent, and being able to take three, four or five years to do the best that is in you. The best you as an artist can do. That's the only advantage in being secure.

"I'm very grateful to the fates and I intend to take longer periods of rest. I'm 42 and I consider it a good time to reflect and collect myself.

Anxiety

"I'm finding my work more interesting than ever. But it doesn't stop me from being chronically depressed. I know I'm too much of a perfectionist. And behind the good luck, there are the same disgruntlements. One is never so lucky that one is happy.

"I've had to give up smoking but I still do it. I'm down to four cigarettes a day, and I wait for these four every day. I've never deep a drinker, although it's much better for your heart, but I've learned that wine is one of life's agreeable things.

"Yes, I'm frightened, I'd be a fool to pretend I'm not. I live under a kind of anxiety, but then, who doesn't? I'm working. If my illness had stopped me from that I'd be in serious trouble.

"I've learned to conserve my energies. You mustn't fritter your time away doing things you're not vitally interested in. It's too valuable."—(The Washington Post).

GAUHATI'S KAMAKHYA TEMPLE

★ By R. K. Bhatnagar ★

Situated on the top of a beautiful hill eight hundred feet above the sea-level, the temple of Goddess Kamakhya occupies an unique place in the life of the people of Assam. It is connected with pucca roads and is only three miles from the main Borjar Road in Gauhati. People from all walks of life and from different parts of the country throng the shrine and worship the Devi everyday throughout the year.

There are no restrictions about the mode of worship. The devotees do it according to their rites, customs and sweet-will. Animals are offered to the Kamakhya Devi after a formal bath and the chanting of mantras. One could find innumerable number of heads of the goats in the vicinity of the temple.

The name of the hill where the shrine is situated is called Nilachala meaning blue mountain. According to a legend given in Kalika Purana, King Daksha institua-

ted a Yagya. He invited all his daughters, Gods and sages except Parvati — the eldest daughter and her husband Lord Shiva. When Parvati came to know of the proposed Yagya, she went to her father's place with the permission of Lord Shiva. She thought that a daughter needed no invitation to visit her father.

When she reached there, she found her father unhappy on her coming. She also found that no arrangements were made to receive Lord Shiva though great care was taken to receive and assign places of honour to others. When she asked her father the reasons for showing such discourtesy to her and Lord Shiva King Daksha, made no secret of his displeasure. He started abusing Parvati and Lord Shiva.

Parvati could not bear this insult. She closed her eyes and reduced her body to ashes by the Yogic fire produced internally in abstract

meditation of Lord Shiva. Lord Shiva overcome by the grief, destroyed King Daksha's Yagya. He wandered here and there in utter sorrow with the dead body of Parvati on his head. The Gods grew alarmed and went in a conference to devise ways and means to put a stop to Lord Shiva's penance and save the world from destruction.

Brahma, Vishnu, and Sani decided to deprive Lord Shiva of his wife's body and free him from her infatuation. They entered into the dead body of Parvati and disposed it off limb by limb in 51 parts. The places where pieces of Parvati's body fell became sacred places for worship. An unmentionable portion of her body fell on mountain Nilachala and it is worshipped as the temple of Kamakhya since then.

According to historical records, the original temple was destroyed in the early part of the 16th century A.D. by Raja Lochan Roy after the

ARMED FORCES DIARY

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An expansion and modernisation project which will enable the Garden Reach Workshops Limited, one of the public sector undertakings under the Ministry of Defence, to undertake the construction of two ocean going vessels of 15,000 to 20,000 tons

DWT capacity every year, has been taken up. This work is expected to be completed by March 1973.

This undertaking has, over the years, grown into a medium sized industrial unit engaged in the construction of large capacity dredgers and other floating craft, (Contd. on page 296)

Prehistoric Astronauts

★ By Tim Leach ★

Was Earth once a "Planet-of-the-Apes," civilised and experimented with by invaders from space?

Did society being when cavemen got a technological boost from spacemen of an unknown planet during our prehistoric past?

Fontastic evidence points to this exciting possibility. Ancient space-view maps of the world have been discovered in Turkey, Bits of rare and complex metal have been unearthed at ancient sites dating back to the Egypt of the Pharaohs and the Peru of the Incas.

Cave drawings around the world depict spacemen. Primitive legends tell of visitors from outer space. Ancient records reveal masses of accurate space fact so detailed that those who recorded it must have talked to mysterious space travellers!

This revolutionary theory seems to so embarrass archeologists and historians that they are looking the other way — pretending to ignore evidence that would turn ancient engineering feats like the pyramids into cultural volcanoes of controversy.

This theory, taken seriously, would haunt the story of man with a chilling, science-fiction mystery more wild and weird than Jules Verne ever dreamed of.

The most thrilling piece of proof is a collection of ancient charts that belonged to an officer in the Turkish Navy during the 18th century. The maps had a strangely warped perspective. Coastline details were drawn to pinpoint accuracy, but with a puzzling twist which misplaced everything.

Then an American cartographer made an astounding discovery. He constructed a grid and transferred the maps to a modern globe. Every detail fell into place instantly. The maps were dead accurate. They showed interior rivers and mountain-ranges even for North and South America — continents unknown to the ancient Egyptians and other Mediterranean peoples living at the time the maps were made.

More shocking yet, the maps change of his religion. The present temple was rebuilt in 1565 A.D. by the Koc King Narayanan.

The Kamakhya temple offers some of the best specimens of Assam's sculptural art.

The famous shrine of Kamakhya wears a colourful look during the Durga Puja in September-October every year. — (HS.)

showed details of Antarctic topography which have been buried under ice for hundreds of years! But when they were compared with recent maps made by the latest echo-sounding devices the ancient charts again proved to be right on target!

The map investigation produced one more surprise and this was the greatest of all. The perspective of the maps indicated that they were made in space. They gave a satellite's-eye view of the world, focusing on a point near Cairo, Egypt.

When the maps were compared with an American satellite picture of the earth taken from the same point in space, the parallel was chilling. The ancient charts and the modern photograph were twins!

In the rugged Andes Mountains of Peru the Inca civilisation seems to have once leaped from a primitive, prehistoric state into an amazingly sophisticated stage of society. What spawned this great leap forward?

