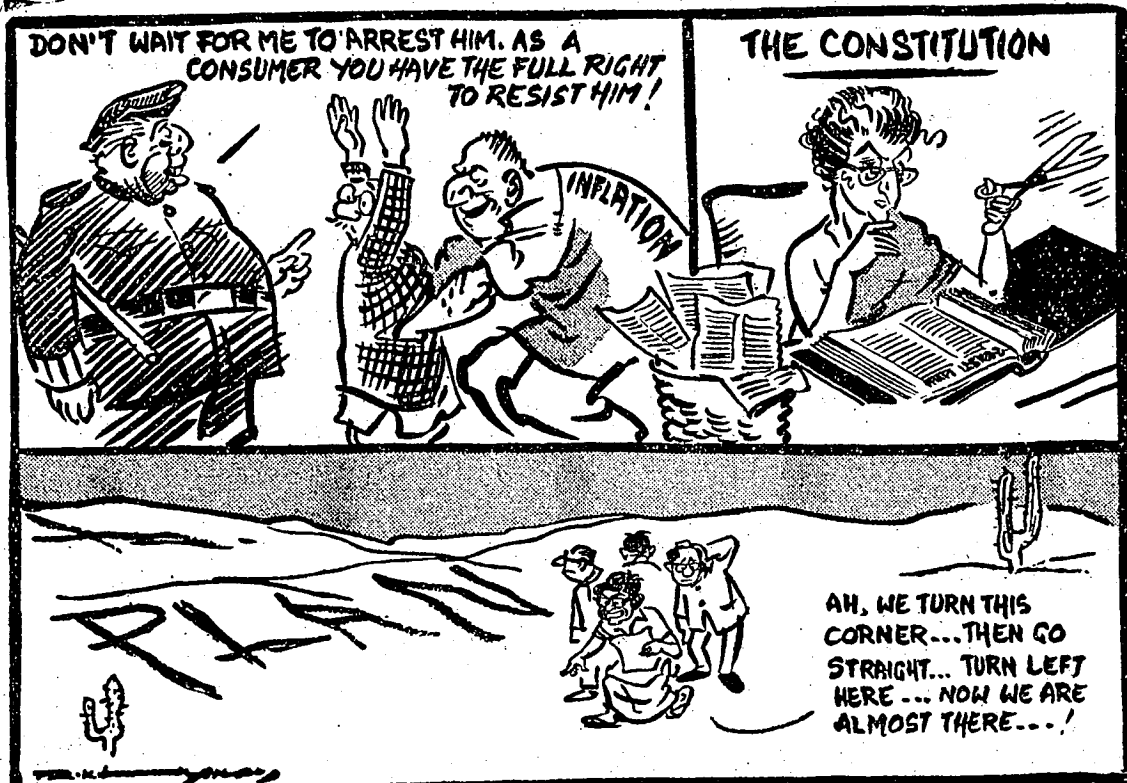


Political who's what



No visas for Kennedy aides

WASHINGTON, August 7: Senator Edward Kennedy, chairman of the Senate Judiciary sub-committee on Refugees, has still been unable to obtain entry visas to East Bengal for two key aides he wants to accompany him on a fact-finding trip next week.

They are Mr. Dale Dehan and Mr. Gerald Tinker, two of the relatively few Congressional aides who have closely followed the situation in East Bengal.

They played a major role in preparing hearings last month and in drafting speeches for Senator Kennedy in which the Pakistani and U.S. Governments were criticised for their greater efforts to aid victims of the fighting in East Bengal.

"NO ACCOMMODATION"

A spokesman for Senator Kennedy said the Pakistani Ambassador to the U.S., Mr. Agha Hilaly, had written to the Massachusetts Democratic Party that the two men because of the expected influx of U.N. and other officials into East Bengal next week.

Two members of the academic community are accompanying Senator Kennedy, and have received visas.

They are Dr. Nevin S. Scrimshaw, chairman of the department of nutrition and food science at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Mr. John Lewis, dean of the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs at Princeton University.—Reuter.

Migration to towns starts in Nasik

NASIK, August 7: Famine-affected villagers have started to migrate to cities and towns in the district in search of work. There is still no rain in the district.

The Government has sanctioned 68 construction works as a relief measure in various parts of Nasik at a cost of Rs. 7 lakhs.—P.T.I.

Viet Nam clash

SAIGON, August 7: South Viet Namese and communist troops clashed today in a series of violent battles in Cambodia's Prey Veng and Svay Rieng provinces, the Saigon military spokesman announced.

He said communist forces lost 79 dead and the Government troops 14.—A.P.