Near the ancient city of Nazca there is a strip of level ground 37 miles long and one mile wide. Archeologists guess it was an Inca road, but it doesn't lead anywhere. The mysterious field looks like a vast landing strip. Perhaps it was. Nearby, 800-foot stone signals are etched into a red stone cliff. The lines can be seen from great heights. These twin projects would take modern earth-moving equipment years to perform.

Within a few hundred miles, at Tiahuanaco, archeologists discovered more clues pointing to a liaison with outer space. A calendar stone unearthed there was proven a veritable encyclopaedia of space facts. It gives the equinoxes, astronomical seasons, positions of the moon every hour and movements of the moon — even taking the rotation of the earth into account!

Asia and the Middle East contain plenty of unexplained puzzles too. Atomic explosions can melt sand into glass-like masses—a process called vitrification. Archeologists have been shocked to find similar phenomena in ancient sites on Mongolia's arid Gobi desert and in Iraq.

Landing spacecraft, issuing jets of flame, could result in temperatures high enough to cause this melting. No method or invention known to ancient man could have caused it, physicists believe.

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Before midnight Independence huge overw gathered ar House. Th ders could get out of The scene ex It was unfort was no TV the scene. Let us go a year before

LEST WE FORGET

★ By Joachim Alva ★

A member of Parliament, Shri Joachim Alva is the Editor of FORUM. The magazine had securities levied against it in 1943 by the British Government for its strong nationalist editorials. Shri Joachim Alva has also been a Member of the Standing Committee of the All India Newspapers Editors' Conference.

What a glorious rainbow it was! Blue, red and violet blended with their immediate natural colour! Those of us who were in New Delhi on the evening of August 15, 1947, the day that marked our Independence, can never forget the sight of that rainbow. We were all in Janpath and Rajpath with countless of thousands of people. There was slight rain and then—a rainbow appeared in the skies. It was an unforgettable sight.

Day of Destiny

Just after 7.00 p.m. that evening, after returning to my hotel I ran into Mr. Alan Campbell Johnson, a most capable Public Relations Officer with Lord Mountbatten, India's first Governor-General after Independence. He pathetically declared: "there's trouble in Lahore!"

Riots had already broken out, especially in Punjab, and the effects of partition followed brutally and menacingly.

On the previous night, India had celebrated the dawn of her Independence. It was 12 o'clock midnight when the proceedings in the Constituent Assembly of India began. Among the speakers were Shri Jawaharlal Nehru who proclaimed "India's trust with destiny". Dr. S. Radhakrishnan also addressed the House. The national anthem was sung by Tagore's niece, the late Shrimati K. Kripalani, helped by her relative, Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani.

The writer was up in the press gallery flanked by two other colleagues, the late Shri Devadas Gandhi and Mr. Orstev of Pravda, the Soviet newspaper. The writer is not sure of the name but he was the first accredited representative of Pravda in India. The first U. S. Ambassador to India, Dr. Henry Grady, was among the distinguished guests in the diplomatic gallery. The writer is not sure whether the Soviet Union's first Ambassador to India, Mr. Novikov, was also there.

It must be said to the credit of Lord Mountbatten that he ordered an additional set of loudspeakers for use that day, lest the original equipment for any reason go out of order. This was typical of Lord Mountbatten's efficiency as he was one of those who was connected with the landing on the Second Front of World War II.

Before and after the midnight declaration of Independence, crowds—huge overwhelming crowds, gathered around Parliament House. The nation's leaders could not get in or get out of the Hall easily. The scene exploded with joy. It was unfortunate that there was no TV then to capture the scene.

Let us go back to almost a year before this. The writer

recalls the morning of September 2, 1946. Ministers of the interim government of India, headed by Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhai Patel, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Sarat Chandra Bose & others, came out after taking their oaths at the then Viceregal House, at the then Viceroy, Lord Wavell. We were very few journalists present. They included Shri Durga Das of Hindustan Times and the late Shri T. G. Narayan of The Hindu who later became an official of the United Nations and died at his duty post. He was also a special representative of Forum for sometime.

September 2, 1946, was indeed a significant day in India's political history.

Before partition, three major events in India's public life occurred—the Indian National Army trial, the all-Leaders' Simla Conference summoned by Lord Wavell and the Cripps Cabinet Mission. The trial of the officers of the Indian National Army at Delhi's historic Red Fort will go down in the history of India. The officers were charged with disloyalty to the British Emperor in South East Asia. Shri Bhulabhai Desai's superb defence of the accused is a landmark in legal history. During the trial, Bhulabhai Desai carried on the defence despite severe illness—once oxygen was administered to him Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, Tej Bahadur Sapru and Asaf Ali assisted him. The trial excited country-wide attention and the British Raj finally discharged them. This was Netaji Bose's immortal contribution to India's freedom.

The writer who witnessed the trial from the first day, saw his old Nasik companion physically struggling against great odds. He also went to the notorious underground cells of prisoners at the Red Fort wherein some of our bravest political prisoners had suffered intensely. British soldiers were on duty at different points but there were no prisoners in the cells; Jaiprakash Narayan had been once confined in these cells. The writer photographed the underground cells and the FORUM was the only Indian paper under the Raj which published the pictures.

The second important event was the Simla conference. Mahatma Gandhi departed from Bombay to Simla via Delhi, to attend the Conference called by Lord Wavell, the Viceroy. The writer was in a compartment next to the Mahatma on the Frontier Mail. At every station crowds besieged the Mahatma's compartment, not giving him rest even after midnight. The Simla Conference saw the largest number of leaders from all parties coming together—the Congress headed by Mahatma Gandhi, Shri Jawaharlal

Nehru, Sardar Patel, Bhulabhai Desai, Maulana Kalam Azad and Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant. Md. Ali Jinnah was there as well as Dr. Ambedkar, Master Tara Singh and other invitees. After the Simla Conference, communal unity among leaders was never established, and the inevitable break-up of the land took place. During the Conference, Jinnah requested Pandit Pant to see him at Hotel Cecil. When Pandit Pant came to the Hotel enquiring for his room, the writer took him to Jinnah's room. Mohammad Ali Jinnah was keen to meet the Mahatma again—with a invitation from the Mahatma! The writer who met him on six different days (he was sent there at Devdas Gandhi's request) reminded him that the Mahatma had been to Jinnah's house in Bombay for eighteen days' talks for unity, even though he had just lost his wife. But Jinnah did not like to be reminded about the past courtesies of Mahatma Gandhi.