Phnom Penh: Cambodian troops, supported by river gunboats, have taken the strategic town of Prey Kri in an 11-day operation to cut a major communist infiltration and supply route north of Phnom Penh, a military high command spokesman reported today.

"Delhi acting as Soviet satellite"

"The Times of India" News Service NEW DELHI, August 7: The Congress (O) said today that though Russia was a great friend of India, the timing of Mr. Gromyko's visit to this country engenders doubts that even in vital matters our Government cannot take decisions independently and acts as a Soviet satellite.

Mr. S. D. Mishra, general secretary of the Congress (O), said in a statement that the Government's foreign policy had totally failed, particularly in relation to Bangladesh. The Government had developed cold feet and felt that recognition of Bangladesh would cost it "illusory" friendship of some countries.

Mr. Mishra described the ruling party's plan to stage a massive rally here on Monday on the Bangla Desh issue as a "shameless endeavour" to hoodwink the people. According to Mr. Mishra, the purpose of the rally was to distract the nation's attention from the Government's dismal failure to tackle the issue.

He alleged that while the Government of Uttar Pradesh had debarred the Opposition parties from staging demonstrations in support of Bangla Desh, the Government of Uttar Pradesh and Haryana were making full use of the official machinery to muster support for the ruling party's "counter-rally".

Gromyko's visit

Continued from Page 1 Column 3 ports, would be "communication experts."

On arrival here tomorrow, the Soviet Foreign Minister will be received by the External Affairs Minister, Mr. Swaran Singh, and senior officials in the Ministry. He will begin his round of talks with a meeting with Mr. Swaran Singh tomorrow night itself.

Mr. D. P. Dhar, India's former Ambassador to the Soviet Union, who was sent by the Prime Minister to Moscow on a special assignment, returned here today. He is likely to acquaint the Prime Minister with the outcome of his talks with the Soviet leaders tomorrow.

Amratar: The External Affairs Minister, Mr. Swaran Singh today asked the Pakistani junta to "think twice before committing aggression on our soil." "Otherwise they would completely destroyed," he said.

Mr. Swaran Singh, who was addressing a largely-attended political conference at Babakala, about 70 kms from here warned that if Pakistan dared attack India under any pretext, the Indian army which is fully prepared, will give suitable reply and Pakistan's very existence would be in danger.—P.T.I.

Socialist merger vital: Goray

BULANDSHAHR (U. P.), August 7.

THE Praja-Socialist Party chairman, Mr. N. G. Goray, today called for the consolidation of democratic forces to stop the new Congress from taking advantage of "people's hunger and pressure for an egalitarian society."

He was delivering the presidential address at the two-day national conference of the party which began here today. The conference has been specially convened to endorse the merger agreement which had already been approved by the Samyukta Socialist Party.

While urging the delegates to approve the draft agreement for merger

Revised draft on NERC

"The Times of India" News Service NEW DELHI, August 7: Assam's leaders are believed to have impressed upon the Centre the need for further modifications in the form and functions of the proposed North-Eastern Regional Council.

A revised draft prepared by the Union Government to meet the objections raised by Assam during the talks held last month was discussed today by the Chief Minister, Mr. M. M. Chaudhury, and the Union Minister of State for Home Affairs, Mr. K. C. Pant, today.

While Mr. Chaudhury agreed that the revised draft was an improvement on the previous one, he said some clauses needed further clarification, if not deletion. Mr. Chaudhury's Cabinet colleagues, Mr. K. P. Tripathi and Mr. R. C. Barman, were present at the talks.

Now the Union Government will prepare yet another draft and send it to Shillong for scrutiny by the Assam Cabinet.

The revised draft agrees to Assam's claim to have a separate public service commission and also absolute jurisdiction over the tribal areas district council. The original draft proposed a common cadre, a single PSC for the entire region and "special responsibility" for the governor over the tribal areas.

Give us water, plead Harijans

Continued from Page 1 Column 6

start new works to engage these people.

Officials are trying hard to cope with the ever-increasing demand for employment. The scarcity affected villagers usually do not ask for doles or gratuitous relief, but seek work even though they have to trek long distances to get it.

The entire government and parishad machinery has been geared to plan and execute measures to fight scarcity. But, as the collector of Ahmednagar, Mr. V. S. Gopalakrishnan, put it, "Our staff resources are inadequate to cope with the ever-increasing intensity of the demand for work."

There is an acute scarcity of technical staff, especially overseers. I tried to get technical personnel from other districts. I have been promised the services of agriculture assistants, but no overseers. It is a state-wide problem. Every district suffers from their shortage."