The Cabinet Mission

The third important event was the British Cabinet Mission headed by the late Sir Stafford Cripps, Lord Pethick Lawrence and Mr. Alexander (three British Cabinet Ministers). Their first big press conference on their arrival was at Parliament House. The writer asked the Cabinet Ministers about their attitude to the problem of Goa. Sir Stafford paused a while and declared unforgettably, "That is a matter for the future Government of India!" The Cabinet Minister went to pray with Mahatma Gandhi at a "Quaker Meeting" when they all sat silently in contemplation for over ten to fifteen minutes. Despite all prayers and combulations, Indian freedom did not dawn until August 15, 1947—though the Cabinet Mission performed a valuable part in the story of Indian Independence.

After partition, India found herself in the grip of disturbances and refugees moving from State to State.

In the first week of August, 1947, the writer was present when Mahammed Ali Jinnah, on the eve of his departure for Pakistan, as the maker of that State, declared at a press conference in New Delhi that there should be no trouble at all over the transfer of populations and that people could move freely from one place to another as they liked. He said he firmly believed that all communities of the new State of Pakistan, be they Muslims, Hindus, Parsis, Sikhs or Christians, would be treated with equal justice. Wise men sometimes utter words which turn out otherwise in reality.

Framing of the Constitution of India

Following the pangs of partition, the Founding Fathers worked hard to frame the Constitution of India. Its ample, broad sided and dynamic approach really makes the Constitution one of the best of its kind. Though the Constitution has quite an enormous number of clauses, it has worked in a democratic and steadfast manner for 25 years, proving our capabilities that we have successfully

Tagores "Chitra" On Soviet Stage

★ By R. Agayev ★

"Just listen carefully to the sound of the word 'Chitra.' How much poetry and music it carries! This beautiful name seems to say: 'I come from an ancient, wonderful, fairy-tale country.' This name alone is enough to make one fall in love with the great Tagore's heroine and his entire 'Chitrangada,' says composer Niyazi, People's Artiste of the USSR.

Niyazi, the famous Azerbaijan composer, first heard of "Chitra" some ten years ago, when a musical of the same name was staged at Kuibyshev's Ballet Theatre.

This first production of "Chitra" was directed by Honoured Art Worker of the Russian Federation Natalya Danilova, who was eventually awarded a Nehru Prize for it.

"It was then that I got the idea of composing my own ballet based on Tagore's writing," Niyazi recounted.

The staging of "Chitra" at the Azerbaijan State Academic Opera and Ballet Theatre was assigned to Natalya Danilova.

"This was a flattering assignment, but I fully realised what a difficult job it would be!" Danilova recalled. "I knew 'Chitra', so to say, by heart. But that was precisely where the danger lay—I had to avoid any repetition. There were many new dances in the new version. Niyazi had most aptly, to my mind, introduced fresh intonations and rhythms of Indian folk-songs and dances.

"We had full confidence in the ability of the artistes who were selected to play the leading roles. They were the

worked the largest democracy in the world.

There were outstanding men in the Constituent Assembly like the orator and lawmaker, Dr. Ambedkar. Alladi Krishnaswamy Iyengar, K.M. Munshi, T. T. Krishnamachari, H. V. Kamath and several others. Dr. Ambedkar will be forever remembered for his work. The top figures were a trinity headed by Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Patel and Dr. Rajendra Prasad. India's able civilian, Shri B.N. Rao fulfilled an important role in studying the constitutions of the world and drawing up the lines.

The General Elections to Parliament gave meaning to Indian democracy. We have had six of them so far. Three Prime Ministers have held office since 1952. In the same period, we have had four Presidents—Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Dr. Radhakrishnan, Dr. Zakir Husain and now Shri V.V. Giri.

Our Trials and Glories

During this quarter of a century of Independence, India has faced five big wars. These wars have taught us to be self-reliant, not only in weapons but also in food, material resources and ways of acquiring wealth. These are no mean achievements and we can never forget that Rainbow.

young and very talented Tamilla Shiraliyeva (Chitra) and Vladimir Pletnev (Arjun), who today are indeed the most striking figures in Azerbaijan ballet art."

Graduates of Baku's Choreographic school, Tamilla and Vladimir attracted the attention of Azerbaijan's ballet directors right at the beginning of their careers. The first to work with these youthful dancers was People's Artiste of the USSR Gomer Almaszade, a well-known Azerbaijan ballerina. After this they received training at the Leningrad Ballet for a while and had their technique and performing skills polished up.

Participating in the 1959 International Ballet Festival in Paris, a group of Azerbaijan performers, including Shiraliyeva and Pletnev, were awarded prizes and merit certificates.

Speaking of their work in "Chitra", Tamilla said, "What made the presentations of 'Chitra's' character difficult was the circumstance that purely national elements had to be combined with the classical dance. We received much assistance in our work from our teacher, People's Artiste of the USSR Leila Vekilova and, of course, from our maestro Niyazi. His knowledge of Indian folklore and epos was a great help to us in projecting the images of Chitra and Arjun. It should be noted that apart from us—the performers of the leading roles—the theatre's entire company worked with extraordinary enthusiasm."

"Music is not the only thing that is important for the dancer", Vladimir added. "Vivid portrayal, the props, scenery, costumes—against the background of which the action develops is also important. 'Chitra' was very lucky in this respect. The scenery and costumes were produced by people's Artist of the USSR M. Abdullayev, a Nehru Prize laureate, who had been to India many times."

"Chitra's" premiere took place in the last spring. The Baku press wrote that the ballet was not only a wonderful work of art, but also a manifestation of the long-standing friendly ties between Azerbaijan and India, ties that are getting stronger year by year.

Drug-Hungry Hippies 'Invade' E. Africa

Disillusioned with India or Nepal, the drug-hungry hippies are flocking to East Africa where things are pretty easy. The cheapness of local marijuana, the absence of strong official disapproval and the regular cut-price charter flights from Europe have provided them with an added incentive to go ahead.

MOMBASA — Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya are stiffening their attitudes to drug-abuse in the face of evidence that, for the first time, small, quantities of morphine, cocaine and (to a lesser extent) heroin are finding an illegal market within their borders.

While there is no drug-abuse problem, involving hard drugs, among the urban youth of any of the three countries, there have been disquieting signs of interest in the so-called "drug sub-culture" from among those who mix socially with foreign youngsters from Europe and America — all of whom are regarded as hippies if their hair is long. It is these foreign youngsters who are believed to provide and encourage a hard market.

Bhang, as marijuana is called in East Africa, is widely grown throughout the region. It is smoked on the farms and in the towns. Kenya prosecutes local people for possession or use of the drug — but there is no indication that this has had a deterrent effect.

Uganda displays little, if any official interest in *bhang*-smoking by its citizens (despite the fact that it is illegal) and, until recently, seemed unconcerned by its growing use among foreign residents and visitors. The Tanzanian attitude is similar to that of the Ugandans.

The cheapness of local marijuana, its easy availability, the absence of strong official disapproval and the regular cut-price charter flights from Europe are factors attracting thousands of hippies to East Africa — many of them were disillusioned with India or Nepal where the authorities' tolerance has waned over the past year or two.

In Kenya, many of the hippies head for the island of Lamu — a now-fashionable address of the international hippie circuit — where they camp or sleep on the beach, hitch-hike through Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania, up to Ethiopia or west to Rwanda, Burundi and Zaire.

Police have, in general, turned a blind eye to *bhang*-smoking by foreigners but, in recent months, there have been signs that this tolerance is ending. One of the reasons is evidence that a hard drug sub-culture is beginning to emerge, based not on the traditionally-used and locally-understood *Bhang*, a short drug, but on dangerous narcotics which are illegally being imported into the country.

Coupled with this discovery is the fear, in official circles, that local youngsters will imitate the foreign hard drug users; already among the more sophisticated city youth of Nairobi and to a lesser degree, Kampala there is a desire to be like the hippies in dress and manner.

Cocaine, originating in Europe is believed to find its way to East Africa through Zaire; morphine and heroin are said to be smuggled ashore from ships in the port of Mombasa.

In March this year, a young American was found in Kampala with a syringe in his arm. He was comatose after a morphine overdose. Ugandan police decided not to prosecute him on condition that the boy left the country as soon as he was discharged from hospital.

A senior policeman remarked to one of the youth's relatives. "He will get better treatment for his habit back home. We haven't had experience of this sort of thing here."

Soon afterwards, the Ugandans took their first action against foreign *Bhang*-users. Two West Germans, a school-teacher and a musician received light fines and were deported after more than 60 kilos of *Bhang* were found in their room at a cheap Kampala lodging-house.

The Ugandan action came less than a month after Kenyan Vice-President Daniel arap Moi warned that no long-haired hippies would be admitted to his country in the future.

In fact, no-one has been refused entry at Nairobi's international airport and Mr. Moi was believed merely to have been trying to placate rural backbenchers in the Kenyan Parliament who are demanding anti-hippie legislation. Nevertheless his statement is indicative of a growing attitude. As more indigenous young "swingers" model themselves on the foreign visitors, the alarm of older and more conservative elements is bound to grow.

Long-haired foreigners are regularly approached in Nairobi and Mombasa by slick salesmen of "top-grade grass" and, occasionally, hard drugs. Often, according to some of the travelling kids, the salesman makes off with his "deposit" but fails to reappear with the goods at the appointed time.

The Ugandan action and the Kenyan statements are interpreted in East Africa as mid warnings that tolerances has its limits (Tanzania still gets fewer visitors than its two East African neighbours and, thus, has been confronted with less of a problem — so far). (ASIA-F).

Collective Leadership . . .

(Contd. from page 203)

each of Yugoslavia's republican assemblies must ratify the agreement by the United States Government to guarantee American investments in the country.

The amendments also set up an entirely new Yugoslav institution, a collective presidency, with balanced representation from the republics and provisions for a revolving chairmanship after President Tito steps down.

In this way, Tito hopes to have a collective leadership to succeed him.

The most difficult task in the second phase of constitutional change will be to achieve the proclaimed aim of "building up the position of the working man".

Formula

Yugoslavia's system of workers' councils and factory self-management is the radical innovation in the Titoist system.

But many communists feel that control by workers over the income derived from their labour is being eroded by the ever-increasing powers of banks, vigorous factory directors and technocrats, and all those who have taken advantage of the incentives offered by Yugoslavia's semi-free market economy.

Yugoslav experts say they will try to work out a formula in which "nobody can decide on the distribution of income except the working people themselves."

Specifically this will involve giving factories easier access to the capital that has been accumulating in banks. The trade unions also may be strengthened against local party bureaucrats or factory bosses.

The second phase will also resolve whether the future parliamentary system will have one or two chambers.

This could determine the future relationship of Government and Parliament.

Bigger Role

One House will be made up of representative of the republics. Some have suggested that a second House representing workers and producers, and responsible for economic and social legislation, be created.

Other say there should be more, not less, centralism in a one-House system.

The constitutional changes introduced last year gave rise to some friction among Yugoslavia's decision-making institutions.

For instance, a brand new arrangement for reaching agreements between the republics has given rise to complaints that Parliament is being bypassed.

The five "inter-republican committees", sponsored by the Federal Executive Council or Cabinet, have been playing a biggest role than was foreseen a year ago.

(The Washington Post)

THE STORY OF DEFENCE

India's martial traditions date back to the dawn of her history. In the early epics, the army is alluded to as "chaturanga" four limbs. These limbs were chariots, elephants, horsemen and infantry. The "Senani" or the leader of the army was an important official of the Aryans in the early ages. Greek writers bear testimony to the fact that "in the art of war Indians were far superior to the other peoples of Asia."