What was the chief executive officer of the Ahmednagar Zilla Parishad, Mr. L. F. Zualia, told me revealed the extent of this shortage.

He said the parishad had 30 vacancies of overseers. The posts were

advertised and the staff selection committee, of which the Revenue Commissioner in the chairman, selected 30 applicants. Appointment letters were promptly issued, but only two joined the service.

BORE WELLS

The acute shortage of drinking water is another problem facing the people. In the villages where chronic scarcity areas prevail, wells normally dry up during summer. To solve their problem, a programme of drilling bore wells was undertaken. So far, 242 such wells have been drilled in 150 villages.

In this area, water is found usually at the depth of 30 metres to 45 metres. But these wells too have begun to dry up. The experience at Shirgonda headquarters, the taluka, is revealing. There are 24 bore wells, ten in the town proper and 14 in surrounding hamlets. Only four of the wells in the town and 11 in the hamlets are now useable. But the water level in them is falling quickly and it is feared that very soon they too would dry up.

The water scarcity has its social

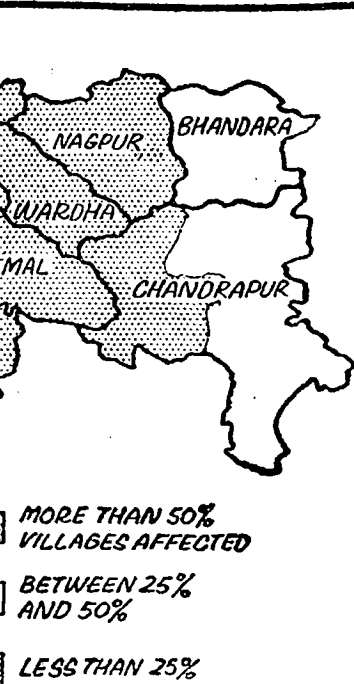
aspect as well. On Wednesday, Harijans of Shirgonda demonstrated in front of the panchayat samiti and the village panchayat offices, shouting "Give us water, Give us water."

Mr. Kantilal Bhandari, sarpanch, admitted: "I am ashamed of the Harijans' plight. There is no well in their locality, nor is there a common well in the town from which they can draw water along with caste Hindus. They have to drink turbid water. All of them had to go without a bath for nearly a week."

As for work, he said that, unlike the Building and Communications and the Irrigation and Power Departments of the Government, the panchayat samiti did not have a stock of tools to give the workers. Those mending jobs on scarcity works started by the samiti or parishad had to bring their own tools.

Harijans did not have the implements. They could not, therefore, avail themselves of these works. The Building and Communications Department could and should start works for their benefit, such as the laying of roads. There is a stone quarry nearby. Harijans have the tools needed for it. The stone broken by them could be utilised later for metalling the roads now being laid as part of scarcity works or those the department might start in future.

The water scarcity has its social



MAP OF MAHARASHTRA SHOWING SCARCITY AREAS

Experts hail 24th Constitution Amendment Bill

NEW DELHI, August 7.

THE 24th Constitution Amendment Bill passed by the Lok Sabha on Wednesday received wide support from legal and constitutional experts at a symposium on "constitutional amendments and fundamental rights" organised by the Divachand Institute of National Affairs here today.

Mr. M. C. Setalvad, a former Attorney-General, and others stated that the Bill had merely reasserted "the original position and restored to Parliament powers given to it by the Constitution." This position had been accepted even by the Supreme Court in its two decisions, including the one on the Zamindari Abolition Act.

The founding fathers, these experts said, had no intention to deprive Parliament of powers to amend fundamental rights. The need to reassert the original position arose only because of the "mischievous" caused by a majority judgment of the Supreme Court in the Goklath case.

Mr. R. S. Gae, law secretary, speaking in his personal capacity, expressed his confidence that on an appropriate occasion in future the Supreme Court would reconsider the judgment in the Goklath case. There would be nothing wrong in this because there were incidents in the past when the court had reversed its own judgment, he said.

Mr. Setalvad called the judgment in the Goklath case "a political decision" of the court and Mr. R. K. Garg, a leading Supreme Court advocate, thought that the 24th Amendment Bill was "a political decision on the nation" to restore the original constitutional position.

Mr. L. M. Singhvi, of the Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies, advocated some provision under which whenever the Supreme Court set aside its earlier ruling, it should be the decision of the two-thirds majority of the judges on the Bench and not a simple majority.

Mr. M. K. Ramamurthi, a leading advocate, stated that except for Mr. M. C. Chagla, who presided over the symposium during the first sitting, all participants were in agreement that Parliament had the power to amend fundamental rights.