People of many States of India are renowned for their military traditions and prowess: Sikhs, Punjabis, Jats, Dogras, Garhwalis, Assamese, Nagas, Marathas, Rajputs, Madrasis and Coorgies — to mention only a few of them.

The Indian Army, as it is today, was inherited from the British. By an Act of the British Parliament passed in 1893 and brought into operation in 1895, the Presidency Armies were abolished and the whole Army in India was placed under the control of one Commander-in-Chief and divided into four territorial units — Bengal, Madras, Bombay and Punjab — each under a Lieutenant-General.

In World War I, Indian soldiers fought bravely in

Armed Forces

(Contd. from page 294)

operation of sophisticated technological equipment for steel plants and manufacture of other engineering items like rollers, air compressors and turbine pumps. It has also established a plant for the manufacture of marine diesel engines at Ranchi.

With a view to progressively increasing the indigenous content of dredgers and ships to be built at the Indian yards, the manufacture of deck machinery items such as cargo winches, windlasses and capstans, has been established. Hydraulic steering gear is also proposed to be manufactured at this undertaking.

Employment of Ex-servicemen

Training schemes in industrial training institutions and other training schemes like horticulture, bee keeping, poultry farming and dairy farming have been formulated to make service personnel and ex-servicemen more eligible for employment in nation building activities.

Managerial training has been organised to improve the prospects for employment of officers for absorption in public and private sectors.

Ex-servicemen and officers are also being provided guidance, technical know-how and assistance in the field of small scale industries which play an important part in the economic development of the country.

They are absorbed in Government as well as public sector jobs in accordance with reservations allowed for them.

196 officers were gainfully employed during the year 1970-72. In addition to this, 839 officers were provided assistance for their resettlement on land, in transport business and Indian Oil Corporation agencies.

many theatres of war in Europe, Africa and western Asia, winning a number of awards and distinctions including 11 Victoria Crosses — the highest British award for gallantry.

During World War II, too, Indian soldiers distinguished themselves on the battlefields of North Africa, the Middle-East, Italy, Burma and South-East Asia and won 28 Victoria Crosses.

The pre-World War II strength of the Indian Army was 182,000. By the middle of 1945, the Army numbered over 2,000,000 men. There were only 400 Indian officers at the outbreak of the war; at the close of the war the number of Indian Commissioned and King's Commissioned officers had risen to more than 10,000. With the partition of the country in 1947, a proportion of the Army's strength and its institutions went to Pakistan.

Though two-thirds of the old combined Indian Army remained with India, most of the stations and cantonments went to Pakistan. The composition of the units suffered a drastic change and many of them remained under-strength. The officer cadre was badly depleted. The Indian Army braved these difficulties. In the wake of partition came bloodshed, misery and disorder. The Army aided the civil authority in affording protection to displaced persons and maintaining law and order.

Hardly had that been achieved, when in October 1947 large bodies of raiders, well armed with modern weapons, attacked Kashmir. The Army was rushed to Kashmir on October 27. The fighting continued till the ceasefire came into effect all along the Jammu and Kashmir front on January 1, 1949. The Indian Army has continued to guard Jammu and Kashmir ever since.

Traditionally, the Himalayas guard the Indian sub-continent in the north. This was suddenly changed in 1962 when the Chinese launched a sudden and massive attack on October 20, 1962. Notwithstanding tremendous problems of man-power, communications, logistics, and acclimatisation, the Jawans of the Indian Army fought valiantly from Ladakh in the west to NEFA in the east. The Chinese declared a unilateral ceasefire on the midnight of November 21/22. The Indian Army suffered many reverses during the Chinese aggression.

An enquiry into the reverses of the Army in NEFA brought out a number of useful lessons. These were weighed, assessed and assimilated. Improvements in training, equipment, communications, supply and logistics, tactics and strategy, and the concepts of warfare were effected. Psychological conditioning of the man and physical conditioning of the man to the terrain and climate peculiar to the northern border, were woven into the concepts of training.

Immediately after Chinese aggression, the Army was expanded to a strength

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THIS WEEK IN INDIA

Clubbing Bill will boost divorces

Representatives of working women in Bombay, organised under the "Ad Hoc Committee of Women's Right" feel that her husband for the purpose of income tax, will increase the number of divorces.... The famous Bengal tiger now number a mere 40 in the country.... The high domed chamber of the Lok Sabha so far known for its insulation against external weather has also succumbed to Delhi's down-pour.... Two college girls jumped from a running local train in Bombay and caught three pickpockets who had stolen contents from the handbag of one of them.... The target for providing free primary education to children upto 14 still remains unachieved....

The District Magistrate of Chittorgarh has confiscated 85 quinalds 65 kg and 450 grams of silver approximately valued at Rs. 60 lakhs, dug out from a house in Choti Sadri in Jaipur in 1965 and awarded its ownership to the State Government... Two successive floods during the current monsoon in Assam have claimed 90 lives.... Twelve States have enacted legislation conferring homestead rights on landless workers on the land that was being cultivated by them.... The Indian Railways are making arrangements for quick transshipment of about 20,000 tonnes of P. L. 480 foodgrains from Calcutta to Nepal.... Neither a 'small car' nor a 'low-cost' car is a feasible proposition any longer, according to the Ministry of Industrial Development....

Industrialists have initiated a dialogue with the Government.... The Union Cabinet has approved of a legislation to raise the strength of the Lok Sabha from the present 524 to 564. The Union Government has accepted the recommendations of the Central team which went to Bihar to study the drought situation and suggest financial assistance that might be needed by the State Government.... India is understood to have drawn Pakistan's attention to its recent postures which were inconsistent with the letter and spirit of the Simla accord.... Mr. Achleshwar Prasad Sharma, a veteran journalist and freedom fighter of Jodpur, has threatened self-immolation in protest against the "insults hurled at him" at the New Delhi function to honour freedom fighters....

India has to repay a debt of \$1.130 million during the last two years of the Fourth Plan (1972-73 and 1973-74) to the Aid-India consortium countries, in principal and interest.... The proposed outlay for telecommunications in the Fifth Plan is Rs. 1.150 crores as against Rs. 466 crores in the Fourth Plan... A large No. of Indian troops will remain deployed for months close to the international border even after they have withdrawn, in terms of the Simla agreement.... The Geological Survey of India has located reserves of about 210,000 tonnes of gold-bearing ore up to a depth of 100 metres in the Ramgiri area of Andhra Pradesh.... The Education Minister, Dr. Nurul Hasan, said in the Lok Sabha that the famous Kohinoor diamond came from Andhra Pradesh....

The Union Government has decided to exempt high density polyethylene monofilaments of 60 deniers and above from excise duty.... Five persons were killed on the spot and 50 others were injured in a serious bus accident near Kamalavari village, 20 km. from Madhubani in Bihar.... Union Finance Minister Y.B. Chavan announces the Government's intention to introduce legislation to improve the tax system in the light of the Wanchoo Committee recommendations.... A large part of the country suffers from inadequate precipitation which continues to agricultural operations.... A 45-year-old man who threatened to hijack one of the planes of a foreign airliner operating through Bombay has been arrested by the Bombay police.... The Lok Sabha adopted the Rulers of Indian States (Abolition of Privileges) Bill, 1972.... Indian-built aircraft will be on show at the Farnborough Air Show opening on September 4 in England, for the first time.... India makes clear that the next Indo-Pak summit will be only after Simla pact has been implemented.... The Centre today decided to step up the quantity of sugar to be made available by sugar factories for distribution at control rates to the people from 60 to 70 per cent of their output.... Punjab and Haryana Government are opposed to imposition of farm income tax.... Provisions will be made in the urban ceiling law to check transfer of property.... No sugar will henceforth be available to the public at the controlled price for occasion like marriage.... The National Council of the Communist Party of India has demanded reduction in voting age to 18... The country's total foodgrain production might fall by "one to one and a half crore tonnes" this year on account of the adverse conditions, according to Minister of State for Planning Mohan Dharia.... Officials of India and Pakistan have reached an agreement.... Jamnagar district, comprising 689 villages, has been declared famine-affected.... The draft legislation on air pollution now being reviewed by the Central and State Governments has called for strict penalties for atmospheric pollution.... The textile industry has been directed to organise a network of retail fair price shops throughout the country to arrest the rising price of cloth and check malpractices in textile trade.... A well balanced ready-to-eat "energy packet" at a cheap rate of 15 paise has been evolved by the Central Food Technological Research Institute in Mysore.

Tailpiece: Mahesh Barot, a 22-year-old college student, who jumped into the enclosure of a tiger and lioness in the local zoo for a contest of strength, met with a glory death within minutes. *News-its*

Antique Animals Skeletons Found In Gobi Desert

Moscow : Hundreds of skeletons of animals that used to roam the Mongolian territory tens of millions of years ago have been discovered by a Soviet-Mongolian paleontological expedition in the Gobi desert. The finds include the remains of herbivorous lizards up to eight metres high and dinosaurs, reports Tass.

The expedition members believe the remains of the now vanished animal kingdom, hide a lot of information characterising the changes of climate and relief and the state of the atmosphere and hydrosphere during various geological epochs.

Diversified Varsity Admissions Suggested

Patna, Sept. 1 : The task force on university education, set up by the Planning Commission, has recommended the diversification of admissions at university level into different channels like, regular colleges, afternoon and evening colleges, and correspondence courses.

Set up under the chairmanship of Prof. M. V. Mathur, director Asian Institute of Educational Planning and Administration, the task force, has also called for the fuller use of mass communication media like radio and television.

A suggestion for the setting up of a central institute to develop the technology and materials for imparting training to those engaged in this expanded form of education has also been made.

Other recommendations of the task force include selective admission at post-graduate level, grouping of post-graduate colleges for purpose research and opening up of more universities to cope up with increasing enrolment.

Regarding priorities and programmes of university education in the fifth Plan, the task force has laid emphasis on research and improvement in teaching.

This would include provision of adequate laboratory equipment and facilities for their repair, orientation courses for teachers and improvement of evaluation procedures.

The recommendations of the task force will be considered by the steering group on education. The task force on university education is among the various task force and working groups on specific area of development set up to help prepare the fifth five year Plan.

The Story Of Defence

(Contd. from page 296)

of 8,28,000. A Rs. 500-crore five-year Defence Plan 1964-69—was formulated. Among the new raisings were ten Mountain Divisions. These Divisions, with higher mobility and greater fire power, were specially tailored to the needs of defence in the Himalayas. More and more stress was laid on training under actual field conditions. Both officers and men were given "battle inoculations" viz., training in the actual terrain and in conditions they could one day be called upon to fight in. Many training centres were opened and new courses of training introduced.

The Army had to face another attack from Pakistan in 1965. The attack started in the Kutch in April 1965. It spread to Kargil in Jammu and Kashmir. Finally in August 1965, hundreds of well-armed Pakistani infiltrators, disguised as civilians, crossed the ceasefire line into Jammu and Kashmir at a number of points under cover of protective fire from Pakistani troops. On September 1, Pakistani forces crossed the international border at Chhamb. Our troops were compelled to cross the Punjab border in the Lahore sector on September 6. The fighting continued in the whole of western border with Pakistan till September 23 when a ceasefire between India and Pakistan became effective. The Indian Army blunted the Pakistani attack all along the border and captured important places like Burki, Dograi, Phillora, Haji Pir and a number of important communication centres. The 1962-65 operations served as a backdrop to the continued activity of reinforcing our Army to meet the dual threat from Pakistan and China. The decisive victory won by India in the 14-day war started by Pakistan in December 1971 has proved that the Defence modernisation programme is moving along right lines.

During the 1960s, weapons and equipment were modernised. The Army has been equipped with self-loading rifles, small arms with a standardised calibre capable of taking 7.62 mm ammunition, lighter and long range motors, mountain guns with better range, medium and light tanks and light machine guns. All infantry units in the Army have now been equipped with weapons of post-1950 design and similar re-equipment of artillery and armour is nearing completion. The modernisation of the signal communication equipment has added significantly to the operational efficiency of the Army.