Mr. Ramamurthi and Mr. Garg sharply differed with Mr. Chagla's views on directive principles and fundamental rights.

Mr. Chagla had stated that directive principles could not have a precedence over fundamental rights. To him, any threat to fundamental rights was a threat to democracy.

He also contended that the right to property was part of the U.N. declaration of rights and that India was a party to that agreement.

In contrast to the wide support received by the 24th Amendment Bill, the 25th Amendment Bill, which was introduced in the Lok Sabha last week, came under sharp criticism from some experts.

While Mr. Chagla described it as the "end of democracy," Mr. S. N. Jaffar, the Law Institute called it "Draconian in nature."—P.T.I.

Princes' bid for changes in purses Bill

BARODA, August 7: An 11th hour bid for changes in the draft bill to abolish private purses and privileges of the princes will be made by the concord of princes in New Delhi next week.

Mr. Fatehsingh Gaeckwad, convenor-general of the concord, said here today that the princes would try to secure compensation changes in the lieu of private purses being abolished.

The concord, which was formed after the princes' visit to Washington and Peking, is a body of 15 princes.

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Land Act to be kept intact

NEW DELHI, August 7.

THE Centre proposes to keep intact the present Land Acquisition Act, even after the 24th Constitution Amendment Bill becomes a law, so that small property-owners would continue to get market value in the event of any take-over under it.

Authoritative sources today indicated that the new amendment Bill to Article 31 was conceived mainly to facilitate progressive measures like the nationalisation of any sector of the economy or for curbing monopolistic growth and not to affect small property-owners.

It is also explained that under the amended Bill, any acquisition of property for a public purpose should be by a separate law and not by executive action.

While such a law would not be challenged in the amount paid by the State in lieu of take-over or the right to property guaranteed by Article 191 (7) it could be questioned in a court on various other grounds.

So far as Article 31 (c) is concerned, authoritative sources said that further protection had been given to legislation seeking to promote the fulfilment of two important directive principles—39 (b) enjoining equitable distribution of the country's material resources and 39 (c) wanting curbs on the concentration and monopolies in the economic system.—U.N.I.

Pindi wangling visit by Nixon

"The Times of India" News Service NEW DELHI, August 7: The Pakistani propaganda media seem eager to secure a visit to Islamabad by President Nixon in an effort to retain its credibility, now low in the international community.

The sensible basis for the suggestion is that the role as a so-between Washington and Peking. The mouthpiece of the military junta, The Pakistan Times, clutching at an editorial suggestion in an American newspaper, writes that the advice to President Nixon that he should meet our President before proceeding to Peking is apt and, for all one knows, might be followed."

The Pakistan Times follows up the suggestion with the claim that "in their modesty Pakistan has not made much of the key role that Gen. Yahya played in bringing about the stage at which Peking could send an invitation to the American President."

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Vital facts about Colds and Flu and how to fight these ailments

"I find Anacin of great help", says Nurse Angela Fernandes.

Infection: Colds and Flu are caused by airborne viruses from infected persons. Normally your body has the power to resist these viruses. But over-exertion or under-nourishment can weaken your body and lower your resistance.

Symptoms: Heaviness in the head, headache and a running nose are the early symptoms of a cold. Within 18 to 72 hours these may be followed by a thick, yellow nasal discharge. Sweating or shivering generally warns you of flu; fatigue and weakness, aches and pains all over the body, loss of appetite, drowsiness, headache, and chills may follow. A dry cough or sore throat may also be present.

Recovery: Two or three days will usually be enough for you to recover; sometimes recovery may take longer.

Complications: Flu, if not brought under control, can lead to pneumonia and infections of the upper respiratory tract, ears and lungs. Consult your doctor when you have flu or a severe cold.

No Immunity: There is always a possibility of a relapse if you do not take proper care. Subsequent attacks can, in fact, be more severe.

What you should do

1. If someone in your home already has a

severe cold or flu, he should be given complete bed-rest, and isolated as far as possible. His clothes, especially his handkerchiefs and bedding, should be thoroughly disinfected immediately after recovery.

2. Keep rooms properly ventilated.

3. Have antiseptic or salt-water throat gargles at least twice a day.

4. Drink only boiled water. Drink lots of other fluids as well, especially orange juice or lime juice. Eat nourishing foods. Don't strain yourself. Rest adequately.

Anacin can help you. Anacin can relieve the aches and pains of colds and flu and reduce your misery. Anacin is strong—it contains more of the pain-reliever doctors most recommend all over the world. Anacin is safe—it is a combination

of medicines like a doctor's safe prescription. So, at the first warning symptoms of a cold or flu, take Anacin with some water 4 times through the day.

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