The Army has been equipped with new Shaktiman and Nissan vehicles produced by our Ordnance factories, as also the 3-ton Tata Mercedes, one-ton Dodge wagons and Willy's jeeps.

Organisational changes at various levels have been carried out since 1963 to make the Army more mobile and effective.

Up to 1962, there were three Army Commands—Eastern, Western and Southern. The Eastern Com-

mand looked after the middle and eastern sectors of the border with China as also the frontier with the then East Pakistan. In May 1963, the Eastern Command was split up and a new Central Command with Headquarters at Lucknow was established. The Central Command covers Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh while the reorganised Eastern Command with Headquarters at Calcutta looks after West Bengal, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Manipur and Tripura areas.

Each Army Command is headed by a GOC-in-C of the rank of Lt.-General. Under each Command, there are static formations known as Area (headed by a Maj.-General) and Sub-Area (headed by a Brigadier), as well as mobile field and operational formations like Corps (headed by a Lt.-General), Division (headed by a Maj.-General) and Brigade (headed by a Brigadier).

The Military Intelligence Directorate at Army Headquarters has been expanded and strengthened. The Director of Military Intelligence has been upgraded to the rank of Maj.-General.

A new Directorate of Combat Development has been set up to consider and formulate future technical concepts and indicate how organisations and material should be developed to meet the changing concepts of warfare.

The Directorate of Infantry which was functioning in an advisory capacity has been converted into an Inspectorate of Infantry under a Major-General with executive and coordinating powers.

Under the Master General of Ordnance, a new organisation called the procurement and progressing organisation has been formed for the procurement of equipment and stores from foreign countries.

At the top, the Army Headquarters in New Delhi is headed by the Chief of the Army Staff (General) with a Vice-Chief of the Army Staff and four Principal Staff Officers each in the rank of Lieutenant-General. The Principal Staff Officers are the Deputy Chief of the Army Staff, Adjutant General, Quartermaster General and the Master General of Ordnance. The other officers under the Army Headquarters are the Engineer-in-Chief (Lt.-General) and the Military Secretary (Major-General).

Killer bees moving towards USA

Washington : Swarms of ferocious honey bees that have been known to kill both humans and animals are moving towards in USA from Brazil at the rate of 320 km. a year.

There seems to be no natural barrier to block the bees and they could be in North America within four to six years says a study conducted by the U.S. Agriculture Department.

Maid-Running- A Multi-Million Pound Flourishing Trade

Beirut, Aug. 31 : A flourishing trade in maid-running is going on between India and the Persian Gulf, reports AP.

An Indian official in Kuwait said maid-running was "much more profitable than nun-running of even hashish and gold smuggling." It involved less capital and the risk was less than in smuggling.

The official said there was a maid-shipping agency in Bombay which co-ordinated the activities of maid-runners in the States of Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Goa and Maharashtra. It used both legal and illegal emigrants for smuggling and currency trafficking.

He estimated that India lost at least one million pounds sterling in foreign exchange through the operations of maid-runners.

The official said that quite often the maids created socio-political problems and placed the Indian missions in the

area in an embarrassing position. He feared that sooner or later the Government of India would be faced with the problem of repatriating a large number of women and a majority of them might find it difficult to prove their nationality.

The modus operandi of the maid-runners, as related by the innocent bread-seeking victims themselves or by Indian officials in the Gulf area is as follows :

Through agents in the four States, the main maid-trading firm in Bombay lures teen-aged girls and some times elderly women to take up lucrative jobs in the Gulf States as barmaids, housekeepers, governesses or cooks. On an average, maid's salary is quoted at around 20 Kuwait dinars which, at the official exchange rate, works out to be little over Rs. 400. They are also offered free board and lodging weekly holidays and other incentives.

They are told that if they transmitted money back home through hundies organised by the maid-shipping agency or Indian businessmen in their region their relatives in India will get at least twice as much as they will get if the money is sent through normal bank channels. In other words, currency racketeers offer double the official rate of Rs. 20 a Kuwaiti dinar.

The Bombay agency arranges passports, visa and passage for between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000 and the victims are usually forced to travel in cargo boats. Where passports and other travel documents cannot be arranged, the agency ships its victims to their destinations in smugglers' boats from some point near Ratnagiri in Maharashtra.

Those travelling without documents wait for days together at the point of embarkation in India and at the point of disembarkation in the country where they have to take up employment because they have to evade the arms of law at both points.

Often smugglers' dhows of less than 200 tonnes carry 50 to 100 maids, cooks and bearers and others recruited for menial jobs.

Remittances allowed to Pak civilians

New Delhi : The 16,213 Pakistani civilians, evacuated from Bangladesh after the last December war and now housed in different camps in India, have been permitted by the Government of India to receive funds from their friends and relatives anywhere in the world including Pakistan, it is learnt.

Under this scheme, these persons have received Rs. 18,000 from their friends and relatives in India and Rs. 3,000 from countries other than Pakistan.

No one has received any remittance from Pakistan.

TROOPS TO STAY ON CLOSE TO BORDER

New Delhi, Sept. 1 : A Large number of Indian troops will remain deployed for months close to the international border even after they have withdrawn, in terms of the Simla agreement, from areas they now occupy in Pakistan.

The reasons which will keep them in their near front-line positions are many. Pakistani troops on the other side of the border are still positioned in strength. Pakistani officials say they are "defensively deployed" but their switch-over to offensive formations is always easy because Pakistani cantonments are very near the border. On the other hand major Indian cantonments are deep in the interior. Some of them, like Jhansi and Mathura, are hundreds of miles away from the border.

Mrs. Gandhi in her statements weeks before the December war had highlighted these and other difficulties Indian forces faced in guarding the western border.

Right now much of the accommodation in Indian cantonments is occupied by prisoners of war. Till the POWs are repatriated, little room is available to Indian troops in their own cantonments.

The question of withdrawal of bulk of Indian troops in the west to their bases thus hinges not only on the disposition of Pakistani troops but on the departure of POWs. Mr. Gandhi is on record as saying that release of prisoners of war is contingent upon the equating Pakistan strikes with Bangladesh and on the progress made towards establishing durable peace in the sub-continent.

Since there is little progress in these directions so far, weeks must pass before India can set prisoners of war free.

With prisoners in cantonments, Indian troops have to be near the border in a state of alert.

Lady jane preceded Lady Chatterley

New Delhi : An earlier and substantially different version of D. H. Lawrence's controversial novel "Lady Chatterley's Lover" has just been published for the first time in England and the USA.

Known as "John Thomas and Lady Jane" it is actually the second draft of the novel and was completed in the summer of 1927. Six months later, Lawrence reworked it into what is known as "Lady Chatterley's Lover" changing some of its characters and writing a completely different ending. The first draft had been completed in February, 1927.

The first unexpurgated edition of "Lady Chatterley's Lover" was published in USA in 1959. The Government moved to bar it as an "obscene" and "filthy work" but the decision was overturned by the judiciary.

PATNA DIARY

Aug. 24 : The Bihar Government has decided to re-organise the Transport Department and increase its annual revenue to Rs. 6 crores, the present annual revenue being Rs. 3.63 crores.

Mr. Chandra Sekhar Singh, Revenue Minister, today laid the foundation stone of the proposed "Kalidas Rangalaya" of Bihar Art Theatre.

At least 250 persons have died of starvation all over Bihar, during the last two months, according to Mr. Karpoori Thakur (Socialist), Leader of Opposition in the Bihar Assembly.

Aug. 25 : A new brand scooter was lifted from the Patna Market, according to the FIR lodged with the Purbahore police yesterday by the informant Alakh Kumar Chakravarty.

Aug. 26 : About 200 employees of the Patna Medical College demonstrated before the office of the Principal for fulfilment of their long standing demands.

Non-gazetted employees all over the State are observing Protest Day from yesterday against defects in the report of the Third Pay Revision Committee.

Mr. B. C. De, an eminent advocate and a former President of the Advocates Association, Patna High Court died here today.

The Bihar Government has decided to compulsorily retire all inefficient officers who have reached the age of 55 years.

Aug. 27 : Addressing a press conference here this evening, Dr. U. N. Shahi, President of the Bihar State Health Services Association, stressed the need for allowing private practices in medicine till that time the State provided all the facilities to patients in hospitals.

Over 2,000 secondary school teachers of Patna district today took out a procession and paraded the streets of the town shouting slogans demanding Government takeover of non-Government secondary schools in Bihar.

The Central Water and Power Commission has approved the Rs. 2 crores Anjan Reservoir Scheme of Monghyr District, it is officially learnt here.

Aug. 28 : Four police constables were injured as a result of explosion of three live bombs in quick succession in the Patna Sadar Court prisoners' lock-up.

A final-year student of the Patna Medical College was today seriously injured when a group of miscreants, reportedly students of another college, stabbed him.

The Bihar Government will not be able to get from the Centre more than 80,000 tonnes of wheat during the month of August against the

promised quota of 1,25,000 tonnes.

Aug. 29 : The Bihar Cabinet tonight decided to create a new Kosi Division with headquarters at Saharsa.

The recommendations of the Third Pay Revision Committee will be scrutinised by a Cabinet Sub-Committee before formulating final proposal.

The Bihar Cabinet today appointed Mr. Sachchidanand Prasad, Secretary, Forest Department, as the Vice-Chancellor of Magadh University.

Aug. 30 : Two Deputy Ministers of Kedar Pande Ministry—Mrs. Manorama Pande and Mr. Bandhu Mahto—were sworn in today as Ministers of State.

The State Government has made an additional allotment of Rs. 70.75 lakhs for relief operations to 15 districts of State for the current financial year.

Pay Body Report To Be Scrutinised

★ Staff Reporter ★

Patna, Sept. 1 : The recommendations of the Third Pay Revision Committee will be scrutinised by a Cabinet Sub-Committee before formulating final proposal. The decision to this effect was taken on Tuesday by the Bihar Cabinet.

The Cabinet also decided to amend Guest Control Order reducing the number of guests at ordinary function from 50 to 25 and at special functions like marriage etc. from 150 to 50.

The cabinet also sanctioned Rs. 2.50-crore for rural water schemes under which 7,000 hand pumps 15,000 deep boring wells 20 rural pipe water supply schemes and deep tubewells would be installed.

Transfers and postings

The Cabinet recommended to appoint Mr. Sachchidanand Prasad Secretary Forest, as the Vice-Chancellor of Magadh University.

Mr. Karan Singh, Commissioner, Chotanagpur was appointed as Commissioner, Mines, Mr. K. A. Rama Subramania, joint Cabinet

Secretary, Government of India, as Commissioner, Chotanagpur. Mr. V. Balu Subramania, Commissioner for Departmental Enquiry, as Commissioner, Commercial Taxes, and Mr. Rameshwar Nath, Excise Commissioner for Departmental Enquiry on promotion.

OBITUARY

B. C. DE IS DEAD

Patna, Sept. 1 : Mr. B. C. De, an eminent advocate and a former President of the Advocates Association, Patna High Court, died here on Saturday. He was 83.

Mr. De is survived by his four sons and three daughters.

Death mourned

The Patna High Court in full court reference consisted of judges, advocates and other members of the court on Monday condoled the death of Mr. Bankim Chandra De, an advocate of the court, who died on August 26.

Mr. De was born on March 17, 1889, joined the Chapra Bar in 1914 and later joined the High Court in 1916.

Mr. Brajeshwar Prasad Sinha advocate on behalf of the Advocate's Association, Mr. Baldeo Prasad Singh Bar-at-Law on behalf of the Bar Association and Mr. Balbhadra Prasad Singh Advocate General and the Chief Justice Mr. Justice U. N. Sinha expressed their heart felt deep condolence.

The Chief Justice expressing his grief said, "For me, this event is painful indeed, because when I was raised to the Bench of this Court, Mr. De welcomed me as the President of the Advocates Association and I could hardly think at that time, that one day, I shall have to preside over the mourning for his demise."

After the reference the Court rose for the day and offices closed from 11-30 a.m. as a mark of respect to the memory of the departed soul.

Members of the Advote's Association of Patna High Court also expressed their heart felt grief on the sad demise of Mr. De.